

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Party to Start on Journey for Scientific Investigation.

Dr. Robert Stein, of the United States Geodetic Survey, Will Lead the Expedition—Will Sail on the Hope.

A thoroughly equipped expedition is about to start to explore a corner of the frozen north. Its object will be that of scientific investigation.

Dr. Robert Stein, of the United States geodetic survey, with two well-known scientists will embark from Sydney, N. S., on July 20 for an extended exploration of the west coast of Ellesmere Land. They will go in the Hope, which has done much service in the arctic regions and is one of the ships of the Peary expeditions.

The Hope will take supplies to Peary at Bowdoin bay. She will return in September, but Dr. Stein and his companions will be left at Cape Sabine. The scientists who are going with Dr. Stein are a taxidermist from Boston and a physicist and naturalist from Cornell university. The party will establish a station at Alexandria Haven, 39 miles west of Cape Sabine. They have supplies for two years and do not expect to return until September, 1900.

The main object of the expedition will be to trace the west coast of Ellesmere Land. Collections will be made in natural history, the geological features will be studied, meteorological observations will be taken, dredgings will be made if possible in the surrounding seas and Esquimaux remains investigated and collected. Collections will also be made in botany, which has never been attempted before.

The party will take from ten to fifteen dogs from Greenland and use them to draw sleds. They hope to make short trips in the vicinity of Cape Sabine in the spring of 1900 in pneumatic boats, made of rubber and inflated on the same principle as bicycle tires. There are four air and water-tight compartments in each, and if three of these should be punctured the one remaining would be sufficient to keep the boat and its occupants afloat.

A house will be taken along to be erected at some point in the vicinity of Cape Sabine.

Dr. Stein has been a student of arctic scientific phenomena for more than ten years. On a former occasion he organized an expedition for the rescue and relief of Bjornling and Kallstenius, young Swedish naturalists, who were lost in the arctic regions in the very portion of Ellesmere Land which it is intended to explore.

PREFERRED AMERICAN GOODS.

Russian Town Refuse to Give Contract for Water Pipe—Unbusinesslike Methods.

A queer mixture of international politics and business is reported to the state department by United States Consul Heenan at Odessa, Russia. He says that through the ambassador at St. Petersburg the French government asked to have a contract for the supply of a large quantity of iron water pipe taken from an American firm and given to a French firm on the ground that the close relationship existing between Russia and France entitled them to favor of this kind. The Russian foreign office took the matter up and the governor of Odessa was directed to see what could be done. He was obliged to report that the town refused to change their arrangements, being satisfied with their contract with the Americans, whose pipe was better and cheaper. It was also pointed out that the specifications called for pipe of a certain quality and shape which the French could not make. The ambassador requested that the specifications be altered to suit the French pipe, but the town declined for the reason that the best engineering skill favored the American shape.

The consul transmits specifications of the proposed waterworks for the town of Nicolaiev, which he desires brought to the attention of American firms with a view to their bidding.

SALARIES IN THE NAVY.

Admiral Dewey by the New Schedule Will Receive \$13,500 Whether on Sea or on Shore Duty.

The navy department has issued a circular fixing the salaries of navy officers under the naval personnel bill.

Admiral Dewey will receive \$13,500 whether on duty at sea or on shore. The senior rear admiral's pay is fixed at \$7,500 at sea and \$6,375 on shore.

Rear Admiral Schley is in this list, but only receives the minimum amount, as he is assigned to shore duty. The junior rear admiral receives \$5,500 while on sea duty and \$4,677 on shore. Rear Admiral Sampson is in the junior list, but having a command at sea, receives the maximum pay.

Should Schley be given an assignment at sea he would receive \$2,000 more a year than Sampson, but as it is his pay amounts to but \$875 more.

Captains receive \$3,500 at sea and \$2,975 on shore.

Melodious Landgrave.

The landgrave of Hesse is an accomplished violinist and a perfect host as well, albeit that he is blind. He gave an exhibition of his musical ability in the big hotel of the Rue Beaujon, Paris, the other day, his audience being ultra chic, consisting as it did of royal highnesses, imperial highnesses and ducal highnesses, great ladies from the Faubourg and the cream of foreign society.

Japanese on American Railways.

