



CESAR'S COLUMN.

By LEONARD BASKIN.

STORIES OF THE GREAT CHIEFS—The scene of the trial in New York in the year 1877. The late General George B. French of the African State of Liberia, a young man, came to New York in 1877 by a ship's crew. He had become a member of the African State of Liberia, a young man named Mathias. From an infant school in Washington, he had come to the United States in 1877. He had a young lady in his arms, a young man named Mathias. He had a young lady in his arms, a young man named Mathias. He had a young lady in his arms, a young man named Mathias.

chere light, while the conservatory was but partially illuminated. The men were mostly middle-aged or advanced in years. They were generally large men, with fully developed frames—difficult to chain and possess information upon this point. The Brotherhood was made up of groups of ten. No one of them was a leader of the movable creatures in the conspiracy. He has found it very difficult to obtain any positive information upon this point. The Brotherhood was made up of groups of ten. No one of them was a leader of the movable creatures in the conspiracy. He has found it very difficult to obtain any positive information upon this point.

lent and letter of our enemies. The last I gave him was a discover who are the leader of the movable creatures in the conspiracy. He has found it very difficult to obtain any positive information upon this point. The Brotherhood was made up of groups of ten. No one of them was a leader of the movable creatures in the conspiracy. He has found it very difficult to obtain any positive information upon this point.

"Are they armed?" asked another of length the government massed a number of troops in the vicinity; the place got too hot for him; Caesar and his men fled to the Pacific coast and holding on was heard of him for three or four years. Then the terrible negrourrection broke out in the west Mississippi Valley, which you all remember, and a white man of gigantic stature appeared as their leader, a man of great strength and endurance. It was that he had been seen in the city of New Orleans, and that he was the same "Cesar" Lombardi who was once a successful farmer in the State of Jefferson.

"The spy passed. The Prince said: 'Well, who are the others?' 'I think that really the brains of the organization were the brains of the organization, as he called by the men, is a Russian Jew. His name I could not learn, but I have seen him or know anything about him. He said to be a cripple, and to have a crooked neck. It was reported he was driven out of his synagogue in Russia, years ago, for some crime he had committed. He is believed to be the man who organized the Brotherhood in Europe, and has come here to make the two great branches act together. If what is told of him be true, he must be a man of great ability, power and cunning."

CHAPTER XIII. THE COUNCIL OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

RECEIVED! As Rudolph had forest, things came to a pass. I arrived at the palace for the first time in my life. It was a large, imposing building, with a high, arched entrance. I was met by a man in a military uniform, who led me to a room. The room was large and ornate, with a high ceiling and a large chandelier. I was seated at a table, and a man in a military uniform stood by my side. He was a young man, with a high forehead and a serious expression. He was the Prince of the Brotherhood.

CHAPTER XIV. THE SPY'S STORY. "Andrews," said the Prince, "tell these gentlemen what you have found out about the extent of the organization and the personality of its leaders." "My lord," replied the man, "I can speak only by hearsay—from whispers which I have heard in a thousand places, and by piecing together scraps of information which I have gathered in a great number of places. I can not speak positively. After to-morrow night I hope to be able to tell you everything."

CHAPTER XV. THE SPY'S STORY. "Andrews," said the Prince, "tell these gentlemen what you have found out about the extent of the organization and the personality of its leaders." "My lord," replied the man, "I can speak only by hearsay—from whispers which I have heard in a thousand places, and by piecing together scraps of information which I have gathered in a great number of places. I can not speak positively. After to-morrow night I hope to be able to tell you everything."

CHAPTER XVI. THE SPY'S STORY. "Andrews," said the Prince, "tell these gentlemen what you have found out about the extent of the organization and the personality of its leaders." "My lord," replied the man, "I can speak only by hearsay—from whispers which I have heard in a thousand places, and by piecing together scraps of information which I have gathered in a great number of places. I can not speak positively. After to-morrow night I hope to be able to tell you everything."

"Who is the third?" asked the Prince. "There seems to be no other," replied the spy. "I heard once that he was an American, a young man of great ability and high social position, who had been educated in the United States, and had become a convert to their theories, and very much interested in the cause of the working people. He established a number of societies, and was killed in a duel by one of his associates. He was a man of great ability, power and cunning."

