

## T. EATON CO. LIMITED

## Saturday's Big Offering in Skirts.

Our Skirt Department is too well known to require any emphasis from this source. It is enough to say that on Saturday we mean to make that section fairly hum with brisk sales. This is how we are going about to do it, by selling:

532 Ladies' Fine Black Dress Skirts, made of serges, French cashmeres, fancy broches, plain and figured lustras, all brand new garments, made up in our own workrooms for high-class trade. Our regular prices are \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. On Saturday morning the entire lot go at one price.....

\$1.98

## Another Big Drop in Chinaware.

This time it happens in our finest French Chinaware. There are four patterns of most beautiful designs and decorations in Fine Haviland Dinnerware, which we wish to replace with newer patterns. The balance on hand, nearly 2,800 pieces, will go on sale on Saturday morning at greatly reduced prices. To simplify the selling, we have arranged them in this way:

At 5c. each—The individual Butter Pats.

At 10c. each—The Fruit Dishes and Bone Dishes.

At 15c. each—Tea Plates, Breakfast Plates, Dinner Plates, Soup Plates, After-dinner Coffees, Tea Cups and Saucers, Individual Bakers.

At 25c. each—9-inch Platters, 10-inch Platters, Slop Bowls, Cream Jugs, Cake Plates and Mustard Pots.

At 50c. each—12", 14", 16" and 18-inch Platters, Bakers, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Jugs (in three sizes) and Celery Dishes.

At \$1.00 each—Sauce Tureens, Soup Tureens, Gravy Boat and Stand, Salads, Casseroles and Covered Vegetable Dishes.

This affords buyers a rare opportunity to select dainty Dinnerware at a very small outlay. Complete or part sets may be chosen in this way at a cost a mere fraction of what the original would have been. First comers get best choice.

## A Satisfactory List for Saturday.

It goes without saying that buyers at this store go away satisfied. How could they help but be? There is a ways a pleasing variety to choose from. Buyers can depend on getting worthy goods. If not, they can come back and get their money. Prices here are made as low as possible—the lowest consistent with fair dealing. The store system is as near perfection as money, skill and wit can easily make it. Above all, we are careful to have everything exactly as advertised. Is it any wonder then that buyers come here and continue to come in increasing numbers?

Stock-taking will soon be under way. Just glance over these prices for Saturday and see how this event stands to your advantage from a money-saving standpoint:

## Big Book Specials.

800 copies of the Good Words and Sunday Magazine, cloth bound volumes, with all a complete series in each, including John Lyall's "Wayfarers Men," Annie Swan's "A Little Book of Prayers," "Kitty Alone," "Hesba Stretton's 'Half Brothers,' 'Marville Penn's 'Nurse Edith' and Edward Garrett's 'Little Long Battle Won' and others, regular price 90c copy, Saturday to clear at.....

50

## Footwear.

Ladies' 1-Strip Rubbers, best quality, sizes 2 1/2 and 4 only, regular price 45c, Saturday to clear at.....

15

Men's Box Oiled Laced Police Boots, Goodyear welt, heavy extension soles, leather lined, extra walking, regular price \$5, Saturday to clear at.....

3.00

Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Moccasin Slippers, elkskin, also fur-bound, regular price \$1 and \$1.25, Saturday to clear at.....

75

## Men's Clothing.

Men's Single-Breasted, Fly-Front Ulsters, 62 inches long, in navy blue, English navy and Oxford grey, cloth lined, silk velvet collar, silk cord on edges and pockets, Italian cloth linings, best trimmings, sizes 34 to 38-inch chest, regular price \$12.50, for.....

7.50

Men's Ulsters, heavy all-wool frieze cloth, double-breasted, deep storm collar, raw edge, lined with Italian cloth, silk velvet collar, silk cord on edges and pockets, Italian cloth linings, best trimmings, sizes 34 to 38-inch chest, regular price \$10, for.....