Eight hundred Japanese workmen are now employed in track work on railways in Washington and Oregon.

RICH MAN'S SON AS A STOKER.

Carlisle Norwood, Jr., of New York, Works His Passage to London as a Coal Passer.

Carlisle Norwood, Jr., son of a prominent New York lawyer, arrived in London the other day from Cape Town, having worked his way as stoker on a Castle liner during the 21 days' trip. Norwood said:

"I came through all right, but I don't want to try it again. The stoke hole is the hottest place I was ever in or ever expect to be in. Look at my hands, all covered with blisters and callouses."

"Many times during the voyage I had to shovel coal with my hands bleeding and my face blistered, but I got a tremendous muscle development. I never knew my back and arms were capable of such growth."

"I went broke in South Africa, and determined that I wouldn't wire home to my father for more money. I decided to work my way instead."

"Several boon companions of mine sailed on the same ship and tried to press money on me, but I would not take it."

"On the voyage my former companions from the cabin came down to the stoke hole to see me, and I had a reception in the coal bunkers. But I had to work like the other stokers, and submit to the same discipline."

"I never did a day's manual work before, and it nearly killed me the first few days. However, I got hardened later, and when we landed at Southampton the other day I was as black as any negro, with my clothes ragged and the dirt fairly ground into me. I have been scrubbing myself ever since."

Norwood is now living in luxury at the Hotel Cecil.

OPPOSES A MICROBE THEORY.

Dr. Hill, of Boston, Makes Experiments with Telephones and Claims There is Little Danger from Them.

The popular notion that telephone transmitters are breeding places for microbes and consequently disseminators of disease is opposed in a report which Dr. Hibbert W. Hill, bacteriologist, makes to the Boston board of health.

Dr. Hill made an examination at the suggestion of the health commissioners. He reports that he found some bacilli, but not one that was harmful. He admits the possibility of infection from some telephone transmitters, and makes recommendations intended to reduce this possibility to a minimum, but his report as a whole is encouragingly negative, so far as the popular theory is concerned.

Desirous of operating on the telephones most in use, he selected two instruments from the Sears building, two from Young's hotel, three from the Exchange building, four from the Parker house, one from the Mason building, and one from the Equitable building. The transmitters were cleaned by sterilized swabs of absorbent cotton carefully prepared and guarded from outside bacilli and then rubbed on solidified serum. The serum was incubated at 37 degrees centigrade. The swabs were also shaken in distilled water and the water then injected into guinea pigs, both intra-abdominally and subcutaneously. At the end of three months the guinea pigs were chloroformed, killed, and subjected to a post-mortem examination for lesions of tuberculosis and other symptoms of disease, but none appeared.

WANTS CHAMPION WHIPPED.

Jeffries' Father Said to Be Anxious to Have His Son Defeated in the Ring.

"I'm opposed to prize fighting. I don't believe in it, but Jim will keep it up until he gets thrashed, then he'll quit it. He'll keep it up long enough, but he'll get licked. But Jim's a good boy. He's no worse than the rest of you. He'll keep up his devilment till he gets licked, and then he'll quit."

These were the words of Rev. Mr. Jeffries, father of the world's new pugilistic champion as he sat in a dilapidated-looking wagon at Fourth street and Broadway the other afternoon and addressed a small crowd.

"Jim's no worse than the rest of you," reiterated the champion's father. "He'll keep up his devilment till he gets licked and then he'll come to salvation. I'd wish him to get licked if he was going to fight three minutes from now."

ADOPTS AMERICAN WAYS.

Coréan Official at Washington Takes Up the Quiet Life of a Suburbanite.

Suburban residents who take an afternoon car ride out of Washington are apt to meet a small oriental man wearing a crash suit and straw hat, reading an evening paper, and conducting himself generally in the manner of the satisfied suburbanite. When the car reaches the Cleveland station the oriental jumps lightly from the car and seizes a small oriental looking boy. His wife is there, too, and the trio trudge up the path to their suburban home. This family is that of M. Yung Kwai, interpreter of the Korean legation. Mr. Kwai was educated at Yale college and married an American woman. He is American by preference and an enthusiast in the adoption of western civilization.

Laughter as a Cure.

