out her stay in the Turkish capitol. A gorgeous kaix, propelled by ten oarsmen, will convey her to the entrance to the harem gardens. The walls of the cabins of the kaix are covered with mirrors. The furniture is finished in blue velvet and gold. The oarsmen will wear garments of white silk with gold embroideries. The Sultan, attended by Kislaragama, chief of the eunuchs, will receive the Empress on disembarking, and conduct her to the entrance of the seraglio, where he will leave her after introducing his mother, the Sultana Valide. The seven recognized wives of the Sultan, all mothers of princes, attended by Odalisque suites, will receive the Empress in the grand saloon. The other women of the harem will be excluded. The visit will last three hours. A musical entertainment will be given, during which coffee will be served, and the Empress will then make a tour of the apartments and grounds.

The Czarewitch has been instructed to return from Athens to St. Petersburg by way of Odessa. The object of taking this route is to afford an excuse for visiting the Turkish capital with a view to counteracting the effect of the visit of Emperor William.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

### Responsibility for the Glasgow Accident—Thirty Persons Were Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The municipal authorities of Glasgow have had very little difficulty in fixing the blame for yesterday's disaster, and have lost no time in doing so. It seems to be conceded by everybody that all responsibility for the catastrophe attaches to the owners of the fallen building who placed its foundation above a long disused coal pit, knowing the extreme liability of serious consequences resulting from the erection of a massive building upon a base so insecure. One of the owners has not been seen since the building fell, and it is generally believed that he has fled to escape the legal consequences of the disregard for human life, which the situation of the building implied.

It is now definitely known that thirty persons lost their lives by the accident, twenty-nine bodies having been recovered.

### Count Kalnoky's Mission to Germany.

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BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Count Kalnoky arrived at Friedrickshue, to-day, where he was met by Bismarck. Before leaving Vienna, the Count had a long conversation with Prince Lebanoff, the Russian embassador, through whom he learned that the Czar had resumed his policy of opposition to any form of settlement in Bulgaria which excludes Russia's claim to the right to select the head of the government. Prince Lebanoff's communication amounted to a veto from the Czar of Count Kalnoky's project for the recognition of Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria, and implied, also, the definitive rejection of Prince Bismarck's scheme. In official circles here the conviction prevails that the Chancellor will henceforth abandon all efforts to conciliate the Czar.

The marriage of Prince Ferdinand to Princess Louise of Orleans, daughter of the Duc d'Alencon, depends upon the result of the Friedrichsruhe conference. The mother of Princess Louise, the Bavarian Princess Sophie, is a sister of the Empress of Austria. Emperor Francis Joseph withholds his approval of the marriage until Count Kalnoky reports the results of his interview with Prince Bismarck.

### A Bridal Gift That Was Objected To.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—It was reported to-day that Emperor William had contemplated, as a kind of bridal gift to his sister, Princess Sophie, on the occasion of her recent marriage to the Crown Prince of Greece, to insist on the immediate cession of Crete to the Kingdom of Greece, and the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, but Prince Bismarck feared that such a step would interrupt Germany's good understanding with Turkey. That this is the Prince's view is confirmed by the National Zeitung's declaration that Turkey occupies a solid position in the European concert.

### News Notes from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 2.—The Siglo Diez y Nueve (newspaper) pretends to see the hand of Secretary Blaine in the recent uprising in Guatemala.

President Diaz was greatly pleased when shown the telegram announcing that the medals given by the Kansas City smelting-works to the pan-American delegates bore his bust, as well as that of President Harrison.

The Chamber of Deputies has elected Senor Romero president.

The editors of the El Nacional have published a challenge to the editors of El Siglo Diez y Nueve.

### France Becoming Uneasy About Egypt.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Prince of Wales reviewed the entire Egyptian army at Abbaseyeh this afternoon and was wildly cheered by the troops, whose appearance and movements the Prince complimented very highly. The French government has become very uneasy at the visit of the Prince to Egypt, so much so that it has forwarded to Lord Salisbury an inquiry as to its import, and also requested definite information as to the date of England's formal evacuation of Egypt, a movement which, by the way, is not likely to take place in the near future.

### Definite News from Stanley.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Zanzibar to the Sunday Herald says Captain Wissman met Stanley's messenger at Mpwapwa on Oct. 13. The expedition had numerous fights in the Uzakuma country. The messenger recognized Wissman's Maxim gun as similar to Stanley's. Wissman sent a letter to Emin Pasha, saying that stores would await the expedition at Mpwapwa. Wissman expects the arrival of the expedition about the middle of November.

### Decorations for Americans.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The following decorations have been conferred upon Americans connected with the exposition: Officers of the Legion of Honor—Rush C. Hawkins, J. Walker Thompson, Somerville Pinckney Tuck, and Mr. Blanchard. Chevaliers—Henry Cochrane, David Kalo, William Sellers, William Donne, Edward Moore and John Lafarge. Officers of Public Instruction—C. W. Parks, Harris Buckingham, Harrison Hastings and Spencer Newberry.

