The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

MAIN OFFICE 83 YONGE STREET

I, COURTNEY LOVE, Circulation Manager 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 September, 1907:

Sept. 1	Sunday	Sept. 18	40,870
Sept. 2	40,553	Sept. 17	39,753
Sept. 3	47,904	Sept. 18	39,565
Sept. 4	42,961	Sept. 19	40,051
Sept. 5	41,557	Sept. 20	39,724
Sept. 6	40,755	Sept. 21	40,454
Sept. 7	44,339	Sept. 22	Sunday
Sept. 8	Sunday	Sept. 23	39,740
Sept. 9	40,579	Sept. 24	39,404
Sept. 10	39,955	Sept. 25	41,009
Sept. 11	39,625	Sept. 26	39,967
Sept. 12	39,816	Sept. 27	39,677
Sept. 13	39,314	Sept. 28	40,397
Sept. 14	40,499	Sept. 29	Sunday
Sept. 15	Sunday	Sept. 30	41,130

Total net circulation for 25 days, 1,040,184

Net Average for 25 Days

41,608

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

Sept. 1	40,857	Sept. 22	39,843
Sept. 8	40,101	Sept. 29	37,143
Sept. 15	39,850		

Net total, five Sundays 197,794

Net Average Five Sundays

39,559

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 and effect 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 1st day of October, A. D. 1907. } (Sgd) COURTNEY LOVE.

(Sgd) JAMES BAIRD,
A Commissioner, etc.

The World's circulation books, paper accounts, press room reports and press counters are open at any time to the inspection of any subscriber, any advertiser or any other newspaper.

THE BANKS AND THE ELECTRICS.

The banks of Toronto might take up and carefully consider the proposal for a conversion of the securities of the local traction and electric companies on the lines suggested in the news columns of The World of yesterday.

It may not be a good scheme for the promoters, the exploiters, the construction companies, the supply concerns, but it might be a good thing for the legitimate investors, the banks, and the public.

The financial standing of some of these concerns, and of some of their chief exploiters, is none too good at present: reorganization and conversion of securities coupled with public ownership might help the financial situation and give the public a cheaper and much better power and light and traction service.

THE POWER POLICY.

The Niagara power proposition is a big proposition. It is one of the biggest and best things ever attempted by any government. True, it may seem as tho we are slow in getting to any actual results. Information has been collected, negotiations are in progress, but as yet no electrical energy has been actually purchased, generated or transmitted by the government from Niagara Falls. Hence it is possible to alarm the people by hints of treachery and opposition papers tell of dissensions in the cabinet.

The government has over and over again met these rumors by explicit denials. The prime minister is a bold man and honest. It is unlikely that he would deceive or attempt to deceive the people.

When a great work of reform is undertaken by any government, there will come moments of anxiety and depression, and some members of the government will be more enthusiastic than others. Meanwhile those in opposition who hope to defeat the reform, but who dare not openly oppose it, predict failure, insinuate treachery, and, by reporting dissensions, endeavor to bring them about. Mr. Whitney and his government are so pledged to the Beck power policy that no minister opposed to that policy could retain his portfolio without injury to himself and discredit to the government.

BENEVOLENT CORPORATIONS.

The electric power companies have one standing argument which is often put quite adroitly by The Montreal Gazette, and repeated more or less boldly by The Hamilton Times and other lesser lights. They say that Montreal, paying $75 per horsepower, is paying less than Toronto will pay when the hydro-electric power commission delivers Niagara power here at $25 per horsepower.

General Manager Wright of the Toronto Electric Light Company puts it like this: "The government rate is a flat rate, and the private company's rate is a meter rate; therefore, as the power is, as a matter of fact, only used about one-fourth of the time, it must follow that the flat 24-hour rate of $25 per horsepower costs the consumer more than does the meter rate of $75 per horsepower."

The railway companies have a similar argument. They say:

"Why require us to charge two cents a mile? You will be cheating yourselves. At present we only get, in fact, 1.88 cents per mile."

