

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
 190 Yonge St. Canada's Greatest Store. Toronto.
 190 YONGE STREET, August 19, 1897.
 STORE CLOSING TO-DAY AT 5 O'CLOCK.

Friday Bargains Buying and Selling strictly for CASH brings us as near as possible to the actual cost of production and gives you many genuine bargains in perfectly new goods. Early shoppers get the first choice of these things for Friday's selling:

- Crockery and Tinware**
 Assortment of China, regular price 5c each, for 2c.
 18 dozen German China Mugs, colored decorations and gold lines, regular price 10c each, for 6c.
 20 dozen German China Cups and saucers, decorated with floral designs and gold lines, regular price \$1.20 a dozen, for 80c each.
 First Quality American Glass Tumblers, regular price 35c a dozen, for 22c each.
- Hardware**
 Hat and Coat Racks, ten pins, oil finished, regular price 15c each, for 10c.
 Heavy Piled Carpets, with covers, hand-made, in sets of five sizes, holding from one to six quarts each, wine measure, regular price 45c per set, for 35c.
- Groceries**
 Good Clean Currants, 2 pounds 9c.
 Fancy Japan Rice, regular 6c a pound, at 4 pounds 25c.
 Choice Mixed Pickles (20-ounce bottles), 2 bottles for 25c.
 Special Blend India and Ceylon Tea, 25c per pound.
- Handkerchiefs**
 Ladies' Hemstitched Colored Bordered Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, neat patterns, regular 50c each, at 2 for 95c.
 Men's Extra Fine Irish Linen Tape Border Handkerchiefs, 3-4 and 7-8 size, regular 15c, for 10c.
 Boys' Laundered Sailor Collars, in pink and blue, also ladies' new larling collars in white, regular 15c and 20c each, for 10c.
- Gloves and Hosiery**
 Ladies' 4 Button Kid Gloves, in tan, brown, mode and black, all sizes, regular price 85c, for 60c.
 Ladies' 7-Button Kid Gloves, black only, sizes 5-12, 5-3-4 and 6, regular price 10c, for 7c.
 Ladies' Extra Fine Cashmere Hose, 4-11 rib, double sole, heel and toe, regular price 40c, for 25c.
 Ladies' Tan Lisle Thread, full fashioned, double sole, heel and toe, regular price 45c a pair, for 30c.
- Tea Sets**
 20 only Haviland China Tea Sets, newest shapes and neat decoration, with gold on handles, consisting of 4 pieces, viz., 12 tea plates, 12 cups and saucers, 2 cake plates, 1 tea pot, 1 sugar bowl, 1 stop bowl, and 1 cream jug, regularly sold at \$8.50 per set, for \$5.
- Jewelry and Cutlery**
 Stick Pins, brilliant settings, gold plated, regular 10c, for 5c.
 Butcher Knives, polished rockwood handles, steel blades, regular 15c each, for 10c.
- Notions**
 Steel Hair Pins, 1 1/2 inches long, regular 3c each, also black and white toilet pins, regular 3c a box, at 4 for 5c.
 Decorated Paper Fans, wooden sticks, regular 10c each, for 5c.
- Umbrellas and Ribbons**
 Men's Umbrellas, 22 inches, steel and wood and silkette mixtures, steel or wood rods, paragon frame, natural wood handles, regular value \$1.25, for 90c.
 Ladies' Bag Purse, in lizard and fancy leathers, steel frame, leather lined, regular price 35c, for 25c.
 1000 yards Double-Faced Satin Ribbon, in light and dark shades, with cream and white, 2 inches wide, regular price 12-1/2 a yard, for 7c.
- Books and Stationery**
 500 Books for Boys and Girls, suitable for Sunday School Libraries, regular 24c, for 13c.
 750 packages Fine Cream Note Paper, ruled and plain, regular 20c package, for 15c.
 500 Paperettes, Extra Quality Paper and Envelopes, regular 10c, for 7c.
 12 dozen Fancy Scrolling Pairs, regular 15c each, for 10c.
 20 Children's Picture Books, bound covers, regular 20c each, for 10c.
- Toilet Sundries**
 Distilled Witch Hazel, 6-ounce bottle for 10c.
 Toilet Paper, 1000-sheet packet, regular 7-1/2c each, at 6 for 25c.
 Best White Gull, regular 20c a pound, for 15c.
 Pizzelle's Elixir Peptonate, of Iron, regular 75c, for 50c.
 Clinical Thermometers, regular 75c each, for 50c.
- Furnishings**
 10 dozen Men's Fine French Sateen Shirts, silk sewn, pattern front, collar attached, all sizes, 14 to 18 (slightly imperfect), regular price \$1, for 50c.
 7-1/2 dozen Men's Fine Zephyr and Oxford Shirts, blue stripes, starched collars and neckbands, all sizes, regular 75c each, for 50c.
 Men's Swiss Knit Undershirts, steen facings, short sleeves, broken sizes, regular 25c each, for 12-1/2c.
Hats
 Men's Latest Fall Styles in Stiff and Fedora, Fur, Felt Hats, satin lining, silk trimming, colors black, California brown, tobeac and nut brown, \$1.
 Ladies' and Boys' Fine Blue Cloth Peak Caps, with fancy gold fronts, 15c.
Wash Goods and Trimmings
 32-inch English Prints, large assortment of patterns and colors, all free colors, regular price 12-1/2c per yard, for 8c.
 31-inch Grass Linen, with colored Swiss hand-worked spots and dots, of blue, pink, heliotrope and green, regular price 25c per yard, for 10c.
 Wide Blue Jet Gimp, in large assortment of designs, and different widths, all bright new goods, regular price 20c per yard, for 10c.
 Silk Tassels, for drapes and fancy work, colors cream, white, blue, mauve, green and brown, regular price 5c per dozen, at 2 dozen for 8c.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
 190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD.
 A ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.
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SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S IRRETRIEVABLE BLUNDER

