

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Dried banana meal finds a ready sale in Europe, owing to its great nutritive power.

It is reported that the prune business has been overdone in Santa Clara valley, California.

The new state census of Maryland makes the population 644,556, but the Federal census of 1900 gave 681,063.

On an average there are 950 accidents in British mines and quarries in a year, causing a loss of 1,000 lives.

Servia is described as a kingdom of peasants. Austria buys over 85 per cent of her farm products and live stock.

Almost exactly half the coal exported from Great Britain in the last six months went to the four countries, France, Germany, Spain and Italy.

The total valuation upon which state taxes will be assessed this year against taxable property in Nebraska will be approximately \$174,432,000, or \$2,684,000 greater than the assessed valuation of last year.

The city of Philadelphia has in its treasury more than \$75,000 belonging to persons who never called for it when their bonds, registered and non-registered, matured and became payable, or who left uncollected coupons on their bonds.

A census made by the county commissioner of the citizens of Dauphin county, Pa., which includes the city of Harrisburg, shows subject to military duty 9,737 in Harrisburg, and 9,921 in the county, a total of 19,658, a gain over the last enrollment of 251.

THE EXILED BOERS.

Scattered by the British in different parts of the world to prevent plotting.

A small sketch map, occupying a corner of the Geographic Anzeiger, shows the places in Portugal and India where hundreds of the Boers captured in South Africa were kept in confinement.

Having distributed the prisoners from India to Bermuda it will certainly not be easy for them to plot against the British government, says the New York Sun.

Cronje's soldiers, the first large party to fall into the hands of the British, were landed on the island of St. Helena in April last year, and have been living ever since on Deadwood Plain, as the islanders call the plateau that rises about 600 feet above the sea on one side of the port of Jamestown.

Another part of the Boer army, 700 in number, marched eastward over the Transvaal frontier into Portuguese territory. They were captured near Komati Poort, the gateway through the mountains by which the railroad from Lorenzo Marques ascends to the Transvaal plateau.

They were sent to Portugal at the expense of the British government, which is now paying the cost of their maintenance. Four hundred of them are confined in the citadel at Peniche, a small fortress on a peninsula jutting out into the sea a little north of Lisbon.

It is a very secluded place, the few thousand inhabitants around the citadel being devoted almost exclusively to lace making. Four hundred men are all that the storage capacity of the citadel would accommodate, and so the other 300, excepting the officers, were sent to Alcobaca, a few miles inland.

Commandant Pienaar, who was in charge of the party when it surrendered, is kept a prisoner at Thomar, about 30 miles northeast of Lisbon, where still stands the famous monastery of the Knights of Christ to whom was conceded the privilege of "conquering the new world," whose deeds of prowess and rapacity both in Brazil and in the East Indies gave them an enduring and not very desirable reputation.

The other officers are confined at Caldas da Rainha. Another transport from South Africa carried 400 Boers to Bombay, whence they were taken inland about 100 miles to Ahmednagar. Their present situation does not appear to be particularly inviting if it is proper to call Ahmednagar "a hot, waterless, pestilential hole," in which terms a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian has given his opinion of it.

Another badge of prisoners has been sent to the Bermudas. It seldom happens in any war that the defeated prisoners are so widely scattered.

Useful Old Calendars.

It has been discovered that it would be possible to use the same calendars every 20 years—when the dates of the months fall on the same days of the week—thereby avoiding the expense of five almanacs for the present century. But here is something even better than that. Those persons who might be able to get hold of calendars for the twelfth century would find the days and dates coincident with the present century. Again, those with a frugal mind who have preserved the almanacs of the nineteenth century will avoid an outlay for calendars of the century commencing January 1, 2001, as the dates for the hundred years following will be like those of the last century.—Detroit Free Press.

Case for Tom.

Lawyer—I think I can acquit you if I can get your wife to sit in front of the jury and weep all during the trial.

Prisoner—Well, I guess she'd do it if she thought there was any chances as me being acquitted.—Pack.

Honors Even.

The Summer Girl—I am told to beware of a sailor; that they have a wife in every port!

AN ODD EXPERIENCE.

Traveler Meets with an Exceptional Mountain Lady.

Unlike the Generality of Her Kind She is Handsome and Not Susceptible Where Her Neighbors Are Concerned.

One of the rare things to be met with in the mountainous regions of Kentucky, West Virginia and the adjoining states is a really pretty woman, unless of imported stock. Indeed, so prevalent is the tall and angular, saffron-skinned, slab-sided lady that the traveler, wondering why that one thing woman most craves has been denied her sex in the mountains, lays aside his sense of beauty as something not needed and goes about quite oblivious of the fact that there are pretty women in the world, says a writer in the New York Herald.

