## A NEW LABORATORY.

### ONE HAS NO EQUAL IN THE MEDICAL WORLD

**Recently Built by the University of Pennsylvania at a Cost of $100,000—Description of Its Various Departments.**

Without an equal in America in completeness of equipment is the new medical laboratory building recently completed by the University of Pennsylvania at a cost of $700,000. The building provides for the teaching of students and the carrying on of research work in pathology, physiology and pharmacology.

Quadrangular in shape, the laboratory is two stories high, with a high basement, its dimensions being 337 feet in front by nearly 200 feet in depth.

Along the front are arranged small rooms for research and offices for professors and assistants. Besides the numerous laboratories and research rooms, there are two demonstration and two lecture rooms in the building. The two demonstration rooms each seat 145 student. At the rear of the building are two large lecture rooms, each seating 400 students.

Perfect lighting of all the laboratories has been obtained, the size of the courts and the height of the front building insuring good north light to the laboratories of pharmacy and pharmacodynamics, on the first floor, and to the large laboratories on the second floor devoted to pathology, where microscopic work is to be done—the north front of these rooms facing on the courtyard, being almost wholly of glass and extending higher than the front, so that steady north light will be thrown to the back of the room.

The museum and gross morbid anatomy demonstration rooms are in close proximity to the large class laboratory of pathological histology in the west end of the southern part of the building, with the important aim of closely relating the instruction carried on in each. This last laboratory, that of pathological histology, the front of which consists almost entirely of glass, is located so as to face a spacious court to the north, thus insuring excellent and uniform light and admirably adapting it for microscopic work carried on by a large class.

In a similar section of the building, east of the central hall, with similar floor arrangements to insure light for microscopic work, are located two smaller laboratories to be employed in the teaching of surgical pathology, neuropathology, and clinical pathological technology, and private rooms for their instructorse in these branches are arranged to open upon these large laboratories.

When the new medical hall, an anatomical building and auxiliary buildings are put up beside the laboratory, the University of Pennsylvania will possess one of the most extensive systems of buildings devoted to the teaching of medicine in this country or Europe.

## DEFIES DEATH IN FIGHT.

**Thrilling Deed of Heroism of a British Officer for Which He Is Rewarded with Victoria Cross.**

For conspicuous bravery in Samaliland the king of Great Britain has conferred the coveted Victoria cross on Lieut. Clement Leslie Smith, of the duke of Cornwall's light infantry.

The official announcement was made in the Gazette, and Lieut. Smith is one of three officers strongly recommended for favorable consideration by Maj. Gen. C. C. Egerton, commanding the Somaliland field force.

Thrilling indeed was the act that won the cross. Hospital Assistant Rahamat Ali was hit early in the fight with the dervishes at Jidballi on January 10. Lieut. Smith and Dr. Welland went out to his assistance and endeavored to bring him out of action on a horse. But Ali was killed, and his two brave would-be rescuers were surrounded by the enemy.

Helping the doctor on to a horse, Lieut. Smith turned its head to the lines of safety. Fate was against the two, the beast went down with a crash. A passing mule was caught. There was another attempt to mount; the mule was killed.

Then Dr. Welland was speared, but his dauntless companion stood by him to the end, pouring the contents of his revolver into the surrounding foe.

"I was much astonished to find he had escaped with his life," reported Lieut. Stevens to the major general.

## DIES FROM SPIDER'S BITE.

**Knoxville (Tenn.) Woman's Body Swells to Twice Its Normal Size and Turns Nearly Black.**

Mrs. Laura Wilson, of Knoxville, Tenn., while dressing recently was bitten on the hip by a spider. She summoned medical aid and, although antidotes and opiates were administered, her sufferings became intense.

Physicians, baffled at the turn the case had taken, continued at her bedside all night. The patient's body began to swell, and when she died the following afternoon it had swollen to almost twice its normal size and turned nearly black.

Several large black spiders of a poisonous variety were found in the room where Mrs. Wilson was seated when bitten.

Mrs. Wilson was in excellent physical condition at the time of the bite.

### A Great Philanthropy.

The beef trust, having in mind the fact that much meat is not wholesome in summer, is philanthropically doing its best to keep it off the average man's table.