7.50

Men's Pea Jackets or Reefers, double-breasted, high storm collar, in Oxford grey frieze cloth, heavy checked twill linings, sizes 34 to 44-inch chest, regular price \$8, for.....

3.95

Men's Suits, three-buttoned cutaways and single-breasted cutaways, West of England Venetian cloth, also clay twilled worsted, best linings and trimmings, sizes 34 to 44, for.....

10.00

## Men's Furnishings.

Men's Fine Silk Neckwear, in large flowing-end shapes, dark and medium shades, in neat figures, stripes and checks, regular price 50c, for.....

25

Men's Fine Satin Suspenders, in plain black and white, fancy buckles, silk cords, regular price \$1 pair, for.....

50

Men's Heavy Scotch Mottled Underwear, double-breasted, satene facings, washable, heavy weight, full size, each.....

75

## Price Reductions in Furs.

Men's Youths' and Ladies' Battle Seal, Black Opomum and Black Astrachan Cape, Dominion and wedge shape, lined with fine quality satin, regular price \$2.50 and \$2.75, for.....

1.95

Misses' White Thicket Set, capeline and muff, with deep front, high storm collar and satin lining, regular price 9.49, for.....

6.99

Misses' Black and White Thicket Combination Capeline and Muff, circular shape, high collar, regular price \$12.50, for.....

6.99

Misses' White Ireland Muff and Capeline, pointed front, plain round muff, regular price \$7.50 per set, for.....

4.99

## T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD  
ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.  
No. 33 YONGE STREET, Toronto.

## CANADA'S DESTINY IN THE SCALES.

History is being made so rapidly these days that even the most far-seeing of us are not able to understand the complexity of the situation, much less to prophesy what the end is to be. Canada fills but a minor role in the great historical drama that is now on the stage, but the role is a most important one as far as we ourselves are concerned. It is time that Canadians took stock of the situation and ascertained just where they stand in reference to this, the greatest commotion among the nations that history has yet witnessed. To understand the position that Canada occupies we must go back to 1897, and more particularly to the Jubilee in celebration of the apotheosis of British civilization. We in Canada have no direct representation in the councils of the Empire, and we are, moreover, considerably removed from the scene where Imperial interests are concentrated. We are not, therefore, in a position to learn with definiteness or to clearly understand the motives of Imperial policy. We are more or less in the dark in regard to Great Britain's real attitude towards the other nations. In the early part of 1897, however, we realized that Great Britain was anxious to make a show of some kind before the world. It was then she boasted of her "splendid isolation." And in that isolation she was pleased to witness the extravagant loyalty of her colonies. The year 1897 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of Great Britain. It is the year when the new British Empire was introduced to the world. Canada was not a little delighted with her formal introduction to the nations as an integral part of the greatest empire the world has seen. And Great Britain, on her part, seemed to gather strength from the outburst of loyalty that greeted her from her colonies in all parts of the earth. Everything seemed propitious. The Mother Country felt herself indomitable in the possession of a vast colonial empire, while the colonies looked forward to an era of development, consequent upon the practical consolidation of the Empire. The new Imperial policy was received with enthusiasm on all sides. The sort of union that would ultimately take place between the various parts of the Empire could not be foreseen with certainty, but there were no misgivings as to the practical working out of the problem of Imperial unity.

But the year 1898 witnessed an event that has overshadowed the Jubilee of the previous year. This event was more than the introduction of an empire to the world. It was the consolidation of a race. The birth of the British Empire in 1897 was eclipsed by the so-called Anglo-Saxon alliance of 1898. Great Britain was delighted with the idea of a consolidated empire in 1897. She is almost delirious over the Anglo-Saxon entente of 1898.

We have no inside knowledge of the dangers which constantly threaten the Empire from without. But Great Britain is apparently apprehensive of some combination of the powers against her at the present time. Hence the favor with which she greeted the Imperial project of 1897, and the enthusiasm which the evinces in the possible formation of an Anglo-Saxon, rather an Anglo-American, alliance in 1898.

