NIGHT RAMBLES IN PARIS.

II. The Cite Toursier-Cabaret Bails. The "Cité Tournier," as it is magniloquently styled, occupies a long, narrow strip of ground in the Rue de Baudrincourt, and consists of a row of seventeen huts, each comprising a single apartment, with a small square patch of earth in front of it. These are M. Toucnier's chateaux and parks, as he calls them. At the cité gates are three or four chiffonniers, male and female, all with lighted pipes in their months, lanterns and books in their hands, and their baskets, which they jocosely style "cabriolets" or "cachemires d'osier," according as the bearers of them belong to the masculine or feminine gender, already swung on their backs, about to sally forth on their nightly rounds. These are the early birds of the cité, for most of its inhabitants are still snoring on their unclean couches, sleeping off the effects of the day's customary debauch.

M. Tournier first does the honor of his own chateau, formed of two of these huts thrown into one. He is careful to inform us that the iron railings before the windows were not put up, as we might imagine, as a protection against dishonest characters, for there are none in the cite; but to keep his female tenants at a respectful distance. "The women, you see," he remarks, "all run after a fine-looking man like me, so that I am obliged to adopt efficient means to keep them off." Monsieur Toucnier has his name inscribed upon his door in capital letters and at full length. Eutering the first of the two rooms, M. Tournier apologizes for its being somewhat in disorder. "I was at a ball"-a chiff-unier's, of course-"last night," observes he, "and got up late to-day, and my servant has not yet arranged my salon." The room, we notice, is very well furnished, and is hang round with engravings of incidents in the story of "Abelard and Heloise," to which he directs our attention with the air of a man well versed in the details of the subject, and several portaits of the family Tournier, with, of course, the gilt clock and caudiesticks on the mantlepiece. Conducting us to the next apartment, he introduces us to his daughter, standing beside a cradle with a baby in it; which baby a most untidy chiffonnier, whom Tournier styles his valet de chambre, is engaged in rocking to

We now proceed next door; and as Tourniar throws open the gate, he points out to us the neglected state of the "park" in front. "The man who lives here," remarks he, "has no taste for the beauties of nature; he has room enough to plant almost an avenue of trees, and some lilac-bushes and other flowering shrubs, and could grow climbing roses and scarlet runners all over these railings, and yet he does not cultivate so much as a blade of grass." Tournier kneeks at the door, but there is no response; he do mands of the occupants if they are in bed, but there is still no answer; he shouts to have the door opened, which brings forth the rejoinder, "Va-t-en au diable!" which is too much for M. Tournier. He goes to the window and flings it wide open, then strikes a lucifermatch, and calls to us to look at the kind of den into which these people have converted one of his most elegant chateaux. It is a repetition of what we have already witnessed-rags, refuse, and dirt generally, without a single article of furniture, not even a broken chair or table; a man and woman, who gramble loadly at their privacy being intruded on, lie on a heap of rags at one end of the room, a couple of miserable-looking children sleep among the bones and bottles at the other. After a minute or two the window is closed again, and we proceed to the next "chateau," which turns out to be a slight improvement on the one we have just quitted. It is tenanted by a thickset young man, with long matted hair, stranger alike to brush and comb, and an old mp at our entrance, for the room can boast o wooden bench and a couple of rickety stools. The floor is strewn with the same motieg collection of rags, bones, old iron, glass, and crockery, and the "cabriolet" and "cachemire d'osier," with the hooks and lauterns, are placed in readiness for use. Another hovel we entered was tenanted by a chif fonnier, whom M. Tournier described as hi Jack-of-all-trades — his mason, carpenter, painter, glazier, etc.-possibly some once well-to-do handicraftsman fallen into chilfonnier condition through drink. He and his wife were about to sally forth on their nightly wanderings. He had his "cabriotet" already on his back, and she was busily engaged trimming the lanterns. Directly he caught sight of us he pulled off his cap and bowed, and seizing hold of some tattered garments hung up to dry, which dangled against our heads, flung them into a corner of the room, the walls of which, by the way, were hung round with prints, plaster bas-reliefs, and other artistic waifs reserved from his pickings as a chiffonnier. The rent of one of M. Tournier's chateaux, he informed us, was ten francs a month, payable weekly and in advance, in dread of certain immediate ejectment in case of default. By this time several other inhabitants of the

