

QUEER MADNESS.

Fearful Influence of Harris, the Tacoma Murderer, over His Daughter.

She Was Totally Unable to Resist His Wishes While in His Presence.

TACOMA, Wash., Special, Aug. 16.—Friends of Etta Harris to-day established the belief that her father exercised a subtle mesmeric influence over her. He drove off her suitors and seemed jealous of her. She had cards and her wedding dress ready for her marriage to one of her suitors, but her father interfered. Harris dogged his daughter everywhere, under the pretense of guarding her virtue, and before stabbing and shooting her to death yesterday and killing himself he left word that he wanted to be buried in the same grave with her. This Miss Harris friends will prevent if possible, on the ground that Etta loathed her father because he forced his love-lit attentions upon her. When she repulsed him he became morose, and vowed he would kill her. She was high spirited, and, to avoid a scandal, refused to prosecute him.

Some friends of the murdered woman say she was betrayed by a man under the promise of marriage, because she loved him and believed in him, and thought by marrying him to escape her father's attentions. While still professing the greatest love for her seducer, Harris exercised his influence by inducing her to pawn her jewelry to secure money with which to purchase a revolver to kill him. She did not succeed, and when released from Harris' subtle influence told her friends she would sooner cut off her hand than harm the man she loved.

JOCKEY INJURED.

An Accident on the Gloucester Track Which May Prove Fatal.

GLoucester, N. J., Aug. 16.—An accident which may result in two deaths occurred this afternoon on the Gloucester track in the first event, there being 11 starters. As the horses were rounding the turn, entering into the home stretch, Sir Jim was in the lead, with Hurry Away, the favorite, running second, the others being closely bunched behind. Suddenly Hurry Away stumbled and fell, and a half-dozen other horses and their jockeys fell in a heap like so many top pins. The animals, strange to say, were not injured, but picked themselves up and scampered away.

The jockeys, with the exception of Plankuchen, who rode Cavalry, were lying all over the track in-ensable. Moore, the colored rider of Joe B., soon revived, but the other riders are mostly in a critical condition. They are Horton, who rode Patrick; Brooker, the rider of Catherine; and McGone, of Hurry Away. Cleary, of Wild Fire colt, and Morrissey, who was mounted upon Come On. Cleary is the worst hurt of the lot. The colt tread upon his face, and disfigured him badly. He is delirious in a local hotel, and had to be put in a straight jacket. He may die. Patrick rolled over Horton and the latter is badly hurt, but is thought to be out of danger. Morrissey was taken to the Cooper hospital, Camden, and is still unconscious. He has a severe contusion of the head, is injured internally and is hurt about the hips. His condition is serious. Brooker was badly stunned and Moore escaped with a severe shaking up. McGone had a shoulder badly hurt, and several other riders were bruised. The accident created great excitement among the 2,000 spectators, but the programme was carried out.

AFTER THE ROBBERY.

Work of an Express Company's Agent on the Kasota Robbery.

MANKATO, Minn., Special, Aug. 16.—J. W. Henderson, 32-year-old agent of the American Express company, who worked up the Kasota train robbery case in this city and followed Contant and Evans to California, was in this city to-day picking up additional facts and information in the case. He stated to the FROXER PRESS correspondent that he had no doubt whatever but that the two Contant boys and Evans were the ones who held up the train at Western Union Junction, Kasota, and four places in California. They got nothing at Kasota. He followed them until two days before the Visalia robbery, and knew of their movements. He feels confident that their capture is now only a matter of a short time, and as three men were killed in the various robberies, it will go hard with them. The revolver which was found in the possession of George Contant on the train by detectives was exactly the same as the one dropped by the robbers at Western Union Junction. Mr. Hartshorn went to St. Paul this afternoon, accompanied by Supt. Adams, of the American Express company. Before going he stated that Contant has served a term in the Nebraska penitentiary.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT

In the Fatal Finney Shooting Affair at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special, Aug. 16.—The evidence introduced by one witness before the coroner's jury in the Finney shooting affair may go very hard on Conductor Temple. A little girl named Ethel Montgomery, seven years of age, testified she was a witness to the affair, and that Finney was shot both times by Temple. The witness stated she sat on the depot platform at Ashland Junction and heard Temple and Finney calling each other names. Finney was some distance from Temple and threw his gun at the latter, it striking him on the head. Temple then picked up the gun and follow Finney around the depot and shot him twice. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Finney died of gunshot wounds, one fired by himself, the other by Temple, and also recommends that Temple be bound over for further investigation.

