

## THE AMERICAN RACE.

Expedition to Study Its Early History as Related to Old World.

Prof. Frank Boaz, noted Scientist, to Explore Among the Inhabitants of the Coasts of North Pacific Ocean.

An exploring party under the leadership of Prof. Frank Boaz, the noted scientist and explorer of the American Museum of Natural History, says the New York World, is about to undertake an extensive, systematic exploration among the inhabitants of the coasts of the North Pacific ocean between the Amoor river in Asia and the Columbia river in America.

The funds for this important undertaking have been generously provided by Morris K. Jesup, the president of the museum, who has done so much already for the advancement of science and for furthering the work of the American Museum of Natural History of New York city. The expedition will be a costly one.

Mr. Jesup has pledged himself to give \$100,000 for the development of the scheme. In 1895 he fitted out the Peary relief expedition, which extended needed assistance to Lieut. Peary, and thus resulted in important additions to our knowledge of northern Greenland and invaluable contributions to the museum.

The explorations on the coasts of the North Pacific ocean are intended to cover a period of six years, during which time the investigations are to be carried on in both Asia and America.

Prof. Boaz said: "There are few problems that are of greater importance to our knowledge of the early history of the American race than its relations to the races of the old world. It has never before been taken up in a systematic manner. Some writers maintain that American culture has grown up spontaneously; others assert recognition of traces of Asiatic culture in America."

"The field of research is a vast one, and it is expected that the enterprise will lead to results which will clear up many obscure points regarding the early history of the American race."

## CHINESE TREE AT GRANT'S TOMB

Yang Yu, Action for Li Hung Chang, Does the Planting.

Li Hung Chang, viceroy of the Chinese empire, planted the other afternoon a tree in commemoration of his friend Gen. Grant. Yang Yu, who, until a few days ago, was Chinese minister at Washington, acted for the viceroy, and did the actual planting, and the tree now stands above the spot where Gen. Grant's body lay until removed to the mausoleum. The tree was selected in Morningside park, and is of the gingko biloba, a native of China, about ten feet high. In English it is called the maidenhair tree. It is coniferous, hairy, and bears a fruit the kernel of which is noted in Japanese stores. Superintendent Parsons says bushels of this fruit are grown on the trees in Central park. Gingko trees 100 feet high, with trunks six or seven feet in diameter, are not uncommon. A brief address was delivered by Yang Yu after the planting, and the manuscript of the address was handed to Col. Grant. Yang Yu explained to Col. Grant that the Chinese characters on the manuscript were of the kind used in China in memorial tablets and tombs, and requested that in case his address is inscribed on tablet to be erected near the tree these characters be used. Col. Grant promised they should be exactly followed.

## MRS. ELIZABETH TILTON'S WILL.

Leaves a Larger Fortune Than Was Expected.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton will be filed for probate in a few days, and will, it is said by those aware of its contents, prove a great surprise. It has been generally supposed that when Theodore Tilton and his wife separated the latter was provided with an income that would comfortably keep her for the rest of her days. It was not known though that in addition to this income she received a bulk sum which, combined with what subsequently came to her from her own family and what she saved, made up a modest little fortune. This was invested in Brooklyn and New York real estate, which has increased materially in value. The bulk of her estate will go to her daughter and a goodly share to the religious sect presided over by Rev. Malachi Taylor. From the day of her trouble, when her name became a household word all over the civilized world, Mrs. Tilton had not looked at a newspaper.

## WHITE PINE LUMBER.

Cost of Its Production in This Country and Canada.

Complying with a resolution of the Senate the commissioner of labor has sent to that body a statement showing the difference between the cost of producing white pine lumber in the United States and Canada. The report shows that while the average wages in sawmills in the United States is \$1.71 per day and in Canada \$1.41, the average labor cost of 1,000 feet of lumber is 91 cents in this country to \$1.23 in Canada. This discrepancy is due to the fact that the improved machinery used in this country enables each laborer to accomplish more than in Canada.

## CREEKS THAT BORE FAMOUS NAMES.

The famous rivers of ancient Greece, which are mentioned so often by the poets and historians of the peninsula, were mere creeks, some of them scarcely larger than brooks, and not deserving the name of river.

