

THE BEAVER

VOL. 1, NO. 6.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1886.

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The Beaver

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J. A. KILROY, Manager.

ENTERPRISE ASSEMBLY 3281—Every Tuesday at 7:30 o'clock, in Tara Hall, Opera House Block, Windsor. Jos. A. Kilroy, Secy, box 97, Windsor, Ont.

BEAVER ASSEMBLY, 4139—Every Monday evening, in the Temperance Hall, over the office, Amherstburg. A. J. Wilcox, Sec.

CARPENTERS' ASSEMBLY, 7014—Meets in Tara Hall, Windsor, every Thursday at 8 o'clock. R. Avery, box 4, Windsor, Ont. Initiation fee \$5 after August 6.

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ESSEX CENTRE ASSEMBLY, 8795—Every Thursday at 7:30 o'clock at their hall, Essex Centre, Ont. Chas. Leavitt, Sec.

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Illustrated books, juvenile books, Chatterbox, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Diaries for 1887, all sizes; Albums, Pocket Books, Satchels, Checker Boards, Sunday School Libraries and Cards, Spectacles; Bisk, Wax, and China Dolls, and a great variety of articles for Xmas presents at the very lowest prices.

M. Copeland.

SMITH & DUCK,
IMPORTERS IN BOND,
Grocers and Wine Merchants,
WINDSOR, CANADA.

JNO. J. FOSTER,
BUTCHER,
Retail Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats.
Game in Season. Cash paid for
Hides and Skins.
STALL IN MARKET BUILDING, WINDSOR.

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Wines and Liquors,
31 SANDWICH ST., COR. WINDSOR AVE.
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J. A. SMITH,
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Room No. 12
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
OVER SMITH & DUCK'S GROCERY.

OFFICE HOURS.—8 a. m. until 9 p. m.
WINDSOR, - ONT.

S. H. WEBSTER & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Imported and Domestic
Cloths, Diagonals, Doe-
skin, Tweeds, Cassi-
meres, Etc.

NO. 5 GREAT WESTERN BLOCK,
OPPOSITE DEPOT, SANDWICH ST.
WINDSOR, - ONT.

GEO. LUTHER,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
Creamery Butter, Milk,
and Eggs.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Groceries, Canned Goods, Jams, Jellies,
Dried Meats, Ham, Bacon, Tobacco
and Cigars.

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—NEW YORK—
RESTAURANT
THE GREAT OYSTER DEPOT,
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1 SANDWICH ST., - WINDSOR, ONT.

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Manufacturing Jeweler
DEALER IN

**Watches, Clocks
& JEWELRY.**

Watches and Jewelry Repairing in the
very best manner. Gold, Silver and
Nickel Plating.

EAST SIDE SANDWICH STREET.

THOS. G. LOWE,
15 SANDWICH ST.,

*Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweller.*

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

The Only Place Where a Complete
Stock can be Found.

F. H. MANN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**GROCERIES
SEEDS**

AND
LIQUORS,
52 Sandwich Street, Windsor.

C. BOKSTAL,
DEALER IN

*Groceries,
Provisions,*

*Crockery &
Glassware.*

39 SANDWICH ST., WINDSOR.

Marshall Bros.
CASH STORE.

**Groceries
AND
Provisions.**
MARKET SQUARE.

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DEALER IN

**NEW & SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
STOVES,
WATCHES,
REVOLVERS,
SEWING MACHINES,
GUNS, ETC.**

Agent for the Celebrated Breakwater
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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

**BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
RUBBERS, OVERSHOES, ETC.**

23 Sandwich St East.

WINDSOR, ONT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE
KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF NORTH
AMERICA.

The alarming development and aggressive-ness of great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses.

It is imperative, if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, that a check be placed upon unjust accumulation, and the power for evil of aggregated wealth. The much desired object can be accomplished only by the united efforts of those who obey the injunction: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

Therefore we have formed the Order of the Knights of Labor for the purpose of organizing and directing the power of the industrial masses, not as a political party, for it is more—in it are crystallized the sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people, but it should be borne in mind that when exercising the right of suffrage, that most of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation, and that it is the duty of all to assist in nominating and supporting with their votes only such candidates as will pledge their support to those measures, regardless of party. But no one, shall, however, be compelled to vote with the majority, and calling upon all who believe in securing "the greatest good to the greatest number," to join and assist us, we declare to the world that our aims are:

To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties, all of the benefits, recreations and pleasures of association; in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.

In order to secure these results we demand at the hands of the state:

The establishment of bureaus of Labor statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring masses.

That the public lands, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers; not another acre for railroads and speculators, and that all lands now held for speculative purposes be taxed to their full value.

The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon Capital and Labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

The recognition, by incorporation, of trades unions, orders and other associations as may be organized by the working masses to improve their condition and protect their rights.

The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employees weekly, in lawful money, for the labor of the preceding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the extent of their week's labor.

The abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal work.

The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

The prohibition by law of the employment of children under 15 years of age in work shops, mines and factories.

To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor.

That a graduated income tax be levied, and we demand at the hands of our legislators:

The establishment of a monetary system in which a circulating medium in necessary quantity shall issue direct to the people without the intervention of banks; that all the national issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the Government shall not guarantee or recognize any private banks, or create any banking corporations.

The interest bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes shall never be issued by the Government, but that, when need arises, the emergency shall be met by issue of legal tender, non-interest-bearing money.

That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

That in connection with the post office, the Government shall organize financial exchanges, safe deposits and facilities for deposit of the savings of the people in small sums.

That the Government shall obtain possession, by purchase, under the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones, an railroads, and that hereafter no charter of license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers or freight.

And while making the foregoing demands upon the State and national Government, we will endeavor to associate our own laborers.

To establish co-operative institutions such as will tend to supersede the wage system by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system.

To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

To shorten the hours of labor by a general refusal to work for more than eight hours.

To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employees, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened, and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

Any one wishing the services of an organizer can secure the same by addressing Organizer, care of BEAVER.

The Duty of the Hour.

Popular Education in the Principles of Labor Reform.

OUR POWER.

Is Growing a Good Deal Faster than our Knowledge.

WE MUST EDUCATE

All Members of Labor Organizations if the Movement is to Succeed.

