The bureau of government laboratories, through the board of health, recently been distributing throughout the island a fungus which is capable, when properly applied, of destroying the locust swarms and of annihilating this formidable pest. The fungus is distributed in scaled glass tubes and in these it may be coneveniently transmitted for great distances and kept alive for months, says Manila (P. I.) Times.

When grown in the laboratory upon a suitable medium, the fungus appears at first as a gravish or mouse-colored layer which even without the aid of a microscope can be seen to consist of extremely minute branching filaments, or hyphae. When placed under a magenifying glass, in addition, large numbers of small glistening, oval bodies may be seen, which are the spores of the fungus and by means of which it multiplies so rapidly.

The fungus is to be used in the following manner: The contents of the glass tube is to be broken up in about three-quarters of a tumblerful of water, which has been previously boiled for 20 minutes, and then allowed to cool. A few pieces of cork which have also been placed in boiling water for 20 minutes are now placed in the tumbler of water. Where it can be pro-Foured, it is advantageous to also add two teaspoonfuls of sugar to the mixture, which is then covered with a piece of paper and let stand in a warm corner of the house, but not in the sunlight, until the fungus is seen to be growing around the pieces of cork. It is necessary to first boil the water in order to destroy any bacteria in it, and which might interfere with the more rapid growth of the funeus. The pieces of cork are placed in the water. because the fungus, when growing in the liquid, does not generally form spores, and as these are an important factor in the dissemination of the disease, it is evident that their production is of the greatest importance. The fungus attaches itself to the pieces of cork, and, being thus exposed freely to the air, forms spores in large numbers. When the fungus is seen to be growing around the cork, the farmer is recommended to catch some locusts, and after dipping them into the fungus in the tumbler to let them go into the swarm again; also to confine some locusts in a box which contains green food moistened with the contents of the tumbler, and after a day or two to allow these locusts to reenter the swarm at night, or at sundown when the swarm is resting. Patches of damp ground where the locusts alight to feed may also be smeared with the mixture.

Wonderful results have been obfained. After the fungus has been used successfully, millions of the locusts may be found hanging in clusters all over the farm. When the locusts are attacked by the fungus they soon become sluggish in movement and very shortly before death climb up the stems of any plants that may be near and finally attach themselves to the stalk. Most successful issues are obtained in moist or wet weather, and it is usually better to attempt to infect the swarms at sunset.

Excellent results have been obtained in the province of Bulacan, in these islands, on the plantation of the Philippine Sugar Estates Developing company, as well as in Cape Colony and the Transvaal in South Africa. It has been difficult in many cases to interest the natives or to get them to make use of this parasite. For this reason the biologic laboratory is about to instruct a number of persons in its preparation, and these will be sent throughout the islands to demonstrate its efficiency to the natives.

In South Africa many of the natives are opposed to the use of the fungue, as, owing to famine, at times. the locusts are almost their only food. In Luzon, in several places, the natives have refused to have the fungus used in their fields, preferring to eat Locusts to having them destroyed by poison.

The End of a Chinaman. When a Chingman dies his bady is

dressed in his best clothes and laid on the coffin; pigs roasted whole and other viands are spread out to feed the spirite of the dead, and in many cases mourners are hired to chant the praises of the deceased. When the ceremony is over the body is placed in the coffin, and the procession moves out to the cemetery. Children dressed in white often walk barefooted behind the coffin of their father or mother. Strips of brown paper pierced with holes are scattered along the road to keep off any bad spirits that may be hovering near.-Leslie's Monthly.

Coeful Thing with a Hard Name. For 40 years physicists have been Recking some substance to serve as a secreen, cutting off all the light and heat-giving rays of the spectrum, while allowing the invisible ultra-violet rays to pass. Finally, Prof. R. W. Wood of the Johns Hopkins university, has discovered the long-sought substance, which bears the unpopular name of "nitroso - dimethylaniline." When combined with cobalt glass this substance furnishes a screen which allows only ultra violet rays to pass through. The discovery is of importance for some difficult scientific investigations.

Roast Dog in Hawall. The commission of United States tenators in Hawaii accepted an invitation to a native banquet. The princinal dish was cooked dog, which the Hawaiians have long considered one of the greatest delicacies. The senators thought they were eating roast pig. Albany Argus.

