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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with have received articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Harrisburg Capital Scandal.

LEWIS EMERY, Jr., the Independent Republican and Democratic candidate for Governor in the last campaign in Pennsylvania, would now be sitting in the chair occupied by Governor STUART at Harrisburg if Treasurer BREYER could have induced the State Administration to investigate his charges of graft in connection with the furnishing of Pennsylvania's \$12,000,000 Capitol. They were whistled down the wind as campaign backroads.

The report of the investigation commission which was delivered to Governor STUART on Friday names eighteen persons, two of them former Auditor-General and one a member of Congress, as responsible for or as beneficiaries of the loot of the public treasury. Both criminals and civil suits are urged. It is declared that goods costing \$1,574,390 were sold to the State by JOHN H. SANDERSON of Philadelphia, contractor for furnishings, and the Pennsylvania Construction Company for \$6,434,748. Governor STUART assures the plundered and deluded people of the State that "there will be a vigorous prosecution of every person whom the evidence may show to have been guilty of any criminal offense."

As Mr. STUART was elected on the assurance of his political backers that Treasurer BREYER's accusation was a wicked campaign invention, Mr. STUART's sense of self-respect demands that he leave nothing undone to make grafting infamous in Pennsylvania by proceeding against the persons pilloried in the commission's report with as much energy and impartiality as would have characterized LEWIS EMERY's performance of his sworn duty if he had been elected Governor by the people of Pennsylvania.

No Hope of Reducing Military and Naval Armaments.

In the speech delivered on Saturday before the appropriate committee of the peace conference Sir EDWARD FRY, representing the British delegation, made it clear that he had no hope of securing an international agreement for the curtailment of the vast and expanding sums annually spent for military and naval purposes. Sir EDWARD is himself one of the most zealous advocates of retrenchment, but he now recognizes that the proposal to cut down the outlay on armies and navies is futile in view of the opposition encountered from Germany and other Powers, an opposition based on the ground that no practicable formula by which reductions could be apportioned equitably to the resources and exigencies of different countries has been put forward.

Sir EDWARD FRY does not profess to have devised a formula which would have any chance of proving acceptable to the Powers composing the Triple Alliance on the one hand and to Great Britain, France and Russia on the other. The only move in that direction that the Government of which he is the spokesman is prepared to make is to communicate yearly her programme of naval construction and the expenses involved to any Power agreeing to furnish her with similar information. Such interchange of plans would at least furnish data for diplomatic discussion and facilitate the formulation of a practicable regulation. He does not undertake, however, the difficulty of compassing that end, for Great Britain would be most unlikely to consent to build fewer warships yearly than would be required to keep her sea power on a parity with the combined naval strength of at least two other nations. Then again, if the test of permissible naval expansion were to be the magnitude of a country's seaborne trade, it is plain that Germany would be entitled to many more battleships than France, yet the latter country would never acquiesce in such disproportion. If on the other hand the measure of a nation's expenditure on warships is to be the extent of its wealth, it is evident that the United States would have to be authorized to construct more battleships than Great Britain and several times more than Germany. In fine, the more carefully the problem of retrenchment is scrutinized the less soluble it appears, although philanthropists and enthusiasts take for granted that nothing is needed for a solution but good will.

It was, of course, the philanthropic purpose of lightening if possible the grievous and continually increasing burdens of military and naval budgets that prompted the Czar to convoke the first peace conference in 1889. That was the primary object which he had in mind. He has since learned that it is far easier to conceive and express a pious wish than to reconcile its realization with the diverse capabilities, interests and aspirations of different nations. He has become convinced that his own country must, instead of curtailing, increase signally her expenditure on her navy, and cannot afford in existing circumstances, internal and external, to cut down her army, in spite of the fact that the Russo-Japanese treaty has relieved her from the necessity of maintaining a large force in the Far East. What has become clear

to the Russian sovereign since he indulged in the dream of retrenchment must also be patent to M. CLEMENCEAU now that events in Morocco seem likely to impose on France the difficult and costly task of conquering that country.

