FASHION'S FANCIES.

FOR THE COOL AUTUMN DAYS.

Chat for the Ladies—Tailor-Made Jackets and Long Newmarket Coats—Tailor Suits of Cloth, etc.

Harper's Bazar, in its current issue, says: "A tailor-made jacket of cloth is the wrap prepared for the first cool autumn days, and will be worn alike by old and young ladies. This jacket may be of the cloth of the suit with which it is worn, and is also appropriate for wearing with various dresses. The English jacket is commended by fashionable tailors for this purpose, which has for its distinguishing feature double-breasted fronts with two rows of buttons and a notched collar that laps toward the left side and shaped precisely like the collar of a man's Prince Albert frock-coat. There is a seam down the middle of the front by which the double front is added; a dart is in each front, and the coat may be cut away from the waist line or hang straight below; the back has one side form each side, with some flatly-pressed pleats in the middle seams; the garment falls low on the hips, and is of even length all around. The pockets are slits in the side, and may be diagonal, curved, or straight. When made as a separate jacket to wear with any dress, rough cloths are used, such as the Montagnac cloth, a frisé wool cloth, so fine that it seems of silken texture; these rough clothes are as warm as fur, and need only a lining of silk or satin, and are worn entirely without trimming. Such coats are handsome in the new red-brown shades called Egyptian brown, dark English blue, plum, stone gray, and dahlia colors. When made as a part of a suit, the material is plain broadcloth or the new mixed colors is smooth broadcloth that will be worn this winter, in which some dark golden brown or red threads appear, or else the fine diagonal cloths, and those woven in corkscrew patterns, with other rough English cloths used for traveling suits.

IMPORTED FRENCH JACKETS.

"The French jackets differ from those just described in being only partly fitted to the figure, in what is called three-quarter fitted garments. The fronts hang loose and straight (without darts), and are double-breasted; the back is fitted to the form closely by three seams and side-pieces, and is held in place by a belt underneath. French *modistes* use fancy cloths for these extra jackets, and finish them with a velvet collar in the Prince Albert coat shape, velvet cuffs, and pocket flaps of velvet, adding for ornament, if desired, three or four rows of wide braid straight across the lower part of the garment. These come in pigeon-gray rough cloth, in Gordon blue, maroon, brown, etc., and are very easy and jaunty-looking.

LONG NEWMARKET COATS.

"The long Newmarket coats will be used again for walking, travelling, etc., and are liked because they so readily transform a house toilette into a street suit, as they are long enough to conceal the dress beneath them. Rough cloths are liked for these, in brown, pigeon gray, blue, or maroon, and it is noticeable that few black cloth wraps are shown, except for those wearing mourning; tufted, frisé, and damask cloths, the latter in Egyptian figures, are used for these garments, with also some checked and striped cloths, but those of a plain cloth of some stylish color are less striking, and therefore preferable. The shape may be single-breasted and severely plain, with an officer's standing-collar of velvet, or it may have the effect of a box-plait down each side of the front by a fold being stitched there the entire length of the coat, or else it may be double-breasted as far as the waist, and open plain down the skirt. All these garments are made much fuller in the skirt with the view of wearing them over fuller tournures and wider dress skirts; for this purpose there are additional pleats in the three seams of the back; the middle seam is now usually closed unless it is to be trimmed its whole length with braid or fur.

"Other long cloaks are made with loose fronts, and tightly fitted back in the way so popular last winter. Some of these are cut off on the tournure, and the fulness is added in six or eight organ pleats, which are round, and are stuffed to give a full tournure. Velvet and large metal buttons are the trimmings for these garments, while braids of various kinds, especially the fringed-out narrow braids, and the wide Hercules braids that form a border, are used for trimming the shorter jackets. Jersey webbing remains a favorite cloth on account of its elasticity, and is used for both short and long coats. The braiding that promises to be most used is easily done at home, and consists of a border made with points above and fringe below by placing lengthwise adjacent rows of narrow mohair braid on its edges, not flat. A three-inch border of this kind, with a fourth-inch added by ravelling out the fringe on the lower side, is a stylish and simple trimming for cloth jackets, Jerseys, and for the basques of cloth or other heavy wool dresses. The standing collar and cuffs are similarly braided, and there may be a vest simulated also.

