

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

"Tacoma's" Stormy Passage
across the Pacific—A Sailor
Swept Overboard.

ture of the Liner "Empress of
India"—More Sealers

Northern Pacific liner Tacoma arriv-
ing from China and Japan shortly after noon
day, completing an exceptionally
voyage in which one of the sailors, a
man, lost his life. He was helping
the carpenter in some work on deck,
when a tremendous sea swept over the ship,
the carpenter held on and was, but little
time, his helper was carried overboard.
The crew of more than 100 men, the Tacoma
has 900 tons of freight to be discharged
and the 3,000 tons comprising her cargo.
The arrangement is that she will pro-
ceed to the Sound at 5 o'clock this morning.

OFF FOR THE ORIENT.
C. P. R. steamship Empress of India
for the Orient last evening, with
the following passengers: Dr. and
Mrs. Wilks, of Galt, Ont.; Dr. and
Mrs. of London, Eng.; C. E. Mac-
donald, New York; Mr. and Mrs.
Lookhart, Hong Kong; Miss Gibbs,
Col. and Mrs. Camillon Riochard,
Col. and Mrs. Vitchey, England;
and Mrs. Backley, Winnipeg, and
the stowage, 157 Chinese and six
sealers.

Sealers Away.
The Sadie and Velos were kept busy
towing sealers out of port. There
are the latest schooners to receive
papers, with their respective mas-
ters: Triumph, Capt. C. N.
Whites and 30 Indians; Otto, Cap-
tain, 24 whites; E. B. Marvin, Cap-
tain, 24 whites; Sapphire, Cap-
tain, 8 whites and 27 Indians; Annie
Capt. R. Bissett, 25 whites.

EZETA'S AMMUNITION.

es to Settle for a Large Quantity of
Supplies.

FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—In May last,
an American, who was at the time
staff of President Ezeta, of Salva-
dor, a quantity of ammunition from
an arm of this city with instru-
ments to consign them to the Oc-
Bank of the city of Sal-
The goods were sent, but in
time Pennybaker had quarreled
with him and had to flee from Salvador.
The consignment arrived at its desti-
nation, and although requests
have been made for pay-
ment, some \$12,000, Ezeta up-
on recent time refused to settle up.
The consignment has been appealed to with-
out success, and now the authorities at Wash-
ington are asked to take action.

Jan. 5.—Chris Evans, the es-
caped convict, is still at liberty. Nothing
has been heard of either him or his com-
panion. Yesterday was the day set
for the life sentence upon Evans.
The case was called it was continued.

10

to the SATURDAY BLADE or CHICAGO
receives a Free Certificate entitling
our office at any hour, day, night
the World's Fair, and we will
never price your wish. We
board, house, room, and
and can save you a great deal
department has a post-office,
room, baggage and parcel-room.

the Saturday Blade
the Chicago Ledger
Largest Weeklies
In the World
500,000 COPIES WEEKLY
PUBLISHED, CHICAGO

RINS'

E.

SAUCE

rins

SAUCE.

and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.

HERE.

ART & CO., MONTREAL

Printing

ST.

Employed.

A BIG BROTHER'S IDEA

HE CHOSE THE DRESS WITH THE
RED FRONT IN IT.

Which Goes to Show That Men Have Hor-
rid Taste—And Yet Solomon In All His
Glory Was Not Arrayed Like One of
These Ladies—The Mysteries of Fashion.

(Copyright, 1893, by American Press Associa-
tion.)

The really well dressed lady is she
who has everything in keeping from
"tip to toe" upon all occasions. Only
too many make a point of appearing
well in public at the expense of the
no less essential garments not seen out-
side of the intimate home life. It is
like the fairy story of faces without
heads and fronts without backs to the
women of the fairy land. It is not con-
sidered now so necessary to have do-
zens upon dozens of undergarments of
each kind, for fashion changes very sen-



LOUNGING ROBE. WRAPPER.
sibly in the matter of underlinen, and
so six different undergarments and six
petticoats are considered a suitable out-
fit. Less petticoats would do.

Let us begin at the beginning. Six
undervests of flannel, three for warmer
and three for very cold days, and a few
of gauze if in summer. Flannel tights
are worn in winter by almost every-
body, and over these cotton drawers.