### Twenty Persons Killed and Injured.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—A dynamite depot at Friedrichsruhe, near Beuthen, Silesia, exploded to-day. Twenty persons were killed and injured.

### Cable Notes.

The Swiss government has prohibited the holding of meetings by the Salvation Army, and has closed the halls occupied by the Salvationists.

The famous shell grotto at Potsdam has been almost entirely ruined by some unknown miscreants, and a large reward has been offered for their detection.

Mr. Nelson, father of Stanley's chief officer, has received a letter from his son, conveying the assurance that Stanley will arrive at Zanzibar some time in January.

A meeting of Boulangists was held at General Boulanger's residence on the island of Jersey, on Thursday, to decide upon the course to be followed by the members of the party in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The new railway bridge across the Firth of Forth, one of the most marvelous pieces of engineering of the century, is shortly to be put to the test of carrying fifty locomotives hitched together and traveling back and forth at varying rates of speed.

Count Von Taafe, president of the Austrian Council of Ministers and Imperial Minister of the Interior, has signified to the Emperor his intention to resign if the Czechs continue their clamorous demand that the Emperor revive the Bohemian crown by having himself crowned King.

### Movements of Atlantic Steamers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Arrived: Etruria and City of Chicago, from Liverpool; Rhaetia, from Hamburg.

SCILLY, Nov. 2.—Passed: Hammonia, from New York, for Hamburg.

# CONTRACTS WITH PLAYERS

## The League Brotherhood the Subject of a Card to the Public from John B. Day.

### Eminent Lawyers Decide that Contracts with Base-Ball Players Are Like Those Made with Actors, and Are Valid in Law.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—There was a lively meeting at the office of the Sporting Times, to-day, between the directors of the New York club and J. W. Spalding, representing Chicago. The moneyed men of base-ball are happy, and say that a nail has been driven into the Brotherhood's coffin. John B. Day, president of the New York club, has issued a card "To the Press." He says soon after the announcement in the public press that the Brotherhood of players contemplated severing its connection with the National League the New York club received a communication from John I. Rogers, counsel to the League, to the effect that the League clubs held an option on the services of such players as would be reserved for the season next ensuing. Desiring confirmation of this opinion, the club applied to Mr. J. F. C. Blackhurst, who drafted the contract adopted and now in use between the League and the Brotherhood, and upon which Mr. Rogers based his opinion. Mr. Blackhurst rendered an opinion fully supporting Mr. Rogers's position. Quite recently an alleged opinion adverse to that of Mr. Rogers has appeared.

"Realizing that the interests of both the clubs and the players," Mr. Day says, "would be best conserved by a thorough understanding of the situation and wishing to set at rest once for all time the legal questions involved, we instructed our counsel to lay the whole matter before the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman and secure their opinion. It is the earnest wish of every officer of the Yew York Base-ball Club that the very pleasant relations now existing between the club and players may continue and the club will heartily join its players in an effort to heal the breach now existing between the League and the Brotherhood, with a firm conviction that such effort will result successfully."

Evarts, Choate & Beaman, in their opinion, say: "The principles of law, which, in our opinion, should govern the courts in deciding the rights of the parties under this contract, are the same as those that have been applied by the courts in determining the obligations of actors under their contracts with managers of theaters, for a base-ball club stands in the same relation to base-ball players employed by it that the manager of a theater stands to the actors employed by him, and there are cases, as you may know, in our New York courts where actors and actresses, while under contract with one manager, have been enjoined from playing elsewhere. If the base-ball players reserved for the season of 1890 by the New York Base-ball Club, under its contract with them, should organize themselves into a new club and play as members of that club, it would be a violation of their contract with the New York club just as much as if they contracted to play with some club now existing, and in either case we think that the courts ought to enjoin them from playing with any club except the New York club."

There is a lively prospect of the Brotherhood and National League having a legal warfare before the opening of the base-ball season next spring. Johnson, the Cleveland millionaire; Faatz, Gore, O'Day and Ward say the action of President Day, of the New York club, is a bluff, and that they have able legal opinion to show that the League can do nothing under the reserve clause. The Brotherhood played its trump card to-night by showing a lease signed by Postmaster Vancott, Col. D. H. McAlpin and two wealthy brokers, with the New York Brotherhood players for ten years' use of grounds adjoining the present League ground. It is stated that Mayor Grant is one of the incorporators of the new club, and that the backing of the club represents $5,000,000.