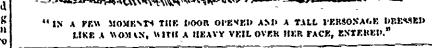
CHAPTER XVII. THE SPY'S STORY. "Andrews," said the Prince, "tell these gentlemen what you have found out about the extent of the organization and the personality of its leaders." "My lord," replied the man, "I can speak only by hearsay—from whispers which I have heard in a thousand places, and by piecing together scraps of information which I have gathered in a great number of places. I can not speak positively. After to-morrow night I hope to be able to tell you everything."

CHAPTER XVIII. THE SPY'S STORY. "Andrews," said the Prince, "tell these gentlemen what you have found out about the extent of the organization and the personality of its leaders." "My lord," replied the man, "I can speak only by hearsay—from whispers which I have heard in a thousand places, and by piecing together scraps of information which I have gathered in a great number of places. I can not speak positively. After to-morrow night I hope to be able to tell you everything."

CHAPTER XIX. THE SPY'S STORY. "Andrews," said the Prince, "tell these gentlemen what you have found out about the extent of the organization and the personality of its leaders." "My lord," replied the man, "I can speak only by hearsay—from whispers which I have heard in a thousand places, and by piecing together scraps of information which I have gathered in a great number of places. I can not speak positively. After to-morrow night I hope to be able to tell you everything."

CHAPTER XX. THE SPY'S STORY. "Andrews," said the Prince, "tell these gentlemen what you have found out about the extent of the organization and the personality of its leaders." "My lord," replied the man, "I can speak only by hearsay—from whispers which I have heard in a thousand places, and by piecing together scraps of information which I have gathered in a great number of places. I can not speak positively. After to-morrow night I hope to be able to tell you everything."

CHAPTER XXI. THE SPY'S STORY. "Andrews," said the Prince, "tell these gentlemen what you have found out about the extent of the organization and the personality of its leaders." "My lord," replied the man, "I can speak only by hearsay—from whispers which I have heard in a thousand places, and by piecing together scraps of information which I have gathered in a great number of places. I can not speak positively. After to-morrow night I hope to be able to tell you everything."



IN A FEW MOMENTS THE DOOR OPENED AND A TALL PERSONAGE DRESSED LIKE A WOMAN, WITH A HEAVY VEIL OVER HER FACE, ENTERED.

FOOTSTEP TELLS BY THE FOOT INSTEAD OF THE HAND IS THE LATEST.



# THE LABOR ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY LABOR REFORM JOURNAL.  
Entered 11, The Toronto, Trades and Labor Council and J. A. L. V. K. E. L.

PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY  
GRIP PUBLISHING CO.  
20 & 22 FINE ST. WEST,  
TORONTO, CANADA

Yearly Subscription, \$1.50, in advance.  
Single Copies, 7 cents.

Mr. J. H. Sackerson and Capt. W. J. Coadhead are about to take subscriptions for the Labor Advocate in this city and neighborhood.  
Mr. R. H. Pettigrew is our deputy authorized agent for the reception of subscriptions and advertisements in Hamilton.

## SUNDAY STREET CARS.

The new Council have decided by a large majority to submit the question of Sunday street cars to the popular vote. Fortunately there is not much chance of the proposal being carried. A great many who are opposed to Sunday cars have favored the referendum on principle and a rebuke to the unnecessarily arrogant and overbearing spirit displayed by some of the adherents. This has given the movement a deceptive show of strength which will quickly vanish as soon as the question is stripped of these extraneous issues.

The proposal to run the street cars on Sunday was not made in good faith or by men who care a straw about the convenience or welfare of the working people. It was sprung upon the public, at the instigation doubtless of the monopolists now or prospectively interested in the street railway, with the object of distracting attention from the vastly more important issue of whether the street shall be retained and improved by the city or sold to a corporation.

The design was a cunning one and has had a large measure of success. The workmen have many of them been fooled by the monopolists and their hired organs, into a profitless agitation for Sunday cars, forgetful alike of the danger to their rights of the street railway employees involved by the proposal and the paramount, essential object to which all their energies should have been devoted, permanent civic control of the line. However it is not the first time that honest and well meaning, but short-sighted wage-earners have unwittingly been made the dupes and tools of the moneyed interests and we suppose it won't be the last.