These are trimmed lavishly with lace,
sometimes there being six and eight
ruffles. Bows of ribbon are often set
on, but the majority of ladies wear plain
embroidery and tucks or heavy hand
crocheted lace. In some cases ribbon is
seen through the meshes. Few ladies
of the new generation wear chemises,
but put the corset of whatever kind it
is next the vest, and over this is the
neat corset cover. Now, the corset cover
can be as plain as the wearer likes, or
it can be embroidered in lace and em-
broidery, but it is generally medium, as too
much trimming makes the dress look
bulky. So we will set that garment
down as profusely trimmed for young
and thin women and rather plain for
elderly and fat ladies.

After the corset cover, which may or
may not have a skirt, comes a pretty
flannel skirt, white or colored and em-
broided. It depends upon the lady's
age and condition as to the outside skirt.
It may be of eiderdown flannel in pretty
colors, or it may be silk or white cam-
bric, elaborately ruffled or trimmed
with numerous ruffles of lace. Silk
skirts are not considered high style now,
but rather the white muslin with sev-
eral hemstitched lawn ruffles, each
edged with narrow lace, generally val-
enciennes, though some other of the
narrow laces are used, notably cluny,
which is very durable as well as pretty.

All these are garments which would
really come under the head of every-
day wear. The nightdresses are of ev-
ery degree of beauty and finish, the
plainest having rows of tucking and the
most ornate being nearly covered with
lace and embroidery and often ribbons.
There are some ladies who would really
prefer to have their undergarments so
trimmed that to put the money in a
silk stocking if they could have but one,
so fine and dainty is their nature.

Next to these garments come the
lounging dress, which is slipped on for
that delicious quiet half hour before re-
tiring when one sits in a great easy
chair with her feet on the fender, and
thinks over the events of the day, and
passes in review all the pleasant things
that have happened, and plans revenge
and sharp sayings to pay for the mean
little things she has been made to feel.
In the morning for the petit levee, as
the French call it, there is such a cozy,
comfortable eiderdown flannel robe,
which is as simple as any garment can
be, but so loose and so warm that it is
no hardship to leave the downy bed to
don it. This is generally of bright color,
like red and blue, or pale pink and gray
or blue, and it could not be improved
upon for the purpose. For the hour or
so before breakfast that one passes in
one's room after the bath or putting
things to rights this wrapper is a de-
light. Then, when the bell rings, a
minute's work serves to hang it in its
wardrobe and see another gown in its
place, generally a neat, plain frock,
silk and where it can be compressed, in
bright color, or at least with some
bright spot about it, like, for instance,
a basque of red or blue, or at least with
some touch of color. Men like to see
bright colors and to take away with
them in the morning the vision of a
spark of brilliancy that keeps their
hearts warm all day. Didn't Josiah
Allen's wife wear a pink bow, and
didn't Josiah get up courage to tell her
that it made him feel like courting her
all over again?

I have a brother—one of those dear,
heedless men that are so busy providing
for their families' needs that they never
seem to notice anything that goes on
around them. There came a rather sud-
den invitation to a wedding, and Flora
declared she hadn't a suitable dress for
the occasion, as she had been in mourn-
ing for several years. "Wear that dress
with the red front to it. That's pretty,"
said my big brother, speaking of a
breakfast wrapper made of black cash-
mere with a cherry surah front. No
words of ours could make the dear fel-

low understand that the dress he had
admitted so much in silence was not
pretty enough for anywhere. So it be-
hooves women to wear something that
their sons and husbands may remember
as bright and pretty at home, and it
takes so little trouble to do it.

I find I have not described that de-
licious lounging robe. It is of pale blue
cashmere, gathered full at the neck and
falling from there to the feet and is lined
all the way through with white china
silk. The only trimming is a bow with
loops and long ends of blue ribbon.
Now, such a lounging robe can be made
of any soft material, and figured challe
would be an ideal material. The color
should be chosen to suit the wearer.