WEST SUPERIOR.

McCann, the Alleged Murderer, Held to the Circuit Court.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Special, Aug. 16.—W. H. McCann, charged with the murder of Robert Kirkwood at White Birch, Aug. 4, had a hearing to-day before Judge Fridley and was held for premeditated murder to the circuit court.

The murder was of the most cold-blooded description. "I shot him dead than he—" are the words attributed to the defendant by witnesses.

FOR HOME RULE.

Irish-Americans Meet and Adopt Striking Resolutions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—One of the greatest gatherings of Irish-Americans ever held in the West assembled to-day in Ogden Grove. The occasion was the announcement that M. V. Gannon of Omaha, president of the Irish National League of America, would be present at the annual outing of the Irish societies of Chicago, and the knowledge that in view of the just accomplished accession of Gladstone and the resulting crisis in the home rule movement, the gathering would possess wide-spread significance. Besides Mr. Gannon, the speakers were John P. Finery and Hon. Matthew P. Brady, each of whom was enthusiastically cheered by the huge throng. J. J. Fitzgibbon, president of the South Chicago National bank, acted as chairman. Resolutions were adopted declaring that if the British parliament, persecuted by the evil spirit of the past, should again dash from Ireland's lips the cup of peace and justice, it should be the duty of all who abhor tyranny and love liberty to consider and use other means to fight the intolerable wrongs that have made Ireland a by-word among the nations. The resolutions urge upon the Irish leaders the absolute necessity of union and harmony, applaud the resolve of both sections of the parliamentary party to act independently of all English parties, and repudiate the idea of acceptance of office under the English government by Irish members until an Irish parliament, duly invested with sovereign power over the internal interests of Ireland, is in session in Co. Green.

FINERY SPEAKS.

The feature of the day was the address of ex-Congressman Finery, who is president of the United Irish societies of Chicago. His attention to the home rule bill—"Mr. Gladstone," he said, "advised me to believe that the house of lords would reject the home rule bill when it passed the house of commons, but Gladstone knew in his heart that the house of lords would reject it, and he acted accordingly." Continuing Mr. Finery said:

The members of the Irish party, no matter to what section they belong, cannot accept any law which would take away from Ireland the judiciary and the police. The control of the militia should be included in it if possible. A judiciary nominated by England would be a constant menace to justice. The police controlled by London instead of by Dublin would be only a formalist portion of the English government. Without control of the revenues of the country, it would be impossible for an Irish government to maintain itself independently.

Should it be necessary again to dissolve parliament in order to force the home rule bill through the house of lords he had no doubt that the Irish in the American republic, and in other lands as well, would contribute dollars to maintain the struggle to ultimate victory. He hoped he would live to congratulate Ireland on her freedom nobly recognized, and to hail her green flag flying nobly above her rehabilitated parliament house, soon to be dedicated to the perfection and the maintenance of her legislative independence.

IRELAND AS A NATION.

President Gannon, of the Irish National league, was given an extraordinary ovation. He spoke with even more than usual vigor and eloquence. He referred to Gladstone's return to power, pledged to carry out the great reforms for which Parneil organized the Irish party, Mr. Gannon said:

What is our duty toward this condition of affairs? Plainly to accept it as far as it goes, for six years the Irish people, under appalling circumstances and goaded by petty Tory malice have been invited to support the government. The grand old man to continue to give our brethren that moral and material support which has been the chief strength of the success of the movement. May I tell you confidently that the peace which has prevailed in certain quarters has been largely instrumental in bringing about the success of the movement. I mean a parliament in Co. Green, and a citizen soldierly prepared and able to defend it. We are to have the parliament in the future, in the language of the poet, "No man can place a limit to the march of a nation." This urged John Bright at the time of the republic which has been said, I fully expect Ireland to give an exhibition of religious tolerance, the like of which the world has not yet seen.

Mr. Gannon then traced the work of his predecessors in office, and closed with a fervid peroration. He was wildly cheered by his immense audience. About 15,000 people were present.