LOYELY PORTO RICO.

The loland Would Make a Glorious Garden Patch for the I nited Sintes.

Lt is coul that if you not a toothe pick in the ground there a broom will sprout and grow, the soil is so very fertile. Think of living in a country where you can have strawberries all the year round, a country where you can stay out of doors all through the year, literally under your own vine and fig tree, and where, as fast as you eat one batch of green peas, corn and other good things you have only to plant another lot of seeds to have a continuous performance of green vegetables; a country where you can go out in the cool of the morning and gather fresh oranges and bananas from the trees and pick a luscious nineapple from the bush, writes Dexter Field, in Boston Transcript.

This surely is a country where every prospect pleases—the rest of the quotation is equally true,

What a glorious garden patch this same little island would make for the United States! Some enterprising truckman could go down there and soon make a fortune if he only had the proper transportation facilities to New York. There are many ways for an enterprising American to make money in Porto Rico-for instance, there are the native fruits that could be used. Guava jelly could be made in large quantities, and orange marmalade, and jam made from a berry that is a cross between a strawberry and a red raspberry. They also have a fruit there that is even more delicious than our peach for preserving; then there are mangoes and pineapples and no end of other usable things. Add to this the cheapness of sugar that would do very well for preserving, although not quite refined enough for table use, and the wonder is why some one does not go down there and get very busy making jellies and preserves and-and good American dollars.

There is also a large fortune for some woman who will take a store, a wood stove, there and start in making biscuits, cakes, popovers and cornbred "like mother used to make." She would have to sit up nights to feed the hungry and homesick Americans there who are longing for some of the things we "used to get at

NATIVE HOMES OF MOROS.

Inherit from Pirate Ancestors the Custom of Building Over the Water.

The houses of the Moros are more interesting on the inside than the exterior indicates. From their pirate ancestors they have inherited the custom of building out over the water, so that they might slip out the more easily in case they were attacked. The houses are ramshackle and irregular, and there is no beauty in their architecture, but the inside suggests at least two things-enough to eat, and plenty to wear. Many of them have large looms, and some of the cloth that the Moros make is very pretty, especially that used for the men's trousers. This is usually a small stripe in bright colors, woven in silk over a cotton background.

An inevitable sight is the Koranthe Mohammedan Bible. I remember that my respect for this book was brought out rather abruptly one day while I was looking through one of the houses. The only chairs in the room were made of two boards, crossed like a saw-buck, making a kind of camp stool. And on each one I noticed an old, worn, open book. As I was very tired, I made a move as if to sit on what seemed to me the only available place in the room. when a Moro gentleman took me by the arm and began to make frantic motions, pointing to the book. I did not need to understand his language to know that the Koran is not a book to be sat on, nor to be removed from its sacred altar.

PUPILS IN PORTO RICO. Under American Civil Government They Have Improved Educa-

tional Advantages. The annual report of the commissioner of education for Porto Rico. Samuel McCune Lindsay, says that the poorest schools there are as good and in some respects better than the poorest of the same grade in many parts of the United States, although the every day output of the elementary schools cannot be compared with the best city schools of the same grade in the states. An American free public school now exists in every municipality in Porto Rico.

The school year closed last June with 874 schools, 40,993 pupils enrolled and 923 teachers, an increase of 19 per cent, in the number of schools, 21 per cent, in enrollment and 20 per cent. in number of teach-

ers over the previous year. The high-water mark during the year in the enrollment was in the ordinary public schools, 59,096, to which should be added 2,767 pupils enrolled in the high, normal and special schools, giving a grand total of 61,863; or 19 per cent, of the total population of school age, and more than six per cent, of the total popu-

lation of the island. These figures show that under American civil government the educational advantages offered free to the masses of the people as compared with the maximum facilities provided by the Spanish government have nearly doubled.

Some Days. Some days nothing seems to come our way but trouble. Washington (la.) Democrat.

REVOLUTIONISTS' SUFFERINGS.

