

A Newspaper Specific Remedy Which Physicians Here Do Not Use.

(New York World.)

The Princess Alice and one of her children have just died of diphtheria, and nearly all of her family has been prostrated by the same disease, in spite of all that medical care could do for them.

A World reporter was tempted to enquire if the remedy was a genuine one. Professor Alfred L. Loomis said he had a dim remembrance of having read somewhere at some time that the administration of sulphur had been recommended in diphtheria.

"What is diphtheria?" "It is an infectious disease—that is, one capable of being transmitted from one person to another. Opinions further than this are divided about equally.

"What is your opinion?" "I believe diphtheria to be a disease of the whole system. In different epidemics the throats differ. Sometimes you will find the throat affection to be the most severe, causing death by mechanical obstruction of the air passages; and, again, you will find that the constitutional symptoms, which are of depressing and exhaustive nature, kill the patient before the exudation has advanced far."

"Is there any reason why diphtheria should be most prevalent in the winter season?" "Only that at the opening of winter people begin to shut themselves up in their houses and so surround themselves with imperfect hygienic conditions and inhale more sewage gas than ordinarily.

"Is diphtheria very prevalent now?" "I have not found it so as yet this winter. And you cannot judge much as to the relative mortality of different seasons under given treatment, because at one time the disease takes on the exhaustive form and at another time the deaths are largely from the obstruction to the air passages."

"What is the best plan of treatment in your opinion?" "I work upon the principle that the diphtheritic membrane is the result of a very low grade of inflammation, and that when a higher degree of inflammation is set up around about the diphtheritic patches those patches are prevented from extending. This is found to be the fact in practice. I endeavor, therefore, to excite this higher degree of inflammation, and I do this by causing the patient to inhale large quantities of the steam of pure water.

Enquiries at drug stores where many prescriptions are prepared, showed that sulphur is never used as a remedy in diphtheria excepting in a few cases where it is burned in the rooms of patients suffering from the disease. The records of the Board of Health show that diphtheria is less prevalent in this city at present than it was during a corresponding period last year.

"Is the doctor in?" asked an anxious looking young man. "No, sir," replied the person addressed, "but you can leave an order on the slate. Is it a very urgent case?" "Well, yes," the young man said, "rather urgent, I think. Just as I started away from home my youngest brother was falling out of a second-story window."

It is said that France spends fifteen and a half times as much on her army as on her schools, Italy twelve times as much, England five and a half times, Germany four and two-fifths times, Austria four times, and Switzerland one and one-eighth times.

An addition of eight per cent. of borax will preserve butter for many months in fresh condition. The borax must be in fine powder and perfectly dry, or it may be mixed even in a state of solution. It is devoid of all taste, free of all noxious qualities, and does not impart the objectionable feature of saltiness.

Not long since we drew attention to the disgraceful torture the man Farrell was put to in Quebec, by the incompetency of his executioner. Sad as such a spectacle was, it is hardly to be compared to the methodical cruelty and blundering of the execution of Moncazi, who paid the last penalty of the law at Madrid, on Saturday, the 4th instant.

In the report of the execution which is now before us, it is stated that no less than 80,000 persons were present to witness the horrifying exhibition of the garrotting of the condemned by tightening an iron collar fastened around his neck until he should be strangled to death—this being the mode of capital punishment in use in Spain.

To witness this sad scene—this sickening public spectacle—this sudden passage through the gate which marks the barrier 'twixt this life and that one we are all hastening to—this huge concourse of the citizens of Madrid assembled and patiently waited for hours, so intent were they to revel in the incidents of this brutal exhibition. We read that while the executioner was delayed by an imperfect apparatus, that the handkerchief which had covered the face of the ill-starred wretch was removed, and his countenance was exposed to the public gaze, remaining in this position about four hours—as an addition to his terrible punishment.