SHORT DRESSY MANTLES.

"Short mantles of braided cloth will be worn for early autumn, and velvet mantles trimmed with fur will be the dressy wrap for winter. These are regular mantillas, reaching just below the waist in the back, lapping in a short square like a sleeve on the sides, cut high on the shoulders, though not very full, and with long, slender, square mantilla fronts. There are two middle forms behind, fitting the figure, and held close to the waist by a ribbon belt underneath, which is attached to the three back seams, and then tied in front, leaving the sides and fronts quite free. These come in smooth broadcloth in the light nankeen and mushroom shades, in pigeon gray, golden brown, rather bright red, and in the dark Egyptian or red-brown colors, and are sometimes nearly covered with braiding in odd striped designs, while others have merely a border of braid in many close rows, or in a sort of chain pattern in upright rows, ravelled in a fringe on the edges.

"For later in the winter velvet mantles in these shapes will be made either of the frisé velvets, with curled figures on an ottoman velvet ground, or on velvet of long pile; or else the velvet will be brocaded in jardinière designs of gay colors on a black or other dark ground; or, last of all, plain velvet will be used in various ways, either alone or covered with lace, or striped with contrasting figured velvet, or else heavily wrought with large beads. The uncut velvets will also be used for mantles, and there will be again many garments that combine two kinds of velvet, or two other fabrics, such as plain or uncut velvet for the middle of the front and back, and frisé velvet on the sides, or else somewhat India figured wool, or Chinese embroidered cloth, or crape, will form the arm pieces. A border of dark fur, with fur tail fringe below, will be the choicest trimming for rich velvet mantles; beaver, bear, lynx, fisher-tail and Alaska sable furs are used in these imported mantles. The fancy for plush linings has passed by, and instead are quilted satin linings of gay poppy red, tera-cotta pale gray, or dark orange color; the most extravagant of these are stuffed with down, but cotton wadding is more generally used, and the quilting is very lightly done in parallel rows an inch or more apart, as this makes a more flexible lining than when closely quilted in squares or diamonds. Some of the fur borders with fringe are twelve inches deep across the back and sides, while only the tail fringe is added across the square ends of the long mantilla front. The collar is a high-standing band of fur. When fur is not used there are feather bands, or else a ruche of chenille made up of loops, not stands, and these loops are partly plain, partly frisé or curled. Jet ornaments also appear as trimming for the back and front, as epaulets and shoulder capes, and these are made usually of very large, effective beads, with sometimes chenille intermixed. The jetted fringes are very heavy, and each section may be cut apart and made to serve as a separate ornament. The sleek chenille fringes are still used.

LONG CLOAKS OF VELVET, PLUSH, ETC.

"The long cloaks worn last year reappear with greater fulness in the skirt, tightly fitted backs for the waist, and loose fronts. The shoulder seams are short, and the sides, which form sleeves, may be high and full, or the fulness may be dispensed with if not becoming; these side pieces may also form square sleeves, or else droop in flowing Oriental shapes. The back fits smoothly from the neck down to a short distance below the waist, giving a short, curved outline to the figure, and the very full skirt is then added in pleats that may be in flat layers, or in double or triple box pleats, or in the round stuffed organ pleats already described; in these the back forms are continuous, but other cloaks have the skirt cut separate from the tournure, and added with an erect pleating across its top. Frisé velvets, uncut velvet, heavy ribbed ottoman silk, plain plush-like seal-skin, and plush-upon-plush are the materials of these rich cloaks, and the trimmings are the furs, chenille, jet, and feathers described above for velvet mantles. A collar and cuffs of fur are sufficient trimmings for those long cloaks, that are really overdresses, covering the wearer from neck to foot, and concealing her dress, but there are many such cloaks made too heavy for comfort by a wide fur border across the foot and down each front. Combinations of plain and figured velvet or plush or cloth are also seen in these wraps precisely as they are in dresses. The closely-fitted redingotes of velvet so much worn last year are again imported in the designs then in favor. The visites of medium length worn last year are also brought out with new importations, and the reader who has preserved a visite or redingote from last winter will be glad to know that there is no change needed either in shape or trimming. There are also half-long casaques outlining the figure, either double- or single-breasted, made of new frisé cloths, or the more roughly-tufted Astrakhan cloths, that are excellent garments for general wear. A new trimming for cloth cloaks is bands of velvet like galloon, on which are frisé figures woven in pretty designs. Tailors here continue to use small buttons of fading or of vegetable ivory, but on many imported cloaks the buttons are large and showy, and are made to imitate old silver, or else are of metal-colored, to match the cloth on which they are used. Clasps of colored pearl or of carved wood rival those of antique silver, so long used for fastening mantles and cloaks.