The proposal to run the street cars on Sunday in its present shape must be voted down. It is a dangerous and insidious attempt to deprive the worker of his day of rest. As we have repeatedly pointed out should such a measure pass there is no sort of guarantee that the road will not immediately afterwards be let to Frank Smith or some other equally brutal and merciless capitalist under no conditions as to hours or wages. At present the men have at least the safeguard of the law against Sunday work. To destroy this while leaving them unprotected against the rapacity of the corporation would be an iniquitous act on the part of any one identified with the cause of labor.

We have no sort of sympathy with the abolitionist objections raised to Sunday cars or to the opening of libraries or the running of steamers on Sunday. But what we do say is that the majority has no right for their comfort or pleasure or convenience to demand that the minority shall give up the one day's rest in every week to their enjoyment. If the people want Sunday cars, Labor Reformers at least are bound to insist that they obtain that day's rest in every week which is secured to all whose hours of labor would be affected by the change. This has not been done in the present case and the people who are belaboring for Sunday cars do not show the least dis-

position to do it. This being the case it is the imperative duty of every concerned laborer to demand that Sunday cars while present conditions continue.

## HE WONT WORSHIP VICTORIA.

BY C. O. JOHNSTON, a Napoleonist, recently scandalized his congregation by repeating from his pulpit the well-known fact that Queen Victoria is decidedly stung and given to boarding up without any conceivable purpose immense sums of money with which she might, if generously inclined, accomplish much good.  
This somewhat commonplace assertion—which nobody in England would for a moment dream of disputing—has brought a horse's head about the roving denizen who is accused of rank stupidity. By this time Mr. Johnston probably realizes how dangerous a thing it is for a preacher to undertake to tell the truth in his discourses. When a minister once begins to expose social abuses and to defy conventional opinion there is no telling where he will bring up. Either Mr. Johnston will talk himself outside of his pulpit and his church inside of a few minutes, or else he will allow himself to be wise back into the traces—like a certain distinguished divine of this city, who once made a sensation by his doubts as to hell—and never dare to utter his independent convictions again. We hope Mr. Johnston will have the manliness to stick to his original position rather than pander by a palpable lie to the fools who insist on investing Victoria with enough celestial attributes to fit out half-a-dozen ordinary saints, and vilify everybody who is not ready to admit that this somewhat obese and pragmatical old lady is the embodiment of physical, mental and intellectual perfection.

## AN ELECTION FORECAST.

REMOVAL of a speedy dissolution of the Dominion Parliament have lately been in circulation. In any event the election is not far off and both parties will soon be making active preparations for the contest. The Labor Advocate does not care two straws as to the result, regarding both parties as utterly corrupt and bent only on the retention or acquisition of power. If the Tories appear more corrupt than the Grits it is only because their opportunities for successful rascality have been greater. Both are the enemies of Labor Reform while hypocritically professing to be its friends.

This being the case the triumph or defeat of either of the existing parties is to us a matter of complete indifference excepting in a purely spectacular standpoint. But an onlooker unidentical with either faction can perhaps see some phases of the conflict more clearly than combatants whose judgments are clouded by party prejudice. It must by this time appear too early for any unbiased observer judging from present indications, that if the struggle is fought to a finish on the present lines the Grits are going to be soundly beaten. The policy of unrestricted reciprocity from which such great things were expected does not seem to catch on. The response of the farmers to a proposal which was considered especially likely to appeal to the acquisitive instincts of the hardest worked and closest living class of men in the country, has not been anything like as enthusiastic as was their reception of the N. P. with its promise of better times and higher prices. Why this should be it is difficult to say. Perhaps the advocates of reciprocity are less adept in presenting rose-colored visions of the future than the protectionist orators—or perhaps the failure of these promised blessings to materialize has made the honest ruralist sceptical of all such appeals to the imagination. The tradition of loyalty, though not nearly as strong as generally supposed still counts for something, especially in out-of-the-way nooks and corners where modern ideas do not penetrate so slowly. Whatever the reason, the farmers who undoubtedly would greatly benefit by reciprocity, have not grasped

at the idea with the avidity that was expected. If things go as they are going at present, the vote will be cast on the strict party lines, except in localities where the judicious promise of a railway bonus or some other form of wholesale bribery tends to the advantage of the Government, with the result that Sir John will go back to power with as large a majority as ever. The Grits will of course shout "corruption" as they have been doing all along—but to no effect. Everyone by this time knows that the Dominion Government is corrupt—and nobody particularly cares. The fact is that public sentiment is corrupt, and the average elector sees nothing out of way in government by bribery. In appealing to the moral consciousness of the voters on the subject the Grits are appealing to a principle which, if it exists at all, is completely subordinated to the stronger feeling of party prejudice.