A NEGLECTED DUTY

Which Cannot be too Soon Attended to.

By far the most important duty which the Labor organizations of to-day have to discharge is that of education. It is more vital to the success of the cause than political action, or combinations to raise wages or shorten hours, because education must precede all such efforts if they are to be permanently successful. It is only by having a clear idea of the ultimate objects to be obtained, and the methods by which they are to be reached, that success can be hoped for. What proportion of our membership have attained this standard of intelligence? How few there are comparatively who have more than a hazy idea on the subject, or realize that the movement has any wider scope than to compel employers to give a few cents more for a day's Labor! Men will hurrah and applaud when it is proposed to send Labor Reform candidates to parliament, who, if you were to ask them why Labor should be represented there, or what special measures its representatives should advocate, would be unable to give any intelligent answer.

OUR POWER IS GROWING faster than our knowledge. We are building up a stupendous machine which, if wisely directed, is adequate to affect a social revolution, but otherwise will be as useless as an ironclad or a steam-engine in the hands of men who are ignorant of the principles of navigation or engineering. An ignorant ballot is the great cause of the evils of political corruption and demagogism. But for the lack of popular enlightenment, such governments as Canada has been, and is, cursed with, could not remain in power. A stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. The popular representatives will reflect the character and the ideas of their constituents—and it won't mend matters in the least to have a majority calling themselves Labor Reformers, and voting as such, provided they don't know any more than they did, when they called themselves Grits or Tories. If the change is merely to be one of names, it is not worth while to make it—in fact it had better not be made. It will do the cause less damage to be unrepresented in politics than to be badly represented by men whose views are no more enlightened, and whose integrity is no higher, than those of the average party politician. Therefore it is specially incumbent upon us at this stage of the movement to devote

OUR PRINCIPLE ENERGIES

to the inculcations of the doctrines of Labor Reform. If we do run candidates for Parliament and the legislature, the opportunity should be seized upon to make the contest an educational campaign. There was one specially gratifying and encouraging feature of Henry

George's fight for the mayoralty—namely, that it was waged purely on principle. In place of the usual outpouring of scurrility and abuse, lies and insinuations, the speeches and campaign documents of the Labor Reformers were telling presentations of the arguments against land monopoly. Extracts from "Progress and Poverty," and other works treating of the subject, were scattered broadcast, and every influence exerted to induce the voters to think and study the question. A contest of this sort, even if unsuccessful, is worth all that it costs. But a political campaign waged on the ordinary methods of mud-slinging and vituperation, appealing to men's passions and prejudices and selfish interests, is positively harmful in its effects on the minds of the electors. If Labor Reform is to go into the political arena as an independent force, we must follow this example, discard the abusive scandal-mongering tactics, the empty and endless chatter about trivialities, the personal recriminations of partyism, and make the fight.

PURELY ON PRINCIPLE

If this is done—if our candidates take advanced ground on the land question, the currency, eight hours compulsory arbitration and other issues of this kind, and stand to their guns manfully without trimming or shuffling, the campaign may be a powerful factor in educating the citizens. But if it is to be a mere rush and scramble for office like an ordinary party fight, we shall gain nothing enduring even if successful.

Too many of our K. of L. assemblies and trade unions waste their time over discussing unimportant matters, and quibbling over points of order when they should be engaged in studying the principles of Labor Reform by means of lectures, reading and discussions. The K. of L. constitution, which definitely provides for the discussion of subjects bearing upon the Labor question is not lived up to as it should be. The plea of want of ability to present the subject is sometimes made, but it is a poor one. It is true that good speakers, who are at the same time thoroughly versed in the Labor question, are scarce, but if every one would do his best to utilize the talents he has, there would soon be

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

If one man cannot be got to make a set speech, why should not half a dozen speak for a few minutes each? It is not lack of ability so much as lack of interest that is responsible for tame, lifeless and unprofitable meetings. The men who plead lack of ability to address the assembly on the principles of Labor Reform find their tongues ready enough when a personal altercation arises or a constitutional point crops up. But if anybody in an assembly can or will take part in educational discussions, why not get somebody to read aloud? A good selection is better than a poor speech, and there is no lack of material to choose from. How much interest might be imparted to our meetings by the reading of extracts from books of a progressive character or from the Labor press!

We are not doing what ought to be done to

TRAIN UP YOUNG MEN

as speakers and writers to take the places of those upon whom the burden of the work now falls. Every assembly, every union should be a school, rearing up men thoroughly versed on the question—equipped with arguments and facts, and able to present them

clearly and logically in speech and writing. There ought, by this time, to be dozens of such in every Labor center—active missionaries available for service when the mere noted speakers cannot be obtained. We have abundant raw material—plenty of ready-witted, studious young men, whose hearts are in the cause, who only want the fluency which can only be acquired by practice to make good speakers. Give them a chance. Help to develop their latent faculties by putting them forward in our gatherings and holding frequent discussions. Don't let us get the idea that a visit every few months by some talented speaker from the other side is sufficient in the educational way. The visits of men like Powderly, George, Trevelick, Fogg and other American leaders have stimulated immensely the progress of the cause in Canada. But necessarily they are

FEW AND FAR BETWEEN,

so much so that the enthusiasm aroused is apt to die down before the next occasion—instead of being kept alive by a steady local agitation. Moreover there are some phases of the question peculiarly Canadian—some abuses prevalent herewith which American speakers cannot be expected to be as fully conversant as our own people. It is all the more requisite that home talent should be brought out, and our organizations should be made as far as possible self-sustaining in the matter of educational influence.

If the Labor organizations to-day will do their whole duty in this direction—a very few years will witness a wonderful improvement in the mental development of our membership. At present nothing is more certain than that we are not fitted to exercise that extensive and controlling influence in public affairs to which the working classes, by their numbers and importance, are entitled. We are going to have power—let us see to it that as a class we acquire the intelligence to enable us to use it wisely and well

Colored Labor Organizing.

