A SWEET RIVALRY.

How Beet Sugar Has Outstripped His Competitor Sugar Cane.

Production of the Former Has Inerensed Since 1840 11,800 Per Cent. While That of Cane Sugar Has Increased 160 Per Cent.

"The World Sugar Production and Consumption, 1800-1900" is the title of a monograph just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. It discusses the sugar production and consumption of the world during the past century and especially during the last half century, in which the burden of augar production has been transferred from cane to the sugar beet, and in which the world has so largely increased its consumption of sugar. The world's sugar production has grown from 1,150,000 tons in 1840 to 8,800,000 tons in 1900. During the same period the world's population has grown, according to the best estimates, from 950,000,000 to about 1,500,-600,000. Thus sugar production has increased about 650 per cent. while the population was increasing 50 per cent. Coming nearer home, and considering the United States alone, it is found that the consumption of sugar which in 1870 was only 22 pounds per capita, was in 1901 over 68 pounds per capita.

One especially striking fact shown by the statistics presented in this study is the rapidly increasing proportion of the world's enlarged sugar consumption which is supplied by beets. According to the figures presented by this study, beets which supplied in 1840 less than five per cent. of the world's sugar, in 1900 supplied 67 per cent. of the greatly increased consumption; while cane, which then supplied 95 per cent. of the world's sugar consumption, now supplies but 33 per cent. Stated in quantities, it may be said that the world's cane sugar supply has grown from 1,000,000 tons in 1840 to 2.850,000 tons in 1900, an increase of 160 per cent; while that of beets has grown from 50,000 tons in 1840 to 5,950,-000 tons in 1900, an increase of 11,800 per cent.

The figures above quoted include that portion which enters into the world's statistical record of sugar production, and does not include the large quantities of sugar produced in India and China exclusively for home consumption, and in a considerablbe number of the tropical countries does not include that portion of the sugar consumed at home. Even if these figures of cane sugar production for home consumption were obtainable, the production From beets would still show a much more rapid growth during the last half century than that from cane. This, apparently, is due to two causes: (1) the is alimination of slavery in the tropics, the seat of the principal sugar production; and (2) the intelligent study of, and government aid to, the production of beet sugar in the temperate zone, especially in European countries.

HAIR IN ANCIENT STYLES.

vel Scene at Social Function Pronided Over by Counters Cassini at Russian Embassy.

Countess Cassini, the young hostess of the Russian embassy, gave a dinmer party followed by a reception to about 100 guests which was startling in its conception. A coiffure party is what the event was termed, and each of the 22 dinner guests wore the hair in some fashion peculiar to well-known historic characters.

The diplomats who attended wore periwigs with queues or elaborate puffs, while the women were fetching, with patches and powdered hair, each representing some woman well known to history, art or literature.

Countess Cassini wore her hair dressed a la Francesca da Rimini, a --- tiers of diamonds and nearly holding a filmy veil in place on her elaborate-By dressed hair. The Misses Warder, who always dress exactly alike for the street and elsewhere, appeared with their hair dressed as Orientals. Mme. de Margerie, one of the chaperones. represented a Castillian grand dame, while Marie Antoinettes were in exsicess and the peasantries of all countries were represented.

The truly grotesque feature of the affair was that, while the hairdresses represented periods long past, the rest of the attire was quite up to date.

HOME WORTH A MILLION.

What Col. Payne's Wedding Gift to Ris Nephew, Payne Whitney Really Amounts To.

When Payne Whitney, son of Wil-Fiam C. Whitney, married Miss Helen Hay in February it was announced that among the presents which the couple would receive was a mansion, yet to be erected in New York city, the denor being Col. Oliver H. Payne, the bridegroom's uncle. The site for chanthe house had not then been bought. but all mystery as to its location was dispelled the other day when it bescame known that Col. Payne is the buyer of the plat, 70 by 100 feet, on Fifth avenue, between Seventy-eighth

and Seventy-ninth streets. The plat has been held at \$525,000. and it is said that the price paid by Col. Payne is little if any below that figure. The mansion to be erected thereon will undoubtedly cost as much more, so that the total value of the wedding present will be not less than \$1,000,000.

Routing Out Coolies. Electricity has infringed on the sphere of Indian coolie labor. It is made to work the punkahs with Manuch better effect than the coolies do or can. The question that troubles the Indian government is what * I I was to become of the natives who are the incapable of any other work.

THE VALUE OF AN IDBA.