Some ladies like a loose sack better
than a loose robe, and others only slip
on a sack while dressing, but in either
case a sack is a handy addition to one's
wardrobe, as it is useful in case of re-
covery from illness and for many other
occasions that present themselves. A
pretty one that I know of was made out
of the back breadth of a flannel dress of
blue. The edges were bound with the
scalloped cashie braid binding, and so
were the square pockets and collar, and
there was a feather stitching in scarlet
saddler's silk. Herring bone and feather
stitching are pretty and neat trimmings
for any such garment. Another sack
had the front and back plaited fan shape
and across the bust and around the col-
lar a ruffle of white lace. The mate-
rial was garnet surah. The sleeves were
puffs, and the forearms were set under
ruffles of lace, finished with a bow.
One beauty of these garments is that
they do not require a great amount of
material, and they can be made of some-
thing already on hand, such as the back
breadths of dresses that have seen their
day. Some lace and a little ribbon usu-
ally finishes them up so that they are
really elegant. For new cloth it would
take 3/4 yards of cashmere. One very
dressy and pretty sack, quite sufficiently
to wear for a tea jacket "before com-
pany," is of mordre challie or crepon.

The bottom is herringbone with con-
trasting silk, and the front of the waist
is gathered in and held at the bottom
by a ribbon belt with ends showing. In
the back there is a wattleau plait flanked
by two folds on each side. The sleeves
are simple bishop with lace and ribbons
at the wrists. There are a round collar
bordered with lace and a lace jacket down
the front. This same model is suited to
silk as well as all woolen fabrics.

A more ornate tea jacket, which, after
it has lost its first freshness, can be
worn as an ordinary sack, is of mauve
armure gathered in front, but cut riple
coat shape in the back. There are two
deep frills of lace on the shoulders,
forming a berthie in front and a round
cape in the back, and a draped armure
collar. The sleeves reach a little below
the elbow and are finished with a fall of
the same lace. There are a handsome
ribbon bow and ends at the waist, and
one may be added on the back of the
collar, the ends falling below the waist
in the back if desired.

Let us say a word now on the neces-
sity of keeping one's ordinary as well as
extraordinary attire in repair. Every
garment should have a hasty but com-
prehensive glance before it is put on,
and whatever needs mending or clean-
ing should have immediate attention.
Clothes last long and look well when
taken care of, and nothing on earth



looks so terrible on a woman as dirty or
bedraggled finery. No garment intended
to be worn again should be pitched
down anywhere. If a girl cannot keep
her belongings neat while she has little
else to do, how can she be expected to
be clean and well dressed when the
cares and labors of a home or her own
and perhaps children claim her time?
If, on the other hand, she acquires the
habit of order and neatness while
young, it will become a sort of second
nature to her, and she will mechanically
hang up each garment or fold and lay
it aside each time after brushing it and
seeing that it is ready to put on again.
Ribbons and gloves, laces and such
things need a certain amount of care,
and with such care they will last long
and always look fresh and dainty. A
couple of sachet bags in bureau, ward-
robe or trunk will make everything
small sweet, and in short, the care of
one's clothes is of far more importance
than the purchase of new things if a
woman wants to look her best and sweet-
est.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

The Latest Fads.
The "fin de siecle" girl—how tired we
are of that title—is not content to dance
like her few-hours-behindhand sisters.
Nowadays, when she and her partner
prepare themselves for a two step or a
waltz, her pretty left hand and arm does
not gleam in whiteness against the black
of her dress coat. She has come to the con-
clusion that the regulation attitude be-
longing to the day of the "clinging vine"
woman. Her position while dancing
must show grace and independence, but
with the coquetry of motion. As her
gown is generally of a light texture
made over silk, she catches the dirt up
in front with the tips of her fingers in
imitation of the first movement of the
magnet. In these days of "1890" gowns
the position is remarkably piquant. The
fingers of her right hand are given her
partner as of old, and off she floats, her
head a little to one side, the personifica-
tion of grace.

M. J. CHILTON.

A PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY.

Mr. A. L. Poudrier Tells of the Civil-
ization and Progress of
the Tinnies.

A Community of Agriculturists—The
Newspaper as a Practical
Civilizer.

