

T. EATON CO. CANADA'S GREATEST STORE

Men's Shirts and Men's Boots for Saturday

Two timely offerings for the men on Saturday morning. A \$3.00, \$4.00 or \$5.00 Boot for \$1.75, and a \$1.00 or \$1.25 Summer Shirt for 69c. These were lucky purchases we made a few days since and, as usual, turn over our saving in cost for your benefit. Come at eight o'clock Saturday morning for first and best choice of these:

Men's \$3 to \$5 Boots for \$1.75.



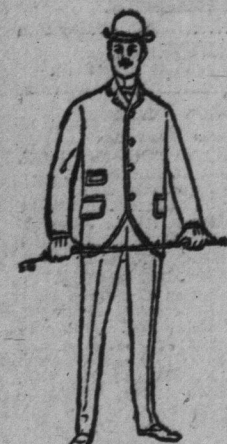
400 pairs Men's Laced and Elastic Side Boots, with McKay sewn and Goodyear welt soles, in tan, black or brown vici kid, willow calf and dongola kid, also patent calfskin, with all-kid or vesting tops, sizes 6 to 11. These 3.00 to 5.00 boots on sale Saturday morning for **1.75**

Men's \$1 and \$1.25 Shirts for 69c.



123 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts, in Scotch Zephyrs and English Cambric. Some have 2 separate collars and separate link cuffs, others have white neck-band, detached cuffs and tie to match, new stripes, checks and plaids, sizes 14 to 17½. Regular 1.00 and 1.25 Shirts. Saturday morning for **.69**

About Our Clothing and Clothing Prices.



It is the privilege of every man, old or young, to be stylish and dressy in his appearance. Thanks to the efforts of this store, careful dressers find it possible to get worthy, perfect-fitting clothing without paying the extravagant prices usually asked for made-to-order work. Our way of doing the clothing business has been very helpful to thousands of men who find it comparatively easy to buy our clothing and keep abreast with the dress requirements of the day. Every week others are finding out the big money-saving that can be effected here. As a result, business increases and continues to increase, because really deserving it; and so long as we maintain our standard of excellence for the money we are asking, we may reasonably expect to do the bulk of the clothing trade. A few gleanings from our stock for Saturday:

A \$10.00 Suit for Men—

Men's Suits, made imported West of England black Venetian finished worsteds, in sacque and cut-away styles, neatly bound with mohair braid, good Italian cloth linings, sizes 36 to 44.

A \$10.00 Suit for Men—

Men's Suits, single breasted sacque and three buttoned cutaway styles, imported West of England clay twilled worsted, black and grey colors, unbound narrow silk stitched edges, best linings, sizes 36 to 44.

A \$12.50 Suit for Men—

Men's Black Suits, all-wool West of England Venetian and clay twilled finished cloths, sacque and cutaway styles, unbound, narrow silk stitched edges, first-class Italian linings, sizes 36 to 44.

A \$15.00 Suit for Men—

Men's Suits, of best Black Venetian finished worsted, three buttoned cutaway and single breasted sacque shape, linings and interlinings first class, unbound, silk stitched edges, sizes 36 to 44.

An \$18.00 Suit for Men—

Men's Suits, in three-buttoned cutaway style, black Venetian finished worsteds, silk stitched edges, lined with black satin, good trimmings, sizes 35 to 44.

A \$7.50 Tweed Suit—

Men's Suits, single-breasted sacque shape, all-wool Canadian tweeds, plain Oxford grey and light fawn check pattern, best Italian cloth linings, bottom facings, sizes 36 to 44.

A \$7.50 Bicycle Suit—

Men's Bicycle Suits, unlined sacque coats with patch pockets, inside pump pocket, double-breasted short pants, buckled at the knee, loops

for belt, caps to match, made from all-wool blue-grey West of England worsteds, sizes 34 to 44.

A \$10.00 Waterproof Coat—

Men's Waterproof Coats, latest London style, paddock shape, without cape, light fawn covert cloth, single breasted, checked linings, sewn seams and stitched edges, sizes 36 to 44.

