

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1907.

TO-DAY'S NOMINATIONS.

The Times does not grudge Mayor Stewart the usual second term. He has not been by any means an ideal chief magistrate, but we give him credit for honesty of purpose and a desire to do his duty as he saw it. The Council has been a hard one to manage—unruly and talkative; but on the whole he kept it fairly well under control. We should have been better pleased if he could have prevented the Fire and Water Committee from being stampeded on the sandpaper question by the farcical performance of the Spectator. Up to the present his attitude on the Hydro-electric power question may not have been much amiss, except that he has given too much weight to the figures of the Government experts, instead of procuring independent estimates to lay before the citizens. Perhaps it was his duty to convene the Beck meeting so that the public could hear what the promoters had to say on its behalf, and if possible get an intelligent idea of what it had to vote upon. But now that the meeting has been held we believe he should stand aside and leave the citizens free to vote as they think fit. We are satisfied that the majority of the ratepayers are opposed to the Hydro scheme, and to compel them to pay the expense of hiring halls, etc., to boom the matter would be decidedly wrong.

The Tory "slate" is as usual a prominent factor in the present municipal campaign. We have no doubt that a large portion of the citizens—if not a large majority of them—deplore the introduction of politics into civic affairs, forcing upon them, when there is no necessity for it, all the bitter animosities of a political fight, and compelling them to abstain from voting for men who, apart from their political creed, might be regarded as worthy their support, but when they appeal for votes on their political record, asking to be elected because they are Tories, self-respecting electors cannot but refuse their request. That the system is vicious most decent people will admit. There are hundreds of respectable Conservatives in the city who have decided objections to this thrusting politics into the city's affairs. Even the Spec., we imagine, is half ashamed of it. While it brazen-facedly admits that it advised the Tory party to enter the civic arena as a political body, it makes the excuse that—

This great family journal discovered some years ago that the Liberals were making false pretences of electing aldermen by reason of their personal qualifications, and not because of their party affiliation. To stop that sort of hypocrisy the Spectator proposed to the Conservatives to make their recommendations of aldermanic candidates, and it is to be.

The Spectator had no justification for making that statement. Most men are either Grit or Tory. But there is no more reason for a man to ask support as an aldermanic candidate because he is a Grit than that he should ask to be appointed a church deacon because he happens to be one. The Spectator Tory slate may contain the names of several men who would make good aldermen were they left alone to themselves. But when they appeal for votes because they are Tories, and have pledged themselves to do as the Tory Executive requests them to do, then all well-wishers of the city should make it their business to see that they are left at home on election day. In other words, a Tory who comes asking the suffrage of the people on his merits as a citizen and without any ulterior political motive in view, should receive as much countenance as an aldermanic candidate as would any other Grit or Tory politician as politician in the City Council. Any "slate" the Times may favor will be one composed of men, be they Grit or Tory, who are not pledged to any "bosses" to transact the city's business in the interests of any political party.

What the Times wishes to see done in the interests of the city, and what it asks the electors to do, is to vote only for the candidates who owe no allegiance to political Executives to do their best, whether for the good of the city or not, and we have no hesitation in asking the people to vote against the Tory "slate," it being a menace to the best interests of the city.

FAIR CRITICISM.

Nothing that the Times has ever said about Hon. Mr. Beck or the Hydro-Electric scheme justifies the statement of the Spectator that it is "one of those newspapers which propose to smash the scheme as a product of the Conservative Government of Ontario, and to that end they do not hesitate to misrepresent what Mr. Beck has said." No paper in Ontario, certainly not the Spectator, has more fully or more carefully reported everything that Hon. Mr. Beck has said on the subject than has the Times. We even went so far as to call Mr. Beck's attention to a number of points about which many people have expressed doubts, and upon which he should have been able to give a clear, definite, straightforward statement. Mr. Beck came to Hamilton a week ago and delivered an address, which the Spectator led its readers to believe did not leave his hearers any wiser than they were before. He unquestionably switched the subject when asked a few pointed questions by people in the audience, and, by so doing, left a good many people in the dark upon points they desired made clear. Hamilton ratepayers are asked to vote \$275,000 for electric pumps and an electric distributing plant. The pump

