

## BALLET GIRLS—HOW THEY BECOME SUCH AND THEIR MODE OF LIFE.

The ballet dancer is an employee of a theatre, whose office it is to dance on the stage either alone or in common with a troupe. She is dressed lavishly, and her every attitude and general appearance are naturally beautiful to morality. Custom cannot excuse, nor the example of ages justify a system of theatrical amusement which, to speak candidly, must always and necessarily prove deleterious to Christian morals.

Being an old superannuated actor, the writer of these lines can fairly, and with experience to sustain his effort, describe that certain sphere of human life—the ballet girl. Twenty-five years ago, I recollect that a party of young women arrived in New York on board the bark *Hernandez* from Liverpool. On first coming ashore their appearance was described as lady-like and unquestionable. They were from the same part of England; had lived in good circumstances at home; were fairly educated, and came to this country with the intention of putting to good advantage the arts they had acquired at school and in their homes.

One or two of these, I believe, were competent of teaching school; others made artificial flowers with extraordinary taste, and all were adepts in knitting, sewing and millinery. The captain of the *Hernandez* accompanied them to a certain hotel, and after wishing them every success left them there. After many weeks no employment was procured by them. Months passed and they were no longer able to defray the expenses they were incurring. They were five of them, and one of these—the girl knowing the art of making artificial flowers—received work in a private family, or rather a family who kept a few boarders. One of these was the lessee of a theatre. He became acquainted with the young flower girl, and learned from her the fact that she had friends in the city who were very unsuccessful in procuring anything to do. To be brief, the lessee proposed the idea of her friends practicing for the stage. They were soon prevailed upon to attend a dancing school, to which they became gradually attached, and soon excelled in the art of dancing. They were duly recommended to the manager of the theatre by its lessee, and were requested to prepare themselves for an engagement. The girls at first refused to go on the stage dressed as ballet girls, but evenings of practice in costume and before male members of the theatre caused them soon to overcome a natural shame, and they went on the stage. One of them became a star. She is still living. The others pursued their profession through several years, living on five or six dollars each a week. Of course, their lives became consistent with their mode of living, and they were no longer the hopeful, virtuous young women who left their homes in a spirit of enterprise and independence. What became of them after their engagement ceased I feel loth to think. This is not exactly the history of all ballet girls, and its circumstances may not apply to many; but the routine of attending dance-house, then being prevailed upon to "go in" for the stage, and the direful consequences, is specifically the life of a ballet girl. How many are the phases of human life in New York.—*New York Standard.*

Tin is one of the most valuable of the metals, and its use, consequently, is increasing. In a pure state it possesses no properties injurious to health. Its ores are not so widely and generally distributed as the ores of iron, copper and lead, but in certain localities immense deposits of this beautiful metal are to be found.

In Cornwall, England, tin mines were worked before the invasion of the island by the Romans, and the mines in this district are the most important in the world.

Tin ores of a very fine quality are found on the Malay peninsula, in Banca in Asia, and in Bohemia and Saxony in Europe. They also exist in Mexico in small quantities.

Tin ores are found in veins, or in detached masses in alluvial soils, where they have been carried by the action of water. The latter ores are hence called stream tin.

The examination of the deposits of stream tin frequently leads to the discovery of the principal vein from which the broken mass of ore has drifted.

The present commercial tin is the celebrated Banca tin, brought from the island of Banca, which lies east of Sumatra. This tin is employed in the manufacture of the finest bells.

THE following with regard to the military laws of Prussia and France will, on account of the present Franco-Prussian war, doubtless be interesting to our readers: "By Prussian law every man capable of bearing arms must enter the army. He is enrolled at twenty, and serves seven years, three in the regular army and four in the reserve. He is then a 'landwehr' for nine years, and is enrolled then in the 'landsturm' till he is fifty. In case of war the regular army is called first, then the reserves, then the landwehr. The landsturm is not called beyond the frontiers.

The French military force is in three distinct parts: the active army, the reserve, and the National Guard mobile. Every able-bodied adult is liable to service in the active army unless he can procure a substitute. Of the young men coming of age every year, it is estimated that 160,000 are fit for service. One hundred thousand are chosen by lot draft, for the active army, though only about half the number actually serve in the active army each year—the remainder being subject to certain seasons of drilling, and constituting the reserve. The rest of the population are assigned to the National Guard, which is very much like the Prussian Landwehr."

## By Telegraph.

Per Western Union Telegraph Line.

### MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—The German Sanitary fund sent to Germany from this city, amounts to forty-six thousand dollars. Preparations for the annual fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical exhibition at St. Louis, which will open on Monday, Oct. 3rd, are nearly completed and are the most extensive ever made. Hundreds of entries are being made daily and the prospects for the exhibition exceed that of any previous year.

### ILLINOIS.

Workmen injured.

CHICAGO, 15.—Four workmen were seriously injured by the falling of a scaffold in the Court house yesterday.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Spinners strike ended.