The importance of the foundation laid for the intelligent organization of the colored workers of the South by the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Richmond is recognized by workmen everywhere. The Labor Record of Louisville, Ky., says:—"The colored laborers can and do exist on an amount that would not pay for a single meal for a Northern white laborer. The colored man lives with his family in a hovel but little better than the quarters of the slaves prior to the war and upon food practically the same as was issued to the slaves. The result of this is that already the cotton mills of the South are fixing the prices at which the mills of Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island must sell their products. Injury to one of the meaneast of the laborers in the United States is an injury to all. Organize, organize, and still organize! Every laborer, black or white, man or woman, in the United States should be a member of some trade or labor union. Thus, and thus only, can we protect each other and protect ourselves. It is in the interest of all laborers that the price paid for labor to every man, woman, and child throughout the land should be a good price; whether the labor be skilled or unskilled, of the plow, the loom, the forge, or the shop. The price should be all that the work is worth, due consideration being given to the different cost of living as far as may be uniform.

SOUTHERN PLANTERS ALARMED.

The colored field hands on the Fairview Plantation, near New Orleans, who struck a few days ago, have all been paid off and ordered to leave the place. They are Knights of Labor and the first body of field laborers belonging to that organization in the South who ever went on strike. The neighboring planters have become alarmed and will try and crush the Knights.

To Our Subscribers.

Mr. Geo. Bleacher is the only agent authorized to collect subscriptions and canvass for the BEAVER within the Towns of Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville, and to him all subscriptions are payable. None others genuine.—J. A. KILROY, Manager.

Labor Reform Nominations.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Candidate Name. Includes Ontario Legislature and Dominion House of Commons.

The Beaver.

Circulation 3,000.

SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1886.

Land and Labor.

The movement now on foot to lay the foundations of a grand political organization of producers for the recognition of the right of men to employment and to the products of their labor is developing daily in strength and winning results from every sphere of life.

The most significant evidence of the grand possibilities invited by a wise policy is the interest taken in the movement by the agricultural organizations of the country.

In the Western States especially the agricultural associations are forming coalitions with the industrial organization. The Grange and the K. of L. are joining hands where the narrow policy has not prevailed, and in Canada of all other, places they should act in concert.

Their interests are mutual. It is only different surroundings and a want of mutual understanding that cause their different methods of reasoning. Good wages and steady employment for the wage-workers mean ready markets and fair prices for the farmer.

Laws, therefore, which tend to place the wage-workers at a disadvantage and to reduce their wages and rob them of employment are injurious to farmer as well as laborer.

Unjust transportation laws press heavily upon farmer and worker

alike. The transporting corporation stands like a thieving middleman, filching from the producer at one end of the line and the consumer at the other, so that the farmer cannot get his due price for his grain and the worker has to pay an exorbitant price, while the corporation grows fat upon the stealings from both.

The farmers and wage-workers are continually changing places as producers and consumers. It is to the interest of the mechanics who are engaged in producing articles of every kind for sale that the farmers should be prosperous and able to purchase.

It is not true that the thinking farmers of the county are opposed as a class to the theories of Henry George, and only a narrow and illiberal spirit will prevent a powerful union of forces from being easily accomplished.

"Did You?"

THE BEAVER asks its readers if it has fallen to their lot to hear one word from the political gentleman who visited Windsor within the past few days, on that mighty subject that is shaking the intelligent world to-day, LABOR. Anything about the mortgages that is ruining our farmers? Anything about the great reforms for free books for schools? Anything about cheapening the transfer of lands, and cutting down the exorbitant lawyer's fees attached thereto? Anything about doing away with R. R. monopoly? Anything about a Dominion factory act? Anything about municipal conspiracy laws, by which, to hold a seat in a Town council, we must have \$800 qualification, while the members of parliament, who have the right to vote away millions of our money, do not require any qualification? Anything about the laxness of the law, by which a judge will not try a case from the fact that a former partner of his is the defendant, and with a wave of his legal hand he puts it off for another time, to the detriment of the plaintiff, who is an old man, and likely to die before Canadian justice can be meted out? Anything about the rotten superannuation system, through which thousands and thousands of our taxes are given away to political bats and owls?

Farmers and workingmen, the BEAVER makes free in the cause of Labor, in which it is enlisted, to say—be prudent. Every motto on the wall of that Music Hall purporting to indicate Labor, was and is a fraud. Your rights must come, not through either of the present leaders of Canadian politics (as neither of them has the moral courage to defend the laboring man), but slowly, and through your own men. Political lawyers and doctors are your political death warrants. Their issue, it appears, is loyalty alone; ours, the lowering of taxes; the bettering of pay; a Dominion factory act; the publishing of the assessment rolls, so that each man can see how he is taxed, that one man cannot be assessed 100 cents on the dollar, and another 20 per cent. less, as is the case in North Essex; in a word, that all shall be treated alike. Then and then only can we lose time in considering the dissimulating dishonesty of the above class of political scoundrels. When loyalty is questioned, we are well aware that lawyers and doctors get out of the way, and we have to do the fighting. The BEAVER advises this class to mind their patients and clients.

Party Insincerity.

It is curious to observe how the professions of liberality and progressiveness made by the Tories and Grits in opposition are falsified by their conduct in power.

The Tories, as Oppositionists, in Ontario profess to favor manhood suffrage, the abolition of immigration expenditures, strict economy, and measures in the interest of labor. But the Tories in power at Ottawa refuse manhood suffrage, vote hundreds of thousands of dollars for immigration purposes, make

their party a by-word for its corruption and extravagance, and for years have put off labor reformers with empty and meaningless promises.

The Grits, as Oppositionists at Ottawa, pose as the champions of purity and economy, believers in manhood suffrage, denouncers of immigration appropriations, and friends of labor. But shift the scene to Toronto, where the Grits are in power, and there is nothing to prevent them carrying out the same policy, and we find discreditable school book deals, manhood suffrage refused, immigration aided, and very little done in the way of labor legislation.

In short, each party, where it is in opposition, promises to do just the contrary to what its friends and adherents are doing where they are in power. This being so, what confidence can any intelligent man place in their pledges? Is there any reason to suppose that, if the situation were reversed in both cases, Mr. Blake coming into power as Dominion Premier and Mr. Meredith succeeding to office in this province, there would be any material change for the better?

God's Noble Man in Toronto.

