MR. S. S. COX IN TURKEY.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AS SEEN BENEATH THE SURFACE.

Its Degeneracy—Its Corruption and Its Venality—The Dead Turkish Parliament—The United States and Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—On the 38th anniversary of the present Sultan's reign some of the journals here eulogized his reign for the wonderful progress made since his accession. The facts do not fully bear out the praise. What the external signs of Turkish wealth and progress are I have shown by letters which deal only with historic events and social incidents, and as compared with my former visit here in 1851. It is of more moment to those who would study the empire for its lessons in economic and social science to know the real results of this peculiar civilization and the present condition of Turkish industries, trade, and finance. This study I found partly done to my hand in a report made last month by our able Consul-General, Mr. G. H. Heap, which I am kindly permitted to peruse in advance of its publication. I select from it not the details, but some of the leading facts, leaving deductions to be drawn by others of a philosophical turn of mind.

That Turkey has partaken a little of the general advancement of mankind since 1851 is easily observed. Three new Sultans and divers Ministers have come and gone since then, but that is of less moment than the coming and going of the steamships and rail trains which make of this harbor and city a picture as unlike that of 1851 as that of the New York of 1850 is unlike that of to-day.

We perceive in our hotel and from the papers that financial men are here holding séances with the Financial Minister, Said Pasha, as to the non-interest paying bonds. We know, too, how strangely mixed are the revenues under the peculiar system of their farming and collection. All these are signs not unlike that of a coroner's presence, that a dead body is about or about to be about. But for the miraculous resurrection of Turkey so often, we might regard her as moribund if not deceased. Add the distrust occasioned by the singular death of the late Sultan and the banishment under a mock trial of the best statesman of this country, Midhat Pasha, and you may understand why Turkey is not exempt from domestic apprehensions as well as from external troubles.

These external troubles grow out of the unrest of the autonomous provinces of Europe, and the urgency of the treaty powers for promised reforms, as well as of the incipient impatience of Greece and Aloania, where the chronic foe of the Turk lurks and lives. It is impossible to make a proper photograph of these serious aspects of Turkey without some simple statements as to its polity. To the general reader these may not be as familiar as to one who reads specially upon such topics.

A MUSHROOM TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Turkey is a monarchy, with a Constitution, said to be liberal. What the limits are has been with the Turks and others quite as grave a discussion as the limitations of our American Constitution. The Ulemats have a chief, who is, like our own Chief Justice, the head of the judiciary; and, unlike him, he is chief judge of spiritual matters. When he interprets the law or the Koran or the Constitution he does it under the favor of the Sultan. If he be a truly grand Sultan, like the second Mahmoud, who obtained from him a decision that enabled him legally to slaughter the Janissaries, he will have his own interpretation of the organic statutes. Graciously permitting the chief and court of the Ulemats to interpret, he will pound them to death in a mortar if they do not interpret as he desires. This is no joke, and in the aforetime was a serious matter to the Ulemats. But when a Sultan like the present one is on the throne there is no great fear that he will override the Ulematic decision, even if it be outside the record or opposite to his own view or will. The present chief of Islam and head of the Ulemats is, therefore, more potent than the Prime Minister of a Sultan.

There is a responsible Ministry here, who have charge, as in other countries, of departments; but the Legislature is an absent body. Did this nation ever have a Parliament or Congress? Yes; and have yet—on paper. In their stress, during the Russian war, a Congress was called. Its members were selected by the Governors of the provinces, and in some form of election. Still, it began to crystallize and talk, and make rules and inquiries of the Ministers. Questions quite inconvenient were put as to taxes and trials, revenues and regime, and some men held young and fiery from districts began to grow eloquent and hard-headed old sticks to show how sensible they were. All at once a proclamation dissolved, as a proclamation had made them. A young and eloquent member from Antioch, who was quite anxious about certain corruptions, was sent home under government convoy, and the honorable gentleman from Jeru-salem found his city of refuge in London. The city of Solomon was utterly inconsequential in the affairs of war, peace, and taxation. It was interesting as an experiment, and showed how out of mere gaseous elements there were gathering stars for an Oriental heaven of oratory; Websters, Clays, and Calhouns of solid logic and eloquence, and Damascus blades and jewelled yataghans of wit and rhetoric. Sultans, as Presidents sometimes, do not like Legislatures to be heard from; and the majesty of a dozen of republics are those who bemoan the sessions of Congresses and Legislatures as if they were more harmful than unrestricted and corrupt power.