Thus these benevolent corporations try to benefit the people. But these enquiries are pertinent:

(1) Why do not the companies charge the flat rate when, if they are right, the people are clamoring to thus pay them additional money.

(2) Why do they say, as in the case of the railways, that to fix the maximum rate at two cents a mile would ruin them? They are not obliged to charge that much unless they want to.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

Capitalists and employers in Canada and the United States, ever on the outlook for cheap labor, favor the opening of the door to Asiatic immigration. Some of them frankly avow that this is desirable "if only as a means of checking the rising level of wages." Relatively to the steady and great advance in the prices of commodities, this, of course, amounts to a demand for the lowering of the standard of living in so far as the wage earner is concerned—a course certainly prejudicial to the true interests of both the Republic and the Dominion. The question thus enters the region of high politics, and it must be faced on the broad issues involved in determining whether or not Canada is to be and remain a white man's country.

In his book on "Races and Immigrants in America," recently issued Professor John R. Commons, who holds the chair of political economy in the University of Wisconsin, remarks that "the future of American democracy is the future of the American wage earner. To have an enlightened and patriotic citizenship, we must protect the wages and standards of living of those who constitute the bulk of the citizens." He points out that the black problem in the United States was due to the southern planter, and that it was the poor white who hated the negro and fled from his presence to the hills and the frontier, or sank below his level, despised by white and black. "In times of freedom and reconstruction," he adds, "it is not the great landowner or employer that leads the exhibition of race hostility, but the small farmer or wage earner."

Professor Commons points out that there are two exactly opposite points of view from which the subject of immigration is approached—one is the production of wealth and the other its distribution. Those who see in the vast undeveloped resources of the country profitable employment of their capital, call for a rapid influx of willing and cheap labor—those who recognize that cheap labor involves the permanent lowering of the standard of living of the wage earner, refuse to admit that this can be compensated by the appearance of some more possessors of huge wealth. Their objection is intensified when cheap labor means the creation of a racial problem similar in kind to that now afflicting the United States. The protest of British Columbia deserves support because it accords with the only policy that can aid in the attainment of the highest type of Canadian citizenship.

WISCONSIN'S PAPER INDUSTRY AND ITS MORAL.

How necessary it is to encourage the development of the paper-making industry of Canada is brought home to the Dominion and provincial governments by a recent article in The Milwaukee Sentinel. Quite naturally the leading Wisconsin newspaper cannot restrain its jubilation over the extraordinary progress made by that state in paper production, in which it declares its manufacturers will soon rival the world. Almost all kinds are made. "Shiploads are sent to Japan and trainloads to all parts of the west. Several trainloads of paper steam out of the Fox River Valley every evening. It is a small mill which does not make a carload in one day. Some of the machines run a sheet of paper 120 inches wide, 500 feet long, every minute, or a mile of paper every ten minutes, which is rolled into great white rolls and shipped in that manner to the newspapers."

Many waste materials, such as old rags and old paper, are used in the process, but wood pulp enters into most papers in most quantities and is entirely used in newspapers and much low-grade book paper. Only a few of the paper mills prepare their own pulp. Most of the pulp plants are separate enterprises, dependent for their lumber largely on Canadian forests. "Thousands of carloads of woodpulp," says The Sentinel, "are cut in the northern forests each winter and large rafts brought over the lakes from Canada each season and loaded on the cars at Green Bay for distribution to the mills." Paper-making in Wisconsin flourishes chiefly in the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, but large works have been placed in other water powers. New plants are being constantly erected and all the mills are running night and day.

Why has Wisconsin, denuded as it is of its own originally vast forests and dependent on wood brought across the lake, become so important a centre of the paper industry? The reason is "its clear water, its abundant hydraulic power and close proximity to the forests which produce the woods required for the paper. The industry," adds The Sentinel, "has a great future, as the mills are not dependent for success upon trees of the forest; when the wood is exhausted all the waste material of the world is just as accessible to these mills as any other." But why should Ontario and the other forest areas of Canada content themselves with supplying wood for United States paper mills? Every one of the advantages enjoyed by Wisconsin is possessed by Ontario and bettered—clear water, hydraulic power, proximity to the forests. This province ought to reverberate day and night with the hum of paper factories, just as Wisconsin does. The provincial government should lose no further time in checking the export of pulpwood and in adopting a policy which will not only encourage, but compel, the utilization of the raw material in Ontario.