In substance, therefore, all that Sir EDWARD FRY could do on Saturday was to urge the adoption of a perfunctory resolution to the effect that the conference of 1907 reaffirms the desire expressed by its predecessor to retrench military and naval burdens and that as military burdens have notoriously been augmented seriously in almost all countries during the last seven years the conference declares it highly expedient that civilized Governments should resume earnestly the study of the question. It is permitted to be sceptical concerning the practical outcome of the well meant declaration.

Secretary Taft at Manila.

In the early part of October the first Philippine Legislature will assemble at Manila. The seventy members of the body corresponding to our House of Representatives were elected in July. The other body, corresponding to nothing in our form of government, consists of the Philippine Commission. These two constitute what may be described as the Congress of the islands. Secretary Taft's chief object in visiting our far off possessions at this time is to attend the first session and, in a sense, to preside over the inauguration of an experiment he has done so much to render possible.

Of course the function of this Legislature as it is at present organized will be largely educational. What we may regard as the upper house is in fact the Philippine Commission. The popular house, theoretically chosen by the people, has really been chosen by a very limited electorate, and its members are with few exceptions men of property and education. Besides, it is to be understood that "the upper house" may vote supplies without the cooperation of the so-called "popular" branch, should such cooperation be refused. Thus the really indispensable achievements of legislation are always practicable, while the veto power, residing finally in Washington, provides absolute safety against even the most improbable combinations at Manila. It is well within the facts therefore to say that the Philippine Congress as at present constituted will serve as an agency of political education and nothing more. "The Americans" are still in as complete control as ever, and it is entirely safe to assume that the arrangement will not be amended while there remains the slightest doubt of the wisdom of such a policy.

We must consider, however, that nothing more than this has yet been promised or even contemplated by either the McKinley or Roosevelt Administration. Secretary Taft has not in his most jovial and expansive moments cherished any perilous illusions. His sole idea has been that possibly, by associating certain selected Filipinos in the pageantry and perquisites of Government, our people might little by little recruit an influential native element of loyalty. Conceivably he went still further and imagined a development under which the Filipinos would be converted gradually to our social ideals and political philosophies. This, however, is the most adventurous conjecture. What we actually know is that the Government is taking no chances, and that we solemnly conclude times that the Government is wiser sometimes than it is at others.

Let us say Secretary Taft, however, that in this regard he has been careful and consistent from the outset. A man of clear mind and most alert perceptions, he evidently realized some years ago the formidable difficulties of the Filipino problem. Set to the task of reconciling an older inferior civilization to novel standards and upsetting customs, he sang no strain music for his own allurement. So he knows exactly what to look for in Manila. He knows that a majority of the newly elected members of the Philippine Congress, cultivated and financially responsible though they be, are pledged to advocate Filipino independence and will officially subscribe to nothing less. He counted on this from the first, and in no wise have his expectations gone astray. The consummation has neither disappointed nor elated him. He goes to Manila, therefore, with a full understanding of the situation that awaits him. He hopes to conquer all its difficulties and to blaze a path to better things.

Here is an enterprise in which Secretary Taft appears to great advantage. He is always at his best, indeed, when speaking and acting for himself. Sunday Opening for Jamestown.

When Congress, after keeping the Jamestown exposition promoters waiting hand in hand for two months, voted them a loan of \$1,000,000, it was with the understanding that the gates should not open on Sunday. The condition was written into the contract between the Government and the Exposition Company. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury EDWARDS has been under the painful necessity of refreshing the memory of Director-General BARR, who had proposed Sunday opening to him—painful because Mr. EDWARDS is dunning the Exposition for a part payment on the Government loan.

It must be said in behalf of Director-General BARR that he had no desire to flout the Sabbatarian sentiment which wrote the condition into the bond. In fact his respect for that sentiment was so great that he offered to keep the amusement places and pay attractions closed. The idea of Sunday opening has other advocates than Director-General BARR. The Sabbatarian sentiment is not inflexibly opposed to it. In fact, Southern ministers are rallying to the support of BARR. One of them, a Richmond divine, says that the fair with the amusement closed would be "the safest place in the community." The educational influence would be brought out into strong relief. There would be time for historical meditation and the study of architecture. He observes:

"The exposition is most beautifully impressive and artistically instructive. All business being closed, these features would impress the visitor on

the Sabbath as they do not on other days, when other sights and sounds distract the mind and eye."