The United States is an empire composed of some forty states, which possess more or less of individual independence. The states composing this united empire are contiguous to one another. Each state has its own local laws and customs, but none of them has power to treat with a foreign nation, nor has any state power to maintain a tariff. As far as trade with foreign nations is concerned, the United States are a unit. The states enjoy free trade within the Zollverein, but a protectionist tariff is raised against the world.

The German Empire is fashioned on much the same lines as the United States. Germany may be described as the United States of Europe. Free trade exists between the German states, but the Empire is aggressively protectionist as far as the outside world is concerned.

Germany and the United States are the two most formidable competitors of Great Britain. The federation of several states into a unit, the establishment of free trade between the individual states, with a strong protection tariff against the world, seems to be the principle underlying the great expansion of these two empires. Both Germany and the United States are a world of themselves. The United States, especially, is practically self-contained and self-sustaining. It has every abundance of raw materials and produces in more or less abundance nearly everything that can be grown anywhere in the world.

The British Empire, like Germany and the United States, is composed of a great many states, but, unlike them, the states composing it are not contiguous. This geographical fact accounts for the difference between the trade policy of the British Empire on the one hand and that of Germany and the United States on the other. If Canada, Australia and Great Britain were contiguous, one and the same tariff would be applied to all, and a movement had been made way for some years back to apply the German and United States idea to the British Empire, as far as the peculiar conditions of the Empire will permit.

Speaking to a resolution submitted at the colonial conference, Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, thus defined the new Imperial policy as it is generally understood and accepted. He said:

"That resolution I understand to be one for the creation of a British Zollverein or customs union, which would establish at once a practically free trade throughout the British Empire, but would leave the separate contracting parties free to make their own arrangements with regard to duties on foreign goods, except that this is an essential condition of the proposal—that Great Britain shall consent to replace moderate duties upon certain articles which are of large production in the colonies. Now, if I have rightly understood it, these articles would comprise corn, meat, wool and sugar, and perhaps other articles of enormous consumption in this country which are at present largely produced in the colonies, and which might under such an arrangement, be wholly produced in the colonies and wholly produced by British labor. [Cheers.] On the other hand, as I have said, the colonies, while maintaining their duties upon foreign importations, would agree to a free interchange of commodities with the rest of the Empire, and would cease to place protective duties on any product of British labor. That is the principle of the German Zollverein; that is the principle which underlies federation in the United States of America; and I do not doubt for a moment that if it were adopted it would be the strongest bond of union between the British race throughout the world. [Cheers.] I say such a proposal as that might commend itself even to an orthodox free trader. It would be the greatest advance that free trade has ever made since it was first advocated by Mr. Cobden to extend its doctrines permanently to more than three hundred millions of the human race, and to communities many of which are amongst the most thriving, the most prosperous and the most increasing in the world. On the other hand, it would open up to the colonies an almost unlimited market for their agricultural and other products."