### Affairs of the Western League.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 2.—At the meeting of the the directors of the Western Base-ball Association, to-day, President McCormick was unanimously re-elected president and treasurer for the ensuing year. The franchise of the St. Joseph club was formally declared forfeited, owing to the non-payment of $245 dues. Two weeks' time was asked, in which an endeavor would be made to straighten matters out, but under the constitution they could not be allowed. Grand Rapids, Detroit, Toledo, Oshkosh and Duluth are mentioned as candidates for the vacancy. The office of secretary was not filled to-day, but it can be stated almost to a certainty that Morton will succeed himself as secretary. There is no foundation for the rumors that Denver is to be dropped from the Western Association.

### Running Races at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 2.—The track was very heavy to-day, but there was some good racing.

First Race—Purse for maiden two-year-olds: four furlongs. Mary K. won; Little Rabbit second, Miss Langford third. Time, :55¾.

Second Race—Selling purse for three-year-olds and upward; allowances; thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Buckler won; Cashier second, Forteral third. Time, 1:30.

Third Race—Purse; free handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Arundel won; Bertha second; Pellmell third. Time, 1:56.

Fourth Race—Purse; free handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Polemus won; Armiel second, Frank Shaw third. Time, 1:22¾.

Fifth Race—Selling purse for three-year-olds and upward; allowances; five furlongs. Black Diamond won by a head; Gov. Ross second, Meditator third. Time, 1:09¾.

Sixth Race—Same as fifth. Catherine B. won; Haramboure second, Boot Jack third. Time, 1:08.

## CANNOT IDENTIFY THEM.

### Old Acquaintances of the Bender Family Fail to Recognize the Suspects from Michigan.

OSWEGO, Kan., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Davis, who were arrested at Niles, Mich., on the suspicion of being the old woman Bender and Kate Bender, have not yet been identified as the members of the noted murderous family. Seven persons, who had known the Benders well, were taken to see the suspects to-day, but only two of them could come anywhere near making an identification. An old man, known as Uncle Joseph Storry, who has seen the Benders but three times, was sure that Mrs. Davis was Kate Bender. James Phillips was of a similar opinion. Five others, however, who had been well acquainted with the Benders could see no resemblance, and laughed at the idea of the prisoners being the Benders. J. T. James, of Fort Smith, Ark., has been employed by one of Mrs. Davis's former husbands to defend the prisoners. He arrived here to-day and after a consultation with County Attorney Morris it was decided that the preliminary examination should be postponed until Nov. 18. Mrs. Davis to-day consented to see the reporters. She said Mrs. McCann, who was instrumental in procuring their arrest, was a spiritualist and mesmerist and had her (Mrs. Davis) completely under her control whenever they were alone.

### Township Trustee Fight Ended.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 2.—This morning Judge Langdon, of the Circuit Court, ruled in the now celebrated township trustee case, holding that the County Commissioners, and not the auditor, possessed the appointing power when they were in session. This is a victory for the Republicans. A vacancy occurred in the office of trustee of this township two weeks ago. The Democratic auditor claimed the right to appoint, under the law, the commissioners having met in special session. He made an appointment, and the commissioners also made a selection. The auditor approved the bond of his appointee and rejected that of the Republican, Mr. Harrison. The court this morning held that the board could appoint at any time when it was in session.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

O. P. Clarke, of Utica, has been installed as custodian of the Grant cottage at Mount McGregor. He is a G. A. R. veteran.

Chicago Anarchists claim to be better armed now than they were at the time of the Haymarket riot, and to have a membership of 2,500.

The snow on the Denver & Fort Worth road is very heavy, and six passenger trains are snow-bound between Denver and the Panhandle.

Miles C. Moore, Governor of Washington Territory, in his annual report says last year was an unusually prosperous one for the Territory, and that it has now a population of fully 275,000.

When questioned yesterday in regard to the removal of her husband's remains from New York to either West Point or Arlington, Mrs. Grant said she was not yet prepared to make a statement.

A reception and banquet was given Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society, at Willard Hotel, Washington, last night, by her Washington friends, to show their appreciaion of her good work in caring for the wants and welfare of the Johnstown sufferers.

Engineer Seth Twombley and conductor Charles Buford were indicted at Chicago yesterday, charged with the murder of the seven victims of the Rock Island railroad disaster at Englewood. The grand jury did not indict either master mechanic Twombley or fireman Cloche.

The price paid for the Minneapolis flour-mills purchased by the English syndicate was $8,000,000. The Star elevator in the same city and seventy-eight more belonging to C. W. Van Duzen & Co., extending clear across Dakota, have also been sold to an English company and part of the purchase money paid.

The bodies of engineer Hickey, fireman Flannigan and a man named Manuel, who were killed Thursday afternoon in a train wreck near Easton, Col., were brought to Denver last night. Manuel was an engineer who was riding on the engine at the time of the accident, and is supposed to reside at Belleville, Ill.

Bortikiweitch, a Russian professor who was recently acquitted at New York on the charge of snatching a young woman's pocket-book, and who was again arrested on the charge of stealing rings valued at $400 from the apartments of Colonel Paine, at the Buckingham Hotel, attempted to escape from the police yesterday, and in doing so broke his leg and otherwise injured himself.

