

AMERICAN CANNIBALS.

HEIDEOUS SCENES WITNESSED BY FATHER DUBENDORF.

Story of a Raid by Semi-Civilized Natives Upon a Trading Station—Six Prisoners slain and Divided Among the Tribe.

Father J. Dubendorf, Superior of a Roman Catholic mission at Onitka, Niger, 150 miles above its mouth, tells in a late issue of Le Courrier de Paris an amazing story of mingled civilization and barbarism among the negroes near the mouth of the river. Father Dubendorf journeyed down the river by canoe some months ago along with Nathaniel, a negro boy of Brass, educated and Christianized at the mission. The father and his companion were entertained at a Zenobian trading post six or eight hours from the native city of Brass, and there the King of Brass had a pirogue waiting, with the request that the lad be sent to visit his people.

Brass is on one of the mouths of the Niger, not far from the sea. On another of the mouths is the rival city of Akassa, the seat of the British Royal Niger Company, a trading concern, which, according to the father, has driven out of the region by severe actions three other companies, two French and one English, and has earned by alleged brutality, the hatred of the natives. Father Dubendorf reached the region when this feeling was at its most intense point, and the natives were ripe for revenge.

When the request of the King that Nathaniel be sent to Brass reached the father he determined to accompany the boy, lest the latter be detained in captivity by the King, and in time relapse into barbarism. The journey was successfully accomplished, and the father found Brass a considerable town of palm-leaved huts, some had great platforms to catch the rain water, because the water of the river at that point is peculiarly unwholesome. The King died in a silk robe, a cravat of like material, and a felt hat, received the father most graciously, offered him lodging, and invited him to share the royal table. The King, who, the missionary takes pains to tell, was once a pupil of a Protestant mission, was now an old man of venerable mien, but abundant strength and activity. Near the King's great house was a house built on a European pattern, and covered with zinc. It was comfortably furnished with European chairs and tables, and had a coal oil lamp. There were glasses and mural decorations. The King's supper was an elegantly-served meal in the European style, and the father, knowing that earlier kings of Brass had been notable barbarians, could hardly believe his senses.

Early the next morning the father called on the King, but learned that he was too busy to be seen. Waiting an hour, he was astonished to see the King come forth from a council with the chiefs, naked save for an ornate breast cloth, painted with white rings under his eyes, a musket in his hand, and a knife in his belt. The benevolent old King of the night before was transformed into a savage of ferocious aspect. Sixty canoes laden with arms were drawn up along the river bank, and the King was walking back and forth delivering incoherent orders. At the sound of a cannon he hastily gave the father his hand, bade him live as if he were in his own house, and the father, assured him that orders had been given for his comfortable entertainment, and went off, leaving the priest to understand that the expedition about to start was to make war upon a neighboring tribe. The father saw the King pass before an assemblage of idols near the river bank, and join in the war dance.

Nearly all the men of Brass went on the expedition. An old chief was left behind in charge of the village, and the women were forbidden in the absence of their lords to enter the houses. No sooner were the warriors gone than the women fell to quarrelling among themselves over the possession of various household utensils. They walked over the departure of their sons to the battle, and prophesied their return with wounds or their deaths in the fight. The quarrelling kept up until after nightfall, and then the women crept to bed wherever they could find shelter outside the houses. The first returning canoe reached Brass at six o'clock next morning, and a quantity of booty was carried into the King's house. Then it was that the father first learned that the attack had been made upon the headquarters of the Royal Niger Company. Father Dubendorf represents that the English would have been destroyed but for a French naval officer, Lieut. Guignard, accidentally at the headquarters, whose courage and address delayed the attack and gave some of the whites time to escape.

A young negro of the returned party leaped upon a cannon just after it had been fired, and displayed the company's flag in token of triumph. Other canoes rapidly arrived, bringing much booty, and many of the warriors wore white breech cloths, in token of enemies slain. By noon nearly all the canoes but the King's had returned. He and some of his warriors had stopped at an island some miles from Brass, and taken ashore six captive Kroumen negroes of the slave coast who had been employed at the company's agency, and had come to hate the people of Brass. These six men were beheaded on the island, and some hours later the King, with a dozen white-clouted warriors, arrived in his canoe, and the six corpses lay in another. Other captives, still alive, were also brought home. Then began a scene of savage re-venge and cannibalism. The bodies were cut in pieces, the children being roasted round that they might be

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The division of the plunder followed, accompanied with quarrels and a sort of savage frenzy. The madness of gin and palm brandy was added to that of slaughter, and the scene was so hideous that the father refuses to describe it. He notes that several parts of a human body were brought to him and he was courteously asked to take his choice. His refusal was evidently not understood.