Bigh Price Paid for One That Was Offered by a Bright Young Man to an Advertiser.

An elderly gentleman, whose appearance correctly indicated him to be a man of wealth, handed a young man a check a few afternoons ago in the lobby of an uptown hotel. Observing that it was drawn for \$1,000, a friend remarked that the young man must have rendered some important service to the benevolent gentleman, says the Washington Star.

"He has," replied the latter. "He put \$1,000,000 into my pocket."

"Why didn't he keep it himself?" asked the friend, enviously, as such examples of generosity are rare.

"Because he could not use it; the \$1,000 will be more available to him. I will explain, as neither of us were actuated by motives of generosity, but cold business.

"As you know, I am the president of s corporation, which some people call a trust, that is one of the largest advertisers in the world, as we spend thousands-yes, hundreds of thousands-of dollars a year in letting the people know that our articles are just what they must have, whatever else they don't have.

"We believe in advertising, and this young man knows it, and has profited accordingly. He came to me to-day, as we are utter strangers, and asked me if I would pay him \$1,000 for an idea on advertising our goods. I did not try to beat him down to \$100, a good figure for an idea, but promptly told him that I would gladly pay his price if, upon communicating to me the idea, I considered it worth what he demanded. Otherwise I would pay him what

I and he considered it worth. "To this he readily assented, and in an hour's talk he explained to me the brightest idea on advertising I have ever received out of thousands of suggestions. We will make over \$1,000,-000 profit inside of a year on increased sales and permanent business retained.

So, you see, his price was cheap. "Fortunes have been made in business by the advertising of a single suggestion in such a manner that the public see it out of the great mass of printed matter going through their hands, and this tide of advertisement flows so rapidly that there must be something above another which attracts public attention. This 'something' was what that bright young man gave to me, and I am very much obliged to him."

THE TREE DOCTOR.

Several Cities Add a Dendrologist to Their Corps of Municipal Officials,

Doctor of trees is the latest official addition to the municipal corps of large cities. Boston has engaged a tree doctor to feel the pulses of the elms on Boston Common; Chicago has a consultant to help Jackson park recover from its attack of world's fair; New York added one to its official roster when the rapid transit subway was likely to interfere with the bouleward trees, and Brooklyn is considering the advisability of offering a permanent position to a "tree doctor" competent to look after the health of the trees in Prospect park.

Most of the interest in city trees is directly due to the growing fashion for country houses and estates. City men have learned to recognize good trees when they see them and to observe them closely enough to detect promptly any sign of approaching decay. Landscape architects, who used to be scarce, are now plentiful and able. and they have succeeded in educating such a considerable proportion of the general public that complaint is soon made if the trees of a city show symptoms of municipal neglect or ill treatment. Indeed, since the days of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, who established "Arbor day," there has been a regular campaign of education in favor of city trees. The direct effect of this work has been the creation. of the "tree doctor."

"The 'tree doctor' is not necessarily a practical landscape architect, or gardener, though he very often stands high in that profession. More than one of the really successful men in this new occupation actually knew very little about trees until a few years ago. Many of them were amateurs who hecame interested in the subject and took it up as an amusement. At that time there were few facilities for the acquisition of tree knowledge, but in recent years it has not been hard for intending doctors of trees to gather knowledge of the best methods of arborculture.

Smallest of All Vertebrates. Hitherto the United States has had the distinction of possessing both the remains of the largest land vertebrates ever known to have existed, the giant dinosaurs of the west, and the smallest living vertebrates of either land or sea, certain cyprinodont fishes of the Florida and South Carolina coast. But lately the United States fish commission has received from the Philippine islands specimens of a new spencies of fish, belonging o the goby family, which are smaller than any vertebrate animals yet known. They vary from less than ten up to about 15 millimeters in length. Their numbers are so enormous that they form an important article of diet for some of the natives, who catch them in close-woven nets. It is proposed to call this new fish mystichthys, from two Greek words meaning smallest fish.-Nature.

Not Synonymous,

City Editor-Why do you say, "He ran into the police station, puffing and blowing?" "Puffing" and "blowing"

are synonymous. Reporter-Not at all. There's a vast difference, for instance, between puffing a man up and blowing him up.-Catholic Standard and Times.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

Prospects.-Rich Old Aunt-"Robert, I'm going to make my will. I think I shall leave you-(pause). Attentive Nephew (eagerly)-"Yes, Aunt - "Before long."aunt?" Punch.