## RUSSIA'S GOLD RESERVE.

**Immense Stores of the Yellow Coin Laid Away in the Imperial Bank.**

Henry Norman, a Russian traveler and member of the British parliament, describes in the World's Work a visit to the Imperial bank at St. Petersburg, where there is $312,500,000 worth of gold. The walls of the treasure chamber are literally lined with gold. Mr. Norman describes the room as follows: The walls of the apartment were completely covered, up to a height of about eight feet, with shallow cupboards with doors of strong wire netting, leaving their contents plainly visible, each door being both padlocked and sealed.

About five-sixths of these cupboards were completely filled with ingots of gold, the ends of which made a lining of gold for nearly the length of the room. The light was reflected brightly from the shining metal, and the effect, needless to say, was highly impressive. I felt as if some fairy had conducted me to one of the caves of gold I used to read about with awe as a child. The balance sheet of the Bank of Russia for March 29 stated the total gold reserve in the bank to be as follows:

| | Rubles |
|---|---|
| Russian gold coin | 226,000,000 |
| Foreign gold coin | 142,000,000 |
| Bullion gold coin | 94,000,000 |
| Total | 562,000,000 |

or $313,830,000. The gold reserve of the Bank of England is $140,000,000.

The total gold reserve of Russia reaches the imposing sum of 1,000,000,000 rubles, or more than $550,000,000.

It is, of course, only a comparatively small part of this vast stock of the precious metal that would be available under any circumstances for a war fund. This fund would come in the first place, from the reserve of gold I saw. The currency law of Russia of 1897 prescribes that, up to 600,000,000 rubles, paper money may be issued with a gold reserve of only one-half its face value, but that all subsequent issues must be covered, ruble for ruble, by a gold reserve.

Now, there is a nominal circulation of paper money to the value of 680,000,000 rubles, but of this there are always at least 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 in the bank; therefore the effective circulation of paper money is not more than 650,000,000, and of this, according to law, 550,000,000 must be redeemable by fixed gold deposit.

Deducting this sum from the 584,000,000 of the fixed gold deposit, we have 234,000,000 rubles immediately available as a war fund and to this can certainly be added a large part of the gold on deposit abroad, belonging, as explained above, to the state and to the Bank of Russia, the total being, say, 225,000,000—say an available sum of 200,000,000, making a total war fund immediately available of 484,000,000 rubles, or $225,000,000.

## GIBRALTAR'S COAL PLANT.

**Great Fortress Has Ingenious Arrangement for Hoisting and Discharging Fuel.**

The storing of coal at Gibraltar is accomplished by means of a curious plant, which was lately completed for the pumping station at Laneport by a firm of Leeds contractors, reports a London paper. In this huge rock fortress the coal store, boiler-house and the engine-room adjoining are worked under compressed air, and are necessarily air-tight. The store to which the coal has to be conveyed is hewn out of the solid rock, and is absolutely bomb-proof.

A special feature is the arrangement of the coal plant in such a way that it does not interfere with the air pressure. The coal is lifted from the coal tip 57 feet below the horizontal traveler. The skip by which the coal is conveyed is raised by means of a steel wire rope, working over pulleys and round a driving drum. The skip is lowered into a receiving hopper, where it discharges. At the bottom of the hopper is an automatic arrangement, consisting of a hinged door controlled by a lever and a balance weight; this door opens when there is sufficient coal in the hopper to overcome the balance, closing again as soon as the coal is discharged and thus avoiding the escape of air.

From this point the coal gravitates into the coal store, where it is used in the boiler-house for generating steam for pumping purposes. The time occupied by the skip in traveling from coal tip to coal store is two minutes. At this end and on a level with the motors, a sentry box is hewn out of the rock, where the man who controls the gearing for hoisting the skip is housed, and has practically a full view of all three operations.

### Tobacco Invades London Guilds.

In the "good old days," when the wine circulated freely after dinner, and every port wine could gauge the merits of a glass of port, to have paid homage to the goddess Nicotine would have been almost an act of sacrilege. To-day a cigar is looked upon as the inevitable sequel to a dinner. For a long while the more sedate city guilds resented this departure from precedent, but one by one they have conceded the point, and now the last of the old guard has fallen into line. The Goldsmiths' company has just granted permission to smoke as soon as the loyal toasts have been honored.—London Cry Press.