Away to the north-west of the American
continent, in the mysterious corner of Brit-
ish Columbia bordered by "unexplored
territory" and hemmed in by mighty moun-
tains, there dwell a race of red men who
daily grow more numerous, who have
learned to admire and have made them-
selves proficient in many of the arts of
peace, and who, as they become known in
their customs and conditions, must excite
the wonder and attention of the civilized
world. Flowing out of the land which
they inhabit and taking its course toward
the loebound north is the Parsnip river;
from the opposite borderland the Fraser
trails southward toward the sea. The peo-
ple are known to the few travellers who
have found their way among them, and
they have their infrequent communi-
cation with "civilization" chiefly
through the Hudson's Bay Company posts
at Fort George and Fort Fraser. Knowl-
edge of the Tinnies is at the present
time extremely limited, but the in-
formation available concerning them
shows that they are an ex-
ception to all other Indian races inhabiting
Canadian territory, few of which they have
anything in common with in physique,
features, habits or legendary history. Their
morals are guarded by laws more strict than
those of any white nation of the day; they
esteem cleanliness, both of person and sur-
roundings, as they do courage, and they have
a saying that "to desert a friend is worse
than to slay him."

The last white visitors to the home of the
Tinnies were those composing the Govern-
ment survey party sent last summer under
the direction of Mr. A. L. Poudrier, all
of whom returned with wonderful stories
of the educational and industrial progress of
this strange people out of the wilderness. The
appended notes of the chief of the expedi-
tion give some interesting facts regarding
the Tinnies and the land they live in:

"The immense country north of the 54th
parallel of latitude, generally described as
the 'lake region,' is hardly known to the
present generation. Yet it is a land of
gold excitement in Omicron—a great deal of
trade and travel was taken that way, and
nearly all the old pioneers are familiar with
the wonderful scenery of the section. The
larger lakes—Fraser, Stuart, Lac des Fran-
cises, Tatla, Tremblay, etc.—have, perhaps,
no equals for picturesque beauty in the
north of America."

"Since the gold boom the only inhabi-
tants of this extensive country have been
the Indians and a few H. B. Co. employes.
The natives are known as the 'Tinnies,'
this name indicating that, when some
of the representatives of which
inhabit the territory east of the Rocky
mountains, others peopling the lake region
proper, and still others living as far to the
south as the Chilcotin river. The race is
said to be a mixture of the Chinook and the
Chilcotin, living on the plain of that name;
then the 'Carriers' or 'Porteurs,' around
Fort Fraser; and again the Sicoanias and
Nahanie, occupying the country north and
east of the Nechaco river."

In language the Tinnies have no re-
lationship with the other tribes of the system,
but originally Indians living as far south as
California (the Navajos for example), or in
Oklahoma—as the Chilcotin, speak a tongue
very similar to that of the Tinnies. The
missionaries of the Roman Catholic church
have long been resident among the Tinnies,
and the majority of the 'Carriers' at least have
embraced the faith of which these devoted
priests are the messengers and the exponents.
Of late years a young and energetic mis-
sionary, Father Morris, of Stuart Lake, has
been giving his time and talents to the up-
building of a Tinnie mission which still
compares favorably in many ways with that
of the whites. That he is succeeding beyond
the expectation of any is admitted by all
who have had the opportunity of observing
the results attendant upon his teaching."

The mother tongue of the Tinnies,
which is exceedingly rich in expression, has
been through his efforts reduced to a system
of phonetic writing, the characters—Father
Morris's own invention—being remarkable
for their simplicity, and from the fact that
they rest rather than tire the eyes of the
reader. To some students may suggest the
Phoenicians; to others the Egyptians. Yet
the chief characteristics of either, or of
these ancient languages are wanting.
The written language is so simple and
so systematic that a child or a man may
with equal facility learn to read or write it
to strange people out of the tribe, from a
child of six to the old man who has seen
three scores and ten, is unable to day to
either read or write. The phonetic Tinnies
is employed by the Indians in their corre-
spondence—for they have arisen to the
stage of a postal system of their own—in
the marking of signs for the guidance of
travellers and explorers, and in hundred
and one other ways familiar to civilized
nations."