Henry George, the laboring man's candidate, who polled 69,000 votes for mayor of New York in the late contest, and who is known throughout the English speaking world as the great political economist, whose works on Labor, etc., have been translated by several foreign nations, speaks in Toronto on the 23rd inst., in behalf of the Labor candidates. Special arrangements will be made by the BEAVER to secure this speech in full for its readers. The leading press of Canada is too corrupt to publish it, consequently that duty will devolve upon the K. of L. in this Province. Send in your names and get it. North Essex must have its Labor knowledge at any cost. Within the next month at least five new assemblies of the K. of L. will be in existence in this County.

The National Convention of Clothing Cutters.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—The National Convention of Clothing Cutters has adjourned, having accomplished what promises to be an important work. A national permanent organization was effected and the first election resulted:—National Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Gets, of New York; National Executive Board, James L. Wright Philadelphia; James Hugh, Chicago; B. M. Lovell, Cincinnati; John Lintz Newark N. J., and Win. Schroder, Milwaukee. The convention will meet next in Syracuse, N. Y., on the second Monday in August, 1887. The work of completing and perfecting the rules for the government of the association was left to the Executive Board. The object of the association is somewhat similar to that of the Knights of Labor. It is to place all cutters under a uniform and harmonious system and to have concurrence of action in regard to strikes and all grievances and questions pertaining to employment. There is an offer to admit all tailors to this organization, which will add 50,000 to the number, and make the organization one of the strongest in the United States.

A Sweeping Indictment of the Thieves who Steal our Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—In the House of Representatives during the morning hour, Mr. Payson, of Illinois, on behalf of the committee of Public Lands, called up the bill declaring a forfeiture of the Ontonagon and Brule River land grant. In detailing the circumstances of the grant Mr. Payson declared that from the organization of the Ontonagon and Brule River Company no step had ever been taken by which it did not indicate that the organization had been purely speculative and effected for the purpose of getting land from the general government. It had been an attempt at bare-faced robbery from its commencement down to the present time.

Referring to the statement made by persons interested in the road that it has been accepted by Commissioners and reported upon as having been built in first-class style. He asserted that miles of the road had no other ballast than ice and snow, which melting in spring left the rails held in suspension eight inches above the ground. In support of his assertion, he produced photographs of various sections of the road, and commented upon them, much to the amusement of the House. A bridge as depicted by a photograph he declared to be humped like a camel and backed like a whale, a section of a mile in length showed put one railroad tie; while a 250 foot cut was shown as being filled with logs and brush. The bill was passed without a division. It forfeits 384,600 acres.

Xmas CHRISTMAS Xmas HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS.

Any Lady or Gentleman intending to buy a Xmas present should call and examine our stock at once. We are making special prices in all departments for the Holiday Trade. Below we give you a few of our prices:

- Fine Dress Silks at 75c. All-Wool Dress Materials, 20c. Kid Gloves, 50c. and 75c. Fine Wool Clouds, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Ladies' Satin Skirts, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Silk Plush, all Shades, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Brocaded Velvet, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Seal Plush, (Silk and Wool), \$5.00 to \$10.00. Ladies' Fine Wool Underwear, \$1.00 and \$1.35. Ladies' Astracan Mantles, \$25.00. Gents' Fine Overcoats, to order, \$18.00. Gents' Fine Suits, to order, \$20.00. Shirts and Drawers, 75c. and \$1.00. Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Silk Mufflers, 75c. and \$1.00. Wool Mufflers, 35c. to 75c.

MILLINERY, Beautiful Hats & Bonnets

A specialty. Low Prices for the Holidays. We cannot enumerate the articles and inducements we are giving, but come and see for yourself, at

STRAITH & McDONALD'S House of All Nations, Windsor, Ont.

USE

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

D. A. UNION MADE GOODS. 61, A. WATTS & CO. BRANTFORD.

SOAP.

BRANTFORD SOAP WORKS.

J. ROCHELEAU, THE CHAMPION CLOTHIER.

We sell our Men's Suits from \$5 to \$18, Overcoats from \$3 to \$18. Suits to order from \$15 to \$40. We guarantee to give you better value for your money than any other house, and until further notice shall keep count (in a book kept for that purpose) of every suit or overcoat for Men, Youths or Boys sold, and will give

\$5.00

To every purchaser of the

Tenth Suit or Overcoat,

Children's Overcoats and Suits also included, so anyone buying the Tenth Suit or Overcoat will receive a gift of \$5 in Cash.

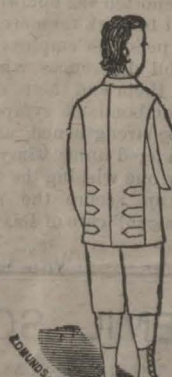
AND HERE IT GOES. C PRICES B 4 U.

- 110 Overcoats will be sold at \$4.00, worth \$9.00
220 Overcoats will be sold at 7.00, worth 11.00
300 Overcoats will be sold at 10.00, worth 15.00
550 Suits will be sold at..... 5.00, worth 8.00
200 Suits will be sold at..... 7.00, worth 10.00
150 Suits West of England Worsted, \$15, worth \$22

Our Hat and Cap Department is complete in all the leading styles. Prices range from 50 cents to \$3.50.

Our Merchant Tailoring Department is stocked with the best and most carefully selected stock of Merchant Tailoring Goods in Western Ontario. The reputation of our cutter is sufficiently well known to the public, and all can rely on having the best cut and fitting garments.

Our space will not permit us to quote prices on all goods, but they will be sold proportionately cheap. Largest assortment of Children's Clothing ever shown in Windsor, prices ranging from \$1.50 per suit upwards. Fine Corderoy suits, very stylish, a new thing in the market for children from 7 to 10 yrs. of age, cheap.



KILROY

—WISHES TO—

COMPARE PRICES

With other people's, and also wishes to state that goods are as pure and as free from adulteration as any in Windsor.

NOTE THESE PRICES:

Granulated Sugar, 6 1/2c. per lb. Extra Light Sugar, 6c. per lb.
Bright Yellow Sugar, 5c. per lb.

DRIED FRUITS.

New Valencia Raisins, 8c. per lb. Fine old Raisins, 6 lbs. for 25c.
New Currants, 8c per lb. New French Plums, 8c per lb.
Very Fine old Plums, 5c per lb.

NUTS.

Soft Shelled Almonds, 18c per lb. New Filberts, 12 1/2c per lb.

PRESERVED FRUITS.

Strawberry Jam, 20c. Raspberry Jam, 20c.
Plum Jam, 20c. Gooseberry Jam, 20c. Red Currant Jam, 20c.

