

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

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THE DANGER IN SUGAR

Industry in Which the United States Should Lead.

THE COOLIE TRADE THRIVES

Exploited by American Consumers, Ignorant of the Dangers to Which They May Be Exposed.

Most people probably the world over, particularly in this active, vigorous life, do not drop the little sweet crystals into their tea and coffee, ever stop to consider the origin of sugar, its composition, use and improvement, its economic factor in trade channels, covering the complete cycle of its production in almost every nation, of every kind, and the prodigious figures involved in the volume of its manufacture and consumption. A brief analysis of the growth of this remarkable product might not prove uninteresting to the reader hereof. Formerly called every sweet substance, the original habitat of sugarcane was never fully established, so far as known, was first cultivated in the country from China to Bengal, and did not reach the West from India until a later date. The art of sugar was known in Gangetic India, from which it was carried to the West during the first half of the seventh century, but sugar refining was unknown, for the Chinese learned the art of refining from India. In the twelfth century, Bartoli, who isolated the sugar alkali and proved its individuality, however, until the eighteenth century, Marggraf made the important discovery that the juices of beets, carrots, etc., were identical with one another and with sugar of cane. It is remarkable how the trade centers of sugar during the ages varied. Sugar refining was developed by the Arabian savants in the age of discovery. The standards became the producers of sugar in Madeira in 1530, carried to the West Indies and South America in 1570, and from the duties of the East India Company, which monarch obtained funds to build his palaces at Madrid and Toledo. In the Middle Ages, Venice was the great European center of the sugar trade and toward the end of the fifteenth century, it is reported that a Venetian citizen being awarded 100,000 crowns for his invention of the loaf sugar.

The earliest reference to sugar in Great Britain is that of 100,000 pounds shipped to London in 1219 in exchange for wool. At this same time the accounts of the chamberlain of Scotland show the payment of 1 shilling 9½ pence per pound for sugar, or about 47½ cents per pound in United States money. Throughout Europe it continued to be quite a costly luxury, being used for medicinal purposes only, until increasing use of tea and coffee, in the eighteenth century, brought it into use as today—the list of staple products. The first discovery of common sugar in beet root referred to above, was in 1747, by Sigmund Marggraf, but no practical use of his discovery was made until his pupil and successor, Franz Carl Achard, in Silesia, in 1801, took up his sugar predecessor's work and established a beet-sugar factory. To show the phenomenal growth of this product, the consumption of sugar in Great Britain in 1700 was 10,000 tons; in 1800, upwards of 150,000 tons, and in 1885, it had grown to over 1,250,000 tons.

In Europe it is an industry of national importance, especially in Germany, which nation controls an immense output. The world's product a few years ago was about 1,750,000 tons, the greatest consumers of which are the Gothic and Teutonic stock, the English and their offshoots being the largest. The output in Europe of beet sugar a few years ago was 85,000,000 tons, and its product in sugar 1,811,600 tons. Crops range from five tons of root per acre in Russia, to nine tons in Germany, while in England it has risen to twelve tons per acre. It takes about fourteen tons of root per ton of sugar generally in Europe, the proportion of saccharine matter being 7 per cent now, to 4 per cent twenty years ago.

Where Do Americans Stand? Having given the above very brief synopsis of the history of sugar, let us now look for a moment at the position of the United States in this industry and the possible dangers constantly surrounding us, particularly on the Western coast, from importations from Chinese-made sugar, and realize the consequences of paying tribute to foreign labor, foreign capital and foreign ships in articles placed upon nearly every table in the land; from the banquet of the rich, to the lowly, humble, covered board, serving as table, in the lowliest cottage of its poorest inhabitant, and deduce, if possible our duty in the matter. It will be concluded, we think, that the American citizen, as a whole, receives more pay for corresponding labor in any other country; that he has more money to obtain their desires, and consumes more of the necessities and pleasures of life, generally speaking, than those of any other nation, yet it is a singular fact that in the consumption of sugar they are behind the English about 14 per cent, the proportion being about 73½ pounds per capita in Great Britain, to 89½ pounds per capita in the United States. For a long time the working classes have groaned under increased taxes, continued taxation, and want of employment, and it is of

BOTH GRAY AND BLUE

PROPOSAL FOR A MAGNIFICENT PARADE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Colonel Garnett's Suggestion for a Review in New York on July 4, 1896—Approved Heartily by Southern Veterans. A Spectacle That Will Be Worth Seeing.

We are pleased that our patriotic fellow citizen, Colonel Garnett, once a Confederate soldier, has taken up our suggestion for the holding of a grand parade of veterans in New York. We accept at once the amendments to our original suggestion which Colonel Garnett has made. He would not confine the parade to the veterans of the Confederacy living in the city, but would bring here from the south as many of their brethren as would like to join the grand march. This is a larger and finer thought than that which we had in mind. Again, instead of making the parade one of Confederate veterans only, he would unite both Union and Confederate veterans in it. This is a most patriotic and noble conception; it is an inspiration of the new Americanism. We can but trust that his ideas will be realized. Perhaps it might be a fine thing to put the Union contingent under a Confederate officer, General Long, and the Confederate contingent under a Union officer, General Daniel E. Sickles, for example. What a spectacle that would be for Broadway and the Bowery, for Avenue D and Fifth and Sixth avenues! Let the veterans rally on the Battery, from which the British troops took their departure 112 years ago; let them camp on Harlem heights, associated forever with the name of the immortal Virginian.