cité, who had turned out to proceed on their nightly rounds, had gathered around us; and we sallied forth from the cité Tournier with a perfect tribe at our heels. Our guides suggested the proper thing to do would be to invite them to the cabaret opposite, which accordingly was done. Here we ordered half a dozen bottles of "bon Bordeaux," though from what we afterwards learnt of the habits of their class they would no doubt have preferred "gouttes" of "casse poitrine," brandy seasoned with Cayenne pepper.

We new drove to the Rue National, by far

the worst among the principal streets of the quarter. It abounds with low wine shops, and bristles with soldiers and policemen. For the accommodation of the former there is a guard-house, with a sentry always pacing up and down, and several soldiers lounging in front. Making our way with difficulty through a crowd of half-drunken men and women, we enter a low cabaret, called the "Brasserie Alsacienne," where we pay five sous each at a small pigeon-hole, and receive tickets good for that amount of drink, and admitting us to the ball-room, a low dingy apartment in the rear, with an orchestra of five performers, all verging toward intoxication, and all in their shirt-sleeves. The propriety of raising the orchestra several feet from the ground has obliged the proprietor to make an opening in the low ceiling of the ball-room for the heads of the musicians, which in consequence are up on the first floor while their legs rest below. Some twenty or thirty couples are dancing, and as many more are seated at narrow wooden tables, smoking and drinking. The men are nearly all young, and their partners are for the most part girls who have about them a certain sloveliness not common to French girls even of the very poorest class. On remarking upon this, our guides explain that the company are almost exclusively Alsacians, employed in the neighboring sugar factories; and that this particular cabaret, where, as may be supposed, beer is the staple drink, is their favorite haunt. The din is something fearful, and "rows" arcontinually occurring, spite of the customary couple of soldiers posted at places of this de-

scription to preserve order. One of the police agents pointed out to us a brutal-looking young fellow who had recently undergone six months' imprisonment for biting one of the soldiers on duty here in a savage manuerholding on with his teeth with such tenacity that they were obliged to beat him over the head with their scabbards to force him to relinquish his hold. At the same moment a dispute arose between a couple of men, who, after expending all the expletives they were acquainted with, fell to blows, and then drew their knives, and thereupon were immediately ejected into the street by the guard. They were quickly fellowed by several of their partisans, and ere long the melee became general. In another instant blood would have been drawn, but a couple of sergents-de-ville make their appearance. Instantly voices are subdued, and knives concealed; for every man among the crowd knows that in a couple of minutes, if necessary, a picket of soldiers would be on the spot to march them all off to the neighboring guard-house, where the punishment would be something severer than a fine of five shillings. The Imperial Government represses with a strong hand anything in the shape of a street disturbance.

Nearly opposite the Alsacian Sugar-bakers' Hall is the ball-room of the Auverguats, or porteurs deau-the water-carriers of Paris. The entrance to the ball-room is through a low, dirty wine-shop, with a counter at one side, and a kitchen railed off at the other, where red herrings and other dainties are temptingly displayed, and against the walls of which a number of rabbit-skins are hanging first, as a sort of guarantee of the nature of the viands vended at the establishment; and secondly, in the hope of inducing some speculative customer to make a bid for them. laudlord is engaged in serving out drams as fast as he can for the company in the ball-room, which is of the very worst description. The men are en blouse sale, or grimy shirt-sleeves, while such of the women as do not wear white caps have their heads bound up with spotted red or yellow handkerchiefs.