Turkey has connected with her provinces in Europe which have some autonomy and some local legislative faculties. There is a pressure to increase this home rule. England has urged the Sultan to this end, and her urgency would have immense emphasis if the Turk did not point to Ireland and smile!

Her provinces are ruled by Governors. They are divided into departments; and these again, *à la mode Française*, into arrondissements, with corresponding chiefs of officers. There are no titles of nobility, but there are affixes, like Pasha, Effendi, Bey, Aga, and others, which betoken official or family station. There is but one restraint upon these officials, that of the Sultan's will, if he chooses to use it, and that of the chief of Islam and his Ulemats. There is, therefore, not much responsibility among the officials. Like all satrapies, the provinces in Asia are governed by the will of one man, distant from the source of power. There is an affluence of wealth in this realm, if it could only have the magic wand to strike the rock and bid it flow. But there is a fear of Christian or Western control that stops all enterprise.

CITIZENSHIP IS CREED.

The population is composite. Even at the start of the empire by Othman a Greek woman became the wife of the founder, and the descendants of this woman still rule, to exemplify the mixed condition of affairs and people. There is no sentiment of nationality, such as Cicero describes, and as we and other nations have it. The Moslem faith is the common sentiment. Bagdad and Bosnia have a common Koran, and Brousa and Morocco a common Mohammed. Morocco may have her own local Government, Bosnia her own laws, but the faith which alone makes a mutual citizenship in all this vast theocracy of Islam. The theory is that the Koran being dictated by the Angel Gabriel, Mohammed received it passively, and all his descendants, including the Sultan, are under the law, not being its makers. Without this reference, a great Sultan like the killing off of the Janissaries is to be done, the Ulematic decision is called for. One of the Sultans desired to drink champagne. The chief Ulemat decided that it was not a drink to be prohibited, as it did not exist when Gabriel blew his horn and gave the law. In a word, citizenship is creed. *Dar-ul-Islam*, from Afghanistan to Bulgaria, is the world, and that is the country of Islam. All outside goes for nothing in theory. When, therefore, people speak of reforming Turkey they must reform all Mohammeddom. This is no easy task, as we are to believe in the recent reports of its devotees. What a world it is—Africans, Malays, Tartars, Arabs, Chinese, not to speak of the people of Turkey. It is not bounded by Turkey in Europe or Turkey in Asia. The Turk is a chief sign and lettered, but he does not rule the forty millions of Mussulman East Indians, or the thirty millions of Mussulman Malays, or the fifteen millions of Mussulman Chinese, or the ten millions of Mussulman Africans, or five millions of Egyptian Mussulmans, or the two millions of Barbary Moors, or the seven and a half millions of Mohammedan Arabs, or the six millions of Circassian Tartars, and five million others.

A careful writer in the *Fortnightly Review* gives a tabular statement of Islamism and nationalities. They are compiled from the revenue at Mecca, and are astonishing, if true. It is an odd way of census taking; but it is the best mode to be had, as no registrar or census for an entire empire in Turkey or in the Mohammedan countries. He makes 175,000,000 as the total of Islam. There are among them many sects, but with these ideas as their bond, viz.: one God; a future life of reward or punishment and revelation to the forgiveness of as well as to Mohammed himself. There are some wonderful things, polygamy, and other heretical opinions and creeds; but at least 145,000,000 are genuine orthodox Mohammedans, and the question often comes up when aggressions are made, as in Indian or Tunis, What if there were a religious war?

There are 5,000,000 of Wahabites, and number as 8,000,000, who do not accept the faith as Sunnis, but are less heedly and regardless of the Koran than any other sect. Their province is to increase this home rule. England has urged the Sultan to this end, and her urgency would have immense emphasis if the Turk did not point to Ireland and smile!

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vision might ever be made. They were guilty of excesses. They destroyed tombstones and minarets, and they fell. Then reform halted. Heresy failed, and the Moslem of Arabia, where the reform started, relapsed into acquiescence about the shrines of Medina and Mecca as holy—alone holy!

It is, therefore, urged by some recent observers that reform in Turkey is impossible so long as it is impossible in the religion of the land, and that all attempts to make life and property safe and the rights of conscience sacred will be delayed, if not fail altogether. All analogies as to the refinement and progress made by this race, as in Spain by the Moors, is otherwise accounted for. All hopes growing out of the employment of skilled officers from other nations are disregarded so long as the Koran is the fundamental law, the Ulemats its interpreters, and a compliant Sultan like the present one, who defers to these laggard hindrances. Hence it is prophesied that either these reforms must be made, even if gradually, with time for political discipline, or a catastrophe will end all hopes, and a grand rush be made for the feet and spoils, where in some retreat across the Bosporus they may be enjoyed without the harassing intervention of European powers.