proposition is tied up to Hydro-Electric power. If the by-law carries the city will not be at liberty to get its power from the cheapest source. The power distributing scheme is in a worse position. No information has been given the electors upon which they can base an intelligent vote. That information has been asked for and refused. The Commission does not pretend to say it will or can be bound by the figures it mentions in its estimate. It is not prepared to enter into a contract that it can be bound by, but it desires the city to tie its hands and deprive itself of advantages it already possesses. The initial step—the voting of the \$275,000 debenture by-law—will load upon this city a debt of over \$300,000 at a time when the policy of the City Council should be to avoid adding to its permanent charges and give the city fathers a chance to do some road and general improvement work. It must not be forgotten that the engineering department months ago made up a report upon work considered necessary, and the council proposed to submit a by-law to raise the funds, but withdrew it, not because the necessity of the work was not pressing, but that the power by-law might have the better chance. And so the city streets are to be neglected. The Times treats the subject from a simple business standpoint. Ratepayers of Hamilton are entitled to the fullest possible information before being asked to vote away \$300,000. Up to this moment they have failed to get the information.

JOHN R. CAMERON.

It is with the deepest regret that the Times to-night announces the death of Mr. John R. Cameron, editor of the Hamilton Spectator. Mr. Cameron's death was sudden, and, we believe, unexpected, and the suddenness of the shock startled his many friends and acquaintances, who have now to deplore the loss of one whom they highly esteemed. Mr. Cameron was a thorough newspaper man. Before he came to the Spectator he had several years' experience in the Northwest and elsewhere as a journalist, and during his connection with it he had filled the offices of reporter, city editor, associate editor and editor-in-chief. Among newspaper men he was regarded as being particularly well-equipped for the position he occupied. He was well versed in the political affairs of the country, both Provincial and Dominion; was both fearless and forceful in the expression of his views, not hesitating at times to criticize adversely his own political friends. That he did good service for the Conservative party in this city no one will care to gainsay. The Times has had many a battle royal with him, and now that it is all over we can truthfully say that on our side there was never the slightest personal enmity discernible, and we think we can say the same for our late confere, who, notwithstanding that he at times used a vitriolic pen, had few personal enemies. Mr. Cameron was unassuming and retiring, and no doubt many citizens will wonder who John R. Cameron was when they hear of his death.

To his sorrowing widow and his family the Times extends its condolences, with expressions of regret at the sudden taking off of husband and father.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The power by-law should be voted down and we believe it will be.

Twenty dollars each is quite a tidy little sum for the Tory aldermanic candidates to have to put up to Executive for "expenses."

The Tory slate should be broken. The citizens should manifest their objections to this thrusting of politics into the municipal arena.

Men are mostly either Grit or Tory. But it is not necessary that an aldermanic candidate should ask support on account of his politics.

Perhaps the Police Commissioners could with profit devote an hour to the consideration of the statements made at the meeting of the Citizens' League last Friday evening.

If the Mayor is to call any more power meetings the citizens should not have to pay the cost. Men opposed to the whole scheme should not be called upon to defray the expense of meetings got up for the purpose of boozing the by-laws. Common fairness should teach the Mayor that fact.

But the Herald should look at the aldermanic candidates. No matter how carefully the voters may vote for aldermen, what kind of a Council can you expect when eighteen men are put up, because they are Tories, pledged to vote for what will most help the party and to vote for none but Tories for office? They are all Whitney men and politically favor his Hydro power scheme. Would the money be safe in their hands? Then again under the Hydro scheme the city is expected to sell power to the manufacturers, but the manufacturers are not clamoring for it. We need pumps to be sure but we can get them without Mr. Beck's aid. The city can either buy them or accept the Cataract Company's offer. We are afraid the Herald is putting up some fallacious "arguments."