To draw a parallel in regard to the recent execution at Quebec to such a pitiful exhibition, is not only painful but sickening; however, we adduce the facts simply to show that dreadful as was the bungling of the executioner of Farrell, it was not to be compared to the inhumanity displayed at Madrid. Assuredly Moncazi's executioner must have been a blundering brute, but such as he was he was not condemned by the popular voice for keeping a poor wretch in such a terrible agony of suspense, possibly worse than the absolute reality, for four long, weary hours. Such an execution is little else than cold-blooded murder. Bad as was the execution in Quebec—so bad that a professional "Jack Ketch" has been widely clamored for—we may congratulate ourselves that we live in a Christian land and not one of butchers.

"Punch" Jan. 13.

THE WORST USE WORKMEN'S CLUBS CAN BE PUT TO.—To strike.

BISMARCK'S NEW DRASTIC TREATMENT FOR GERMANY.—Iron vs. Blood (suspended pro tem).

AN EASY MARCH.—General Roberts, we hear, is marching into the "Khost" country. So, we fear, are the other Generals, as we shall find when the Bills come in.

THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—In Prince Bismarck's Parliamentary Discipline Bill, the word "discipline" appears to be used in the old monastic sense of "a scourge."

DISAPPOINTMENT.—Squire (on Christmas Eve, to Bachelor Curate of his parish).—"Do you dine at home to-morrow, Mr. Smallpaw?" Curate (in grateful anticipation of an invitation to the Hall).—"Yes." Squire (who is horticultural).—"Then I'll take care that your table is well supplied with celery!"

MANNERS.—Discontented Pauper (on the Christmas Dinner).—"Well, this is the worst Christmas dinner as ever we 'ad since I've been in the 'ouse! I think as when we 'as a dinner party, the master ought to ax us whether we likes it well done and whether we takes fat and not cut the vittles and show it on our plates anyhow!"

DIFFERENT TRANSLATIONS.—M. Gambetta, in his last appearance at the Bar on behalf of M. Challemel-Lacour, a Senator, grossly libelled in La France Nouvelle, quoted as the motto of the Republic, "Sub lege libertas," which he and Punch would, of course, translate "Liberty under theegis of law." Prince Bismarck proposes the same motto for Germany, but with a different translation—"Liberty under the heel of Law."

The position of the Reformed Church of France may be very briefly sketched as follows: It has five hundred and forty parishes, with five hundred and ninety-five pastors supported by the state, and about fifty assistant ministers maintained by the people themselves. But this body, which might easily wield a great influence upon the popular mind if freed from its unnatural connection with the state and in a healthy spiritual condition, can do little to rescue France through its own internal dissensions and the wide prevalence, even among its ministers, of sceptical and irreligious views of truth. Three parties are contending for mastery—the extreme Orthodox, the Rationalists, and the Moderates. The Orthodox party, while scarcely admitting the right of the Rationalists to the name Protestant, refuses to accede to any separation which involves a division of the temporalities, and so perpetuates an organic union where on unity of belief exists. The Rationalists contend that they have as good a claim upon the temporalities as the Orthodox, and decline to be driven out of the fold for the mere foible of denying the declared doctrines of the Church. The Moderates are trying to save everything by attempting the impossible task of reconciling the two extremes. France seems to show here another proof that state aid is a burden under which no Protestant Church can prosper.

THE TITLE OF "LORD BISHOP."—Editor Witness: Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent "Moses" that the Canadian bishops of the Anglican Church should drop the title of "My Lord" as being utterly meaningless in this country. "Moses" is in error as to the late Bishop Whitehouse not caring for the title. I know for a fact, on the most reliable information, that Bishop Whitehouse was in favor of having all the bishops of the Episcopal Church in America styled "My Lord."—EPISCOPALIAN. Ottawa, Jan. 25, 1879.

Meeting of Citizens on Tuesday—Facts Concerning Beet Root Sugar—Proposal to Start a Factory in Hamilton.

On Tuesday a meeting of citizens to discuss the feasibility of establishing a beet root sugar manufactory was held in the Council Chamber, Hamilton. Mr. Jas. Watson occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few preliminary remarks, introduced Mr. H. F. GARDINER, who said he had had the question of beet root sugar manufacturing under consideration for some time past. He had consulted a great many authorities on the subject, but had not seen the manufacturing process carried on. As, however, it was a question which appeared vitally interesting to the people of Canada generally, a few of his fellow-citizens had consulted together, and thought it best to call a meeting, so that the subject might be thoroughly discussed. He had considered the subject one worth bringing before the public, and the publication of the points he had gleaned from various authorities on the subject had excited considerable interest.

