

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is estimated that, allowing a year's output of 60,000,000 tons, the stock of anthracite in Pennsylvania will last 10 years.

In the year '70 the crater of Vesuvius was to a great extent covered with vines, and Spartacus and his followers used it as a camping place.

Six thousand is the record number of roses produced by one tree at a time. This was in Holland, on Mamaeugue's land. A Maréchal Nell at Whitchurch had 8,000 blooms on it at the same time.

The old stone chimney which stands on the lands of the Niagara Falls Power company is to be removed. It was built by the French in 1750, and was the first stone structure erected in the Niagara locality.

A petition of Berlin land and house owners against the new elevated electric railway, on the ground that its blower depreciated their property by driving away tenants, has found no favor with the president of police. They say that Berliners will get accustomed to the innovation.

What is described as an "ancient wrought-iron" has been discovered in Orvieto. It must by all accounts be a fine piece of work, since it is composed of natural crystal, ivory, gold and silver, but it is by no means antique. Chiesa, draughts, or the game from which both are derived, was known to nearly all the ancient civilizations, and Greek and Egyptian sarcophagi are by no means uncommon.

Among the peasants of southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia a curious malady has been noticed by physicians, which is caused by eating beans. One of the most remarkable effects of this malady is a species of intoxication resembling that produced by alcohol in detail. In some cases persons predisposed to the malady are seized with the symptoms of intoxication if they eat a field where the bean plant is in flower; the odor alone sufficing to affect them.

## POINTS ABOUT HUNGER.

**In Rather the Reverse Than the Cause of a Drowsy Vitality, says This Authority.**

Hunger results from the demand of the tissues for fresh supplies of building material, so that the expenditure of energy may be promoted, and the rebuilding of tissue destroyed in the ordinary waste processes of life, may continue. It is usually an indication of a healthful activity of the component parts of the body, says Youth's Companion.

Civilized life so fully supplies the wants of the average individual that feelings of hunger are not often experienced. Artificial expedients to stimulate a jaded appetite are not uncommon. Highly spiced and flavored foods belong to this class, but it generally should be avoided. Food delicately cooked and tastefully served, however, creates a similitude of hunger, when none existed before, a circumstance which unquestionably promotes digestion and assimilation.

Hunger of a genuine sort is experienced only when the demand made upon the tissues by muscular exercise is considerable. Some experience real hunger for the first time on a sojourn in the woods, or in a hunting or fishing camp, when the outdoor life, novel surroundings, abundant supply of pure air and long hours of exercise stimulate the system and excite a fine sense of buoyancy.

When favorable outdoor conditions are provided for recuperation from an attack of illness or a state of debility, the convalescent gains strength, and usually takes on weight in spite of the greater amount of muscular activity. Such a season is often, and should always be, productive of lasting benefit. Not infrequently, however, the individual breaks down after his return home. One frequent reason for this is that the appetite is not allowed to wait on hunger as it should; the hunger is often forced.

Hunger is every instance awaiting the stimulus of vital activity. It is rather the result than the cause of a buoyant vitality. Consequently a failure of the appetite should not be held responsible for the lassitude or weakness which may be experienced after the return from an outing.

To a large extent the degree of hunger should be the index of the amount of food required. The return to sedentary occupations is sure to result in lessened appetite, and forced feeding at such a time is disastrous.

Lack of appetite and abnormal hunger are symptoms of the cause of which being often obscure, demand the advice of the physician.

**Conflicting.**  
"Who are those people that just left?" asked the wife of the eminent public servant.

That was a delegation of distinguished citizens," he replied, "that came to protest against the flooding of the market with prison-made goods."

"Isn't there another lot of people waiting in the ante-room?"

"Yes; they have come to urge that we find some steady employment for negroes to keep them from going into Chicago."—Chicago Tribune.

**A Magnificent Kitchen.**  
The earl's kitchen in St. Petersburg is said to outvie in magnificence even those of the most lavish of American millionaires. Not only are the walls and ceiling of black marble covered with valuable ornaments, but many of the kitchen pots and pans which originally belonged to the Empress Catherine, are of solid gold. The kitchen staff is on a par with the general magnificence. The head chef who receives a princely salary, is assisted by about 270 persons.—London Mail.