### Marriage Statistics.

Of the marriages in general in the United States it is discovered that out of the 1,000 chronicled 139 men will have been married at least once before the celebration under consideration, while the best will have made vows for the first time. Of the 1,000 women in the case only 98 will have worn widow's weeds before the wedding. Thus out of the 2,000 individuals participating in the 1,000 marriages 237 will have brought or have worn wedding rings before.

## MUCH VACANT LAND YET.

**Overcrowding of Population in the United States a Danger That Is Still Remote.**

The material development of the country is quietly progressing at a remarkable rate in one direction which is not given much popular attention, says the Kansas City Journal. More than 23,000,000 acres of public lands were turned over to private individuals last year. This means that an area almost equal to that of the state of Indiana has within that time been added to the productive regions of the United States. Most of these newly opened lands were homesteaded by farmers, as will be seen from the following figures. There were 54,055 patents of all classes issued within the year. Of this number, 47,654 are classed as agricultural, 4,004 as Indian allotments, 1,104 as mineral patents, 200 as coal patents, 276 as private land claims, 187 as railroad patents and 40 as swamp land patents. The total sum which the government got by way of fees and commissions for issuing these patents was $11,024,744. Under a recent law the most of the receipts from the sale of public lands will henceforth be set aside for reclaiming arid lands by irrigation.

In the public domain there are still unappropriated 380,979,307 acres of surveyed lands, and 591,976,149 acres of unsurveyed lands, or a total of more than 970,955,900 acres. A great many tracts in this immense area, of course, will always remain uncultivated and unsettled, but it has been estimated that when the contemplated system of irrigation shall be put into working order so much good land will be opened that a population as large as the whole nation's present population could find room there to thrive prosperously and contentedly.

Rapid strides are now being made in the developing of the public domain. The excitement and uproar of former pioneer days are absent in this work, but the process is marked and very effective. The passenger traffic on western railroads is evidence of this fact. Agreeable reflections arise in contemplating that the United States still owns so much arable public land. The dangers of an overcrowded population by immigration or natural increase are still remote. The needs for many years yet to come will not show an excess of people above what the west will need in settling up its vacant lands.

## MISSIONARIES AND SAVAGES

**Religious Workers in Uncivilized Lands Have Much to Contend With.**

The missionary in savage lands has indeed a terrible battle to fight, his enemies ranging from slave raiders and forest fires to herds of elephants, and the fierce, untrammeled passions which often manifest themselves in such extraordinary symptoms as the "running amok" in Malaysia, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A very familiar spectacle for the African missionary is the crowd of squatting natives who have been called in by the local chieftain to carry him and his colleagues with their necessary impedimenta, perhaps for several marches until a tribal frontier is reached, and the white men may be passed along into other friendly hands.

Then, again, the missionary may be amused at the strange methods of getting to church, as, for example, in various parts of Burmah and Siam, where a man may arrive at the church door mounted on an uncomfortable-looking buffalo, which, well trained beast that it is, will put down its head and let its mistress use its horns as a stepping stone.

Another man may use the buffalo, or, rather, the crude rice plow, drawn by the buffalo, as an excuse for not coming to church at all, protesting that time being so short and opportunities so few, he must work while he may, and so put in seven days a week!

Coming nearer home, the missionary in the wilds of Oklahoma territory may perhaps call upon an old woman and ask why she has not been over to church for several Sundays, and may find her doing mason work, mounted high upon a rough-looking ladder, the only house builder in the district!

Truly the savage "congregations" offer excuse for nonattendance at church which would surprise the pastor of civilization. It may be an earthquake, which has been followed by a fire, or it may be, as in China, a vast flood that has devastated an entire country, leaving only a few survivors, who eke out a few days of wretched starvation underneath a shelter supported by a solitary bamboo pole.

### Egg Experiments.

Agricultural experiment stations in several states have been trying to discover whether the flavor and color of eggs can be affected by the food given to the hens. Among the foods used were smoked herrings, oil of cocoa, oil of sassafras and onions. Nothing but the onions affected the taste of the eggs. White corn, however, produces eggs with light yolks, whereas yellow corn makes the yolks dark. The experimenters have decided that the color of the yolk depends on the coloring matter in the food and has nothing to do with the richness of the eggs.

### The Worst.

"Doctor," said the beautiful young woman who had become the wife of a rich old man, "tell me the worst. I will be brave and try to bear it."

Leading her gently from her suffering husband's bedside, the doctor answered:

"Nerve yourself, then, for a terrible shock. He's going to get well."—Tit-Bits.