The Stranger.

(Toronto Telegram.) But Canadians may well ask themselves whether the stranger in the strange land should be secured with quite so much cruel laughter at "the

awkwardness of Englishmen." Canadians might be just about as awkward if they had to fit themselves into unfamiliar ways of work. And Canadians would not be a bit fonder of being laughed at in England than Englishmen are of being laughed at in Canada.

Want More Fun.

(Toronto Star.) Still another point of view is that Canada is not a desirable country for immigrants until there are more large cities and gay streets to furnish them with entertainment.

What Our Power Did.

(London Advertiser.) London lost the London Tram Company to Hamilton because Hamilton already has cheap power. For the same reason the International Harvester Company determined upon a Hamilton location for their great plant.

Cannot Make a Contract.

(Toronto News.) It is understood that neither the Hydro-Electric Commission nor any municipality is in a position to make a definite contract with any manufacturer for Niagara energy. The utmost any municipality can say is that it has certain estimates from the Government Commission, and that if these turn out to be accurate prices will be according to the schedule announced. If they turn out otherwise rates must be revised and the municipality must take this responsibility for errors in plans, mistakes in construction, or inaccuracy in the estimates. The whole burden falls upon the taxpayers. There is no escape in any direction. The estimates have been gloriously confusing. For example, within hardly more than two years we have had three estimates of the cost of a distributing plant for Toronto, one for \$1,853,676, one of \$2,463,411, and one of \$3,250,000. The last is for a complete underground service, which is the only sort of plant that can be effective or that the city is likely to tolerate.

STUDHOLME TALKS.

Has Something to Say About Immigration.

"The question of immigration is perhaps one of the most important problems before the public at the present time," said Mr. Allan Studholme, M. P. for Toronto, "with times as they are now, and so many of our Canadian workmen laid off or working short hours, it seems to me necessary that the Legislature should take some immediate steps to stop the wholesale immigration plan laid by the Dominion authorities and the Salvation Army for next spring. The Legislature granted the Salvation \$10,000 for its work at the last session, and should be in a position to regulate the traffic and take counsel with the army upon its plan."

"Have you any proposals regarding the question?" Mr. Studholme was asked. "I'm waiting to hear the programme," said the Labor man's response. "Then I may have something to say concerning immigration and colonization." The establishment of a colonization bureau in London is a move in the right direction and the creation of an agent-general is a good suggestion, if it is a good man and has a strong staff. In many respects Labor will stand ready to co-operate in that undertaking if it is carried out on broad lines.

Mr. Studholme was asked if Labor was hostile to the immigration work of the Salvation Army.

"When it comes to a matter of Christianity and humanity I hold up both hands for the Army and its work," he declared. "But it is taking up this immigration matter as a business, and lending itself to criticism by the whole sale way in which it is bringing people into the country. The present situation is, to some extent, made more serious by the number of arrivals, most of them with very little money and no work in sight. This immigration work should be regulated by the Government."

THE SUNDAY SALOON

An Ethical Necessity Say Speakers at Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—The Sunday saloon was endorsed last evening at a session of the National Ethical Convention.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, and President F. N. Schmidt, of Cornell University, were the speakers who had good words to say for the opening of saloons on Sunday.

It was an "ethical necessity" not an ethical ideal, that the Sunday saloon was favored. The speakers contended that under present conditions the Sunday saloon should be tolerated, if not made one of the necessities of modern life in great cities.

OVERDUE SICILIAN

Arrives at St. Johns, Nfld.—Delayed by Rough Weather.

St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 30.—The Allan Line steamer Sicilian, overdue from Glasgow for Boston, arrived last night, having been delayed by stress of weather. Her officers report encounters with fierce gales.

On account of the stormy weather, it is thought probable that the steamer Sicilian, bound here from Norway, with 300 reindeer for Dr. W. T. Grenfell, head of the Labrador Mission, will make a long passage.

Factories Open Up.

