

THE ST. LANDRY CLARION.

"Here Shall the Press the People's Rights Maintain, Unawed by Influence and Unbribed by Gain."

VOL. XI.—NO. 9.

OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

THE USES OF MONEY.

Census Office to Issue a Volume on This Subject.

Many There Are Who Consider Indebtedness a Source of Prosperity, in Spite of Mr. Micawber's Eloquent Warning.

(Special Washington Letter.)

AM OVER \$500 in debt and that fact worries me a great deal. The remark was made by a government clerk in reply to an inquiry as to how he was getting on. Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, smiled as he said: "That would worry me, too. I am never happy unless I am upwards of \$50,000 in debt. The man who can't get in debt \$10,000 or more can't do business. Credit is necessary in all large business transactions, and it is also necessary in small business enterprises. Fortunes are made only by those who have large credit."

"How do you ever pay your creditors when you borrow such large sums? It staggers me to think of being \$50,000 in debt."

"I pay back by making the borrowed money earn more money. There are very few people who realize that money will make money faster than any other thing on earth. It is because money is such a money maker that money occupies such a conspicuous position in the political, commercial and international procedures of the world. You get out of money once; be absolutely without a dollar, and you will find that this is a cold, cruel and selfish world."

Unfortunately, this latter statement is known to be true by all who have experienced contact with the world under adverse circumstances. It is also unfortunately true that a majority of the young men of this country do not know the value of money; and they learn its value sometimes all too late in life.

"Is there no secret place on the face of the earth, where charity dwelleth, where virtue hath birth? Is there no place where a knock from the poor will bring a kind angel to open the door? You may search the wide world wherever you can, but find no door open to a moneyless man."

Senator Pettigrew is not a rich man, and never will be, because with the money-making faculty he also has the prodigality of youth. Although he may not be properly charged with being like unto Daniel Webster in every other respect, that great statesman in his ability to accumulate indebtedness, with this difference: Pettigrew pays, Webster didn't.

And, by the way, the census office is trying to find out why people borrow money. The officials of that bureau ask all sorts of questions. They want to know whether we own property, and, if so, if it is mortgaged. And, if so, why the mortgage was incurred. All sorts of replies have been received to these inquiries. One of them is from William McKinley, who states that he "is a citizen of Ohio, residing temporarily in Washington," and he states that the house in which he lives "is not mortgaged."

All of the inquiries of the census office supervisors are being cheerfully answered, even those which pry into the affairs of men who borrow money. Very many thousands of ladies, however, decline to give their ages. In all of these cases it is presumed that they are more than 25 years of age, and they are being tabulated accordingly.

People, as a rule, have been perfectly willing to tell whether they own the houses in which they live, or whether they are tenants, or burdened with mortgages. This information when ob-



"THAT WOULD WORRY ME, TOO."

tained enables the census office statisticians to ascertain how many people own and occupy their houses and farms; how many are in debt for their homes, and to what amount. Just why this sort of information is collected does not appear on the surface, but it may prove to be of general interest and of national value.

Some writers on social economy claim that indebtedness on home or farm property is due to the poverty of the people, and that in spite of rich soil, and apparent prosperity, people are growing poorer instead of richer. On the other hand, it is claimed by eminent people, like Senator Pettigrew, that debt is an indication of prosperity and that people borrow in order to enlarge their business. In the absence of detailed facts one of these arguments is as good as another. In the countries of the old world no effort has been made to ascertain the causes of indebtedness.

Inasmuch as this collection of facts is somewhat novel, the method may prove to be interesting. A large force of special agents is engaged in taking the records of counties and cities, showing the mortgages of citizens and corporations. The names and addresses of mortgagors are obtained by special inquiries, and then letters are sent to

those persons, asking the following questions: "Was this mortgage fully paid January 1, 1900? If not, how much was due at that date? Was this mortgage made to secure part of purchase money, to make improvements, or for other purposes; or, if made to renew a previous mortgage, what was the debt originally created for?"

Some of these letters are not promptly answered, and some of them are not answered at all. In such cases special agents are sent to obtain the desired information by personally calling upon the individuals or corporations. In some instances, in order to save expenses postmasters are asked to supply the desired information, and they do so cheerfully because they have been informed that the post office department desires that every aid shall be given to the census office in its tremendous work.