At the present time experiments were being conducted all over Canada, from New Brunswick to Ontario. This was a question of importance alike to capitalists and to farmers. At present, a large amount of capital is not very profitably invested in the country, and only waits an opening which will give good profits. Then, our Ontario farmers find they are undersold in the world's markets by wheat grown on cheap fertile lands in the West and Northwest. If capitalists were making the maximum of profit on sewing machines, shipping, etc.; if stocks were giving as good a percentage, and if farmers were able to defy competition in wheat growing, it would pay to follow the present avocations and exchange the products for imported sugar. There is, without a doubt, capital (both money and land) not profitably invested, and it appeared to the speaker that beet sugar offers a chance to make both kinds of capital remunerative. Is there a demand for the product? The consumption of sugar of all grades in Canada ranges from 140,000,000 to 160,000,000 lbs. per annum, costing importers an invoice price of from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Adding the freight, loss by leakage, \$2,500,000 duty, and wholesale trade's profit, brings the wholesale selling price up to \$10,000,000 annually. That, he believed, was a fair estimate of the market that awaited them. To supply Canada with sugar at the present time, it would require sixty well equipped factories. Of course it would require sometime to organize all these establishments, and for a time we will need to have the home supply augmented with cane sugar. The next question is, can beet root sugar compete with cane sugar on equal terms? There can be no doubt that it can. It does so already. Cane sugar has a history of four hundred years, and its manufacture was thoroughly established before beet sugar manufacture was thought of. The latter has grown so that in 1877 the total quantity of sugar consumed was 3,410,000 tons, of which 1,270,000 were obtained from beet root. Thus between one-third and a-half of the total product of the world was beet root. Cane sugar has also the disadvantage that the land on which it grows rapidly becomes exhausted, and the crop takes eighteen months to mature, whereas beets not only ripen in a few months in the summer, but return a very large percentage to the land as manure. Beets are gaining rapidly on cane and will, no doubt, supplant it. In France, Austria, Belgium, Holland and other European countries beet sugar has taken the place of cane, and large quantities are now exported, principally to England. France has found it possible to tax beet sugar 42 francs on the same weight for which 37½ francs was collected from cane. The other countries named all collect excise on beet sugar equal to the import duty on cane, and at the same time supply the home market and export half their product. England, a free trade nation, takes half the production of Europe, beet competing with cane on equal terms. In reference to the absolute cost, white sugar, which costs our importers 5½c. per lb., besides freight and duty, and sells wholesale at 9c., is made in Germany for 4½c., free of duty. The factories pay an excise duty of 2c. per lb., and are able to declare dividends of from 50 to 60 per cent. This fact is well authenticated by De Witt O. Sprague, the U. S. Consul in the Duchy of Brunswick, who states in his report that the net earnings of some factories are from 50 to 85 per cent. There is also other testimony to the same effect. In Austria the total outlay of all the factories in a year was found to be 22,000,000 florins, of which 6,000,000 were paid as a tax. The value of the sugar was 36,500,000 florins, leaving a profit of 14,000,000, or 39 per cent. of the entire income. In this case the tax amounted to nearly double the cost of the beets. Here there would be no tax on beets—at least for sometime, as a promise had been made that no tax would be imposed till 1884, at any rate. The practical question for us to consider, however, is, Has Canada facilities equal to Europe for growing beets and manufacturing sugar cheaply? Have we the soil, climate and mechanical skill necessary to success? The growth of beets had been tried most successfully in a number of counties in Quebec and Ontario, notably in Waterloo, Ont. Generally speaking, a soil that will ripen barley will mature beets, soil of a sandy loam being the best. The soil does not require to be exceedingly rich. In this neighborhood sugar beets are now grown in large quantities, being found an excellent food for cattle. Germany produces ten to fifteen tons to the acre. Quebec has raised twenty to twenty-five tons per acre. The soil of Canada is thus found to be better adapted to the growth of the beet than the soil of Europe. Experiments tried in Brant and Oxford counties upheld this statement. In both Brant and Waterloo the soil had been found to be even better adapted for beets than that of Quebec. Another question was, Do beets grown in Canada contain paying quantities of sugar has been found that