## COAL MINERS.

Cocal miners in this country number 365,000, of whom 125,000 are at work in Pennsylvania.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

In the wheat belt of India the average production per acre is 9.3-10 bushels.

## BUTTER GOES ABROAD.

First Experimental Shipment from This Country to England.

Gouvernement to Try to Gain Some of the Trade Now Almost Entirely Controlled by Denmark.

The first experimental exportation of butter from this country was made the other day from New York city, when the government, through an agent sent by the agricultural department, shipped three-quarters of a ton of selected butter for sale in Europe. The object of this experiment is of great importance to the agricultural interests, as it is the first step in the effort of this administration to extend materially the market for American butter and gain some of the trade, with Great Britain in particular, which Denmark practically controls with considerable profit. An incidental object is to determine what improvements are needed in transportation facilities. Some butter is now being sent abroad by private firms, but it is alleged to be of inferior grades. Unsatisfactory storage in crossing the ocean and carelessness in leaving the shipments on uncovered docks at Southampton before being loaded into freight cars, thus making the butter soft, have further deteriorated its value in the English market. The butter sent the other day comes from the Iowa agricultural college and a creamery at Windsor, Vt. Subsequent shipments, which will be made during the summer at intervals, will be of butter from other sections. To build up a high standard, only the best grades will be shipped and the butter will be sold at the prevailing market prices. The present shipment goes among the shipped stores of the steamer St. Paul and will be kept at a low temperature. The cargo is made up of packages of different sizes, to determine which is most satisfactory. A departmental agent will meet the boat at Southampton and take proper care of the product and attend to its sale. The appointment of butter agents by the department at New York and Southampton to take care of these interests is possible.

## TOO GOOD FOR SERVANTS.

John E. Searies Objects to His Servants Having Roast Beef.

John E. Searies, secretary of the sugar trust, may be able to ruin that gigantic corporation, but he gets left when he tries to dictate what his domestic servants shall eat. For instructing his housekeeper to cut down the rations below-stairs from roast beef to mutton stew and then discharging her in a rain-storm in spite of her contract, Mr. Searies was mulcted in a verdict of nearly \$400 at New York the other day.

The plaintiff, Eliza J. Tierney, who sued for \$367.50, testified that on May 1, 1896, she made a contract with Searies to become managing housekeeper of his palatial summer home at Brack Hill, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., by giving her full power to hire help. June 14 Searies said:

"I have been looking over your bills, Mrs. Tierney, and find you are altogether too extravagant. I find that you have been giving the servants roast beef. Mutton stew is good enough for servants."

"I replied: 'You didn't put any restriction on me, Mr. Searies; I only did what I have been accustomed to do in other houses.' Mr. Searies then told me to go on. A heavy storm was raging at the time and I asked him if he meant to turn me out of the house in the bad weather. He said I must go right away."

Mr. Searies denied there was any conversation regarding mutton broth, but the jury returned a verdict of \$390.49, with interest, in favor of the plaintiff.

An afternoon paper says that "Mrs. Tierney is now working in the family of Mr. Yerkes in Fifth avenue, New York city."

## DEsertions FROM THE NAVY.

Many of the War Vessels Without Their Full Complement of Men.

Many of the war ships of the United States navy are without their full complement of men because of desertions. Many of the men have left the vessels to which they were attached without permission, and it has been found necessary on board of some of the vessels to grant shore leave only to the men who have served on the vessels a long time, and who can be relied upon to return when their leave has expired.

Within a wreath of Indian corn below is an appropriate inscription, and below the inscription the emblem of the society under whose auspices the testimonial fund was raised. The portrait bust of Mr. Bayard was modeled from life, and on the other side stand the figures of Columbia and Britannia clasping hands, and bearing as emblems of peace palm branches, which cross above the head of Mr. Bayard. On the base, which is of sterling silver, is a map of the United States in bold relief, with an American eagle, with wings outstretched, standing at each of the four points of the compass, supporting on their backs the golden cup.

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## WHAT IS "CLEANED" RICE?