CH LERA VICTIMS.

Four Thousand Deaths From the Disease Reported Daily in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The cholera situation here has become more favorable. Yesterday only twelve deaths from this disease were reported. The official report shows that throughout the cholera infected districts of Russia the daily average is 8,601 new cases and 4,288 deaths from the disease. In Teheran, the capital of Persia, there is an alarming increase in the number of cholera cases reported daily. Every day the deaths average 300. A few days ago the average number of deaths was 600. The patients at their hospitals, are doing an incalculable good. At Tiflis, capital of the province of Azerbaijan in Northern Persia, cholera is raging with the most fatal effect. The city contains about 175,000 inhabitants, and they are dying at a frightful rate. Every day the deaths number several hundred, and the disease shows no signs of diminution in its violence.

THRESHING COMMENCED.

KASOTA, Minn., Special, Aug. 16.—Dr. Hugging commenced threshing his wheat to-day, the first of the season. It turns out about fifteen bushels to the acre of No. 2 wheat. What will average about fifteen to eighteen bushels of No. 2 wheat to the acre in this vicinity. Oats is fairly good.

WENT DOWN WITH THE SHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A large ship named the Thracian has been lost off the Isle of Man. Her crew of twenty-two men went down with the ship. The captain's wife was also on board the vessel. The six children of the captain and his wife were awaiting the arrival of their parents on the landing stage at Liverpool when the news of the disaster was broken to them.

ENCOUNTERING HOT WEATHER.

CINABAR, Mont., Aug. 16.—Company D, Minnesota National guards, Capt. Bean commanding, left Cinabar this forenoon for Yellowstone park. The company reports striking a hot water. Medora in Bad Lands, North Dakota, the thermometer registering 128 in the sun and 115 in the shade at Livingston.

BURGERS AT KASOTA.

KASOTA, Minn., Special, Aug. 16.—The general store of M. A. Ostrander was entered by burglars yesterday morning. A clerk who was sleeping in the store was awakened by the noise, and a verbal shot was exchanged, but without effect. The burglars dropped a well filled grip of jewelry and made his escape.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

WINONA, Minn., Special, Aug. 16.—Jacob Mayer, a clerk in the employ of H. Choate & Co., was drowned in the Mississippi yesterday. Mayer was eighteen years of age.

NO END IN SIGHT.

Striking Lehigh Valley Switchmen Firm in Their Demands at Buffalo.

Liability of the Strike Becoming General on the Entire System.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—The police commissioners were busy to-day swearing in policemen on account of the railroad strike. The sheriff was also busy swearing in special deputies for duty in the yards at Cheektowaga, which is outside the city limits and beyond the jurisdiction of the city police. The sheriff will not call upon the militia except as a last resort.

The strikers deny that any of their number had anything to do with the fires or the throwing of coal train from the trestle. Grand Master Sweeney of Chicago, who is in charge of the strike said that it was absurd to think for a moment that any of the switchmen would be foolish enough to go to such extreme lengths, when the strike was so small.

Just what the exact damage will amount to is not known as yet. The loss to the company by the destruction of the cars and the smashing of the big water tank and the coal coars which were let down the trestle will amount to more than \$40,000 at least. All the burned cars were loaded, so the loss of their contents must be large. The contents of the cars which were not burned were

SOAKED WITH WATER.

and the fruits and meats in the refrigerator cars were spoiled by the intense heat, and, of course, will be a loss. The number of Erie and Lehigh Valley freight cars destroyed is variously estimated at from 100 to 200.

Two strikers, John Gibson and John Schafer, were taken to the police court to-day charged with assaulting Charles Hershey, Hon. Frank Brundage, of the Lehigh Valley, and Hon. E. C. Frague, of the Erie, appeared to prosecute. The case was put over till Thursday. A rumor prevailed to-day that Freight Conductor J. Nevils, of the Erie, had died from the result of his injuries. Mr. Nevils was hit on the head, it was supposed, with a slung-shot. He was dazed for a short time, but as noon to-day he was on the street.

SWEENEY INTERVIEWED.