FALL RIVER, 15.—The spinners strike is ended, and yesterday morning many of them went to work; some were accepted, others rejected and will not be employed again. Some of the mills compelled an agreement on the part of the workmen, that they should belong to no more unions. The mills are now nearly all running. The full strike lasted two months, and resulted disastrously for the strikers. The loss in wages, is about \$500,000.

### VIRGINIA.

A recognition of the Republic to be demanded of Gladstone.—Napoleon doubts the ability of Paris to withstand the attack.

RICHMOND, 15.—The quantity of chewing tobacco manufactured here during 1869 was double, and smoking quadruple that of 1868.

A special to the *World*, dated London 15th, says: "The Democratic demonstration on Monday next will be the most formidable ever held at London. The programme is full of grand processions, banners, etc. Hackney, Clerkenwell, Islington and all the other sections are to be represented. The Englishmen will march in a body to join the Canadian and French Republicans at Trafalgar Square, and all will then proceed to the official residence of Gladstone and demand a recognition of the Republic. Speeches are to be delivered at various places. Minister Washburne is disgusted with Secretary Fish. He told Jules Favre he had protested personally against useless measures, and disapproved of the cruel coldness of the American government in refusing to interfere."

A cable special to the *Times*, dated London, and containing the announcement that Prussia dictated the terms on which Italy entered Rome, creates dismay. It is asked: "Whose turn comes next?"

The mail communication with Paris is stopped, but the telegraph is still working. The telegraph wires run under ground fifteen leagues from the city.

That Thiers mission to England is a failure seems certain.

Prussia will only treat with the old Senate, the Corps Legislatif and the Emperor. This means war to the death, for the provisional government, sooner than abdicate, will make Paris a heap of ruins.

The occupation of Rome creates more interest here than the situation of Paris. Protestant sentiment in England is jubilant.

A correspondent of the *London Telegraph* says that Napoleon complains bitterly of his generals, and declares Paris unable to prevent the entrance of the Prussians. This excites great indignation among his friends in France, who say that Napoleon should be the last to proclaim the weakness of the defense of the capital.

The report of the atrocities committed by the Prussians at Bazelle is confirmed by a letter received from Duc de Fitz James, who was an eye witness. He says the Prussians punish the inhabitants for defending their village by setting it on fire. Most of the national guards were killed. The people sought refuge in their cellars, and all men, women and children were burned alive. The Bavarians driving back into the flames or shooting all those who tried to escape.

### NEW YORK.

Mr. Nathan's will.

NEW YORK 15.—The *World's* London correspondent telegraphs that it does not appear that the Prussians are in any great force directly before Paris. Their main body seems to be stretched in a kind of semi-circle, from about Villiers and Collet, on the northeast, to Tullon and Fontainebleau on the southeast of the Capital; and from Chateau Thierry, in the rear of Meaux, to Provins, on the railway to Groyes. The resolute refusal of Soissons to surrender, certainly embarrasses their operations, for the time.

It is not expected that the Prussians will attempt for some days, to begin a serious bombardment of the works of Paris. Women and children are still permitted to leave Paris.

The railway to Lyons has been cut by the French authorities, between Bercy and Charenton, and some splendid bridges destroyed.

Many of the Paris journals are moving their offices to Tours. Among them are *La Union* and *La Gazette de France*; but the chief papers are still to be published in the city.

The will of Benjamin Nathan gave \$50,000 to each of his children, and makes bequests amounting to \$7,000 to his sisters and \$55,000 to benevolent institutions.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Rome probably surrounded by Italian soldiers.—Railroad trains captured by the Prussians.—Throng of people escaping from Paris.—Armed intervention.—Hopeless for France.

LONDON, 15.—Negotiations with the object of obtaining peace have been going on between Jules Favre and Washburne at Paris, but they have failed. The King of Prussia rejects the American mediation, and Bancroft replies that he can only remain a spectator of the conflict.

Washburne communicated Bancroft's dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and added that he could only record his protest against this impious war.

The Prussian scouts withdrew from Nogent-sur-Seine yesterday before the people, but were reinforced four kilometers off, and are expected to return. Four thousand Prussians are at Montmort; forty thousand have been signalled at Crespy, in Valois. There is a strong advanced guard at Montluil. Hostilities have been suspended at Hoziers for the removal of the wounded.

The Spanish ambassador left Paris last night for Madrid. Six hundred women and children left Strasbourg on the 14th.

The *Gaulois* affirms that the British government sent another letter to the King of Prussia, demanding peace and asking upon what conditions Prussia would sign the treaty, and where they would have peace concluded; and also informing him that the basis that would be agreed upon by the neutral powers would be the integrity of French Territory. No written answer was received to this message. The King asks what guarantees the national government can offer; and whether the French people and the regular government to succeed the present, would ratify a treaty of intervention.