TAILOR SUITS OF CLOTH.

"Smooth broadcloth will be used for dressy cloth suits for autumn, and fur trimming will be added to these for the winter. Mixed colors in smooth broadcloth, fine diagonals, 'corkscrew' woven cloth, and the rough London suitings will be chosen for travelling dresses. The fine broadcloth suits are shown in dark salmon shades, with red hints prevailing, in Egyptian browns, in golden brown, plum-color, many gray and many green shades, and in the English blue that has gray in it; the mixed broadcloths have threads of gold or of red interwoven. Nankeen, a pale yellowish-brown, like the cotton nankeens used long ago, is a delicate shade of which very handsome suits for receptions will be made. As cloth suits are made for use—not to be hung in the wardrobe—and also for constant street-wear, tailors make them of as light weight as possible, and as simple in design, dispensing with the elaborate braiding and the combinations with velvet or satin, seen on imported, tailor-suits. The styles are little changed from those of last winter; the newest feature is the double-breasted front for the postilion basque for the house, and also for the Prince Albert coat already described. The pleated belted basques will also be made again, and single-breasted garments are by no means out of fashion. The overskirts are long and plain in front and back, and are caught up on the sides easily and quite high by letting the arm drop its full length and lifting up the overskirt to the belt; this forms natural and easy folds. The skirt beneath may be quite plain or in raw-edge points, with a pleated flounce at the foot, or there may be squares instead of points. The pleated skirts are in wider pleats than formerly. For very small ladies polonaise suits are made with lengthwise pleats that make the wearer seem taller, and there is either a plain or a pleated skirt."

A POLICEMAN'S COURAGE.

Stopping a Mad-Dog's Career Despite the Animal's Bite.

[New York Times.]

The sidewalks of Broadway in the eastern district of Brooklyn were crowded Thursday afternoon with shoppers and pedestrians, most of them ladies and children. It was very hot, and not a breath of air was stirring about 3 o'clock, when there was a sudden, startled cry:

"Mad-dog! mad-dog! Get off the sidewalks. Mad-dog!"

There was a panic-stricken stampede into the street and stores. Mothers seized their children and ran screaming into the nearest doors, or rushed up the most convenient steps. Men sprang into moving wagons or ran for the street-cars, and the sidewalk was left clear for a white Spitz dog, which, with its hair muddy and tangled, eyes glaring, and mouth frothing, ran toward the ferry, snapping right and left at everything it passed, but never ceasing its run. Police-Officer James Short stood at the corner of Eighth street, and heard the cries of warning from the men and the screams of the women. He turned about just as the dog was upon him, and so close was the brute that he had no time to draw his club from his belt, but struck it with his bare fists. The dog closed its teeth upon his knuckles and made two ugly cuts, and, snarling and snapping, attempted to continue its run.