## SHE WANTS AN EDUCATION.

**Negro Woman of Indianapolis, Aged 58, Struggles with Art of Reading and Writing.**

Amanda Foley, of Indianapolis, is 58 years old, but she is going to school. She is an old black woman who lives in the north end of the city. When Aunt Amanda heard of the night school she said she was "sutinly gwine spen' some kyar fare gittin' thar," and she has.

She has not advanced far in "book larnin'." The instructors gave her a primer and taught her the A, B, C's and how to make figures.

"Ah could make figures all right, but when it come to addin' 'em up they flew clear out of my haid," says Amanda, in telling of her struggle with arithmetic. "Ah don't know just what we did study. There was a story about a king and a queen, and Ah declare Ah don't know whether they lived in France or England. Seems to me it was France, though," said she, meditatively, trying to call back efforts recently made in her journeys through history.

Amanda proudly held up a bit of her writing. It was neatly done and legible.

"Dis ain't mah beat, I tole ye," said she, as her eyes lingered long, following the lines of the letters in their scrawls and rambles across the paper.

Amanda was very happy in school. "Ah had to wear two pairs of glasses all the time, but Ah tole ye Ah had lots of fun," and then she threw her head back and laughed as she enjoyed the sessions in school all over again.

Amanda has been washing for a living for many years. "Ah 'clare to goodness, don't know when Ah did begin," said she.

Now she wants to do something else because she is not so strong as in the years past.

"Ah wants to make salt risin' bread, the reg'lar old Tennessee bread, for people instead of washin' for them. Ah gets blue once in awhile, but Ah pull the sunshine in by singin' and laughin' to myself. Ah don't know whether the good time is "comin'" this side of the sea or not, but it's comin'. Ah'm never goin' to give up learnin' till Ah'm sure Ah can't see no mo'."

## VANDERBILT IS A CURIO.

**Stranded in Switzerland Peasants Stop All Work and Watch the Millionaire Eat.**

While W. K. Vanderbilt was touring in Switzerland recently with his wife and three other women in an automobile the tire of his machine blew up and left the party stranded. Mr. Vanderbilt was held up for two whole days while a tire was being sent to him from Lausanne.

The peasants seemed to regard the multimillionaire American as something of a curiosity. They flocked about the little inn which sheltered him and his party, and feasted their eyes on him as they would on a king or emperor.

They appeared to take particular interest in seeing him eat, for they gathered at the inn at meal hours and waited for the rich American to sit down to the little wooden table in the carpetless room.

The innkeeper scoured the whole neighborhood in search of dainties to tempt the palate of the rich man. He hunted high and low for a stray bottle or two of champagne, but could find none, and the Vanderbilt party had to be content with plain burgundy and claret.

The innkeeper did a rushing business all the time the Vanderbilt party was with him. The whole hamlet stopped work and spent its time at the little tavern.

The village sent the party on its way at the end of the second day with a great chorus of cheers.

## GO TO CHURCH BAREFOOTED

**Pennsylvania Pastor Desires His Children to Set Good Example for Shoeless Poor.**

Rev. Robert Watson, Ph. D., pastor of Oxford (Pa.) Presbyterian church, the largest congregation in Chester presbytery, is sending three of his children barefooted to Sunday school and church. He says:

"Our children have always run barefooted in summer, and as they went that way during the week, we decided to have them go that way to Sunday school and church. Our children have been raised to go in their bare feet, and we consider it good from a hygienic standpoint.

"The idea," said Dr. Watson, "that we had our children go this way to rebuke rich members of the congregation is absurd. But if this did help some persons not as able to buy shoes to send their children to Sunday school and church, it would be a good thing."

The Watson children, Paul, Grace, Knox and Ruth, the last a baby, are robust youngsters, and their health has proved the value of the custom. The children and their devoted mother pass hours daily on the lawn or beneath a great oak in a near-by field. The little folks are juvenile botanists, and are full of interrogation points.

### Following the Filipino Style.

We are shocked to learn, remarks the St. Louis Republic, that "the conventional gray trousers and black coat have been abandoned at the world's fair functions." Are we adopting the fashions of the Igorrotes?

### The Theory and the Fact.

A health magazine suggests skipping the rope as a sure road to health, strength and grace, says the Buffalo Courier. And the dispatches recently announced two deaths of children, due to overexertion in rope skipping.

