The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

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CZAR IN FRANCE.

An Ill Omen Seen in the Date of Landing.

NO DISPLAY OF SHIPS.

Madame Faure Not to Associate With the Empress.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S MIRROR.

Sinister Incidents and Coincidences in the Brief Career of Nicholas and Alexandra.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The date that coincides with the landing in France of Nicholas and Alexandra is the one painful and fatal anniversary of the march of the mother women from Paris on the palace of Versailles to bring back the king, queen and their children, hostages of the revolution. Their capture was effected next day, October 6, 1789, on the anniversary of which the czar enters Paris for the first time and with that spectacular show at which the French are so skilled in arranging. The ill omen which the powers are doing what they can to avert the date of its true significance.

It seems beside that it should include a being hidden away. Despite remarks are humanly speaking out of sound of immunity. The power that shapes the ends of nations, as of individual men and women, catches at such pretensions in their polarity and often the seemingly innocent are made to pay for the guilty. Thus the case of Louis XIV and Marie Antoinette. This lesson should, at the present time, when with the fatal complicity of France and Russia Armenians are being massacred and exiles by the thousands, come home with one to the minds of Nicholas and Alexandra and make them tremble for consequences to their infant daughter, the daughter of the Czar.

The czar and czarina will not be received in France by Russian warships. The French government was most anxious that they should come and give an object lesson in the peace of Christendom to the naval armaments of Russia and Russian soldiers. But Nicholas was too much the gentleman to lend himself to a game of bluff that politics would have been most gratifying to the president, who would be, from the eyes of Europe as the king and lord of the French fleet. He saw, to place himself on the same maritime level as Victoria, would an opportunity to make excursions in Mediterranean. With a whole squadron of French ships of war ready through his purpose of paying as a rival of the queen on the watery element, and would then be left to be merely escorted by the other yacht of the Standard, in which he and the czarina come from Portsmouth to Cherbourg. To make up for this disappointment, M. Felix Faure caused a part of the Atlantic and Toulon squadrons to be ordered around to Cherbourg. There will so therefore a grand naval review in honor of the imperial visitors. It was hoped that they would go to Toulon to see the fleet. In Russia one of Russia's ships lord behind the town, but none the Cronstadt were this idea has been lost.

M. Faure has, however, been able to secure the presence of the czar in military with himself at a review of 30,000 soldiers at the camp of Chalons. The southern imperial train proved inconvenient and dangerous. In going on and the Gironde railway from Bordeaux to Paris, the train of the imperial party arrive in night, it flattened out the rails and ran off them. Had it been going at a smaller speed there would be death, a grave, not to say fatal accident.

Russian railways run a straight line from one capital city to another without regard for intermediate towns or villages. As the whole country is flat for thousands of miles there are no hills to cut through or tunnels to avoid. The national weight of the imperial train, 400 tons, is a downward grade might have caused a catastrophe. A Russian train, 400 tons, is designed to replace that of the emperor, which will afford greater comfortable and lessen the weight. M. Faure will have the imperial party arriving at the Imperial visitors on his way from Cherbourg to Paris and of giving a dinner to the czar and his suite in company and conversation that they agree to put up with at Cherbourg. The original arrangement was that they should be at Madame Faure, and is now to meet Imperial Majesty at the palace of Versailles the day they go there.

Madame Faure was to entertain or inter-official lunch and the president's being fortunate enough, whose early he is constantly seeing wife is impossible for the empress to make a bank page of the good ladyship's family. This exposure was mean and spiteful. But the court of Russia has to take it into account. The empress accordingly is not to associate with Madame Faure in public, she is only to see her when she calls at the Elysee and dine there. Great efforts are being made here to get this act altered and bring out the Faure ladies at the Francais and the opera ladies when their imperial majesties go to see them. They will attach them at the Francais and opera houses. They have arranged to go by themselves to the former and to Versailles.

The road from Cherbourg to the capital is to be cleared of cobble stones, thirteen miles long. It is to be thoroughly swept the whole way to make it smooth for the imperial carriage, so the whole garrison of Paris are to be under arms and posted along the road. An imperial tent will be laid on the gallery of officers, which has been reserved as in the time of Louis XIV. Original furniture and pieces of Paris the Great, the Gobelins and Sevres will be brought out of cave here brought down from the attic gallery and placed in every place in the tent. Where their imperial majesties can see the Versailles chinking fifty years. The different portraits of Marie Antoinette will be exhibited in one room and in other apartments, as also the miniature taken of Lafayette the Great just after she became empress. A wonderful work of art is it. Antoinette is represented in the gallery of Saltbrand a long tresses of the Austrian princess in the suite of small rooms filled up by Marie Antoinette as a private residence. In the blue room of salon there is a lately look in way of mirror. It is an oval in niche set round with mirrors. The lovely queen whose fate was so tragical then is now her beautiful head in front, in profile and in three quarters. The artist arranged three mirrors to be set at right angles. But the first time she went to survey herself in this mirror, the three pictures are tabled—who?—a headless body, and each fainting on the sofa. She was constantly meeting with terrors and fatal omens. Nothing should seemed presages of coming woes. In this respect Nicholas and Alexandra resemble her. Their wedding was on the morrow of his father's funeral. The first year of their reign was thickened by the first set of Armenian massacres, in which 100,000 people perished. Their coronation was marked by the appalling catastrophe of Moscow, and the day they reached Vienna the first news they received was that Paris monarchy has taken place. Then on their return journey from Vienna a Russian Nobelist, whose history was a tragedy of escaping with the author, died as they were supping on the train. When they were at Copenhagen at the Imperial court of Denmark, the family circle was squabbling in learn of the dynamite conspiracy. Difficulties seem to have followed them that long life, prosperity and universal love and esteem may be was following the example of Queen Victoria, but that doesn't seem to be the case. Nothing should be left out of the mourning whose grand political schemes are carried through happily.

Balmoral and Versailles, Sept. 26 and October 5 and 6 should be remembered as warning.

(Signed) EARLY CRAWFORD."

THE DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 5.—The Imperial Russian yacht, Pole star, left here at 10 o'clock this morning for Cherbourg, with the czar and czarina, with only a few people to see them off. The czar and czarina were first to arrive at the station, where they were received by the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, Admiral Boutakoff, Rear Admiral Rustan, Colonel Lentaje, Colonel Gudam, Lieutenant Colonel Meyerkrz, Commandant Pallin de Saint Mihiel, and the commandant Chaisny. The officers attached to the station are Vice Admiral Starvak, Lieutenant Minchet and Lieutenant Colonel De Ludinot.

In addition to the officers mentioned eight orderlies have been placed at the disposal of General Rimbaudie to act as a body guard.

As the Pole Star was towed by two large tugboats, the double deputation from Russia and Great Britain, which serve as a pontoon, she rolled heavily against the gangway run from the dock and shaked it to pieces. The gangway was almost immediately replaced and the czar and czarina stepped ashore. Every point of vantage was black with people. Hats, handkerchiefs, etc., were waved and the first time since the fall of Napoleon III there arose from the immense French crowd the cries, which often started at 7 a.m. and as she passed the various war vessels their sailors or marines were lined on the yards and sent up a cheer. The band played the Russian anthem. This was followed by the national anthem of England of the flagship Hannoven played the Russian anthem. This was followed by the national anthem of France, played on the Victory and Hero, and from the batteries ashore. The Duke of Cambridge, on board the steam Pinnace, accompanied the Pole Star to the mouth of the harbor, and then returned to shore. The Pole Star proceeded to Spithead and at 9 o'clock the imperial party arrive at