Under such circumstances, when he does happen upon a handsome mountain beauty his surprise and delight are that much greater. It was my luck on one occasion to meet such a woman at a farmhouse in the valley of the upper Cumberland. Possibly she might not have so impressed me if I had seen her among the beauties of the metropolis, but out there in the wilds she was so unlike anything else I had seen that when she came out of the house in response to my "Hello!" and fairly burst upon my astonished vision I actually sat on my horse and stared at her in speechless admiration.

I fancy she must have been used to it, for she appeared to take no notice. "Beg your pardon," I managed to stammer after a moment, "can you tell me where I can get something to eat?"

"Hit's a mite airy fer dinner," she said, looking at a shadow across the porch, "but if you'll 'light an' come in you kin git a bite here in half an' hour or sich a matter."

That suited me exactly, and I didn't care if it was two hours until dinner time so long as she was around, so I "lit" and went in. Naturally enough I talked to her, and it wasn't long until I was flattered by her, just as all men flatter pretty women.

"Don't you find it rather lonesome living so far from the main road?" I asked after a few desultory remarks. The house was about half a mile up the hollow.

"'Twas at first, but I'm used to it now," she responded with a phlegmatic smile.

"Haven't you any children?"

"Two, but they air at school an' don't git home till evening."

"Your husband is some company, I suppose?" I ventured.

"I hain't got no husband."

"That rather startled me, and I paused a moment.

"My old man," she continued, "was killed by a saw log fallin' onto him about four ye' ago. Him an' me come here from Virginia about a ye' afore hit happened."

"Well, you are a mighty handsome woman to be a widow," I said, impulsively.

"That's what the men folks in this neck uv woods is alays tellin' me," she laughed.

"Oh," I followed, "they recognize a superrature when they observe it, do they?"

"They know a good thing," she smirked softly in affirmative as she spread out the tablecloth.

"Well, why the mischief don't you marry one of them?"

"I reckon I'm a little like they air, mister," she explained.

"How do you mean?" I asked, not quite comprehending.

"I know a good thing when I see hit," she laughed.

"Oh, I see," I said, "and they are?"

"Tain't fer me to be talkin' about my neighbors, mister," she interrupted. "Dinner's ready; pull up yer cheer."

Another Milk Adulterant.

Viscogen is the latest milk adulterant discovered by the inspectors of the state dairy and food department. For some time the department kept getting samples of milk apparently above the legal standard which, on being tested, were found to be far below. The cause was a mystery until, by a shrewd piece of detective work, the reason was discovered and a sample of viscogen was obtained.

The stuff is a sirup composed of sugar, lime and water, about the color of water, and is used chiefly to make the milk appear richer than it really is. When viscogen is placed in milk or cream the lactic acid turns lime in the fluid into a white, thick substance, which, assimilating with the milk, gives it the appearance and taste of great richness. It is possible through its use to palm off upon customers milk and cream which is far below standard. While viscogen is not injurious to health, its use is fraudulent and will be stopped by the dairy and food department. Viscogen is so little known that the practice among dairymen is very limited.—Pioneer Press.

Fallacies About the Negro Race.

In the long continued discussion of the negro problem no solution has been offered that is more fallacious than that the negro will gradually die out. The census reports show that during the last ten years the negro population has increased by 21 per cent. Another theory on the race question advanced by Booker T. Washington to the effect that the tendency of the negro is to remain upon or migrate to the farm, has been exploded by the late census. It shows that the negro has a growing fondness for the town.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

GEYSERS PETERING OUT.

Geologists Predict the Speedy Extinction of Yellowstone Park Attractions.

According to some of the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the geysers of Yellowstone park will some day disappear. Some of the scientists insist that the decline of the geyser is so rapid that the present generation will see the last of them, says the Denver Republican.

Edwin Hinekey Barbour, of Lincoln, Neb., professor of geology of the University of Nebraska and acting state geologist since 1891, has some radical views on the subject. Mr. Barbour is an author and is in charge annually of the Worrill geological and hydrographic surveys. In a letter he says:

"The rapid decline of the geyser phenomena in the Yellowstone national park seems to be but little understood, but to those who will visit the spot frequently the changes seem startling, and to the geologist alarmingly rapid. If one may judge from impressions, it seems safe to assume that if the decline in geyser activity noted during the past four years should continue for the coming eight or ten years, the features which most impress the geologist will every disappear. As a warning, every geologist who inspects the trip a year, but should visit it at once."

It may be stated generally that this decline of activity is manifest in the geysers, the mud geysers and paint pots, pools and steam vents, many of which have become wholly or partly extinct in the last four years.

"As specific cases it may be stated that at the mammoth hot springs the activity seems not one-tenth that of former times, Minerva terrace having become extinct (since 1893), the discharge from Pulpit and Jupiter terraces have greatly declined during the same time, and Narrow Gauge—a fissure vent—and other attractions becoming all but extinct. Roaring mountain is now silent, though steaming. In the Norris geyser basin the Black Growler is less active. In the Lamer basin the splendid Fountain geyser is extinct, with a feeble substitute near by named the Dewey. The Giant Paint Pots are greatly contracted in size, the pink half being extinct in the upper basin. Some of the better known, as well as many of the lesser geysers, are extinct, or supposed to be. Among these are the Splendid geyser and the Bee Hive. The Grand geyser, which used to play daily, now erupts irregularly about three times a season. The Cascade, which erupted about every quarter of an hour in 1895, now plays once a day. The unmistakable impression of frequenters of the park is that the changes are serious and much more rapid than is generally believed."

QUEER CURE FOR MALARIA.

Accidental Discovery of a German Military Surgeon in Southwest Africa.

Dr. Kuehn, chief of the army surgeons in German Southwest Africa, recently made a discovery which is regarded as of exceptional importance, since he says that by means of it not only can white persons become quickly acclimated in tropical countries, but also that all persons can safely guard themselves against that insidious disease, malaria, reports the New York Herald.

The discovery was made by accident. An infectious disease prevalent in southwest Africa had carried off hundreds of horses, and Dr. Kuehn was experimenting in the hopes of finding an antidote to it, when suddenly he discovered that the germs of this disease, which almost invariably proves mortal in the case of horses, produced a most salutary effect on those human beings who were inoculated with them. Struck by this novel fact, he made many experiments, inoculating both whites and natives, the result being that not one of those whom he thus treated has since then suffered from the slightest attack of malaria, though scores of others whom he did not treat have suffered much from the disease.

The experiments were made in the hospital at Windhoek. Fifty natives were first inoculated and were watched closely for a few days in order to see whether the inoculation would produce any evil result. No dangerous symptoms, however, showed themselves, and consequently the natives resumed their usual work. Many persons suffering from malaria were then inoculated, and very soon all signs of the disease disappeared.

Dr. Kuehn sent a full account of the remedy and of the cures effected by it to his friend, Dr. Sander, of Berlin, and the latter has just published it in the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, an authoritative German medical periodical.

Pearls South of Panama.

News that the Colombian government has decided to lease the right to fish for pearls in the waters around the Pearl Islands south of Panama recalls the good luck of a native boy in those waters two years ago. The lad was diving in shallow water for sport when he found a pearl, which he sold to a local dealer for \$1,760—a small fortune to the boy. The dealer sold the same pearl in Panama for \$4,400. It is now in Paris, and an offer of \$6,000 has been refused for it.—Chicago Chronicle.

Three Good Friends.

He that lacks money, employment and content is without three good friends.—Chicago Daily News.

Bulletin Financier.

Mardi, 3 septembre 1901.

EMPRUNT D'ORLEANS (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Jeudi 1er sept. 1901. 53,938,000 00 5625,748 00

MARQUE MONETAIRE.

Orleans-Orleans 44 1/2 1/2
Paris-Paris 44 1/2 1/2
New York-New York 44 1/2 1/2

CHANGE.

London 105 1/2
Paris 105 1/2
New York 105 1/2

Ventes à la Bourse de la Nouvelle-Orleans.

25 actions CC Blanchard & Co. 107
10 actions CC City RR prof. 107

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE HAVRE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

TONNELLERIE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

RIZ.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

Bulletin Commercial.

Mardi, 3 septembre 1901.

MARCHE DE LA NILE-ORLEANS.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

COTON.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DIVERSE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE HAVRE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

TONNELLERIE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

RIZ.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

FARINES.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

PROVISIONS.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

GROceries.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

GRAINE DE COTON.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

ET SES PRODUITS.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

FRUITS ET NOIX.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

TONNELLERIE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

RIZ.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

CHARBON.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE AUX BESTIAUX.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

BOIS DE CONSTRUCTION.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

CHEVAUX ET MULETS.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MONITION.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

FRUITS ET NOIX.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

TONNELLERIE.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

RIZ.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

Orleans-Orleans 100
Paris-Paris 100
New York-New York 100