Grand Master Sweeney, in a later interview on the strike, said:

The strike has spread to Waverly and will probably go to Hornellville and Bradford, where the switchmen are dissatisfied. We have come to an agreement with the Western New York and Pennsylvania on a ten-hour basis and will have no trouble with that road. A conference with the general superintendent of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh has been arranged. He is coming here and I expect that a settlement on the ten-hour basis will be made. Mr. Sweeney further said that the Erie and Lehigh switchmen here had not been treated in such a way as to keep them in good humor. Their advances had been spurned by those in high authority.

"The matter could have been settled easily," Mr. Sweeney continued, "if the officials had consented to reason with the men; but instead they tried to bulldoze. I do not believe in bulldozing on either side. I strongly disapprove of the strikers injuring the property of the company."

The following notice was issued to-day at the company's office at Philadelphia:

Notice—A reward of \$5,000 will be paid to any person or persons who will furnish the evidence which will lead to the arrest of any person or persons who shall be guilty of violence to the company's employes or destruction of its property.

A. McLeod, President.

SECURED A DIVORCE.

Capt. Armstrong Legally Separated From His Wife, a Prima Donna.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is rumored that a decree of divorce has been granted privately in the suit of Capt. C. F. Armstrong against his wife, the prima donna known as Mme. Elbe, in which the duke of Orleans, heir to the pretensions of his father, the count of Paris, to the throne of France, was co-respondent. It is stated that Capt. Armstrong agreed to withdraw all his charges against the duke of Orleans. Mme. Elbe has long denied that there were intimate relations between her and the duke. She said that the stories of her going to sea with him in a yacht were mythical, and she did not see the duke on the Riviera as reported, and felt deeply hurt by the rumors to which currency has been given. Capt. Armstrong was formerly a sheep farmer in Australia. He charged that his wife and the duke lived openly together at the Hotel Beauvise at Vichy in August, 1889, the duke being known as M. Reil. He was recognized, however, by a waiter who had formerly worked at a hotel at Nice and had seen the duke there as the duke of Orleans. Mme. Elbe declared that she and the duke had been perfectly pure and platonic. She charged that her husband treated her in a cruel manner, but Capt. Armstrong denied this most emphatically. He says the only serious difference they ever had before he learned of her infidelity was on a steamer bound for Australia, when she flirted with some of the officers.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Many to Be Held Throughout South Dakota This Fall.

HURON, S. D., Special, Aug. 16.—A number of South Dakota counties will hold agricultural fairs this fall. Among them are these: Clay county, at Vermillion, Sept. 25 to 28; Turner, at Parker, Sept. 21 to 23; Union, at Elk Point, Sept. 23 to Oct. 1; Deuel, at Gary, Sept. 21 to 23; Campbell, at Mound City, Sept. 23 to Oct. 1; Bon Homme, at Scotland, Sept. 6 to 9. The Pankinton grain palace will be open from Sept. 28 to Oct. 5, and the Corn Belt association will hold its exhibition at Mitchell on Sept. 27 and continuing until Oct. 8. The South Dakota Agricultural association will hold its tenth annual exhibition in Sioux Falls beginning Sept. 12 and closing the 16th.

BOLD JEWELRY THIEVES.

TACOMA, Wash., Special, Aug. 16.—Five minutes after Adolph Mieron locked his jewelry shop and went to dinner to-day two burglars, well dressed and gentlemanly in appearance, entered the back door and quickly scooped all the jewelry in sight into sacks and disappeared. Dozens of people gathered in the store saw the burglars at work, but thought nothing of it, as they seemed perfectly at home among the show cases and watch stands. All the watches which Mieron was repairing for customers were stolen, besides fifty gold watches, twenty-five silver ones, together with a general assortment of jewelry amounting in value to \$2,000.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The pope has decided to lodge at the Vatican all pilgrims who go to Rome to attend the episcopal jubilee. They will be lodged and fed at his expense.

Louis Bogran, ex-president of Honduras, is in San Francisco on his way to Europe. He declines that he is in exile, and says he is traveling to benefit his health.

Sam Baldwin, the aeronaut, and Harry McMen, editor of the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, made a balloon ascension at Quincy Sunday and have not been heard from since.

The controller of the currency has received an application from F. H. Wellcome of Granite Falls asking for authority to organize the First National Bank at Appleton, Minn.