When that catastrophe comes, and the Turk recrosses into Asia, whose will Constantinople be? Who will have the provinces in Europe? Will it be Kaiser, Czar, or Queen? When you answer these questions you may see one of the difficulties of rescuing these ancient empires, where millions of lives have lived in prosperity, from the present ruler, where at this time, and in this progressive age, there is retrogression. This the figures show.

AREA AND RESOURCES.

The area of Turkey is given in the *Almanach Gotha* as 339,211 square kilometres, or 26 to the square kilometre. A kilometre is about three-fifths of a mile. The population is 9,387,000, of which half are in the immediate possessions in Asia, and the rest in Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Roumania. These figures seem to be well digested from some six authentic sources. The largest province is Constantinople. It has about 2,000,000 souls, including 121,267 Christians and 22,943 Israelites. This is not the city (which has but 600,000), but the vilayet or province, and it extends from where I write, at the head of the Bosporus, to the Dardanelles. When you add to the population of Turkey in Europe and Asia, that of the protectorate of Tripoli, Egypt, and Tunis, there is said to be 45,578,000, averaging seven to the square kilometre. Jerusalem has but 28,000.

The *Almanach Gotha* gives the foreign commerce from 1873 to 1877. This shows a constant loss in exports and imports. In 1877 the exports are given as "?," and imports as 324,899,618 francs, being about $65,000,000. The exports of 1876 were about $50,000,000. Its merchant marine is 34,500 tons, and steamers 3,350 tons. As to Bulgaria, we know how it is governed by the Prince Alexander. It has two millions of people, and is prosperous, though discontented. Samos, whose wine Byron sung, is a principality, and has a population of 37,701. It is decorated with a Greek Senate. Egypt, with its 18,000,000 people, is the most interesting of all the provinces of Turkey, if, indeed, it be one in any substantial sense. Complications are racking this land of ancient renown. The cradle of civilization is being rocked by the military, who, copying the Janizary tactics, are endeavoring to control the new Sultan. As other powers have interests there, commercial and financial, the Government has become more anomalous than that of Turkey itself. It has an army and navy and a debt. Another canal is projected, so well does Suez pay. In 1879 there were 3,236,942 tonnage passed through it. As to Tunis, the hold of Turkey has slipped completely into the grasp of France. In time, Tripoli may go to Italy, and perhaps Egypt to England—who knows?

TURKISH FINANCES.

The finances of Turkey are given in piastres (5 cents), a currency that may make a grand show of totalities. In 1879 the expenses are returned at 1,424,582,000, exceeding the revenues by 120,245,559. But there is such a confusion of the currency that I am not able to make out just what the deficit, debt, or anything else absolutely is, without risking some errors. The debt is 1,590,887,433 piastres. Of this sum the foreign portion is about one-half, and a little of this is guaranteed by England and France, and more by the Egyptian revenues. On the other portion of the foreign debt the interest is suspended, and on the rest of foreign obligations and Ottoman Bank debts no interest is being paid. This is the case with the paper money, which is put down at 75,000,000. Make this budget as pretty on paper as you may, it is still an exhibit of bankruptcy, and the commission of foreign bondholders now here have treated it leniently. The army consists of 75,200 men. It has been mostly reorganized since the Russian war, when it fell to 12,000. It is not paid any more than the debtholders. There is a small navy, and I am told that there are some first-class guns, though but few.

The currency of this country is mixed, both in quality and quantity. Its values are first based on gold, then silver, like the piastres—which are 107½ to the 100. Another kind, the "metalic," is mixed, alloyed. It is 26¼ to the 100; then the well-worn Spanish dollar, is worth 26¾; then a silver issue, a lotik, is 127 to the 100; then a copper, adulterated, is 650 to the 100. It is taken in the interior; then caime paper (greenback), 1,450 to the 100. There are six kinds of currency. The greatest liberties have prevailed out, such liberties as only such a Government may take.