Canada has had its National Policy. Here was a policy presented for our consideration which dwarfed our famous N. P. into insignificance. Canada was brought face to face with an Imperial policy of new and wonderful possibilities. In 1892 a vote was taken in Parliament on a resolution which endorsed what is substantially the same policy as that outlined above by Mr. Chamberlain. The resolution was carried by a vote of 67 to 63. It would open up to the colonies an almost unlimited market for their agricultural and other products."

This question of preferential trade has been discussed more or less throughout the whole Empire at large and it was expected that something tangible would be forthcoming in regard to it during the Jubilee celebration.

Well, the question was discussed at length in Great Britain, and the outcome of it all is described in the August number of "The New Imperialism." We quote from the article at length:

"Events have moved so rapidly during the past few weeks that we are apt to forget the state of expectancy which preceded this latest gathering of British and colonial statesmen. In his invitation to the Premier Mr. Chamberlain placed commercial union in the forefront of subjects for discussion. And this was natural enough; for did he not lay it down as a prime maxim in the early days of his Colonial Secretaryship that all other proposals for Imperial unity are 'dwarfed into insignificance in comparison with those intended to consolidate the union of the Empire? It was only a year ago, and it was the prelude to the scheme of an Imperial Zollverein which Mr. Chamberlain started the world. Canada had in 1892 declared, by the resolution of her Parliament, for preferential trade between England and her colonies and protection against the foreigner all round the Empire. The Ottawa conference, representing the self-governing colonies generally, adopted the same idea in 1894. 'Better your offer,' said Mr. Chamberlain in effect in 1896; 'let us have protection against the foreigner all round the Empire, but instead of a preferential tariff, give us free trade, or at least a revenue tariff, among ourselves.' Lord Salisbury publicly announced his 'thorough accord with the views of the Colonial Secretary, and, in the spring of this year Canada, striking out a bold line for herself, enacted a preferential tariff for British goods. It was avowedly the prelude to practically such a revenue tariff as Mr. Chamberlain had suggested must be the price of England's co-operation in a tariff fence around the Empire against the foreigner."

It is surprising that the advocates of Imperial protectionism should have heralded this latest gathering of British and colonial statesmen as the occasion for realizing their dream? How could dry economic objections, based on 'the fetish of free trade' withstand the glow of Imperial patriotism? Should not England, as Sir Albert Rollit, the chairman of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, had declared 'make an economic sacrifice to attain a great political end,' and create, in Mr. Chamberlain's words, 'the strongest bond of union between the British race throughout the world?'

"Yes, a stirring ideal, and when, on the arrival of the Colonial Premier, one heard Lord Chancellor Halsbury come boldly out of his convenient hiding place, and before those assembled Premiers, declare himself 'a rank protectionist'; and that bulwark of old English traditions within the Cabinet, the Duke of Devonshire, a disciple of Cobden and a colleague of Bright, was heard to apologize at Liverpool, in the presence of the Premiers, for the deficiencies of free trade, and admit the necessity of finding new markets by 'expanding or consolidating our colonial possessions'; when, moreover, Government organs, such as 'The Standard,' which had long stood out for pure and undiluted free trade, seemed to acquiesce in the Duke's confession that free trade was the one hindrance to a much-desired Imperial unity; when all this took place, men felt surely the Imperial protectionists must at least have captured the citadel and need now only walk up and possess the land in triumph."

"But England had taught her children better than she knew. Like Elijah of old, she fancied that all the world out she had bowled the king to Baal, and like Elijah, she was to learn afresh the vitality of her principles. It was no mere whim that had led the mother colony of Australia to fight her way towards the English free trade ideal in the face of great difficulties. Before he touched on British soil, Mr. Reid sent the message of New South Wales to England, and it was in a sentence this: 'Free trade has made you great. But for your sound economic commercial policy the British Empire would have been an intolerable aggression upon the rights of other nations. Abandon that policy and you forsake the maxim of British greatness and development.' 'What we give you by our preferential tariff' said the Canadian Premier, 'we give in gratitude for the splendid freedom under which we have prospered. It is a free gift. We ask no compensation. Protection has been the curse of Canada; we would not see you come under its baneful influence, for what weakens you must weaken us.'"

"And so in one short day—for the momentous utterances of both Mr. Reid and Sir Wilfrid Laurier reached the English public at the same moment—the dream of years was shattered. It was, we may well believe, conceived in a spirit of patriotism which commands admiration, but it is gone, and seemingly gone beyond recovery."