Bighead-"My wife can't keep accounts. Bookkeeping is a mystery to her." Gayboy-"It's different with my wife. She does keep accounts, but her bookkeeping is a mystery to me."-Town Topics.

His Apprehension.—"I am glad to see that there are no rumors of your resignation," said the friend. "Yes," answered the public official, in a tone of slight discontent, "I am afraid I am not attracting the attention that I ought to."-Washington Star.

Not Even What Hit Him .- Morrell -"Well, we always learn by experience." Worrell-"Not always. There was the experience of that careless laborer who smoked his pipe over a keg of powder. He hasn't learned anything since."—Philadelphia Press.

A Great Scheme.- Manager Joltum has a great scheme for bringing about a theater reform." "????????" "Yep; he will have the ushers pass around cards bearing the notice: 'All Except Bald-Headed Ladies Will Kindly Remove Their Hats.' "-Balti-

Terrible Possibilities of the Latest Craze-Housemaid (entering hurriedly)-"Oh, if you please, mum, you know when you allowed cook to go out just now for an hour? Well, she's come back so very-er (hesitatingly) -poorly!" Mistress-"So very poorly? Good gracious, Jane, whatever is the matter?" Housemaid - "Well, you know, mum, you told her to do them bantam's eggs for master's tea, and she's trying to boil the pingpong balls!"—Punch.

EARTHQUAKE REVEALS GOLD.

Fortune Hidden by an Old Miner Brought to Light in a Singular Manner.

"While passing through Virginia, Nev.," said the commercial traveler, relates the New York Times, "I heard a rather remarkable story going the rounds, which involved an earthquake and a buried treasure. If you remember, the earthquake in October, 1900, was the most violent seismic disturbance that had occurred in that locality since 1887. The story, however, is

"Late in the summer of last year an old miner who had worked with more or less success various claims in western mining districts for the last 30 years died very suddenly after his return to Virginia from a two years' absence. His return was a matter of considerable local interest in view of a persistent rumor that he had struck a rich pocket of ore down Arizona way and had brought back with him a small fortune in dust and nuggets. When his only heir, a nephew living at Carson, came to Virginia to take possession of whatever property his uncle had left to him the town awaited breathlessly the news of a rich legacy

"The old man had died in a ramshackle cottage on the outskirts of the town, but the most thorough search failed to reveal so much as a grain of the coveted dust. The garden about the house was dug up within a radius of 50 feet, but no treasure was revealed. Finally the nephew became convinced that the story was all a myth.

"Before returning to Carson, however, he decided to make one last search, and on the evening of October 8, with a few friends, he proceeded to the house where his uncle had died and again went over every nook and corner. Having exhausted every effort in vain they sat down in the few tumble-down chairs that the main room of the house afforded and began discussing the many stories of buried treasure that had never panned out

"While they were occupied in this manner the first shock of the earthquake was felt

"There were three oscillations following each other in rapid succession. The first, of about one-quarter of a second in duration, shook the house to its very foundations. The second, somewhat longer, brought the plaster about their ears, and before they could get to their feet the house collapsed.

"Two of the men managed to escape from the debris immediately and went to work to assist their companions. After procuring a couple of lanterns and some assistance they managed to dig the dead miner's nephew and another man from under the rubbish. As the nephew was helping himself to his feet his hand came in contact with a chamois bag; which felt as if filled with

"Well, upon investigation," said the commercial traveler, "that chamois bag was found to contain nearly \$20,-000 worth of gold dust and small nuggets. In what part of the house the old miner had hidden that treasure no one will ever know."

Stone Bridges. 'A list of stone bridges of more than

60 meters span is given by M. Dutreux in Genie Civil for January 18, 1902. The greatest span is the Trezzo bridge, built over the Adda by the duke of Milan, Barnabo Visconti, in the years 1370-77. The span was 721/2 meters, and the bridge was destroyed by war in 1416. No other bridge exceeds 70 meters, except one just completed at Luxembourg. Cabin John bridge near Washington (1860) has a span of 67.1 meters. A few European bridges have spans over 60 meters. The bridge at Chester, England, is nearly 61 meters soan. The new Luxembourg bridge has a central arch with a span of 84.65 meters and two side arches of 21.60 meters. The bridge is 16 meters wide and presents several interesting features in its construction.-N. Y. Sun.

FORTUNE CONTINUES TO SMILE

Babe Taken from Mother's Arm Killed in Wreek Becomes Her Heir to Rescuer's Estate.