The so-called Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-American alliance has been in existence very long, but it has been sufficient long upon the scene to convince us that Canada does not occupy the same position in regard to the Empire to-day that she did in 1897. In 1897 it might truly be said that Canada was the hope of the Empire, the bright particular star of the colonial constellation. But its glory has been eclipsed by the appearance of a star of greater magnitude. The United States is now the planet upon which British statesmen have centered their gaze.

The change has come about so suddenly and so unexpectedly that its impact has not yet been realized. But this great fact is coming to the surface, viz., that Canada is being used as a medium for cementing the alliance which it is expected will be created between Great Britain and the United States. The feeling is growing that Canada is being manipulated as clay in the potter's hands. The treaty that is now under consideration is not so much between Canada and the United States as it is between Great Britain and the United States. The application for the use of Canadian canals for the transfer of American warships to the sea is being granted by Great Britain, not because it is in the interests of Canada that the Americans should have this privilege, but because the concession will, it is thought, strengthen the Anglo-Saxon alliance. This view of the case in fact is not concealed. The defence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's acquiescence in the application is based on the theory that the use of our canals will tend to make the United States a greater naval power, and consequently that nation will be of greater service to Britain in the hour of need. No one can successfully argue that the proposed settlement of the seal question or the Atlantic fishery dispute is a fair adjustment of the issues as far as Canada is concerned. The success of the Anglo-Saxon alliance involves the elimination of all questions that are liable to cause friction between the two high contracting parties. There must be no friction on the Pacific, no friction on the Atlantic, and the Americans must have a free hand to strengthen their navy, even if it involves our granting them a right of way through Canadian territory. It is Great Britain that is arranging the details of this treaty, and the motive that is actuating her in the settlement of the points in dispute is a desire for an alliance with the United States and a belief that such an alliance actually exists, and that its continuance in the future is assured.

Great Britain is risking her future on the continuance of an alliance which we in Canada cannot discern actually exists. She has discarded Imperial unity in favor of Anglo-Saxon good-will. For the concessions which Great Britain is ready to make to the United States are not consistent with the idea of Imperial unity as entertained by Canadians at least. If we admit that the United States is to form part of the British Empire, the attitude taken by Great Britain in regard to this treaty is intelligible. If Great Britain has any such assurance, the causes therefor have been hidden from us. We have seen no evidence to warrant the belief that the United States is ready to stand by Great Britain as the latter stood by the United States in the recent war. Great Britain's Anglo-American policy is inimical to Imperial unity. She must pin her faith in either the one or the other. If she elects Imperial unity then she must neither weaken the outposts of the Empire, nor lend herself to the strengthening of a nation whose ambition is to absorb the greatest of these outposts. If she elects Anglo-American unity and forces Canada to recognize that policy in a practical way, she must be prepared to assume the consequences. The legitimate sequence of Great Britain's Anglo-American policy is the unification of Anglo-Saxon interests in North America. That policy leads up to the annexation of Canada to the United States. Great Britain encourages the grip the United States has in North America. Has the annexation of Canada been suggested as the grand climax of the Anglo-American entente? We would not be surprised to learn the fact. At any rate the whole policy of Great Britain leads up to annexation, and the Mother Country could not consistently charge Canadians with want of loyalty if they advocated a policy which is the logical sequence of the one she herself has adopted.

The moment is one of supreme importance to this country. Are we to remain passive and allow Great Britain and the United States to settle our destiny as they please? Are we to fall in with Great Britain's policy and concede to the Americans whatever they ask from us? If Great Britain is prepared to place Canada under the guardianship of the United States, would it not be prudent on our part to advocate annexation pure and simple? Annexation would at least involve nothing dishonorable. Canada would escape the wrath to come, but how about Great Britain?