To further develop the theory and render
its success complete, Rev. Father Morris,
who is a native of the Indians, had special types
cast, bought a printing press, and a com-
plete and published several newspapers
works on the language and history of the
Tinnies. For the past two years he has been
issuing a monthly newspaper, to which
every Indian in the vast district is a willing
subscriber. It is called "The News." Its
first page is devoted to local affairs, such
as hunting and trapping and all else which
may practically interest the community in
which it circulates. Another part is de-
voted to religious subjects, and the re-
maining sixteen pages of space treat
of the world in general, a great deal of at-
tention being paid to science, the customs
and manners of civilized countries, useful
inventions, etc. A number now in the pos-
session of the Colonist gives a good descrip-
tion of the development of the steam engine,
as applied to driving boats and stationary
machinery. Besides his journalistic work
during the past two years, Father Morris
has completed a Tinnies grammar, and at
the present time has a dictionary in type.
No other part of the world where the Tinnies
are so highly civilized, so truthful, or
so honest. One great advantage traceable
to the publication of the News is
the development of a taste for
the knowledge of agriculture. The
hunters are giving up their old way of
an end in the lake region, and
the natives see that the resources which they
must in future look to is farming. The new
generation is fast becoming a community of
sellers of the soil. Were all the Indians of
the world as time as a cause of anxiety, and
the Government would seldom, if ever, be
called upon to relieve their wants. Very

large reserves have been laid aside for the
use of the Tinnies and no doubt a few years
hence they will have large tracts of land
under cultivation. The civilization of the
tribe is a large measure attributable direct-
ly to the persistent and intelligent efforts of
Father Morris. It must not be forgotten,
however, that the Indians were capable of
civilization."

NEW WESTMINSTER'S TAX AND
DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR:—Mr. D. Robson, city
clerk of New Westminster, erroneously be-
lieves that in comparing the taxes and debts
of the cities in the Province I did not men-
tion the rebate allowed in his city, but as a
matter of fact I quoted the very figures he
names. I am sure I should be sorry to make
an unfair comparison. I made the assertion
that the general rate levied in 1893 in Van-
couver was lower than the same rate in New
Westminster. In proof of which I pointed out
that in Victoria land is assessed at its
actual cash value, and improvements at
one-half their value; the general rate
levied on land is 13 mills on the dollar, and
on improvements 12 mills. A rebate of one-
third is made if the tax is paid on or before
the 31st October. In Vancouver land is
assessed at its actual cash value and im-
provements at 75 per cent. of their value.
The general rate is the same in both,
—viz., 20 mills on the dollar—a rebate of
three-fifths is made if the tax is paid on or
before the 1st October. I think that proves
within thirty days of becoming due. In New
Westminster land is assessed at its actual
cash value and improvements at one-half
their value. The general rate levied is the
same on both, twenty mills; a rebate of
three-fifths is made if the tax is paid on or
before the 1st October. I think that proves
the assertion. I also pointed out that the
general rate and the special rate for a health
fund combined, as levied on land in Victoria,
was less to those who took the rebate,
than the general rate alone, to those entitled
to the rebate in Vancouver or New West-
minster. I noted the general and special
rates in Victoria, less the rebates, at 15.80
mills in the dollar on land. There is no
special rate levied on improvements. I said
the general rate, less the rebate, in
New Westminster was seventeen mills
on both land and improvements. I
mentioned the population of Victoria as
25,000, with a debt of \$1,500,000, equal to
\$60 per head; Vancouver's population as 18-
000, with a debt of \$1,200,000, equal to
\$66.66 per head; and New Westminster's
population as 7,000, with a debt of about \$900,000,
I did not know the amount of the
sinking fund. I said that the waterworks
of Victoria cost about \$600,000, and its
revenue was about \$84,000. The Vancouver
waterworks cost \$800,000, and its estimated
revenue was \$45,000; and that New Westmin-
ster had put \$455,000 into its waterworks,
and that the revenue was estimated at \$9-
000. With regard to the electric
light, I said that Victoria had
only borrowed \$16,000, which
that purpose, and I pointed out that the
Electric Light Works at New Westminster
had cost that city \$116,000. I did not say
one word disparagingly of the investment.
I cannot think that there is anything unfair
in giving these figures to the public, and
I think it would do much good if each
municipality was obliged to give more pub-
licity to its financial affairs. I have said
that Victoria has no floating indebtedness.
I should be pleased to know that every other
city in the Province says the same, and
publish their accounts as Victoria has done.
January 6, 1894. ROBERT REAVEN.