Answers which have been received are usually perfunctory, but some of them are unique. One man states that his friend shot a negro, and the mortgage was incurred for the purpose of raising money to bail him out of jail, and to pay the fees of lawyers.

A Kansas man frankly writes: "I borrowed this money for general household uses on account of failure of crops, and I reckon that you'll think I am a deuced bad manager, but there are plenty more in the same fix. Misery loves company."

One farmer who undoubtedly mixes in political affairs and likes to talk politics to his neighbors says: "My debt was contracted for the purpose of enabling me to pay the tariff on things I have to buy, and to make up for the losses I have sustained by reason of the nonexportation of the things I have to sell." That is not quite so bad as a "Frisco Chinaman" who borrowed \$900 from one of his countrymen and agreed to pay interest at 60 per cent.

But for the fact that they do not come from the same state the two fol-



MISERY LOVES COMPANY.

lowing might go together as explanatory of dramatic local conditions: One man says: "Domestic infelicity ran me into debt, as I had to raise the money to pay the expenses of a divorce suit, by which I got rid of an unfaithful wife." The other fellow writes: "I was obliged to raise the money in order to pay the damages in a suit for alienating the affections of the wife of a neighbor." And then he adds: "Alas, I have her."

Ultimately, when all replies have been received and the coast has been flailed from the wheat, the census office will prepare and publish a bulletin concerning the uses and abuses of money by our people. It will then be seen that now, as formerly, the value of money is as expressed by Carlyle: "Whoever has sixpence is sovereign over all men—to the extent of that sixpence; commands cooks to feed him; philosophers to teach him; kings to mount guard over him—to the extent of that sixpence."

Almost 2,000 years ago Cicero knew, and wrote, that "economy is of itself a great revenue." But until this day there have been few who realize that no man can be rich whose expenditures exceed his means, and no man is poor whose incomes exceed his outgoings. Even that wonderful humanitarian philosopher, Wilkins Micawber, understood this precept of political economy.

The value of money was tersely and sagely as well as concisely expressed by Shakespeare: "The learned pate ducks to the golden fool." Money will buy everything—except love. That is unobtainable, incomparable, valuable beyond the wealth of India, and not all the accumulations of Croesus or of the modern money kings, nor all the accidental holdings of Monte Cristo, nor all the treasures of this world which the most unchecked imagination can conceive can purchase the love of one pure true heart and soul. Money can do everything in this world but that.

The provident man is always a thoughtful man, living as he does for the future rather than for the present, and he necessarily practices self-denial, that virtue which is the crowning element in a strong and well-formed character. Money is character, and it is therefore power. Wealth gives standing, and the dullest fust from a rich man evokes plaudits. Money opens the gates of imperial palaces. The heraldry of America is based on greenbacks. Social standing is indicated by a vulgar bank book.

The walls of the holy city are of Jasper, but its streets are paved with pure gold. Therefore we may conclude that gold is good, and that all sorts of money are desirable, even to all mortals who hope some day to tread the golden streets. How to get it? Ah, there's the rub. No poor newspaper writer would dare to offer a suggestion. SMITH D. FAY.

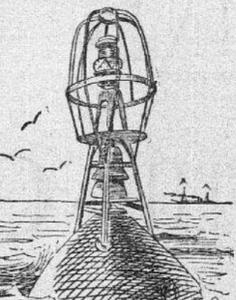
Undoubtedly, Doctor—I'm afraid your husband doesn't get enough exercise. Mrs. De Style—Well, he'll be exercised enough when my dressmaker was in her bill.—Chicago Daily News.

GAS AND BELL BUOY.

New Combination Suggested That Will Burn Three Months and Can Be Seen Six Miles.

Remarkably effective as an aid to navigation is a gas buoy which at the same time is a bell buoy. It is likely to play an important part in the protection of the shipping of this sort, as well as being a most important factor in increasing and developing the commerce of New York. This is so because through the proper use of these buoys this harbor could be made navigable at any hour, at low tide as well as when the tide is full, while fogs and thick and stormy weather would no longer be a bar to the free and expeditious entry of ships of all tonnage.

The height of the buoy over all is 19 feet. From the water line to the focal plane it measures ten feet six inches, and the diameter of the body of the buoy is seven feet, the total weight being 6,500 pounds. The body of the buoy forms the receiver for the compressed gas, and is of sufficient size to give proper buoyancy for flotation.