It has been impossible to obtain any trustworthy statistics of the trade of this empire. Where and when some of the facts are given relatively, or not at all, I have given the latest which the Consul-General gives. I refer for more details to our Consul. Very incomplete returns after the war with Russia show that for two years—1878-9—the exports were $35,493,490 31, and the imports $80,936,629 82. This is not flattering to Turkey, but it is to be remembered that prior to those two years there was a great war, which absorbed the labor of agriculture, and in it the laborers were in arms. England receives the greatest amount of the exports, and France next. Russia, Greece, and Egypt come next, and the United States about $400,000 worth. The imports from England footed nearly France, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Italy, Persia, and Greece the most of the residue, while the United States imported here only $1,669,970.

EXPORTS AND RAILROADS.

Before the Crimean and Russian wars Turkey furnished raw silk to France and Switzerland, and rice, olive oil, and cereals to Europe. In the absence of authentic returns our Consul cannot give other than *dispeta membra*; but it is seen that in the European provinces, since the Russian war ended, over ten millions of dollars worth of grains were sent to England, mostly via this port; while Asia Minor gave maize and wheat amounting to two millions. Out of this abundant land, however, the "sesame" has a significance hardly up to the returns of Aladdin with his magic wand; but a quarter of a million of this seed came to the world from the Asiatic provinces. Wool, when not used by Government, has had an export, but the fine, silky mohair has been taxed out of existence. I saw some few of these goats going out to the Cape of Good Hope; for where they have not been killed and sent abroad they have been killed by their owners for food. Such is the blind cupidity of this miserably managed Government. Carpets, rugs, sponges, rhubarb, dra stuffs, oil of roses from the 100-lealed roses of Roumania, hemp, tobacco, opium, emery, copper, and chrome, as well as dry fruits like the fig and fresh ones like the orange, might under a decent system here thrive with a trade more abundantly. Coal, too, has been found on the Black Sea shore, 150 miles from the mouth of the Bosporus, but since the finding in 1854, and some practical mining during the Crimean war by the British, there has been no enterprise. These 450 square miles of coal, holding sixty millions of tons, may yet figure in some Turkish census, if ever the Government can get rid of its bribery, and give honest concessions to work the mines and to build railroad companies to transport the coal when mined. It is so with iron, copper, and silver. No one can get a firman to work these mines of wealth without giving backsheish to the lazy Turks who hold the interior power. True, Turkey has in Europe 988 miles of railway running west to Adrianople, and from Adrianople southward to Maktio, on the Ægean; but the shares which sold at 180 francs are now quoted at 59. In Asia there are 850 miles, running out from Smyrna, under English control and capital. There is also a road from Beirut to Jamid, following the fourth shore of Marmora. There are some street railroads here, one of 5 miles and another of 8¾. These once trebled in value; now they are trebly less. There is a little underground affair I have travelled on from here port to the top of the hill here in Pera—536 yards—in three minutes, drawn by a stationary engine, first-class ticket a piastre, or five cents. I should say it is doing well. It is in the European quarter. The ferry of the thirty-five steamers up and down the Bosporus is held by Turks, and makes money.

The great need, however, here is communication. In Asia Minor this is indispensable. It is mountainous. It has no river transportation except the Euprates. The exactions upon that river and elsewhere by tribes and local sheiks require quite an armed escort. He who trades or travels risks goods and life. No one has any desire to produce more than enough for a bare living. In these lands, where millions once lived, where cities of wonderful size and opulence on seashore and inland existed, where now the arches of legions are decying under safe conduct from the relics of ancient power, glory, and prosperity, there is nothing of transport to or from except the enthusiasms of genius. The local wants and the taxes take all. If you should stay here for years and pay out your fortune in bribing the local sheiks and satrapies of these offices you would go away moneyless, and with no concession to employ either your capital skill or labor to develop these rich possibilities in these ancient empires. Therefore the best advice to be given to those whom I see here, adventuring into these ancient haunts of history, is from the Psalm of David:

"Gather not thy soul with sinners, nor thy life with bloody men, in whose hands is mischief, and their right hand is full of bribes."

STRENGTH WASTED IN IDLENESS.

Armenia is the worst sample of the condition of this country. There the Mohammedan raids the Christian Armenian, and adds to the depletions of absolute famine all that the locusts will leave in their march of destruction. An earthquake at Scio, a fire at Trebolt, a pestilence on the Euphrates, added to agitation among the Syrian tribes and general imminency of war, are but feeble pleas compared with the affliction with which this vast government curses its people. The body of this people are "wasting their strength in strenuous idleness." Agents are here from other Governments, urging reform, and asking for opportunities to employ capital and skill. I have talked with some of these agents. They despond. They are not paid themselves. The revenues of two Asiatic provinces were promised to pay the Government employees engaged in bringing order out of chaos, and honesty out of corruption, when it was found that these very revenues were already pledged. If frugality is ever practised here, it is that thrift may feed success. Not long since the Prime Minister deplored this condition in speaking to the bankers here, who were urging concessions for improvements. He said: "When ignorant eunuchs obtain a voice in the State councils, Ministers cannot govern. I find numerous to every attempt at reform."

