

GERMANY'S PROBLEM

Increase in Beet Sugar Production Elsewhere Causes Anxiety.

One-fourth of the sugar produced in the world is German beet sugar, and there is a large overproduction—several questions, therefore, are puzzling the calm and intelligent German mind.

Beet sugar is one of Germany's greatest industries. Nearly one-fourth of all the sugar produced in the world is German beet sugar, which amounts to 1,700,000 tons annually. Of this German production, more than one-half is exported, and accordingly the price is dependent upon sugar consumption in other countries and the demand in the world's markets. The growth of the beet sugar industry and the increase of production in other parts of the world are already causing anxiety in Germany. The calm and intelligent German mind is accordingly now busy with investigations upon the results of which plans can be based for preserving a healthy equilibrium between consumption and production and thus protecting industries in which millions of Germans have a vital interest.

Many elements of uncertainty enter into the question of how to restrict the increase of production. Moreover, as far as foreign countries are concerned, it would be useless to waste time in discussing this question.

The questions, therefore, which Germans are now considering are these:

There is a large overproduction of sugar in Germany, which at present makes exportation an absolute necessity. Will natural causes maintain this foreign demand for German sugar? And can Germany's overproduction be decreased by increasing the consumption of sugar at home?

Of these questions Germans prefer to consider the latter. It is always possible that the foreign demand for German sugar may be lessened by increased production abroad, by measures growing out of international customs, wars and by other unforeseen causes. Furthermore, the amount of sugar which must be exported may be increased by the extension of beet culture in Germany. The protection of this great industry and of the people dependent upon it therefore demands a large increase in the home consumption. The amount of sugar used in Germany per capita is rapidly growing, but it is realized that this growth must be encouraged and largely accelerated. This can be done in two ways—namely, by increasing the manufacture and exportation of conserves, marmalades, etc., and by increasing the amount of sugar used by individuals, especially in the army, where increased consumption may be made compulsory. The question of increasing the manufacture of conserves is a practical one, which does not require consideration here.



PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

But before raising the amount of sugar to be used by individuals, German scientists have investigated the question as to whether this can safely be done. They have decided that the amount of sugar used by individuals can be increased without hesitation, as sugar has many valuable characteristics. Its value lies not alone in its sweetness, but in the fact that it is a valuable dietic remedy and an excellent article of food. Sugar is a very easily soluble carbon hydrate, and as such is quickly assimilated in human and animal bodies, producing warmth and force. It is also fattening and can be used as meat. As a developer of strength it has long been used, especially by mountain climbers. Various experiments have been made for the purpose of ascertaining whether sugar can be advantageously used for fattening animals. The results have proved favorable as far as hogs are concerned. It has been found that byproducts of sugar fabrication, denaturalized and free of tax, can be advantageously used as food for hogs. Molasses, which contains 50 per cent. of sugar, is already much used, mixed with palm flour or peat, as cattle food.

The principal object of the experiments has, however, been to ascertain positively whether, as alleged, sugar possesses the power of quickly increasing or restoring strength, and thereby making men fit for unusual exertion. This point has been carefully investigated, the scientist not watching the entire muscular action of a man, because that would have been too difficult, but confining himself to observing a single finger through an instrument called an ergograph—i.e., "work measurer." He allowed the middle finger of the right hand to lift a weight, and then registered the degree of lifting force. The experimenter found that after sugar had been eaten the lifting force was stronger than before, and he therefore concluded that sugar is a strength-producing material.

British and American Food. The queen of Italy is fond of the English and Americans, showing them special courtesy at the Italian court.

HUNGARY'S PAVILION.

It stands in the Paris Exposition as a masterpiece of National Architectural Art.

Usually Canadians associate the name of Hungary with the gypsy camps that prove a menace to the tranquility of any locality which attracts them. We class them as fortune tellers, as horse traders, as loafers and the lowest class of nomads. That anything good could come out of Hungary seems almost impossible when we compare the country with the people from it that we know best and yet Hungary is making a fine show at the Paris Exposition.

This exhibit of Hungary is a remarkable building in many ways, for it embodies many historical reconstructions and reproductions of Hungarian monuments of rare beauty. These are all assembled in one building in such a way as to produce a masterpiece of architectural art, that while it portrays the various stages of the development of Hungarian architectural development, yet each



THE HUNGARIAN PAVILION AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

varying style of architecture is made to fit in with each other style in an artistic effect.