LAWYERS AND THEIR FEES.

Editor World: I was pleased to read in my World of some days back your editorial on law costs, and I would like to ask my fellow-readers of The World if they know of a greater protected system of extortion than some lawyers' bills. We have heard a great outcry in the past as to combines, plumbers' unions, etc., but where, Mr. Editor, will you find a greater trade combine than the Law Society of Ontario, with its red tape and intricate channels of working, unknown to all save the poor victims that fall within its grasp? These men are protected by special legislation of their own framing and designed to allow them to charge practically what they please and concoct all kinds of excuses to place items on the bill of costs.

If a business man charges $1 more than he is entitled to charge, he is called a robber, yet lawyers can charge hundreds of dollars in excess of what they are honestly entitled to charge, and it is called extra costs, etc.

The unhappy plumber is called an extortioner for charging a big bill, and I claim that there is a far greater amount of skill required to handle plumbing than to sit and instruct clients to answer questions so as to evade the law, if possible.

I hope that legislation will be introduced in parliament at no far distant date to curb these men and put a stop to the system of extortion as now practiced by some members of one of the greatest combines in Canada. W. C. Wood.

309 Ontario-street.

FISH IN LAKE SCUGOG.

Editor World: I am an old fisherman, for pleasure, and have fished in a great number of our excellent waters inhabited by the finny tribe. My opinion is that there is no place, in Ontario at least, so well adapted or suitable for the production of bass and maskinonge as Lake Scugog. It has more spawning ground, and apparently more feed and better protection for the smaller fish than any other waters in Ontario. That the Dominion Government should allow this valuable hatchery to be destroyed thru the waste of water at the Lindsay locks and want of proper protection appears to me to be a cruel waste, simply by letting this waste continually go on to the extent that the water in the lake is so low that in a severe winter many thousands of beautiful large fish are either frozen out or forced into so small a body of water under the ice that the air becomes exhausted and they die. J. M. Might.

TWO CENT FARES.

Montreal Witness: According to the reports coming to hand, it would seem that the two-cent railway fare has been a success—has resulted in increased travel—wherever it has been fairly tried. That was to be expected, as was the outcry against the two-cent rate. All reforms are resisted, even if they are calculated to benefit the objectors, in the end. However, Attorney-General Hadley of Missouri says that not only has the passenger business at Kansas City Union Depot been greatly augmented numerically, but the cash receipts are actually $200,000 a month in excess of the receipts for July and August last year. A similar condition is said to prevail at St. Louis Union Depot, and these results, Mr. Hadley says, are the direct outcome of the two-cent-fare law. Reports from Illinois and other states are of the same complexion, increased travel has resulted and earnings have either held their own or show actual, and, in some cases considerable, increases. Where the two-cent rate may result in difficulty for a while is where some of the railways are grossly overcapitalized, in some cases at quite twice their actual value. Even in such cases, however, the increase of travel presently may be expected more than to compensate for the reduction in fares.

INDIAN CARRIED PERUNA.

Hit Hard by C. P. R. Train, But Nothing Happened.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Oct. 9. — What might have been a fatal accident occurred on the Canadian Pacific Railway about 31 miles west of Agassiz.

Westbound train No. 97, in charge of Conductor Buckley, struck an Indian on the shoulder, but without seriously injuring him.

The man was asleep on the track with two bottles of peruna, one partly empty.

GONE TO MISSION FIELD.

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Percy Westaway, a prominent Y. M. C. A. worker, formerly of London, Ont., left to-night for the mission field in China.

Huron Club Officers.

At a meeting of the Huron Club, held last evening, the following officers were elected: President, E. Floody; vice-president, Dr. Stanbury; secretary, Roger S. Crocker; treasurer, K. McLeod. The membership fee was placed at $3, and all members of the Huron Old Boys' Association are eligible for membership. The club have secured rooms at 13 1-2 West King-street.