A \$12.50 Waterproof Coat—

Men's Paddock Waterproof Coats, without capes, Oxford grey and fawn covert cloth, checked linings, rubber-faced bottoms, stitched edges and sewn seams, sleeves and shoulders lined with fancy-striped satin, sizes 36 to 46.

A \$5 Tweed Suit for Young Men—

Youths' 3-piece Suits, short pants, double-breasted sacque shape, dark brown, neat checked pattern, in all-wool tweeds, good linings and trimmings, sizes 27 to 32.

A \$4 Boy's Brownie Suit—

Boys' Fauntleroy or Brownie Suits, in all-wool dark brown English tweed, tinted with green, deep sailor collar, trimmed with six rows of braid, separate vest to match, good linings, sizes 21 to 25.

A \$3 Fancy Vest for Men—

Men's Fancy Vests, in the newest silk and wool mixtures, double-breasted styles, light green, dark green and shepherd plaid, with colored silk spot, 4 pockets, best trimmings, sizes 34 to 42.

A \$2.50 Fancy Vest for Men—

Men's Single-Breasted Fancy Vests, English corduroys and mohair cloths, brown, green, fawn and blue, with silk spots, step collar, four pockets. Sizes 34 to 40.

Men's Hats and Caps.

Men's Finest Fur Felt Stiff Hats, new English and American blocks, extra light weight, unlined, best silk band and bindings, Russia leather sweatbands, in black, hare brown and pearl.

Cuba shades **3.00**

Men's English Fur Felt Stiff Hats, extra choice quality, leading New York and London shapes, fine Russia leather sweatbands, unlined, colors, black, brown, fawn and drab. **2.50**

Men's Stiff Hats, fine quality fur felt, with medium crown and neat rolling brim; also soft hats, same quality, with high crown, roll or flat brims, natural tanned calf leather sweatbands and best silk trimmings, black, Cuba, slate, sable and pearl shades **2.00**

Men's English and American Fur Felt Soft or Fedora Hats, all leading shapes for summer wear, with silk-bound or raw edges, calf leather sweatbands and silk trimmings, colors black, tobacco, bay brown and pearl **1.50**

Men's, Youths' and Boys' American 8-4 Crown Bicycle or Outing Caps, in plain navy serge, English worsted and Scotch tweeds, large or broken checks, in grey, fawn, green, black and white colors, with good satin linings, at **.35**

Children's Tam o'Shanter.

Children's Tam o'Shanter, wired or soft top, plain, navy or cardinal cloth, with silk ribbon plain or fancy fronts **.35**

Children's Navy or Scarlet Cloth and Brown, Black or Blue Velvet Tam o'Shanter, with large wired tops, pompom on top, black silk band, plain or named **.50**

Children's Wired Top Tam o'Shanter, in navy, scarlet or green cloth, also tan leather hats with soft crown, named silk band, silk serge lining **.75**

Children's Large Wired Crown Tam o'Shanter, very fine quality beaver cloth, navy and cardinal shades, fancy or plain corded silk band and fine quality silk serge lining at \$1.00 to **1.50**

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET, - - - - - TORONTO.

DEATH IN CHILDREN'S QUARREL.

Two Women Stabbed Fatally Near Tiptonville, Tennessee.

Union City, Tenn., May 18.—Reports of an extraordinary tragedy at Haynes Mill, near Tiptonville, have reached here. Three women, a Mrs. Mattor, Mrs. Edwards and Miss Brodgon, waylaid a Mrs. Covington, and attacked her with clubs, whereupon the latter drew a knife and stabbed Mrs. Mattor through the heart, killing her instantly. Mrs. Covington then plunged the

Rival Councils.

Members of the Canadian Temperance League have been at variance as to their mission since the refusal of the Toronto Public School Board to grant them the privilege of enjoying for five years of presenting a gold medal to the pupil passing the best examination in temperance. The League is educational and missionary in character. The question has arisen. "Shall

The League enter municipal contests?"