But Short had no intention of letting the dog get into the throng of women and children again, and he picked it up and dashed it to the sidewalk, while a little crowd collected at a respectful distance, though no one offered to assist him. The dog at once sprang up, but the officer got out his club and struck and kicked it until it bolted into a grocery-store. The proprietor saw the animal coming and jumped upon the counter, while two clerks climbed upon the shelves in the rear with the agility of monkeys. The dog dove in between a molasses-barrel and a pile of soap-boxes and lay close against the wall, panting and snapping. The police officer closed the doors of the store, and, leaving the gentlemanly proprietor despairingly balancing himself upon the top of the cheese-box on the counter and the two clerks clinging in horror-stricken silence to the heavily-loaded shelves, he ran into a neighboring hardware-store and borrowed a revolver. Then he came back and shot the dog. The brute ran yelping from its corner, and, springing through a window, ran up to Ninth street, causing great consternation among the crowds who were waiting in the streets to see the policeman kill it. The officer followed close behind it, and at south Fifth street its strength gave out, and it fell. Then Short shot it again, and satisfied himself that it was dead.

Officer Short had paid no attention to his bitten hand during the fight, and he found that it was bleeding badly. He went to the drugstore on the corner of Eighth street and Broadway, and applied ammonia to the wounds, and then had them cauterized, and a number of men who had witnessed his courageous action complimented him on his bravery. He does not fear hydrophobia, and yesterday he played ball with his wounded hand. The courageous officer is only twenty-five years of age. He is a son of American parents, and was born in Brooklyn. He has been connected with the police department of that city for four years.

Von Holst on Blaine.

[Evening Post.]

Dr. H. Von Holst, the author of the "Constitutional History of the United States," has a long article in the Berlin *Nation* on our presidential candidates. After speaking of Cleveland in terms of generous commendation he goes on to say:

"On the other side it is only the band of demagogues and the bread-and-butter politicians of all degrees of abjection (but they in the highest degree) that properly can and must wish for Blaine's triumph. A positive achievement of statesmanship is not in his record. Notwithstanding the prominent political position he has held many years, he is a man of talent without profound culture, but attractive in manner, a clever speaker, skilled parliamentarian, an unscrupulous party man, highly trained, and an out-and-out machine politician—these are his qualifications as statesman. * * * The tendency of his administration would doubtless be deeper immersion in the swamp, for he lives and moves in political intrigue, and to his vast ambition clings the leaden weight of a small and dirty passion. That is the worst of it, and makes of this campaign a phenomenon unique in the history of the United States. Shallow machine politicians, straw puppets, and mixtures of demagogues and party tools without a framework have repeatedly been put forward by the parties, and in the last half century the politicians have shown a marked disinclination to choose a statesman as official leader of a party; but never before have they dared to bring forward for 'the first position in the world' a man to whose hands money clings in a dishonorable manner. But Blaine has stood for years convicted by his own testimony in black and white of having received payment from railroad companies for services which he rendered them as Speaker in the House of Representatives. * * * Immensely important as is the question whether civil-service reform (*i. e.*, the substitution of a form of government organized in accordance with the demands of healthy common sense and of a civilized nation for the semi-barbarian nuisance of the spoils system) shall be continued, or the land entrusted four years longer to the machine—of much greater importance is, nevertheless, the question whether immaculate personal honesty shall continue to be absolutely required in a man whom this nation of over 50,000,000 by its own free choice places at its head."

The Only Thing.

The Nashua (New Hampshire) *Telegraph* says: Ex-Alderman John Cross found that in his very painful rheumatic difficulty the only remedy which did him any good was St. Jacobs Oil, the magical pain-reliever.

A FAMOUS GUERRILLA.

Some Newly-Developed Facts in the Wild Life of a Desperate Character—Quantrell in Maryland.