The idea for this peculiarly designed building came from the Budapest exposition of 1896, at which the visitors were treated to a display in different buildings of the various styles of Hungarian architecture. To erect several buildings at Paris was impossible, and Commissioner General M. Bela De Lukacs sought to overcome the difficulty and still attain the desired results by combining the features of the various styles in the one building and it has certainly been done successfully.

The tasks set the architects was to combine in the one ensemble all the styles of architecture that have been followed in Hungary, the Roman, the Gothic, the Renaissance, the queer and unshapely, and the rococo, or old-fashioned Louis XV. The architects were to render as prominent as possible the spirit of each period, by reproducing the most characteristic specimens of monuments that have been built in Hungary.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties they encountered, the result obtained by the architects is worthy of praise. The plans of the pavilion comprise four wings grouped around a Roman cloister. Facing the quay d'Orsay, that is to say, on the southern side, the Roman style dominates. The famous portal of the Church of Jaath has supplied the leading motive. It serves also as a main entrance. The arch windows are borrowed from the same church the style of which has likewise lent inspiration to the designers for the floor above.

The Gothic facade fronts on the northern side, that is, on the river, Seine. This handsome facade, with its balconies, of the knights' hall of the castle of Vajdahunyad forms the principal adornment of the north facade of the pavilion and it is admirably supplemented by the arched roof of the chapel of Csuetortekely. The gorgeous section of the structure finds a counterpart in a tower which measures 131 feet in height. The top part of the pavilion is very characteristic, being a reproduction of the tower in the church of the citadel of Koermoezbanya.

Joining the turret, on the southern facade, is a fine Gothic monument, the facade of the chapel of Kessa with its curious pediment and turret. The most remarkable detail in the facade is supplied by the loggia in the architecture of which—very rightly termed Hungarian Renaissance style—is a group of details borrowed from very original monuments in upper Hungary. The architects have placed here the motives of the Rakoczy house at Eperjes, and of the houses of Kesmark and of Loesce, the moldings and endings of which are frequently discernible in some of the finer monuments of the above-named towns. They are exceedingly interesting and characteristic. The windows to the pavilion after the general design was completely finished. It, nevertheless, fits in splendidly with the Roman tower above it.

The western facade is copied from the barracks of Eperjes, formerly the castle of Count Klobusitzky. The principal motive is composed of a series of windows. The original chateau is ornamented with reliefs by Raphael Donner, the great artist of Porosny (Presburg).

Between this facade and the chapel of Csuetortekely, is a well-proportioned turret, the top portion of which is copied from the tower of the Serbian church at Buda-Pesth.

On the quay d'Orsay side, a vestibule leads into a courtyard, surrounded by picturesque and handsome cloisters. On one side is a staircase, the design of which is a reproduction of the grand staircase of the city hall of Bartfa.

A man may write a good book or make an excellent record as governor and yet be unfit to "bring up" a boy

GOD-KING SECRETS

Abydos Gives Up Those of That Ancient Egypt.

Discoveries by Prof. Flinders Petrie Add Thousands of Years to the History of Mankind—Millennium-Old Objects Unearthed That Tell a Fascinating Story of Mighty Centuries Ago.

The results of the last winter's work, conducted by Prof. Flinders Petrie, at Abydos have just been announced. The discoveries which have been made at this most ancient site of Egyptian civilization are, to say the least, interesting, for they carry conviction to the minds of the most unbelieving as to the reality of the men and women who were alive eight thousand years ago.

Abydos has been considered an especially valuable site for exploration, because it was known that the gods Isis and Osiris had their chief altars there. M. E. Amelineau, a French explorer, began work at Abydos in the winter of 1895 and 1896, and later announced the discovery of the actual tombs of the supposed gods Isis and Osiris. If scholars accept the conclusion of Amelineau that these are indeed the tombs of the gods, they have in it argument in favor of Herbert Spencer's contention that man's first gods were the chiefs of the tribes.