This will be the subject of debate in W. C. T. U. headquarters this evening by Messrs. J. Del Warren, John Armstrong and W. B. Spight, affirmative, and Messrs. George B. Sweetnam, Walter S. Robertson and A. E. Parker, negative.

FOOT ELM

New Orleans, La., May 18.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen re-elected Grand Master Morris and other officers, and selected Milwaukee as the next meeting place.

THE TORONTO WORLD.

ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.

Business Office: 70 King-street East (next Postoffice). Telephone 924. J. E. Stevens, Agent.
London, England Office, 10, W. Large, Agent, 145 Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE SAW-LOG QUESTION.

The action of the Ontario Government in placing an embargo on the export of saw-logs out of Crown timber limits has touched the people of the United States on a sore spot. They are very much disturbed over the matter, and there seems to be little doubt that Mr. Hardy's coup will lead to reprisals of some kind from our neighbors. In one respect we are sorry that the export of saw-logs to the United States was not prohibited in a way that could not be questioned from a legal or international point of view. The action of the Ontario Government might readily be construed by our neighbors as a breach of faith, or an act of spoliation. The authority of the Ontario Government to prohibit the export of logs is a legal question about which a good deal can be urged on both sides. When the matter comes to the attention of the United States lumber-dealers whose interests have been affected by Mr. Hardy's ruling. If they have been deprived of their rights they will be awarded due compensation. Our neighbors, however, do not seem disposed to look at the matter in this light. According to The Globe's Washington correspondent they are of the opinion that Canada has hit a blow below the belt, and they will demand satisfaction. It probably would have been better if the Dominion Government had exercised its unquestioned right and imposed such an export duty on logs as would have had the same effect as Mr. Hardy's embargo, only on a larger scale. The Americans cannot deny the right to impose a prohibitory export duty on logs, but they object to the procedure of the Province of Ontario. Still the question has to be faced in one way or another, and in the end it perhaps makes no difference what method Canada adopts to let the Americans understand that we do not intend to let them have our logs while they reject our lumber. If they won't allow us to send our lumber into their country free of duty we shall not furnish logs for their saw-mills. This is the policy which we have assumed, and that is the policy she intends to carry out. The Ontario embargo is merely a side issue. The Government should not beat about the bush, but should have the issue fairly and squarely defined. This it could do by putting in force section 1 of the Act of 1897 respecting export duties. The enforcement of that Act would raise an issue that would be open to no legal or moral quibbling. We do not wish our neighbors to get the impression that we are resorting to trickery in this matter. We intend to place a prohibitory export duty on saw-logs if they subject our lumber to an import duty. The sentiment of the people is almost unanimously in favor of such a policy, and if the Dominion Government is simply a reflection of the popular demand in favor of a prohibitory export duty. If there is to be a fight between the two countries we would like to see it conducted, as far as Canada is concerned, on an honorable basis and free from all subterfuge and quibbling.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GRAPHIC.