"Mr. Chamberlain is certainly of that opinion. With a candour as rare as it is refreshing, he confessed, after the last of the joint conferences with the Colonial Premiers: 'It would have been hard enough to carry through the idea had all the colonies been its enthusiastic and persistent advocates. But Canada does not favor it, and New South Wales opposes it. These are the two leading colonies, and when them in frank opposition it becomes impossible. I would not touch it with a pair of tongs.'"

For the present, then, the policy of preferential trade, as approved by the Canadian Parliament and endorsed by the Government of Great Britain, has been shelved, if not buried. And this great fact stands out prominently before us: It is the Premier of Canada who is chiefly, if not wholly, responsible for its collapse. He displayed no enthusiasm for the policy; he opposed it; he denounced it. The one who, it was expected, would shout for joy over the new Imperial policy was the very one who threw cold water on it.

As we have said before, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in rejecting the proposition of the British Government for the establishment of preferential trade within the Empire and protection without it, has made the greatest faux pas, the greatest blunder of the Jubilee. The British Government now realize that they have been casting pearls before swine. They were making a sacrifice in order to strengthen the germ of Imperial patriotism. The Canadian Premier rejected an offer which would at the same time have bound the Empire together as it has never been before. The British Government offered nothing else can bind it, and have increased the material prosperity of this country by a contract for feeding the United Kingdom. Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to accept it. The most regrettable circumstance in connection with the transaction is the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not represent the people of Canada in declining Mr. Chamberlain's offer. Although the Colonial Secretary says he would not touch the question again with a pair of tongs, it will undoubtedly form the subject of earnest discussion in this country. The trade question, including Sir Wilfrid's attitude towards Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, will form the main issue when the next appeal is made to the people. And The World has no misgivings as to what the voice of the people will be on that occasion.

THE WORLD'S CIRCULATION GROWS

575-75 Additional Received in One Day
 In Great Canada Newspapers

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 17.—Kindly add six to my regular supply of Daily Worlds—M. Y. Keating.

Galt, Ont., Aug. 17.—Kindly add five to our daily number—R. Ferrah.

Orillia, Ont., Aug. 17.—Please add six copies to our list—W. H. Drummond.

Galt, Ont., Aug. 17.—Please send six extra Worlds each morning—W. Coulhard & Son.

Owen Sound, Ont., Aug. 17.—Kindly add ten to our usual number of Worlds, making 85 in all—W. K. Ireland & Co.

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 17.—Kindly increase our Worlds three each day, and five extra on Saturdays—Times Book Store.

Hespeler, Ont., Aug. 17.—Please add three morning Worlds—J. D. Conway.

Oshawa, Ont., Aug. 17.—Please add five to my list, making 20 more than my list of a couple of weeks ago—R. A. J. Little.

Cobourg, Ont., Aug. 17.—Please add five copies of The World to my list—Geo. Archer.

C. P. R. Crossing, Aug. 17.—Add six—Edithard.

SPYING OUT THE LAND

Kansas Farmers Looking for Better Homes in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—(Special)—Two delegates, representing a large body of farmers in Kansas, have arrived here to spy out the land and select Manitoba farms for those they represent.

Domestic servants are very scarce in Winnipeg and throughout the province. The Manitoba Government is endeavoring to obtain a supply from the States.

The body of John Elliott, son of the well-known implement manufacturer of London, Ont., was found today for burial. The body was found Monday morning at the bottom of a ravine at the corner of the street.

EGERTON HENDERSON KILLED

The Scaffold on Which He Was Working Fell and Injured Him Fatally.

Lindsay, Aug. 18.—An accident occurred here this morning by which Egerton Henderson, a bricklayer, was killed. He was engaged in the East Ward, and was engaged with James Morrison stripping the roof of a brick in the stomach. As a result of the coroner's inquest, Tompkins has been formally charged with murder.

AN ARTISTIC MONUMENT

Mr. A. W. Anderson, manager of the Toronto Granite Works, has just returned from Berlin, with his wife and two children. He has been in the city for some time, engaged in the erection of a monument in honor of the late Kaiser Wilhelm. The statue is of bronze, life size, and mounted on a large granite pedestal. The whole work cost \$8000, which was raised by subscription throughout the County of Waterloo. The committee and public in general are highly pleased with the monument, and Mr. Anderson has been warmly congratulated over it. This is the first monument ever unveiled in Canada by electricity. About 400 people witnessed the unveiling, which went off without a hitch.

