

EDUCATED AFRICAN APES.

How Garner, the Monkey Language Sharp, Proposes to Make Them Talk.

A CAGE MADE OF ALUMINUM

Will Be Placed in the Dismal Forests for His Protection.

EDISON MAKING A PHONOGRAPH.

A Blongun With Poisoned Darts to Kill Specimens of Big Game.

SIGNIFICANCE OF A LATE EXPERIMENT

Mr. R. L. Garner, whose exhaustive

researches and interesting experiments in the

language of the monkey have already been

referred to at some length in THE DIS-

PATCH, is preparing to make a trip to

Africa, where in the great equatorial forests

he intends to study the habits of the gorilla,

chimpanzee and other genera of the genus

simia.

He hopes not only to gain much valuable

information about the mode of life of these

interesting creatures, but is confident that

he will make discoveries in the line of his

theory that the simians have a well defined

language, and will be enabled to establish

the exact nature of the influence of the

language and largely increase his vocabu-

lary of "monkey words."

The details of the trip have not as yet

been fully completed, but Mr. Garner has

made plans for the construction of some

novel and ingenious apparatus which, he

believes, will enable him to carry on his

investigations with a minimum of danger

and a maximum of results.

The apes are not nocturnal.

It has been the general idea, in conse-

quence of the experience of Stanley, Emin,

Du Challa and other African explorers,

that the great apes of the Dark Continent

were nocturnal in their habits. Mr. Garner

is inclined to question the correctness of

these conclusions. In a conversation with

Mr. Stanley during his last visit to this

country Mr. Garner asked the rescuer of

Emin the question if, when he met gorillas

at night, his men were at rest or were mov-

ing. In nearly every case, Mr. Stanley ad-

mitted that the men were moving, and Mr.

Garner finds that this is generally true in

the experience of other explorers.

A Cage Made of Aluminum.

While taking this view Mr. Garner in-

cludes that the African apes, even if they

do not go to all his business after the

sun goes down, and expects to spend many

nights in the depths of the forest. In

order to insure that he can see them at

night, in addition to pursue his investi-

gations, he has invented one of his most

ingenious devices. It consists of a huge

cylinder, the diameter of which is about

eight feet, in addition to pursue his investi-

gations, he has invented one of his most

REED'S PREDECESSORS.

Sketches of the Speakers Apropos of the Election This Week.

KENTUCKY FURNISHED THE MOST.

Of Them All James K. Polk Is the Only One Who Got the Presidency.

PENNSYLVANIA HAD THE FIRST ONE

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789, was

the day set for the opening of the first

Congress, but, when that day arrived, and

for over a month following it, barely suf-

ficient were present to appoint a tempo-

rary secretary, go through the formalities

of meeting each day and wait until a quorum

would be on hand.

On April 6 the secretary

rapidly announced that at last he had

enough names on his roll to organize

permanently and get down to business.

This was done, and then from among a

distinguished company, including such men

as James Madison, Roger Sherman, Fisher

Ames and Elias Boudinot, there was chosen

as Speaker one of the most able men of

the grand Keystone State ever has produced,

F. A. C. Muhlenberg.

The content for the position was not char-

acterized by the hard political work that

usually precedes the same affair in these

days. When the first Speaker of the House

of Representatives was elected the lines di-

viding the parties and issues were not so

sharply defined, and the best man received

the honor. Including Muhlenberg and

Reed, 11 different Speakers have presided

over the Lower House during 11 different

Congresses. This allows an average of

about one and two-thirds of a session to

each. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, held

the office the longest continuous period,

seven and a half years, but Henry Clay

could have beaten him if his three different

terms had been joined together.

Kentucky the Mother of Speakers.

Fourteen States have been represented

in the chair, Kentucky leading all the

rest with reference to time—22 years.

Virginia comes next with 13; then Pen-

sylvania; 11; Mass.

chusetts; 10; Indiana,

9; Maine, 8; New

Jersey and Ohio, 7 years

each.

As will be observed, the Southern States

have been more favored than the Northern

in one sense, eight States from that section

having had the honor to sit in the chair.

However, as regards time, the North leads

with 33 out of a total of 107 years. If Crisp

and McMillin should both be defeated this

week (this was written before the caucus

of yesterday), and either one of the other

three prominent candidates, Mills, Hatch or

he was called upon to preside over the

Presidency. He did not retain the position contin-

uously, however. During the first session of the

Thirteenth Congress, he resigned, and

his very general popularity and re-

peated failures to

obtain his

ambition, gave rise to the belief still held, that

his fate is arranged against ambitious Speakers

of the House.

Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, was

chosen Speaker in the Thirteenth term, in the

Thirteenth Congress. It is not likely his

tenure changed the history of that body in

the least. When Clay resigned again dur-

ing the Sixteenth session John W. Taylor,

of New York, finished what was left of his

term. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, wielded

the gavel in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth

terms, in turn, was called upon again in the

Nineteenth and then came Andrew Steven-

son, of Virginia, for three and a part of a

fourth Congress.

John Bell, of Tennessee, filled out the un-

expired term of Stevenson. Bell is, with

Clay, the best known of the earlier Speak-

ers, although he was the twelfth to hold the

office, and a candidate for President. He was

an active worker with Clay in the Whig

party, a member of both Houses, Secretary of War in Harrison's

administration and a member of the Constitu-

tional Union ticket. The very next year we

found him fighting to dissolve that union, and

Edward Everett, the can-

didate for President with him, endeavor-

ing to preserve it.

Luck in Number Thirteen.

James K. Polk's experience refutes the

idea that Speakers of the House never suc-

ceed in their Presidential aspirations. He

was not only Speaker of the

Twenty-fourth Congress, but

and Twenty-fifth Congress, but, was

single enough, the thir-

teenth individual to hold the

office. It is also

worthy of note that he is the

only one of the Speakers who

have attained the highest honor in

the land.

R. M. T. Hunter was Speaker of the

Twenty-sixth Congress. He was a very con-

spicuous political figure of that time and

is mentioned in connection with the

Presidency, and he came very near being

President. He was a member of the

Jefferson Davis deprived him of that doubt-

ful honor, but Hunter was completely ruined

by the failure of the cause and died four years

after, at the age of 57. He was a

home in Virginia, where he died four years

after, at the age of 57. He was a

PUT OFF FOR AWHILE.

Additional Jail Property Will Not Be Necessary Now.

HEATING APPARATUS TO BE MOVED

To the Old Criminal Court Building, Providing More Room.

A DAY'S GLEANINGS FROM THE COURTS

The subject of purchasing additional jail

property has been postponed, and possibly

will not come up again in many years. As

stated in THE DISPATCH recently, the re-

moval of the boilers and other heating ap-

paratus from the jail proper to the old

Criminal Court building will provide all

the room necessary in the jail for some

years.

This was the only subject of importance

considered at a meeting of the County

Prison Board yesterday. The Commis-

sioners reported to the board that they have

in contemplation using the old criminal

court property for engineering, heating,

etc., and that they do not deem it ad-

visable to purchase or condemn other prop-

erty for jail purposes.

A discussion of the matter ensued, and it

was developed that by the removal of the

boilers and other heating apparatus from the

jail premises there would be room enough

made in which to construct another wing, hold-

ing from 100 to 150 prisoners.

The result, unanimously adopted, was

that a resolution postponing further

consideration of the subject of purchasing

more ground.

BLACK GETS HIS MONEY.

One of the Lawrence Bank Depositors

Who Comes Out Even.

An opinion in one branch of the Law-

rence Bank was handed down by Judge

White yesterday, in favor of Alexander

Black, one of the depositors. Knowing the

condition of the bank, the officials accepted

certain deposits and placed them in en-

velopes, apart from the regular deposits.

When Black demanded a return of his

money it was refused by the auditor, pend-

ing a decision of the court. On the part of

the creditors exceptions were filed, praying

that the money be included among the

other funds for general distribution. In

dismissing the exceptions and granting

Black's petition the court says:

"When Black deposited the money he in-

tended it as a regular deposit. If the bank

had so received it, he might not have re-

covered it. But it was placed in an en-

velope with his name marked on it, and the

amount not entered upon the books of the

bank. All the grounds of a rule that in-

solventy will not enable the depositor to re-

cover back his deposit where it has mingled

with the other funds of the bank, fall when

applied to a case of this kind."

SAVINGS RAISED AND TERMS REDUCED.

The Judges of Common Pleas Nos. 1, 2

and 3 met yesterday to act on a petition of

the erior and tipstaves of the Criminal

Court for an increase in salary. The tip-

staves at present receive \$800 per year and

asked to be increased to \$1,000. They were

granted an increase of \$100 a year, and the

crisis was raised to \$1,000. At the same

time the judges adopted a new rule not asked

for and not liked by the officers. It is

that hereafter the tipstaves shall be ap-

pointed for one year instead of during each

behavior as heretofore. The term will be

from the first Monday of December to the

same date of the following year. The offi-

cers of the Criminal Court are: Crier, John

W. Patterson; tipstaves, George W. Ab-

ney, John W. Patterson, George W. Ab-

ney, John W. Patterson, George W. Ab-

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