TEAS.

Extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and English Breakfast Teas, 65c.
My Japan and Black at 50c. will discount anything in Windsor.
Young Hyson, fine Black, and a very fine Japan, at 40c.
Just try 1 lb. of my 25c. Tea.

COFFEES

From 20c. to 40c., all ground fresh, as ordered.

SEE WHAT YOU CAN GET FOR 25 cts.

8 lbs. Fresh Granulated Oatmeal, 5 lbs. Baking Soda,
3 packages Corn Starch, 5 lbs Laundry Starch,
4 bars Victor Soap, 4 bars Stewart Bar Soap,
4 bars Electric Soap, 1 lb. New Mixed Peel,
4 lbs. Butter Crackers, 3 lbs Ginger Snaps.
Best American Oil, 25c. per gal. Best Canadian Oil, 18c. per gal.
Molasses, 35c per. per gal. A very fine Syrup, 35c. per gal.

I propose making butter a leading line, and at all times will endeavor to keep a choice article. As my store is now second to none in Windsor, I mean that neither my goods nor prices shall be. I would most respectfully ask that you should call and see us. I shall endeavor by attention to business and fair dealing to merit the patronage of the public. My motto shall be "Small profits and quick returns."

Thomas E. Kilroy,

MANAGER.

WHITE BLOCK.

DO NOT PURCHASE

Until you have examined **B. M. BRISBIN'S** well assorted stock of **Glassware and Crockery, Etc.** Complete Tea and Dinner sets, in colored and white ware, at very reasonable rates. We have on hand also a large stock of all kinds of Groceries, Meats, etc., at prices which cannot fail to suit the customer. **ESSEX CENTRE, ONT.**

WHAT YOU CANNOT

Get from your own Grocer, you can get at

Robinson & Anderson's.

THE MOY FARM DAIRY

Will have its advertisement in this space next week. Read it carefully.

JAMES DAVIS.

ALLAN BROTHERS,

Essex Centre,

Are now showing the most complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Hats and Caps and Men's Furnishings

In the County of Essex, and at the Lowest Prices.

ALLAN BROTHERS.

THOS. VOLLANS

MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR

Roller Process Flour, Cornmeal, BRAN, SHORTS, FEED, ETC.

CRISTING AND WOOL-CARDING PROMPTLY DONE.

Lylmer Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.

Five Worthy Knights.

It seems as if the Knights of Labor are going to be the fashion. Congressmen, editors and literary men are joining their ranks. Even large employers, with hundreds of men in their pay, are glad to enroll themselves among the Knights if the boys will let them. The order is increasing by thousands every month.

The highest officers in this vast body of organized labor are general master workmen and a general executive board of five members. The first is that of Richard Griffiths, twice elected general worthy foreman of the order. He is a faithful member devoted to the interests of the working people.

The need of organizing labor to defend itself against the aggressions of monopoly has been apparent in America for some time. It is all very well to say that this is a free country and that a man should be allowed to work for what wages he pleased. But the same argument might be used for permitting him to be a slave. The interest of one member of the human race is the injury of the whole. To prevent the degradation of the whole by cheap foreign labor, when one comes to think of it, a praiseworthy object. This is one of the matters the Knights look after.

Frederic Turner has been called the duke of the executive board. He is a young man, comparatively, having been born in England in 1846. He came to this country young enough not to be spoiled for an American. He was a bright public school boy in Philadelphia. He learned the goldbeater's trade, and worked at it for many years. He stuck to it in fact, till his duties as secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor left him no time to attend to it. Then the Knights voted him a salary sufficient for a living, and he left his trade and worked for the cause of organized labor. One of the first of the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, No. 20, was started in Philadelphia by Mr. Turner among his fellow goldbeaters. He is holding his office of secretary-treasurer of the Knights for the third term. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia public high school. Education always tells.

The Knights show their faith by their works, in putting men from among themselves, into office, to look after their important interests. This is quite different from the farmers, who almost invariably elect a lawyer to represent them in congress, or in a state legislature. Thomas B. Barry is the third member of the executive board. He was born in Cohoes, N. Y., in 1852. He is younger even than Secretary Turner. "Young men for action, old men for counsel" the ancient classic proverb says. But the Knights have young men for action and for council too. That is one reason why they have accomplished so much in so few years, perhaps.

One of the first things Mr. Barry began to do was to "facilitate." When he was 8 years old he began to work in a knitting mill from 5 in the morning till 6:30 at night. It was enough to make anybody grow up to be an agitator.

John W. Hays was born in Philadelphia, where the Knights of Labor took their rise. His name is well known in connection with the operations of the executive board. Mr. Hays got his practical education as a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad in 1873 while on duty on the road, he was thrown upon the track and a train passed over him and took off his left arm; No more braking after that. Maimed as he was, the plucky young man learned a new trade whereby to get a living for himself and family. He became a telegrapher, and took part in the telegraphers' strike of 1883. He was one who was out of a place after the collapse of that strike, and like many another has found that being out of a place was the best thing that could have happened to him. He went into business for himself, the grocery business and prospered. He lives in New Brunswick N. J. Mr. Hays is now only 32 years old.

Mr. W. H. Bailey is the fifth member of the general executive board. He is a Canadian, and was born in Hamilton, Ont. He, too, has been long known as a zealous Knight. The Knights began their first agitation outside the city of Philadelphia, where the order was formed, in 1871. It was a correspondence with the coal miners and nail cutters of Pennsylvania. The organization gradually but swiftly spread till it embraced all the mechanical trades.

Some of the best missionary work of the organization has been among the coal miners. It has been the boast of the Americans that no women worked in coal mines in on this continent. Well, summer before last Master Workman Powderly made some investigations in the Connellsville coke regions. At 6 o'clock in the morning he found a Hungarian woman, "clad only in a short, coarse chemise and a pair of cowhide boots," drawing coke out of a hot oven. Another, half naked, was handling coke in a freight car. Her babe lay upon the ground in front of the car.

Co-operation.

Co-OPERATIVE GLASS-WORKS.—A co-operative company has purchased the glass-works at Wilmington, Del., and will open with fifty men.

