

THE DAILY BEE.

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Correspondence. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table showing circulation statistics for the Daily Bee from July 1st to July 13th, including daily and average circulation figures.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 13th day of July, A. D. 1889.

Notary Public. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 13th day of July, A. D. 1889. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The fat stock show is coming.

It is expected that Paris will annex Buffalo Bill.

The negotiations for the opening of the Sioux reservation have gone already too far to end in smoke.

News comes that the Grand Old Man has lost his grip in England. Even the radicals have shunted him.

JOHN BARLEYCORN is now having a set-to with John L. Sullivan and it looks as if the champion will be knocked out before the seventy-fifth round.

MERCHANTS' week gives promise of an unqualified success. There is a move all along the line of the committees in charge of the celebration.

The proposed operation of the motor line from Council Bluffs through Omaha to South Omaha will prove a shrewd and profitable investment for its projectors.

OMAHA'S chair factory is about completed, and loyalty to home industries demands that every man, woman and child shall hereafter sit upon an Omaha-made chair.

An English syndicate promises to furnish Chicago with cheap gas. If it succeeds in breaking the powerful gas trust of that city it will be welcomed by Chicago with open arms.

The bankers who are the backers of large railroad systems have taken a hand in their complications with a view to whipping the railroads into terms. It remains to be seen what influence they possess in ending the rate wars and demoralization in railroad circles.

IDAHO wants the country to know that if admitted to statehood, a fundamental plank in her constitution will be inscribed prohibiting polygamy within her borders. This is a great sacrifice to thousands of people in Idaho, but for all that the territory can't enter the union just now.

ONE of the absurd rumors afloat at Washington is that Senator Manderson is to be appointed to the supreme bench vacancy, and that Congressman Dorsey has everything arranged to step into Manderson's senatorial brogans. This will be very interesting news both to President Harrison and Governor Thayer.

NEBRASKA has a particular interest in the admission of South Dakota to statehood and in the speedy opening of the Sioux lands, inasmuch as a large slice of the reservation bordering on the Niobrara river will be added to the territory of this state. The strip is said to be a fine farming country, and there is every reason to believe, if all goes well, that it will soon be filled by a large farming population.

THE publication of the gigantic capitalization which the lead and sugar trusts created has finally caused widespread alarm and the wild speculation in these forms of certificates has been checked. It must now impress itself upon these blind pool trusts that they have overreached themselves in watering their stock. Possibly, however, they have played their confidence game to a finish and are now letting in the dear public on the ground floor.

THE press of the country is at present unusually exercised over the true authorship of the "Arthur Richmond" letters which scored the last administration so unmercifully through the North American Review. The death of Allen Thordike Rice, who, as editor of the Review, suggested the letters, removes the leading witness who could have answered the question. However, speculation is rife and there seems to be as many claimants to the honor as there are to the poem, "Beautiful Snow." The fact is that the unknown Junius was not one but many writers. But whether it was Rice himself, William Henry Hurlbut, Gail Hamilton, Donn Piatt, Julian Hawthorne, A. R. Casneau, some unknown "Richmond," or a combination of them all is something which time alone may tell.

CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAS.

The commercial bodies of the country have been asked by the state department to assist in insuring the success of the congress of American nations which is to assemble in Washington in October. These bodies are requested to supply facts regarding commercial conditions in their localities, suggest topics for the consideration of the congress, and to give expression to opinions regarding a policy for bringing the American nations into closer relations commercially. There should be a general and intelligent response to this invitation. The representatives of the United States in the congress should be made as fully as possible conversant with the sentiments of the commercial organizations in every portion of the country respecting what they deem to be necessary for promoting the object hoped to be accomplished through the congress. The fuller and clearer the information imparted the better able will our delegates be to present and advocate a policy which the majority of the merchants and manufacturers of the country can approve. The congress is called with a business end in view solely, and it should have consideration for nothing else. It has no concern with politics, or with the interests or welfare of any political party. It should have regard only for the views and opinions of the men of trade and commerce, ignoring wholly what politicians may think or wish. The occasion calls for a full and intelligent expression of views on the part of the merchants and manufacturers of the country.