It was a mistake for the Grits to take up unrestricted reciprocity for several reasons. In the first place it completely upset the line of argument, they have been using against Protection ever since the controversy began. They have contended that a protective tariff was bad and injurious in itself to the country imposing it. Now, the principle involved in reciprocity is that before Canada throws down her tariff wall—and according to orthodox Liberal teaching removes a burden from the shoulders of her people thereby—we must make absolutely sure that the Americans will do the same. Is not this giving away the whole case against Protection? If, as the Globe has contended in thousands of articles, a protective tariff is sheer robbery of the consumer, how utterly illogical it is to make its abolition depend upon the action of any other government!

Again, on the reciprocity principle how can the Grits justify the maintenance of our duty on British goods? England allows us exports to enter her ports free. Yet because she has not put a tax on Canadian products we are to continue to tax her goods—while the United States levies duties on our exports against us it is to have free access to our markets as the reward for having legislated in a spirit of hostility towards us. The trouble with the Grits is that their leaders are cowards and trimmers. The question they always ask themselves is not "how large and sweeping a reform can we carry?" but "how small a reform will satisfy the people?" They cast wildly about for a policy, and when they get hold of an idea which in the hands of a clear-headed and courageous leader might carry the country, they become afraid of their own shadows, and at the first breath of opposition begin to minimize and whittle it down and assure the public that it "won't really make so very much difference after all."

The reciprocity notion is a characteristic Grit attempt at a compromise between Free Trade and Protection. It is just disturbing and disquieting enough to excite hostility, without being sufficient of a radical upheaval to justify a crusade or create strong feeling in its favor. And therefore it will fail.

A party in the position of the Grits who, as things stand, have nothing to lose can afford to be bold even to audacity. If they lose they are no worse off—and they certainly cannot win by a repetition of the trimming, vacillating course they have pursued so long. If they must make an issue on the everlasting tariff question, why do they not take their stand on the platform of absolute, unconditional, immediate Free Trade with all the world and direct taxation? That would at least be a bold, clear-cut and consistent line of policy, something definite and tangible to fight for, and in harmony with the principles they profess. If they don't mean this and nothing less they ought to quit using Free Trade arguments and prating about the injustice and robbery of a tariff system they are not willing to abolish.

The city gas works of Berlin brought in \$1,700,000 clear profit into the treasury last year, despite the unusually heavy expenditures for new gas houses and conduits.

## THE ROCHESTER SHOE MAKERS LOCK OUT.

The statement which has been telegraphed all over the country, that the lock out of the Rochester shoe-makers is at an end is widely unfounded—and about no doubt with the intention of producing the cause of the men. The latest information from Rochester is to the effect that the operatives are as firm as ever in their adherence to their principles. The cause of the difficulty is the adoption by nineteen out of the forty-five shoe manufacturing firms, of shop rules of a most obnoxious and arbitrary character. The regulation to which the principal exception is taken, provides that employers and employees must not discriminate for or against any individual on the ground that he is or is not a member of a union, "except that the employer reserves the right to refuse employment to any member of the Boot and Shoe-Makers' International Union"—this being the organization to which the locked out employees belong. The Federation of Labor has come liberally to the aid of the operatives, and there is no disposition on their part to surrender. To go back under such regulations as those which the employers are trying to enforce would be an abject surrender of their rights as citizens. While the shoe operatives of Rochester maintain their present attitude, we hope they will receive the liberal support of Canadian labor organizations. The crushing out of Unionism in the Rochester shoe factories would certainly react upon the interests of the trade here, and inspire employers everywhere with the idea of following up their advantage.

The way in which working women have been overlooked in the appointment of a board of "lady managers" in connection with the Chicago "World's Fair" is vigorously shown up by Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of the Washington Working Woman. As president of the Woman's National Industrial League of America, which was recently organized in the United States, she has recognized in the management of the Fair, Mrs. Smith, "in the name of five million industrial women of the United States," protests against the class of appointments made. She states that the representative working women of the country have been entirely ignored in favor of those having social position or political influence. Mrs. Smith has a right to be indignant but she need not be surprised. Such has always been the lot of labor where capitalism is in the ascendancy.

