

MENOR. N. M. JACOBSON.

Menor & Jacobson,  
—DEALER IN—

# Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries,

Fruits and Provisions.

We carry everything usually kept in a first class store and our facilities are such as will enable us to sell goods at

**ROCK BOTTOM FIGURES.**

We handle no shelf-worn or shoddy stuff, but the very best goods that money will buy, and guarantee perfect satisfaction in every department of our business. Call and be convinced.

MENOR & JACOBSON.  
WEST SIDE MAIN ST CANTON, S. D.

Country Produce Taken In Exchange.

**E. J. KEAN;** {GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY,  
BOOTS and SHOES.

**E. J. KEAN,** {Groceries,  
Crockery  
Boots & Shoes

**E. J. KEAN,** {GROCERIES,  
GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY,  
CROCKERY,  
BOOTS and SHOES.

Country Produce Wanted In Exchange.

A. R. BROWN, PRESIDENT. O. A. RUDOLPH, SECRETARY. A. G. STEINER, VICE PRESIDENT.

—INCORPORATED IN 1887.—

## Lincoln County Bank.

O. K. BROWN, Cashier.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Interest allowed on time deposits, and special attention to loans.

CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

# STRAW BROTHERS & CO.

Have some special bargain's in boys, youth's and men's clothing to offer this week.

Mens all wool suits from 35 to 42 size, from \$6.00 to \$8.00. Boys suits 5 to 13 years for \$1.00.

We will sell anything in our line of business for 20 per cent less than anyone else can. Call an see for yourselves.

**Straw Bros. & Co.**

## CUT THIS OUT.

Good for 5 cents on the \$ at

### Davenport's Bargain Store.

Great 5 and 10 cent counters.

We have placed nearly all our toys and notions on these counters, many of which are sold at 20 and 25 cents elsewhere. A dollar here will supply a whole family of children with toys and make them happy. Save your money. Remember the place and come early.

**Davenport's Bargain Store.**

### LONDON'S BIG CHARITIES.

Methods Which Might Be Followed with Profit in This Country.

Among the passengers on the Alaska was Mr. Charles B. Stover, superintendent of the Neighborhood Guild. Mr. Stover went abroad for the purpose of studying the reforms among the working classes. The Neighborhood Guild with which he is connected has for three years been engaged in the organization of clubs for mutual improvement among the tenement population of the district.

In pursuing this work Mr. Stover has found many things in the methods practiced in the East Side of London which seemed worthy of imitation here, and it was partly for a closer study of these matters that he has taken the tour not only through England, but in Norway, Sweden and Russia. Mr. Stover had some very interesting facts to recount in relation to his experiences in visiting the workmen's clubs and other institutions of the sort with which the poorest quarters of London are dotted.

"My visit to London," said he, "was perhaps rather at an unfortunate time of year, as many of the places which I wanted to visit were closed for the summer. However, I saw among other things the People's Palace, in East London, in Mile End road, the most dismal quarter of the East Side. It is the gigantic technical and industrial institute founded in a great degree as a result of Besant's novel, 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men.' It is in an unfinished state as yet, of course, but I should say that it would prove to be as much like an enlarged Cooper Union as anything.

"The 'Palace' is entirely without religious instruction, being distinctive in this particular from the other large industrial institutes. The classes number already some 10,000 members, it is said, in spite of the incomplete condition of the building. They include not only the usual classes in carpentry and cabinetmaking, but watchmaking and photography, and I should think that almost every trade could be learned there. The 'Palace' is founded in part on the Beaumont trust fund, and the technical schools are supported by the Drapers' company, one of the wealthy trade organizations of London. The Regent Street Polytechnic is another large institute of some 6,000 or 7,000 members, which has been highly successful. I visited this and went all through the building.

Mr. Stover described also a visit which he paid to the famous Toynbee hall in Whitechapel, an institution of which the Neighborhood Guild is an attempted imitation. Toynbee hall is a settlement of twenty or more university graduates who have thus taken up their residences in the midst of London's worst quarter, and there conduct classes, form clubs, and do what they can in their association with the working classes about them to encourage social improvement.