The outlook for the success of the congress is more favorable than it was a few months ago, or before the incoming of the present administration. The interest taken in the matter by the last administration was purely perfunctory, and this was so obvious to the countries invited to the congress that the effect was to produce among most of them a feeling of indifference. In this respect there has unquestionably been an improvement, and while it is very likely still true that the countries which will participate in the congress do not expect very important immediate practical results, there is reason to believe that some of them at least have come to look upon the conference as a valuable first step toward an ultimate commercial arrangement more satisfactory than now exists. At any rate the countries concerned to get a better understanding of the resources and requirements of each, and to learn what may be practicable and possible for bringing them into more intimate relations. The United States having proposed the congress, national pride, if no other motive, should cause a general desire for such degree of success as may be possible, and to this the commercial bodies of the country may largely contribute by manifesting a proper interest in the congress.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN.

The effort that has been made to create a public prejudice against Indian Commissioner Morgan, and to cast reproach upon the administration for his appointment, will have little weight with right-thinking men. The obvious motive is not fair nor honorable. The records do certainly show that during the war General Morgan was convicted by a court-martial of sundry offenses, but it is also shown that this conviction, which, owing to some informality, resulted in nothing further, did not shake his standing as an officer or his character as a gentleman. On the contrary, the testimonials of his brother officers and the thorough and hearty endorsements of such distinguished soldiers as Generals O. O. Howard, Stoneman and Craft are an ample vindication which must satisfy every fair-minded man that he was morally impossible he could have received the approval and guarantee of such men if his offenses had been of the gravity charged. It is not questioned that General Morgan was a brave and useful soldier. He entered the army as a private and came out with the brevet title of brigadier general. Only faithful and valuable service could have won such an advance. Upon his subsequent record there is no blemish. For nearly a quarter of a century he has devoted his unquestioned ability to labors for the betterment of humanity, and the testimony is that he has rendered valuable service. He has given much attention to the subject of Indian civilization, and is probably as familiar with the character and needs of the Indians as any other man in the country, certainly as much so as his predecessor, for the retention of whom the element assailing Commissioner Morgan made a vigorous and persistent effort. Commissioner Morgan did not seek the position. He was among those who asked that Mr. Oberly be retained. But when the president had fully decided to appoint a republican commissioner of Indian affairs, and tendered the position to General Morgan, of whose capacity and fitness he had personal knowledge, it was accepted. No one doubts that the duties of the office will be faithfully and judiciously discharged. Twenty-five years of honorable and useful work as a citizen give Commissioner Morgan a claim to public confidence, and the force of that claim will not be diminished with fair-minded men by reason of some previous delinquency the gravity of which was no serious as to preclude subsequent advancement in military rank and the consequent endorsement of soldiers whose high character forbids the thought that it was not fully merited and entirely sincere. The disappointed friends of Mr. Oberly who are assailing Commissioner Morgan will harm neither him nor the administration with men who respect justice and fair play.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

The report just completed by the bureau of statistics, showing the consumption of liquor in the United States, possesses an interest for two quite antagonistic classes of people—the producers of wines and liquors and the prohibitionists. The report, of course, says nothing of the moral and political aspect of the subject, but the figures will furnish the prohibition workers with practical information, some of it not altogether encouraging to them. The most striking fact in the report is the growing consumption of liquor in this country. The statistics go back to 1840, and they show that there has been an almost steady increase in the per capita consumption of malt liquors from less than two per cent in 1840 to nearly thirteen per cent in 1888, the decline in the use of distilled spirits being less marked, though material. An even better idea of the change that has taken place in the popular appetite for liquor is obtained from the fact that while the production of distilled liquors last year was not quite double the amount produced in 1840, the manufacture of malt liquor had increased over thirty fold, or from twenty-three million gallons in 1840, to seven hundred and sixty-seven million gallons in 1888. The increase in the production of wines was also large, but without a proportionate growth in consumption. Obviously the American people have not yet acquired a taste for domestic wines, and the showing is far from encouraging to those engaged in the wine industry.

As compared with other countries...

As compared with other countries from which statistics were obtainable, the consumption of all liquors in the United States is less per capita than in Great Britain, France and Germany, and as to distilled spirits less than in Denmark and Sweden. France, it need hardly be said, largely leads all other countries in the consumption of wine. The number of persons who paid a special liquor tax last year was less by over twenty thousand than the previous year, a fact partly to be explained by the operation of high license in reducing the number of liquor sellers. The army of these was, however, still large, numbering over one hundred and eighty-seven thousand. The report would have possessed an additional feature of interest by giving the number of licenses in each state, thus affording official information as to the extent to which the national government authorizes the sale of liquors in states having prohibition laws. The growth of the consumption of malt liquors in the United States, with the decrease in the use of distilled liquors, are facts which distinctly count on the side of temperance, and are therefore against the assumption of the prohibitionists that intemperance is on the increase. The simple truth is that there is relatively less intemperance in the country now than there was forty or fifty years ago.