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 30.—The factories of E. M. Hoyt Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, in East Manchester, which have been closed down for several weeks, resumed operations today. Almost 750 hands, the largest force employed in the factories since they began, were at work after the shops opened today.

The minister—"Well, John, how did the folk like my sermon last Sabbath?" John—"Oh, I think they agreed with it well enough, for they were all nodding their heads."

Said oil forms a most useful article of diet for delicate people. The invalid who cannot touch cod-liver oil should be encouraged to use freely mayonnaise dressing, and in eating salad to pour over it a liberal supply of oil.

ALL FAVOR WARD SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 1.)

by-law, he said he took the same position at the Toronto Globe, that the city should pass a by-law enabling Toronto to expropriate the present plant or build one, so as to secure reasonable prices. "I for one," he said, "have not anything against the Cataract Power Company. I am proud of what it has done for the city. I believe that it has been a great thing for the city of Hamilton. On the other hand, I believe that the city has been a great thing for the Cataract Power Company."

Mr. Wardrope said he was not dealing with the power question from a political point of view, and he was not saying whether the Government was right or wrong.

"What I do say is this: That is that power is going to pass the city of Hamilton, and we are going to have an opportunity of getting it, as we have under this permissive by-law, authorizing the Council of next year or the following year to protect its interests. Hamilton would be in a position to say to the Cataract Power Company, 'We are willing to pay a reasonable rate. We are willing to see that you do not suffer, but we are not going to be held up by any company or any body of men. As citizens of Hamilton we will prefer to deal with the Cataract in the future, or as in the past.'"

It appeared here to-day to nominate Mayor Stewart because I wanted to publicly emphasize the fact that the city of Hamilton should not elect a Mayor or aldermen because they are Grits or Tories, but because they are men, and a man is a man for a' that."

The Second's Speech.

T. H. Pratt, in seconding the nomination, said, "This is a year when we want a strong man in the Mayor's chair. We have in the Hydro-Electric power by-law one of the most important matters that one of the most important matters that I thought of before the election. I am not here to find any fault with the Cataract Power Company in the stand that it takes in these matters, but we have an opportunity to-day to remedy this, where we can have complete control, if this by-law is passed as I feel sure that it will be. It is not necessary that we should spend the money if the by-law is passed, but we could say to the Cataract give us a fair price or we build the plant."

Mr. Pratt said to his mind the figures of the Hydro people were quite simple. They knew what they were going to pay at the Falls for power, and surely there were men with enough brains to figure out just what it was going to cost to bring it to Hamilton, and that was as near to the cost as it was possible to get.

"I think the proper thing to do," he said, "is to pass that by-law with no uncertain sound, and emphasize in this way to next year's council that the people are at their backs."

The Cataract offer, Mr. Pratt said, figured out at \$43,800. It was true that the Hydro power would cost \$17,500 from this would be the capital cost at 4 per cent. or about \$9,000. The city would save twice that every year. "I don't blame the Cataract for getting a good price," he said. "They went in and risked their money."

"I am quite in sympathy with the ward system," said Mr. Pratt. "At one ward system I thought the election at large system was the best. How are you going to pick your men out from fifty candidates and know them. If you have five men to choose from you can pick or five men to choose from. I think the number of three good men should be reduced. If we had three good men for each ward we would only two men for each ward we would have a better council."

"In the Mayor we have a strong man, who will see that we get a fair deal if the power by-law is passed. The Cataract has a perfect right to make money the same as the rest of us. At the same time, we should protect ourselves. We have the opportunity, and I hope it will be endorsed by the electors."

Mayor Stewart's Speech.

Mayor Stewart made one of his characteristic fighting speeches. Like Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, of Toronto, who has taken the city power by-law as his text to float him to victory, Mayor Stewart made the big issue of the address, and he said some startling things about the Cataract.

The Mayor declared he had tried to the best of his ability to carry into effect the pledges made before his election last year, and he thanked the electors for the majority that they had rolled up for him. He referred to the ward system by-law, which was defeated in the Council on a vote of 10 to 9.