French beets contain 5 to 8 per cent. of sugar. German " " 8 to 10 " " Montreal " " 11.38 " " Quebec " " 12.50 " " Wellesley, O " " 12.25 " "

There is thus a better showing for Ontario and Quebec than for France and Germany. If we had beets grown in the vicinity of Hamilton they could easily be tested in the city at a small expense, and their value established, before any permanent investment was resolved on. There can be no question that our climate is admirably adapted to sugar beet growing. To prevent sprouting beets must be kept at a temperature of from eight to ten degrees above freezing point. Our winter ensures this, and also guarantees a longer period for working the factory. The climate of France only permits of factories working for 120 days (extreme limit.) In Canada operations can be carried on till April, May, and even June. A factory working 200 days can make double the profit of a factory working 100 days, and on the same capital. The next question is as to mechanical skill. In Europe beet culture has had a rapid growth. They have had to learn the best system of cultivation, perfect their seed, invent and apply their machinery and test the effect of chemicals. And yet, whilst in 1829 France produced but 4,000 tons, in 1875 she produced 463,000. The system is now perfect, and we can buy the best machinery, use the most approved processes and engage skilled workmen. We have the free benefit of all the experience Europe has had to pay for. If once it is authoritatively decided that Canadian beets contain sugar, there is no question as to the ability to get it out. The difference in the cost of labor in Canada is much more than compensated for by the large crop of beets, larger percentage of sugar, and longer winter for working. Suppose a factory started. The machinery would cost from \$70,000 to \$80,000. It would give work in winter for 250 men, women and children at a rate of wages of not more than an average of \$1 a day each—allowing for higher rates for skilled labor. The wages thus paid would be about \$37,500 for 150 days, or about 15 per cent., much less than is now paid in most businesses. A large quantity of beet bones would be utilized to make animal charcoal; the quantity of coal consumed would be large and a large number of cotton and woollen bags would also be required in the manufacture, together with lime and gas. Then the factory would require some 16,500 barrels per annum, which would give employment to numerous coopers and, in addition, there would be a good deal of employment for teamsters, shippers, etc. Multiply all that by sixty, the number of factories required to meet the present consumption of sugar in Canada, and they would have an idea of the magnitude which the manufacture might assume and the employment it was calculated to provide to our workmen at a season of the year when work is generally very scarce. It would also benefit the agriculturist, as the farmer raising 10 acres of beets, 20 tons to the acre, at \$4 a ton, would clear \$800, whilst the labor of cultivation would be no greater than for turnips or mangel wurtzel, and the female labor employed in the winter at the factory could be utilized in the summer to hoe the beets, as in France. The company would furnish the seed and return the pulp free. Three tons of pulp are equal to two tons of hay, which ensures the farmer more feed from beet land than if it was in meadow. He can feed all his straw with pulp and fatten ten times the number of cattle that he does at present. Sixty pounds of pressed beets are equal to 100 pounds of mangel wurtzel. He had a letter from Germany which stated that by the rotation of crops pursued since sugar beets have been grown, the wheat crop has nearly doubled what it was formerly. That system adopted here would remedy the evil to Ontario arising from the newly settled countries being able to grow so much more grain per acre than we are. The effect of the manufacture would also have a most healthful effect on our export cattle trade. A true estimate would go to show that a farmer could rear ten times the number of cattle he does now; and that one owning 100 acres could sell \$3,000 worth of produce annually. Putting it on that basis, the total enrichment of the agricultural population would be certainly as great as the whole selling price of the sugar product. For the comfort of those who are alarmed about the \$2,500,000 of revenue collected on cane sugar, the speaker mentioned that when the home consumption is fully supplied by beet, with \$20,000,000 added to the general wealth, and that thrown into the channels of general trade, one-half of it being spent for dutiable goods paying 20 per cent., the loss of revenue will thus be made up for, even although no excise should be collected from beet sugar. He was willing to believe that a higher percentage of profit could be made from beet sugar manufacturing in Canada than in European countries. Capitalists, however, had a right to be cautious, and to study well before investing. What is wanted now is to engage in a slight expense for seed, diffusion of information about cultivation, etc. Samples of beets can be grown this season and tested this fall; and if the product be found as represented there can no longer be any reason why we should not have one or more factories in the neighborhood of Hamilton. The subject is being agitated in New Hamburg, St. Catharines, Clifton, Brookville, Quebec, Montreal, N. B., and elsewhere. He had expected a gentleman from Brantford to be present at the meeting who had got analysis of beets, plans of machinery, etc., and who would be very glad to show them to any committee appointed. The gentleman referred to had telegraphed he was unable to attend. If we have the first factory here, there is every prospect we will not only have the machinery for it constructed in Hamilton, but people from other parts, following our example, will visit the factory, see its workings, and leave their orders for machinery for their factories. In conclusion he said he had no hesitation in believing that the manufacture of sugar from beet root must come in Canada, and that our agricultural colleges will have a department for the thorough training of efficient chemists to take charge of them.