CAPITALISTS AT COBALT.

Visit Central Cobalt and See Lawson Vein.

COBALT, Ont., Oct. 9.—Mr. Jack Merrill, publicity expert for Thomas Nevins & Sons, bankers, of New York, to-day brought a party of American capitalists from Peoria, Ill., in a private car to Cobalt.

Most of the men are interested in the Cobalt Central mine, and they were conducted to that mine, where they were shown not only over the property, but what was to be seen at the drifts at the 70 and 55-foot levels of the Big Pete shaft.

After seeing the showings in this mine, learning what was really in the ground at a depth and expressing the utmost satisfaction with the showing, the party was escorted to the Lawson property, where they saw for themselves the bonanza vein of the camp. They were greatly surprised at this surface showing.

FRENCH TROOPS AMBUSHED

Two Privates Killed and Two Others Injured.

ORAN, Algeria, Oct. 9.—A French reconnoitering column, consisting of two companies of shart-shooters, and a squadron of Spanish and Algerian irregular cavalry combined, was ambushed yesterday at Guenbol Hill, about nine miles from Oudjab, Morocco, by the warriors of Benilsnassin tribe, under the command of Mohammed.

The attack of the Moors was repulsed, but the French troops lost two privates killed and two sharp-shooters wounded.

French troops have been sent from Oudjab to oppose tribesmen, who are threatening extermination.

REV. T. B. HYDE LEAVES.

Northern Congregational Church Accepts Resignation.

At a meeting of the officers of the Northern Congregational Church last night, the resignation of Rev. Thomas B. Hyde was accepted.

Mr. Hyde's health is very poor and he considers that he cannot do justice to the demands of the work. He has made no definite plans for the future, but intends to take a good rest and perhaps a trip to the old country.

AN OVERSIGHT.

When Chappie got up the ther morning he wandered around his apartments in his pretty pink pajamas, the very picture of woe.

"What's the matter, sir?" enquired his valet.

"I don't know, Alphonse," he groaned, "I passed a most unhappy night."

Alphonse looked him over very carefully.

"Oh, sir," he exclaimed, "I know what was the matter. The trouserines of your pajamas were not creased. You must be more careful, sir. Those I had prepared for were hanging across the foot of the bed."—The Bohemian.

Sir Alexander Wilson died suddenly at his residence, The Views, Quendon, Essex. He was a merchant, and had been president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, commander-in-chief at the Nore, laid the foundation-stone of a new merchant seamen's mission church and institute at Rochester.

Mrs. Madge Carr Cook has invited 1,500 poor working women to a special matinee performance of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" at the Adelphi on Tuesday, October 15.

FURRIERS

—TO—

H. M. and H. R. H.

Queen Alexandra The Prince of Wales

Featured by a richness and exclusiveness of style that makes the entire display distinctive, our showing of novelty stoles and muffs in Ermine, Broadtail, Chincilla, Mink, Lynx and other furs is certain to win recognition and approval.

The variety of styles is most extensive, but quantities of each are necessarily limited, therefore patrons will find it to their own advantage to make purchases as soon as convenient.

Holt, Renfrew & Co.

5 King St. East

Your Home Beer

ought to be O'Keefe's "Pilsener," because of its absolute purity.

It is wholesome like milk—nutritious like bread—and more easily digested than either, because it is in liquid form.

To enjoy with meals—and between meals—order the beer that you know is pure—

O'KEEFE'S "Pilsener" Lager

"THE LIGHT BEER IN THE LIGHT BOTTLE."

O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. LIMITED - TORONTO.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

FRIDAY BARGAINS

With the cold and chilly October weather comes forcibly to mind the necessity for immediate warmer apparel for the long winter ahead.

Read this list of bargains; in every item you'll find big savings, and you'll also find many more in the store.

Come—buy and save.

Bureau Scarfs—Woven tapestry, fringe on ends, size 20 x 50 inches; also

Drapes—Japanese Silk, assorted colors, floral designs, knotted silk fringe, regularly $1.00 to $2.25, for 79c.