"You will have a chance on Monday," he said, "to speak on this. I am still of the same opinion as I was before, that it is in the city's interest to have the ward system."

Another page was the publishing of the assessment roll. He thought the Council was wise in not publishing the rolls after the assessment has been taken, for it is time to do this was early in the year.

The Mayor said exhaustively with civic finances. He read a big bunch of statistics to show just where the city stood this year. The Council should not be blamed for all the overdraft, because there were expenditures, such as the Board of Health, which had been authorized, the Hospital Board, \$97,438, which the Council could not control. There was \$2,000 lost on interest, \$7,214 on waterworks construction, which would be a paying investment, \$2,828 on the new city yard, an unlooked for expenditure, \$2,000 paid over to the Separate School Board, and \$3,000 on debentures, which altogether made up \$43,500 for which the Council could not be held responsible. This, taken from the overdraft of \$63,965, left \$20,465, or less \$6,000, which was on hand, left an actual overdraft of \$14,000, for which the Council was responsible, and the Mayor thought this was a very creditable showing.

Dealing with the debentures, the Mayor declared that in five years the city's wealth had increased over \$5,000,000, while the debt only increased \$570,000.

Since the city began building cement sidewalks it had spent \$813,772, of which \$269,365 had been paid, and over \$500,000 remained to be paid.

Then His Worship waded into the power by-law. "I do not appear here," he said, "to be unfair to the Cataract Power Company or say anything unkind. I am quite friendly with the men in it. I am not taking any stock in the friendship part of it, though. I am looking at it from the city's standpoint."

He declared he was so well convinced now of what a good thing the power by-law would be, and how safe the city would be in entering into it that there was no doubt left in his mind that Hamilton should carry it. Hydro power, on the estimates, he declared, was fifty per cent. cheaper than the Cataract's price. He said Hamilton would be a fine

TUESDAY, DEC. 31st, 1907

SHEA'S

May Manton Patterns

The Most Satisfactory Paper Pattern No Matter What Price. All 10c

The Last Day's Business of the Year WILL BE

A Day of Wonderful Values

Big Values in Mantles
Big Values in WaistsBig Values in Skirts
Big Values in GlovesBig Values in Furs
Big Values in Everything

Women's Coats at \$10.00

Biggest Value Ever Offered

Nearly 100 Women's Coats, made of the best materials, Tweeds, Kerseys, Beavers and Broadcloths, in blacks, browns, hunters' green, navy, dark cardinal. Either loose back or fitted styles; extra long lengths; newest styles of sleeve with cuffs, all handsomely braided or strapped. Not a coat in the lot worth less than \$15.00, many of them full \$20.00 value, all go at one price Tuesday for each \$10.00

Women's Coats at \$7.50 Splendid Bargains

Scores of beautiful garments in both fitted and swell loose back styles, well lined, both braided and strapped, made of rich tweed and excellent plain cloths, in every wanted color and black, finished with strappings and bands, worth \$12.50, some worth \$13.50, on sale Tuesday for each \$7.50

Children's Cream Mohair Bear Cloth Coats on Sale

Beautiful heavy goods are used in their manufacture; all are lined with good warm Saxony and eider flannel; some with capes, others with storm collars; some finished with frogs, others with buttons; all marked at wholesale prices and less, each \$2.95, \$2.50, \$3.95, \$4.50, \$5.00 up to \$6.50

Women's Skirts at \$4.95

Women's Skirts \$2.95

Splendidly made Garments, of tweeds and plain cloths, navy, greens, blacks, browns and plaids, plated, all round, with self-lap, some voiles with silk strappings. worth up to \$7.50 all on sale for each \$4.95

Made of plain cloths and splendid tweeds, every newest style represented, the materials are most excellent, the same can be said of the way they are made, worth up to \$5, on sale Tuesday each \$2.95

Bargains in Furs

Women's Neckwear

Waistings on Sale

Black Persian Lamb Throw and Muff, beautiful curl and quality of fur, throw 72 inches long, large pillow muff, each only \$15.00