From his point of view there is too much doing on week days, too much that is secular and profane. The educational value of the show is lost on visitors. Looking over the programme of attractions, they are prone to forget that they have come to take part in a great historical celebration. The gates are open as early as 7.30 A. M. Every hour there is an exhibition of the Weather Bureau earthquake recorder. At 11 o'clock, on most days, some State has its exercises in the auditorium, and there is a parade of notables at the head of tramping troops flying State and national flags and accompanied by resplendent bands blowing through brass and pounding drums. From 11 to 12 the exhibition band gives a concert. At 1 o'clock the Interior Department flashes Indian life on a screen and a professor lectures. Between 2 and 3 the exhibition band plays again—rag time and national airs. It is a crowded hour, for scenes in Yosemite Valley may be viewed in Government building A; PRINNEY's United States band is heard in the auditorium; and the United States Life Saving Service drill may be seen at the station.

At 3 the Interior Department has another inning with an illustrated lecture, "Reclaiming the Desert." Mlle. BOGERT double somersaults in an automobile on the Warpath at 4.30. Half an hour later there is a piano recital by a well known virtuoso. About the same time the Fish Biology singers give plantation melodies at the negro building and there is an organ recital. Dress parade of the Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel PHILIP RRADE commanding, occurs at 5. It is followed immediately by the Mexican national band concert at the reviewing stand. At 6 comes a drill by Battery D, Third Regiment Field Artillery. A chorus of three hundred children renders "Fire-side to Battlefield" at 7.30. Later in the evening there are more concerts, an organ recital, fireworks, dancing from 8 to 11 in the convention hall, and Mlle. BOGERT somersaults again on the Warpath. Twice during the day, when wind and weather permit, LINCOLN BEACHY, the boy aeronaut, goes up in his airship. Such a programme drew a crowd of 40,000 on North Carolina day, when Governor GLENN gave the railroads fits in a patriotic speech.

What Director-General BARR would out of the secular programme to attract visitors on Sunday might be a nice question. Mlle. BOGERT and LINCOLN BEACHY would not be seen, of course, in their aerial roles, but there could be no objection to the Interior Department lecturing with its stereopticon. The Warpath would have to close. The United States Army should have a rest. Sacred concerts by the rival bands might be permitted. The clergy would not hear of dancing, and fireworks would be profane. It would be a subdued and decorous exposition.

The situation is awkward for both the Government and the exposition managers. The management wants to make more money and proposes a refined, instructive and elevating entertainment with the purely secular and distracting features cut out—"a moral show," as ARTEMUS WARD called his waxworks. The Government demands payment of money advanced—the people's money—and would not be averse to Sunday opening were it not for the condition in the bond and its fear of the Sabbatarian belief that condition. Those of them in the South who formerly approved of it are now worried because the educational value of the exposition is lost in the maze of worldly attractions on week days.

Looking at the letter of the contract, we see no hope for BARR and the amended Sabbatarian sentiment, but there is a glimmer in the thought that the spirit of the contract would not be violated by the aesthetic Sunday opening which the anxious exposition managers propose. It remains for BARR to fan success out of the spark if he can.

The Grand Chief of the Silent Brotherhood.

Once all the drums and files of glory beat and blew the name of the Hon. CYCLOPE DAVIS; CYCLOPE the longest Populist in Texas and the longest of mortal men except the Hon. CY SULLOWAY of New Hampshire. Now the Hon. CYCLOPE KIRKLAND of Wilkesburg, Pa., informs mankind that he "has already been unanimously selected as a Presidential candidate to succeed ROOSEVELT by the members of the Silent Brotherhood of which he is the Grand Chief."

Are there indeed any Silent Brothers left? We had supposed that silence belonged with the lost arts and the forgotten virtues, impracticable in this spouting world. So far as the Hon. CYCLOPE KIRKLAND is a Silent Brother may he find welcome. He "stands on a platform of advanced ideas way ahead of the present generation." We take his word for it, but how does he do it? The present generation has advanced prodigiously under the most advanced of leaders; and nobody knows or seems to care where it is going to bring up. The advanced Grand Chief "believes in radical reform in everything." Well, if there is anything that has not been radically reformed, let him go ahead and reform it. He may be as fit for the job as any of the noisy brethren. His reform sentiments are all whole and a yard wide.