PRINCIPAL Grant said, in his lecture against the Single Tax last Saturday: "Mr. George had advocated the Canadian system of ballot, but called it the Australian ballot, and so had avoided wounding American prejudice." Was the Principal, knowingly, indulging a piece of claptrap to tickle the national self conceit of his auditors, or is he so ignorant as not to know that the reason why the secret ballot is called—everywhere outside of Canada—the Australian ballot is because it was adopted in Australia years before it was in operation elsewhere? Not until it had been imported into England did the Canadian Government venture to follow timidly at a distance the example of the Mother Country. Canadian politicians are too cowardly and unprogressive to try any bold experiments in legislation as they do at the Anti-podes.

WHAT HAS THE LABOR ADVOCATE to say in favor of the public libraries being open to the working classes on Sundays, seeing that it is impossible for a working man to frequent the public libraries during the week days? It may be said that the proper place for a working man on Sunday is at church, or at home with his family. But all working men are not married, and there is no church on Sunday afternoons.—Hamilton Herald.

THE LABOR ADVOCATE is decidedly in favor of the opening of public libraries, museums and picture galleries on Sundays. These institutions are not in the hands of money making monopolists, so that it is not at all a parallel case to the running of street

cars. Were the libraries, etc., thrown open, it would have a beneficial effect, morally and intellectually, upon a large class who now spend their Sundays aimlessly loitering about the street corners for want of some more attractive resort than a cheap boarding house.

The profundity of Principal Grant's studies on the land question was estimated by the argument put forth in his last Saturday's lecture, to the effect that the result of the Single Tax would be to huddle the masses into tenements to a greater degree than at present. The orator Principal did not undertake to explain why a tax paid to the State or city for the use of land should cost so much more heavily on the occupant than a sum of similar amount paid to individual landlords. Nobody supposes that the community shall charge the occupant more than the yearly value of the land, less improvements. How then could the Single Tax encourage tenement building? The absurdity of Principal Grant's attempt at reasoning on the question induces either a very superficial acquaintance with the subject, or a labored endeavor to argue against his own convictions in order to retain the confidence of the conservative element.

MR CHARLES WATTS, the Secularist lecturer, is one of the last men we should think of calling a fool, but, nevertheless, he sometimes talks like one. In speaking of the question of Sunday street cars last Sunday evening, Mr. Watts made what every Labor Reformer in Toronto knows to be an absurd and untrue statement in saying that the workmen were themselves powerful enough to see that their rights were not trampled on in the matter of obtaining one day's rest in seven. This is utter nonsense, in view of the fact that, when the Street Railway employees claimed the right to organize a few years ago and were unanimously supported by the organized wage-earners of the city, they sustained a crushing defeat. The trouble with Mr. Watts is that, as a Secularist, he carries a great deal more about his ears against his clerical antagonists than he does about the labor question. Such men, whether they are on the theological or anti-theological side, are unsafe guides on social matters, in which their own hobby, is involved.

The advocates of the Single Tax have a right to congratulate themselves on the marked progress made by their cause in the city as evidenced by the splendid reception given to Father Huntington at the Auditorium on Tuesday night. The outburst of applause which greeted the lecturer and the close attention with which he was heard for two hours and a half sufficiently attest the hold which the movement has obtained. The cold war, which seemed to run through the audience, momentarily interrupting the flow of sympathy between the lecturer and his hearers, when he stated that he was opposed to Nationalism was very noticeable, and indicated that a large element is prepared for some thing more radical than Single Taxism.

## CIVILIZING THE DARK CONTINENT.

The *Bowling Greenian* publishes the following list of spiritual inquiries contained in the cargo of ships touching at Malacca, in a single week, en route to Southern and Western Africa: 200,000 cases of tin ..... 240,000 21,000 cases of iron ..... 50,000 20,000 cases of Brazil ..... 50,000 25,000 cases of Irish Whisky ..... 20,000 60,000 barrels of Rum ..... 75,000 25,000 cases of Old Tom ..... 15,000 12,000 barrels of Ale ..... 15,000 40,000 cases of Vermouth ..... 3,000 How many missionaries will it take to counteract the effect of this assortment of drinks? If from wine, rum and the like in trade? If we could restore the slave trade in Africa, said Sir Richard Burton some time since, and take away the best of the people of Africa, which Africa has been deluged, Africa would actually be a gain to the exchange. In a recent address before the Royal Geographical Society in Mahonahua countries when the natives see a man drink, they say: "He has desecrated Mahomet and gone to Hell."