Long Silk Scarf, worth \$7.50, for \$1.25
Fancy Stock Collars, worth \$1.50, for \$1.00
Fancy Stock Collar, worth \$1.25, for 75c
Fancy Stock Collars, worth \$1.00, for 50c
Fancy Stock Collars, worth 50c, for 35c

Fancy Ottoman and Albatross Waistings, in dark and light colors, some very prettily embroidered, at 35c, 50c and 55c
Beautiful Louisa Silk Waistings, in plaids and checks, worth \$1, on sale for, per yard 75c

Mink Marmot and Isabella Opossum Stoles, extra large collar and very long front, only \$13.50
Mink Marmot Stoles and Throws, bright, glossy fur, in an assortment of styles, trimmed with tails, worth \$12.50, on sale for, each \$7.50

Fancy Bags on Sale

Fancy Opera Bags, worth \$1.50, in both dark and light colors, for 75c
Squaw Bags, fancy colors, worth 75c, on sale for 49c

Bargains in Waists

Lace Waists, worth \$7.50, for \$5.00
Silk Waists, worth \$5, for \$3.50
Lawn Waists, worth \$1.50, for 75c
Cashmere Waists, worth \$2.50, for \$1.50

HARDEN-MOLTKE SUIT FOR LIBEL.

PROFESSOR SCHWEININGER GIVES SOME INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

Degeneracy in High Circles—Count Von Elbe Loved Eulenburg More Than He Did His Own Wife—Mrs. Von Elbe's Character.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The reassembling in this city to-day of the court which is hearing the Harden-Moltke libel suit, attracted but a small attendance.

Harden appeared to be very weak, while Count Kuno Von Moltke was exceedingly cheerful and keenly interested in the proceedings.

The evidence of Professor Schweininger, who was physician to the late Prince of Saxony, was read to the court. The professor declared that he had no ill feeling against Von Moltke, on the spot of the coolness existing between the Count and Mrs. Schweininger. Harden, the professor said, had met the hereditary Princess of Saxony-Meiningen twice in his presence, in the course of visits at Schwaneck. On one of these occasions the princess talked about Count Kuno Wilhelm Von Hohenau and expressed her sorrow that "such degeneracy should occur in high circles." Professor Schweininger deposed that he was very much astonished when, following the appearance of the articles in the *Die Zukunft*, the excitement against Harden broke out. He could not understand the reason, as the articles were not intended to have a personal, but of a political significance.

Prof. Schweininger, who is now fifty-seven years old, was for twenty-five years a notable figure in Germany, because of his intimacy with Prince Bismarck. This began when Schweininger was about twenty years old. The young man became Bismarck's physician for a time, and this led to confidential and personal relations which made Schweininger a political personage until the old Chancellor died. Since this time the professor has quietly followed his professional duties in the University of Berlin. The reappearance of Schweininger recalls to the German public the days when he was reputed to be one of Bismarck's most able advisers.

Continuing, Prof. Schweininger said he considered Mrs. Von Elbe, the divorced wife of Count Von Moltke, to be mentally sound and not likely to suffer illusions. He consequently believed her original assertions. She had related many incidents of the count's violence, in which he alone appeared to be blameless. The professor had heard rumors of the perversity of Prince Philip Zu Eulenburg given during the life of Bismarck, but the name of Von Moltke was never mentioned in connection with these matters. Mrs. Von Elbe told him that her former husband, the count, loved Zu Eulenburg more than he did himself.

The state then introduced a number of witnesses, whose testimony tended to discredit Mrs. Von Elbe. Her former paid companion, Miss Maiz, said Mrs. Von Elbe was an unrepentant woman, and that she had suffered much at her hands. The count suffered greatly from his wife's disposition, but he was patient and was kind to the countess, no matter what she did.

Mrs. Von Demarkitz testified that Mrs. Von Elbe's mother, Mrs. Von Velden, once confided to her that her daughter was ill-advised and untrustworthy.