The tombs of kings of the First Dynasty have been discovered. That of King Densetui, the fifth monarch of the dynasty, is the largest of those uncovered. A diagram shows the entrance by a long flight of steps and the peculiarly shaped oblong form given to it. It was paved with red granite and must have been magnificently furnished when it was first built. The lapse of seven or eight thousand years has reduced the furnishings to fragments, which, however, are still magnificent in suggestion. The body was mummified and placed in the gorgeous sarcophagus that it might be ready for the resurrection. The ka, or spirit, was supposed to inhabit the tomb, which was furnished and provided with wine and food. On account of this conception of life here and hereafter it is almost like stepping into the palace of an ancient Pharaoh to walk into his tomb. In little chambers leading off from the tomb lie the bodies sometimes of his wives and court advisers and sometimes of his favorite dogs. There are even wine jars standing here, covered with city stoppers bearing the stamp of the king's own seal. The wine, of course long since evaporated. There were sofas and chairs around the tomb to make it homelike, and while the wood and upholstery have fallen



KING DENSETUI IN COMBAT.

away, there are still magnificent carvings of hippopotamus ivory, which served as the leg of couch and settee. In the jars and vases which have been found at Abydos lies a revelation even of the food which was eaten. Cereals, wheat and rye, were known, and date stones have been found, showing the date palm fruit was eaten. The bones of oxen and of the gazelle have also been discovered in the tombs. The pottery of the time might almost be arranged in chronological order, according to its shape and perfection, for it ranges from the rudest kind of flat plate moulded by hand without the aid of the potter's wheel, the earliest human invention, up to magnificent bowls of rock crystal, which bears traces of having been worked upon with delicate tools cutting like a diamond.

The almost innumerable carvings in ivory and ebony are not only evidence of the artistic capacity of the early Egyptians, but as ebony did not grow here, and even the stones with which King Densetui's tomb was paved were brought from afar and wide and had commercial relations with many distant countries. The figures of animals and human beings produced by these expert wood carvers are as exact and realistic as art could make them.

The tombs, with all their magnificence, offer evidence of a rather primitive method of construction, for the walls are often so irregular that it seems doubtful whether the plumb line was then in use. Some of the chamber tombs running off from the main tombs were so short that it was evident no human body could have been placed in them at full length, but that the remains of human beings were placed in some of these tombs was finally proven by the discovery of one which had remained untouched by the vandal Arabs, in which the skeleton of a human being was found all curled up and surrounded with earthenware pots containing food, ointment, etc. This was one of the most primitive tombs, antedating the introduction of mummification.

Some of the tombs were found to be floored with heavy planks of some wood closely resembling sycamore. They were not nailed down to crosspieces, but were simply bound together by strips of brass or copper, which ran through holes made in the planks. Even the mortar between the bricks of the wall has a story to tell to the modern explorer, for it is found to have been mixed with fibres of palm leaves, much as hair is now mixed with plaster, so that it holds together well. The evidence of the age of this secret is somewhat astonishing.

There is no better proof of the long period of prehistoric development than the ornaments which were used

at this time. Not only did the Pharaoh and his court adorn themselves with beads of clay covered with blue enamel, or cornelian, amethyst, emerald and rock crystal, all pierced for stringing, for the beads are still there, though the strings have long rotted away, but there were scissors and razors, all kinds of domestic implements and utensils indicating a high state of civilization. Even glass was known, for large pieces of wood inlaid with bits of glass have been discovered at Abydos. The manufacture of glass is in itself proof of a high state of inventive genius.

Abydos has been long recognized as the most sacred spot of pilgrimage in Egypt, and it is more than possible that on this very site still greater discoveries are yet to be made. With Professor Petrie to check the conclusions of Amelineau there can no longer be any doubt as to the importance of the discoveries that have been made there.

THE "QUEEN'S PIPE."

A Queer Old Oven Which Yields Twenty Thousand Dollars Per Year to the British Government.

If it were a favorite pastime with the Canadian newspaper reader to plod through the weighty reports of the various branches of the British Government he might one day be astonished and pained by alighting on this off-hand entry: "Queen's pipe, \$20,000."

Probably his first sensation would be twofold, a mingling of regret at



THE QUEEN'S PIPE.

learning that Her Majesty was the victim of the tobacco habit, and of surprise that no attempt is made at hushing up the sad matter, instead of blazoning it forth as it were a source of national pride.