Later, in looking from his window, the father saw a roast thigh taken to the King's house, and mentally resolved to be careful at his next meal. The supper, at which the King was not present, was served in the European style and with European dishes, save for a large roast which the priest recognized and sent away. His mind was now made up to get away from Brass as soon as possible with the boy Nathaniel. The King was not to be seen, so the priest sent word of his wishes. The King answered that the boy must remain at Brass.

"Then I remain too," was the father's answer, for he knew that the King desired to make a sorcerer of Nathaniel. The latter was eager to be gone, and declared that if the King made him a sorcerer, in return he would, in that character, transform the King into a gorilla. The father and Nathaniel, neither being guarded, concerted an escape. The village was sound asleep early in the evening, and the two visitors also pretended to go to bed. Between half-past nine and ten they stole to the river, took a light pirogue, already fixed upon in a reconnaissance early in the evening, and made off. They paddled until exhausted, and then the boy fell asleep. At four in the morning they heard a large pirogue pass their hiding place. They had lost their way during the night, but, conjecturing that this pirogue was laden with merchandise bound for one of the white settlements, they followed it cautiously, and after some hours reached the European factory where they had already been entertained.—New York Sun.

The Dead Soldier of Japan.

I saw in Yokohama on Sunday last another of those wonderful funeral processions which serve to keep alive and nurture the warrior spirit of this land. A poor sergeant named Sato Ryosabura, who died of cholera down the Pescadores, was the subject of the demonstration, and had he been a royal Prince stricken upon the battlefield his ashes could not have had greater honor paid them. To the Kuboyama Temple Cemetery there was a vast procession of people with banners, flowers and emblems and symbols of every description. Two enormous black oxen dragged a cart, on which reposed an enormous tombstone. The obsequies were from first to last of the highest Japanese order. The man's life had been sacrificed for the country and that was enough. Soldiers and citizens united in honoring his memory, and that the lesson was not lost upon the rising generation it may well be assumed.

All over Japan to-day the men who died in the late war are being solemnly and beautifully remembered. In every home which gave a home to the cause the mother or wife has caused a little altar to be erected. Upon this is placed a portrait of the deceased, a tablet recording the date and manner of death and the sacred name which the Buddhists give to the departed. Hereon are laid from time to time melons, rice, lotus flowers, etc., and such ornaments as the family can afford to offer. In front is a "hibachi," upon which burning incense sticks are continually laid. If the soldier left a widow she cuts off her hair, which is a sign that she will never marry again. Every morning and night this widow, if she has children, will gather them about her at this altar, and offer prayers for the memory of the dead. After a period, during which a priest comes daily to offer his prayers, the tablet is placed in a shrine belonging to the family and for six weeks priestly prayers are regularly offered.

Nowhere in the world is so much reverence and respect shown for the dead and the memory thereof as in Japan. It amounts to something closely resembling idolatry, but it is none the less touching and sublime. The impression left upon the mind of a growing son of a deceased soldier by the ceremonious honors paid his memory may well be imagined.—John A. Cockerill, in New York Herald.

Sicily is pestered by gangs of banditti, almost as of old. Not long ago a mansion near the railroad station Agrigra was attacked by eight heavily armed robbers. They killed four farmers, wounded another, and pillaged every building on the estate. Numerous similar outrages are reported from different points. Prof. Koestner of Leipzig, has compiled statistics on female infidelity. This German savant says that the German husband, as an aggregate, is "jilted" seven times oftener than the French; the Austrian and the Dutch four times oftener, etc. According to his count, the women of Montenegro, Bulgaria, Russia and Servia, deserve the palm for fidelity. Last year 225,000 Italians emigrated, against 247,000 in 1893. L'Independence Belge says that the emigration of Italians to the United States and to the Argentine Republic is not as extensive as has been supposed, and that the greater portion of the 60,000 emigrants who last year returned to Italy came from these two American countries.

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Prof. Leonardo Cognetti di Martini, of the University of Turin, discourses in the Giornale degli Economisti the relation of labor to nervous diseases. The article is mainly directed to showing that each occupation, mechanical or intellectual, has its peculiar nervous disease, and the enumeration as a whole, with its illustrative examples, forms a harrowing picture of the dangers attending modern industrial life. He begins by discussing the perils to the nerves of open-air workers.

Lighting is one of these. Not only does it kill twenty-two persons annually in England and seventy-one in France, but it leaves with shattered nerves many who escape death from the stroke. So of electricity used in various industries. A severe shock from electricity is always liable to produce important nervous changes in the victim. The malarial fevers to which many open air workers, especially agricultural laborers, are exposed are followed in many cases by severe nervous disorders and there is a true rural paralysis resulting from these fevers. Tetanus, which is common among the agriculturists than elsewhere, because the germ that produces the disease is often found in swampy ground, is followed by strobic nervous manifestations. Sunstroke often leaves its victim a prey to painful nervous disorders, and the peasant in the open fields, under the intense light of the summer sky, often suffers from nervous affections of the eye and more serious disturbances. Reflected light, as from snow, sometimes produces the familiar snow blindness, a nervous affection of the eye. It was once epidemic in southern Russia after a March snowstorm. One form of the disturbance makes the victim practically blind towards sunset and after nightfall. Foundrymen are subject to this form of the disease.

