

THE BRIG WAS BOTTOM UP. SHE HAD NEARLY 300 SLAVES ON BOARD. THEY WERE BEING TAKEN TO MEXICO TO WORK AT STARVATION WAGES—ALL SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—In a brief dispatch from Manzanillo comes news of the wreck of the brig Tahiti, with every soul on her, 270 South Sea slaves, missing. This wreck is a noteworthy case, as it marks the failure of the first extensive attempt at "black-birding" on the Pacific Coast. The brig Tahiti, it will be recalled, touched in Drake's Bay, fifteen miles north of Golden Gate, early in September, crammed with Gilbert Islanders, under contract to coffee planters in the San Benito district of Mexico. All the horrors of the slave traffic on the African Coast were recounted during the few days the Tahiti lay in Drake's Bay in distress.

The American steamer Roseville arrived at Manzanillo on Friday from Islapa, and her captain reported that he had passed the wreck of the Tahiti eleven miles southwest of Lizard Point. She was floating bottom up, with her rudder gone and the hullast shifted. It was evident that she had capsized while on the starboard tack, as all her port rigging had been cut away in an attempt to prevent her going over. The disaster had occurred thirty days before they sighted the hulk. The steamer stopped and sent a boat off, but got a living thing could be found. The vessel's interior could not be searched to determine how many of the islanders' bodies were still between decks. The brig's yawl was still by her, but her two small boats were gone. This gives little hope that any lives were saved, for only the yawl would have stood any chance of surviving the storm. From Manzanillo inquiries were sent to many points on the coast, but not a survivor was reported as having made the shore.

The Tahiti's cargo of contract slaves was obtained on Gilbert Island. There the people were nearly starving, and they were easily induced to sign a contract to work for three years at \$8 per month, with the provision that at the end of the term they were to receive a free return passage. H. H. Leavitt, of New-York, was a three-fourths owner of the brig, and Captain Ferguson owned the remaining fourth.

On September 30 the brig put in at Drake's Bay for repairs to her rigging. Dr. Gibson, the surgeon, left the vessel and returned to San Francisco. He declared he would not remain longer on board if he were paid a fortune, as she was dangerously and the crew were in a state of trouble with the islanders. On August 19 the brig was caught in a squall. The topsails were blown into sails and both foremast and mainmast were carried away. The vessel rolled in the heavy sea, and the islanders, cooped up in the hold were thrown into deadly terror. After the wind subsided light sails were rigged, and the vessel next put into Drake's Bay for repairs. Ferguson, on account of sickness in his family, was forced to say here, and Captain C. Erickson took charge. A strong effort was made to induce the Government to stop the shipment of these laborers to Mexico, but it failed, as the ship's papers were decreed null and void. The islanders were simple people and evidently knew nothing of the hard work in store for them. They refused to accept half-dollars for some pretty curiosities, but readily sold the same articles for a nickel, with which they were familiar. Few could speak any English. Besides the captain and the 270 islanders, the Tahiti carried three mates, a physician, Dr. Serrymore, two cooks and twelve crew. Not a word had been received from any of these by their friends in this city.

THREE SENSATIONAL AFFIDAVITS. LABORERS SWEAR THAT TWENTY-FIVE MEN WERE KILLED ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Corvallis, Wash., Nov. 29.—Three laborers on the Northern Pacific road have made affidavit that twenty-five or more men were killed by the landslide at Canton station, on the line of the Northern Pacific, Wednesday. The statement was published that only two men were killed.

THE ANTI-LOTTERY CANDIDATE GAINING. Chicago, Nov. 29 (Special).—A dispatch from New-Orleans says: "The progress of the primary elections in Louisiana for a Democratic state ticket, which embraces also the lottery amendment to the constitution, indicates that Captain Adams, the anti-lottery candidate, will after all make a respectable showing against Governor McEnery. To-day it is: McEnery, 276; Adams, 187; the latter having increased seventy-four votes during the week, while the lottery candidate only added eight to his figures. The impression is now becoming prevalent that the lottery amendment has already received the greater part of his vote, and that the Farmers' Alliance will now show its strength and instruct for Adams nearly all of the delegates yet to be elected. Three hundred and forty-three votes will be necessary for a nomination, so McEnery is now sixty-seven from the goal. His friends say that he will secure the nomination, but nevertheless the lottery man is carrying the day. There will be a Democratic lottery candidate for Governor, the Republicans are beginning to organize for a determined and unregrettable fight. In every parish committees are making house registration and propaganda addresses. There is much talk of Judge W. G. City, of East Carroll. He is a strong man in his own right, and has been successful in getting out of the Supreme Court bench."