### Convicted of Violating an Election Law.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The first prosecution in this city for infractions of the recently enacted law to preserve the purity of preliminary elections resulted, to-night, in a verdict of guilty. The defendant is a well-known local politician, W. E. Kent. It is less than two weeks since the offense was committed and the charges brought before Judge Prendergast. The penalty is a fine, besides a term at hard labor in State's prison.

## AN UNASSUMING LITTLE MAN.

### How a Citizen of St. Louis Sizes Up the Mighty Jay Gould.

St. Louis Republic.

"During Jay Gould's short visit on 'Change, Thursday," remarked Mr. Thomas Booth, yesterday, to the Man About Town, "I was impressed afresh with a fact that has many times in my life been brought strongly before my notice. That fact is this: How difficult it would be to pass judgment upon a man's ability or prominence in current events by his bearing and general manner. I suppose there is no doubt about Mr. Gould's position among his fellows. He is one of the remarkable characters of the century; but he could have spent a whole day on 'Change without anyone suspecting it. In the first place, his personal appearance is not at all striking. Small, plain, not showing in face or figure any sign of the powerful and restless brain that has put him in the very front rank of the world's financiers and railroad managers, he has, beside, a manner as simple and unaffected as any farmer you might meet on a country road. He is as easy as an old shoe, and as natural as a man working by the day.

"I have, on the other hand, met men who impressed me with vast ideas of their ability and certain greatness as soon as I knew them. A sort of personal magnetism, a something in their appearance would seem to entitle them to be ranked above the average. These first impressions of mine have, in nearly every instance, been dispelled in time, and I have had occasion to wonder that men I had thought so big afterward shrunk into the very smallest proportions.

"I might, as I said, have talked with Jay Gould a month without any startling discovery of his ability, and as I saw him on 'Change, a little, unassuming, aging man, frail and plain of speech, I had to pull myself together to realize that the 'Sphinx of Wall street,' the man whose lightest words are telegraphed broadcast and have a magic influence on the markets of the entire world, stood before me in the flesh."

## DEPEW CAUGHT NAPPING.

### An Effort to Palm Off Old Stories on a Western Girl That Did Not Succeed.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Chauncey Depew tells so many good stories on other people that there is a general rejoicing when some one manages to have the laugh on him, and the clubmen are telling each other with much unction the following little tale. It is not perhaps a secret that our Chauncey is, like Mrs. Gilpin, of a frugal mind, and is thrifty with his stories and jokes. After the press has once gotten hold of his good things he never uses them again, at least in that particular community, but no man can have a whole set of brand new brilliants every day of his life, and a little discretion and a good memory will make one's store go a long way without being guilty of repetitions to the same audience. But the discretion of even Chauncey is at fault at times, and the other night he suffered because of it. The daugheer of a certain famous American who has hitherto made his home in the West, has been visiting in New York, and was one of the guests at a dinner of very distinguished men and women last week. She is a woman accustomed to the intellectual best of the men who go in to dinner with her, and on this occasion she regarded with some surprise the efforts of the man who had taken her in to dinner to amuse her. He looked like a person of ability, but she gradually gained the impression that he was laboring under the delusion she was a wild Westerner who was many years behind the times, and had not heard any modern jests. When this idea became firmly rooted in her mind she was at no further pains to conceal her indifference to his efforts, and, at last, in despair, her dinner companion remarked: "Miss ——, we don't seem to get on. What is the matter? I wish you would tell me frankly." "I will," she said, laughing a little. "I am cross because you have been telling me Chauncey Depew's old stories all the evening. I don't know him myself, but I've heard all his stories over and over again, and I don't think I can stand them again." Her companion paused a moment, then shook all over with amusement and delight, and said, "Miss —— your frankness is simply enchanting and I'll confess in my turn. I thought you were a very young girl and from so far away in the West that you were not likely to have heard these stories, so I was using old stock on you, but I see my error, and now I will tell you some stories of Chauncey Depew's that I am sure you've not heard." From that moment the Western girl declares that such a stream of brilliant talk, anecdote and witticism poured forth that she never noticed what she was eating, and was desperately grieved when the hostess gave the signal to rise and she was separated from her clever companion. Going home in the cab she said to her father: "Do you know the name of the man who took me in to dinner? I didn't catch it, but I found him perfectly charming." "My dear girl," said her father, "you don't deserve your privileges. Of course you found him charming. That was Chauncey Depew!" There was dreadful silence from the young women all the way home after that, but she told the whole story next morning at the breakfast-table with much shamefacedness, and her family found it too good to keep.

FOR the cure of colds, coughs and lung difficulties Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is unequaled.