FOR FOG AND NIGHT SIGNALS.

and of adequate strength to safely hold a pressure of 150 to 180 pounds per square inch.

On top of the body is a wrought iron tower, about six feet high, surmounting which is a lantern. Surrounding the lantern is a cage for protecting it, and the tower is provided with a platform on which to stand to light or adjust the flame.

Just below the platform is suspended a bell weighing 185 pounds. The bell is sounded automatically every 20 or 30 seconds, or indeed at regular intervals of any duration, all of which may be predetermined. The flow of the gas from the receiver to the lantern furnishes the means of operating the bell. Thus a reliable sounding of the bell warning is secured without any dependence upon the action of the waters, as is the case with the old-fashioned bell buoys.

The advantages of these buoys can be easily understood, for they not only furnish a fixed or flashing light, that can be seen a distance of between six and eight miles, but operate in combination, and most successfully, a bell, thus affording a double protection to mariners. These buoys will burn continuously day and night, from three months to one year, with one charge of gas, and may be rented for about 50 cents a day, including the cost of gas. Buoys of this type without the bell attachment are used very largely by all the civilized nations of the world, and are officially recommended, England has 236 in service; France, 228; the United States, 134; Germany, 98; Holland, 60; Denmark, 21; Egypt, 112; Canada, 46, and Italy, 15.—N. Y. World.

WORK FOR THE BLIND.

Giving Massage Treatment to Invalids Is a New Avenue of Employment Just Opened.

The occupations which can be undertaken by the blind with any hope or prospect of being remunerative and of enabling them to contribute to their own support are unfortunately few in number. Brush making, mattress making, basket making, bookbinding and piano tuning almost complete the list for the less intelligent; tutorial work is occasionally undertaken. There is a restricted field open to those who have sufficient ability to qualify themselves for the post of organizer. We are informed that a small committee of gentlemen and ladies who are interested in the welfare of the blind have resolved at some cost to themselves to make an effort, which they trust will receive the favorable support of the profession, to introduce a new industry for those who are so unfortunate as to have lost their sight. It is that of massage.

It is said that it has been found by actual experience that massage as performed by blind people can be as efficiently practiced as by those who see, and that their delicacy of touch and intelligent manipulation have been fully appreciated by those placed under their care. It is proposed, if funds will allow, that rooms should be taken in some central situation, under the control of a matron, who should be in communication with a certain number of thoroughly educated blind masseurs and masseuses. To these rooms physicians and surgeons could send their patients, or, if it were preferred, from this center, as in the case of other nursing establishments, a male or female blind expert could be sent into the country. The blind are clever in making their way about, and it is not apprehended that any difficulty will be experienced in enabling them to reach their destinations.—London Lancet.

Playing a Deep Game.

"Say, mamma," said four-year-old Tommy, "let's play I'm an awful-looking old tramp. I'll come around to the back door and ask for a piece of pie and you get scared and give it to me."

THE YOKUT INDIANS.

Once They Were All-Powerful on the Pacific Coast.

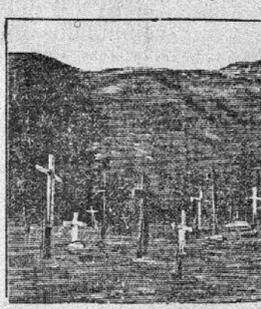
Now Only a Few of the Race Are Left, and These Are Being Cared For on the Tule River Reservation.

(Special Los Angeles Letter.)

THE recent census has already shown that California has made marvelous advances in population during the last decade. But no census that can ever be taken at this day can reveal the numbers of the aboriginal population that once owned the Sierras and other mountain ranges, the foothills, the banks of the many rivers, the fertile valleys, the seashore and the islands of the Land of the Setting Sun. The figures that the most conservative estimates afford of this population 50 or 75 years ago are simply astounding to those who are familiar only with the aboriginal population of the cold and bleak eastern regions, or the wide stretches of arid desert in the heart of the continent. There can be no question but that at one time California had an Indian population of upwards of a million souls, and they were abundantly provided for in the fertile valleys, the well-stocked rivers and lakes, and the forests and plains where roamed deer, antelope, rabbits, "coons," and the sage hen, quail, dove, wild turkey and other game birds abounded.