The workmen's clubs, with their reading and billiard rooms, and, strange to say, bars open at all hours and every day, Mr. Stover also described. The ease with which the poorer people of London, whose poverty is everywhere apparent, can support such clubs was very striking. Other clubs of a like nature, with the exception that the drinking in them is confined to non-intoxicants, were also self supporting. This suggested the possibility to Mr. Stover of establishing here places of resort for workmen, where they could find attractive surroundings and perfect freedom. These places could be made self supporting, Mr. Stover thinks, and would be valuable allies to a work like the guild.

"The main problem," said Mr. Stover, "is not how to form a charitable institution. There are enough of them already. But it is, rather, how we may establish on business principles something which may induce the working classes to combine, not for each one's individual benefit, but for the general good of all. Such an affair should be self supporting, not dependent upon contributions from the richer classes."—New York Times.

Henry D. Lloyd's Definition.

Mr. Henry D. Lloyd in his eloquent address delivered in Chicago on "The Labor Movement" said that "it is an effort to cure a fanaticism, the fanaticism of money making;" and he again said: "The labor movement is part of the great upward movement of humanity," and "it represents a distinctly higher idea than that obeyed by modern society," and "with its rule of love it will lead." He says that the labor movement is intensely practical, that "it offers practical means of abolishing war and poverty." It says the practical part of mothers is to take care of their children, and that the best thing children can do for the world is to grow. The labor movement is not lawless, licentious or insubordinate; and further, "its leaders are Ruskin, Mazzini, Shaftesbury, Carlyle, Emerson, Wordsworth, Sir Walter Scott, Abraham Lincoln and Wendell Phillips."

The Labor Agitator.

Said A. W. Wright, of the Knights of Labor, in a recent address: "The labor agitators, as they are called, are trying to organize the working people for their own interests, and yet you will hear the manufacturers say labor organizations are all right if it were not for the labor agitators. That is what the slave owners said about Wendell Phillips and Garrison. But we labor agitators propose to keep on with our work of making the working people dissatisfied with their condition when their condition is not what it should be."

One Co-operative Bank.

About three years ago seven men in Perry, Ga., paid \$1 each to start a savings bank. The bank is now operated under a state charter, is located in a building owned by its stockholders, and during twelve months over \$250,000 of business is transacted through its cashier.

—Exchange.

"It Pays to Strike."

In commenting on the so called wastefulness and foolishness of strikes, the Rev. J. M. Driver pointed out in a recent sermon a phase of labor movements that capitalists are apt to forget. Said he: "But the public is so inconvenienced by strikes, you say. Exactly. But what does the public do or care for the convenience of the wage workers? But, it is argued, the capitalists are better able to afford their half of the loss. Individually, that may be true. But for every group of three capitalists there is a group of ninety-seven workmen. So, while 3 per cent of our people shoulder half the loss, the other half is divided out among the remaining 97 per cent of the population. Therefore, if the strikers were never victorious, and if vengeance were the only booty, strikes would not be altogether fruitless.

But strikes are often successful financial ventures. John Stuart Mill declares that they are an essential part of our industrial system. The readiness and ability to strike have brought many haughty employers to their knees with generous pay and humane treatment. Down to 1888 the Cigarmakers' International union had completely won in 204 strikes, and partially so in twelve more. The strikes cost the cigarmakers \$286,444.67, while the gain amounted to \$2,300,000 per annum, an item in the last seven years of \$16,100,000, leaving a clear gain of \$15,813,555.33, with a perpetual clear gain of \$2,300,000 per annum. Of all strikes 61 per cent are successful. And the readiness and ability to strike is a capital liver tonic and regulator. I am not championing or condemning strikes. I am only showing that as a rule it pays to strike, and that workmen are not such fools as some people think they are. There is indeed a dark side to labor organizations, but it is usually on the side of the oppressive, capitalistic and monopolistic Egyptians."—Chicago Times.

The Church and Labor.

On Tuesday, at Hull, was discussed the church's attitude to labor and strikes. The Rev. Prebendary Harry Jones opened the discussion. He said he took a strike to mean a demand by workmen for a due share of what they enabled masters to earn. Those who represented capital and labor were inseparable in this matter; together they produced and used certain results, and the question between them was how they should be fairly divided. It had no business to offer, to call or to accept the office of judge in the settlement of money disputes. Moreover, the church was hardly qualified to pass an acceptable sentence in so complicated a matter as a labor dispute.