Gelototherapists, says the New York Tribune, is the name given to physicians who treat patients suffering from various diseases ranging from bronchitis to anaemia by prescribing hearty laughter. A medical journal suggests that there is a great opening for physicians in studying various ways of exciting laughter, such as tickling, farcical comedies, puns, etc.

WILL PAY THEIR WAY.

Secretary Wilson Says There Need Be No Anxiety About the Future of the Philippines.

"There need be no anxiety about the future of the Philippines," said Secretary Wilson the other day. "It will not be necessary to send one cent from this country to be used in their government, as the customs receipts will be sufficient to meet everything, including the expenses of the army. If there had been no delay in ratifying the treaty of peace hostilities would not have broken out, and by this time great strides would have been taken in developing the islands. Little can be done in this direction while hostilities are in progress, but the Filipinos are learning that we will be respected. Much in general has been said about the conditions there, but little specific information has been given to the public."

"According to the reports of agents of this department, the health and climatic conditions are about like those of Louisiana. The soil is like that of Illinois, and, while that state has only 30 inches of rainfall, the Philippines have 120. The mountains are filled with gold, iron and coal. Mahogany and other hard woods grow in profusion, and, as all of the island of Luzon has not been explored, no man can tell what riches are stored there. It is said there is more gold in the Philippines than in the Klondike."

"I see 4,000 of our soldiers want to be discharged and allowed to settle there. This is a good indication, as they will form a home guard. They should marry American wives and settle down at once to make their fortunes. When Yankee enterprise, pluck and ingenuity take hold of the Philippines the development will be rapid, and these islands will prove of great value to this country."

CHILD WITH A GIANT'S LIMB.

Remarkable Operation by a Philadelphia Surgeon—Deformed Leg Pared Down.

The Philadelphia County Medical society had a remarkable case of orthopedic surgery presented to it the other day when Dr. James P. Mann exhibited the successful results of an operation he had recently performed. The patient was a 12-year-old boy whose right leg and foot were of normal size, but the left leg was as large as a full-grown man's, while the foot was so big that a man's No. 14 shoe was necessary to increase it. The foot was 12 inches long and the three smaller toes measured six inches in circumference and 3 1/2 inches in length. A remarkable feature was that the bone as well as the soft tissues were enlarged. Dr. Mann, after subjecting the foot to the X rays, made deep incisions and pared down the bones, besides cutting away the soft tissues. The lad's foot was then incased in plaster of paris.

The plaster was removed in the presence of a number of medical men, when it was found that the operation had been entirely successful, and that not only was the foot of normal size, but within a few days the boy will be able to walk with it.

TO GET MORE PRACTICE.

Efficiency of the Artillerists Manning the Shore Batteries to Be Greatly Increased.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the artillerists manning the batteries protecting the shores of the United States instructions have been given by the war department for additional practice with the great guns.

Each battery of heavy artillery is authorized, beginning July 1, to fire yearly, in addition to its present allowance, ten rounds of eight-inch ammunition and five rounds of ten-inch ammunition. The ammunition expended under previous orders limited the rounds to 15 for the three-inch breech-loading rifle, ten for the eight-inch muzzle-loading converted rifle, three each for the eight-inch breech-loading rifle, ten-inch breech-loading rifle and the 12-inch breech-loading rifle; ten for the ten-inch smooth bore and eight for the 15-inch smooth bore.

TO BE MADE A PARK.

The Historic Home Spot of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to Be Preserved and Beautified.

The establishment of a large and beautiful park at Mount Pleasant, the old historic home spot of Gen. U. S. Grant, is being seriously considered by the prominent and influential citizens of Clermont county, O. An effort will be made as soon as congress convenes to have it appropriate enough money to purchase 400 acres of the land, the purchase to include Gen. Grant's birthplace and the surrounding neighborhood. If the purchase is made the site will be beautified by the erection of numerous fine buildings, the planting of various kinds of trees, grading, etc. Chicago capitalists have made several unsuccessful attempts to purchase the proposed site for a private park.

Fighting the Smoke Nuisance.

Boston is conducting a vigorous campaign against the smoke nuisance. The superintendent of streets has just sent a circular letter to all the coal dealers warning them against the sale of low grades of soft coal. In the missive he says: "Your attention is called to the matter now so that there may be no cause for complaint on your part later on in the event of trouble, and that your customers may be fully advised as to the action which this department will certainly take unless proper coal is used."