At civilization advanced the Indian was driven backward. The California Indian has nothing to thank the white man for. The latter has given the former no new virtues, but has educated him in many vices which have demoralized and slain him. Of the remaining thousands of happy Indians which the white man found here in the "days of '49" none but a few scattered remnants exist, and many of these are degraded, drunken, besotted wretches, who, thank God, will soon be unable to perpetuate their species.

The major portion of the remaining Indians are gathered together on reservations set apart for them by executive order, and during the past summer I have been visiting those



TULE RIVER INDIAN GRAVEYARD.

reservations that are located south of San Francisco, down as far as the Mexican line.

Riding out 20 miles from Porterville, which is in Tulare county, the Tule River Indian reservation is reached. Here dwell the few families that remain of the once powerful and populous Yokut nation. This nation, a hundred years ago, owned all the land from the Fresno river on the south to the Tehachapi range on the north, and from the summit of the Sierra Nevada on the east to the western portion of the great San Joaquin valley.

About that time their territory was invaded and their nation divided into two parts by an encroachment as historically interesting as any that is agitating the minds of the nonexpansionists of to-day. The struggle for existence is often felt by wild savage



AN OLD YOKUT INDIAN.

peoples as much as by civilized races, and the Apaches and Paiutis, of Nevada and Arizona, were, at this time, under that dreadful pressure. The arid wastes, sage-brush deserts and alkali plains failed to afford them even the most meager sustenance, and they sought a new country where food could more surely be obtained.

Hitherto they had deemed the mighty barrier raised by the majestic Sierra Nevada sufficient to deter them from encroaching upon the territory of the happy and thriving Californians, but now, urged on by that dread demon, hunger, and whipped by the reckless spirit of despair, they sought the passes north and south, and soon gained entrance to what was to them, as much as to the pioneers of '49, a veritable "land of promise, flowing with milk and honey." Pouring in through Walker's and other passes near Mount Whitney, they gradually gained a secure footing, and won for themselves King's river, Kern river, Kern lake, Poso creek and other favored spots in the heart of Yokut territory. Thus, in a few years, was found the singular spectacle of the two portions of this once-powerful Yokut race, kept apart by the pres-

ence of an alien and foreign tribe—the Paiutis—who from that day, until they succumbed to the vices of the whites, held securely to the territory they had gained. So that now, as one wanders from Fort Tejon on the south to Fresno river on the north, he finds Yokuts and Paiutis, now living in peace and concord, occasionally intermarried, the days of former conflict between them almost entirely forgotten.

Strange and peculiar people are the remnants of these two tribes as found to-day on the Tule river reservation, still clinging to many of their old habits, customs and superstitions. Walking up the creek the other day I found a number of their bird traps, left over from last year, and, therefore, in a dilapidated condition. But enough remained to show how the birds were snared. I got one of the Indians to come to show me. A small level spot is made by building it up, if necessary, by the side of an attractive piece of water where doves, quail and such like birds are in the habit of coming. Just in the rear of this level spot of ground willows are arched over so that a man can crawl underneath them and be perfectly hidden from view. Then, scattering a quantity of grain on the level spot, the hidden Indian thrusts out from his lair a stick, on the end of which a string of gut or sinew is tied. This string is looped and so fastened to the stick that its other end is in the hand of the Indian. Now he waits, as silently as only an Indian can. By and by the birds, seeing the seed, alight and begin to feed. One of them places his foot in the loop. In a moment the watchful Indian draws the string tight. The foot is imprisoned. The bird flutters, but cannot escape. Soon it settles down. The other birds, frightened away for a moment, see their companion still at the feeding place, return. Another stick is put out and another bird caught, and once well started, the hunter draws them in one by one at a satisfactory rate of speed, and soon secures enough for his family's table for a week.

Their burying ground is the strangest I have seen in the state. The graves are marked with crosses, but each cross is perched up high on a stick, so that they seem to be on stilts. Each year—on All Soul's day—



TULE RIVER INDIAN GRAVEYARD.

all these crosses are taken from their stilts and placed in a certain house. The people gather from all parts of the reservation, and at a certain hour one of the men, who acts as a kind of lay minister, takes one of the crosses and brings it to where the people are assembled. Everyone seems to recognize it, but, whether they do or not, all join in a sad and wild wail which continues for several minutes. Then the cross is laid aside and another one brought. It is walked over in the same manner and placed aside. Then, in turn, all the crosses are walked over, and when night comes they are carried back to the graveyard to be re-erected to their stilts in the morning.