Perched up in a little railed pulpit, with a couple of dingy toy tricolor flags waving over his head, is a stout, red-faced musician pumping with more than Gaelie energy at a bagsipe, and giving time to the dance with his avy wooden sabots. The dancers dance with diabolic fury, but still with elephantine movements, raising their feet as though they were shod with lead. This was not merely the case with the Auverguats, who danced in sabots, which, of course, have neither the lightness, the flexibility, nor the noiselessness of the dancing-pump, but was common to the entire company, male and female alike. Pinned up against the wall of the ball-room, I noticed a opy of the Auverguat newspaper, a small sheet started by three or four Parislan journalists, natives of Auvergne, no doubt, and proud of being thought so; for they saunter along the Boulevards to hats like those invariably worn by the Paris porteurs d'eau. These water carriers are not so clean as their constant contact with the paritying element ought to make them. It is commonly understood that one cannot touch pitch without being defiled; Anverguats cannot touch even water without a similar result apparently.

From the Auvergnats' ball we strolled up a

dark avenue into Mere Mairie's establishment, famed, as the inscription over the gateway informs us, for its "boune gallette," and its 'lapin saute,'' where such of the surrounding population as are not addicted to dancing commonly resort on summer evenings. All that we could make out by the dim light of a few oil lamps was a good sized cabaret standing in a large garden shaded with tall trees, and crowded with tables and benches sufficient to accommodate several hundred persons. Here the workman and the chiffounier, who cares not for a solitary debauch, repairs woman—his mother, evidently—whose sharp, bony features, and dark brown skin, cause her face to look like a piece of manogany carving. They are supping or breakfasting together off at three sous," while his dirty, happy a hot mess of meat and vegetables, and rise little children soramble over the tables and this phase of domestic felicity rather tedious. we drive off to the "Cité Doré;" 'golden city," for it has nothing golden about it except its name, which is that of its proprietor (an analytical and manufacturing chemist of some repute), but rather the city of misery. The origin of Cité Dore-the most notorious chiffouniers' haunt in all Paris-is somewhat curious. It occupies a long, narrow strip of ground which formed part of the domain of the old chateau of Bellevne, converted many years since into an English brewery, of which a certain admiral of the Red was proprietor. The enterprise failed, everything was sold off, and M. Dore became the owner of the ground, a portion of which he desired either to sell or to let on build ing leases. One day, to his surprise, a chiffonnier called on him, basket back and book in hand, and informed him that he desired to rent a piece of his land. On being asked for what purpose, he replied to build a country house for his wife and family. The interview ended in a lease being drawn up for so many square yards of ground at about 4ld, per yard per annum. M. Doré's chiffonnier was laborious, intelligent, and courageous. At daybreak next day he and his numerous family were at work. They dug out the foundations of the house, and at ten sous the cartload purchased any quantity of materials from the demolitions going forward under the auspices of the prefect of the Seine. With this material they commenced to build; but all their skill and labor could not keep pace with the intense anxiety they felt to occupy the house; so, without waiting to construct it after any regular fashion, they put up the outer walls in the best way they could, threw a piece of tarpauling over the top, coverered this with earth in which they sowed nasturtiums and convolvali and so mate a flower-garden on the roof Their friends came to visit them; and as chiffonniers like to heard together, and there is much in the torce of example, the whole of M. Dore's land was rented, and a cité, such as it

is, suddenly appeared there. On the side of the Boulevard d'Italie the Cite Dore is bounded by a beit of low Cabarets, at which a flery kind of brand, known as "camphre," or, when duly seasoned with cayenne pepper, as "casse poitrine," is the staple drink. There are at least twenty of these drinkingshops to one baker's. At this hour, however, the guests are far from numerous, as it is the rule of the chiffonnier to work by night; it is by day that he gets drunk. The proprietor of one of the cabarets jocosely notifies in large letters over his doorway that "Eutrance is free." Another exhibits a comical picture of a pig in his window, with an inscription setting forth that "pork can be had at all hours," in proof of which "here is the pig." The cité can be entered on the side of the boulevard up several dark, narrow passages conducting to flights of break-neck steps." Voilà la Chaussee d'Antin et les boulevards," exclaimed a chiffonnier to us, as with heavily laden basket on his back he made the ascent. We did not think it prudent to follow him, for these pasasges have an infamous reputation. According to our guides, even the policemen on the neighboring beats are instructed to avoid