Whitefish in Lake Ontario.

One million five hundred thousand whitefish, from the hatchery at Caledonia, N. Y., were planted in Lake Ontario the other day.

A CURE BY A SLAP.

Quick Relief in Appendicitis by Calling Large Muscle to Aid.

Contraction of Muscle Acts on Appendix in Such a Way as to Expel Foreign Substance Which Has There Lodged.

One of the most unusual operations yet recorded in surgery was performed recently on a young woman in this city, by which was effected the cure of a case of appendicitis. No knife was used, no medicine, no poultices, no ice packs—none of the usual methods of physicians and surgeons to treat this most serious of ailments. So simple was the method employed that only eight minutes elapsed from the time the physician reached the patient until he had completed his work, and, as he believes, successfully. The young woman is 20 years old and belongs to an excellent family in Harlem. She does not care to have her name used in connection with the story, so it is withheld. The operation was performed by Dr. George J. Heimer, of Madison avenue and Thirty-first street.

In explaining the treatment, Dr. Heimer said: "The method of treatment is the one used by all osteopaths and has been in use by them for some time."

To demonstrate, the doctor placed the thumb of the reporter's left hand flatly in the palm of his right hand. Then he slapped the palm of the hand smartly against the broad of the thumb.

"The hand represents the psoas muscle," he said, "and the thumb the appendix. We produce a spasmodic contraction of the psoas muscle, which the slapping of the palm of the hand against the thumb. This forces the foreign substance from the appendix, and relief follows immediately."

Just back of the appendix is the largest muscle in the human body, known as the psoas magnus. It is attached to the femur or big bone of the leg, and is the muscle by which one can revolve the leg as on a pivot at the heel. It is this muscle which is made to do the trick of emptying the appendix. Using the fingers of one hand to hold the walls of the abdomen in place and to prevent a rupture of the delicate internal structures, with the other hand a spasmodic contraction of the psoas magnus is brought about, which snaps it against the appendix and is said to force out of that organ whatever of foreign substance it may contain.

COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Gen. Corbin Receives Some Fine Pictures of the Spanish War Taken by Officers.

Gen. Corbin has received the first installment of what will be a valuable collection of photographs of the Spanish war. The views were taken by army officers, and when completed will include more than a thousand pictures. They will portray every phase of army life in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The installment which was received at the war department the other day was pronounced by those who were privileged to see it one of the best which could be gotten together. Gen. Corbin has hit upon a capital idea that these photographs can be used in the future in settling many controversies that are likely to arise, and will be useful to historians in writing a correct history of the war, as they bear inscriptions and dates of the scenes portrayed.

It would be a difficult matter to tell which of the photographs are the most interesting, but those which attracted the most attention were of the raising of the American flag at the palace at Havana, the first entry of Cuban and American troops in Havana, Gen. Gomez' triumphant march into the capital of the island, Lieut. Hobson confined in a cell, photographs of the fortifications at Santiago, scenes of the battles before Santiago and the capitulation of that city, American and Cuban troops on the march, in camp and in action, and the cells of the Cuban dunces who were the crew of the Competitor was confined, and where Dr. Ruis was brutally murdered.

Gen. Corbin highly prizes this valuable collection and has given instructions to permit it to remain in his office for a few days so his friends will have an opportunity to see it.

NOT AS FAST AS THE PARIS.

Company Which Owns the Wrecked Ocean Liner Places Orders for Two New Ships.

Second Vice President J. A. Wright, Jr., of the International Navigation company, announces that the contract for the construction of two new vessels for the line had been placed with the Cramps in Philadelphia. While neither of these vessels is intended to replace the wrecked Paris, both are to be ships of the first class. The new steamers will not be as fast as either of the "flyers" now in the service of the company, their contract calling for only 17 knots, but they will be in every respect, however, as far as fittings are concerned, equal to the St. Louis and the St. Paul.

Each of the new ships is to be of 12,000 tons register. They will be furnished with twin screws and triple expansion engines of the latest type and will have a length of 600 feet, with 60 feet beam. Each will carry about 400 cabin and 800 steeage passengers, and will have a very large freight capacity. It is expected that the vessels will be completed by the latter part of next summer.