Co-OPERATIVE TEXTILE-WORKS.—The trouble with the organized textile manufacturers of Frankford, Pa., has not been without its benefits as well as its losses. The Knights of Labor are building a co-operative textile factory, and was issuing 10,000 shares at \$5 each to start with.

Co-OPERATION IN PHILADELPHIA.—The hat-ters and cigarmakers of Philadelphia are taking active measures to give practical application of the co-operative principle. One object is to furnish employment to the large number of persons in the city who are out

K. OF L. TOBACCOS

MADE IN CANADA.

—ASK FOR—

"ROYAL NAVY" AND "AMBER" TEN CENT PLUG
ALL OF OUR GOODS ARE TAGGED WITH THE K. OF L. TRADE MARK IN OLD GOLD.

Benning, Watson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

PARIS, - - CANADA.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR BISCUITS and CONFECTIONERY

—ARE NOW IN THE MARKET—

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM. TAKE NO OTHER.

We positively assert that our goods are up to those of Detroit.

K. OF L. BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY WORKS, (LIMITED),
CHATHAM, ONT.

STOVES

We are now prepared to see our friends and the public generally, having received our season's supply of Stoves, which are the finest and best ever had. In Base Burners we have the

Art Garland, Art Royal,
Art Sultana, Royal Art,

Which are the best produced. In Cooking Stoves we show a variety which has never been seen here before.

GEO. A. & E. B. NEVEUX.

—LOOK OUT FOR—

BEN CHEESEMAN, THE BAKER,
WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

BAKERY, SANDWICH, ONT.

New Wood Yard!

HARD and SOFT WOOD sawed and split. Delivered to any part of the town.

CHICK & CILES,

Just back of the Market, on Chatham st., Windsor.

J. S. LAIRD,
County Engineer,
ESSEX CENTRE, ONT.

NEW WOOD YARD,
London st., 2 blocks west of Nutson's mill.

All descriptions of wood kept on hand, and delivered promptly.

JOSEPH F. JANISSE.

CHRISTMAS!

Photograph, Scrap, and Autograph Albums; Plush Photo Frames, Cups and Saucers, Vases, Rubber Dolls, China Dolls, Wax Dolls—the largest assortment in Windsor.
Pocket Diaries, Bibles, Prayer Books of all kinds. Very large assortment of Christmas Cards, Books for Boys and Girls
Give me a call before purchasing.

V. MARENTETTE,
13 OUELLETTE AVENUE.

JAMES M'KELLAR,

Money to loan at the lowest rates of interest.

—50 HOUSES FOR SALE, CHEAP,—
on monthly payments.

Dougall Block, Windsor, Ontario.

PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING.

I have bought out the business of Mr. Chas. Young, and will continue to do

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING
In all its branches. A full stock of tinware on hand.

W. PURSER,

CORNER PITT & STUART ST., WINDSOR.

V. MARENTETTE,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
Dealer in Fancy Goods, Toys, etc.

English and American Newspapers and Magazines
Delivered to any Address.

NO. 13 OUELLETTE AVENUE, WINDSOR.

HENRI & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Picture Frames
AND MOULDINGS.

ALSO

Room and Cornice Mouldings.

PICTURE FRAMES

Made to order on shortest notice.

14 OUELLETTE AVENUE.

T. A. JOHNSON,
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

SHAVING
PARLORS,
OPPOSITE C. W. R. DEPOT.

Michael Cauzillo

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN

Fruits, Confectionery,
Oysters, Cigars, &c.

NO. 28 GLENCARRY AVE.,
WINDSOR, - ONT.

A. NAPIER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods,
Groceries,

&c., &c., &c.

52 GLENCARRY AVENUE, - WINDSOR

A. H. JOSEPH,

CENTRAL

DRUG STORE

19 Sandwich st.,

Prescriptions carefully dispensed at any hour, day or night.

TELEPHONE.

JOS. DeGURSE

Provincial Land Surveyor,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Draughtsman and Valuator.
ROOM NO. 10,
Curry Block, - Windsor, Ont.

—THE—
Vienna Bakery.

Our Vienna Bread is causing quite a sensation. TRY IT!

THOS. JONES.

Cor. Windsor and Chatham Sts

Jos. Billedeau

VEGETABLES.

FISH & POULTRY.

STALLS NOS. 1, 2, AND 3.

WINDSOR MARKET

of work, and another is to get two important branches of manufacture into the hands of the workingmen and educate the wage-workers in the practical application of the co-operative principle.

REED CHAIR FACTORY.—The Knights of Labor of Michigan City have started a reed chair factory on the co-operative plan. The association was incorporated August 5th, and is now in full running order, with excellent prospects of success. This enterprise deserves the encouragement and support of organized workingmen everywhere. By union men the convict labor system may be destroyed, whether we have legislative enactment upon the subject or not.

BENEFIT OF UNITED ACTION.—The Knights of Labor, Trades Unions and the Grange, if wisely united, can brighten the face of labor and take from it some of the burdens that so heavily press upon it. This great combination of the forces of labor need not become a political party machine. But it holds a majority of the votes of this country. It should use them fearlessly, freely, and wisely to benefit its own condition. The methods of labor are, like all other institutions, subject to the laws of change and progress. It must renounce its old methods; it must trench itself in public opinion by right action, and by using the ballot it may overthrow the wrongs that have preyed upon the working men.—Kansas City News.

CO-OPERATIVE OIL COMPANY.—The Knights of Labor in the vicinity of Oelan, N. Y., have formed a co-operative oil refining company, and have nearly completed the works for a capacity of 1,000 barrels per week.

FARMING ON THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.—Much interest is felt in the co-operative farming enterprise of the Knights of Labor in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. The company has paid for 200 acres of land, and twenty persons are in the colony. They expect soon to secure 300 acres more, but they are bound to pay as they go.

K. OF L. CUTLERY.—It is announced that the Knights of Southington, Conn., will establish a \$25,000 cutlery works and stamp their goods. There should be no question about the success of the enterprise, for these are goods so largely used by working people that they could easily by giving the preference of their patronage to the K. of L. goods sustain a large institution.

The Chatham K. of L. Biscuit and Confectionery Works goods are now in the market. Their soda biscuits are pronounced by Windsor merchants equal to those of Detroit. See their advertisement in another column.

Farmers, Attention!