A RAINY RIVER FLOOD

Another very high flood has been made in the Baby River district, which almost equals the Knokkles as an investment. A syndicate of Toronto gentlemen bought for \$8000 in March last, through J. W. Chesworth, mining broker of this city, a gold mine in Ontario, situated just south of the L. T. T. T. River, near Mine Centre. In the early part of May they started development work on the property, and have now about 600 tons of ore on the dump, which, at a price of \$100 per ton, or a clean gain of \$60,000 in five months, allowing \$1000 for development expenses.

GET ACQUAINTED WITH HERCULES.

If you are looking for solid comfort and durability at a reasonable price buy the famous Hercules wire bed. If your doctor does not keep them, because he makes more money on the common kind, please us—we will give you names of reliable dealers who do. The Hercules fabric is patented, and is twenty times as strong as any other fabric made. Prices very moderate; guaranteed not to sag; made in five grades. Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co.

LITTLE BOY DROWNED.

Kingston, Aug. 18.—Arthur Paradis, aged 3 years, was drowned from his home. His father, D'Arts, last night. After an all night search his body was found in the water at the foot of Barracks-street this afternoon.

TO REAP THE HARVEST

Three Thousand Love Danced Here Last Toronto Yesterday for the North-West. About 2500 able-bodied men left the Union Station yesterday to go to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, where they will assist in gathering in the harvest. The harvest is the strongest looking lot and it took eight special trains, in addition to the regular North-West train, to carry them, making the largest number of special trains to leave the Union Station for one point in any one day in the history of Toronto railway business. The Grand Trunk will carry the travelers as far as North Bay and the excursion will then be handled by the C.P.R. A few of the men took their families with them, intending to settle in the young country, while many others will no doubt stay if they get stumblings. It is understood that the C.P.R. agent at Winnipeg will see that all the men who went up yesterday obtain work for the harvest. From Winnipeg the men will be sent so many to different places, according to the needs of the various localities.

THE OWNERS ARE

Orders of the Court Stop the March of Camps to Be Abandoned. Go Home to Your Families. Work Where You Can.

Swiss Steam Laundry

We employ scientific methods. Our washing process was first discovered by the French chemist LeFranc. We have also the constant advice of the best specialist chemist in America. Your goods by proper treatment are made to wear their natural life, and if given the exclusive laundering of the same when new will guarantee your linen to wear at least eighteen months longer than if washed in the old way. TELEPHONE 1260.

PURITY AND QUALITY

When combined with years of experience, cannot fail to produce excellent results. That's why... Ludella CEYLON TEA... is to-day so much superior to anything on the market. LEAD PACKAGES, 25c, 40c, 50c and 60c.

DRYGOOD

Wheeler, W. V. A. Fleming has returned from where he had been in a long absence. Judge had given a new commission to the Fairmount region and in the afternoon he returned to the strikers to discontinue his searching for an initiation. Ex-Governor presents the miners and orally to arrest the march with him by the judge. The strikers are much about the injunction, and march. There is a serious difficulty being without full. All cases are closed. 1000 families.

THE GRANGE

Is the place to buy Butter and Eggs. HERCULES. The famous Hercules Wire Beds are the only beds that are and can be guaranteed not to sag. Formerly called Lock Beds. We now only the common kind Lock Beds. 1 lb. of Hercules fabric is as strong as 20 lbs. of any other fabric made. Prices low. Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co.

Dreamy Radiance

is beautifully illustrated in our solid gold Cluster Rings, latest style genuine. Opals and Pearls Only \$4.50. SCHEUER'S 90 GO ST. Wholesale and Retail Jewellers.

For Tourist

The Kelv. In Scottish Clan and also in beautifully to the Scotch. It is a monious and contrasting embracing a distinct and also of special interest. WOOD WRAP SHAW and TRAVELING. In every imaginable a blend of white and blue, in beautiful colors, suggestive of our. OUR IMPORTATION. So far opened up also. Ever shown by us. H. in all the latest novel. Homespun, Broadie, and the Blue, Brownie, Scotch. Price, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50. FINEST and dark Tweed. \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, and \$4.00. and Plaided Mohair. \$2.00. Lined Crash Skirts at \$1.00. SHIRTS WAISTERS. With contrasting styles. Cambric, etc., also p. \$1.00 to \$2.50; \$1.00 to \$1.50; \$1.00 to \$1.50; \$1.00 to \$1.50. Collars and Cuffs in all colors and patterns. Correspondence solicited. JOHN CATT King St., opp. th.