"The trusts and combines now oppress the toiling masses brave." For CYCLOPE is a poet. There is no prose left in politics, we believe; and even a Silent Brother has to yowl and yammer from the housetops. Why not he as well as another? Somebody has to keep over the "enslaved millions." "We are and shall continue to be the choice of the people for President on a grand reform platform." Good luck to the Grand Chief of the Silent Brotherhood. Still, as a grand reformer he will have an intolerable deal of competition. If he would really be a Silent Brother, if he could consent to shut up, he would have no competition.

A tart letter that of Acting Comptroller JOHN H. MCCOY in reply to the public inquirer BIRD S. COLER's offer to take his salary in city bonds. Every one knows how the Borough President's heart beat for the

act of Mr. McCoy, who says there is some connection between the appetite for candy and strong drink.

CUBA'S NEWEST ANNIVERSARY.

Word came from Cuba a few days ago to the effect that some of the heroes of last year's uprising propose to celebrate August 19 as an anniversary. Presumably the plan is a recognition of some sort of the day, when they shook the shackles which prevented certain aspiring politicians from getting the jobs they wanted were broken. It may be admitted that the Palma Government was not at that time a noble success, but any celebration of its overthrow and the manner of its overthrow would be a display of very bad taste, to say the least.

Just why August 19 should be regarded by these battle scarred heroes as the day to celebrate is not clear, except that it was somewhere around this day a year ago that the row began. On August 15 there were rumors of a conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Palma, and extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the murderers from carrying out their plans. Bands had been gathering for a number of days and an uprising of some thirty people in Pinar del Rio was reported on August 18. However, if any day is to be recognized and celebrated, the day to do so would be any other day than the day when some of the leaders of the movement were arrested and orders were issued for the arrest of others. It may therefore be fitting for some of them to honor the day on which they went to jail.

A year has passed since the outbreak. It is too early yet to say whether Cuba has gained or lost by that particular experience. There are both debt and credit entries, but the returns are not sufficiently full to make any estimate of the island's condition. There has been on the whole a year of peace. There is little probability of any serious disturbance so long as the United States keeps five or six thousand soldiers down there and other thousands where they could be sent down within a few days after the receipt of marching orders. It has been a year of fair industrial activity. The special disturbance was the strike and lockout of the cigar-makers. The sugar crop was the largest in the history of the island, more than 1,300,000 tons having been produced. Sugar prices were low and small profits were made on the crop where any profit was made.

It has been a year of great but altogether fruitless political activity. Men and parties are no nearer harmonious organization than they were when Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon tried so faithfully to get them to live up to policies and platforms which would have been an American occupation. Some previous insignificant man have come to the front in affairs, and some of the old leaders have, for the time at least, dropped out of sight. The insular revenues have been large. There are many who think them excessive and who regard the taxes from which they are derived as unduly burdensome. There is abundance of money in the national cash box and large sums are to be spent for roads and other public improvements. So far as Cuban opinion goes, General Wood's qualities as an administrator are not to be mentioned on the same day with those of Governor Magoon. General Wood had very few friends in the island and most of those were mere time servers. Mr. Magoon has made many friends even among those who do not get from him what they want.

Of Cuba's future no man may speak with safety. A crisis will come when the census is completed, when orders are issued for a new election, and when choice is made of political leaders to whom the power now in American hands may be transferred.

An Appreciation.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is a mistake to call our excellent Chief Magistrate impetuous or aimlessly strenuous, for there is a method in his measures. His gospel despises the slow, silent accretions of mere commercialism, and besides it is more to knock over blocks than to pile them up. Think what glory to make a smash (like the Concord shot) heard round the world!

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian dome outlives in tape the pious foul that raised it.

And so, while the world admires the Roosevelt being done, and the State Legislatures, stung by the same gnatfly, notoriety, and ambition, and when choice is made of political leaders to whom the power now in American hands may be transferred, let them not forget the name of our Chief Magistrate, and the name of the man who has done so much to make it possible for us to have a Chief Magistrate in our midst.