The British steamer Empress of Japan, from Hong Kong and Yokohama for Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., before reported returned to Hakodadi with her cargo on fire, has sailed for her port of destination.

The controller of the currency has designated the First and Merchants National banks of St. Louis, Mo., the Improvement and Traders of New York as reserve agents of the National Citizens of Mankato, Minn.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 78 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 72c; No. 2 red, 74 1/2c; No. 2 white, 53 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2, 33 1/2c; No. 2 white, 35 1/2c; No. 3 white, 34 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 42 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 42 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2, 66c.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 78 1/2c.

CORN—No. 3, 46 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 42 1/2c; No. 2 white, 32 1/2c; No. 3 white, 32 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2, 66c.

HAY—New hay sold pretty well, alfalfa, and new timothy also went well, a car of the latter going at \$10; old upland, \$7.00; new upland, \$9.00; new timothy, \$9.00; 10; poor and damaged, all kinds, \$4.00.

ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 78 1/2c.

CORN—No. 3, 43 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 46 1/2c; No. 2, 28 1/2c; No. 2 white, 30 1/2c; No. 3, 30 to 30 1/2c.

BARLEY AND RYE—No. 3 barley, 43 to 50c; No. 2 rye, 71 to 72c; malt, 60 to 70c.

GROUND FEED AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1, \$10 to 10.50; No. 2, \$16.50 to 17; No. 3, \$17 to 17.50; low grade, \$13.50 to 14; corn 10; poor and damaged, \$8.50 to 10.

MILWAUKEE—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73 to 74c; No. 1 Northern, 80c.

CORN—No. 3, 45c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 32 to 33c; No. 3, 31 to 31 1/2c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 55c; sample, 43 to 44c.

MAY BECOME GENERAL.

Situation at Other Points Along the Reading System.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 16.—The strike of the switchmen on the Reading system has seriously affected freight traffic on the Philadelphia and New York and Wyoming divisions of the Lehigh Valley. Passenger trains from Buffalo are running on time. West-bound passenger traffic is interrupted. The effect of the strike is to throw a number of crews out, and it is impossible to tell when they will be able to return to work. It was rumored this evening that the night switchmen and brakemen on the Wyoming division of the Lehigh Valley would come out in sympathy with the striking switchmen.

HUMORS OF A GENERAL STRIKE.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Aug. 16.—The switchmen's strike of the New York, Lake Erie & Western has not reached here, but there is a rumor which received general credence that a general strike all along the line will be ordered at midnight to-night unless the railroad men and the brakemen on the company are adjusted. Passenger trains are running as usual.

TROOPS FOR THE SHERIFF.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Adj. Gen. Potter arrived to-day in the evening, bringing about the ordering out of national guards from Buffalo. He said that a sheriff had the power to call out the militia in his own and adjoining counties. The sheriff would have the assistance of 12,000 national guardsmen in his efforts to protect the property of railroads in the vicinity of Buffalo. Gov. Flower and Col. Williams, his private secretary, are out of the city. The governor's military secretary, Col. E. L. Judson, Jr., said to-night that he had no official knowledge of the militia being called out at Buffalo.

AT JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The strike of the switchmen and train hands at Buffalo may extend to the yards of the Erie and Jersey City. The men in these yards receive the same pay and are worked just as many hours as the switchmen in Buffalo. A switchman in the Lehigh Valley yards said to-day that there would be a meeting held some day this week of the members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America in Jersey City to consider the question of organizing a strike "on all the railroad yards in the vicinity of Jersey City."

A Snake With Two Heads.

WASHINGTON, Wis., Aug. 16.—William Day of this city, has captured what promises to prove a very valuable natural curiosity. It is a snake about eight inches in length with two heads perfectly developed, one extending from the body naturally and the other growing at nearly right angles from the neck about the height of the head of the body from the first. Both heads are of the same size and are perfect in every way and act independently of each other. His snakeship has been in confinement several days and is hearty and lively, drinking freely of milk. In color it is as on the back with bright golden stripes on the under side of the body. No one can form any idea as to the species to which it belongs.

Marriage of Miss Etta McBride.