Supporters of the Movement for independence Paid Dearly Before the Real War Began,

The battle of Arnold and his men with the wilderness as they struggled along Dead river and the Chaudiere furnishes dramatic material for the third installment of Justin H. Smith's "The Prologue of the American Revolution," in Century. The army finally divided, hoping thus to end more quickly the sufferings of the march;

"The 1st of November dawned upon a famishing army; very few still had food, many had already been destitute for a day or more, and some, determined to have a full meal for once, had eaten almost immediately the share given out in the meadows, trusting that relief was almost at hand. A kind of wrathful despair began to seize the army. Were they to be defeated, after all? Impossible! Like the Old Guard at Waterloo, they felt a sort of rage gathering inside them-a still, dumb, savage fury, the root instinct of man's will to live and to conquer. Humanity stripped bare is terrible; yes, but it is also magnificent. Some men cating dog meat offered Thaver and Topham a share, but they declined it, 'thinking that they were more in want of it than what we were at the time.'

"The 2d of November found the troops one day nearer starvation. Melvin shot a squirrel and a little bird, and possibly some others were equally fortunate; but no one tells us so. All the candles had been used up long ago to enrich the gruel, and now scraps of shaving soap, lip salve and pomatum were devoured. A dried squirrel skin from a pocket made a meal. Cartridge pouches, leather breeches, belts and shoes were boiled and chewed. Some of the soldiers knew of eatable roots that could be found in the sandy beaches of the river; behind each of the knowing ones followed a party. and as he sprang to dig at a root with his fingers, they sprang too, and whoever secured the prize devoured it instantly. More than one man looked at his gun, thought longingly of the death it contained, and said to himself: 'Shall I?'

"The next morning, when the soldiers rose they staggered about like drunken men; but after a little, aiding themselves with their guns, they got their footing and set out again. Hour after hour they marched. It began to seem wonderful, uncanny. Men gazed weirdly at one another. Were they really more than human, then, that they could march, march, day after day, and eat nothing, like the angels? No, they were not angels; a small stick across the path was enough to bring the stoutest of them to the ground.

"Now came the most dreadful thing of all. Men fell, and could not rise again. Sitting or lying there, with all their life in their eyes, they mutely besought aid of each passer-by in turn. 'Fellow soldier, comrade, friend, help me!' pleaded their long gaze. But a halt could only add another death. Tattered and torn, many barefooted, many bareheaded, pallid, sunken, tottering, buried in misery, those who could march marched on, with heads bent forward, with eyes half closed, with brain in a dizzy stupor, just able to wonder how soon the inevitable fall -the last fall-would come. By minutes and seconds they still lived. By rods, by yards, by feet, by inches, they struggled on; nothing save the very core of existence left, but that invincible. Till sky turn black or feet strike root, on, on, on!"

LAST MARCH OF DOUKHOBORS.

Descriptive Sketch from an Account of the Crusade of That Singular People.

And so the march on Yorkton began. The procession moved slowly because of the number of children and of sick and feeble folk. Ten or 12 miles daily was all it covered, says an account of the crusade of the Doukhobors in Leslie's Monthly. Ahead strode a gigantic Doukhobor, black browed and bearded, a very Boanerges. He was the blacksmith of one of the villages, and believed himself to be the second John the Baptist. He had discarded all footwear and tramped quite barefoot. He was clad in a dirty white felt gaberdine, reaching almost to the feet, and around one sleeve was tied a red bandanna. Occasionally he would fling his arms toward Heaven with a wild cry, or throw himself on the ground in an agony of adoration and self-abasement. Behind him straggled the long line of pilgrims, stretching along two miles or more of the winding prairie trail. Ever and anon would rise the wailing notes of their recessional, its weird minor cadences and plaintive harmonies swelling high above the irregular, shuffling tramp of hundreds of feet. In the cavalcade were 11 rude litters, made of the stems of young trees and hung with blanketing, in which were borne the sick and

Used to It.

Towne-You don't mean to say you didn't notice that earthquake shock? Browne-I guess I was home in Aiguhurst at the time.

"But the shake must have been perceptible there."

"I guess all of us just took it for our malaria."-Philadelphia Press.

Getting His Money's Worth. Clerk-Yes, sir; we'll send the coal up to-day.

Mr. Milledollar-An' say, have it put in with them iron chutes. If I've got to pay your price for coal I want the neighborhood to know when I gets the stuff in. Savvy?-Judge.

The First Step. An innocent-looking banana skin is often the first step in a downward career .- Chicago Daily News.