Col. Baker (not the Pasha, but an employee here, and a thorough cosmopolitan if not an American) is heard told me that he had just read Walter Scott's fiction, "Robert of Paris." It is descriptive of the old Greek rule here. He says it is an exact picture of the present Turkish rule in its employment of foreigners, its disingenuous expedients, its bad faith, its corruption of officials and, I suppose, in its supple fawnings and plausible promises generally. He is supervising the constabulary force in process of organization for all Turkey. He lives in Northwest Iowa, or his family does. He has his property there. He has fought Russians and has trophies of East Indian conflict. He is extremely American, and of wonderful and romantic experience. He gave me much insight to this Turkish laggardness, which arouses the spleen of all Europe, England not excepted. For eleven months he has not had his pay, and for thirty-one months no Turkish soldier or officer has had pay. Will this last?

KISMET.

All the exhortations of the European powers here fail. This Government is not tractable to reason, or to anything but force. Day by day its resources fail and the exactions increase; the production diminishes, and the mortgages are renewed and redoubled. Yet with all this inefficiency, improvisatment, and corruption, the Turkish soldiers continue their patriotic devotion without pay, hoping that the future may be better. Mr. Consul Heap gives the disease and the remedy in a few words. "Turkey," he says, "cannot remain stationary. Her entire policy must be changed. Her present danger is the entire want of confidence in her, which prevents the influx of capital. The bonds of society are loosened, and the law is becoming powerless. Brigandage, anarchy, and poverty are spreading. The outlook is gloomy. Many believe that this is a season of trial and probation, and that if they are true to their creed and traditions, a sun of glory and power will arise and shed its beneficent rays over Islam. Others, and these the most numerous, look with utter despondency on the future, and bow submissively to that which is written in the book of fate." In one word, Kismet sentences Islam, and writes her doom in the book of time.

The difficulties of resurrecting European Turkey are not altogether from the Moslem religion. In these provinces, where various religions are found, the Christians are now getting along very well. Greece has acquired territory and comparative quiet, and it is likely that there will be an exodus of European Mohammedans to Asia. I am pointed out beggars and paralytics, women, and children, at the mosque doors, who are Mohammedan refugees from Europe. Eastward the star of Mohammed takes its way, never to go west again, except through Africa, whose tribes are suited to that faith, and, as it is held, improved by it.

Of outside aid to this Ottoman nation has but a remote concern. The greatest interest we have here is in our missionary enterprises, our Bible House, and Robert College. There may be in reserve for our petroleum and cotton fabrics a future market of some consequence, but as yet it is in embryo. Turkey knows that we are of little moment to her, as she is to us. The United States Minister has been here, as his predecessor was, for forty days without reception or recognition. He has presented his credentials and had his speech examined, but not his person. Our interests—first and foremost—are the pretexts made to defer his reception.

I am anxious to be here when the reception comes off. I am promised to be one of Gen. Wallace's suite, and having a taste for the theatrical, I am practising the proper salaams. I am told that I do quite a good deal of the histrionic easy. When Gen. Longstreet was about to be received, he invited the officers of one of our vessels to be of his suite. A fat officer who had been posted on the subject from the traditions and gossip was drilling his brother officers. He was holding up his abdominal mysteries with exemplary courtesy, his elbows akimbo, and his upper half at right angles to the other half, and was backing out of the presence of a supposititious Sultan, to whom his bows were fanned to be as grateful myrrh and frankincense, when, alas! he sat down in a brazier of red-hot coals! He arose. The drill was quickly suspended with peals of laughter. I recalled a similar incident of my boyish days, when, in bowing out of my aunt's presence, I suddenly sat down in a tub of melted tallow which was prepared for dipping candles! It is needless to say that I also arose with alacrity. This incident has made me cautious all my life of overdoing politeness. Besides, I have heard of a large-footed Sultan who booted a Grand Vizier out of the audience chamber for being too obsequious. It is to be hoped that I may hit the golden mean. If the Sultan only knew that I was to be of the party he would hurry up the entertainment. Gen. Wallace has suggested only one embarrassment to my presentation. It is that I am a Democrat, a leveller, a hater of royalty, and that I have published things that may attach to me as a member of an explosive body.