But his surprise over these two points would be a small thing beside that which he would find upon realizing the extent of the sum apparently exhausted in gratifying the Queen's unfortunate appetite—\$20,000 a year. If he looked again, to make sure, his bewilderment would only be increased by the discovery that this large sum was set down, not as an expense, but as a revenue.

As a matter of fact it is a revenue, and that item of \$20,000 doesn't mean that the Queen of England is either so luxurious or so energetic a smoker as the mention of this sum in connection with her "pipe" would seem to indicate.

Her Majesty's admirers may be of good cheer—her "pipe" has been out for 40 years, although it can be seen yet by the curious. Few people do see it, however, and beyond those who work around it, few even know where it is.

The Queen's pipe is a mysterious old square furnace down in the underground recesses of the customs building in Billingsgate, on the Thames. Until about 1858 it used to be charged and lighted once a year. All the tobacco that unscrupulous folk attempted to bring into the kingdom without the formality of paying duty thereon and which was pounced upon by Her Majesty's customs officials was dumped into that furnace and a burnt offering made of it. The customs people of to-day say "all" with perfect gravity, and they stick their heads severely when I frivolously hinted that some brands occasionally might have been saved from the burning for the private delectation of their predecessors in office.

There used to be some absurd old formality that had to be gone through with when the tobacco was burned—just what, nobody now can tell—but the whole business was done away with long ago, and the captured "smoking mixture"—which last year amounted to 6,115 pounds—was put to better use. Lunatics and bugs get the benefit of them. The first are in the government asylums for the criminal insane, the latter have their local habitations among the plants in the Royal Botanical and the Kew Gardens. Neither the lunatics nor the bugs get cigars—these are sold at public auction in Mincing lane—but the best of the captured smoking tobacco is served out to the inmates of the three great British institutions mentioned.

The greater part of all this tobacco, practically the whole of it, in fact, comes from Holland and Germany, and is brought by the lowest class of common sailors, who try to "run" the tobacco, either for their own enjoyment on land, as a gift to their friends, or to sell to small dealers, and it is almost invariably of the poorest quality. The sailor's methods of hiding the tobacco are frequently original and crafty, but the customs rummagers as they are called have proved themselves even more astute, bringing the carefully secreted stores to light with so much ease that the army of petty smugglers is gradually becoming discouraged. Of course, every one of the detected men is "brought up" and fined, and, while ten years ago the yearly bag of seafaring men with unrighteous proclivities used to be nearly 4,500, it has now shrunk to 2,500. Although \$20,000 worth of tobacco is captured for "the Queen's pipe" the government doesn't make much, if anything, out of the transaction, for it has to keep a perfect army of officials, boatmen, etc., to attend to the job of detection, 6,000 of them in all. Every ship that comes into England, no matter from what port she sails, or who is aboard of her, is searched for smuggled tobacco and spirits.

Beauty is the creator of the universe.—Emerson.

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SIR GEORGE GROVE

Sketch of the Life of England's Famous Scholar of Music.

Did Not in Early Life Give Evidence of Possessing the Talent in Musical Matters Which Distinguished the Latter Days of His Life—The Honors He Won and the Work He Did.

Sir George Grove, England's scholar of music, whose death occurred recently, was articulated early in life to Alexander Gordon, a civil engineer. He gave little evidence then of possessing the talent in musical matters which distinguished the latter days of his life. Serving two years in Napier's factory at Glasgow, in 1840 and for some time thereafter he was engaged in building iron light houses and bridge structures. During this period of mechanical work, though, he gave his leisure moments to the cultivation of the arts with such success that when he was 30 he was secretary of the society of Arts, and subsequently secretary to the Crystal Palace Company. The Prince of Wales appointed him director of the Royal College of Music in 1882 and Queen Victoria knighted him in 1883. For several years he was editor of Macmillan's Magazine. He also contributed to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." To music, however, he gave the best and most



SIR GEORGE GROVE.

of his ability. He was an advocate of the higher music. To him belongs the honor of having discovered the hitherto unknown symphonies of Schubert. His knowledge of music was concentrated into the volume from his pen known as "The Dictionary of Music and Musicians." He was 70 years old at the time of his death.

DURATION OF A SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Results of a Calculation to Determine Its Greatest Possible Length.