A Cumberland, Md., letter says: In talking with an old citizen of Cumberland he assured me that Quantrell, the notorious guerrilla chieftain of Missouri, at one time lived in this town. Quantrell, for over a year before the close of the war, was repudiated by the Confederate Government. He then raised the black flag and he took no prisoners. He perpetrated the most fiendish act in the history of the war—the massacre at Lawrence, Kansas. On this occasion he took the town by surprise and actually murdered every man in the city that could be found. I think the number was one hundred and eighty. When a southern lady upbraided him with this act, he coolly said "he wanted to kill Jim Lane, who lived there, and as he hadn't the honor of his acquaintance, and no time to make new acquaintances, he killed all the men he could catch." He pursued General Blunt and body-guard across the prairies for over fifty miles, and killed ninety-two out of one hundred and eight men at that time. At Sedalia he captured a train loaded with wounded soldiers and ordered them to be shot, which was done, the late Jesse James taking an active interest in the horrible affair, killing, it is said, with his own hands eighteen men. I met a man some years ago in Ohio who told me privately that he belonged to Quantrell's gang. He said he was a finely-formed, handsome man, with a pleasant, soft voice. He was, "in truth, as soft a mannered man as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship."

QUANTRELL IN JAIL.

I have traced this man's history carefully. As to the place of his birth it is uncertain. When very young he came to Washington county, Maryland, and there married a lady of beauty and excellent family. At this time he read and studied much, taking a deep interest in general literature, especially poetry and novels. After living happily over a year with his wife, becoming embarrassed, he took the benefit of the bankrupt act, was arrested on a charge of fraudulent insolvency, and placed in jail. His devoted wife shared his confinement during the six months in which he had to remain in jail awaiting trial. Upon final trial he was acquitted.

But after this there began to appear on the surface some of the tigerish element which lurked in his system. He went to St. Louis, was arrested there. His wife, still loving and cleaving to him, effected a compromise by which he was released. Then he went to Cincinnati, but got into trouble, and taking his wife with him he repaired to New Orleans. Here for the first time, it appears, he began to abuse his faithful wife. He became dissipated, too, and shamefully neglected her. Her illness called him back apparently to old-time kindness and tenderness. He abandoned the use of liquor and started to take her back to her home in Maryland.

She revived in spirit, and with renewed happiness she was looking for the return to the home of her childhood. But while on the Mississippi river on their way home he committed a forgery on a Cincinnati bank. He was again put in jail—this time in Cincinnati. After seven anxious months his devoted wife secured his release on bail, which he forfeited. He then deserted her, and she returned home. But she soon heard of him near Hagerstown, Md., where he managed to commit another forgery, but escaped conviction. Not long after he was convicted of forgery in Pennsylvania, sentenced to the penitentiary, and served in that institution for three years. His wife, while he was in the penitentiary, at the earnest solicitation of her relatives and friends, procured a divorce. When Quantrell heard of it he made furious threats against her. Upon his release from prison he quickly married a Philadelphia woman, but in a few weeks was again arrested for forgery, and was sentenced for some years.

QUANTRELL'S REVENGE.

Mrs. Quantrell then married Mr. A. Cowlon. She was still young, for Quantrell had managed to commit all these crimes in less than twelve years, and she was married when she was only eighteen. She took up her residence with her second husband in Cumberland in 1868, and they were here both highly esteemed. On the 5th of March, 1869, she was sitting alone in her sitting-room in the hotel of which her husband was proprietor, just as the evening train came in. A servant soon after showed up to her room a pleasant-looking gentleman who had just arrived on the train. As soon as, with a smile, he dismissed the servant he entered the room and immediately locked the door, and to her horror and despair Mrs. Cowlon saw that it was her first husband, Quantrell. She immediately screamed as loud as she could for help, for there was murder in his eye, and he told her her hour had come. He caught her by the throat, threw her down on the floor, placed his knee on her breast, and attempted to shoot her. Providentially, the pistol missed fire. Just as he was in the act of drawing a murderous knife several stalwart gentlemen broke through the door, having heard her screams, and rushed in. They caught him and bound him before he could further harm the beautiful woman who had been in days gone by as an angel of mercy to him.