Frank Conger, of Brooklyn, who died suddendy a few days ago in a Detroit hotel, bequeathed to his adopted daughter, Oressa Stewart Conger, whom he took from the arms of her dead mother a dozen years ago in a railroad wreck at Hamburg, N. Y., an estate of \$6,000,000.

The girl is now 14 years old and for 12 years has been thought by many to be the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conger.

The will has been filed with the surrogate of Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Conger left no natural heirs, and the document states that the girl, whose income will be \$175,000 a year, was the daughter of Rev. E. E. Stewart and wife, of Rochester, N. Y., both of whom were killed on March 6, 1899, in the wreck on the Lake Shore road at Hamburg, N. Y.

Ten persons were killed and a score injured that night. During a blizzard a passenger train broke in two on a heavy grade, and the runaway portion, consisting of a drawingroom coach and four heavy sleepers, overtook the day coach and smashed

it into kindling wood. George E. Allen, at that time general northern passenger agent of the Erie railroad; Harry T. Jaeger, of the same road, and Frank Conger hurried from the drawing-room

coach to aid the victims. Over the wreckage they clambered until they were halted by the cries of an infant. It was some time before the child could be located, but finally Mr. Conger found her. On a pile of wreckage, half covered by drifting snow, lay a dead woman, and in her arms lay a beautiful babe. The baby was taken back into the warm drawing-room car none too soon, for she was nearly unconscious. Mrs. Conger, an invalid, was in the car, and to her care the baby was given. Releases were obtained from the grandparents of the babe and Oressa was legally made the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conger.

Mr. Conger bequeather a life interest in his estate to the widow and an annuity of \$5,500 to the widow of a friend, for whom he had provided since her husband's death.

MORE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

The Latest List of Towns to Feel Generosity of Steel Magnate Numbers in All Thirty-Eight,

Andrew Carnegie recently announced at a dinner that he had just given away 38 new libraries. A list of the towns where the libraries are to be placed, with the amount allotted to each, has been completed. In the list 44 towns are mentioned. Among them are Reno, Nev., \$15,000; Baraboo, Wis., \$12,000; London, O., \$10,000; Blue Island, Ill., \$15,000; Paris, Ill., \$18,000; Maquoketa, Ia., \$10,-000; Redfield, S. D., \$10,000; Denver, Col., \$200,000; Las Vegas, N. M., \$10,-000; Goderich, Ontario, \$10,000; Boze-N. M., \$15,000; Danville, Ind., \$10,000; Kokomo, Ind., \$20,000; Santa Rosa, Cal., \$20,000; Charlotte, Mich., \$10,-000; Brazil, Ind., \$20,000; Oskaloosa, Ia., \$20,000; Yankton, S. D., \$10,000; Berlin, Ont., \$15,000; Benton Harbor, Mich., \$15,000; Victoria, B. C., \$50,-000; Little Falls, Minn., \$10,000; Newton, Kan., \$10,000; Atlantic, Ja., \$12,-500; St. Thomas, Ont., \$15,000; Iowa City, Ia., \$25,000; Beatrice, Neb., \$20,-000; Cedar Falls, Ia., \$15,000; Dennison, Ia., \$10,000; Hampton, Ia., \$10,-000; New Albany, Ind., \$35,000; Tipton, Ind., \$10,000; Mount Clemens, Mich., \$15,000; Chicago Heights, Ill., \$10,000; Waukesha, Wis., \$15,000.

SOCIETY WOMEN SERVE.

Give the Inmates of Home for Aged at Washington a Splendid Dinner and a Good Time.

The 200 inmates of the home for the aged, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, at Washington, the other day enjoyed a splendid feast, and the great ones of society acted as their humble servitors. Ladies who at home have everything done for them by servants, rolled back their sleeves, washed dishes in the pantries and served food with dainty grace. The heavy delft ware of the institution semed out of place in their hands. The French ambassador is usually the ruling spirit at this feast, but this year he was detained from attendance at the dinner. and did not arrive until its conclusion, and participated in the benediction, which was given by Cardinal Martin-

Leaves Jekyl Island Club, William K. Vanderbilt is no longer a member of the Jekyl Island club, the multi-millionaires' resort off Brunswick. Ga. He has sold the one share of stock he owned to J. Pierpont Morgan, who now has two shares. Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Morgan were dining together recently when Mr. Vanderbilt complained of the heavy assessments of the club, growing out of the recent purchase of a new boat. He said he had never been down to Jekyl Island and would like to get rid of his stock. He offered to sell his share to Mr. Morgan for \$500, and the offer has been ac-

Again Tells England to Wake Up. The prince of Wales' adress in declaring the National Physical Laboratory at Bushy Park open was the most interesting he has delivered since his famous speech in the Guildhall on his return from a tour of the empire. He again told England to wake up; her commercial supremacy was threatened, and the only way to maintain it is. he said, to give greater facilities for furthering the application of science to commerce and manufacture.