Mr. C. T. Whittell, president of the Leeds Astronomical Society, has made a calculation to determine what is the longest possible duration of a solar eclipse. To produce this effect, five conditions must be fulfilled. First, the moon must be at the time at or very near one of its nodes, that is it must be exactly in the sun's path; second, the moon must be at its nearest to the earth—in perigee; and the sun must be at its farthest from the earth—in apogee—which happens about the first of July; third, the track of the shadow should run along a parallel of latitude, for then the observer's eastward movement, due to the earth's rotation, which prolongs the time of totality, will be wholly in the direction in which the shadow travels, and not slantwise across its path. Fourth, the sun and the moon should be directly over the observer's head—since he will then be nearly 4,000 miles—the length of the earth's half diameter—nearer to the moon than when he sees it rising or setting, and the size of the shadow will be increased correspondingly. Fifth, the observer should be stationed on the equator, where his eastward movement due to rotation will be at its greatest.

Only four of these five conditions, however, can be fulfilled with any single eclipse since an observer at the equator can never see the sun in his zenith in the month of July. Mr. Whittell's problem consisted, therefore, in making with the four possible simultaneous favorable conditions the best combination. He finds that the maximum of totality will occur at noon in north latitude, about four degrees 52 minutes, and will last seven minutes, and 40 seconds—six minutes longer than the duration of totality at the most favored stations in the United States during the eclipse which has just taken place.

In the coming century there will be six eclipses of nearly the maximum duration. The eclipse of May 18, 1901, will be total at one point six minutes 41.6 seconds. The remaining five will all have a duration of over seven minutes, the longest being that of June 20, 1955, which in the vicinity of the Philippine Islands will have a duration of seven minutes 24.5 seconds.

Off the Track.

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	From Montreal	From Quebec
Tunisian (4 a.m.)	June 30, 2 p.m.	June 30, 6 p.m.
Numidian	July 7, 7 p.m.	July 7, 11 p.m.
Corinthian (4 a.m.)	July 14, 2 p.m.	July 14, 6 p.m.
Parisian (4 a.m.)	July 21, 2 p.m.	July 21, 6 p.m.

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RATES OF PASSAGE. First cabin, \$22.50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$15 and upwards. Third cabin, \$10 and upwards. Steerage, \$2.50 and upwards. Reduction on first and second cabin return tickets.

London agents—E. De la Hooke, W. Fulton and F. E. Clarke.

Railways and Navigation

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Dominion Day

Will sell Round Trip Tickets at SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE, going June 30 and July 1 and 2; returning July 3, 1900. Following are return rates to a few places of interest:

LONDON TO	
CHATHAM	\$1.95
WOODSTOCK	\$3.35
Windsor	\$3.40
CAIRO	1.75
DETROIT	3.40
TORONTO	1.40
A. H. Notman, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 1 King street east, Toronto. W. Fulton, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.	

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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Deloraine	\$30
Yorke	\$30
Calgary	\$35
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Going June 10, return trip to be completed on or before Aug. 30.
Going July 18, return trip to be completed on or before Sept. 12.
Going July 17, return trip to be completed on or before Sept. 16.

Full information may be obtained from agents G. T. R. system. "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets.
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JULY 1st.

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Rates, tickets and all information at City Ticket Office 305 Richmond street.
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on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, of each week, during the season. FARE 30c ROUND TRIP. Trains leave London 10:25 a.m., 2:30 and 8:50 p.m. Returning leave Port Stanley 1:00, 4:40, and 9:30 p.m.

STEAMER "URANIA" Commencing Thursday, May 31, will leave Port Stanley for CLEVESLAND, on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday of each week, at 11 p.m., except Saturday, when it will leave at 1 p.m. No train connection on Sunday. Fare one way from \$2.25; round trip, \$3.60. Get tickets at De la Hooke's, "clock" corner and at G. T. R. station.

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"S. S. CYMBRIC"	July 17
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*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, June 18, 1900, the

trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 8 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except Saturday, at 12 noon, for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., the Sydney and points in the Maritime Provinces. The Maritime Express from Halifax, the Sydney, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 7:30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup. The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 5:50 p.m., and Little Metis at 8:25 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Little Metis at 4:25 p.m., daily, except Saturday, Riviere du Loup at 7:40 p.m., and Levis at 11:45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6:50 a.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.

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H. A. Price, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 161 St. James street, Montreal.