The Government has rendered a service to the country in publishing a series of graphic statistics in connection with the recent budget speech of the Minister of Finance. There are fourteen plates illustrating the development of the country in trade, commerce, shipping, etc., from 1867 to date. The tables are no doubt designed to show, and they do show, that there has been an increase since 1867 in the country's business along the line, including the export of goods, shipping, railway traffic, bank deposits, bank discounts and so on. But the most noticeable feature in the tables are the columns that show the country's condition during the Liberal regime from 1873-1878, the period when Canada enjoyed all the blessings of free trade. Turning to sheet ten of the tables, under the heading of business failures in Canada, we find the columns representing that disastrous period towering high above those on either side of them. There is no mistake in taking on this sheet the years when free trade prevailed in Canada. The statistics speak for themselves, and furnish the best of all lessons we have yet seen of the effect of free trade. Page nine of the tables indicates a series of steps, almost unbroken, from 1873 to 1878, when the deposits amounted to two hundred and twenty-seven million dollars, as against sixty millions during the free trade regime. The bank discounts went up in the same unsatisfactory way. On page nine the rate of interest of the Dominion is graphically portrayed. During the Liberal regime the steps run the wrong way, the highest being in the early part of the Mackenzie Government and the lowest at the end. From 1873 to 1878 the rate ran upwards in regular order till they reach the highest point in 1878. The shipping tables show a big depression from 1873 to 1878. The barometer was very low throughout that period, but once the National Policy was adopted it began to rise and has kept rising ever since. On page three several high columns show the appalling extent of the adverse balance of trade that characterized the Liberal regime. In 1875 it towered up to forty-six millions, but it gradually receded year by year. He had taken no part on either side. He wanted the policyholders represented on the board, and therefore he did not want the bill withdrawn. If they should not advocate the withdrawal of Mr. Wood's clause limiting voting would not be unprecedented, but would be wise. He wanted to understand the local stand of the policyholders in asking legislation for the company. The policyholders were to have six men on the board and six out of 15 could always make themselves felt. Mr. Wood wanted seven directors for the company. Mr. Clarke said Mr. Wood expressed the highest admiration of Mr. Cox's integrity. Mr. Wood: Yes. Mr. Clarke: Then why don't you give him the legislation he and his co-directors are asking for? Mr. Wood: I would support the whole bill. Mr. Wood said that the majority of the committee, doubtless in the best interests of the company, were against him. He had only made the proposition he had on account of peace, and in what he believed to be the best interests. Some people seemed

BILL PASSES IN COMMITTEE

Power is Given to the Canada Life Company to Hold Annual Meetings in Toronto.

SENIOR COX GAINS HIS POINT.

All This Talk About the Company, He Says, Has Increased the Company's Business.

Ottawa, Ont., May 18.—The Committee on Banking and Commerce resumed consideration of the Canada Life Company bill this forenoon.

Mr. Wood, on the meeting being called to order, wished to make a proposition. He proposed that he would withdraw the policyholders' bill if the company would withdraw their bill until the Government had decided their bill for the general governance of the company. He had so much faith in the Government that he could promise to support their bill. This would stop all the injurious agitation throughout the country.

Mr. Gibson could not consent to withdraw the company's bill, after all the care, trouble and time which had been spent on it. The company had been on the defensive ever since the policyholders started the agitation. He did not believe Parliament could pass the policyholders' bill.

Mr. Foster: Do you mean to say the Parliament cannot pass any bill like this, the Canada Life Association? Parliament was supreme.

Mr. Gibson thought that might be Mr. Foster's opinion. The Canada Life Association had attained a high position, and in order to keep that high position, they had to go on and take the bill into careful consideration.

Mr. Fielding could not agree with Mr. Gibson's orders regarding the power of the company. The company's bill was not a general bill, and could not come under a general bill. The company's bill was a general bill, and could not come under a general bill. The company's bill was a general bill, and could not come under a general bill.

Mr. Fielding said that it was most important that the company should be able to hold annual meetings in Toronto. He was specially objected to the last clause.

In answer to Mr. Sutherland it was stated that the last clause would be stricken out.

Mr. Foster then had that objection removed. It could not be argued that the bank deposits and the policyholders could withdraw, the policyholders could not.

Mr. Fielding said the committee had restored the 40-vote limit; that restriction had been taken away from the company, and was not thought of general interest.

The Bill as it is Now.

Mr. J. C. Fraser said they were getting away from the bill. The bill, now the investment clause was removed, only asked that the company should be able to hold annual meetings in Toronto. There was no objection to that. The idea of the policyholders coming and asking legislation to govern the company. Such a vote was never heard of as policyholders, investors, wanting to legislate for the company. In all his experience as a lawyer he had never heard of such a proposition as that to restore a clause removed 20 years ago.

John Charlton's View.

Mr. John Charlton thought, in view of the great interests involved, it would be well to have the bill passed. He did not think it was unreasonable to ask the company to withdraw their bill until the Government had decided their bill for the general governance of the company. He thought the proposition a reasonable one, especially in view of the fact that the company's bill was a general bill, and could not come under a general bill.

Mr. Sutherland has a Policy.

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