KOCH INVESTIGATES MALARIA

Noted Bacteriologist Says Total Extirpation of Disease Is Possible.

Prof. Robert Koch, the Berlin bacteriologist, who has been conducting scientific investigations in German colonies for a year past, has arrived at Hong-Kong on his way home. He announced to physicians there that he had discovered means of preventing the spread of malaria in malarial districts, and even stamping out the disease itself. His experiments in this line were conducted in New Guinea, where a large number of natives die yearly of malaria.

Dr. Koch's treatment consists in giving the patient a medicine he has discovered, the chief ingredient of which is quinine. This is for both curative and preventive purposes. He also found it necessary to expel the malarial parasites as well, chief among which were mosquitoes. To accomplish this, most stringent efforts were necessary, but reports received here do not give details as to how it was accomplished. Dr. Koch stated, however, that in his opinion total extirpation of malaria is possible.

By adoption of his methods Dr. Koch believes that every malarial district may be absolutely purged of malaria. In temperate climates it will be much easier than in tropical. His investigations will be completed in his Berlin laboratory.

Strategy. "What did you expect to prove by that exceedingly long-winded argument of yours?" asked the friend. "I didn't expect to prove anything," answered the orator. "All I hoped to do was to confuse the other fellow so that he couldn't prove that I didn't prove anything."—Washington Star.

Thought Born of Hope. Mrs. Henry Peck—First we get horseless carriages and then wireless telegraphy. I wonder what next? Her Husband (meekly)—Wireless matrimony, perhaps.—Tit-Bits.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER

Dealing with Commercial and Industrial Affairs Abroad.

The Beet Sugar Industry in France—Success of the First Soda-Fountains in Great Britain and Other Items.

In Yates' Australian Annual for 1900, are noticed descriptions of several novel cities in vegetables, which should prove a boon to localities where droughts are not infrequent, and especially to cabbage growers.

A certain cabbage, called "Yates' application," an Australian variety, is grown as the ordinary radish, producing enormous crops of long pods, which are crisp and tender, with a delicious flavor. Persons who cannot eat the common radish because of its indigestible qualities should have this new variety with pleasure. It makes an excellent salad. It is also delicious when boiled, having a delicate asparagus flavor.

In a window of a drug store in the Grand hotel block, on Colmore row, Birmingham, England, there has been for over three months a sign on an American soda fountain advertising various sodas and phosphates. The fountain has been a striking success. The proprietor is an enterprising man who is ready to try new things. Following the installation of the fountain came hot weather, and on one day he sold 1,000 glasses of various flavors; on other days, 600 or 700 glasses; and even during recent cooler weather there has been a profitable business. The winter use of the soda fountain having been explained, he expects to build up a hot beef tea, hot clam juice (if he can get the clam juice) and soda tonics trade. It was not possible to introduce ice cream soda this year, owing to the small size of the shop. Doctors called and denounced the use of soda water, fearing harmful effects from the dangerous ice-cold liquid, and then took it themselves, just as they do at home. The success of this fountain is another indication of the growth of the ice habit in England. Colmore row is a great thoroughfare, but is not as likely a place for a soda water fountain as is crowded New street. It seems that an American soda fountain syndicate has taken up the matter of the introduction of soda water fountains in England and is determined to, and will, succeed. They offered inducements the past summer in prices, etc., to anyone in any British city who would put in the first fountain, and a number of cities have them now in successful operation.

Dr. Ormandy, of St. Helen's, England, formerly master of science at the Gamble Technical institute, that city, has recently discovered a process by which good furnace brick can be made from glass works refuse. St. Helen's, which is a few miles from Liverpool, is not only the center of the English chemical trade, but contains a number of large glass works. The millions of tons of refuse which have accumulated around the glass works heretofore have been treated as of no commercial value. The refuse consists mainly of spent sand, minute particles of glass, and about three per cent. of iron from the various processes, and it has hitherto been considered that the presence of the iron prevented the use of the material for the manufacture of bricks.

Patents have been taken out to protect the process, and a large firm has engaged Dr. Ormandy's services. After making various experiments, the firm is now putting up an extensive plant for the manufacture of the bricks. It is claimed that the bricks will stand a great amount of heat. They are about the color of silken bricks and can be glazed. Considerable secrecy is observed as to the process.