## MONKS OF GRAND CHARTREUSE.

### How They Live and Pass Their Time—Where the Famous Liquor Is Made.

Henry Haynie, in Boston Globe.

The present monastery was built in 1676, after a fire, which was the eighth that reduced to cinders all the buildings. An avalanche and eight conflagrations are a good many catastrophes for a house supposed to be under the direct protection of the Almighty. St. Bruno, the founder of this religious house, was born at Cologne some time between 1033 and 1038. He studied in France, took holy orders and was chosen by Gervais, Archbishop of Rheims, as director of the school of that town and diocese. But his thought turned longingly to a hermit's life, and with six companions of like mind he set out for the Dauphiny Alps, there to seek the quiet of which he dreamed. They constructed wooden huts, formed an oratory in a sort of grotto, and by and by obtained the concession of the land on which they had established themselves, and built not only more commodious cells, but a monastery on the site on which now stands the chapel of St. Bruno.

Since then they have dwelt there, they and their posterity, and neither cold, trials, catastrophes nor the course of 800 years can detach them from their mountain hermitage. Their prayers had arisen from that spot for more than fifty years, when an avalanche of rocks destroyed their dwellings, and two-thirds of their number perished, but the survivors set to and built cells at a little distance from the first ill-fated site. Then the terrible Baron des Adrets visited them, sword in hand, and after that, eight times in as many centuries, their monastery was destroyed by fire, as the building was rendered liable to these repeated accidents from its roofs of willow. They were not too discouraged to bravely build again, however, and at last, in the seventeenth century, the present solid structure was erected. A hundred years after their order's foundation fifteen Chartreuses imitated at a distance the virtues of the first, while under Louis XIV there were as many as 200 of them spread over the surface of the whole of Europe, all acknowledging the same general. But all that glory long since departed, and at present there are scarcely twenty such houses in the world. The Grand Chartreuse inmates were forcibly expelled and replaced by a revolutionary garrison, but the old vicar-general of the order was permitted to return to the monastery on the restoration, and he died there eight days later. But he was greeted by kneeling crowds, and was carried on the stout shoulders of mountaineers to the sound of resounding hurrahs. Peasants joined the triumphal procession, and even penetrated into the desert, where, before the revolution, no woman, were she a sovereign even, had ever entered. To-day they are allowed the use of the buildings they occupy and the surrounding pasture land, with the necessary wood, and to make their famous liquor. The children of St. Bruno are supposed to have employed themselves in making it; but this is a fiction, for it is only within the last fifty years that it has been manufactured, and, as I have already stated, it is distilled some distance from the monastery by workmen, under the surveillance of brothers. Each Chartreux receives annually one bottle of this liquid, but many of them have never tasted it. They have given generously of their means for the making of roads, the leveling of forests and the pasturage of the land, but in principal, exterior work and work in common is not the rule with them. During all these long years their life has been one of prayer and solitary labor, and, although this vocation may astonish and irritate some who do not understand it, perhaps there is special need for it among exceptional beings.

The solitude is absolute. Each Chartreux has his garden, his covered promenade and his separate house, in which he sleeps and eats alone, and even his private oratory, in which he says a great part of the office in a solitary stall, rising, sitting, kneeling, covering and uncovering himself the same as if he were in a cathedral. Twice a day and once during the night he goes with fellow-monks to sing and chant the psalms. Each week there is a common promenade and recreation, and on the day of the feast of St. Bruno all dine together, but in silence. It is perpetual silence, work without sign or witness, each man alone with his Maker. The greatest pride of the monks, the thing which they regard as most pleasing to St. Bruno, is their rigorous fidelity to Carthusian customs. Although the order is 800 years old, not a shade of change or reform has ever been made, and not only have they not relaxed their vigilance, but, stranger still, they have obstinately resisted all modifications that Popes have wished to introduce. Thus, when Rome desired that the general should carry the cross and mitre, the Chartreux begged that this innovation might not be imposed upon them. Rome wished that invalids should be allowed a little meat, but this was not agreed to, and never since their foundation has anything of that nature entered their doors; and, I may say in parenthesis, that this does not seem to have interfered with longevity, for the delegates charged to demand from his Holiness the continuance of their meager fare were none of them under eighty.

Latin has remained their official language, and they have preserved for the mass, in their austere church quite devoid of all ornamentation, special daily unalterable rites, to which none of the pomp of modern days has been added. No musical instruments are permitted, the human voice alone echoes to the mountains. At table, in spite of universal usage, they drink from cups with two handles, holding it with both hands because their first fathers did so, and the brothers never pass their prior without stooping respectfully to kiss the skirt of his robe. They have also preserved the custom of shaving the head once a fortnight, which is, in winter, a severer penance than sackcloth and fasting. Above all, they have scrupulously respected the constitutional government, which attributes to a general chapter elected by vote an authority superior to that of the general, and the titulary of the charge, Dom Anselm Marie, can do nothing counter to a decision of their annual assembly.