35c CUSHION SLIPS AND LAUNDRY BAGS FOR 19c.

Slips ready for form, large assortment of patterns, size 20 x 20.

Laundry Bags of Irish Linen, white, pink, blue and fawn, size 20 x 30.

Braids—Battenberg, cream or white, assorted widths, regularly 1c a yard, Friday three dozen yards for 15c.

Bead Necklaces—Assorted colors, pearl, blue, black, white, pink and amber; one, two and thre strings, regularly 8c to 15c, for 5c.

Blankets—Of unshrinkable wool, thoroughly scoured, well napped, size 60 x 80 inches, regularly $2.48, for $1.98

Bed Spreads—Canadian crochet, full bleached, hemmed ready for use, various patterns, regularly $1.15, for 89c.

Table Linen—Full bleached table damask, all linen, 72 inches wide, regularly 60c to $1.00 yard, for 53c.

Flannelette—Canadian, striped, light and dark patterns, extra heavy make, 29 inches wide, regularly 8 1-2 c yard, for 6 1-2c.

Towels—All pure linen huck, plain or fancy borders, fringed ends, sizes 21 x 41 and 42 x 42 inches, regularly 40c and 50c pair, for 29c.

Wrapperette—Canadian printed, choice range of patterns, on light and dark grounds, 27 inches wide, regularly 10c yard for 6c.

Pictures—Photo color subjects, mounted on white mats, framed in 1 1-2-inch gold moulding, with brass corners, complete with glass and back, size 8 x 10 inches, regularly 35c, for 19c.

$1.25 PICTURES FOR 85c.

Combination Horse Sporting Pictures, 3-inch dark oak frame, divided in three spaces.

Wall Paper—18 inch frieze and 9 inch border to match, cream, green, brown and blue colorings, in a good range of designs, regularly 11c to 13c roll, for 7c.

8c TO 10c GLIMMER PAPER FOR 5c ROLL.

9-inch border, floral, conventional and set figure designs, in blue, brown, cream and green colorings.

Curtains—Nottingham, Irish net and Madras curtains, 50 to 54 inches wide, 3 to 3 1-2 yards long, lace in white and ivory, madras in ivory only, regularly $2.50 to $4.00, for $1.98.

Window Shades—Opaque, cream only, trimmed with hand made linen lace, mounted on good spring rollers, complete with tassel and bracket, regularly 75c to $1.00, for 58c.

Wool Fringe—For rugs, in fawn and red, blue and brown, green, red and green, brown, blue and red and tan, regularly 15c yard, for 10c.

Cretonne—English Art Cretonne, chintz and taffeta, 30 to 36 inches wide, cream grounds, with pleasing color combinations, regularly 25c to 35c, for 15c.

Millinery—Ready to wears for $2.95. Of fine French felt, hand-made, new and up-to-date in style and colors. Friday $2.95

Felt Flops—British manufacture, large brims, black, navy, brown, moss, beaver and castor. Friday, 59c.

MILLINERY ORNAMENTS—Fancy Hat Pins, of dull jet, fancy shadings and jet and pearl. Friday, each, 15c.

Dress Goods—Mixed Tweeds and worsteds, henriettas and lustres, sturdy, strong fabrics for home or street wear. Regularly 39c to 65c a yard, for 28c.

50c TO $1.00 SILK AND WOOL FABRICS FOR 39c A YARD—Beautiful colorings in every new shade for autumn in eolienne, voiles, crepe de chenes and crepolines, different weights.

Silks—Broken lines of plain colored taffetas, tamolines, crystallines, paillettes, louisiennes and fancy colored novelty silks, in checks, stripes and plaids: in the tamolines, black, white and almost every shade, and in the others a splendid assortment. Regularly 50c to $1 a yard, for 39c.

Carpets—Heavy English Wilton and Axminster, some with border to match, rich color combinations in floral and conventional designs, enough to cover one or two rooms. Regularly $1.65 to $2.35 a yard, for $1.29.

