THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

Address of Ernest Th. Gennert Esq., Before the State Agricultural society of

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1879. At the instance of the State Agricultural Society Mr. Ernest Th. Gennert. Manager of

INTRODUCTORY.

Mr. Gennert said that the beet sugar industry has, since it assumed the proportion of an industry at all, developed to such an extent wherever it has been introduced, that it is considered in most countries in Europe the most important industry, and as the con-sumption of sugar not only increases with the increase in population, but also with the progress of civilization, it cannot be surprising that this interest has assumed in less than fifty years such gigantic proportions. In order to understand the difficulties which we find we have to meet in introducing this industry on the continent of North America, let us look at the exact nature of this important industry.

THE NATURE AND SOURCES OF SUGAR. not even in minute quantities, it cannot be denied that it is a product of the soil. It is plant from which sugar could be extracted; and wherever, in former times, this has been Peru, where, in order to produce sugar on a large scale, the very worst form of human slavery was introduced—that of the Chinese renewing its broken foliage, and quietly gathered the control of the con Coolies. It is therefore but reasonable to expect whenever slavery ceases to exist in Cuba, the production of sugar will cease to exist realize these facts and plant one acre at least also or be immensely decreased; and as Cuba with a crop, which ordinary brains and so far has supplied a large proportion of the prompt labor will always conduct to a satisso far has supplied a large proportion of the sugar produced from cane, some other country will have to come forward to take its place.

Beet sugar, on the other hand, has been an offspring of science and has been ever closely bed, for a small reward. This is the place for allied to it. The production of beet sugar all, old or young on the farm, who can do only assumed the proportion of national industry after science had become the handtake care of this. It is a crop that yields maid of agriculture. Wherever we find the more absolute money to the household than maid of agriculture. Wherever we had the beet sugar industry flourish, we find it combined with scientific, with national farming, from which it is inseparable; one can not cut in the spring, one hundred back in the from which it is inseparable; one can not exist without the other. This compels us to fall. Please show us the crop which yields so investigate the state of our agriculture, to large a return for the land, manure and labor will soon find what is the greatest and in fact the only difficulty to be overcome to the suc-

This difficulty, this obstacle, lies in our low state of farming, in farming land by the quantity instead of making less land, with less labor applied, very productive. It lies in the mistake we make to consider ourselves a prosperous agricultural nation, when we ship year after year the fertility of our land to face with the Pacific Ocean. It sounds very deceptive when our daily papers tell us that we have shipped so many million bushels of corn, wheat and other grain to Europe We ship so many million pounds of meat butter and cheese to foreign countries; but it sounds quite different when we learn that which was once the garden of the United the vellow evoid. milk nor cream.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

with it remunerative well paying farming in general. We find this in every country but perhaps in none more so than in Belgium.

To say nothing of all her other industries, or praised on Deer Island, in Boston harbor, most flourishing condition. Though a rather mountainous country, of which the iron and coal industries give best evidence, she exports age farms of England eighty tons of large quantities of sugar besides supplying have been raised on one acre of land, her own needs. The state of New York, if Fehring applied 15 loads of manure to his cut up, could be turned into half a dozen Kingdoms of Belgium. We find here the Island crop I regret not to have dates." beet augar interest the most prosperous farming in Europe. According to statistics, to every two acres of land under cultivation, ducts bring about the same price the world over, adding freight to transport them from crops. one point to another. If wheat is worth one worth no more in England, France or Gerand other charges. Statistics show that a ing countries in Europe, and we may say safely \$1.20 cents has been the average price. If then the European farmer finds it more e sugar beets and sell them to the sugar factories at from \$3.60 to \$4 per ton, where they average a crop of wheat amounting to \$48, how much more profitable it must be to the American farmer, when all the gross income he has from an acre of wheat is \$11, of which the smallest part, any, is net profit? In most places in the United States, the common saying is, "The nore wheat a farmer tries to grow, the poorer he will grow." It must be accepted as a principle, that what one farmer does under ordinary conditions, another can do, and farmers can do, ten, twenty and hundreds more can do under the same conditions, if they will only try. What then has been the result obtained by many farmers who have tried to raise sugar beets during the last year? In giving these figures, I will than I am able to give in this

First of all the lecturer read a letter from ship owner. He became a convert to the beet sugar industry while going to France in his own ships, but since the decline of the American shipping interest, he has taken to farming and does it more thoroughly than one who has been a farmer all his life-time.

Or Valenciennes has produced 1,157,750 one who has been a farmer all his life-time.

Oxen. The letter was read.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER.