TEALOUSY AMONG MINERS.

It line Led to the Adoption of a Fixed Pian in Building Their Homes.

In the new mining towns in the cost fields of eastern Illinois stand many long rows of little houses, all in each town exactly alike, the same size, the same color, facing the same direction. Why all the houses in each town are as much alike as peas, the outsider is always puzzled to know, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He makes many. guesses if he is a curious person, but he never guesses correctly, and unless some mine owner is talkative enough to tell of former experiences in building miners' homes the outsider will re-

main ignorant on the subject. Although to outsiders there sppears to be no reason, unless it be that of cheapness for having all the dwellings exactly alike there is a reason, and a good one, too. The envy existing among miners living in the poorer homes for the larger and better built cottages forced the mine-owners to adopt the "every-house-alike" plan. If a mine owner now wants to build 50 houses he has plans made for one, and every building is built upon those

If one has a cellar beneath it, all must have cellars. If one has a glass front door, all must have glass-front doors. And after the houses are built and occupied no miner is permitted to add a porch or a walk, or to paint his house. a different color from that of all the

low cottages in the long rows. Until the founding of the newer towns the builders paid little heed to the kind of houses they erected for the miners. Most of the habitations were mere huts of two or three rooms. The houses were set on the hill around the mining shafts, or arranged in rows near a creek or a spring, where there was plenty of water. Some of the

houses were a little better than others. Then came about the feuds between the families of miners living in fourroom houses and those who had to live in a two-room hut. The situation at last grew so serious that the mine owners were forced to build all the houses around the new mines after one patiern. It solved the problem, and put an end to the quarrels between the families of the miners. Formerly the better houses were often burned, but since the adoption of the new plan there has been peace.

WHEN THE STAR ENTERS.

In This Country the Leading Actor Thinks He Should Be Received with Applause.

One of the stage conventions altogether American concerns the "entrance" as it is called. This is the applause that greets the star when he first comes on the stage; and no American actor who can have a say in such a matter would think of accepting a play that did not allow him to come first before the publie in some striking fashion that would arouse the audience to an outburst of enthusiasm.

Authors are compelled to rack their brains for effective ways of introducing stars. And this custom is known in no other country, says the New York

In France and Germany the leading actor enters whenever the action of the play requires it. If it seems to the author more appropriate, he will have the actor on the stage when the curtain rises.

Imagine an American star quietly seated on the stage when the curtain rises in the first act. What a contrast to the usual manuevering and planning to bring him first into view in a way that will stimulate the audience to the most enthusiastic outbreak!

It is the librettist for the comic opera star who finds his task in this particular most difficult. He is driven to all sorts of straits to devise new means of hurling the star into view. He may shoot him out of an automobile into the middle of the stage or roll him down the steps-any method permissible that brings him strikingly into view.

The task of the playwright is somewhat easier. But he must under all eircumstances provide an effective entrance if he wants to get another order from a star.

A French play that had been popular for a long time in Paris was never accepted here because the heroine was discovered on the stage when the enrtain rose and there was no means of changing the scene, try as the adaptors might. She had to be on the stage at that time. So the play went begging, and to this day it has never been acted here, although it would furnish an admirable vehicle for a star. In England there is no such importance placed on the question of the "entrance" as there is here.

Chinamen in New York.

The Ah Sins of Gotham appear to be steadily increasing in numbers. No doubt the Celestial population here is recruited in part by smuggling immigrants over the Canadian border; but it is also true that New York, abovve other American cities, is a magnet drawing queue wearers from other places in the United States. But the Chinese are here almost without exception quiet and peaceable and do no harm. Manhattan's Chinatown is not a disease-breeding pesthole, as Chinese settlements are said to be in some regions of Asia and even of America. The death rate in Mott street, Pell street and the vicinity is not excessive, and most of the people in that district are in fair health. Not a few of them live to a good old age.-N. Y. Tribune.

John and Soft Snaps. If the average man would quit looking for soft snaps and stick to his regular job he would be better off finan-

The state of the s

____cially,--Chicago Daily News.

PITH AND POINT.