Miners, from an opposite cause, have painful nervous affections of the eye, accompanied with strange illusions, such as the apparent swaying back and forth of objects in the field of vision. Miners working in mountain shafts have the so-called mountain sickness, accompanied by headache, writhing of the body, hesitancy of movement, heart affections, nausea, and vomiting, sometimes followed by insensibility, delirium and coma. All these manifestations are to be ascribed in part at least to the rarefaction of oxygen. Aeronautes have the same trouble. Even worse are the nervous disorders that attack men who continue under high atmospheric pressure. The voice becomes metallic, utterance is difficult, and in the case of some sounds impossible; hearing is impaired, muscles are knotted, and smell and taste are sometimes lost, while the laborer handles his tools with difficulty. Seasickness is a nervous affection that has a remarkable medical history, and for which no satisfactory remedy has been found.

Neurasthenia in many forms is the enemy of intellectual workers. The modern school often brings children to epilepsy and St. Vitus' dance. Stammering sometimes comes from mental overwork, and while a large proportion of children enter school with sound eyes, near-sight is quickly developed and is found to increase regularly as the child advances from class to class. With this comes a gradual weakening of the visual power at all distances. Headache, uncertainty of physical movement, sudden alternations of hot and cold, insomnia, and fleeting hallucinations are some of the results of too much mental labor in the case of children. Business men engaged in speculative occupations are subject to neurasthenia, that manifests itself in the loss of the power of mental application. Madness often follows. Bianchi, the Italian student of nervous diseases, finds as a result of the pressure of modern life a tendency on the part of the young to imitate, accompanied by an intolerance of restraint and other signs of nervous degeneration.

Labor-saving machinery has resulted in making workmen work harder than ever with their nerves, and in severe nervous disorder among those that tend machines. The speed of modern machinery seems limited only by the power of the human attendant, and a constant strain of attention at a monotonous occupation tends to mental breakdown. Pain and cramp of the muscles, accompanied by forms of neuralgia, are some of the disturbances that affect the modern mechanical worker, driven by the pressure of his inanimate fellow-worker. The intense preoccupation and great manual speed of the piano player often produces paresis. Clarinet players have spasms of the tongue. Sewing machine makers, telegraphers, cigar makers, button makers and others required to maintain high speed at their work, are subject to like nervous disturbances immediately affecting the part of the body especially under strain, but extending to other parts. Dentist's leg is a paralytic affection of parts kept long under pressure. Paralysis of the hammer comes to the man that has one arm constantly plying a tool of the striking kind. It affects the right arm and the right eye is often sympathetically affected. Even the speech is impaired.

The professional bicyclist is subject to shocking nervous maladies. Two phenomena are especially marked in his case, excessive weariness and a mental or perhaps moral deterioration that makes him easily subject to suggestion. There is progressive loss of the power of attention, of critical sense, of judgment, and of all the higher nar-

tic manifestations. The professor evidently has some doubt as to the advisability of bicycling for women, save in very moderate fashion. Persons accustomed to use the voice a great deal are subject to laryngeal spasms. Watchmakers and others using strong magnifying glasses become near-sighted. Workers amid strong odors, pleasant or otherwise, lose the sense of smell, as others lose that of hearing in noisy occupations. The mechanic workers more subject to nervous diseases are carters, coachmen, omnibus and street car conductors, fruit sellers, peripatetic vendors, tobacco dealers and workers, chemists, druggists, sewing machine workers, stationers, booksellers, printers, lithographers, and makers of fireworks.

The professor's list of employments in which the raw material or the finished product is deleterious to health and especially injurious to the nerves of the worker includes gas-making, coke burning, dynamite manufacturing, brandy making, tanning, well digging, chemical works of various sorts, working in the more volatile metals, and a dozen other occupations. The nervous injury extends all the way from slight affections of some single organ to loss of the essential powers, mental and physical. Some of the peculiar poisons thus absorbed into the system produce in some victims a tendency to foolish gaiety, in others a sleepiness, dullness, loss of memory, impairment of sight and hearing, and convulsions. Men employed in some chemical works lose sensitiveness of skin and are consequently unable to do any delicate manual task. The vapor of petroleum constantly inhaled has a narcotic effect. Finally, men exposed to violent shocks, such as often come to railway employes, are likely to suffer from severe nervous changes, attended at times with impairment of vision or with general nervous breakdown, superinduced in part, no doubt, by the constant nervous strain of their responsibility. The professor is not seeking remedies for all this, but stating facts; nevertheless, he seems to have hope that the shortening of the hours of labor in perilous occupations might lessen the evil results to the employes. New York Sun.

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