Though churchmen earnestly advised arbitration by trustworthy experts they would shrink from speaking positively about concerns which involved almost as much special knowledge as the interpretation of a rubric. The craving for excessive gain and the treating of men as if they were mere money making machines kindled strikes. Strikes were too often made results of union, yet they indicated a combined and growing purpose not to ask favors, but to see that such as are in need and necessity have right, and the church could not deny the justice of this aim. Trades unions all proclaimed the desire of a whole class to rise from degradation, and to claim both a due share in productive business and a social position from which mere patronage should be eliminated.—London Labor World.

He Was More Practical.

This is an old story, current among the Auburn shoe workers: A great and wealthy Auburn shoe manufacturer approached "Han" Thompson once upon a time, while the latter was at work at the bench in one of the shops. "Mr. T.," said he, as he lingered to watch the work, "can you tell me how many pegs it takes to go around a shoe?" "No, sir; I can't," was the reply, "but I can tell you how far a pound of liver will go in a family of seven."—Lewiston Journal.

The next great demonstration in favor of universal suffrage will be made by the organized labor of Belgium on Nov. 9, when a monster parade of the unions of Brussels and many other cities will march to the house of parliament, whose session will be opened on that date.

## THE OLD RELIABLE GROCERY,

A. C. MILLIMAN,  
Proprietor.

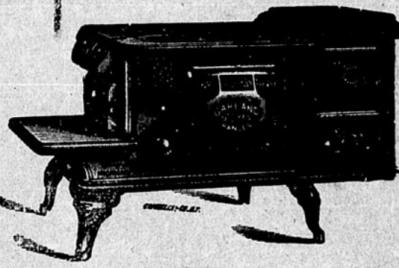
Crockery and Glassware. **GROCERIES** Confectionery and Provisions.

I keep everything new and fresh—the choicest goods in the market.

**A \$10 Encyclopaedia free with every \$20 worth of goods.**

Opposite Court House, CANTON, S. D.

**The World's best.**



—SOLD BY—  
**O. A. RUDOLPH**  
CANTON, S. D. Agent for Lincoln county.

## THE EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Has Removed to the Bedford Building.

Formerly occupied by the postoffice, where I have opened a larger stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, brushes, and everything in the drug line than I had before. Also carry a complete line of

**Three, Five, Ten and Twenty-five Cent Counter Goods.**

Come in and see how much I can sell you for ten cents. I have enlarged my quarters and put in a new stock of goods, and am now better prepared to suit my old customers than before. I also invite the attention of new trade, from all parts of Lincoln county. Come in and see me. I will treat you well and sell you as much if not more for your money than you can get elsewhere.

**A. G. NOID,**  
Canton, South Dakota.

—Just Arrived from the East—

## CHAS. CHRISTOPHER

Is Home From Chicago,

And has opened the largest stock of Dry Goods ever brought to Canton. Have marked everything down to rock bottom figures. Call in and see the

## New Goods! New Styles! New Prices!

Also new kinds of goods in every department.

Just Arrived  
From the East.

## Fresh Stock of Drugs & Groceries

—JUST ARRIVED.—

We wish to call the attention of the farmers of Lincoln county and adjoining counties, as well as the citizens of Canton, that we have put in a complete stock of Drugs, Oils, Paints, brushes, toilet fancy articles, perfumery and dye stuffs; also all kinds of PATENT MEDICINE kept in stock. Prescriptions promptly and carefully filled both day and night, by.

**G. S. Hanson**  
**Registered Pharmacist.**

We also carry a complete stock of STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, Crockery, Glassware, Queensware, Lamp and China-ware.

**Give us a call.** **HANSON BROS.**  
CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA



**DR. G. M. MORTON**  
Diseases of the

And fitting spectacles, a specialty. Refractive and morbid growths treated scientifically. Calls in the country day or night, promptly attended to.

**DR. G. M. MORTON.**  
Canton, South Dakota.