Test Suit Against the United States to Settle the Question.

Grain dealers are interested in the outcome of a suit by Dan Talmage's Sons against the United States. The question to be decided is what constitutes cleaned rice and uncleared rice. The government claims that rice from which both the outer hull and inner cuticle have been removed, under the law of 1894, is defined by congress as "cleaned rice," irrespective of any commercial designation, and is liable to duty at the rate of 1/4 cents per pound. The importers, however, maintain that only such rice as has been absolutely cleaned of all impurities and which is ready for consumption as human food can be described as "cleaned," and "patna or Bengal rice" is only liable to a tax of eight-tenths of a cent per pound.

The board of appraisers and the lower courts have upheld the government's contention on the subject, and the appeal has been taken as a test.

## DOWN ON SOUP.

A certain writer declares that soup is responsible for nearly all the dyspepsia that exists. He asserts that soup at the beginning of a dinner distends the stomach and prevents the digestion of the solids that follow. Furthermore, he claims that there is no nourishment in soup, and its heat injures the teeth.

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## THE YERKES TELESCOPE.

Giant Driving Clock in Position and Moves Smoothly.

The great Yerkes telescope at Evanston, Ill., will soon be ready for use. Since early spring workmen have been busy setting the machinery by means of which this wonderful instrument is to be operated. The giant driving clock which moves the telescope from east to west in exact sidereal time runs as smoothly as clockwork can run. Electric motors which produce all quick and slow motions of the telescope other than the clock motion are set, and under the skilled hand of the operator the six-ton tube moves about as if endowed with life. The machinery for moving the dome is also in place, but the motor is not yet set. The work of setting this machinery is done under the direct supervision of George H. Decker, of Cleveland, O.

As soon as all other work is out of the way the 40-inch lenses, which are still awaiting orders at the workshop of Alvan G. Clark in Connecticut, will be shipped and put in place, thus completing the greatest sky-searcher in the world.

Prof. E. E. Barnard, the noted astronomer, who recently received the gold medal from the Royal Astronomical Society of London, is at Evanston and will begin work with this instrument as soon as completed.

Prof. George E. Hale, director of the observatory, with his corps of able assistants has been at work all winter fitting up the main part of the building and arranging the instruments and libraries. They have already in operation a very satisfactory heliostat, a 24-inch refracting telescope, and the 12-inch refracting telescope brought here from the Kenwood observatory. A workshop with the latest improved machinery has been fitted up in the basement, where all the minor instruments to be used about the observatory are made under the supervision of Prof. F. L. O. Wadsworth, who has charge of the equipment of the building.

## MAY YET BE REALIZED.

Grant's Project for Coal Station in Samana Bay, Santo Domingo.

A special to the New York Herald from Washington says: Gen. Grant's project for the establishment of a naval coaling station in Samana bay, Santo Domingo, may yet be realized. According to Mr. Henry M. Smythe, minister to Hayti and chargé d'affaires under the Cleveland administration, the Dominican government is ready to cede such a station to the United States without asking for the payment of a dollar. Mr. Smythe has not submitted an official report on this subject to the state department, for the reason that his resignation was accepted before he had time to prepare it, though he had called on Secretary Sherman, to whom he made an oral report.

In a letter recently written by Mr. Smythe to a former friend in Washington he says that he discussed with the Dominican foreign office a treaty which embraced the following heads and divisions: Commerce, navigation, extradition and reciprocity of interest and concession. Under this latter division he obtained the concession of a coaling depot for the use of the American navy during the continuance of the treaty on the sole condition that "coaling facilities" be allowed the Dominican navy in American ports. The coaling station or depot was to be located at any point in the Bay of Samana or in either of two fine harbors east of Santo Domingo on the Caribbean sea.

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L'ABEILLE DE LA NILE-ORLEANS  
Est très pandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire, \$3 00; Edition du Dimanche, \$2 00.

Should Visit the Country.  
Some of the Boston schoolmaams need an occasional rural outing. One of them placed this problem on the blackboard: "If a hen lays three eggs a day, how long will it take to lay 30 eggs?"

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