WHEN IN WINDSOR, CALL AT
Wm. Schofield's
RESTAURANT;
99 Sandwich Street, opposite McNally's Mills.

Everybody welcome. Warm meals at all hours. Prices to suit everybody.

BUSINESS MEN & MECHANICS

Save money by getting your meals at this Restaurant. Everything fitted up in first-class order. The rich and poor all treated alike, with the utmost civility.

WM. SCHOFIELD, Prop

GEORGE BROWN,

(NEAR HANNAHMAN'S HOTEL),

Boot and Shoe Maker.

FINE SEWED WORK A SPECIALTY

ASSEMBLYMEN INVITED.

Kingsville Woollen Mills' Store,
12 OUELLETTE AVE., NEAR POST OFFICE.
A good supply of our Celebrated Yarns always on hand and selling below shoddy prices. Our Single and Double White and Colored Blankets (at prices defying competition, viz. \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.25 & 5.50) are the best in the market, and price the lowest. First Prize Western Fair, London, 1886.
Our Flann, Twell and Colored Flannels are down Below Factory Prices, ranging from 25c to 40c per Yard. Our Imported and Canadian Underwear is cut by boys and Children and Cardigans from \$1.00 to \$2.50. Six-ply mitts at 30 and 35c. per pair. Children and Ladies knitted mitts from 15c. to 40c. per pair. Clothing, suits and overcoats to order. First class tailor. It will pay you to call.

J. G. STUART.

T. A. BOURKE,

Invites the people of Essex County to call on him at his

NEW STORE, IN THE MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WINDSOR,

And see the Grand Line of Goods he is showing for Men and Boy's wear. He has the Finest Line of

CLOTHES AND TWEEDS

For his Custom Tailoring Department, which he is making to order at prices that defy competition.

See his Grand Line of UNDERWEAR. See his Grand Line of NECKWEAR and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

If you want the Latest Style of HATS AND CAPS, he has them at Great Bargains.

No. 27 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

THE BEAVER

Promises its readers a series of lectures on important questions, commencing Jan. 1st, next:

- 1.—The Torrens system of land transfer will be thoroughly treated, as now in force in Australia, New Zealand, Victoria, B. C., and Manitoba. This alone will be a treat to every land owner—worth double the subscription.
- 2.—The taxing of Canada Co. land, and that of all other held for speculative purposes, to the value of improved property adjacent thereto. This abuse the laboring element intend the government must abolish. It will repay you well to read it.
- 3.—The free books for schools will be another interesting lecture. From the fact of our putting up the buildings and furnishing them, we cannot see why we should not furnish the books in the same way.
- 4.—The amount of lands stolen by railroad syndicates and Congressmen in the United States, during the past 20 years, from the people, under the guise of law.
- 5.—The Franchise in cities and towns, regulated by rings and ring legislation in Toronto, so that the ordinary mechanic cannot become elected as a councillor, his qualification being placed at \$800, the statistics of Canada, showing his average earnings to be \$800 per year, while these very same legislators have the law so framed that they themselves require no qualification whatever to hold their seat in the Dominion or Provincial legislature, and they possess the power to vote away millions of our money. Don't fail to subscribe, and see for yourself perhaps the most important of your rights.
- 6.—How unfairly the Franchise law in municipal matters falls upon the masses. Some men have the right to poll 8 and 10 votes, when others can vote but once or twice. A case was shown some time since in Windsor, where five professional men had the gal right to poll 34 votes for councillors, as against five carpenters polling 10 votes only. This inequality of the law must be abolished.

Every one who reads this copy of Labor's first attempt at defending its much abused right in the past is asked to be a subscriber. If we shall know our rights, we ourselves must follow up the transpiring events shown to us, without fear or favor, in our own organ, now that it has come to our county. Subscribe at once.

Drudgery.

For a lengthened period the people have been taught the virtue of industry and the sin of idleness. Clergy, aristocracy and wealth are united to praise industry, and to persuade the people to work indefatigably. The Church has preached the doctrine that "To Labor is to pray," and so universal has been the commendation bestowed upon persistent Labor that even the laborer himself has been impressed with the idea that to work hard and for many hours daily is a necessity of man's condition, and that Labor is good, not for what it produces, but simply because it is Labor. It has been reserved for Advanced Thought to enunciate the doctrine that Labor is not a virtue, to preach the gospel of relaxation, and to inculcate the sin of drudgery. Yes, drudgery is a sin, for drudgery degrades, and unless society is so organized in the future that the whole mass of the people have time for reunion, conversation, reading, study, scientific lectures and music, then must it retrograde, and the further development of man's spiritual nature absolutely cease. There is nothing new in the doctrines of Advanced Thought on this subject:—the principles involved are simply those of practical Christianity. If you give the matter only a few moments' consideration you will call to mind that a hundred or twelve hundred or two hundred years ago a laborer worked ten hours a day and in that time produced enough to give him food, clothing, a home and fuel. Since then the invention of machinery has enabled him to produce ten, twenty, nay a hundred times more in the same time, but though his power of production has so enormously increased, his hours of Labor remain the same, and he still has no more than food, clothing, a home and fuel. There must be injustice and wrong somewhere, or otherwise he would either have less hours to work or more to receive for his work than bare subsistence. If ten hours work without machinery could produce enough for subsistence a hundred years ago, then certainly four hours work, now, with the aid of machinery, should produce equal results. Is not that reasoning sound? But it does nothing of the kind. The hours of Labor are as long in 1886 as they were in 1686, and the laborer has now, as then, only a bare subsistence. It is the knowledge of this injustice that is creating the existing fermentation among the masses of the population of Europe, and is paving the way to the great social revolution. The impending upheaval will involve the most extraordinary changes, and to prepare the public mind for these changes is one of the objects of this journal. Let us then, have no more about Labor being essential to man's happiness—but let us hear only the wealthy, or those who do not work, that prate about the virtue of industry; the drudge is just awakening to the fact that drudgery is not a natural but an artificial condition, and he will soon be refusing to drudge. It must be apparent to everyone who thinks, that the greater the wealth of the wealthy the greater must be the drudgery of the drudges, for all wealth consumes is produced by the drudges, and when wealth consumes more the drudges have to produce more. When the drudge understands this,

and understand it he soon will, do you think he will be a patient drudge any longer? No, we will not. It is his ignorance, his incapacity for self-denial and self-sacrifice, and his want of organization and discipline, that has hitherto enabled wealth to control and master the drudges; but those conditions are fast disappearing, and when they exist no longer, wealth will have lost its power. The end of drudgery is approaching; with that comes the extinction of wealth; and then comes the necessity of Labor for all, and that condition of society so essential to the existence of a true Christianity in which he who will not work neither shall he eat. Labor ennobles, drudgery degrades. The only point to determine is when drudgery commences. The Christian Church says after ten hours work per day; the Socialist says after four hours per day. This journal, in this matter, favors the views of the Socialists, and proclaims its belief in the gospel of relaxation, and its adherence to the doctrine which teaches the sinfulness of drudgery.—*Bobcaugeon Independent.*