MONTECLAIR, N. J., August 17.

The Origin of the Keopansas Declared to Be

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUN'S review of Professor Burrows' work, "The Diachrony of Crete," mention is made of the southern and central part of Europe as being the primitive home of the Indo-European peoples.

It is a pleasure to notice the coincidence of this thesis with the "Prehistoric" origin of the peoples of Europe.

Archaeologists and geologists are in accord in repudiating the Anglo-Saxon myth promulgated and popularized by the learned Professor Max Müller.

The migration of the Indo-European peoples from the southern and central part of Europe to the northward, through the paleolithic, neolithic, bronze and iron ages. Geology says that the Indo-European peoples were the first to migrate into the Balkans, and then into the Balkans (Greece) were united with the mainland of Africa.

The evidence conclusively shows that so-called Aryan races, both the Indo-European and the Afro-European in origin. Why do gentlemen of eminent scientific attainments still cling to the old exploded hypothesis in the light of modern research? Southern Europe and Greece were peopled by immigrants from Africa, whose original inhabitants were black, therefore Negroes.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., August 15. J. M. BOODY.

John Morley.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is a strange commentary on your correspondence of to-day on "British Rule in India" to remember that John Morley, now accused of ruthless suppression of the national movement in India, was in the opposition the foremost champion of nationalism, even against his own conquering nation. He was not merely a leader of the pro-British, but was the only Englishman of eminence who raised his voice against the subjugation of the derivatives. I suppose it is the unfortunate state of a man of the most noble and noblest of nations, the Secretary's night is still more tragic. There is even a grim, sardonic humor about it which is himself will not deny.

Personally I should be inclined to wonder that a man of Mr. Morley's leadership in the domain of ethics, in individual and in international relations, the author of such a book as "Compromise," should not prefer loyalty to his own illustrious principles of national unity to a national policy that is to-day proved to be stupid as well as wrong.

PHILIP H. GOEPP.

A Theory Illustrated.

Knickei—Here's a physician who says there is some connection between the appetite for candy and strong drink.

Bociano—There is. When you have had a night with the boys you bring her home a bee.

PHILIP H. GOEPP.

THE STANDARD OIL PENALTY.

Each Technical Violation of the Elkins Law Not Finable. It is Urged.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the opinion rendered by Judge Landis in the case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana the defendant, that the Elkins law authorizes the prosecution for but one offense, and therefore there can be a conviction on but one count, says:

The language of the law is: "Every person or corporation who shall offer, grant or give, or solicit, accept, or receive any such bribe, concession or discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$20,000."

As the Court reads this enactment, the offense is committed whenever any property is transported at less than the lawful rate. If this be true, the law is violated every time any property is so transported.

The Court, therefore, imposed a fine of \$20,000 on each of the 1,462 movements of oil carrying cars.

There is no doubt, of course, that "the offense is complete whenever any property is transported at less than the lawful rate," but the law is violated every time any property is so transported; but it is a glaring inequity to conclude that a fine is to be imposed for each such literal violation of the statute, and therefore the Court is of the opinion that there shall be a fine for each literal or technical violation of the law, and penal statutes, like the Elkins law, have been so often passed on by United States courts that the only possible conclusion is that the Court should be guided by prior decisions.

The penal provisions of the copyright and patent laws and the decisions thereunder must be preserved, and the Court is of the opinion that Section 4963 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that:

Every person who shall insert or impress a false notice of copyright in or upon any book, or other article for which he has not obtained the copyright, shall be liable to a penalty of \$100, recoverable one-half for the person who shall sue for such penalty and one-half for the use of the United States.

Section 4961 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that:

Every person who in any manner marks upon or affixes to any unpatented article the word "Patent," or any word importing that the same is patented, for the purpose of obtaining a higher price therefor, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100, with costs (one-half to the informer and the other to the use of the United States).