REFUSING TO PROSECUTE CHILD-STEALERS. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 29.—Public excitement over the kidnaping case has subsided to a great extent, principally because of the public announcement that Mr. Reals will not prosecute the abductors. Mr. Reals says that his honor is involved because he gave his word that he would ask no questions if his child were returned. The police say that promise restricted only to the person who returned the child, and that they will allow the State to do all in its power to convict Mr. and Mrs. King, now under arrest for the crime. Despite the decline of public interest in the case, the prisoners are still kept at Independence, where they were taken last night out of the way of a possible attempt at lynching. The man that returned the child to his mother and got the reward is still being searched for by the police. No trace of him has been seen, and the public believe he has succeeded in getting out of town.

ASTON SEIDL'S SUMMER HOME. Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 29 (Special).—Many new buildings are already going up at different points along the line of the New York and Delaware Railroad in the Catskills. At Griffith's corner, near the town of Irvington, on the Delaware side of Pine Hill, there are six new summer cottages under way. One of these is to be the summer home of Anton Seidl, the orchestra leader. A feature of the house is an old German drinking hall in the basement. This has a wainscoting of black oak with familiar German proverbs lettered on the frame. Theodore Stein, of New-York, the architect, estimates the cost of Mr. Seidl's cottage at \$15,000. What only a few years ago, before the advent of the wealthy Bohemian family in Griffith's corner, were two rough huts, is now as fine and valuable a collection of costly summer homes as can be found in the country. About the only thing that seems to be needed in this ideal summer mountain village, are a few more of the same kind of cottages. It is a fair way of being supplied.

DECIDING AGAINST THE MISSOURI. Topeka, Kan., Nov. 29 (Special).—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has entered a decision in the case of Edward Burr against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in favor of the plaintiff. Burr received a carload of lumber from a Texas point via the St. Louis and San Francisco road and offered it to the Missouri Pacific in the car in which it was received. In payment to Houston, Kan., tendering in payment the usual rates given to jobbers. The road declined to take it and paid the local rate. The Missouri Pacific then took it and paid the local rate. The Missouri Pacific then took it and paid the local rate. The Missouri Pacific then took it and paid the local rate.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR KILLING HIS MOTHER. Denver, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Durango, Colo., says: "The Republican" says: "Ralph Ray, the young man who murdered his mother two months ago, was arraigned in court yesterday and pleaded guilty to the crime. In the second degree and was sentenced by Judge Sumner to the penitentiary for life."

CHINESE TROOPS DEFEATED. ONWARD MARCH OF THE REBELS.

THE GOVERNMENT ALARMED—ATROCITIES OF THE TAKOW MASSACRES.

London, Nov. 29.—Advices received here from Shanghai go to the effect that the rebel forces in Manchuria have defeated the Imperial troops sent to suppress the rising in that region. The Imperial forces numbered 4,000 men, and their defeat causes the Government the gravest anxiety. Reinforcements to the number of 6,000 men have been dispatched from Tien-Tsin to oppose the rebels, who are marching on Pekin. If the Imperial troops are again defeated the position of Pekin and Tien-Tsin will be extremely critical. "The Chronicle's" correspondent at Tien-Tsin says: "Official reports of the Takow massacre contain details almost without parallel, even in the history of China. Previous dispatches have given but a faint idea of what happened. The members of the little Belgian mission had no opportunity of escaping. The slaughter began with the killing of native converts, many of whom were put to death with fiendish cruelty. Children of tender years were seized by the savages, hacked with knives and roasted at a huge fire. A worse fate still befell the nuns, who were subject to the grossest indignities, being brutally outraged by the fiends, who afterward brained them with massive clubs. The Belgian priests were cruelly tortured, but met their fates with Christian resignation. A priest was brained at a blow. The fiends then seized his body and tore out the tongue and heart and burned them. The native Christians were treated even more horribly. They were not permitted to die a swift death. The miscreants seized the wretched converts, who fled in vain to the mission, and subjected them to fearful tortures. Their children were seized, and some hacked to pieces, and others roasted alive before the eyes of their agonized parents. Then the parents were taken and treated with a refinement of cruelty that only Chinese understand. After suffering various tortures, such as still lived were slaughtered. The mandarins seem either to have favored the rioters, or to have been overcome with fear. Instead of attempting to suppress their violence, or protesting against it, they welcomed the murderers, ratchanded from the slaughter, and spread a feast, and held a fete in their honor. It would be hard to depict the feeling of Europeans in Shanghai and other places at the relation of these horrors. They are not angry simply, they are furious, and there is a loud and universal demand from all foreigners for a punishment that will reach the Chinese to their senses, and impress a never-to-be-forgotten lesson.