BEECHER, Minn., Special, Aug. 16.—There is considerable local gossip over the marriage of Rev. J. Irving Brown, for four years pastor of the Free Baptist church, and Miss Etta McBride of Garden City, the Minnesota school teacher, whose mysterious actions filled columns of newspapers last fall. They are to be married at Garden City Tuesday and will spend their honeymoon in Michigan.

Its Principle Not Increased Pay.

BRAINERD, Minn., Special, Aug. 16.—Howe's mill is still idle owing to the strike. A mass meeting was held to-day to consider the proposition from the mill company offering them twelve hours' pay for eleven hours' work and decided on ten hours or nothing. They claim it was principle they were after and not increase in wages. The firm will endeavor to start to-morrow.

Disregarded the Court's Order.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Special, Aug. 16.—Some months ago the city advertised for bids for the introduction of an electric light plant. When they were being opened by the council two of the aldermen were enjoined from voting to grant any contract. This injunction they disregarded and awarded the contract to the Western Electric Light Company of Chicago. They were tried for contempt of court and heavily fined. The injunction case was tried before Judge Start and to-day he decided that the contract was let and the grounds for making the injunction permanent unavailing. The plant will be put in immediately.

AMONG THE CANNIBALS.

A MISSIONARY CAPTURED BY MAN-EATERS.

He Describes the Region Where He Was a Prisoner and Says That the People Are Healthy and Take to Farming.

In May 1891, an English missionary, Dr. Montague, who occupied a station near the coast in the western part of British New Guinea, suddenly disappeared, and for some time nothing was known as to his fate. It was discovered finally that while out in the forests beyond his station he had been captured by the Tungere cannibals, a tribe living further west in Dutch New Guinea, that had never before been known to venture so far east. The savages carried Dr. Montague off to their own country, a land that was practically unknown to white people. There he lived until the next February, when he was rescued by a Dutch steamer.

Very little news has yet been received with regard to Dr. Montague's experiences. We know only that as a captive he had nothing seriously to complain of except the poor quality of the food served to him. He modestly refrains from saying much about himself in the brief report he has made of his sojourn among the cannibals, says the New York Sun, and devotes most of his paper, which has recently appeared in the Globus and other German geographical publications, to the discoveries he made in the land of the Tungere cannibals. As they did not harm the doctor, perhaps the world owes them something for making a prisoner of him for a while. His involuntary sojourn has certainly been productive of some very interesting facts.

The people who captured him still live in the stone age. The eastern limit of their country begins about twenty miles west of the Dutch-British boundary and extends westward to Prince Frederik Hendrik Island. Along this extensive coast lives a number of warlike branches of this tribe, and the region is thickly populated. They inhabit large villages both on the coast and inland, and on the coast the towns are so numerous the whole shore seems to be belined with unbroken rows of huts. In their intellectual and physical development, these people belong to the New Guinea tribes. The men are handsome, muscular, well-built fellows, with high foreheads and many of them are light yellow in color. Although they wear no clothing whatever, they lavishly paint and adorn their bodies. They wear nose rings, and their weapons consist of bows and arrows and stone clubs. Their arrow tips are poisoned. They build rude canoes from thirty to forty feet in length, which they propel with paddles. All the subdivisions of this large family maintain with one another the friendliest relations.

Among their house animals are pigs and dogs, both of which are esteemed as table delicacies. The dogs are used on kangaroo hunts, which are a favorite diversion with the natives. Sago, yams and sugar-cane are cultivated. Food is in great abundance, and the fruits of harvest are stored away for future use. Along the coast at some places in the interior cocoa palms thrive finely, and the lowlands are very rich and fruitful. The fields are kept in excellent condition and the natives have quite advanced ideas of irrigation, which they practice to some extent in their agriculture. The plains are specially adapted for raising large crops of rice and sugar cane, and Dr. Montague believes that portions of this new region could be turned into profitable plantations by European management.

The forests swarm with butterflies, birds-of-paradise and various kinds of pigeons, and abound also with the most valuable sorts of woods such as cedar, sandal wood and other kinds. The rivers and the lagoons along the coast are full of fish and water fowl. The climate, says Mr. Montague, is as good as can be found anywhere in tropical countries, and is far more healthful than most other parts of New Guinea. The reason is because the territory lying on and near the south and west coast has the benefit for eight months in the south of the monsoon, while during the remaining four months the northwest monsoon prevails.