## ANTIPATHIES OF ANIMALS.

**Mutual Dislike Between Certain Species That Exists in Either Wild or Tame State.**

Even animals which have been domesticated for centuries retain the hatred of each other that is characteristic of the same species in a wild state. The antipathy between dogs and cats is the most familiar instance. A similar antipathy exists between all branches of the canine and feline species in their natural condition, and it may be supposed that this instinct has survived in dogs and cats through all the generations of their dependence upon the human family, says Nature.

Some of these antipathies are legendary. Legends recognize a never-ending feud between the unicorn and the elephant, the hart and the dragon, and the otter and the crocodile. In reality, there are animal mutual dislikes which seem equally difficult to account for. Horses and camels do not prey upon each other for food, yet horses, wild or tame, have an intense disgust of camels which the latter return with interest. Horses will work contentedly in company with elephants, but even the scent of a camel will make them unmanageable. They seem to pay no attention to the sight and scent of bears and other animals, and why the camel should be marked for such special dislike is one of the questions naturalists are unable to answer.

Dogs and foxes are nearly related to each other, but probably nowhere are near relatives on such bad terms. Hounds delight to pursue and capture foxes. They will tear them to pieces, though they do not eat them. Foxes flee instinctively at the approach of any manner of dog big enough to be formidable.

Perhaps the most interesting cases of dislikes are those which are inherited, fear of the natural enemies of a certain weaker species being so strong that even the young just born may experience it. All herds of cattle and cows hate dogs instinctively. It is easy to imagine that this is because long centuries ago, wild herds were always in danger of being attacked by wild dogs or wolves, which skulk about on the outskirts of the herd and watched with hungry eyes every chance to cut out and pull down a helpless calf.

In India the tiger is king—almost [illegible] and the cows have few enemies, indeed. Bear or tiger-cat, when they inadvertently come across the lair trail of the great striped one backtrail and rapidly too. It is doubtful if even the great python would disturb one of the little furry kittens. But the packs of wild dogs are without fear, and would kill and eat the cubs and defy the parent when she returned. Will she knows this and also that although she might slay a dozen, yet the others would pin her down, ripping her flesh, careless if they died or no. So a tiger in captivity will scrutinize a wolf without much show of anger.

## PAINTING FOR PAWN SHOPS

**London Artist Makes Living by Disposing of His Works to Money Lenders.**

Summoned the other day for debt at the Westminster county court an artist informed the astonished judge that he did his best to make a living by painting pictures and pawning them. The pawnshop was, he explained, always a ready market for his artistic wares.

Several fellow artists who were consulted declared that there were hundreds of artists in London who got a living by similar means.

"I don't know why," said one of these pawnbrokers, "but young artists seem to be as a class, the most impecunious of all the impecunious men with whom I have dealings.

"They get pushed for money, there are no purchasers for their pictures, and so they come to me. And having once started pawning what they paint, they go on doing so.

"We nearly always take a picture unless it is absolutely hopeless, because we have the means of tapping a market which the artist has not.

"Of course, we have to wait till the ticket has expired; then we collect all the pictures we have and sell them wholesale to a dealer. Have you ever wondered where that endless supply of pictures in the cheap auction rooms in the Strand comes from? Well, now you know.

"Miniature painters do the same thing. For instance, here is a miniature for which I gave a few shillings.

"I have no doubt that some dealer will come along, put it into a battered frame and dispose of it somewhere as a priceless relic.

"Artists and miniature painters, however, constitute the pawnbroker's rarest customers. Perhaps they are the only persons who find a market for their wares in the pawnshop.

"During hard times I have known small bootmakers, watchmakers and tailors to do the same thing."

### Science at 15,000 Feet.

The fact that the British armed expedition into Thibet has suffered from imperfectly cooked food and the congelation of the oil on magazine rifle locks leads a writer in the London Times to remark that the application of a little scientific knowledge would have saved much trouble in this case. The military authorities should have known that at 15,000 feet altitude oil ceases to be a lubricant, and that the boiling point of water descends about two degrees Fahrenheit for every 1,000 feet of ascent above sea level. Cooking-pots with air-tight lids, furnished with safety-valves blowing off at a pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch, would have prevented the difficulty found in boiling food. Pure glycerine instead of machine oil would have saved the trouble with the rifles and Maxim guns.