## FRANCE'S COSTLY ASIATIC COLONY.

### How the French Treat the Annamites—The Women of Tonquin—Pidgin French.

Pall Mall Gazette.

After China, with its hundreds of thousands of great brown coolies, and its slim ones who will walk all day up hill under burdens that would break down a European athlete on the level, the Annamites strike you as a nation of pigmies. Their average height must be under five feet, they are narrow-chested and thin-legged, their mouths are always stained a slobbering filthy red with the areca nut and lime they chew unceasingly, and they are stupid beyond the power of words to tell. Whether it is the fault of their conquerers or not I cannot say, but they appear to be a people destitute of the sense of self-respect. At any rate the French treat them as if they had none. The first time I went into dejeuner at the hotel at Haiphong one of the "boys" had left a dirty plate on the little table to which the host showed me. "Qu'est ce que tu fais, toi?" demanded the latter, pointing to the plate, and smack, a box on the ears followed that you could have heard fifty yards off. And this in the middle of a crowded dining-room. You would no more think of striking a Chinese servant like that than of tweaking a policeman's nose on Broadway. Before a Frenchman an Annamite appears to have no rights.

Both men and women in Tonquin wear their hair long, and twisted up in a kind of chignon on the top of their head. It is, of course, always lanky and jet black. Their dress is of the most simple. The men wear a loose jacket and short trousers, and the women a long straight shift reaching from neck to heels. The Annamite man is a very poor creature, and it is only among the upper classes that one sees occasionally a well-formed or handsome face, with some elevation or dignity of expression. The women are much better looking, and would often be pretty, except for the stained mouth and teeth, which render them horrible to a European eye. But in figure they are much the most favored of any I have yet seen in the East, and in the course of a walk in Hanoi you may meet a dozen who are straight enough and strong enough and shapely enough to serve as a sculptor's models. Their native dance is a burlesque of the Japanese, to the accompaniment of a fiddle six feet long. The few women you see with clean mouths and white teeth are almost sure to be the mistresses of Europeans.

The most curious of the surface impressions of Tonquin is the language you must learn to talk with the natives. Your ear becomes familiar with "pidgin English" before you have spent a day in the East, and, pace Mr. Leland, a horrid jargon it is, convenient, no doubt, but growing positively repulsive after a while. But "pidgin French," or "petit negre," as it is called, comes as a complete surprise. And it is all the funnier because of the excellent native pronounciation of French. "Petit negre" is characterized, as compared with French proper, by four features—omission of the auxiliary verbs, ignoring of gender, employment of the infinitive for all moods and tenses, and absence of words taken bodily from the native, like "maskee," "man-man" and "chop-chop," in pidgin. The one expression which recurs again and again with an infinity of meaning is "y-a-moyen," or "y-a-pas moyen." And after this comes "fili," for "fini," nearly as often. The "You savvy" of pidgin is "Toi connaitre?" The "My wantchee" is "Moi vouloir." The native servant is everywhere called by the English word "boy," pronounced "boi-ee," in two syllables. And the language is further enriched by a number of words recalling the nursery, like "pousse-pousse," for jinrikisha, "coupe-coupe," for a big knife, and so on. "Beaucoup" does duty for "tres" and "bien," so one is constantly hearing sentences like these: "Moi beaucoup vouloir avoir sampan." "Soupe beaucoup mauvas—moi donnor vous beaucoup bambou," and "Toi beaucoup imbecile." "Petit negre" is of course much younger than pidgin; for one person who speaks it, a hundred thousand speak the latter, and it is not capable of the flights of oratory to which the accomplished speaker of pidgin can soar. Nor will it ever become what pidgin has long been—the vehicle of communication between the vast numbers of people otherwise acquainted with only a score of different dialects and tongues. I may add here that "Tongking" is the same word as "Tokyo," meaning "Eastern capital," and that the former is the only correct spelling to express the Chinese sounds. "Tonquin" is absurd, either in French or English.

## WOMEN'S FANCIES.

### Mrs. Cleveland's Love for Coral Jewelry—Mrs. Hicks-Lord's Laces.

Philadelphia Press.