Dr. Montague lived in the country nine months, and although his food was bad, he enjoyed excellent health. Only one language, with some dialectic differences, is spoken along the whole coast, and the missionary is now engaged upon the preparation of a dictionary of the language.

He found that the people are afflicted to some extent with leprosy. They are very fond of eating the bodies of people they take in battle, but only those who are killed or captured on the war expeditions go into the cannibal pot. Unlike most other savage peoples child murder is unknown.

Dr. Montague believes that a very profitable trade could be developed. There are, however, hardly any good harbors, though there is good anchorage in the river mouths for vessels of light draft.

The Brain of an Ant.

Although the ant is a tiny creature, yet its brain is even tinier. But although it is necessarily smaller than the ant's head which contains it, yet it is larger in proportion, according to the ant's size, than the brain of any known creature. This we can easily believe when we read of this insect's wonderful powers. The quality of instinct or sagacity does not fully explain some of the stories told about them. The best writers upon ants, those who have made the astonishing intelligence of these little insects a special study, are obliged to admit

that they display reasoning ability, calculation, reflect on and good judgment. Such qualities of brain show more than ordinary instinct, and we are not surprised to hear that the ant's brain carries out our idea that he possesses a higher intelligence than is shown by other workers of his size.—Harper's Young People.

TO SHORTEN THE HONEYMOON.

Some English Views on the Question of Wedding Tours.

The question of reform in the wedding journey is now being agitated by leaders of English society. They maintain that much time and money are thrown away needlessly on this ideal trip, and that not only is there no adequate compensation for this loss, but that frequently the honeymoon is thereby robbed of its blissful serenity.

A dozen letters have appeared in a London daily suggesting that the honeymoon be curtailed and simplified. One humorous writer, who quotes his letter from Grosvenor Square, the most fashionable part of London, declares emphatically that the newly married husband tires of the honeymoon. He may get very tired of it, or just a little, but he tires of it. He may idolize, adore, love or merely like his young wife, but by whichever gradation of sentiment he is attached to her, he still tires of the honeymoon. Sometimes, indeed, it is added, the more he loves his spouse the more the wedding journey annoys him.

The period of betrothal is an irritating and annoying one for the man. The wedding preparations, so highly appreciated by the bride, are a source of continual worry for the bridegroom. From the discussion over the bride's dress to the gifts from the social to the civil ceremonies, everything represents minute and assiduous labor; so much so that unless he is aided by immense love, great longing, or strong interest he could not persevere in his task. Therefore, the bridegroom, when the wedding day arrives, is in a state of acute irritability (no man can possibly be tranquil on this day unless he is an imbecile) and the departure for the honeymoon always harrassed by complications, delays and confusion, only augments his annoyance.—New York Press.

IRISH CHIEFS OF POLICE.

Why Erin's Boys Are the Greatest Thief-Takers in the World.

"Did it ever occur to you that at least two-thirds of the chiefs of police in American cities are Irishmen by birth or extraction?" inquired T. J. Quinn, of New York. "Just consider their names a moment—Byrne, of New York; Crowley, of San Francisco; McClaughey, of Chicago; Harrigan, of St. Louis; Speers, of Kansas City; Broder, of St. Joseph, and so on through the list, though I now can't recall their names, but I know that New Orleans, Atlanta, Galveston, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Omaha all have chiefs whose names suggest Tipperary and the shamrock.

"There is something significant in this. The records show that the Irishman is the greatest thief-catcher in the world, despite the homilies of the novelists on the French detective. The Irishman comes into the world with an acute mind and a nervous, alert disposition, which fit him excellently for the work of a sleuth. He is also a fine judge of human nature intuitively, and is possessed of the bravery and combativeness so necessary to the man-hunter.

"He may not be so great a general as the Frenchman, German or Englishman, but he can discount them all in the steadier work of a police captain. He has fuller and freer scope in these traits of his nature, and hence it is that he is absorbing the important functions of the American municipal constabulary."

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

A postage stamp worth \$1,500 has been discovered at Philadelphia.

Seven-eighths of the bread used in London is made of American wheat.

It requires 1,000,000 every twenty-four hours to run Uncle Sam's government.