CONSIDERABLE mistrust and ill-feeling...

CONSIDERABLE mistrust and ill-feeling has been stirred up between the state commissioners appointed by Governor Beaver and the local relief committees of Johnston over the distribution of the funds collected for the sufferers of the Comaugh flood. It is even darkly hinted that vast sums have been misappropriated or squandered in a reckless manner. This is certainly an unfortunate state of affairs and demands investigation. There can be little doubt but that money has been spent injudiciously, owing to the pressing necessity of the occasion and the lack of proper management. But, on the other hand, there has been considerable jealousy on the part of the local relief committees over the disbursements, due to the fact that the governor has practically taken the distribution of funds out of their hands. It is a question in which not alone the people of Johnston but of the whole country are interested, whether the money collected for relief can best be disbursed by the local committees or under the direction of Governor Beaver.

THE opening of the Cherokee strip...

THE opening of the Cherokee strip is likely to be complicated, now that the cattle barons have come forward as a competitor to the government. The Cherokee Cattle association has made the proposition to the Indians to pay them for the sum of five and one-half millions for the extension of its lease on the strip until the year 1905. This would indicate how absolutely necessary the grazing lands are to this company, and in all probability it would raise its offer if brought to a pinch. However, as the amount is almost as much as the government is willing to pay the Indians for an outright sale of the strip, it would occasion no surprise if the Cherokees be inclined to negotiate with the cattle barons in preference to the United States commission.

THE supreme court of Minnesota...

THE supreme court of Minnesota will in all likelihood be called upon to decide the constitutionality of the latest inspection law passed by the legislature. A test case has already been forced and the outcome of it will be watched with interest. Although the law has been in operation only a few months, it is evident that the people of the state are disappointed with the measure and would be well satisfied to have it declared null and void for interfering with the freedom of trade between the states. The recent decision of the Indiana bench is an important precedent and it is difficult to see how the Minnesota judges will be able to arrive at a different conclusion.

IF THE veto power of the governor...

IF THE veto power of the governor of Washington be taken away, as proposed in the constitutional convention of the new state, he can nevertheless console himself with the thought that his term of office is to run four years.

More Like an Octopus.

Viewed as to its salient points, to call a railway trust a triangle is putting it mildly. It is really an octopus.

An Idea and an Incubus.

The party was strengthened by defeat. Defeat did the party of its two chief sources of weakness, a certain man and an uncertain idea. The democratic party is preparing for victory, like a strong fellow who waxes and finds himself free from an incubus.

Unwont, Unhonored and Unsung.

It is said that sixty-three of the seventy-five delegates to the South Dakota constitutional convention are in favor of prohibition, but it is not thought probable that they will incorporate their convictions on this subject

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nothing of the moral and political aspect of the subject, but the figures will furnish the prohibition workers with practical information, some of it not altogether encouraging to them. The most striking fact in the report is the growing consumption of liquor in this country.

More Ornamental Than Useful.

The antics and childish ill-temper of the Persian ambassador have at least had the good effect of calling the attention of the public to the uselessness of the American mission to Persia. All the necessary official communication between the United States and the shah of Persia could be transacted through the mails in the ordinary way, thereby effecting a saving to Uncle Sam of several thousand dollars.

No Place for Visionary Experiments.

The new states are inviting immigration and investment. In proportion as they abstain from visionary experiments will men and money be attracted to them. Utopian schemes may be well enough in their places, but that place is not in a state constitution, and the delegates now assembled will act wisely if they select from the multitude of propositions only those which give unmistakable evidence of genuine utility.

GREAT MEN.

The portrait recently placed on the walls of the Boston Medical library represents Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, seated in an easy arm-chair, writing at a desk.

Robert G. Stenson's mother, who was with her son in the South, reports him as in greatly improved health and about starting on another year's cruise.

Oscar Fay Adams, the poet, is writing a life of Jane Austen. At present he is in England visiting her old home and haunts to gather additional material for the biography.