There has been no fighting at Metz since the second except two hours of bombardment on the 13th. German officials say the French reply is weak. The German forces have been contracted, and have closed in much nearer to the walls during the past week, chiefly on the east and south sides.

Picket firing, which was formerly discouraged by the German commanders is now encouraged so as to prevent comradeship between the pickets. The French are anxious to approach the Prussians in a friendly manner to get victuals and news.

LONDON, 16.—From the dispatches received from Florence, it would seem that the Italians must have surrounded Rome by this time, if the programme of the government has been faithfully carried out.

It is reported that railroad trains leaving Paris yesterday and to-day, were attacked and captured by Prussians, and that several passengers on board were killed or wounded.

After to-day communication with Paris will be uncertain. All regular troops as well as the mobiles have left Paris to oppose the movements of the Prussian army of the Loire. The Prussians are slowly concentrating around Paris.

LONDON, 16.—The Prussians having captured a railroad train at Dentis, travel in that direction stops immediately. Fifteen thousand Prussians are at Joinville.

The *London Times*, this morning, has a special telegram from Berlin, giving the following summary as presenting the latest on the question of mediation:

Russia declines all further efforts for mediation. Bancroft denies having invoked American intervention. Prussia is satisfied with the reserved attitude of England; it has defeated the French hope for armed intervention. Germany demands the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

It is reported that the American ship *Queen* has arrived at Tauton with five hundred American volunteers and seven thousand rifles.

The Prussians were, yesterday, seven miles from Paris.

There have been no railroad trains beyond Port Nise since Wednesday. The forts around the city are now entirely consumed.

BOULON, 16.—Canrobert's forces, which lately cut through the Prussians at Metz, are now marching toward Paris; they are six thousand strong. Marshal Bazaine himself has gone to Sedan.

Civilians are withdrawing from Strasbourg.

The Prussian headquarters, on Friday, were at Meaux.

The French have uselessly destroyed all works of art on highways and railroads leading out of Paris. Notwithstanding the wholesale destruction of property the advance of the Prussian army is not delayed a single hour. Paris journals to-day persist that mediation is possible. The Prussians are massing at some distance from the city. The measures of defense, at Paris are now so great that it is expected that that fact will act strongly in favor of peace.

The following intelligence has been received from Paris: the advance of the Prussians is at Brieville Nevilly, and Sur Marne, and their scouting parties have occupied Corbell and Clarmont. Throng of people are escaping from Paris.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, 16.—Advice, received by the Minister of War, shows that the sharpshooters and free corps are capturing many prisoners in the suburbs.

Ulrich, commandant at Strasbourg, reports the bombardment as constant and terrific. The city is badly damaged. He has no idea of surrendering.

The railway between Paris and Lyons has been cut by the French authorities. Tours is rapidly organizing a large army to be known as the army of the Loire, to be formed from the Western

departments and those bordering on the Pyrenees.

This morning a corps of the army of occupation left the city to attack the advance of the Prussian army, which is known to be in the immediate suburbs. Several Unionists were arrested in Paris disguised as citizens; they will be shot.

The Prussian army continues its work of devastation. To-day they took possession of the railroad station at Chantilly, captured a train, detained the passengers and confiscated the baggage. Another train was in motion as the Prussian advance entered the station; it was fired upon but succeeded in escaping.

Mr. Rothschild has shouldered a Chassepot and is daily doing duty on the ramparts.

The garde mobile are constantly arriving in large numbers to swell the army of defense.

In consequence of the scarcity of paper, all the newspapers appear half the usual size.

Girardin to-day announced that he had retired from political life, and declares no office under the new Republic.

Twenty-five thousand Chassepots were delivered to the troops yesterday.

Balloons for observing the movements of the enemy ascend daily.

Refugees are flocking into the city by thousands. The Republic continues to find favor in the provinces.

### SPAIN.

MADRID, 16.—A crisis in the Spanish ministry is imminent.

### ITALY.

Skirmish between Italian and Papal troops.

FLORENCE.—After the occupation of the Papal States, Italy will instantly summon a national parliament, to be chosen by universal suffrage.

A collision occurred yesterday between the Italian troops and the Papal zouaves, five kilometres from Rome. Only a few were killed and wounded on each side.

The Italian headquarters, on Thursday, were fourteen kilometres out from Rome.

General Bixio has reached Caronte, near Civita Vecchia, and, doubtless, Velletri and Valmontone will be occupied to-day.

The gendarmes, custom officers and the people are fraternizing with the Italians, who are received with acclamations.

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Oakland " 8.30 " 4.30 " " "

San Jose " 7.45 " 4.35 " " "

Sacramento " 12.00PM 7.55 " 7.40AM

Sacramento " 1.15PM 8.30 " 8.15PM

Chicago " 6.45 " 4.00 " " "

Ogden " 5.00 " 4.00 " " "

Elko " 1.15PM 10.15PM 10.15PM