We enter the cité with due precaution from the Place Pinel, down a dirty, narrow turning with a large notice-board stuck up at the corner, prohibiting all carts laden with upwards

requiring all horses to move at a walking pace, the object of which is to save the rickety houses from being shaken down. "You have heard," remarks M. Privat d'Anglemont, "of the huts of the Caribees, of the ajoupes of the Marcons, of the Indian wigwam, and the Tartar tent; well all these must be like palaces in comparison with the hovels of the Cité Doré. And yet this region, which would cause an inhabitant of the Chansede d'Antin to shudder-this town within a town-these people lost in the midst of another people, are only a couple of steps from the Orleans railway, within a stone's throw of the manufactory of the Gobelins, and ten minntes' walk from the Jardin des Plantes.' The houses of the Cité Doré are ill-built and of the flimsiest kind; the chimneys, formed of drainage pipes, are loosely fixed to the outside of the walls. The roofs, which are now and then of tin, because old tin is the one thing which has no marketable value at the chiffonniers' exchange. are rarely supplied with gutters, and access to the upper floors, when there happens to be any, is usually by means of a step-ladder in the yard beneath; the lower windows are little else than small square holes, and the rickety doors would yield to a sudden push. W. have to pick our way cautiously, for the cite, although it has its miniature "place," its streets and its avenues, (including even an Avenue Bellevue, which looks, I should say, on as much fifth and misery as ever were congregated within the same limited space,) its cabarets, its hotels garnis, where beds are let out at four sous the day or night, its blind alleys, and its long flights of steep, break-neck steps - this cite of more than a hundred houses, and with a population as large as any small town, is lighted by a single gas lamp at either end, with an occasional lamp at some of its darkest corpers. There is a foul gutter in the middle of the roadway, and any amount of slush and filth, and refuse of all kinds, at the sides. The place appears quite deserted; the inhabitants seem all to have retired for the night, for not a sonl is to be seen moving about, and not even a light is visible in any one of the windows, although it is not more than II o'clock. We explored the cite from one end to the other with perfect immunity, and were about to take our departure when we observed a light over the door of some low cabaret situated at the end of a blind alley, and heard the sound of loud voices within. Feeping through a crevice in the shutters, we saw half a dozen grimy, ill-looking men seated at a table, four of whom were engaged in a game of piquet. On trying the door we found it fastened, but it was speedily opened, and we all entered. quality of our guides was evidently instantly discovered, for the landlord at once pulled oil his cap and bowed, and all the company, laying down their eards, saluted us, and then eyed the agents askance, as though waiting see what the next move would be When they found that it was simply a question (a pretense) of "liquoring up," they were manifestly more at their ease. The landlord suggested as endless a variety of strong drinks as any first-rate American bar could boast of, including the liqueur des braves, the petit lait d'Heuri quatre délices des dames, and eau-de-vie, or rather eau-defeu in the vernacular of the locality, under its various designations of jaune, camphre, tordboyaux, casse poitrine, or parfait amour-this latter nectar itself to the palate of "Cupidon." as in slang language, the chilfonnier is commonly termed, while his basket then goes by the name of his quiver. The sign of cabaret was "The Two Philosophers in spite of themselves," illustrated by a rude painting of a couple of chillonniers getting comfortably in-toxicated.—Pall Mall Gazette.

of four tons from entering the Cité Doré, and

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Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight menths ago, when suffering from great nervous prestration, the result of exocure and over asked energies, I was induced by you (an by the state of th and as a digester of food, the most potent com-pound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happlest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative herbs ever effered to the public as a curative.

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it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia,
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Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
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Wassinsoffen, D. C., June 20 1888.]

Will be so'd at public suction, at Lincoin Depot, on WEDN ESDAY, July 2, commencing at 10 A M. under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Biont, A. Q. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's Storer, rated as unserviceable, consisting in pact of—

30 Mules, is good order, 100,000 los. Iron, assorted, 210 Army Wasgons, 400 " Iron wire, 400 " Iron wire, 400 " Iron wire, 400 " Iron Fipe, 400 " Iron Fi

160 Cook Stoves and Stoves and Stoves and Black160 Lead Bars,
Together with Tinners', Carpeniers' and Blackminist Tools, and other articles not enumerated.
Termit Cash, is Government funds,
By order of the Quartermaster General.
J. C. McFrittan,
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Fig. Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 1122 GIRARD

Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1888.