Edwin Booth is a prominent figure at Narragansett Pier this season. He is stopping for the summer at his daughter's cottage, and spends a great deal of his time in long walks.

The latest gossip in Washington diplomatic circles is that John Hay, and not Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, is to have the Russian mission. Mr. Hay is a man of wealth and the personal choice of Mr. Blaine.

While Millet's most famous picture brought \$110,000 at public auction at Paris, Millet's widow is so poor that she has been unable to retain possession of the little cottage at Barbizon, where the artist lived and worked.

A man with an income of \$10,000 a year in Chicago, John Thomas North, who has great nitrate mines and factories in the far north, in Chile, Colonel North is at present scattering some of his superfluous wealth in New York city.

The Yale stroke, Cladwell, has officiated for ten college crews, and has never suffered a defeat. He has decided not to return to the theological school, but will go into business for himself. He thinks he could "practice" better in the law.

Terris, Henry Irving's right-hand assistant formerly, is now playing Captain Molyneux in a revival of "The Shaughraun," which is a great success.

Tyndall accepts as sound Pasteur's method of inoculation for hydrophobia.

W. T. Walters, the Baltimore millionaire, is the possessor of a painting by Millet which is sometimes ranked before the famous "Angels" of that painter. It is a moonlight scene called "The Shepherd," in which a shepherd, who has his heavy cloak about him, opens the gate of the fold for his flock. The atmospheric qualities of the painting are remarkable. One of the very best examples of Millet is that in the gallery of Henry C. Gibson.

One of the most interesting of recent events in Paris was the meeting between President Carnot and Marshal MacMahon. The meeting was held in the Society of St. Hippolyte to the wounded, of which the marshal is president, and accented each other with a friendliness highly satisfactory to French republicans. MacMahon is still as agile and active as a young fellow of forty. He goes to the exposition nearly every day with his wife and takes a turn on horseback.

The Blumack-Lovin inhabitants of a village in Russia, were celebrating the completion of their monument to the chancery doctor, and the following pompous inscription graced the front of the stone: "To the glorious first chancellor of the powerful German empire, His Highness Prince Otto von Bismarck, this monument is dedicated in gratitude and reverence by the parish of Blumack-Lovin, on the 15th of July, 1888." The inscription was engraved, "Forged with iron, cemented with blood, unity and growth. It weathered the storms of the time; and on the other, 'We Germans fear God, and nothing else in the world fourfold.'"

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jettisons.

The West Point electric light plant will be in operation August 1.

Natural gas has been struck in Lincoln county at a depth of 400 feet.

Broken Bow is to have another grain elevator and work on the structure has already begun.

Tramps fired the residence of Caller James at Hastings and the building was entirely consumed.

Last year 140,000 sheep were fed for market at Fremont and 150,000 head have already been contracted for this year.

Amusing stock and business at Hastings Friday and a little girl was severely though not fatally shocked.

The young son of Dr. I. W. Snowden, an old resident of Nebraska City, died of lockjaw, recently, at St. Louis.

Mayor Wright of Schuyler, has instructed the police to see that the saloons are closed on Sunday, both front and back doors.

In the constitution they are framing.

In the constitution they are framing. Constitutional convention appears to have died a-borning in this country.

No Case of the Kind on Record.

During his trip to Norway the emperor of Germany was knocked down and slightly hurt by a mass of ice from a glacier. If it had been in this country he would not have escaped so easily, as here the mere shock of seeing a fall in ice is enough to kill the strongest man.

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is assessed at \$28,409 and the real estate at \$51,353.

The Iowa agency received an assessment on personal property of \$7,297 and the Winnebago of \$1,305, with a 10 per cent addition. Considerable difficulty will likely be experienced in collecting taxes from the Indians.

The Lyons Mirror.

Dr. A. T. Hill, of the Lyons, physician for the Omaha Indians under Cleveland, was removed the first of this month because his politics were not right; and Dr. Susan LaFlesche, an Omaha nurse, was appointed in his stead.

Four tramps stealing a ride in a car loaded with lumber on the Union Pacific, were badly injured near Grand Island. A break in the air brake caused the train to stop suddenly and the lumber slipped over onto the "tourists," breaking their limbs and badly bruising their bodies.

Iowa Items.

Burlington wants a \$30,000 and a \$40,000 church at once.

James Cattera, of Abbia, is about to publish a volume of poems.

The convention of the Iowa jobbers will be held at Spirit Lake, August 7.