VERSATILE STUDENTS

Turn New York Street Car Into an Impromptu Dressing-Room.

Pressed for Time in Keeping an Engagement, the Resourceful Young Men Proceed to Chauge Their Shirts While Enroute.

A Flatbush avenue car was about leaving the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge the other evening when 14 university boys, shouting and out of breath, took possession of the forward end. Every man had a dress suit case. The 14 cases were piled in one corner of the car, leaving a portion of the vehicle at the disposal of the other passengers. A watch in the hands of one of the 14 indicated that it was eight o'clock. They were due at the clubhouse in Flatbush at that very moment, being scheduled to furnish Flatbush society with an entertainment. They were more than half an hour's travel from the club house. Clothes had to be changed.

The 14 were in a predicament which was solved by a black-haired young man, one of the banjo players. From the recesses of his grip he pulled forth a shirt, a pair of trousers, a clean collar and a pair of ouffs. From the front of the shirt he was wearing he took two pearl studs, which he dexterously placed in the bosom of the clean shirt lying on the seat alongside him. Cuff buttons were next changed. Off came coat and vest. Then collar and tie were thrown aside.

"Heavens!" gasped a young woman, as her escort looked studiously the other way, "he's going to change his

Other women in the car came to a realization of the awful fact. The young man had started to pull his shirt over his head. The car was in front of one of the big dry goods stores in Fulton street which was then crowded with theater-goers.

Down came the curtain of the window in front of which the university student was making his toilet. At that instant the trolley pole came off the feed wire. The car was in darkness. When the pole was replaced and the car relighted the student appeared in an entirely new dress-nicely pressed dress trousers, immaculate shirt and clean high collar. It took him but two minutes longer to complete his toiletdress tie, clean cuffs and coat and vest. He was ready for the entertainment. The old clothes disappeared in the dress suit case.

In an instant the car looked like a sleeping car in the early morning. Every man of the other 13 opened his grip and began disrobing. By the time the car reached Flatbush the 14 university men were in their evening dress suits, ready for the entertainment.

DECLINE OF BRITISH SHIPPING Admiral Lord Beresford Strikes Warning Note at Dinner of Insti-

tute of Naval Architects. 'Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, at a dinner of the Institute of Naval Architects, referred to the decline in British shipping. Ten years ago the British India company had the largest tonnage; the Messageries Maritimes came next, and the Peninsular and Oriental third. To-day the Hamburg-American line leads, with the North German Lloyd second and Elder & Dempster third. Ten years ago the British mercantile marine formed 80 per cent. of the shipping world, but to-day it accounted for only 69 per cent. Proper preparations should, he said, be made for the protection of England's mercantile marine. He appealed to the nation to see that the naval reserve was placed on a more satisfactory footing, and then electrified the audience by declaring that he should go to different towns in the country and explain the condition of affairs, even if the authorities court-martial him

out of the service. HAS BOUTS WITH PRESIDENT. Boston Physical Instructor Helps the Chief Executive of Nation to

Reduce His Flesh.

Prof. J. J. O'Brien, a physical instructor from Boston, has been at the white house twice each day recently wrestling with President Roosevelt. O'Brien is short, broad-shouldered and alert. He goes to the white house early in the morning, and again about

nine o'clock at night. The president is reducing his surplus flesh by means of his wrestling bouts with O'Brien, who is an expert on the mat. He is much smaller and lighter than the president, but his skill makes up for the president's size. and the two have some strenuous moments together. O'Brien looks as if he had been earning his money whenever he comes out.

Tests of Wireless Telephony. 'A practical test of wireless tele-

phony over a distance of a third of a mile was conducted on the Potomac river just above Washington the other day with partial success. A wire was grounded on the shore and wires from a small boat stationed a third of amile across the water were dropped over the stern. Those who participated in the test announced that they recognized the sound of a harmonica. though it was partially indistinct, and also heard human voices at the other end. Similar experiments overland showed more satisfactory results.