But the fads of other women. Pretty Mrs. Cleveland is a coral slave. She loves the color and calcareous substance as a miser loves gold or a Moor amber. She is never in so great a hurry while shopping as to pass a showcase where it is displayed, and she hasn't any jewel in her miniature bureau, excepting the wedding necklace and ring presented to her by the then President of the United States, that she would not barter away under the temptation of a rare coral. Now, it is a fact that this jewel is the least suitable of all for a young lady, particularly a bride. Dear old ladies tried to suggest this during her occupancy of the throne at Washington, but without success, and, unmindful of the smothered criticism, she went on wearing her corals at breakfasts, luncheons, low teas and State dinners, and petting them to her heart's content during the day. But now that she has returned to the ranks of the every day, gracious, reasoning women she is likely to be told in plain, untrimmed, decollete terms that she will be much prettier with a reduction of the Anarchistic shell, otherwise known as the solid secretion of zoophytes.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord pets her laces, which she keeps in a silk-lined box of malacca-wood. She has handkerchiefs by the gross—lace-edged, lace-frilled and lace all over, made of rose point, flat and darned patterns. She has lingerie sets to equip a whole seminary full of princesses. She has "pieces," as she calls them, to baste in the neck of a dress, to "shell" over the edge of a corset or down the front of a dinner bodice. She has small lengths with which to ruche a bonnet, rosette a breakfast cap or applique to an opera wrap or theater muff. She has squares intended to be used as a background for a corsage bouquet. She has fan-covers, parasol-covers, fichus, berthas, fascinators, scarfs for head, neck and shoulders, mantles and mantillas, shawls and the flounces, angels and intercessors of grace kindly obliterate with your invocation my envy, but the sight of them made splinters of the tenth commandment. These flounces are in white and cream, mellowed with age and the breath of lavender leaves. There are black ones, too, varying in length from one to ten yards, to encircle the hip or trailing breadths of the dresses on which they are gathered. She has also a lot of precious flounces with some vascillating French name that are to petticoats what dickies are to linen shirts—any length you like and twenty inches deep—which her maid bastes in the dress skirts of her carriage and dinner robes. Beautiful? Yes; and fabulously rare.

## WAS MARY ANDERSON IN LOVE?

### The Tragedy Queen Said to Have Been Terribly Smitten at First Sight in St. Louis.

Minneapolis Times.

"You know, of course, some of the causes ascribed for Mary Anderson's illness and sojourn in England," said a theatrical man at the West Hotel last night to a reporter, "but all of the reasons for her retirement to England seem never to hit the nail on the head. When Miss Anderson was in St. Louis last winter or spring, whichever it was, the newspapers there roasted her. The Globe-Democrat was particularly severe. Miss Anderson's illness was most apparent after her visit to St. Louis at that time, and it really began there, although her friends claimed overwork had been breaking her down for some time before that. I'll tell you the whole cause of it was she became infatuated with a man who occupied a box at the theater on her first night in St. Louis. Some sort of psychological influence seemed to be exerted upon her from the first moment she saw him. He was a good-looking man, but nothing more, refined and a gentleman in appearance.

The next day this man met Miss Anderson in the parlor of the hotel. He was pleased evidently to meet the tragic queen, and she was delighted to meet this man personally. She received some handsome flowers, next day, from the new acquaintance and a brief note saying he was obliged to go home immediately, and that whenever she came to San Francisco his wife would be delighted to entertain her. That settled it. When Miss Anderson found out that the man was married, it broke her heart almost. She gave up to her feelings and it made a great change with her. She became really very sick. She could not act and could not stay in this country; so she sought forgetfulness in England. But her womanliness has conquered and she has about recovered from her grief, for grief it was sure enough for her. The man's name, well, don't publish it, but it was Powell M. Cooper, a broker of San Francisco."

## WHAT THE CZAR LEAVES UNDONE.

### He Might Correct Evils in His Empire if He Informed Himself Regarding Them.

Lewiston (Me.) Special to New York Sun.

George Kennan lectured on Siberia the other night. On his arrival here he was interviewed by a reporter, and, among other things, he said:

"I have every reason to believe that my articles in the Century are read by the Czar. The Czar's power is not absolute to correct the evils I have described, but he could do much to improve matters. What I blame him for chiefly is his entire lack of any effort or inclination to find out for himself the condition of things in his empire. He receives all his information second hand from his ministers, and has but an indefinite idea of the condition of things. It would be the first impulse of any American that I ever met, if he went on a train from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and saw all along the line soldiers standing thick as telegraph poles to guard him from possible attempts at assassination, to ask himself what made such a guard necessary, and what there was about his government that would make men desperate enough to attempt such deeds. This never seems to occur to the Czar, however. Then he has within sight of his palace walls, only half a mile across the Neva, a prison, where are constantly confined large numbers of political prisoners. It would seem to be the most natural thing in the world for him to go over there once in a while and talk to those men and try to find out what grievances they had to make them desperate enough to attempt such things as the blowing up of the Winter Palace and the destruction of railway trains upon which the Czar was supposed to be traveling. He never has done so. Should he do so he would find these men to be, in every particular except the mere accident of position, his equals, and he would be compelled to admit that they were so, and not wild fanatics, as the officials term them.

"The Russian people have now what is our town meeting, and they show themselves abundantly able to take care of themselves. The case of the Bulgarians is indicative of the ability of the Russians to govern themselves. The Bulgarians are first cousins to the Russians, have always lived under similar conditions, and they have abundantly proven their ability to rule themselves. The greatest obstacle in the way of Russian self-government at present is the ignorance of the peasantry, but that is due almost entirely to the policy of the government, and would be soon remedied.