Work is to be commenced at once on a \$7,000 waterworks plant at Emmetsburg.

The sheriff of Boone Vista county has made a rather interesting raid at Storm Lake.

Despite the hot weather the Burlington dancing club continues to hold weekly matinees.

Four-day base ball tournament is to be held at Mason City July 30 to August 2 and prizes amounting to \$250 have been offered.

A colored man confined in jail at Keokuk for drunkenness almost succeeded in biting out his brains against the stone wall of his cell.

Miss Paul, the daughter of a German minister at Parkersburg, is wasting away from the insane illness of her father, who, although she sees him every day.

The Fort Dodge council has withdrawn the city patronage from the Messenger because of a meeting at Storm Lake.

At the annual meeting of the K. of P. of Keokuk, Iowa, the county assuming the question of selecting a city in which all future meetings of that order shall be held will be considered.

Fifty-nine year old Wednesday a Sioux Indian shot a bald-headed eagle from the top of the high bluff just beyond the northern limit of Dubuque.

The Eastern Iowa Dental association met in Waterloo last week with thirty members present and elected the following officers: President, L. K. Fullerton, Waterloo; vice president, C. A. Billings, Marshalltown; Secretary, E. L. Brooks, Vinton; treasurer, W. C. Clark, Keokuk.

A school land question from Fremont county has been submitted to the governor.

Three hundred acres of school lands were sold at auction, the county assuming the responsibility and paying interest on the same to the school fund.

The Missouri river has changed its course and washed out these lands. One of the purchasers is unable to pay for his share, while the other refuses to pay until the lands are returned to the county as to be relieved from paying interest on the debts.

The Two Dakotas.

Jameson saloonkeepers refuse to pay a license.

An artisan well is to be sunk at once at Elk Point.

Rev. J. V. Willis has resigned the pastorate of the Plankton Congregational church.

The old-time stage coaches still run between the interior of the Black Hills.

There are prospects that a woolen mill will be erected at Rapid City this year by Knoxville, Ia., capitalists.

Lawrence Larsson, a Townser county farmer, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is thought he has been carried off by some of the desperadoes who are now prowling about the country.

The total wool shipments from the Black Hills during the past week amounted to 32,445 pounds, valued at \$7,900.50.

A loaded stack of wood placed in Mrs. Williams' front yard at Lead City by some scoundrel, resulted in the complete destruction of the stove, but no other injuries.

The machinery for the Sioux Falls Canning works has arrived and will be ready to run in twenty days.

The company has contracted for 400 acres of corn, and will put up 300,000 bushels of it this season.

Men are at work in the Garden City mine in the Black Hills and a fine six-foot vein of lead has been discovered.

They have about a seventy-five-foot tunnel. They have about 100 tons of ore on the dump, which assays from \$16 to \$61 per ton.

And the Cannibals Cracked Them For the Marrow.

THE IZIMU CAUGHT THE BRIDE.

A Wicked Story of African Adventure Which Should Cause Elder Bingham to Hide His Diminished Head.

The Old Kafir's Tale. Early in this century, about 1820, says the Cape Times, the Basuto chieftain, Moshesh, being worried and harried by a host of enemies, entrenched himself on a high, rocky fortress now, as then, known as Thaba Bosigo, whence he would hurl down high piles of stones, packed up by night, on their woolly heads.

The Basutos were a brave people, but reduced by their enemies to very hard straits, so that they were driven by absolute starvation to resort to the horrible work of cannibalism.

This terrible practice was certainly not to be debited to the account of the native races of South Africa as a rule.

In the early days it was not found among the Hottentots, nor even among the lowest of the South African races of the bushmen; and it is just as certain that it has not been among the Zulus, but, as an exception, as with the Basutos, it occurred in Natal about the same period, 1820-25.

Sir Thomas Shannon, in a paper contributed some years ago to the Royal Colonial Institute, says: "I have heard many a stirring story of escapes from the cannibals from the lips of those who were captured, and who had themselves been taken to the cannibals' dwellings, and they would tell of their sufferings, and of the way they were killed. I have myself conversed with several men who escaped after having been captured by 'Amzimuzi,' or 'Man-Eaters,' and after having been told off to furnish the next feast for their captors, and with one—a chief still living in this colony—who was compelled by the cannibals to carry the pot in which he was to die to the cannibals' dwellings, and to the spot where he