As far as Canada is concerned, however, we know that its people have a well-thought out destiny of their own which they intend to realize as best they can. They will insist on Canada remaining Canadian, on our holding everything we have and conceding not a single jot that would weaken our position on this continent. Canadians must and will rely on themselves. Lord Herschell must not think he can lead us where he would have us go. And we bide our time until we can see our way to a political party in this country, or any politician who would surrender or propose to surrender any of our positions. Neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor any other man can seek refuge under Lord Herschell's robe. Any kind of national concessions for an external trade advantage would be regarded by Canadians as suicidal. Canadians are not contemplating national suicide at this great juncture.

PREPARING FOR GREAT THINGS.

C. P. R. Will Have a Rapid Trans-Continental Train Next Year, and New Rolling Stock.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—The Canadian Pacific are already making great preparations for next year's traffic. The first place they will run a rapid train through the country, calling at the principal points. The company have just turned out two new dining cars named the "Mirage" and the "Moose." They are both of the latest design, and are being built at the shops of the company at Montreal. They are also completing ten large compound consolidated engines, weighing 150,000 pounds each, besides the last being especially intended for clearing the Hochelega slope, while six of the same kind are being constructed at Kingston. These are all for the company's freight service, but they also have in hand six large locomotives for fast express trains between Montreal and Detroit. Six standard snow plows and two large rotary saws are likewise being built here by the C.P.R. The company are also turning out 500 box cars at Perth, at the rate of from 5 to 10 per day.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Will Have Martini-Henry Rifles Instead of Sniders.

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—The Militia Department has decided to recall the issue of the public schools and colleges throughout Canada, and to issue a Martini-Henry rifle in their stead.

The reason for this is that the Martini-Henry rifle is a later arm than the Snider, and will give the school boys and young men better training for the Lee-Enfield. As a matter of fact the militia authorities would prefer, if possible, to issue the Lee-Enfield to the school boys, as they are new recruits. This is owing to its lightness and good shooting quality.

Cucumbers and melons are "flooded in" to many persons so perturbed by the least indignance is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. Those persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. C. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief and is a sure cure for the worst cases.

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## The Grietha Warm Thing



Oh Ye! Oh Ye!

There's no rubber between your foot and the snow when I'm worn—but there's an inch of solid non-conducting felt.

I have a clinging nature—more so than rubber, because glare ice cannot make me slip.

Lightness and buoyancy I have in abundance; I weigh only nine ounces per foot.

While I'm a soft young thing inside, I'm seasonably tough where the weather comes.

Curlers, drivers and pedestrians pay me special court, but I'm a "hot one" to all concerned with cold feet. My price? Just \$5.00.

An All Felt Outsole and Insole.

"The Slater Radiator Shoe"

FOR SALE ONLY AT THE SLATER SHOE STORE

89 KING STREET WEST.

When You Want

Shoes

Try us

The poorest and cheapest shoes made will cover the feet while they last.

The trouble is they don't last, never look well, and you soon require another pair.

We sell only good shoes. The economy in buying our shoes is they wear well, look well and are always satisfactory.

H. & C. Blachford,

114 Yonge St.

KING, A PAISLEY HOTELMAN

Pinkerton Detective Tells of the Charge of Forgery Against the Prisoner.

WAS IDENTIFIED AS H. R. WHITE.

Name Under Which He Traveled in Iowa When the Alleged Forged Draft Was Cashed.