Big Yield of Whale Oil. A ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

IN THE MIDST OF ALARMS.

An Eastern Man Tells About the Difficulties of Poker Playing in the Gas Region.

"In the west the unexpected is apt to happen," remarked an eastern man who had just returned from a business trip through the northwestern states, "and no one expresses or apparently feels any surprise at the most unlooked-for events. Now, where could such an occurrence happen, for instance, as the following except in a country like ours: "At the hotel where I was stopping in a town in Indiana a party of men were seated at cards. Draw poker was the game, and the betting was lively. At the last drawing one of the party found to his satisfaction that he held a straight flush, but just at that moment there was a sharp report; a second one, much more violent than the first, tore open the floor of the smoking room, and the party of men dropped into the cellar."

"It was an explosion of natural gas, a little episode which frequently happens, I am told, in the gas regions. Although considerably bruised, not one of the party fortunately was seriously hurt, and each man held with characteristic western imperturbability his cards."

"I call," said the holder of the straight flush, as if the unpleasant little occurrence of being dropped suddenly into the cellar had never happened, whereupon the others showed their hands by the light of their fuses, and assisted the lucky winner to find the stakes, which were scattered all over the ground."

"Did you ever notice the dirt wave?" asked an old fisherman at the Sixty-ninth street dock the other day, as he pointed to a long black streak on the lake, which looked like the line of the horizon.

"A peculiar thing is that dirt wave," continued the old man, examining his hook, "and for many a year I've been puzzled about it."

Upon being asked to tell something about the dirt wave by the Chicago Democrat reporter, he said:

"Well, that wave comes about twice a year as regular as the season, and never fails to reach this side of the lake during the month of April. Where it comes from I can't exactly understand, and how the rubbish which it carries sticks together is a mystery to me."

"You will notice," he continued, "that as far as you can see in either direction the dirt wave reaches. "The dirt doesn't travel as fast as common waves, another thing I don't understand, and it'll be 24 hours before it reaches the shore."

"What is the dirt composed of?" "Why, just common rubbish. Sticks, wooden boxes, old newspapers mixed up with a sort of mortar of dust and marine plants. I'll bet that wave is 100 miles long."

"You walk very fast."

This Authority Has It That \$5,930 Miles an Hour is About Your Usual Gait.

Have you ever thought of the distance you travel while you are out for an hour's stroll? Possibly you walk three miles in an hour, but that does not represent the distance you travel. The earth turns on its axis every 24 hours. In round figures call the earth's circumference 24,000 miles, and you must have traveled during your hour's stroll a thousand miles in the axial turn of the earth, says the New York World.

But this is not all. The earth makes a journey round the sun every year. Put the distance of our planet from the sun at 92,000,000 miles. The diameter is therefore 184,000,000 miles, and the circumference described by the earth 578,000,000 miles. In other words, the earth travels around the sun each day 1,884,000 miles, and every hour—for instance, the hour during which you took your walk—the earth moved through 66,000 miles.

So, adding your three miles of leg travel to the hour's axial movement of the earth, this to the earth's orbital journey and that again to the earth's excursion with the sun, and you will find you have traveled within the hour 85,930 miles.

CHANCE TO BE A KING.

It is Only Necessary to Buy One of These Islands and Lord It Over the People.

Here was a great chance for people wishing to become independent landed proprietors. The French government offers for sale some of the little islands situated at the entrance of the bay of St. Malo, on the coast of Brittany.

Formerly, when the famous French pirates Jacques Cartier and Sourouf brought down the wrath of the English on their heads by their acts of daring, the victims tried to get near enough to St. Malo to throw firebrands and to discharge cannon into the town, but they were never able to succeed in peering the islands.

The French government has taken away the cannon from the fortified walls of Gouchee, La Plata, La Ronces and one or two other of these blocks. The state, which is always short of money, found it a needless expense to keep up this property and so offers it for sale.

The inhabitants of St. Malo are very uneasy and discontented at the proceeding. And not without cause, for, no restrictions having been put upon the sale, the highest bidder will become practically their king, be his nationality what it may.

A DELSARTE THEORY.

Falling Without Getting Hurt Is an Easy Trick if You Only Know How.