## SLAVERY AMONG MOROS.

**Of a Mild Sort and Said to Be Agreeable to Many Held in Bondage.**

More slave traders have been at work again in this district, says the Mindanao Herald, this time in the village of Pikan, a short distance south of Port Santa Maria. Three Moros arrived at the village in a vinta one morning and inquired of a man named Butus, who, with his two small children, was standing near the shore, if they could buy some bujo (betelnut) in the village, and, receiving an affirmative reply, brought their vinta up on the beach and came ashore. As soon as they landed, two rushed upon Butus and held him, while the third member of the party seized the children and forced them to get into the vinta.

Butus struggled with his captors and tried to draw his bolo, but the Moros held him tight and threatened to kill him if he did not drop his weapon, which he finally did. The two Moros then released him, and, running down to the water, jumped into the vinta, which had been made ready by the third Moro, and pushed off. Butus ran into the house and obtained a spear and then ran after the Moros, but they were then too far away for him to reach them.

His arrival had the effect of diverting their attention from their two captives, and the little boy, taking advantage of his opportunity, jumped overboard and swam ashore. The little girl, being too young to help herself in this matter, was forced to remain in the vinta, which proceeded in the direction of Jolo, from which place it is supposed these Moros came.

Similar cases have occurred before at Pikan and other places along the coast of Zamboanga, the perpetrators in every case being Joloanos, who make a regular business of stealing children and selling them into slavery.

Rajah Muda Mandi, to whom the case was reported by the father, immediately informed Gov. Finley of the facts. The Rajah Muda was highly indignant about the matter. As is well known, this highly civilized Moro has prohibited slavery throughout his dominions, and the fact that the Joloanos had invaded his territory added fuel to his anger. By direction of Gov. Finley he [illegible] and the authorities [illegible] to lend every assistance in their power.

Saddican, a Sama Lutangan Moro, living at Masinglon, came into town and complained to Gov. Finley that he had gone to the village of Labuansulu one night for the purpose of bringing his sister Adjilla, and her husband Slaman a Kaliburan, with him to Masinglon and that Salip Abdullah, the head man of that place, refused to allow them to leave, giving as a reason that the weather was not favorable for a trip of that kind. The real cause of his refusal was that Abdullah and Saman as his slave have for past 80 years for him about two years ago to Orang Kaya Urang, who resides at Cubuan.

Saddican managed to smuggle his sister away with him, but could not get Sadican, who however, managed to make his escape later and came to Masinglon. Gov. Finley has sent messengers to Salip Abdullah and Orang Kaya Urang, ordering their presence at his office, and the matter will probably be settled.

On the whole slavery in this region is of a very mild form as compared with the system in other countries. Slaves are treated almost the same as members of the family in the house of their masters, and in some cases they lead in the affairs of a strong master, who seems to have as much respect for them as the struggle for existence that would follow their liberation.

Slavery in fact merely as an institution is still in a stage of evolution and many of the slaves of this region are yet in the low stage of development at which the mild slavery in which they live suits them better than freedom.

Polygamy, however, presents a more difficult problem being a religious institution. Speaking on this subject one of the most intelligent datos said:

"Your government can take away our slaves, our own religion teaches that it is wrong to enslave Mohammedans, but polygamy, on the contrary, is a part of our religion and the government ought to leave it alone."

Laws passed with the intent of abolishing it would only make matters worse. If anything could precipitate a fight between these tribes and the Americans, such laws would do so, and after the tumult was over the institution would survive, active though in hiding. After all, the overwhelming majority of these people are monogamous already. The number of men supporting more than one wife in all this district is only about five.

### Patchouli Plant.

Patchouli, grown for its penetrating odor, is derived from the leaves of the tropical herb pogostemon patchouli. The plant in its wild state is found in East India, but is now also cultivated. The supply of leaves for the perfume industry comes mainly from Java and different sections of the Malay peninsula, also from Ceylon, Singapore. The Chinese frequently adulterate the patchouli leaves with leaves which possess no odor at all, or a different one altogether. The cultivation of the herb is very profitable. The leaves from Java are recognized by their greater length, and are called "dilem" in European commerce.—Consular Reports.

### What He Had Done.

"I suppose you have done something for the betterment of humanity."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "As a representative of humanity I have felt it my duty to better myself on every opportunity."—Washington Star.

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