Will be sold at public ancrion on SATURDAY, the lith listant, at 40 clock, A Ma on the premises intely occupied by the Army Modical Department, situate on the west side of Sixth aircet, above Oxio d, in this city, all the fances, sheds, and materials erected thereon by the United States.

The above memed invertishs will be sold to one lot, and the purchaser will be allowed until the list to remove the same, after which date the ground in which they are situated will be turned over to the owner. TERMS.—Ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of acceptance of bid; balance to be paid within five dars. Any additional information desired will be fur-nished by the undersigned.

Byt. Col and A. Q. M. U. S. Army. CALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SURSISTENCE,
DISTRICT INDIAN I KERITORY.
FORT GIRSON, C. N., June II, 1887.)
At public suction, at Fort Girson, Creece Kee Na ion, on the 18th day of July, 18ts, at Su'clock, a. M., con-

on the 18th day of July, 18ts, at Su'clock, A. M., consisting of:—

18th barrels of Flour.

200 pounds of Soda Crackers.

16 gallons Cucumber Pickles

470 gallons Cubbage and Onion Pickles.

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The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

The successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

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FORT GIRSON C. N., June 11, 1888

At Public Auction, at Fort Gibsen, Cherokee Nation consisting of Hospital and other Tents, Cioching, Brackets, Harness, Army Wesgons, Wagon Covers Cocking Liensits, Flags, and numerous other articles, all to be sold without reserve to the nighest binder. Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 15th day of July, 1508 at 8 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cush, in Government funds, to be paid on day of sale,
Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty—

By order of Major-General Shoridan.

By order of Major-General Shoridan.

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Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
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THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
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Will despatch their new and sole old steamships
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Ratiresd. NEW ARRANGEMENT. from New York on the ath and 20th of MUNTA, or the Cay before when themedates

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ENPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line will commence
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as usual.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New
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GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS,
Goods by Web Rt. W cents per 100 lbs. gross.

Goods by weight, 40 cents per 100 lbs , gross, Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot, Freights received at all times, and insurance guaratted at three-eightis per cent.
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The following FIRST-CLASS TRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVER-POOL, calling as QUEENSTOWN, VIZ:

MANHATTALY,
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With other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), \$80, gold; return tickets, \$160, gold; in steering, \$25 turrency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

sage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

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For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of rallway communication. East and North, tion. East and North.

The new and aplended steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry. New York at 5 P. M., daily. Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat tratu at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., striving in Bosion at 5 A. M., in time to connect with all the norning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains, Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

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From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 20c.
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ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS. For further particulars inquire on board.

L. W. BURNS,
Captain.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND anwabe P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIKI leaves
CHENUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 830and 250 A. M., 2750, and 350 P. M. Stepping at
Chester and Hook each way,
Fare, is cents between all points. Excursion tickets, is cents, good to return by either

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LIN Builington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.
Leaves arch Street Wharf Leaves South Trenton, Saturday, July 4, 12½ A.M. Saturday, July 4, 4 P.M. Sonday July 5, to Burington Bristol, and intermediate landinsh, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 p. h.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M. Monday, July 6, 1 P.M. Monday, July 6, 5 P.M. Tuesday, 7, 1½ P.M. Tuesday, 9, 2½ P.M. Tuesday, 8, 1½ P.M. Wed'day, 8, 1½ P.M. Wed'day, 8, 1½ P.M. Wed'day, 9, 2½ P.M. Thursday, 9, 2½ P.M. Friday, 9, 10, 2½ P.M. Friday, 10, 2½ P.M. Fare to Trenton, 46 cents each way: Intermediate places, 25 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE spieudid steamboat JOHN A. WAR-Neb. leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada, at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton. Torresdate, Andalusia, and Beverly Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. DAILY EXCURSIONS. -THE

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 411 tf