PAINTERS ON STRIKE.—There are 125 painters on strike in New York against the reduction of the hours of labor from nine to eight and of wages from \$3.50 to \$3.10. Delegate J. G. Jones, of the Progressive Painters, stated the Painters' unions had \$75,000, which they would spend to win the strike, if necessary.

BRASS AND IRON-WORKERS.—There is a strike of the brass and iron-workers of Pittsburgh, involving several hundred men, against a breach of contract by the Employers' Association. Last May an agreement was made between the employers and men that the Saturday half-holiday should be granted to the men and that they should not ask for an advance for two years. Recently the employers undertook to enforce a return to the old rule and the men have determined to resist. They are being sustained by the General Organization of Brass-workers and are confident of winning the struggle.

MUST EMANCIPATE THEMSELVES.—No reform moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper classes of society. Each and all came from the protest of martyr and victim. The emancipation of the working people must be achieved by the working people.—*Wendell Phillips.*

WHY DO WE WANT?—If the animals can reason, what must they think of us? Look at one of those great ocean steamers, plowing her way across the Atlantic, against wind, against wave, absolutely setting at defiance the utmost power of the elements. If the gulls that hover over her were thinking that could they imagine that the animal that could create such a structure as that could actually want for enough to eat?—*Henry George.*

At a great Grit meeting held in Ottawa lately Premier Mowat tried hard to explain away his neglect of the interests of Labor in the matter of the factory legislation. Billed down, his statement simply amounts to this—his government did not put the act in force for fear the Ottawa administration might veto it. Bah! Why not let them veto it if they dared, and throw the responsibility upon them? He didn't act so hesitatingly when the license law, the rivers and streams bill and the boundary award were in question. It won't do.

Bradley Bros.,
JEWELERS
14 OUELLETTE AV.
WINDSOR, ONT.

JAMES IRWIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH AND SALT MEATS.
GAME IN SEASON.
Cash paid for Hides and Skins. Meat delivered promptly to any part of the town. Terms Cash.
STALLS NO 3 AND 4, MARKET
GEO. PAYNE, Manager.

BRITISH & AMERICAN CIGAR STORE.
J. T. WEAR & W. E. WEAR,
(Late of S. Stover's),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Imported and Domestic
Cigars & Tobaccos, Briar
& Meerschaum Pipes,
Smoker's Sundries
Etc., Etc.,
NOS. 7 & 9 OUELLETTE AVE., NEAR THE FERRY, WINDSOR.
Assemblies invited to call.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

GREAT ABUNDANCE

Cameron, Bartlet & Co.'s

Appropriate presents for gentlemen might be selected from the following:

Fine Silk Handkerchiefs from 25c up; Silk Mufflers from \$1 up; Fine Silk Umbrellas, \$3.00; a pair of Silk Hose from 50c up; fine pair Silk Braces from \$1.00 up.

Pair of Dogskin Gloves, two clasps, stitched back, \$1 up; Dent's and Fownes' lined Kid Mitts and Gloves from \$1 up, Dent's and Fownes' Chevette and Berber, 2-Button, stitched back gloves. Seal Caps, Persian Lamb Caps, Dogskin Caps, Silk Neckties, Cardigan Jackets, Silk and Wool Cuffs, Cashmere Mufflers.

We think the ladies would be immensely delighted to be remembered by some one or more of the articles below from their relatives and friends:

Black and Cream Fichus and Scarfs, Fancy Tasselled Scarfs, Sash Ribbons, Cashmere Hose, Cashmere Gloves, Wool Mitts, Leggings, Booties; a pair of our best quality Couversier Kid Gloves in 3 or 4 buttons; Black or Colored undressed Kid Gloves; our Dollar make of Kid Gloves, 6 buttons; Table Napkins a beautiful assortment; Embroidered Table Covers; Embroidered Piano Covers; a Dress Pattern of Velvet, Brocaded Velvet, Black Silk, Colored Silk, Black Cashmere or Colored Cashmere; Paisley Shawl, French Wool Shawl, Ladies' Jersey, Breakfast Shawl, Hood, Cap, Fascinator, &c.

Make your purchase in good time and thus secure your own comfort and a better assortment.

Cameron Bartlet & Co.

NEW AND FRESH

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

Everybody Wants to Secure some of the Bargains offered at

J. A. Grosscup's,
CLOTHING STORE,

No. 17, Sandwich St.,
Next Door to T. G. LOWE & Co.

\$5.00 Given Away,

Every Eighth **SUIT** or **OVERCOAT.**

These Goods are New and not shelf worn.

My Custom Tailoring Department at
No. 50 Sandwich St.,

Is packed with all the Latest Novelties of
English and French Worsteds!

English and Scotch

TWEEDS

And all the Newest Patterns in Overcoatings and Pantings. My prices run from \$15 to \$35 made and Trimmed in First-Class Style, and I will give \$5.00 with every 8th Suit or Overcoat made to order. This will be continued until further notice at

No 50 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

J. A. GROSSCUP,
WINDSOR.

The New Era Roller Mills.
BICKLE & DYSON,
—DEALERS IN—
Flour, Feed, Corn Meal,
BRAN, Etc.
ESSEX CENTRE, - ONT.

BEFORE YOU ORDER YOUR
--HOLIDAY PICTURES--
AND FRAMES, CALL AND SEE

W. A. MURDOCH'S
Samples. None better to be had.
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

HARRIS & KARPP,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Sterling Silverware and Electro Plated Ware. Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

HARRIS & KARPP,
251 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MI C H.