"What may you not carry into the august presence? Will you promise to empty your pockets and boots? Is there anything dangerous about you?"

I quoted that I had one thing which I had seen twice many a man. I had used it with success. It was terrible.

"What is it?" he exclaimed in agitated tones.

"In the name of those amicable relations which bind together two nations with a twin relic in Turkey and Uncle Sam, I ask you to—"

"Do not prove a question! You are superior. Mr. Blaine, will know what it is."

"Great Allah! will you dare to——"

Here I am stopped in writing this epistle by a perspiring courier from Gen. Wallace at Thrapia to inform me that Tuesday at 3 P. M. Frank time, is fixed for our reception. I am requested to get up a crushed hat and a swallow-tail. I am all tremulous with excitement. I feel exalted in advance. The honors I have had in the past all fade. I grow visible in altitude. I feel like the giant of the Scottish song:

"I'm a mighty man, I count my kin
And ask the stars down with his hand,
And set them in a gold enamel
To deck his wife's hair!"

My wife also shares this intense excitement. Our trunks are being eagerly ransacked for the palest of blues and the redderest of scarlets. It is too much. My function as correspondent is suspended. When the reception comes off, I shall resume, and try to gild it with the radiance of an oriental sunset. Till then, all is not quiet on the Bosporus.

S. S. COX.

MARYLAND'S NOTED LITIGANT.

A Final Hearing of One Thousand of Dr. Wagner's Suits Before Judge Lynch.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The final hearing of one thousand or more of the cases brought by the noted litigant, Dr. Harrison Wagner, against various persons in Frederick County, for real or fancied cause, took place yesterday before Judge John A. Lynch, sitting as a court of equity. The complainants were represented by the Hon. Frederick J. Nelson and Capt. Jas. McSherry, and Wagner by Mr. Jno. H. Handy of Baltimore. Among the cases were five hundred against the Adams Express Company, involving, with costs, interest, &c., since first instituted in 1878, the sum of $54,000. In this region, where Wagner is well known, he has long been regarded as a monomaniac, and the many judgments he has in his possession, and which he is now endeavoring to have confirmed by the court, were all obtained from different magistrates by default, the majority of persons concerned not deeming it necessary to pay any attention to the matter, knowing that he had no real grounds upon which to base an action. The judgments were, however, placed upon the records of the court, and have ever since been a matter of no little annoyance, expense, and inconvenience to all interested. During the argument to-day, after some sharp words had passed between counsel, the Court interrupted Mr. Handy and spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. Handy, I wish to ask you a question. Knowing as you do, and as I do, that these suits are vexatious and fraud, do you think that, as a member of this bar, you are performing your duty in trying to induce this court to sustain the fraud on mere technical grounds, even admitting that you have such defence?"

Mr. Handy replied that he would regard it as a violation of his professional oath to answer such a question.

"I differ with you," said Judge Lynch, "upon the question of professional propriety."

The opinion of the Court will be filed soon.

Foot Ball at Princeton.

PRINCETON, Nov. 5.—The return match between the Pennsylvania University team and the Princeton club took place on the college grounds this afternoon. In the first match in October Princeton had a comparatively easy task in winning, but this time the Philadelphians gave them quite a close fight, though the final result was the success of the Princetons.

Play was called at 2½ P. M. The Princeton team pushed their opponents to their quarters, and a touch down was scored. The Pennsylvanians were unable to transport the ball from the close proximity to their goal, and the opponents had to punt out. There were some fine runs by Cowan, but time after time the ball was forced back to the goal line, and Princeton failed to score, and could have scored. In the second of the Princeton touchdowns the ball was carried over the line by Cowan, and was not forced back to the goal. The Pennsylvanians were unable to ward off the superior skill and vigor of Princeton's attack, and the ball was forced back and forth between the goal lines, the Pennsylvanians being unable to carry the ball out of their quarters. The Princeton team showed much more energy and vigor than in the game in October, and the Pennsylvanians were remarkably weak in comparison with their previous showing. Many brilliant runs were made by Cowan, Poe, Corson, and Cadwalader, the last-named being the star player of the Princeton team. The Pennsylvania team showed much more energy than in the game in October, and their improvement was marked by good playing. The goal kicking of Harvey, Bryan, and Riggs, and the superb tackling of Baker, Wood, and Cadwalader, were the best features of the game. Lapp, Kennedy, and Hunter for the visitors were noticeable.