Beware of the man who offers you advice at the expense of a mutual

friend Chivago Daily News. Mrs. Waum Ayer-"Your daughter, sir, is a peerless beauty." Mr. Hillions -"You're dead wrong. She accepted Lord Getthecoyne this afternoon."-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Remains to Be Seen .- "Going on an exploring expedition, are they? Where to?" "It's impossible to say - they are going in a dirigible balloon."-Brooklyn Life.

Brown-"I say, Jones, you do not know Mise Armour; why did you raise your hat to her?" Jones-"I didn't. It's my brother's hat; he knows her." -London Tit-Bits.

Lawyer-"Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?" Witness-"No. sir; but I have seen him many times when I strongly suspected he had been at it."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Judge-"I see that your son has come back from college and is now going to enter the business world. What seems to be his natural bent?" Fudge -"Natural bent? I wouldn't call it 'bent.' I'd call it 'broke.' "-Baltimore Herald.

Tess-"You don't mean to say she wanted to take her dog into church with her?" Jess-"yes, but the usher objected." Tess-"I should think so. The idea of such a thing!" Jess -"She said she thought they wouldn't object to this particular dog, as it was to a certain extent religious. It's a St. Bernard, you know,"-Philadelphia

It Worried Him .- The Kansas farmer was looking anxiously at the sky. "I hope," he said, "that none o' them there evelones come along." "Are you afraid of them?" asked the stranger. "I ain't never been before," answered the farmer, "but I lifted the mortgage off the place yesterday, and it's so derned light now it wouldn't take much of any kind of a wind to blow it away. The mortgage sort o' weighed it down before, you know."-Chicago

FAT INDIANS FOR SALVE.

The Hindoon Believe They Should Be Boiled and Applied to the Wounds of Soldiers.

London Truth publishes an extract

from a letter from a Hindoo gentleman, said to be of good standing and repute, which furnishes a curious illustration of oriental credulity, and incidentally of the important part which rumor might play among the Indian masses should they become disaffected. The writer says: "We are having awfully serious news circulated in the papers here. Extracts purported to be from the Morning Leader of London and La Bon Guondia of Spain impressins that the emperor on the coronation day was dangerously ill. and was never really crowned, for the ministers caused him to be impersonated by a beggar of Whitechapel. We are really very concerned to hear it, and we firmly believe the news to be a false creation, but wonder why the government is still inactive as regard to taking any steps to punish the author of so foul a calumny." Other instances of this ready credulity are quoted in Truth. When the jubilee bridge over the Hooghly was being built there was a story that the government required a thousand heads of natives for the foundations of the bridge, and had given orders that all natives walking over the maidan after dark were to be seized and taken to the "Shaitan Khana"-the native name for the masonic lodge-- where their heads were to be cut off for use in this engineering operation. The natives were soon afraid to walk in that direction after dark. Again, at the time of the last Indian frontier war, a fat Babu clerk disappeared from one-ofthe government offices and could not be found. The report was then eirculated by his fellow clerks and neighbors that he had been seized by order of the government, to be made into ointment for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. Happily, the fat Babu turned up safe and sound before any serious consequences could ensue. Privileges of Fire Dreams.

Nobody associates fires with spinsters in any pleasant way. I have often wondered at it-wondered why it was that to sit before a blaze and dream has been by a common consent pictured as the privilege of very young girls who, chin in hand, rest there, or as the privilege of bachelors building castles that are one day to shelter the lady whom they love. When a

woman is past twenty she is always represented, when before a fire, with a baby on her lap, or as an old grandmother thinking of the babies that have been but who now hold children of their own before other and brighter fires far away. Or she is some very. very old grandmother of the fairy-tale crooning over her embers. When an old maid is pictured by a hearth, she is made a witch dreaming, not of love or of children, but of mischief! Love and children, it would seem, are not seemly subjects for old maids to dream of over fires. Yet I ask myself: "Why not?" since of all things else in the world they are the most beautiful.-Century.

West end shopkeepers have pursued for years the policy of giving every woman detected purloining articles the option of being summarily birched by the manageress or being prose-

Shoplifters Get the Birch.

cuted, and in all twenty English women have accepted the ordeal of the birch. In addition two young girls of foreign nationality, in consideration of their tender years, were treated to a milder form of chastisement. The manageress is a very muscular woman and her weapon is a formidable one.-London FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Twenty thousand filustrated post

cards pass through the Brussels post

It costs the government of British India about \$3.50 per square mile to protect the forests against fire.