My plan work is much behind, but within a fortnight I will try to take off my memoranda on the sugar beet culture. The experience of my neighbors shows widely different results. All the way from nothing to 11, 24. 30 to 40 tons to the acre. This last, by Mr. Rich. N. Bailey, I am getting the exact date of and means to investigate very closely and thoroughly. He spares no labor nor manure, has excellent soil and is very prompt in sewing the Maine Beet Sugar Company of Portiana, Me., delivered a lecture here to-day on that industry. George W. Hoffman, Esq., occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer, all of them, hogs and even hens, to each and and like thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and all the thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and all the thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and all the thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and all the thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and all the thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and all the thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and all the thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and all the thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and all the thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and all the thinks he can't sell at \$4 a ton; might sell for \$5, deliver at railroad the chair and t station, three miles distant from his farm. He growls over the transportation cost only, and considers the crop worth more for his cattle. They all do. (I sold my own for 30 cattle. They all do. (I sold my own for 30 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.) They say if all the sugar, 12 per cent, and all the 80 per cent., is extracted from the root, the 8

per cent. left can be of no great value, and so they very much prefer the entire root, without costly truckage for their stock. At the same time they all admit that there is more reliable cash value out of the beets at twenty tons to the acre than from potatoes, corn, grain, hay, or any other crop they can raise, and that if good friable land is chosen, well-worked, fined and manured, promptly thinned, and kept positively clean of weeds, the very day they can be detected in the setting sunlight, greening the ground, there is no trouble or uncertainty Sugar is an organic substance containing about a good heavy crop every time, worth carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and, as it has from a \$100 to \$125 per acre. So they think, not even in minute quantities, it cannot be ing beets, I was all alone in this town at denied that it is a product of the soil. It is beet raising for some years, beating every-an agricultural product, and as such it has body of course. But I beat it into them, and long ago been acknowledged. Sugar has to now they begin to beet me—and I am heartbe produced in the field, the farmer has to ily glad of it, and so are the cattle. Mr. Bailmake it, the manufacturer only extracts it ey says that water in the beets at a reasonatrom the sugar-containing plants which the farmer produces. The principal plants which in the brook or spring in winter, and the contain sugar in large proportions are the shivers that go with it, and that they don't sugar-cane and the sugar-beet; all the rest drink near as much when fed regularly with together, such as the sugar maple, sugar palm roots as they do on dry hay and other such and others, form but a small fraction in the fodder. The crops of corn, hay, potatoes and sugar supply of the world. In former years all the cereals are subject to great loss the sugar-cane was looked upon as the only through many contingencies. Heavy winds, pouring rains, blight, rust, mildew, rot, bug worm, and beetle league together sometimes the case, the industry was invariably allied with human or negro slavery, and wherever and value, faster than one can breathe, far slavery ceased to exist the production of sugar also ceased, to a large extent. We have seen this on the different islands of the West Inthe one of the learning that the wars of the elements, the bugs, beetles, the wars of the elements of the bugs, beetles, the wars of the elements of the bugs. dies, later in Louisiana, and still later in weevils and the thousand unnamed skip-jacks.

take care of this. It is a crop that yields

the only difficulty to be overcome to the successful production of one hundred million dollars worth of sugar in the United States.

A DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY.

Tons yielding \$2,000,000 to the lambdar or eighty million pounds, worth six million four hundred thousand dollars. They can do it beyond all possible doubt, and if they do not within the next five years, then are their owners blind beyond redemption. There is no experiment about it; the raising of the beets and the making of the sugar are well established facts. I hope to live long enough to see an end to imported sugars in Maine and the hard earned money of the Maine far-

> ALEX. JOHNSTON ANOTHER EXTRACT . VIEINS OF REETS.

mer stop at home where it belongs.

Here is an extract from the Register of Rural News: "Messrs. Smith & Powell, of Syracuse Nursery, have given us the meathe average crop of wheat per acre this year surement of a crop of beets raised in 1876 on in Tennessee has been four bushels; in Ohio, one acre of land. The variety is known as The variety was that States, ten bushels; and in the whole United oughly sub-soiled and well taken care off States it has been for many years eleven the bushels. It is undoubtedly gratifying to learn that we can make as good cheese as any nation in the world, Holland, Switzer-who know that a deep, well prepared soil is any nation in the world, Holland, Switzer who know that a deep, well prepared soil is land and England, not even the celebrated the best for trees, often furnish some of the Limburg, excepted, but it is quite another finest specimens of profitable farming, in the thing when we learn that nearly one half the heavy crops which they obtain from vacant year our cows stand dry, simply because dry portions of their land, which should encour-hay and ice water will produce neither much age farmers to give up superficial, and adapt thorough, culture.

> OTHER AUTHORITIES. James H. Gregory makes in a troatise or

How then is the state of farming in counrote where the beet sugar industry flourish.

James H. Glegory makes in a statements.

The crop of Mr. Albert Fehring, of Bing. How then is the state of farming in countries where the beet sugar industry flourishes? We can find in Europe no state or even hampton, Mass., was sixty tons of roots, and if the tops were in the usual proportion of crop raised on Deer Island, in Boston harbor, the beet sugar industry in Belgium is in the was about seventy tons to the acre, with a like proportion of tops; the total yield must have been over a hundred tons. In the sew acre of ground ; of the quantity of the Deer

MR. G.'S FACTS.