Linoleum—Heavy Scotch Inlaid, two yards wide, lengths ranging to ten square yards, patterns through to the canvas, tile, block and floral designs. Regularly 75c to $1.10 square yard, for 59c.

Chairs—Bedroom Chairs and Window Seats, solid oak, golden finish and birch mahogany finish, solid wood and cane seats. Regularly $2.50 to $4.00, for $1.50.

$24.50 Dining-Room Chairs for $17.90—Solid oak, quarter-cut backs, rich golden finish, large seats, upholstered in genuine leather, sets of five small and one arm chair to match.

$5.75 to $9 Morris Chairs for $4.90—Genuine oak frames, golden finish, back adjustable to four positions, upholstered and covered in fancy velour and tapestry, large seat, some with loose cushions, some spring seat and back.

Women's Gloves—French kid in a good range of colors, also black and white, complete range of sizes, two dome fasteners, overstitching in self colors and embroidered backs. Regularly $1.00 pair, for 59c.

Men's Gloves—Fine mocha in tan shades only, strong dome fasteners, gusset fingers and neatly finished throughout. Regularly $1.50, for $1.00.

Women's Hose—Plain black cashmere, double sole, heel and toe, fashioned leg, sizes 8 1-2 to 10. Regularly 25c and 35c pair. Friday, 18c, or 3 pairs for 50c.

Children's Hose—Ribbed black cashmere, medium weight, sizes 5 1-2 to 7 1-2. Regularly 20c and 25c, for 12 1-2c.

Umbrellas—Women's covers of silk and wool mixture, handles of pearl, gun-metal, bone, partridge, Dresden, horn and natural woods, sterling silver and gold-plated trimmings. Regularly $2.50 and $3.00, for $1.79.

Fur Scarfs—Of natural Alaska sable, trimmed with natural sable tails and chain fastener, heavy full furred skins. Regularly $8.25, Friday, bargain, $5.90.

Muffs—Of natural Alaska sable, to match scarfs. Empire shape, down beds. Friday, $5.90.

Corset Covers—Fine cotton, full front, trimmed with lace insertion and frills of lace, sizes 32 to 42. Regularly 39c, for 19c.

Gowns—Of striped flannelette, in pink and white and blue and white, full of material on neck, down front and on sleeves, lengths, 56, 58 and 60 inches. Regularly 50c, for 33c.

Vests and Drawers—Fine ribbed merino, vests high neck, long sleeves and button front, drawers, open and closed styles, ankle lengths, colors white and natural, sizes 32 to 38. Regularly 50c and 65c each, for 33c.

Corsets—Jean, steel filled, medium and short hip, lace and ribbon trimmed, white and drab, sizes 18 to 24. Regularly 50c and 60c, for 25c.

Women's Boots—Of Dongola kid, Blucher style, extension soles, military heels and patent toes, sizes 2½ to 7. Regular $1.50, for $1.

Women's Slippers—Fine kid, fancy four strap designs, turned soles and Cuban heels, sizes 2 1-2 to 7. Regularly $1.35, for 75c.

Men's Boots—Of Dongola kid, and box calf-skin, some Blucher style, fall weight, sizes 6 to 11. Regularly $2 and $3, for $1.50.

$1.00 and $1.25 Misses' and Girls' Slippers for 50c—Strap slippers, in patent leather, also black and chocolate kid, spring heels, sizes 11 to 2 and 2 1-2 to 5.

Books—12 volume sets of Shakespeare, books 4 1-2 x 6 3-4, good paper, clear print, stiff linen cloth, half bound with dark green ribbed cloth, backs stamped in gold, tinted tops and uncut edges, regularly $10 per set, for 3.00

35c Books for, each, 22c, or 5 for $1.00—Lily, Windsor, Youths' and Boys' Libraries, cloth bound, excellent print, paper and binding.

Writing Paper—Excellent texture linen, each package contains 120 sheets paper, regular 25c package, for..15 Envelopes to match, package.....5

15c Writing Pad for 10c—"The Orient" large size, 80 sheets, smooth finished white paper, size 8x10 inches.