Forty pounds has been offered as a prize by a Vienna confectionery company for the best translation of the English word "cake."

The Mohammedan law against alcoholic drinks has recently been made more stringent in Constantinople, on account of its general violation. One consequence of the Belgium

anti-gambling law is that even the game of loto has been prohibited in the fishermen's public houses at Blankenberghe, near Ostend. Boresa Xolompar, a notorious Hun-

garian gypey woman, who had acted as a receiver of stolen property nearly all her life, has just died at the age of A rich Chinaman at Wellington, New Zealand, has given \$50,000 to pay for

the transportation to China of 6,000 bodies of Chinese who had not left enough money for sending their bodies

STRENGTH OF PAPER MONEY.

Government Treasury Expert Explains Why Our Banknetes Are So Tough.

"The way some cashiers pay out small bills in exchange for large must make other men as tired as it wearies me," remarked an observing business man to another Washingtonian as they watched the cashier of a fashionable uptown cafe pull at and strip the ones and twos in exchange for a ten, as though he were pulling a piece of molasses candy over a hook and hated to let go.

"It does," acquiesced his friend, who happened to be a United States treasury expert. "The way some cashiers. jerk, snap, and pull at bills as they pay them out is utterly absurd. The old adage about pinching a silver dollar until the eagle screams pales before the way the up-to-date, flip cashier jerks the long green he handles.

"I will give you a fact that is not generally known, and I doubt if ever published, and that is the weight a new treasury single note, and four notes in a sheet, will sustain without breaking. Director Meredith furnished me with the figures, and they may be accepted as official and accurate.

"A single treasury note measures 31/2 inches wide by 71/4 inches long and will suspend 41 pounds lengthwise and 91 pounds crosswise. Notes are printed four to a sheet, the latter measuring 814 inches wide by 131/2 long. A sheet will auspend 108 pounds lengthwise and 177 pounds crosswise,

"It will be observed that a single note will sustain crosswise 13 pounds, over double the weight it sustains lengthwise, while in the case of the sheet the crosswise sheet is short 39 pounds of double the sustaining power of the engthwise sheet.

The cashier had interestedly listened to the treasury expert's explanation of the weight-sustaining and necessarily resisting power of wear and tear of our paper money, and then he said:

"You see, it is this way: Bills stick together, see, and we cashiers have to make up any shortage out of our own poekets, and that's one reason why we snap and jerk the bills so hard, so we will not pay out two for one, as might? be done. Again, a \$2 bill is frequently! mistaken for a \$5, and vice versa, and by counting out our money as if it were drops of our life blood we are less liable to pass out one for the other."

The two gentlemen paid their account and agreed as they passed out that the cashier's excuse was lame. and that it was a good thing for the rest of the public who handle money that the breaking strength of our treasury notes is so high, or there would be nothing left of them after they had passed through a dozen cashiers' hands.

SOMETHING ABOUT HAWKS.

They Are of Great Value to Farmore in Destroying Noxious insects and Mice.

The hawks belong to a great bird family known as Falconidoe, which also includes falcons, eagles, kites, etc., and which has 350 branches, or species, distributed all over the world. Of these, about 35 species are found in North America, writes E. H. Baynes, in Woman's Home Companion. Some are. migratory, while others remain in one locality the whole year round. Except in the migratory seasons, when certain species may be seen flying in scattered flocks, which sometimes extend for many miles, hawks are solitary birds, as a rule flying singly or in pairs. They become greatly attached to particular breeding grounds, and return year after year to the same bit of woodland, often to the same tree, where they will patch up the old nest, which has perhaps been occupied by squirrels during the winter. They are, moreover very constant in their affections, some species being known to mate for life. The food of hawks consists in the main of small mammals, insects, reptiles and batrachians, which they capture and hold with, their powerful claws, and tear to pieces with their hooked bills. As destroyers of mice and noxious insects they are of great value to the farmers, and even the species which occasionally carry off game and poultry have a handsome balance of good deeds to their eredit. Intelligent men are now beginning to recognize the fact, and with other thoughtful people are losing patience with the thoughtless ones who still persist in killing these winged servants, many of which are saving for their murderers at least \$20 a year.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS