

**T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
190 Yonge St. Canada's Greatest Store. Toronto.  
190 YONGE STREET, July 8, 1897.

STORE CLOSING TO-DAY AT 5 O'CLOCK.

## FRIDAY BARGAINS

Even on days when trade is busiest we close early, holding fast to the principle through thick and thin. There is no question about it. Shoppers heartily approve of the movement.

To-morrow morning at eight o'clock these Friday bargains will go on sale:

### BASEMENT

Besting Broom, best quality of corn, regular price 15c each, at 2 for 25c.  
Hook and Netting Case, for hanging meat or uncovered pails, regular price 25c each, at 20c.  
Best Cotton Cor Hammocks, colored and white, regular price 65c to 85c each, for 50c.  
Telescope Drinking Cans, for carrying in pocket, in neat nickel-plated case, regular price 15c each, for 10c.  
Collection of Fancy China Vases, decorated pin trays, candlesticks, cream wares, and cups and saucers, from 15c to 30c each, choice for 10c.  
Gas Fixtures, 7-2 light, regular \$8.25 each, and 3-2 light, with fluted dome, at \$8.75 each, your choice for \$5.

### GROCERIES

Worcestershire Sauce, special. 5c per bottle.  
Finest Imported Macaroni (1-pound packages), 3 packets for 25c.  
Austin Nichols' Finest Mustard Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c.  
Special Blend Indian and Ceylon Tea, 25c a pound.

### GLOVES AND HOSIERY

Ladies' Fine French Kid Gloves, with three large decorative buttons, in tan, brown, and black, regular price 75c, for 50c.  
Misses' Silk Lace Mitts, in tan, brown and black, regular price 25c, for 15c.  
Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, warranted fast black, high spliced heel and double sole, regular price 25c, for 15c.  
Misses' Plain Black Cashmere Hose, double knees, high spliced heel, seamless, regular price 25c, for 15c.

### PARASOLS AND PURSES

Ladies' Fancy Silk Parasols, in all the newest combinations, with silk and cane lined, with frills and fancy handles, regular price from \$2.50 to \$4.50, for \$2.  
Ladies' Leather Purses, bag shape, with change pockets and leather lining, assorted colors, regular price 25c, for 15c.  
Belt Pins, in black and silver, regular price 10c a dozen, for 5c.

### SILVERWARE

Assortment of Silverware, including spoons, sugar bowls, cream pitchers and quinquets, also tea and coffee sets, bright cut, unmounted, regular price \$3 to \$4.50 each, for \$2.25.  
Razor Straps, 21 inches long, real horse hide, regular price 15c each, for 9c.

### HANDKERCHIEFS

Children's Fine Irish Lawn, Colored Border, Hemmed Handkerchiefs, regular price 25c each, at 5 for 25c.  
Men's Hemstitched and Initialed Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, 4-4 size, with 1-inch hem, regular price \$4.00, for \$3.  
Red and White Featherstitch, finishing Braid, regular price 25c dozen yards, for 15c.  
Ladies' Fancy Lace Collar, with frill, butter color, regular price 30c, for 25c.

### TOILET SUNDRIES

8-ounce bottle Florida Water, for 25c.  
8-ounce bottle Eau de Cologne, for 40c.  
Lemon Kall, 10-ounce packet for 10c.  
Cronk's Root Beer, 5c.  
Tooth Brushes, regular 10c, for 7c.  
4-ounce bottle Syrup of Rhubarb and Magnesia, 10c.  
Citrate of Magnesia, 8-ounce packet, 15c.  
Acid Drops, 5c a pound.  
Cream Almonds, 10c a pound.

### RIBBONS

4000 yards Ribbon, including pure silk, double-faced satin and fine linen, with satin stripes, 2 and 3 lined wide, regular price 15c, 25c and 30c per yard, for 10c.

### BOOKS AND STATIONERY

1000 Cloth-Bound 12mo. popular titles, regular price 25c, for 10c.  
600 pounds Fine Cream Note Paper, regular price 25c a package, for 12c.  
50,000 Envelopes to match, square and long only, 500 in a box, for 50c.  
10 dozen Fencil Boxes, fancy slide top, regular 10c each, for 5c.

### FURNISHINGS

Men's Fine Striped Cotton Underwear, shirts and drawers, soft merino finish, medium size only, balances of regular lines, regular price 35c and 50c each, for 25c.  
Men's Silk and Satin Neckwear, in four-in-hand and knot shapes, fancy and neat patterns, regular price 10c and 25c, for 12-15c.  
Men's Colored Cambric Neckties, with collar and cuffs attached, in light and dark blue stripes, sizes 14 to 17-1/2, 30c.

### HATS

Boys' Fine Turbans, with plain, fancy braided and corded edge, plain bands or bow on side, all sizes, regular price 35c, 50c and 75c, for 15c.

### CLOTHING

Men's Four-Buttoned Single-Breasted Suits, 98 inches wide, English tweeds, best grey and brown, check patterns, sizes 36 to 42, regular price \$8 a suit, for \$4.00.  
Youths' 3-piece Suits, short pants, single-breasted, Halifax tweeds, sizes 27 to 33, regular price \$3.50, for \$2.50.  
Boys' Pants, in brown and grey, cloth, plain and checked patterns, lined throughout, sizes 22 to 28, regular price 30c a pair, for 20c.

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190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

## THE TORONTO WORLD.

A ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.

NO. 83 YONGE STREET, Toronto.  
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### PREMIER LAURIER'S REPUTATION OF IMPERIAL PROTECTION.

The sentimental aspect of the Jubilee has filled the public eye for many days and now the people are casting about for the practical side. Not, however, do we wish to say that the public are not influenced by sentiment in their policies; on the contrary, we subscribe to the doctrine of Napoleon that sentiment moves the world. But there is an intensely practical side to the new and growing movement for the closer union of Great Britain and her colonies, and it is how to best attain this that statesmen and publicists are now giving it their attention.

The Jubilee proceedings and the Imperial conferences which preceded it have disclosed the fact, or rather have emphasized the fact, that a protectionist party exists in Great Britain, as well as in Canada. The Cobden Club, having recognized its strength and its increasing popularity, has started an educational campaign to convince the public of the fallacy of the free movement. True it is that Great Britain for the last 50 years has prospered under a free trade regime. But the new school of protectionists, led by Lord Masham and other statesmen, are prepared to prove that she has prospered, not because of free trade, but in spite of it. These statesmen include some of the most prominent public men in Great Britain, and the propaganda carried on by them has reached such a point that the question of free trade and protection may be said to be the great practical issue in Great Britain to-day. Especially is this the case since the question of Imperial federation has come to the front. The protectionists of Great Britain recognize that by protection and by protection alone can the British Empire be unified and strengthened. The British protectionists, or neo-protectionists, as they are called by the Cobden Club, include for the most part all those progressive statesmen who are casting about for a policy to federate and unify the Empire.

The doctrine of free trade, as preached by Cobden and Bright, is based on the theory that the best government is best; that there ought to be no interference with or restriction of trade; that trade ought to be left to itself to find its own channels and its own methods; that commercial intercourse cannot be led or directed; that if the attempt be made it will result disastrously.

Protectionists, on the other hand, have contended and do contend that it is both possible and profitable for a country to regulate its trade; to encourage it in certain directions; to check it in other directions; to encourage the consumption of its own products at home and to prevent the use of products made in other countries, when the same goods can be supplied by native industry. And they also maintain that it is possible by legislation or by treaty to establish trading relations with other countries which will be mutually profitable to both, and at the same time antagonistic to nations that are hostile, either in the matter of war or trade. They hold that trade can be advantageously resorted to a customs duty on imports, by commercial treaties with other powers, by export duties on raw materials, by bounties, and in other ways. In short, they hold that a nation can do something to improve its own trade, in fact, is master of its own destiny in every respect.

The policy which the protectionists have formulated for Great Britain fits admirably with the policy that Hon. Mr. Chamberlain approves of for the consolidation of the Empire. That policy, briefly stated, is the maximum of free trade within the Empire and protection against the world. Great Britain's protectionist rivals have made such inroads into British trade that she finds herself absolutely obliged to adopt a bold policy to prevent still further disaster. Before the close of this century Cobdenism will be discredited in Great Britain and protection will be the dominant policy.

During the last twenty-five years the pernicious effects of free trade in Great Britain have been accumulating. The havoc caused by the free trade delusion has now reached the dimensions of a national calamity. Let us quote from Lord Masham's recent letter to the Cobden Club to show how rapidly the free trade delusion is ruining the industries of Great Britain. He writes:

"But what are the facts? Agriculture, which should be and is the mainstay of every country, is in a state of collapse! The iron industry, which, next to land, has always been considered one of the best and safest of British industries, is in a state of rapid decay. In 1882 we were supreme, the ironmasters of the world; our production of pig iron was \$,830,080 tons, but in 1894 it was 7,427,342 tons! In 1874 our export of iron and steel manufacture was \$31,190,256. In 1884 it was \$24,496,005, and in 1894 it had fallen to \$18,688,763. And now America is supreme; they have gone far ahead of us—and this is all with protection. Mark, then again, in cutlery in 1884 made in Germany, exported \$3,704,100, in the same year made in the United Kingdom \$1,824,481. We are not supreme there; we are inferior. We have exported \$4,107,125! It is perfectly distressing to read such figures. There we see in a very marked manner how Germany under protection has gained, and how England has lost under free imports; and it is much the same with every industry. I cannot too often repeat and enforce that the productive power of the United Kingdom is being destroyed by free imports. It is true that for the moment the iron trade is fairly busy, chiefly owing to war shipping in the American tariff; but here again the figures show distinctly how very seriously we are being beaten, both in the home and also in the foreign market. In 1874, we exported wool manufactures of cloth and yarn \$28,339,512, and in 1894, \$18,728,946; and we imported in 1894, what looks almost impossible, no less than \$17,000,000 from foreign countries. All this is very deplorable, and unless we change our fiscal system it means nothing but ruin. But then to cheer us the Cobden Club tells us triumphantly that the United Kingdom reigns supreme in manufactures, trade and navigation. What a supreme delusion! 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