Mrs. FOLKHAM, a well-known English bicycle rider, has ridden a distance of 700 miles, and hopes to cover 2,000 miles in the next season.







...has a woman's cigar maker...
...is nearly 500 members...
...in America - now there are...

...the judgments passed...
...in the Valley of Jehoshaphat...
...be neither the men nor the women...
...contravened by the Almighty...

...the first time a woman, Miss Hill...
...has presented herself for the teach-
...er examination at the oriental academy...
...in Paris. She has passed the examina-
...tion in French and in Turkish languages...

...Miss Selma Joy White, president of...
...the English Women's Press Associa-
...tion, has been in the newspaper business...
...twenty-one years. She is the first woman...
...who secured a position on a Boston...

...Miss LUCILLA SMITH, the private sec-
...retary of Labor Commissioner Merrill...
...has been assigned to the care of...
...several statistics concerning the women...
...and girl operatives in the factories of...
...Massachusetts.

...I thought politics were necessarily...
...dirty and only a sample for power into...
...hands too often, they degenerate, - I...
...could never with my lips to become...
...a clerk. If not fit for office politics are...
...worth my boys - Mrs. Zerelda D.
...Walford.

...Mrs. CHARLEY HATHAWAY, of Bremer...
...Hill, Sullivan county, Pa., is said to be...
...the only woman in the country who is...
...employed as a trader and dealer in fur...
...skins. She is worth about \$100,000. Most...
...of the furs were obtained by herself.

...Mrs. A. B. CRANE of Housatonic, Conn.,...
...lives a lady sixty-five years old, raised...
...in the city of New York, four families...
...of cotton, 200 bales of cotton, most enough...
...for the year and an abundant supply of...
...cotton, feller, etc. Also she has a...
...mill for the hiring of a man for one day...
...and the picking of 600 pounds of cotton.

...Mrs. BOLTON LRY, is a duly certified...
...dentist, who has been practicing for...
...twenty years in Brighton, England. She...
...secured her skill as assistant to her hus-
...band, and after his death she supported...
...her young family. She is especially success-
...ful in persuading timid children to submit...
...themselves to medical operations.

...It is stated that Mrs. Besant's daughter...
...has returned to her mother. More than...
...twelve years ago, Mrs. Besant was de-
...prived of the custody of her daughter...
...on account of her opinions on religion. The...
...girl, however, is now mostly of age, and...
...in a few months she will be left with...
...no other than her mother, and she will...
...enjoy the full freedom of her mother, and...
...in the circumstances, it is not prob-
...able that the courts will be asked to inter-
...fere.

...A SOCIETY has been formed in England...
...to advocate the repeal of capital punish-
...ment for women convicted of the lightest...
...crimes. The feeling against the execu-
...tion of women is very strong, and has...
...gained new force owing to the reports re-
...specting the recent hanging of a French...
...woman for killing Mrs. Hogg and the latter's...
...child. It is said to have been a cruel...
...and unfeeling sentence, and the members...
...having been deluded the officials have...
...been to conceal the exact facts from...
...the public.

...A LETTER in the New York Star says...
...a demonstration of the gallantry of the...
...street nobility in Brooklyn. On Fulton...
...street of the evening newspapers is a...
...delivery man in a clean, decent coat...
...which is made by a steep and narrow stair-
...way. When the wagon with the "extra"...
...papers is about to descend to the street...
...congregates at the head of the stairway...
...some thirty in number, of whom half a...
/>

...WOMAN SHOULD ADVANCE THE HOUR...
...It is not that a man should plan and...
...arrange according to his own ideas of...
...conflict and elegance his place of business...
...be it bank, store or bar, but that he...
...should be so that he should plan the...
/>

...planned everything about the house...
...to suit their own lordly wishes, and paid...
...no attention to their own kind sugges-
...tions. Not that they meant to be unkind;...
/>

...We will have this counter here, and this...
...showcase there, etc. Tell me, would you...
/>

...PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE...
/>

...The American Federation of Labor did in con-
...vention in Detroit, was to endorse the...
/>