Walkerton, Dec. 29.—Robert King, who is to appear in court Saturday on extradition proceedings, arising out of a charge of forgery, was a former resident of Paisley, where he carried on business as an hotel-keeper. The story told by the Pinkerton detective who represents the American Bankers' Association is as follows: "About Oct. 3 a man, said to be Robert King of Paisley, but who gave his name as H. R. White, appeared at Rock Rapids, Iowa, and put up at the Rock Rapids House, kept by Mr. Penman. A few days afterwards he went to the town of George for the purpose, it was learned afterwards, of getting a draft cashed, in which he failed, for the want of identification. The next day, which was Nov. 3, he appeared again at Rock Rapids, and asked him to endorse his draft for \$100, which he did. This draft was a genuine draft. He then left the place, saying he was going to Sioux Falls, Dakota. He returned to Rock Rapids on Nov. 5, going, as usual, to Penman's hotel. He was absent during some hours of the afternoon, but about 4 o'clock he came back to the hotel and told Mr. Penman that he was going to the bank to cash the draft. He was seen to return about 7 o'clock and wanted a room. "During his absence that afternoon White went to the bank and presented a draft for \$100, which was cashed. The draft was the former draft being genuine. This draft was a forgery. From that day until he was traced to Paisley, where he is known as Robert King, and identified as H. R. White, the forger, he had not been seen. The Pinkerton men have been on the hunt for him ever since. Suspicion pointed to King, and Mr. Penman of Rock Rapids was sent for the purpose of identification. Mr. Penman stopped off at Walkerton, where Detective Stiefel had made his headquarters during his search in this neighborhood. The necessary papers were taken out before Judge Barrett, in which King, alias White, was accused as a fugitive from justice. A medicine that will give immediate relief and is a sure cure for the worst cases.

WARD ONE. \$10,000 Reward

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for the Election of

JOHN RUSSELL

AS ALDERMAN.

1899—WARD NO. 3—1899

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for

JAMES ALISON

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE, AS ALDERMAN FOR 1899

ELECTION JANUARY 2nd.

The eight \$1000 legal tenders for use by banks only are numbered 1080, 1027, 1072, 2501, 3003, 3012, 3099 and 3745.

The five \$500 will be among the following numbers: 0132, 0280, 0623, 0647, 1191, 1231 and 1271.

Five Thousand Dollars will be paid by the Bank of Montreal for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons concerned as principals in the above robbery.

Five Thousand Dollars will also be paid by the Bank of Montreal for information enabling them to recover the stolen money, and in like proportion in case only part of the money is recovered. Apply to

Chief of Police, Winnipeg.

Or to The Manager, The Bank of Montreal, Toronto.

Or any other branch of the Bank of Montreal.

WARD NO. 2.

VOTE FOR

John Hallam

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1899.

make special secure the makes of

Black 8 and would dir lar attention to sent stock as most extensiv of warrantab moderate price

have this choicest and sive collection

Plaid so much in Waists and Bl prising comb the richest s great variety and prices.

50c., 75c. Samples furnished to customers on

KING S OPPOSITE TH

## SPECIAL NO

MICHELIE'S Wine and I will close on Saturday all day Monday.

## WINE or

## COFF

Which will your friends Year's Day? To explicit, will it Whiskey or Ale? be Tea, Coffee? Whatever it is to be want it good. If it's from Michie's

## Suggestio

Michie's West India 75c bottle. Michie's Extra Old 100c quart. Scotch Whiskey, \$1 bottle. A Fine Old Port 100c bottle. A Rich Golden Sh 100c bottle. Genuine California 100c bottle. Canadian Concord Wh 40 bottle.

## Michie &amp;

Wine Merch 5 1-2 King St. -NOTE- Store Closes at 7 p day and All Day

## MANITOBA FRENCH

Inspector Rochon Tel That There Are All Doing V

DR. QUAY HAS MA

Cheered for Charle He Laid Down H Signing—The Kie

Montreal, Dec. 29.—(S pretends that the French under the so-called s toba are getting along the following despatch: school sessions, in which ers in the schools. Thir and I have been invit as yet I have not had therefore, not less than day. (Signed) T. Ache

Dying, He Cheerd The ruling passion is Lestell relates that Dr. ing dangerously ill at

Romald, has just rece Messrs. Ernest Parnet for M.L.A. for Levis. uena were present Dr. tary and had been su suffering very much, th for Levis still retained tion. He effected his su ment, and handing the ried out, "Three cheer

Mr. Tarte is D Tarte is delighted with r's letter to Senator D trie says the letter sett tion, and that the kick chooses between expul

Mr. J. J. McCarthy, agent of the Chicago & way, was a visitor to Agent Dickson yesterd

JOHN CATT AT DAY GOOD TORON

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