Baroness Swansen then testified that Mrs. Von Elbe during her first marriage, with Von Kruse acted disloyally; she mentioned very many details, Countess Daniekellmann swore to circumstances detrimental to Mrs. Von Elbe, and to Count Von Moltke's enthusiastic admiration of his fiancée during their engagement. When he was first engaged to be married he wrote of his "brilliant good fortune in winning such a remarkable woman."

George Chambers, aged 36, and Thos. Morgan, 21, were arrested in Toronto on Saturday night on a charge of attempting two hold-ups. They had revolver.

AT BENNETT'S.

Evangelist Ranton Spoke at Temperance Meeting.

Notwithstanding the holiday season, Bennett's theatre was well filled last evening at the mass-meeting held by the Central Temperance Executive. The top gallery was the only place where late-comers could find seats, the main floor and the first gallery being crowded, and the former being taxed to afford standing room. George S. Jones presided, H. A. Stanton, the singing assisted by G. Hutton, cornetist, who gave a superb solo.

The speaker of the evening was the well-known evangelist, Rev. A. H. Ranton, of Toronto. As the advertised title of his address was "From the Bar-room to the Pulpit," he began with the story of his early life, during a brief portion of which he was a bartender at the Selden House, Owen Sound, now one of the successful temperance hotels of that prohibition town. For his own good he gave up this employment some time before his conversion, which completed the transformation. After that he rose step by step till he became pastor of a church. When a pastor he gave much of his time to aggressive work among the unconverted, and he was an evangelist at large. Proceeding with that portion of his subject upon which he preferred to speak, he gave a temperance address of nearly an hour in length, during which he made the law and the liquor better should be provided. He had quarrel with the men engaged in liquor-selling. They were pursuing an occupation sanctioned by law. The man behind the bar who sold liquor was no worse than the man in front of the bar who drank it, nor was he worse than the man who owned the building in which liquor was sold, though a church member, nor, again, was he worse than the voter who supported the system by which liquor-selling was licensed. There were five steps. The drunkard, the saloon that made him such, the law that licensed the saloon, the Legislature that made the law, and the voter that made the Legislature. The chain of responsibility was complete from the drunkard to the voter. To license the liquor traffic for the sake of revenue was absurd, the revenue being the smallest fraction of the amount lost to the community through drink. A desirable industry changed raw materials into something of greater value. Thus a sawmill turns logs into lumber, a gristmill turns grain into flour, etc. But the saloon churned boys into drunkards. Was such an industry to be encouraged? Was it to be tolerated? At the close of the address the speaker made a pledge-taking appeal, to which there was a large response.

Ink From Banana Tree.

"The banana furnishes us with ink, with handkerchiefs, with wax, with blacking, with excelsior, with oil, with flour, with window cover, with brushes."

The speaker, a banana planter from Jamaica, paused and smiled.

"You don't believe me, do you?" he said. "Yet truly the banana tree is a wonderful thing. Every part of it serves some good to use. Thus the long leaves make a fine excelsior. The juice, being rich in tannin, furnishes a good indelible ink and a good shoe polish. The stems yield a fine quality of hemp, and from this hemp there are made lace handkerchiefs, cords and ropes of all kinds, mats and brushes. The oil is used in gilding. Of banana flour, the flour ground from the dried fruit, there is no use speaking—you are too familiar with it."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Yield of a Good Beef Steer.

A good steer properly and at the same time profitably cut up will yield the following percentages of dressed weight, given in round numbers so as to be more easily memorized: Loins, 15 per cent.; ribs, 10 per cent.; rounds, 21 per cent.; chuck, 10 per cent.; plates, 16 per cent.; flanks, 4 per cent.; shanks, 7 per cent.; tail, 3 per cent.; kidneys, 0.25 per cent.; sausage meat, 1 per cent.; shank meat, 1.50 per cent.; tallow, 2 per cent.; loss in cutting, 0.25 per cent.—National Provisioner.