...Miss ELINE GOODALE, is soon to marry a...
/>

...NOT HIGHER PAY...
/>

...THE WORKERS would then have time and...
/>

...PRESIDENT CONGRESS...
/>

...THE LAST BARRICADE OF THE...
/>

...THE UNION LABEL...
/>

...THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE...
/>

...SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON EVERY BOX...
/>

...out of employment and presented the...
/>

...THE MOST IMPURGATED FROM...
/>

...NOT HIGHER PAY...
/>

...THE WORKERS would then have time and...
/>

...PRESIDENT CONGRESS...
/>

...THE LAST BARRICADE OF THE...
/>

...THE UNION LABEL...
/>

...THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE...
/>

...SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON EVERY BOX...
/>

THE KORMANN Lager Beer Brewery, COSGRAVE & CO. CELEBRATED LAGER BEER TORONTO.

ASK FOR IT EVERYWHERE 87 to 93 DUCHES ST. TORONTO. I. KORMANN, Proprietor.

PHOTO & HALF-TONE ENGRAVING & LITHOGRAPHING & BOOK BINDING

COAL AND WOOD. We are now receiving Fresh Mined Coal direct from the mines, by rail and selling at Lowest Prices.

W.M. M'GILL & CO. TELEPHONE No. 631.

WHERE AND HOW TO GET YOUR STANDARD DICTIONARY! The Regulations of the Education Department (approved August 25, 1885), No. 23 (7), read as follows: "Every School should have, at least, a Standard Dictionary and a Gazetteer."

We make Teachers and Boards of Trustees the following offers: Conste Imperial, best binding, \$6.50; Webster's International, full bound, 11.60; Lippincott's Gazetteer, full bound, 11.60.

The Grip Printing and Publishing Co. 20 & 28 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

WALL MAPS FOR SCHOOLS. The most accurate and best series of wall maps published, drawn and engraved by the eminent geographer, H. H. HOLMES, F.R.G.S., with Colours. Mounted on Strain Cloth, with Rulers, clearly Coloured and Varied.

Table with columns: No., Name, Size, Price, No., Name, Size, Price. Lists various maps for sale.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, Grip Office, Toronto.

THE UNION LABEL. The above Label set on endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada...

Union-made Cigars. This Cigarette, that the Cigarette contained in this box have been made by a Factory Union...

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE. The above Label set on endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada...

SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON EVERY BOX.

FATHER HUNTINGTON.

LECTURE IN AUDITORIUM UNDER AUSPICES OF THE SINGLE TAX ASSOCIATION.

A Welcomed Meeting and an Enthusiastic Occasion—Principal Grant's Arguments Utterly Demolished.

The lecture delivered by Father Huntington in the Auditorium on Tuesday evening... The audience was a highly intelligent and appreciative one...

The chair was taken by President S. T. Wood of the Single Tax Association... The chairman in introducing the lecturer said that Father Huntington...

Father Huntington, on stepping forward, was greeted with a warm welcome... He began his address by stating that he did not like to be called "the friend of the poor."

From Prof. Thorold Rogers' "Work and Wages" he took the facts for his contrast, and told how the old-time mechanic of the English town...

A voice—"Dr. Grant" (laughter). The speaker then turned to the argument of Prof. Grant, at Trinity, that the rich are not growing richer...

IN A POOL'S PARADISE. fancying that they had an ideal government. They were fond of calling America "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Principal Grant the poor must have come down to the earth from some other planet... The question was whether wages had increased but whether the workmen were getting a larger proportion of the product of their toil...

What a man creates was his property. He had a right to the title. God made it for him to produce land. He was found to have come here. God made it and owns it, and is the only one who has a right to the title.

THE FATHOMHOOD OF GOD. To say that God was a father and yet had left his children to starve, to be miserable and degraded, was to say that He was less than any human father would be...

There were thus certain duties—his social contract—under which individuals are assumed to have given up certain of their liberties for the good of the community...

To be free we must have life. The effect of locking up the land was precisely the same as that of chaining up the laborer...

USE OF CUSTOM HOUSES. To levy duties under the name of "protection" on those who wished to trade was sheer robbery.

The speaker proposed to bring his lectures to a close without undeciding the remedy. The audience called out "Go on!" and the lecturer gave a forcible and brilliant exposition of Single Tax doctrine.

At the close the lecturer received several questions put from the audience, and they were all answered by him in a most satisfactory manner.