The score stood: University of Pennsylvania—No goal, no touch downs, eight safeties. Princeton—Four goals, six touch downs, no safeties.

REPLYING TO THE MAYOR.

A Tart Answer from the Police Board to the Letter on Political Assessments.

The Police Board held a meeting yesterday, at which Commissioners French, Nichols, and Matthews were present. John I. Davenport and Capt. Williams were also in the room. Commissioner French slowly read aloud the Mayor's letter to the Commissioners upon the levy of political assessments on policemen, and then, without comment, read a series of preambles setting forth the charges made in the Mayor's letter; also the following order:

It is ordered that the attention of the officers and men of the department be specifically directed:

1. To the fact that the Mayor believes "it is impossible that our politics should ever be purified, or our public service ever put upon a proper footing, if such practices are to prevail," in which belief this Board most heartily concurs.

2. To the fact that the Mayor "protests emphatically against the prostitution of all to power for corrupt purposes" in which protest this Board most cordially joins.

3. To the fact that none of the officers or men of this department have "received any money or other valuable consideration for the purpose of corruptly influencing or otherwise" extorting money or other articles of value "from any of our public servants," whether on or out of the department, for "partisan political purposes."

4. To the fact that there must be no "prostitution of official power by the members of the police force" for corrupt purposes, or have the slightest pretext for such a charge.

A strict compliance with the provisions of this general order will be required by all members of the force.

This was adopted, and Superintendent Walling was ordered to telegraph it to the precincts. Mr. French then offered for the consideration of the Board the following reply to Mayor Grace:

SIR: The Board of Police Commissioners is arraigned by you as the Mayor of the city in a communication dated Nov. 4 last, and published in this morning's newspapers. That communication was delivered at headquarters after 5 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday, an hour which, in the ordinary course of business, the Commissioners would have been absent. It is a noticeable fact that each of your former communications to this Board as have been calculated to arrest public attention or affect the interests of the political faction of which you are a prominent leader have, as in this instance, been delivered at Police Headquarters at a late hour in the afternoon. As these communications, like that to which we are replying, have always appeared at length in the newspapers of the next succeeding morning, the purpose you have sought to obtain has been apparent to all who have given attention to the subject.

It has long been evident to all fair-minded men that your messages and communications, although addressed to this Board, and not to the public, have been forwarded here as a mere matter of form, and that your sole object in publishing your accusations at such a time as to forbid any effective denial for at least twenty-four hours. Certainly it would have occurred to an accuser, actuated solely by disinterested motives, that there was a manifest injustice in a deliberate arrangement of the accused in the public prints without affording him the opportunity of a hearing at the same time, and before the same tribunal—the great reading public of the city, State, and nation.

An inquiry into your motives is found to be appropriate when it is revealed that a few months since you appeared before the community as the chief apostle of street cleaning reform. So noble and unselfish and public spirited were your avowed sentiments on the subject, that a party which had long apparently argued your utter unfitness as a candidate for the Mayoralty were beguiled into the belief that it was your sincere purpose to "divorce street cleaning from politics," as the pleasant phase was. You well know, and the public is fast finding out, that your protestations of superior civic virtue were but mobile pretences, and that your party cry which would enable you effectually to divorce street cleaning from any politics except your own particular variety. And to day we are informed "from sources which perhaps are more reliable than your own," that "you have carried your principle of street cleaning by party assessments into every department of the city government, I believe, in the interest of your political fortunes." Of this charge we know nothing, and we do not believe that an assessment for political or other purposes has been or is now being levied or collected in this department. I would consider it a proper cause for removal if any of the employees or officers of this department were found so degraded as to lay upon them the time and spirit of your letter, and I am pleased to add that while I remain in charge of this department no such levy will be made, and no such blight will be laid upon or permitted to pay through his fellow-servants and superiors a portion of his earnings toward the support of any political party. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. S. CHENEY.

Nov. 5.

COLLEGE MEN AT LACROSSE.

The Championship Flags Won by the Harvard University Twelve.