World Is Growing Populous. Such has been the increase of population in civilized countries that the space occupied by one person a century ago must now contain three.

Australia's Population. The population of Australia has increased by 19 per cent. during the last decade.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Charles N. Herreid, governor of South Dakota, is of Norwegian ancestry and is the third Norwegian-American to occupy the office of governor of that state.

A monument to the memory of Matthias Baldwin, the father of the locomotive building industry in this country and founder of the institution which bears his name, is to beerected in Philadelphia.

Arnold Scott, of Bernardston, Mass., who has been blind for 50 years, for the past 25 years has served the town as letter carrier and is said to be particularly efficient inboth the collecting and delivering of

Commander Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, who has taken the oath of allegiance as a citizen of the United States, said that he was already half American, as his ancestors were Virginians and he had long since adopted this as his country.

Joe King, aged 28, who has spent 12 years in jail, writes to the Anamosa (la.) Prison Press that crime is not profitable. The articles he stole had a value of \$67 and in his 12 years of imprisonment he could have made \$16,800 at the trade of a printer.

That most genial of philosophers, "Max O'Rell," celebrated his fiftyfourth birthday on March 2. This year is an interesting one in his life, for it is the thirtieth anniversary of his going to England as the correspondent of certain French papers. It is an interesting characteristic of his career that all his works, which were first published in France, have been translated into English by his

Alexander Park, an inmate of the Onondaga county (N. Y.) almshouse, is a survivor of the great Indian mutiny of nearly 50 years ago. The British government has learned of this and has informed State Charity Commissioner McCarthy that the English authorities will pay for the transportation of Park to England, where he will be cared for at the Hospital for English Veterans. Park was a member of the Bombay fusileers and went through the awful scenes of Lucknow and .Cawnpore. He will be sent home at once.

GENUINE MAPLE SUGAR.

There Is a Large Quantity of It Made and Distributed Over the Country Every Year.

"There is a great deal of nonsense and untruth spoken and written every spring about maple-sugar," said a man who always shuts one eye when he talks, relates the Detroit Free Press. "People generally have the idea that we don't get any genuine maple sugar or maple syrup nowadays; such is not the case. Of course much so-called maple sugar is adulterated or manufactured stuff; but I happen to know that there is also a large quantity of the real article made and distributed over

the country every year. "All through Wisconsin and Michigan there are plenty of maple sugar camps which do a big work every year, collecting and boiling down maple sap, or "tree water," as some folks call it, into sugar and syrup. Northern New York is full of maple sugar camps, too; and Vermont-well, you just try to talk liogus maple syrup to a Vermonter,

and see what you'll get! "In our neighborhood is an elderly gentleman, born in Verment, and every year his old neighbors in Vermont ship him a whole barrel of genuine oldfashioned Vermont maple sugar-the real thing-and no mistake about it. He obligingly sells it to all the neighbors who want it, at 20 cents a pound, the price he pays for it, and we are all delighted to get it, too.

"Up in Vermont, he says, people come 15 miles to rent a sugar camp after the farmer who owns it has made all he wants; they pay for the right to use the camp; and stay several weeks making maple sugar and syrup. At these sugar camps they often boil the sugar water all day and all night, which makes a big frolic for the boys ad girls who stay up and dance while they watch the fires and the big kettles of bubbling sap."

"In pioneer times, this old Vermonter tells us, when other sugar was scarce and high-priced, maple sugar was used for everything in the sweetening way. Coffee was made by putting a coffee-pot full of sugar sap on to boil, and then putting the coffee into it; sassafrass tea was made in the same way, and both are quoted as having been super-excellent. The northern Indians, in New England, New York and Canada used to make maple syrup too; but white people didn't care much for it, because the Indians had a habit of straining the sap through their

When You Are in Rome. Everybody who comes to Rome must expect to be swindled and disappointed. There are many illusions, and you will be greatly disappointed when you approach them and they fade away. You will be swindled by shopkeepers, hackmen, peddlers, and everybody that you have anything to do with, and the beggars will annoy you with their persistence like the fakirs and flower girls that follow you upon the street, but all this is part of the experience of everybody who comes here; only such annovances are greater in Rome than in most other places. Begging is a profession, as in every other Italian city, and the profits are much larger, because there are more strangers to appeal to. None but inexperienced beggars ever approach a native Roman. because they know it is useless, but they save all their energy and pathos: for strangers, particularly Americans and English, whom they follow with the greatest persistance.- William E. Curtis, in Chhago Record-Herald.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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