7c Note Pad for 5c—5x8 in., 100 sheets superfine white paper.

Children's Belts—Double patent leather Buster Brown belts in white, black and red, regularly 12c to 20c, for.. .5

Fur-Lined Coats—For Men — Storm collars of Persian lamb, lining of Canadian muskrat, English beaver cloth shell, 50 inches long, regularly $50, for 34.50

Carriage Robes—White Lambskin with pocket to hold baby, felt lining, scalloped borders, regularly $4, for 2.75

Toques—Honeycomb stitch in plain and fancy colors. Regularly 35c, for 23

Boys' Suits—Two and three piece suits of neat dark worsteds in stripe and check patterns, all wool goods, knee pants, sizes 28 to 33, regularly $5.50 to $6, for 3.95

$3.50 to $4 SUITS FOR $2.68.—Two-piece, of all wool domestic and imported tweeds, Norfolk style, single and double-breasted knee pants, sizes 24 to 28.

Men's Suits—Winter weight tweeds, in dark grey and brown and grey mixed patterns with colored overplaid, single and double-breasted sacque style, strong dome fasteners, gusset fingers and neatly finished throughout. Regularly $8.50 to $11.50, for .. 5.95

Trousers—Strong heavy weight dark grey diagonal pattern, good trimmings, sizes 32 to 42, regularly $1.50, for ..... .99

Men's Overcoats—Long single breasted Chesterfield style, with vent in back, of black melton and beaver cloth, also dark grey kerseys and cheviots, sizes 34 to 44. Regularly $10.50, for 6.47

Men's Raincoats—Light weight fine rubberized English material, in dark fawn and Oxford grey shades, single-breasted, with 3-inch Prussian collar, sizes 36 to 44, regular $8, for 3.98

Men's Furnishings—Men's Night Robes, English flannelette, collar attached, felled seams, extra large bodies, full length, sizes 14 1-2 to 16 1-2, regularly $1, for 69

Colored Shirts—Negligee or laundered bosoms, separate or attached cuffs, Griffin and Austrian makes, sizes 14 to 17 1-2, regularly $1.50 to $2.50, for .98

Men's Underwear—Medium and heavy weight natural wool, also some Scotch wool, slightly imperfect, sizes 34 to 42, regularly $1.50 and $2 per garment, for ..... .79

Women's Suits—Imported models from New York, in black, navy, brown and green Venetians, broadcloths and cheviots, also fancy broadcloth, in checks and stripes; semi-fitting Prince Chap styles, smartly trimmed with braid and buttons; also the conventional short-cut box coat; skirts all newest styles, regularly $17.50 and $20, for $15.

Misses' Coats—Three-quarter tourist styles, in dark plaids and checks, in brown, tan, green and heather, well tailored, Friday, $2.98.

Women's Waists—Ivory Japanese silk, trimmed with box pleats and side pleating, three-quarter sleeves, with tucked cuffs, baby back, sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 42 and 44, regularly $1.85, for 98c.

$1.75 Waists for 98c.—Sheer white lawn, one style, with all-over embroidery front, in eyelet work, with wide and narrow tucking, another style with three embroidered panels outlined with valenciennes insertion, attached collars, baby backs. All sizes in the lot.

Wrappers—Of English printed percale, in fancy figured and floral designs, trimmed with frills and fancy braid, buttoned cuff, fitted lined waist, flounce on skirt, black and white, navy and white, and red and white, sizes 32 to 44, regularly $1.50, for 98c.

Children's Coats—Of cream mohair, imitation mohair, full back, with storm collar, finished with silk frog fasteners, lined throughout with flannelette; sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches long, regularly $3, for $1.98.

Leather Goods—$1.50 to $3 pieces for $1—Combination Purses, Card Cases, Fancy Bags, Men's Wallets and Letter Books, in assorted leathers, such as morocco, seal, pin seal, etc., all finest quality; some grain seal hand bags, leather lined.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

STORE CLOSES DAILY AT FIVE O'CLOCK