## ARE DOMESTIC SLAVES

Women in Spain Stand Entirely in the Social Background.

Slaves of Orientalism Seem to Prevent the Home-life of Spanish-Devoted Wives and Mothers.

Woman in Spain has had no part in the emancipation of the sex that has taken place in most European countries in the last century, says a writer in the Fortnightly Review: "As a factor in social life she stands entirely in the background; man has the predominant influence, and the position of woman is an entirely subordinate one. To the foreigner the first sign of this is visible in the absence of that easy and homely spirit of hospitality prevalent in other countries and which owes so much of its character to female influence. In this matter the ideas of the Spaniard retain a flavor of orientalism which the progress of time and the general advance of civilization around him have been unable to dissipate. He possesses what we should call most limited views as to the sphere in which woman should move. He thinks that a good wife should have no interests which may distract her from the duties of her household, and hence these duties—the chief among them being the care and bringing up of children—form the chief occupation of the Spanish lady.

"Any unusual development of intellect in a woman is held by public opinion to be unbecoming, and the proportion of intellectual women in Spain is remarkably small. The majority of Spanish girls are quite uncultivated, in our modern sense of the word; except as regards hand embroidery, music and dancing, for which the race has considerable aptitude. Half a century ago, the orthography of a large percentage of well-born Spanish ladies would not have come up to the standard of one of our elementary school boards. The education of Spanish women has indeed improved during the last 30 years, owing chiefly to greater facilities for travel and a certain filtering through of foreign habits of life. But this has only taken place within the recognized lines of communication over the country. Physical training plays as small a part in the education of Spanish women as does intellectual culture. In this, too, there is a wide distance separating the Anglo-Saxon woman from her southern neighbor. One of the most noticeable characteristics of the former is the love of exercise which she has recently acquired, and in which she can now with impunity indulge. In Spain, on the other hand, not only do women take little or no exercise, but they have a strong aversion to taking it. Spanish girls are never, in their childhood, taught to appreciate open-air life, and they have no opportunity of acquiring the taste later on. An endeavor was made a short time ago to introduce bicycling into Madrid as a feminine amusement, but the attempt was a failure, owing to the obstructive attitude of both sexes. The new idea was only taken up by a few votaries of foreign fashion."

One result of the position of the Spanish woman is the easy solution it offers of "conjugal problems." The explanation of this fact is to be found in a corollary to the following general proposition offered by the author: "One of the most essential conditions of conjugal happiness is that the views of the contracting parties as to their respective spheres of action should be in perfect harmony. In Spain there is never any question of what a woman can or cannot do or think. She is a domestic slave, but she is a perfectly contented one, and no more devoted wives and mothers are to be found than in that country.

## TOOK WARNING IN TIME.

Tramps Fought Sky of a House That Was Too Free with a Welcome.

"I thought to try a little experiment on tramps," said the Ohio farmer, according to the Boston Globe, "and I put up signs all along the road inviting them to call at my place. I had plenty of work for all who wanted it, and was willing to give every one a fair show."

"They read the signs and they came my way, but they didn't stop. They'd call at every other farmhouse, but they passed me by as if we had the smallpox."

"One evening I stood at the gate as I approached, and when he came up I asked:

"Did you see my signs along the road?"

"Plenty of 'em," he replied. "Goin' to stop?"

"Not on your life."

"I can give you supper and a good place to sleep."

"Don't want it."

"See here," I continued, as he began to walk away, "what's the matter that all you tramps pass me by? I don't look like a man up to tricks, do I?"

"I can't say that you do. But we ain't takin' no risks, you understand?"

"Risks of what?"

"Why, I guess the crowd thinks you are one of them fellers who invites a tramp in to supper and then keeps him at family prayers for an hour and a half afterward to get even with him."

**Summer Rent.**  
Mrs. Jones—You didn't stay long over at Mrs. Brown's.

Mr. Jones—No; the Brown family were all lying in their hammocks; and when I got tired of sitting I came home.—Detroit Free Press.

Thirty thousand Filipinos have been vaccinated by the Americans.

Grand Hotel—Barataria—HALF 6:30 A.M. ■ Bayou LaFourche et de la Fourche—LAFOURCHE, 12 M. ■ Rivière Rouge—ALMA, 8.5 M. ■ Rivière Ouchita et Black—H. M. CARTER, 6.5 P.M. ■ Madisonville—NEW CAMELLIA, 8.4 P.M.