"Beet Sugar in France from 1800 to 1900" is the title of a quarto volume of 220 pages and 15 engravings, recently brought out by M. Jules Helot. It is a complete history of the sugar industry in this country and a review of the legislation and the inventions that have aided or retarded its progress since the first protective decree under Napoleon I up to the

ninety-eighth law enacted during the presidency of the late Felix Faure. The beginning of the industry in France was really under Napoleon I, in 1810-12, when he established five great schools for study and instruction in "sugar chemistry," and four large imperial sugar mills exempt from all taxation.

M. Helot follows the discoveries and inventions by which the yield of the beet has been increased from two per cent. in 1810 to 12 per cent. in 1900. There are now in France 340 sugar factories, the average production of which has increased threefold in 18 years. They consume 540,000 pounds of beets every 24 hours. The average daily consumption of Germany is 860,000 pounds. Since 1888, the consumption of coal in the sugar mills of France has fallen from 220 to 230 pounds per ton of beet.

The imports into Sweden and Germany show considerable gains, a fact Sweden imports which is giving from Germany, general satisfaction in German manufacturing circles, as it has been said of late that Sweden, owing to the rapid development of her industries, would gradually become independent of Germany. In 1898 the imports of German goods into Sweden amounted to \$42,370,800, an increase of \$6,164,000 as compared with 1897, while in 1899 it had risen to \$49,365,600. England, with \$41,432,800, against \$37,278,500 in 1898, takes the next place after Germany, but increase of the English trade is altogether due to the importation of coal, which has gained by \$4,858,000, while the German trade consists of numberless small manufactured articles.

The question of the scarcity of fuel in Russia has long occupied the attention of scientists. Coal is found only in small quantities, while wood is by no means sufficiently abundant to warrant extensive consumption. It is proposed to surmount the difficulty by burning the enormous quantities of peat to account. In many districts, the turf also represents the staple fuel. Its calorific power is said to be double that of wood. The turf is compressed into small briquettes and sent to the market. It is estimated that the cost of manufacturing it for commercial purposes is about \$5.84 per ton, which at present compares very favorably with the price of coal.

In March last the Russian government decided to construct new dry docks in Vladivostok, capable of admitting ships of 700 feet in length. The excavations for these docks are now being started. Near the docks will be constructed two large metallic shipbuilding yards capable of turning out ships up to 3,000 tons. The old dock, the "Isarevitch," is being rebuilt, and six new boilers have been ordered there. The work is superintended by Military Engineer Savitzky, with three assistants. The government has also decided to construct and equip 60 new mechanical shops.

The Bavarian government, which owns the railroads and canals in that American Car is state, is having a fine American made. At our built at the Maschinenbau-Aktion, Gesellschaft's works in Nuremberg, for the express train. The woodwork and metal fixtures are furnished by the Pullman company, which sent out one of its constructors to superintend the building of the car. This would seem to portend that the small, old-style cars of Germany are to be replaced by new ones after the commodious American pattern.

Switzerland has not until now been noted as a center for steel production, though her engineering has long held a high position in the mechanical world. Recently, however, a company has been formed to work the great deposits in the Bernese Oberland, where there are many million tons of ore available, averaging 50 per cent. of iron. It is intended to smelt the metal electrically, the large water power, cheaply obtained, giving the project a reasonable prospect of success.

"Con" Man in New Guise. A number of people in the vicinity of Seneca Falls, N. Y., have been imposed on recently by a sleek stranger, who had what he called an electric belt, which was guaranteed to cure any number of disorders by simply wearing it. Those who have done so say that they could feel a burning sensation, but that they did not get the promised relief, and finally one belt was dissected, when it was found that the "electricity" was generated from a strip of mustard plaster under a covering of thin cloth. It is not known how many were taken in by this sleek individual, as people as a general thing do not like to own up to being fooled, but it is believed he did a good business.

Vanity of Syrian Women. A medical missionary in Syria writes that the vanity of Syrian women is sometimes most amusingly exemplified. A short time ago a patient in the hospital at Beirut succeeded in having her friends smuggle in to her a number of forbidden articles of food and numerous toilet accessories. In her locker were discovered a piece of looking glass, a small quantity of French chalk and a mirror, a supply of rouge, all intended for the beautification of her person for the impending operation. She protested tearfully when the cosmetics were confiscated, and refused to be comforted, saying that she did not like to look so pale.

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