The Chairman then exhibited a sample of beet sugar manufactured at Rheims, according to the latest improved process, which produced one pound to six beets. Canadian beets were also produced.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. GARDINER said beet root sugar had been grown in paying quantities in the State of California. Near Portland, Me., last year a factory had been established, but as the farmers had not raised many beets the factory had to stop till next season, when it is expected to be running full blast. A factory had also been started in Illinois.

Mr. BAUER spoke strongly in favor of starting the industry at once. Mr. G. H. MILLS expressed his sympathy with the undertaking. He thought the thanks of the meeting were due to Mr. Gardiner for his able address. Mr. J. HOWARD moved, seconded by Mr. LEVY. That an attempt be made to form a joint stock company to carry on the business of manufacturing sugar from beet roots in the vicinity of Hamilton, and that Messrs. Bauer, Bruce, Evans, George H. Mills, James Watson, H. F. Gardiner, John Harvey, James

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Mr. Beecher has earned his salary since he entered Brooklyn, \$350,000; as a lecturer, \$17,000; by "Norwood" \$30,000; "Life of Christ," \$15,000; editorial work, \$100,000; by sales of sermons, books, etc., \$25,000; wedding fees, \$5,000; aid during the "sorrow" trial, \$100,000. This, with gifts, etc., makes his receipts about \$1,000,000 within the past thirty years. He is not, to-day, worth over \$100,000, if his wealth is as great as that.

The chairs have all been removed from the Senate Chamber at Ottawa, and ladies who wish to be present on the occasion of the opening of Parliament must perforce stand. It is hardly customary to sit in the presence of Royalty and so out go the chairs. There will be a little grumbling of course and many will be prevented from going, as owing to the number who will be present, it will be necessary to go early and stand for a long time. Nevertheless, let us be loyal and elegant or die. There will be the survival of the fittest.

LORD DERBY AND MR. LABOUCHERE'S OPINIONS ABOUT EMIGRATING.—In the course of a speech at Rochdale, Lord Derby lately advised emigrants to turn their steps to the United States. "London Truth" thinks there are several palpable disadvantages in emigrating to the States at present, and Lord Derby would have given far more beneficial and patriotic advice had he recommended dissatisfied workmen to seek one of our own colonies."

Will somebody inform us how it is that the dog, the best, truest, most courageous and unselfish of man's friends, is used in various expressions as indicative of everything that is bad? An obstinate scoundrel is termed "dogged," a lying scamp a "hound," a coward a "cur," and a brainless idiot a "puppy." The road to ruin is termed "going to the dogs." This is not fair to the dogs.

"Papa, ma' has been baptize, ain't me?" asked a little three-year old. "Yes, dear." "Then me won't have to be baptize again." "No; but can you remember anything about being baptized?" "I d'ss I can!" "Well, what did the minister do to you?" "He shoved up my sleeve and stuck a knife in my arm."

Simpson, Alex. Turner and the mover be committee to form a provisional company to obtain all necessary information on the subject of beet root sugar, and, if need be, to inspect the factories in the United States and to arrange for the growth of samples of beets in various localities, and to obtain subscriptions for expenses in forming said company and to report at an adjourned meeting to be called by the chairman and secretary of said committee.

Mr. Howard said that they might have heard that the Government of Quebec had offered \$70,000 of a bonus for the cultivation of the beet and that no one had claimed it. In Quebec there was the difficulty of the farmers (mostly Frenchmen) all having but small plots of land, and thus not able to take to the manufacture. Here we had not that difficulty, and not a few farmers had expressed themselves ready to go into the cultivation of the beet provided a market would be got for them. The market gardeners, too, were read to do the same. The meeting then adjourned, and the Committee subsequently met and elected Mr. Gardiner chairman.

"Much Ado About Nothing." A singular law suit is about to be commenced for a strange offence, and between parties whose name and rank will attract attention. The defendant will be the Editor of the "Almanach de Gotha," and the plaintiff the Princess Mathilde. The Almanach has for years had the credit of being the best informed authority on Royal relationships. Its publication in the French language shows the desire of its managers to retain for it its old place in the diplomatic world. But unfortunately, the article published in this year's issue and devoted to the Bonaparte family contains a grave error. After passing in review the history of the different members of the family, it reaches the Princess Mathilde. It states that she was cousin of the late Emperor, daughter of King Jerome Bonaparte, and nearly allied to the present reigning family of Wurtemberg. She was married to Count Demidoff, who died years ago, and—adds the Almanach—married again in England, in December, a painter. This announcement has given very grave offence. The Princess has written to her relations to deny the charge. The misstatement is treated as a calumny and indignantly refuted and law proceedings are in train against the offending editor. The Princess Mathilde has, indeed, imitated the conduct of the wiser and more moderate members of the Bonaparte family by withdrawing herself from all political influences. She had early collected in her salons men whose reputation were made rather in the world of letters, art and science than in the troubled sphere of politics. And so when, after the 4th of September, she fled from the capital, though M. de Kerstry had her trunks opened and ransacked at Dieppe, nothing could be found to compromise her, and by the kindly offices of Alexandre Dumas she escaped further interference. Since then she has lived in Paris surrounded with her old friends, and her salons in the Rue de Berry have never been suspected as the scenes of political intrigue. It is strange that the Princess, so moderate in matters of moment, should be so immoderate in her resentment at a mere editorial blunder. She has herself given publicity to what might never have been noticed, and denied vehemently what was scarcely known to have been affirmed.—London Globe.

GAMES.—Dice were known to the Lydians 1,500 years B. C. Perseus is credited with the invention of quito and the Hindoo, Tessa, with that of chess. Ardschoi, King of Persia, invented backgammon; Palamedes draughts; Pyrrhus tennis, and the Greeks the noble game of goose. Loto is a comparatively recent discovery, due to an Italian, Celestino Galiani, in 1753. Dominos owe their name to the piety of a monk who originated them and who was happy to pronounce a holy word while taking his amusement; and it is a nun who is believed to have invented both the game of battledore and shuttlecock and the catgut racket used in playing tennis. Excavations at Hissarlik, the presumed site of Troy, have brought earthenware "marbles" to light; and those at Pompeii have yielded a number of jointed dolls in ivory, which prove that the custom of giving costly toys to children is not one of modern development.

Mr. Beecher has earned his salary since he entered Brooklyn, \$350,000; as a lecturer, \$17,000; by "Norwood" \$30,000; "Life of Christ," \$15,000; editorial work, \$100,000; by sales of sermons, books, etc., \$25,000; wedding fees, \$5,000; aid during the "sorrow" trial, \$100,000. This, with gifts, etc., makes his receipts about \$1,000,000 within the past thirty years. He is not, to-day, worth over \$100,000, if his wealth is as great as that.

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