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## NOTES OF THE MODES.

Notes of the Season, Cutting Costumes and Gowns for Afternoon Wear.

Dunstable straw, rushes, elder stems, and other rustic braids, loosely woven or lace-plaited, are in great demand, both here and abroad, says the New York Post.

The width of many of the newest coaching and garden party hats is remarkable, and the fashion of putting a wreath of large full-blown roses and foliage at the extreme edge of the brim on the front of the hat is still greatly favored. Floppiness has been a characteristic of "stylish" French millinery now for two seasons past.

Holland dress more or less tinted are much used for beach and mountain costumes. The skirts are strapped, and the jackets finished with blouse vests of white India silk, fagot-stitched in black or dotted with black French knots. The same kind of silk is used for the sailor collar, the pointed ends brought down on each side half-way to the waist. Inch-wide strappings of black silk edge the collar, and a black silk tie passed underneath is knotted in front. With these additions the Holland gown is amattered very considerably. The costume looks and is cool.

Linens of every description are in good taste. By French tailors they are made into fairly long skirts and heavily strapped, and these are worn either with skirted Russian blouses, the shorter Gibson waists, or Etro blouses, with Irish lace collars attached. Pale rose-shell pink or cherry-red are the colors most popular for the short waists worn beneath these garments. Some of the mauve and butchers' blue linens are relieved with embroidery lace insertions and appliques, the effect being exceedingly smart.

Many of the gowns prepared for afternoon wear are in black and white silk of French muslin. An admirable costume of white satin foulard dotted with black was made with a skirt which fitted the figure nearly half its length, below which was arranged a graduated source of tucked net ruched with white lace dotted with black. Pale apple-green silk was used for the foundation skirt, vest front, and folded waistband, over which the blouse puffed slightly. Soft delicate shades of sage, apple, chartreuse, golden and sea-green are in great vogue where relief of color is required.

## THE YACOO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

ARRIVER.

Memphis express..... 9:50 a.m.

Vicksburg express..... 9:25 a.m.

No 8 Coast and Mississippi River Mail..... 7:45 a.m.

No 1 Louisville Mail..... 9:35 a.m.

No 26 Local mail..... 10:00 a.m.

No 2 Northern Express..... 9:00 a.m.

No 26 Louisville Mail..... 7:25 a.m.

No 10 Express from Monroe 7:45 a.m.

DEPART.

No 1 Chicago Limited..... 7:40 a.m.

No 1 East mail..... 8:35 a.m.

No 9 Cincinnati and Louisville..... 7:40 a.m.

No 1 Louisville Mail..... 9:35 a.m.

No 26 Local mail..... 10:00 a.m.

No 2 Northern Express..... 9:00 a.m.

No 26 Louisville Mail..... 7:25 a.m.

No 10 Express from Monroe 7:45 a.m.

ARRIVER.

Memphis express..... 9:50 a.m.

Vicksburg express..... 9:25 a.m.

Valley express..... 6:00 a.m.

Bayou Sara Accommodation..... 9:30 a.m.

Mississippi Excursion..... 9:30 a.m.

DEPART.

Memphis express..... 9:45 a.m.

Vicksburg express..... 7:10 a.m.

Valley express..... 10:15 a.m.

Bayou Sara Accommodation 4:40 a.m.

Mississippi Excursion..... 8:00 a.m.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

ARRIVER.

Post mail toce les jours..... 7:35 a.m.

Express toce les jours..... 8:25 a.m.

Coast train toce les jours, excepté dimanche..... 8:50 a.m.

Local mail..... 7:45 a.m.

Tous les jours dimanche et lundi excepté..... 10:30 a.m.

Tous les jours excepté dimanche..... 10:30 a.m.

Dimanche excursion..... 9:20 p.m.

Memphis express..... 9:30 a.m.

Vicksburg express..... 7:00 a.m.

Bayou Sara Accommodation..... 9:30 a.m.

Mississippi Excursion..... 9:30 a.m.

DEPART.

Post mail toce les jours..... 7:00 a.m.

Express toce les jours..... 7:00 a.m.

Coast train toce les jours, excepté dimanche..... 8:30 a.m.

Local mail..... 8:20 a.m.