In Hotchkiss vs. Samuel Cupples, Woodworth vs. The American Book Co., 104 U.S. 475, the Supreme Court has held that:

As the case stands at the conclusion of the trial, the evidence will not warrant you in finding that more than 400 rope reels were so marked in this district, save by the defendant. It is a corporation, not a private individual, and, being a corporation, it cannot be fined. It is liable to a fine of not less than \$100, with costs (one-half to the informer and the other to the use of the United States).

Therefore, if you believe that the rope reels manufactured by the Widener Agricultural Machinery Co. are so marked, you are liable to a fine of not less than \$100, with costs (one-half to the informer and the other to the use of the United States).

Judge Thayer cited Taft vs. Lithographic Co., 129 U.S. 510, and said: "The defendant printed and circulated 10,000 copies of a circular, each containing a copyright notice. The defendant was fined \$100 for each copy." The Court held that the defendant was liable for the fine of \$100 for each copy of the circular.

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NOT QUEEN TEIE'S MUMMY.

Science Decides That Body Found at Luxor is That of a Young Man.

From the London Times.

When, some months ago, the Tomb of Queen Teie had been found at Luxor, the discovery aroused quite an extraordinary interest throughout the whole civilized world. There were many reasons for this. The high antiquity of the ancient Egyptian empire has revealed in the personage of such romantic interest as that which invests the memory of the wife of Amenhotep III, who lived four hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era. Although Teie started her royal career with the disadvantage of not being of royal birth, she soon attained a position of importance and influence and gained a public reputation of such a nature that her position had ever gained before her time, and she became the object of public attention on the part of her royal husband soon as no King before her time had ever bestowed on a woman such an honor.

But quite apart from the interest attaching to the memory of Teie for the position she made for herself and the curiosity concerning her birth and origin, the "Queen of Amenhotep III" who lived four hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era, the discovery of her mummy aroused quite an extraordinary interest throughout the whole civilized world. There were many reasons for this. The high antiquity of the ancient Egyptian empire has revealed in the personage of such romantic interest as that which invests the memory of the wife of Amenhotep III, who lived four hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era. Although Teie started her royal career with the disadvantage of not being of royal birth, she soon attained a position of importance and influence and gained a public reputation of such a nature that her position had ever gained before her time, and she became the object of public attention on the part of her royal husband soon as no King before her time had ever bestowed on a woman such an honor.

When the tomb was opened and objects were found inside, the discovery aroused quite an extraordinary interest throughout the whole civilized world. There were many reasons for this. The high antiquity of the ancient Egyptian empire has revealed in the personage of such romantic interest as that which invests the memory of the wife of Amenhotep III, who lived four hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era. Although Teie started her royal career with the disadvantage of not being of royal birth, she soon attained a position of importance and influence and gained a public reputation of such a nature that her position had ever gained before her time, and she became the object of public attention on the part of her royal husband soon as no King before her time had ever bestowed on a woman such an honor.

But if this is Akhen-Aten—this mummy which is now being examined by the British Museum—then it is not Queen Teie, but a young man who lived four hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era. The discovery of his mummy aroused quite an extraordinary interest throughout the whole civilized world. There were many reasons for this. The high antiquity of the ancient Egyptian empire has revealed in the personage of such romantic interest as that which invests the memory of the wife of Amenhotep III, who lived four hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era. Although Teie started her royal career with the disadvantage of not being of royal birth, she soon attained a position of importance and influence and gained a public reputation of such a nature that her position had ever gained before her time, and she became the object of public attention on the part of her royal husband soon as no King before her time had ever bestowed on a woman such an honor.

Preserving Meat With Sulphur.

From the Scientific American.

A method of preserving meat has been brought out in France which seems to have succeeded with considerable success. It can be applied on a small scale for household purposes. The principle consists in exposing the meat to a sulphur fume, and then packing it in a receptacle containing the sulphur. The meat should be preserved for several days, even in summer. There is no taste left of the sulphur, and the meat keeps for many months in health. Such a method can be used also on a large scale for preserving meat for army use, and is quite simple and easy to apply in practice. For the sulphur fume and sulphur used in this process should be prepared by burning a small amount of sulphur in a receptacle containing the meat for several days. The meat should be packed in a receptacle containing the sulphur. The meat should be preserved for several days, even in summer. There is no taste left of the sulphur, and the meat keeps for many months in health. 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