THE BEST POLICY.
Where Honesty Should Begin, and Where
It Should End.
Stealing is one matter; dishonesty is
quite another. To most of us there is
no temptation to take what doesn't be-
long to us. There is a temptation, and
we don't often resist it, to be something
short of perfectly frank and true. One
reason for this is that the current pleas-
ant speech which means nothing in sen-
sible enlarges into other pleasant
speeches which do mean something, but
don't mean the truth. No one expects
to be entirely truthful, who says "I am
glad to see you," or "I regret to add."

Yet from these stock phrases it is smooth
sailing into what says more and means
still less.
Obviously one could not go about the
world dealing, like Mr. Gradgrind, solely
in facts. Often facts are brutal. A
good and wise mother was once asked
by a daughter with a morbid conscience
and a tender heart: "What shall I say
to a guest who interrupts me and whom
I am not at all glad to see? Shall I
imply that I am?" The answer was
carefully considered. When it was
given it was this: "Try to put yourself
in her place, first of all. Then you may
find something very pleasant to say
without bringing your own personality
into the matter at all. If not, you can
usually take refuge in the weather and
exclaim that she is brave to face the
storm or wise to test the sunshine. If
your handclasp is hearty and your face
is smiling you have done your part.
Then work to make the welcome for
her that was not ready."

"I believe in always speaking the
truth," said another girl in a moment
of reflection, "but there is no need of
speaking all the truth." There is a vol-
ume of sense in that one sentence. Sil-
ence may be false on occasions where
it is cowardly not to bear witness. Of-
ten it may be the result of kindly
feeling of tender consideration for what
the speech would hurt. Remember
that to hurt is to harm. This is as pal-
pable as that falsehood even well meant
is wrong. It is a difficult, tactful
question in ethics to decide between the
hurting and the falsifying. It has an
answer though. Women are more given
by their very softness of nature, to un-
truths than are men. Yet they often
glide out of a hard position without
the taint of deceit. This, the world
says, is because tact is a feminine be-
quest. Now tact answers the whole
problem. And what is it? Its other
name is love. RUTH HALL.

Another Case of Smallpox.
HAMILTON, Jan. 8.—Another probable
case of smallpox has been discovered here.
The patient is a brother of Mrs. Hayden.
He was brought from the disease into the
city.

EXERCISE ALL OTHERS.
DEAR SIR:—Your Burdock Blood Bitters
are all the medicine that I ever used
for biliousness, and it has cured me
altogether. Wm. Wagner,
Wallingford, Ont.

CABLE NEWS.

Results of the French Senatorial Elec-
tions on Sunday—Caprivi Did
Not Resign.

Bitterly Cold and Stormy Weather—
Murder on a French Rail-
way Train.

Bitter Cold all Over Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—There has been a heavy
snow storm in Ireland and Scotland, and
traffic of all kinds has been delayed. A
heavy gale prevails on the east coast of
England. The Thames is frozen over at Ted-
dington. In North Germany the weather
is twenty degrees below freezing point.
The severe cold continues throughout Great
Britain. The temperature in many places
is the lowest ever known. Though ther-
mometer registers 5 to 10 above zero, the
feeling is as great as with 20 below in the
United States. The people are entirely unpre-
pared for it, and the suffering among the
poor is intense. Many deaths from exposure
have occurred. Outdoor work is entirely
suspended. The gale in the Channel is
somewhat abated, and mail boats have
resumed their trips. Tidal streams are
frozen solid. A heavy snowstorm prevails.
Reports from Spain say that the most in-
tense cold prevails there. At Zorita the
temperature was 10 above. At Bayos sev-
eral people have been frozen to death.
The cold is falling and the cold increasing.
The same conditions prevail in Russia. At
Moscow the temperature is 26 below zero;
at Nijni Novgorod, it is 34 below; at Khar-
koff, 23 below.

Bank Swindler Arrested.
BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The police of this city
have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the
arrest of H. Hart, an American, who is said
to belong to Buckley, Wash. The notice
of the reward states that Hart, in company
with his wife, has been in several parts of
Germany. Hart was formerly president of
the State bank of Buckley, Washington,
and is awaiting extradition in Baltimore on
the charge of embezzling \$30,000 of the
funds of the bank of which he was president.
He swindled persons in many parts of the
United States, but it has not been known
here that he had extended his operations to
Germany, as is evident from the Berlin dis-
patch.