"One thing that I should like to do, if I had the time and opportunity, would be to investigate the customs and habits of the Russian Bogomoltse, or God prayers. These are pilgrims who wander about, tens of thousands of them, over the whole country, from Jerusalem, in Palestine, to the White sea. They wander in bands from shrine to shrine about the country, begging their subsistence, and leading a life of wild romance and adventure. I should like to join such a party, and travel about with them for a time, gathering their traditions, the stories of the shrines they visit, and of the life they lead. It would be difficult, of course; but any one who was willing to run the risk of difficulties and obstacles that would be put in his way could do it."

## EUROPE'S ARMIES.

### A Coming Great Contest That Will Be Unlike the Struggles of the Past.

Boston Herald.

We referred a day or two ago to an article by Lieutenant Soley, United States navy, on the position that American commerce would occupy in the event of a great European war, when naval operations increased the risk of carrying on trade in ships sailing under the flags of any of the belligerent powers. But there is yet another aspect to this question to be found in the position the United States will occupy in the next great war in Europe as the country which is in a position to supply the needs of those actively engaged in fighting. A great European war, when it comes, will be for many reasons unlike any contest that has ever occurred before. Not only will it be fought between forces which have received an unparalleled training, and which are equipped with warlike devices which military men of a generation ago never dreamed of, but the armies that the triple alliance and its allies, and those who are opposed to this alliance, will bring into the field, when the day for which so much preparation has been made shall arrive, will be vastly larger than any military forces that have ever before been brought together.

Statements vary as to the magnitude of the army which Xerxes brought with him from Persia for the overthrow of Greece, but, even if Oriental imagination is allowed to dwell upon the figures, this array would be smaller than the armies that several of the modern European governments can now call out in case of need. A complete mobilization would give to France an army numbering between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 men. Indeed, some recent authorities have estimated that, under the new military bill, in a few years more the number of men who would be directly connected with the army, or connected with its military operations, would not fall short of 4,000,000. Germany could now put in the field an army of 2,650,000, which will doubtless be increased by the proposed changes in the military law to more than 3,000,000. Austria has prepared for war a force numbering about 1,300,000. The Italian army upon a war footing numbers about 2,500,000, while the Russian army has resources in troops which mount up to 5,000,000.

In this estimate no account is taken of the smaller nations, such as Roumania, Servia, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Turkey, Sweden and Norway, to say nothing of England, which would, in all probability, be drawn into the vortex of this great war if the peace of Europe was once rudely broken. It would be easy in this way to figure up active combatants to the number of seventeen million men, collected forces more than ten times larger than those which any war within the range of modern history has brought together.

Although the employment of this great array of men in the ranks of the various armies will not deprive Europe of its male population, it will materially, and in some cases entirely, arrest production during the period of active warfare. Workshops and factories which are not occupied in the duty of supplying the needs of the army will, in many cases, have to be closed, because there will be no men to carry on the work. Farming operations of all kinds will suffer from the same cause, and if a war of this character lasts more than a year it is safe to say that a very large number of the people of Europe will die of starvation, and that the respective governments may find it exceedingly difficult to obtain the supplies needed for their armies. Although the nations of Europe are vastly richer than they were during the Napoleonic wars, the exhaustion consequent upon placing and maintaining in the field nearly every one of their able-bodied men will be intense, and of necessity, with such resources as they have at their command, they will be obliged to look for their supplies to the one great neutral nation of the world.

We fancy that, under such circumstances, everything that we can grow or manufacture will be in demand at prices far exceeding those which our producers now consider sufficient. In this way, not only will our commerce, if we have one, find ample employment, but the same employment will extend to the workshop, the foundry and the farm. This may be benefiting at the expense of others, but we dare say such gains will not be of unalloyed disadvantage even to Europe, for if the American people were to prosper wonderfully as the result of keeping out of warlike complications, while those who were entangled in them suffered terrible losses, the blessings of peace and the losses, no less than the horrors, of war, might be exhibited in such striking contrast that it would be no longer possible for the governments of Europe to re-establish their present military systems.

## THE JEFF DAVIS REWARD.

### Four Private Soldiers Who Have Not Yet Been Paid Their Share of the Money.

Washington Special.

The payment of $293 by the Treasury Department, yesterday, to one of the captors of Jefferson Davis, reveals the unknown, or, rather, forgotten, fact that four more men have a like sum coming to them. The government, in its policy of secrecy regarding its honest debts, will not make known the names of those entitled to any money in its vaults, and for this reason the soldiers, who may yet be living, or their heirs, may continue ignorant of their rights. Mr. Davis's capture was effected, it will be remembered, by a detachment of troops under command of Major-general James H. Wilson.