Colonel Garnett thinks that the parade of the gray and the blue, vanquished and victors, should take place on the Fourth of July next, a day that knows no north, no south, no east, no west. It is a choice of which we fully approve. That parade upon Independence day of 1896 would be a novel and glorious episode in the history of New York.

We should like to see The Sun's suggestion, as wisely amended by Colonel Garnett, taken up by the city government, the regiments of the national guard, the chamber of commerce, the board of trade and all the great patriotic and business organizations in the city. If they do their duty in this case, the parade will surely be held, a parade of unity and honor, peace and Americanism, that will thrill the soul of our country.

We learn from Colonel Garnett's letter in yesterday's Sun that he has taken the pains to ascertain the sentiment of the Confederate veterans in the south upon the subject, and that their judgment is wholly favorable. "I beg leave to say," he remarks in his letter published by us with pleasure yesterday, "that the idea has met with the most unqualified approval in all directions."

"This being the case, it is time to begin to make preparations for the grand and auspicious event, the more especially as the business of preparation must extend over the whole country."

What, then, is needed at this time? Colonel Garnett has answered the question. "The thing now wanted is the formation of a committee to arrange the details of the demonstration." This suggestion is the right one. We say that the committee ought to be municipal, military and commercial; there ought to be both Union and Confederate veterans from north and south among its members.

The occasion is one which may well enlist the interest of Governor Morton, Mayor Strong, the national guard, the chamber of commerce and all patriotic citizens.

It will be a spectacle for the world that will be seen here next Independence day, if New York does her duty, and that with American energy.—New York Sun.

SAVED OVER A MILLION.

Secretary Morton's Record for a Year of Economy.

The report of the secretary of agriculture for 1895 has been submitted to the president. It is a volume of 64 printed pages, devoting considerable space to matters of great importance and to foreign markets for American meat products, including the inspection of animals for export trade. Among the items of economy it shows that the \$180,000 appropriated by the Fifty-third congress for the purchase and distribution of seeds this year is entirely intact, and consequently not drawn from the treasury of the United States.

The total amount remaining unexpended out of the appropriations for the years 1893, 1894, 1895 aggregates \$1,200,000 available for return into the treasury. Of this sum, however, \$1,000,000 has been saved in 1894 and 1895 out of appropriations slightly exceeding \$5,000,000 for the two years. The point is made that while the saving of \$1,800,000 may attract but little comment, yet in the best countries in the Union it would be difficult to find 1,800 farmers who have together earned and saved as much in the same time. "Farmers pay the most taxes on their property," says the secretary, "and are especially interested in an economical and judicious management of the government. Governments are born with out money, and never get any except by taxing their citizens. That tax is paid for protection to property, life and liberty, and no class can legitimately demand the expenditure of public funds for any other purpose than that for which they were taken from the people."

It also appears from the secretary's report that the appropriation for the department for 1895 was more than \$100,000 less than the appropriation for 1894, and yet it was \$183,000 more than the amount estimated for by the department.—Washington Post.

HILL'S NEW MOVE.

Honor that the New York Senator is About to Be Married.

Senator Hill has set all his friends and enemies to guessing again by giving up his hotel lodgings, which he has occupied ever since coming to Washington, and renting a big house in one of the most fashionable parts of the city. There is nobody here to speak for Hill, and so it is all a matter of conjecture what his future course will be. The leading of the home naturally gives rise to the rumor that he is to bring a bride to Washington on the opening of the session of congress, but no one in Washington appears to have information on this point. Indeed Senator Hill is always a mystery to everybody and gives little advance information about his plans, either of a public or private nature.

It has been announced in the newspapers that he will commence a lecture tour in Chicago a few days after the opening of congress, but there is no confirmation of that announcement obtainable in Washington. Whether he is to be married or not, whether he is to be present when congress meets are questions that his best friends in Washington cannot answer. The house that Senator Hill has leased is on the west side of Lafayette square, within a stone's throw of the front door of the White House and directly across the park from the new opera house erected on the site of the historic mansion in which James G. Blaine lived and died. The house was built and for some time occupied by Major Rathbone, who occupied the box at the theater with President Lincoln and family on the night Lincoln was killed. Since that time it has been used alternately as a boarding house and private residence. Its latest tenant was Senator Dolph, an old friend of Senator Hill, who frequently dined there with his Republican colleagues.—Washington Orr. New York Sun.

A HORSE PICKS UP A GUINEA.

It Sticks in His Frog and With the Aid of a Small Stone Lames Him.

A horse belonging to John Brady, a Flatbush, N. Y., teamster, who has been employed hauling earth from the street excavations on the Vanderveer farm in Flatbush, was noticed to be lame on Tuesday. Brady took the animal to a blacksmith's shop. There it was found that driven into the frog was a small round stone, and when that was removed what appeared to be a copper coin dropped out. A little rubbing brightened up the coin, which proved to be a guinea bearing the head of King George II and the date 1759. It was in excellent condition.

Mr. Brady gave it to Henry A. Meyer of the Vanderveer farm property, and he will wear it as a watch charm.

The horse is supposed to have picked the guinea up in the loosened earth of the excavation in the neighborhood of East Twenty-ninth street and Avenue G, on the farm property. This is the third coin that has been found there. The British soldier occupied the farm just before the battle of Long Island, and it is a coincidence that the guinea was found within a few feet of the spot where Captain Vanderveer, whose agents then owned the farm, was arrested before the battle of Long Island. He narrowly escaped being shot as a spy of the Revolutionary army.—New York Sun.

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From the Journal of Medicine
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