P. GRANT & SONS Brewers and Maltsters "SPRING BREWERY." Cor. Bay and Mulberry Sts. HAMILTON, ONT.

NEUROUS DEBILITY, SCALD, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, are cured by the use of Norman's Effluvia Curative Belts...

EVERY LIVE TEACHER Must Have ARMSTRONG'S Arithmetical Problems.

This work has been prepared to supplement the present Public School Arithmetic... It contains over 4000 problems...

READ WHAT THEY SAY. From J. C. LEBLANC, Esq., Principal M. S. Grammar School, Danvers, Mass. "Arithmetical Problems received a few days ago... I am sure that teachers of other classes will find them a great assistance."

From W. MACLEOD, Esq., Inspector, North Toronto, Ontario. "I have examined 'Arithmetical Problems' and am satisfied of its value for the place for which it was designed."

From J. W. GAVIN, B.A., Principal M. S. Woodstock, Ontario. "Your book of Problems received... I shall recommend it to my teachers."

From J. C. MOSEMAN, M.A., Inspector, Barrie, Ontario. "I have no hesitation in saying that for the purpose for which it is intended, it is infinitely the best book which I ever saw..."

PRICE, Strongly Bound in Cloth, 25 Cts. Address, Grip Printing and Publishing Co. 28 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

THE HIGH SCHOOL Drawing Course

Authorized by the Minister of Education. The course is now complete: No. 1.—PREFRANCH. No. 2.—PRACTICAL GEOMETRY. No. 3.—LINEAR PERSPECTIVE. No. 4.—OBJECT DRAWING. No. 5.—INDUSTRIAL DESIGN.

These books are all uniform in size and style, and constitute a complete uniform set. The plan is followed through three all—the First, the Problems, and opposite the Problem, each of the exercises is based upon them. The illustrations upon the same page, and with their own, and with the exercise, in every case, is a space for the student's work.

Each book is in the hands of the curriculum, and the examinations in High School Drawing will be set from the authorized books. PRICE, ONLY 15c. PER BOOK.

Grip Printing & Publishing Co. TORONTO.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CHILD'S BIBLE

AND CHILD'S LIFE OF CHRIST THE BEST SELLING BOOKS OF THE DAY.

Grip Printing & Publishing Co. 26 & 28 Front St. W. TORONTO.

ASTHMA Its Cause and Cure

A few thoughts concerning... Must interest every one afflicted with this terrible disease. To those who have had Asthma for years the untold agonies of suffocation and distress might after night and who in many extreme cases would only gladly welcome death in order to be relieved from such suffering with no prospect of ever being any better is not pleasant to contemplate.

SPECIFIC POISON DESTROYED CURELLA

This poison is soft-time infectious and passed through many generations, like Scrophula, never losing its power to produce Asthma and oftentimes affecting the lungs and bringing the sufferer to the Consumptive Grave. Location found in the blood, so that there exists a certain poison in the system, that when certain influences are brought to bear that exist in the atmosphere in many localities will develop this poison to an unusual degree...

WE DO NOT WANT YOU TO SEND US MONEY. We do not make out a long list of prices, personal and impertinent questions, nor do we want in our shop any more money and we send no longer for it. For a cure for Asthma, send us only six or eight dollars from Astoria to BERRY A. FEW, 1011 BROADWAY, Astoria, Ore., and we will send you a trial bottle of our CURELLA, and if you are not cured, we will refund you your name on a postal card and we will mail...

NATIONALIST ASSOCIATION

FOR TWO WEEKS Big Bargains IN THE WEST END. R. R. SOUTHCORBE, THE PEOPLE'S Tailor and Clothier.



Wishes to direct the attention of home providers to his well-assorted and fashionable stock of Ready-made Clothing. The prices and quality of workmanship are not equalled by the down-town houses.

Don't make a mistake and be misled by promises of giving you the best in the Market at nominal prices.

REMEMBER That we are manufacturers and can, therefore, supply Clothing at less prices than the would-be clothiers can buy them for.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE will deal fairly with you and be glad to see you at all times. We are offering Men's, Youths and Boys' Suits and Overcoat at less than half price. Men's Tweed Pants from 75c., and all other articles in proportion.

R. R. SOUTHCORBE The People's Tailor and Clothier. 652 QUEEN ST. WEST, Corner of Palmerston Avenue.