He was convicted and sentenced at the next term of the court. His manners and appearance were so pleasant that he captured the hearts of his jailers, and was permitted more favors than any other prisoner; in fact, acting a sort of assistant jailer. He was pardoned in 1871 by the Governor on condition that he would leave the State and never return. The man I met at Middletown, O., who belonged to Quantrell's command, said that Quantrell told him he had been married six times and "allway to pretty women of good families," and he laughingly added, "I believe they are all living now." This was in 1884. He said also that Quantrell asked him to guess his age, for he was still a young-looking man, not looking over thirty-five at the most, and he said: "I never tell my age; but you have not come within ten years of it."

QUANTRELL'S CHARACTER.

Even during the time he was committing some horrible atrocities, in his moments of leisure he would enjoy the reading of books and magazines, and was accustomed to borrow such things from houses near where he camped, if he dared let his presence be known. Cool and polished as any gentleman in the land, he was cruel, crafty, and determined, so that though he commanded the most desperate, dissolute set of outlaws ever collected together, they obeyed his lightest commands with promptitude. His only punishment was sudden death.

"Why," said this man who had belonged to his gang when I spoke of what a dangerous man Jesse James must have been, "why, Jesse James was nothing to him; he would have been king bee among a thousand men braver than Jesse James."

There have been some doubts as to when or where Quantrell was killed, or even that he is dead, but my informant, who had the means of knowing, says he was killed undoubtedly in Kentucky in 1865. I have the names by which he passed at several times during his career, but for obvious reasons do not care to publish them. One, however, has already been published, which he long assumed—Dr. Hayne.

A Song.

Some find Love late, some find him soon,
Some with the rose in May,
Some with the nightingale in June.
And some when the skies are gray:
Love comes to some with smiling eyes,
And comes with tears to some;
For some Love sings, for some Love sighs,
For some Love's lips are dumb.
How will you come to me, fair Love?
Will you come late or soon?
With sad or smiling skies above?
By light of sun or moon?
Will you be sad, will you be sweet,
Sing, sigh, Love, or be dumb?
Will it be summer when we meet,
Or autumn ere you come?

(*Marcia Rakenham Beatty.*

The Outlook.

Dark o'er the cliff there hangs a heavy cloud,
Big with the storm that breaks upon the night;
The sea-gulls shriek as in their hurried flight
They gather by the beach—a clustered crowd—
Shrill wantons of the waves, whose chorus loud
Heralds the coming wind from yonder height,
Companions of the storm whose awful might
Sways the tall masts from keel to topmost shroud.
We heed it not beside our hearth-stone fires
Close-curtained from its wrath in niches warm;
We hear the mingling of these martial quires
And look but on the picture of a storm.
Heaven bring the sailor and his ship at sea
Unto the haven where he fain would be!

(*Every Other Saturday.*

A Lost British Scientist.

[Philadelphia Press.]

A number of the British scientists, of course, lost their way. One came to the Academy under the escort of a District telegraph boy. The employment of the messenger as a guide had been suggested by an intelligent policeman, who found the scientist a mile from the building, having lost bearings and even the small notion that he had had of the configuration of Philadelphia. He said he was boarding with an uptown family, none of whose members were able to escort him to and from the Convention. He explained his adventure to a little knot of his countrymen, who gravely suggested that it would be a good idea for him to charter the District messenger boy permanently, just as a scow charters a tug to carry it backwards and forwards between a dumping- and a receiving-ground. The idea was a brilliant one, and was instantly acted upon. The English man of science completed arrangements by which the boy in uniform was to come and collect him at a given time and tow him home.

THE GREAT DYNAMOS.

Some of the Most Remarkable Objects at the Electrical Exhibition.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The Electrical Exhibition attracted a large number of visitors yesterday. During the morning and afternoon the attendance was light, but the throng made its appearance when the last rays of the sun had given place to darkness, and the great reflector on the top of the building cast a broad river of dazzling light over the roofs and chimneys between the building and the new City Hall. That immense pile of granite was bathed in brightness by the powerful agency of the mammoth reflector. Many exhibits have not yet been arranged, and the building resounds with the bustle of workmen and the din of hammer and saw, but for all that the exhibition does not bear an air of incompleteness, for the displays already in place are numerous, attractive, and wonderful. Wheels revolve, organs play, delicate mechanisms are operated, lights burn, and the building is illuminated with pale electric splendor that outvies the cheery sunlight in its dazzling brightness. All this is produced by the mysterious, invisible agent, which rushes through the tiny wires and is generated away back in the north end of the structure by numberless dynamos of wonderful capacity, which silently but steadily create a motive power. Nightfall is the signal for a supreme effort to outrival the work of day." Springs and cranks are touched, and in an instant the immense structure is ablaze with light from a thousand lamps. The scene then is glittering and weird. All shadows are banished, and the entire block is lighter than day.