ACCIDENT TO A CROWDED TROOP-SHIP. London, Nov. 29.—A remarkable but not very serious accident occurred at Portsmouth to-day while the harbor was shrouded in thick fog. During the time the outlines of the shore were thus hidden from sight the British troop-ship Crocodile, with 1,400 men aboard, ran against the structure on which is built the extension of the harbor railway. She was moving at full speed when she struck, and the force of the shock was so great that fifty yards of the muzzles were destroyed, and three muzzles which had been standing on the track were rolled into the sea. Great alarm was felt for a time, but no one was killed, and, singularly enough, the troop-ship escaped damage.

FRANCE AND THE MCKINLEY TARIFF. Paris, Nov. 29.—The Associated Press report on the effects of the McKinley Tariff Law in France, and is pronounced to be most interesting. The tariff is a subject of the question of the admission of American pork, M. Steinfried, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, says that the United States will be able to introduce salt meats in France in spite of the French duty, but that if the United States Congress would diminish the duties on French silks, woollens and cottons, a reduction of the French duties on American imports would be readily granted. A treaty of commerce with the United States, he added, was most desirable.

M. DE GIERS'S VISIT TO BERLIN. Berlin, Nov. 29.—The fact that M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was not especially fettered by the German Court on the occasion of his visit has elicited much public comment here. "The Post," referring to this apparent lack of proper attention to the Russian statesman, explains that M. de Giers came to Berlin, not in his official capacity, but as a private individual; and for this reason the Government deemed it unnecessary to bestow special honors upon the distinguished visitor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—The Russian newspapers testify to the excellent impression produced by the visit of the French ambassador to the city. "The Novosti" says that the speech before the hostile articles in the German newspapers of all their imperfections. The visit of M. de Giers, says "the Novosti," has had a valuable result in dispelling the clouds between Germany and Russia and France.

A MINE CAPTURED AND RENAMED. Paris, Nov. 29.—Eight hundred strikers at Rive de Gier, after holding disorderly meetings and parades to-day, captured the Amerand mine and rechristened it "Berthelot's mine," in memory of a former Deputy of the Loire district. They intend to resist any attempt to dislodge them. At least the situation is improving.

RUSSIA MAY STOP THE EXPORT OF HORSES. Berlin, Nov. 29.—"The Post," of this city, is authority for the statement that the Russian Government is about to issue a decree prohibiting the exportation of horses from Russia. In some quarters this intended action of the Czar's Government is looked upon as additional evidence that Russia is preparing for hostilities in the near future.

THE TIME COMING FOR REVENGE. Paris, Nov. 29.—A deputation of the League of Patriots, headed by M. Delecluse, to-day wreathed the monument on the field of Chloigny. In an address M. Delecluse predicted that the time was approaching for the war of revenge. M. Laur and M. Roulanges, also spoke. A hostile crowd hissed and booed, and finally a partisan fight broke out. An indescribable scene of disorder ensued, and continued until darkness came and quelled the disturbance.

LORD LYTON AS A SPIRITUALIST. Paris, Nov. 29.—It is said that the late Lord Lyton was a devoted spiritualist; that he believed he had communications with John of Arce, Balzac and Napoleon, and that he complained that he was always laboring in trying to have access to the spirit of his father.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF AIX AT LYONS. Paris, Nov. 29.—The Archbishop of Aix celebrated mass in the basilica at Lyons this morning. In the course of his address the Archbishop referred to his recent trial before the court. He did not regret what he had done, he said, and the fact that a fine had been imposed would not have the effect of silencing him. When the Archbishop was leaving the cathedral the congregation rose and called out "Vive sonlar!" The Archbishop paused and responded to this manifestation. "Not vive sonlar," he said, "but vive la France." The people then taking him at his word cried again and again "Vive le condamne" until the Archbishop drove away in his carriage.

TROUBLE OVER THE DAHOMEY TREATY. Paris, Nov. 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Wallon, the reporter of the committee having the matter in charge, pointed out the drawbacks of the proposed treaty with Dahomey. M. Etienne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Government, contended that the treaty was acceptable and advantageous and decidedly preferable to another war. The cedat customs, they declared, would fully compensate for the subsidy to be paid to the King of Dahomey and other members spoke at length, attacking the action of the Government in the matter under discussion.

M. DE FREYNET, speaking in reply to these attacks, said that a refusal to ratify the treaty would be tantamount to a war costing 100,000,000 francs. As the course they advocated would do no commensurate advantage he was surprised that the members of the Extreme Left should be in favor of it. Finally, he declared that the Government could not

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