"People wonder how an actress can fall on the stage without hurting herself," says a woman who, according to the New York Times, has tried all sorts of fads as they have come up, "but it is the easiest thing in the world. I tried the Delisarte exercises at one time, and for awhile, when my attack of the disease was at its height, my family had the pleasure of seeing me fall for their amusement and enlightenment all around the house. The great secret of falling is to relax. If you slip and fall some time when you do not wish to, if you can only remember to relax your muscles you will be saved perhaps from a serious injury. Children and drunk people fall relaxed. My mind at that time was filled with my desire to be always relaxed, whenever the Delisarte oracles said I must. So it happened that one day I slipped on the street and had a heavy fall. I pulled myself up in a sitting position a little dazed—I was not sure whether I had put my principles into practice or not. I was brought to myself by a man who came up, asking me, in a considerate tone: "Are you seriously hurt, madam?"

"No, oh, no! thank you," I said, still dazed. "I'm not hurt." And then realized that I had been thinking so much of my principles that instead of getting up immediately I had been sitting there saying to myself, in a brown study: "Did I relax or didn't I relax? I am pretty sure that I didn't, for I found later a goodly number of big black and blue spots, which never should develop on a true disciple of Delisarte."

FUNNY FIGHTERS.

Filipinos Imitate the American War Cry and Then Beat a Hasty Retreat.

A private letter from a bugler in Gen. MacArthur's command in the Philippines to his mother in Chicago relates a laughable incident about the Filipino method of warfare. The story of Col. Funston's several advances, and his wonderful command over men, seems as well known there as in this country, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

When, shortly after the fall of Calumpit, Gen. MacArthur sent a detachment against some insurgents who had thrown up breastworks on a shrub-covered hillock, the Americans crept forward just before dawn, and while a heavy rain was falling. With the first gleam of daylight they rose to their feet and ran forward silently until a hurried, nervous discharge of musketry told them they were discovered. Then they yelled, and fired, and redoubled their pace.

Suddenly they heard the Filipino commander cry out, in fairly good English: "Come on, boys—give it to 'em!" At the same time abandoning the position, and retreating at a dead run.

The bugler declares the "slogan" was as effective in a Filipino camp as in an American—only in quite a contrary manner: "For they no sooner heard those words—which our officers most always employ—than the last beggar of them hopped out of the trenchment, and skurried away."

"This," concludes the soldier, "is in line with the general Asiatic habit of doing everything 'backward.'"

TROUSERS FOR GERMAN GIRLS.

The Kaiser Did Not Object, But the Burgomaster of Fischhausen Was Shocked.

A contribution towards the question of women's emancipation comes to the Berlin Lokalanzeiger from Fischhausen, a small village in East Prussia, says the Chicago Tribune.

A 19-year-old girl here had been left in sore straits through the death of her father, who had been intrusted with the administration of an estate belonging to the community. But she did not despair.

Though only a frail creature she suddenly developed an abundance of energy and resolved to earn her means of living by following the same occupation as her father. As a step towards the purpose she addressed a letter to the German emperor, asking to be allowed to wear men's clothes, which would enable her to overcome all difficulties.

The emperor's answer was encouraging enough: "She would be granted the privilege of donning male attire conditionally upon the assent of the burgomaster of the village."

The girl's hopes were high when she went to see the village potentate to inform him of the emperor's reply. But they were doomed to failure, for, alas! the burgomaster did not see his way to grant her urgent request.

"He could not give his consent," he explained, "to such a shocking thing, which would be most dangerous to the morals of the community over which he had the honor to preside."

What's the Use of Bathing.

"Cleanliness is an excellent habit. It is not, however, an absolute essential, nor an essential at all to good health and mental activity," says Dr. Thomas J. Hills in the Medical Record. "The healthiest man I ever saw is alive and well to-day at 94, and he took a bath only occasionally—once in the Mersey at Liverpool in 1838 and again in the North river in 1878, both of which were accidental, the gentleman being slightly intoxicated when he fell. Almost all people who live to an extreme old age are found to be those who are not overfond of ablutions, but who otherwise are careful in their manner of living."

Interest in London.

Careful estimates show that each year there are interred within the limits of Greater London about 130,000 human bodies.