"Mr. K. M. Chrysler, of North Hector, N. there is kept in Belgium one head of cattle or Y., reports that he has raised of Lane's Im there is kept in Belgium one head of cattle or its equivalent in sheep or swine. A farmer who cultivates eighteen to twenty acres of land there not only makes a good living, but he accumulates money. How many can say so here in America? Many American farmers may shake their heads and think farm produced for the same of the same ducts must underlie a different law in Europe could give many more names, which have from what they do in America. Farm proraised from 35 down to 15 tons last year, cuse, New York, report 60 tons per acre. 1 which was very unfavorable for any root crops. W. W. Harris, of Cumberland, Me, nt to another. If wheat is worth one bushel in America or Russia, it is \$18 worth of Stockbridge Fertilizer per acre; many with the addition of 20 cents for freight ture, and will give information to any one yield of forty bushels has been the average of many years together in all the wheat producwho applies for it. He expresses his con-Mr. Libby, President of the First National Bank of Portland, had 25 tons raised on his farm. The manager of the farm belonging to the Reform school in Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, raised two acres which yielded fully as much as either of the former. proper cultivation and manuring, there is no good reason why every farmer who tries should not raise twenty or more tons per acre. The influence this would exert American farming in general can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. A twenty ton beet crop would not only give the farmer \$100 in cash, but would give him besides from seven to eight tons of the very best of green feed in the form of tops and leaves which may be kept all winter and fed to cattle with fine cut straw, making a most excellent feed for milch stock. The proof that these pictures nave not been overdrawn is best furnished by the facts ascertained as to what the introduction of beet sugar has done be very careful to give the full name and post-office address of the parties to enable any farmer to apply to them for more particular an eternal truth, always new." an eternal truth, always new.'

On a public occasion, the following inscription was placed on a triumphal arch:

Before the introduction of the beet sugar a pieneer in sugar-beet culture, originally a industry the arrondisement of Valenciennes produced 695,000 bushels of wheat and fat tened 700 oxen. Since the manufacture of beet sugar was introduced, the arrondisement Valenciennes has produced 1.157.750

> oxen. A farm of 832 acres, the product of which

with ordinary farming amounted to \$8,000 LIBEL SUITS AGAINST per year, with six years of beet sugar culture produced \$44,200 per annum.

INFERENCES. Considering these facts well, it cannot be surprising that many countries have offered assistance to the introduction of the beet sugar industry, foremost among which we find the Province of Quebec, the State of Maine and even Australia. I have laid before you, continued Mr. Gennert, the advantages which necessarily must accrue to the arming community at large and to each individual farmer who can muster courage en-

ough to try a hundred dollar beet crop on at least one acre, instead of a eleven dollar wheat crop. Allow me to allude in a few brief words to the technical or business part of the beet-sugar question.

WAYS AND MEANS. Although the most important parts in the by the press touches the character sugar beets have been raised by the hundreds malice. establish a sugar factory there. But the manufacture, refining or handling of sugar requires large sums of money, and in the heretofore uncertain state capitalists are very shy to invest money in any enterprise, especially where, as in the beet sugar business, agriculture forms an indispensible and large right courts a part of the success. The Maine Beet Sugar more inclined the subject.

The greater The greater and the subject.

The greater The greater and the subject. one that he can count on a gross income of \$100 from that one acre.

THE SACCHARINE CHARACTER OF U. S. GROWN BEETS. The next question asked and to be solved is: Do beets grown on American soil contain as much sugar as those grown in Europe,

and do they contain some ingredient or sul stance which will make the profitable working of the same on a large scale into sugar. These questions have been conclusively answered by the success which the Maine Beet Sugar Company has met with in its working. On the 21st day of October the Company pegan the work of manufacturing sugar from beets, and within nine days after having the first beet go into the machinery, the company turned out of all grades of sugars from standard granulated common concrete or melado 94,467 pounds. The quantity of beets consumed to produce this amount of sugar has been 450 tons, and as they were used with tops and even dirt on, many having adhering rotten leaves to them, it must be admitted

the process of working green or fresh beets, the somewhat old method of working

procurement of raw material, the

the most northern part of the State of Maine where the beets have been sliced and kiln

wood is used for the After some little experimenting the success of the drying apparatus can be best understood by comparing figures. According to authentic figures one ton of beets converted into dry ones costs in Germany \$9.12. been the average of four years, and includes everything; while the beets dried in Aroostook County, in the State of Maine, cost the Maine Beet Sugar Company, delivered in their sugar works at Portland, \$7.15. I do not mean to assert the working of dried beets to be the best method to be adopted in America, yet it certainly facilitates the drawing of beet supwho live a long listance from transportation to avail themselves of this way of raising sugar beets. It cannot be denied there are bjections to this method of sugar making; yet it is calculated to facilitate the introduc ion of the beet sugar industry into America The Maine Beet Sugar Company has dried this season five hundred tons, and when the whole season's work has been finished they will be converted into sugar, producing pro-bably an additional 125,000 pounds of sugar Maine Bect Sugar Company during the first season up to a quarter of a million of pounds
If any sensible man can show a reason why

American farmers would not be benefited by the beet sugar industry, as all the European farmers have been, I am one who would like to see the proof, and if any farmer can tell why it would be a disadvantage for him to try to raise an acre of sugar beets, I should Every American farmer will his farm. The progress of civilization will force the introduction of the beet sugar industry; a hundred millions of dollars will soon be insufficient to pay for the annual importa tion of raw sugars; but large as this sum is it is but small compared with the general improvement the introduction of beet growing will bring to general farming; wherever ntroduced the sugar beet has proved herself the queen of farm crops, and sooner or later the United States has to acknowledge her

superiority.

The delivery of Mr. Gennert's lecture elicited hearty cheers, dealing as it did with was wanted, or oints on which information on which misunderstandings existed.

WESTERN LEGAL NOTES

In the Court of Chancery, Toronto, on

Tuesday:—

Re Welland Canal Enlargement.—Mr. Spragge, on behalf of the Minister of Public Works, asks for an order directing the issue of an advertisement directed to the parties interested in the portion of land taken possession of by the Crown for the purpose the enlargement of the Canal, to come in and prove their claims under the statute

Order granted.

PAPERS.

(From the New York Herald.) No respectable newspaper traduces private character except by inadvertence or misinfor mation, and for its own sake as well as for the sake of the person injured every respectable journal cheerfully makes the amende honorable as soon as it is convinced that it has fallen into an error. The law of libel perhaps needs some slight

amendment so far as it relates to the public press. A perfectly equitable law would exempt the press from damages for truthful at statements published in the exercise of its ordinary functions. A member of Congress on the floor or a lawyer speaking in court fre quently makes libelous statements, and ye is not subject to prosecution, because such freedom is a necessary incident of his duties.
A great deal of the news necessarily printed Although the most important parts in the manufacture of beet sugar are sugar beets, viduals, and the press ought not to be puthese alone are not sufficient; otherwise it isked for things which are incidental to the ordinary discharge of its duties if the publication is made in good faith and without to Still we have little complaint to of acres, and have been offered by the thousands of acres if parties could be induced to administered in a spirit of equity. It would be insufferable for the press to destroy private character with impunity. But in cases it promptly corrects errors of inadvertence or where injurious truth is printed without malice, there is no justice in awarding daminjurious truth is printed without ages, and it is satisfactory to know that upright courts and honest juries are more and more inclined to take this equitable view of

The greater portion of libel suits against Taking it for granted that every farmer that tries an acre of sugar beets will, at least, put this one acre into proper and thorough cultivation, the figures quoted will convince any few hundred dollars to save itself the trouble of a lawsuit, and if the trick does not succeed the suits are seldom brought to trial. It is the duty of the press to withstand all such blackmailing operations, never consenting to be bought off, but relying on the justice of courts and juries.

PRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Interesting Skeich of his Carcer. Francis Paul Jules Grevy, who has just been elected President of the French Republic, in the place of Marshal McMahon, who has resigned, was born at Montsous Vaudrez, Jura, August the 15, 1813. After being graduated from the College of Poligny he read to heaven it would cease, and that both pulpit law in Paris, and was a student there in the and stage should be permitted to go on and days of July, 1830, when Charles X. threw away the crown of France over a game of whist at Versailles. He flung himself ardently into the revolution, and was with the corps which stormed the barracks of the Rue de Babylone. Like most thorough-going Repubthat the result so far obtained has been fully licans he was soon disappointed by the rule of as good as in the best sugar manufacturing the Citizen King, and he earned distinction countries, and better than in France. It is early as a defender of those members of the one of the peculiarities of the American beet Radical party who were prosecuted by the that the heads or leaf-crown contain almost Government. He made his first famous plea An Elopement and its Happy Denonas much sugar as the beet itself, and more than the average beet of France. The question of the complete financial success of the Maine Beet Sugar Company therefore was Maine Beet Sugar Company therefore was and is centered in the supply of beets. Had this company had but sixty days aupply of beets, it would have earned a profit of not less than fifty per cent. The quality of the sugar and the quantity extracted were extisfent.

its pleasure, with the title of President of the cations were spent with her father in Windsor. Beet Sugar Company adopted, in addition to the process of working green or fresh beets, defeated by a vote of 643 to 158. After the first of friendship and then of love, sprang up presidential Grevy opposed the policy of Louis Napoleon the idol of his being with all the persistency Radicals, became one of the principal oppo- captain, on being consulted in the matter,

FISH IN THE RIVER THAMES. ply from a large territory, enables farmers Important Action by the Oxford County

Conservative Republicanism of France.

writing on Saturday last, says: "At the concluding meeting of the first session of the bonds of Select Committee appointed to inquire into the existence of dams on the river Thames. to the effect that, having taken such evidence as could be obtained relating to the matter. bably an additional 125,000 pounds of sugar they found that there are several dams not and bringing the whole production of the properly constructed, and that by reason of these obstructions fish, which are known be in great abundance at the mouth of the river and for many miles above the same, are prevented from reaching that portion of the river which passes through Oxford county and where, up to within the last ten years, they were known to be in large quantities The Committee, therefore, recommended that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Burgess, Cook and Totten, be authorized to make such have hard work and very small returns until representations to the Fishery Superintendent as will tend to remove the evils complained of. The Committee on Roads and had taken local legal opinion on the matter. but not being satisfied with that opinion they recommended that the matter be laid over to June session, to afford an opportunity of get ting other opinion, and that in the meantime the Cedar Creek bridge be paid for by Wood-stock and West Oxford. The report was adopted.'

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE. A Young Lady Selects Her Pall Bearers and then Takes Poison,

MITCHELL, Feb 1 .- On Thursday a daughwhich continued at intervals all the evening and during the night. About one o'clock on the following year—in 1812—when Thursday morning she asked her mother for some water, and, shortly after drinking it, she expired. Search showed that a package of the showed the showed that a package of the showed that a package of th Order granted.

SIENRIGHT.—Mr. Boyd Q. C., and and Mr Suelling for the plaintiff moved on closed by bidding "good-bye to all." Two notice for an injunction restraining the defennotice for an injunction restraining the defennon the Sunday previous if they spective he want prepared for a siege. En tiff and defendants apartments in security if possible until the hearing or further order, the parties to hold the apartments set apart to know or can be thought of for the porties to hold the apartments set apart by the Master free from molestation from either party, the Master to have access to the house for this purpose. Coats reserved.

-"Oils and pomade are no longer used on the hair." This is a sensible edict of fashion. Hereafter a young man can help a young glare strained his eyes, while the oil left and house for this purpose. Coats reserved.

WHOLESOME AMUSEMENTS.

ur. Beecher's Plea for Base-Ball Boating, Dancing, Theatres and Bil-

[From the New York Times.] A lecture on "Amusements," delivered by pensary, for the benefit of whose treasury it

Mr. Beecher commended the ball field. boating, running and billiards as means to mutter in his sleep.

smuse and make happy the tired man. Woe

Some of his writing replies to the questions bome or his writing replies to the questions acquaintances curious to know why he preferred gives us the wine all around and above us with which to refill the exhausted fountains of vitality. Frivolity was a constant of the constant of th accove us with which to refill the exhausted fountains of vitality. Frivolity was a good thing at times. He would rather have it than the saintliness which is the saintlines which is the saintl wagon body that presses down upon the axles, and is heavily jolted by every small pebble over which the wheels roll. Frivolity pebble over which the wheels roll. may, then, be likened to springs put under a gave him his tongue to be used. The pencilled wagon body. Returning to his discussion of exercises, he said each man must choose the one adapted to overcome the weakness caused by his business. It would be absurd for a letter-carrier, after his day's work, to take a long "constitutional." What he wants is company, cheerfulness, pleasant surroundings, while he rests. It would be equally absurd for a man engaged all day upon some abstruse problem to engage at night in game of chess, taxing his mental faculties still more. For him should be the oar, the walk, the dance. Men ought to choose their exercises, the amusements, as they do their food. What disagrees with them must be avoided. Mr. Beecher believed in the theatre. the opera, and a hundred other forms of amusement, but each of them is not adapted to the use of all men. Dancing is good, when a man also does something else be-

would like to have a hilliard-table put in the billiard tournament held in this city twenty mouth shut.' years ago, and of the wonder caused appearance thereat. Referring to the con-troversy which has been carried on by advocates of the pulpit and of the stage, he wished be judged by their results. No man should

A WINDSOR BOMANCE.

quantity extracted were satisfactory in the tions that he became the most popular man capt. Fraser, for years one of the most popular mighest degree and the ease with which it was in the Jura. In the election for members of and widely known captains on the lakes. The done could not have been surpassed. But as the Assembly he was made a Vice-President every new industry, which has to start on a and a member of the Judiciary Committee. very large scale and cannot be worked with He spoke often and made a high reputation as six months Capt. Fraser has been staying at small or cheap machinery, and which requires a debater. He took an independent position, the Great Western Hotel, of which Pascal large quantities of raw material to work, has but as a rule voted with the Extreme Left. He McLeod and his father are proprietors. His only in the working itself, but most of all in election of December 10 M. in the heart of young McLeod, and A drying establishment has been erected in the most northern part of the State of Maine where the beets have been sliced and kiln dried preparatory to transporting them to the sugar factory in Portlar I.

Beets treated by this process are reduced in weight, fire to one, so that an ordinary good ox team can haul ten tons of beets after they have been dried. The drying process has been adapted to the peculiarities of our country. In Europe, the drying of sugar beets is done with cokes while berg in this of the Corps. Legislatif. The election of the principal opporation of the matter, refused point blank to give his consent. Assaying the method of the matter, refused point blank to give his consent. Assaying the causes of the against the law of May 31 and opposed the revision of the constitution. After the coup dreated to have been dried. The drying process in 1868 he became battonnier of the Order of Advocates. In the same year, and again in 1869 and 1871, he was elected a member of the Corps. Legislatif. The elecbeets is done with cokes, while here in this of the Corps Legislatif. The electron decrease in this country, far away from communication, where in this of the Corps Legislatif. The electron decrease in this country, far away from communication, where the communication is a control of the corps Legislatif. The electron decrease in this country, far away from communication, where the communication is a control of the corps Legislatif. The electron decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country, far away from communication, where the corps Legislatif. The electron decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country, far away from communication, where the country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this country decrease is done with cokes, while here in this cokes, while

> been looked upon as the natura head of the followed, when suddenly their countenances lighted up simultaneously, and as they passed of his death. And as for Bismarck's on to the ferry Fortune, but no one knew that Our esteemed correspondent at Woodstock, ward they walked up Sandwich street as Mr and Mrs. McLeod, having been united in the holy wedlock by a Justice of the the wrath of the irate parent knew no bounds, but it is hoped that ere long he may be induced to look with favor upon his son-in-law. Mr. McLeod is a steady, industrious and highly respected young man and much thought of in the society in which he moves. His bride is a handsome brunette, 18 years, highly educated, and endowed with many excellent

ASAEL INMAN'S SILENT LIFE The Remarkable Career of a Mau Who " Swore Off " Talking.

qualities.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 3.-Asael P. Inman hose funeral took place two miles east of Utica this morning, was a highly eccentric Bridges reported in respect to the Cedar character. Seventy years ago he built a log-Creek and other bridges, stating that they cabin on one of the hills that slope to the Mohawk River. He was then sixteen years of age, had a wife and \$30. Some time during the first year of his wedded life Inman in-formed his wife that he intended to preserve silence for the remainder of his days. This conclusion was the result of an excited diaogue which Inman overheard between his that more harm than good was wrought by speech, he announced his determination to was in 1810.

The following year his first child was born. When that interesting event was approaching of vessels drawing more than fourteen feet a near climax Inman rode seven miles in the ter, aged eighteen, of Mr. Thomas Mutton, a night to Fort Herkimer in quest of a physiwell-to-do farmer of Fullarton, died under the cian. He carried slate and pencil, wrote a following circumstances. On Wednesday atterneon she was seized with vomiting, the medicine man, received the announcement of his paternal responsibilities in Paris green had been opened, and some of post near Adams, Jefferson county, riding important, inasmuch as the Welland Canal it mixed in a cup. There were also traces of alone nearly 100 miles through the forests would be completed in 1881, and then vessels

Some years ago Inman had occasion to dants, Louisa Sienright and William Sienright, for entering or interfering with the
would carry her to the grave that week, and,
dwelling house. Mr. Moss and Mr. Wilson
for the defendants. Order to go referring it
to the Master at Chatham to set apart the
house and furniture so as to give to the plainhouse and furniture so as to give to the plainhouse and furniture so as to give to the plaintiff and defendants in required a verdict to the effect that
the first of the defendant and the set apart the
house and furniture so as to give to the plaintiff and defendants as suit in law was in prodants, Louisa Sienright and William Siensaked them on the Sunday previous if they
spective he want prepared for a siege. Entering one of the leading hotels in Buffalo,
the old gentleman wrote: "Best room. No
meals. I burn wood, thought you might
not have enough, so I breught some along."
The jury returned a verdict to the effect that tiff and defendants apartments in security if death was the result of a dose of Paris green up to his room, and it sufficed to keep the

never known to sit by a coal fire, and always avoided gas, and his son, from whom I gather these details, assures me that rather than sit in a car heated by a coal fire, the old gentleman preferred to ride twenty-six miles on the niatform on a hitter cold day in winter.

His wife, who survives him, says that no woman ever had a kinder husband. The re-Rev. Henry Ward Beecher last evening, at lations between the couple were always pleathe Lexington avenue Opera House, was a sant, and Mrs. Iuman has remarked to her source of amusement to a very large auneighbors: "If Assel talked as much as I dience, and of profit to the Northeastern Disdo, the Lord knows what might happen." Mrs. Inman is 88 years old, and vigorous She states that during the first few years of her husband's silence he would frequently

> "I am trying to think of something good enough to say out loud." A clergyman once asked him whether he didn't think the Lord reply was: "The Lord gave me a mind that tells me when to use my tongue." In 1842, while traveling with his wife in

stage between Syracuse and Rochester, the vehicle was halted in front of a small country tavern. A child was sleeping on the porch Inman looked out, saw a large black snake crawl to the side of the infant. Grasping his wife's arm he shouted: "See !" and, pointing cently in favor of legalizing marriages with to the snake, sprang from the stage, pursued the reptile some distance, and finally

killed it. He leaves a carefully written record of his life during some sixty years of his silence. Portions of these diaries are quite interasting, but as a rule he enlarges upon the absurdity of giving utterance to frivolous thoughts. He seems to have regarded speech as a sacred gift, to be indulged in only when it promised benefit to the human race. Here are some sides dance, and card-playing is a healthy of his "axioms"; "Most lives are produc-amusement if one does not make a business of it. Billiards he also believed in, and he sense to sound." "He who talks most feels "The fool talks while the wise man would like to have a billiard-table put in the least." "The fool talks while the wise man household of every well-to-do family. What thinks." Inman leaves a sung fortune, which are wanted are more billiard-tables in proper places and fewer in improper places. He gave an amusing account of his visit to the first admonition to his son was: "Keep your "Keep your was: "Keep your was:

SMASH-UP ON THE C. S RAILWAY.

5:15 freight train No. 13, C. S. R., mostly empties, bound west, was left standing on be allowed to carry a conscience for his lows. In conclusion he pleaded for home pleasures, and warned his hearers against to the tank near Welland station for water.

While there No. 119 special, also mostly while there are of the former the Lyons Creek bridge, about one and a haif miles east of Welland, when the engine ran at his own expense: Many years ago an art empty cars, ran into the rear of the former are the gratest preacher I ever did hear. train, causing great destruction of property and the serious, if not fatal, injury of Geo. Tyler, brakesman on No. 13. Eighteen cars Tyler, brakesman on No. 13. Eighteen cars was attracting great attention by his ser-were entirely destroyed. The locomotive of mons.) "Yes," he replied, "I have heard the rear train ran into the caboose of the Mr. M. several times. He is a great preacher; other and both were burned so as to but he is not so great a preacher as you are. was badly damaged. The escape of the The engineer and fireman of 119 was almost miraculous, as they knew nothing of their

been almost telescoped into the caboose. The usual signals were not seen. By eight o'clock a. m. Superintendent Skinner was on the ground and a telegraph office established in an inverted car. Timber, rails and other material were brought, and by well directed exertions the debris was removed, the bridge repaired, and traffic resumed by five p. m. The brakesman Tyler was attended by Dr. Cook, of Welland. His leg is badly broken near the ankle, and it is feared that amputation will be necessary. About six p. m. he was removed to St. Thomas.

THE GREAT BENEFIT OF LUNCHEON.

A large list might be made out of eminent men who have died from not eating luncheon. Pitt ruined himself by long fasts, while imwood is plenty and cheap coke is not only in which the Government had been completed and M. Grevy was then returned grew desperate, and yesterday morning they Union, did himself incalculable harm. If the ly routed, and M. Grevy was then returned grew desperate, and yesterday morning they by a majority so decisive that at the ensuing called at Justice Bartlet's office, in the Town machine is not kept well oiled it will inevitby a majority so decisive that at the ensuing called at Justice Bartlet's office, in the flown place of the permission of all the votes cast. He was chosen President of the Assembly in March 1871, and held that position down to April 1873, when he declined the invitation of President Thiers to serve the invitation of President Thiers to serve the server of the permission of the property of the p the invitation of President Thiers to serve longer in that capacity. Ever since the establishment of the Third Republic he has been looked upon as the natura head of the followed when suddown their analysis of the followed when suddown the foll ness at 80, and rode twenty miles the year through the open door each looked at the tite, his biographer has given us ample inforother and smiled. About twenty minutes mation as to its marvellous excellence and later a closely covered hack was seen driven the extraordinary care which, whether in peace or war, the prince takes a cater for it safely seated within the carriage were Mr. No luncheons are omitted there. Some of McLeod and Miss Fraser. Three hours after the hardest worked business men in London largely add to their days by keeping hunters at a point a few miles distant; and taking a 'ride to the hounds" once or twice a we County Council, the report was received of a Peace in Justice alley, Detroit. It is said that and now that we have rapid transit, New York business men might easily do something of the kind by keeping a saddle-horse in some neighboring village, and getting a ride in the surrounding country every other day. This is far better than pounding perpetually around the Park, and by keeping horse a week or two in one place, and a week or two in another, they would command variety, and get acquainted with a large range of the delightful country which surrounds us. Nature is sternly revengeful, and those who will not take trouble to please her may rest assured that they will always have to pay the penalty. That this fact should not, even in the nineteenth century, have been thoroughly realized by man is a strong proof of his being still deeply impregnated with that feolishness which Solomon so constantly harps upon and

New Yorkers afraid of the Welland ALBANY, Jan. 30 .- In the Legislature, Mr. Hurd, of Buffalo, called upon a resolution introduced by him several days ago, request ther and a near relative. Expressing a belief ing the Representatives of New-York in Congress to urge the appropriation of sufficient money to deepen the channels of St. Mary's place a permanent padlock on his lips. This great lakes. He then said that obstructions in these rivers would not permit the passage of vessels drawing more than fourteen feet larger vessels, carrying the grain of the shoals during the past summer. In the in-

its having been spilled. A letter in the deto the recruiting station. Producing his of large size could go unchecked from Chicago ceased's pocket named six young gentlemen slate, he wrote: "I come to fight—not to to Montreal. The Welland Canal would compete seriously with the Erie Canal for the commerce of the West, and every precaution should be taken by residents of the United States to retain their trade.

Erastus Brooks said the resolution was

Ex-Speaker Sloan said that the deepening of the channels of the rivers mentioned in th resolution was palpably needed in the interest of commerce. The resolution was then passed by a unanimous vote.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

-The papooses at the Indian village of Pashawba, Minn., slide down hill barefoot. -In China one of the delicacies at the tables of the rich consists of half-hatched

eggs.

---A Justice of the Peace at Hochelaga, a suburb of Montreal, is also the village lamp-

lighter. -The proprietors of the London Telegraph print several copies of that journal on special

paper for the royal palaces.

-Prof. David Swing will not have to preach in a theatre next year, as his Chicago friends are going to build for him a lecture hall costing \$150,000.

-" A Guzzling Preacher " the New Covenant (Universalist) calls Mr. Spurgeon, being unaware that Neal Dow's story has been thoroughly refuted.

-An attempt is being made to reopen the edifying Bagot will case at Dublin, the opponents of the widow denouncing the original

trial as a miscarriage of justice. —In spite of all that was said about the popularity of the new Earl of Leitrim a force of forty police has just been marched into the Fannet portion of the estate and the old barracks are being put in order for permanent occupation.

-The Edinburgh Town Council, as well as the sisters of deceased wives, though the orthodox minority in the latter august body vehemently quoted Leviticus xviii., 18. -Prof. L. S. Arnold reports that of six-

teen olcomargarine factories known to him in this country, thirteen had failed, though backed with an aggregate of \$1,800,000 to begin with. He thinks that the remainder are running on a very small profit, if any. -A solar telegraph is used in communioff Guilford, Conn., combinations of quick and long flashes forming words and conveying messages. The keepers of the light are sometimes shut off from the shore for months

during the winter and find the telegraph -Francis J. Oliver of Somerville, Mass. kent a candy store, and about the sweetest was Grace Mathews, the clerk Although Mr. Oliver was 77 years old, and she only 20, he thought she meant it when she promised to marry him. He gave her Welland, Feb. 2.—This morning about \$50 to buy a wedding dress and she went out as though to make the purchase but never

returned. -Rev Dr Jeter of Richmond told this story less stranger, whom I casually met, said to me: "I hear you preach every Sunday. You "Ah," said I, "you have not, I suppose, heard Mr. M. preach." (At that time Mr. M. left You have the mournfulest voice of any man ever did hear.'

-Tondon Truth :-" One day, as he was musing on these things in sore perplexity, he entered his wife's dressing room and saw a box of pastilles on the table. marked 'Lavender drops.' Mechanically Jenny's husband opened the box and put one of the pastilles in his mouth. They were large white things like dragies, but instantly John Ameroy had crunched one his mouth was filled with undiluted alcohol of fearful strength. So again he had his wife's secret. She got drunk off the pastilles, specially prepared by a roguish chemist for persons like herself, and innocently styled 'Lavender Drops.

-During the lifetime of Lady Augusta Stanley, Her Majesty was a frequent visitor at the Deanery, and there on several occasions met Mr. Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle, (who, by the bye, refused the Grand Cross of the Bath at the same time when Mr. Tennyson declined s baronetcy) is no courtier, and his unsophisticated manners more than once amused the Queen. One day, being perhaps "hard of hearing," and wishing to hear Her Majesty's remarks distinctly, he came close to her lragging a chair after him, and having made himself cosey by her side, proceeded to ques-tion her as to her historical likes and dislikes, instead of waiting till he was himself questioned.

-When the daily occupation is monotonous and unengrossing, a full supply of excite ment for the leisure hours may but where the mental powers have been taxed to their utmost through the hours of labor, it is absolutely neccessary to health and hap niness that they be entirely released for at least a portion of the time that is left. It is not enough that the usual amount of time be spent in the absolute rest of sleep, if every waking hour be filled to the brim with eager, serious occupation. It is not enough that certain hours be secured from absolute work, if they are still permeated with energetic thought, intense feeling, or exciting pleasures. The mind needs rest from effort in its waking hours—a time when it may rightly lay aside its activity and enjoy being acted upon by calm and gentle influences.

-The Christian Mirror has a note from the Rev. C. D. Crane, who was surprised by hearing sung in the church where he was worshipping a hymn in which Toplady's "Rock of Ages" is parodied and disowned as no longer expressive of the advanced Christian's experience. Instead of singing Simply to Thy cross I cling," the new liever says :

To that cross I cling no longer,
Doubts and fears no longer feel,
Faith and hope and love are stronger,
Jesus' blood doth fully heal.
Now my song is not, "I'm clinging,"— Now my song is not, "I'm clinging,"—
That to me would now be loss,
When mind, heart and soul are singing,
"I am resting at the cross."
Chorus—I was clinging,
Now I'm resting,
Sweetly resting at the cross.

Presently, suggests a critic, these people vill get beyond praying, and will sing : I was praying, Now I'm having

Surely having all I want.

-Lord Carlisle, so favorably known in this LAKE AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

country as Lord Morpeth, having passed here the greater part of 1844, kept a very accurate journal of his days' doings from 1843 to his death, which has been edited by his the Hon. Caroline Lascelles, and printed for private circulation among his family and friends. His intimate friendship and constant association with the most eminent persons of his time of every country give to it a special charm and interest. Carlisle gives an interesting account of the funeral of Campbell, the poet, at Westmin-ster Abbey. The pall bearers were: Sir Robert Peel, Lords Aberdeen Brougham, Campbell, Leigh, Dudley Stuart, and the late Duke of Argyll. The Macallumore, while putting on his scarf, observed in shocking taste: "There never was a greater farce. He was an old drunkard." There was an immense crowd, honorable to his fame, but many men of note, among them Macauley, Hobbouse, Milnes, were shut out from all near approach by Brougham, fr om a jealously of Campbell's having been the first progenitor of the London University. was buried in the middle of the transept, not far from the statue of Addison. There was a large attendance of Poles.

> -Mistress: I think you will suit me very well, but I wish to know if you have a follower? Maid: No, mum, I 'even't at present, but I really can't say as to how soon I shall 'ev one.—Fun.

-The ice trade, which is strictly an American enterprise, began about seventy years ago, and from a small beginning has grown was first undertaken by Frederick Tudor of in 1805. Ice was not shipped to New Orleans until 1820.