Caprivi Did Not Resign.
BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The correspondent of
the United Press is authorized officially to
declare the Vossische Zeitung's statement that
Chancellor von Caprivi tendered his resig-
nation on New Year's day owing to the
difference between the Emperor and him as
to the Government colonial policy. The
statement is said to be utterly devoid of
foundation in fact.

Ment. Hambrough's Homicide.
LONDON, Jan. 8.—Alfred Monson, who
was tried recently on the charge of having
killed Ment. Hambrough at Ardlemont, in
Argyleshire, says he will soon publish a
book explaining fully the mystery of the
murder, and telling the truth about the dis-
appearance of the man Scott, who was sup-
posed to know all the facts relating to the
shooting.

Murdered on a Train.
LYONS, Jan. 8.—The body of an unknown
man was found on the rails last evening.
He had evidently been a passenger on the
train between St. Gothard and Balgouv.
The body showed unmistakable evidence
that the man had been murdered and the
body thrown from the train.

African Police Killed.
CAPE TOWN, Jan. 8.—Advices have been
received here that a post runner who arrived
at Palapye reports that fifteen members of
the Bechuanaland police have been killed
near Nyant. No details have been received.

French Senatorial Elections.
PARIS, Jan. 8.—Moderate newspapers
agree that the result of yesterday's sena-
torial elections is fresh success for the Re-
publicans and a rebuff to the Conservatives
and Socialists. The Journal des Debats re-
grets the defeat of M. Waddington, ex-am-
bassador to Great Britain. The paper de-
clares this defeat is palpable to the Senate.
La Petite Republique says the hour has not
come to elect Socialist senators; but Rad-
icals of advanced opinions have been re-
turned.

Bitter Weather in Mexico.
CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 8.—This has been
the coldest winter for many years. There
is great destitution and intense suffering
among the poor people, who are com-
pelled to go without fire and have only
scant food supplies. The hospitals, de-
pendent upon public support, are full of
mendicants. One thousand blankets have
been contributed to the poor by Simon Lara,
the philanthropist.

Collision off Lowestoft.
LONDON, Jan. 8.—The British steamer
Eak, bound from Shields to London with
coal, collided off Lowestoft last night during
the fog with the Spanish steamer Musques,
laden and bound from Bilbao for Mid-
dleborough. The Spanish steamer sank
stem-first in a few minutes. Twenty-two
of the crew were rescued by the Eak, but two
were drowned. The Eak was badly
damaged.

BATTILING WITH GALES.
S. S. "Ripon City" Has the Hardest Time
Her Officers Ever Experienced.

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 8.—The Furness
steamer Ripon City arrived here this morn-
ing, after battling with gales, cyclones and
tidal waves for 18 days. She is from Lon-
don for Halifax and Boston. Her captain
and officers say that it was one of the
hardest experiences they ever met. From
the time of getting clear of the land on the
English coast, the bad weather continued
almost all the way over. On the day after
Christmas the steamer was almost engulfed
by a high sea which rolled suddenly down
on her. The captain says it was a tidal
wave. The water poured over the deck in
tons, causing the ship to careen over until
she was lying on her beam end. She re-
mained so long in this condition before
recovering that those on board thought
she would never right. The cargo suffered
and a great number of packages be-
came broken. By the time the banks
were reached more bad weather was en-
countered, and on New Year's day the
steamer ran into a cyclone. It was impos-
sible to force her ahead as it was feared the
strains would be too great on the shaft as
the ship was then reeling and pitching
frightfully. The cyclone lasted without

abatement until Wednesday morning, Janu-
ary 3. During all this time the steamer was
practically unmanageable on account of the
heavy sea that was running. Her decks
were continually flooded, the waves making
a clean sweep over the deck and aft.
The crew had to run great risks moving
about the deck, and several of them nar-
rowly escaped being washed overboard.
One man was caught by a sea, swept along
and dashed against the bulwarks and badly
bruised and otherwise injured, one of his
legs being fractured. The steamer's sails,
which were set to try and steady her were
blown to ribbons.