The most interesting lacrosse contests played since the colleges took up the game took place yesterday on the Polo grounds. The games were for the college championship. The attendance was large. Many ladies were in the grand stand. The tourney was under the direction of Wm. Flannery, Secretary of the National Lacrosse Association. The contestants for the championship prize—a handsome set of embroidered silk goal flags—were the Twelves of Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia Colleges and the Twelves of Yale University and their players from the goal to the home players were as follows:

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—Townsend, Pearce, Gillette, Halstead, Cobb, Nichols, Gerault (captain), Kingsley, Rockwell, Dix, A. Sherry, and H. Sherry. Umpire, Mr. Hughes.

HARVARD—Easton, Davis, Putnam, Sturgis, Thorndike, Walsh, Lunn, Coolidge, Michele (captain), Marquand, Cushing, and Parker. Umpire, Mr. Dat.

COLUMBIA—Manning, Logan (captain), Jones, Paine, Dodge, Hassler, Gallaher, Atkins, Van Cott, and Pryor. Umpire, Mr. Hall.

PRINCETON—White, Hodge, Hewitt, Spence, Gilmore (captain), Eckert, Ford, Mack, Wood, Poe, Rieman, and Hall. Umpires, Messrs Chadwick and Lang.

The first match began at 1:50 P. M., the competing teams being those of Harvard and the New York University. The match was to last one hour, the team making the most goals to win. The Harvards were in excellent form, and were too much for the New Yorkers, the latter not playing as well in the match as in their practice games. After a fifteen minutes' struggle Harvard's players forced the game, won the first goal, and he captured the second one in a minute. The third was not won until there had been a contest of twenty-three minutes' duration, but the fourth was won in eleven minutes. The result of the hour's play was four goals to nothing in favor of Harvard.

Columbia and Princeton played next. The Columbias were able to muster only ten men, including substitutes, and the result was an easy victory for the Princetons, by five goals to nothing. Hall, White, and Hodge scoring one goal each, and Wood two.

This brought the Princetons face to face with their old base ball and football rivals, the Harvards, in a battle for the champion colors, and the first was the feature of the tourney. Play was called at 4 P. M., and after a contest of eight minutes the Princetons scored the first goal. Cheering followed with the point. The next goal took eleven minutes of good-struggling, and the third twelve minutes. Cheers scoring the second goal and Walsh the third. Fine play was shown by Hodge in the match, his tossing with Dyer, back of the goal being very striking. When time was called at 5:10 Harvard had scored three goals to Princeton's none, and they were then awarded the flags.

Triple Tragedy in Iowa City.

IOWA CITY, NOV. 5.—A. Stein, a prominent figure in police circles in this city for several months, cut his wife's throat, chopped up his mother-in-law, and killed himself by taking poison. Stein's wife is also dead, and the mother-in-law may recover. Jealousy, insanity, and drink are the causes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Nov. 5.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS ON $1,000.

60 U. S. 4s, c.	110½	35 S. C. 6s non-fd.	13⅝@13¾
10 U. S. 4s, r.	110½	8 Ark. 7s, P. B. issue	32
25 U. S. 6s at 3½	102	7 Ark. 7s, Ouachita issue	32
80 U. S. 6s, cur.	121@122	15 Tenn. 6s, old	72
25 N. C. 6s, ext.	36	5 Tenn. 6s, new	70
30 do.	36½		

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS IN $1,000.

2 Ala. & Sou. 2d	108	2 M. & S. P. 1st, H. & D.	118
5 Ala. Gt. So. 1st	106	6 M. & St. P. 1st, W. & St. P.	107
10 Ala. & T. R. 2d pf.	110	7 Met. El. 1st	103½@103¾
20 Ala. Pac. 1st	100½@99	27 Met. El. 2d	93@92½
20 E. H. & E. 1st	67	3 Mich. & Ont. new	113
1 E. C. & N.	101½	10 Mich. Air Line 1st	97
1 Col. Coal 1st	92	10 Mo. Pac. 3d	113
2 Ches. & O. 6s	102	5 No. Pac. con.	104
10 Chic. & E. I. 1st	81½@80	22 N. Y. Pac. 1st	103½
26 Chic. & Mich. Lake 5s	120	2 Nor. Pac. 1st	103½
5 Ch. & N. W. sinking fd.	125	3 N. J. Cen. 1st	119
5 Ch. & N. W. con.	137	5 N. J. Cen. inc.	100
4 C. C. & I. con.	109½	90 N. Y. Cen. 6s	108½@108¾
10 Cen. So. 1st	90	7 do. 6s, 1883	101½
5 Del., L. & W. 7s	110	37 N. Y. Cen. 6s	108½@108¾
2 Del. & H. 1st	113	4 Nor. & West. 1st