EDISON'S EXHIBITS.

The Edison Company has ten of these wonderful machines, which have an aggregate capacity of several thousand lights. These are all in active use. The most noteworthy of the lot is the immense "Jumbo" dynamo. It is of 150 horse-power, and lights 500 lamps in the lecture-room of the depôt annex. It is an immense mass of solid iron, whose weight would aggregate perhaps twenty-five tons. It has two "bobbins" and a cylindrical "armature." The latter is the device upon which the wires to which the fluid is first communicated is arranged. The motion of the armature generates the electric current from the two immense magnets between which it revolves. As it lay on its side it measured seven feet in height by as many broad. The armature is thirty inches in circumference and six feet long. The machine is very simple in its exterior construction. Were it placed right side up it would look like two broad, heavy plates of iron, four feet each way, connected by the bobbins, which in shape are like oblong stove-pipes. The base of the structure is painted a lead color, but when the tremendous motor is working at full speed the friction is so intense that the surface is covered with a half inch of iron dust. The armature revolves at a rate of 350 revolutions a minute, while the smaller ones make from 900 to 1,800. Then it is that watches are sometimes magnetized in an instant by proximity to the dynamo. They act as though bewitched, lose or gain time, and in many cases stop. Then they have to be depolarized by expensive methods. Such was the magnetism of the big machine yesterday that Electrician Edgar picked up a large hammer, struck the casing of the magnet, and immediately the heavy instrument clung tenaciously to the mass of iron. Then he threw a handful of nails promiscuously at it. They also adhered, nor could they be removed by the fingers. When the engine was stopped, the nails rattled to the floor. The Jumbo is the most powerful dynamo ever constructed. In front of Jumbo stood a stout man, in a dark frock coat; his face was smooth shaved and bore a look of interest as he gazed at the machinery. The man was Thomas A. Edison. The great electrician looked like a country parson.

THE OTHER DYNAMOS.

Next are the United States Company's ten dynamos, the largest of which is 600-light power. Two supply a current for 100 big lamps in multiple arc. They are different in construction and neater in appearance than the Edison make. The largest does not weigh as much as the revolving cylinder of the latter, and the entire machine would not tip the beam above three tons. It has four bobbins or reels of wire. These are placed horizontally instead of perpendicularly, as in the Edison. The 200-light machine is peculiar. By the touch of a spring 199 of those lights could be instantly extinguished, while the 200th would continue to burn brightly. Tais can be done with no other dynamo.

The Brush Company has a good display of machines for producing electric fluid. Their armatures are made of wrought-iron ribbons, while all others are of cast iron. This enables it to give more light with less power. The most notable of their exhibit is the ten and twenty ampier machine. By merely moving a wooden block at the end the supply of electricity is diminished or increased ten ampiers. In other words, if the dynamo was adjusted at a power of 2,000 candle lights it could, at will, be instantly increased to 4,000 candle lights. This is done by a contrivance which spults the current of fluid in two. The Brush dynamo is a neat machine with four magnets instead of two. The armature is wheel-like, and also contains the bobbins through which the fluid flows when first generated. The larger ones are about six feet long and a yard high.

The Ball Company has a dynamo peculiar and distinct from all others, and embodies an entirely different invention. The armature is revolved before the single pole of a magnet instead of between two, as in the Edison, Brush, and United States. The electrician said that "in discovering the new method we have found more power with less propelling force necessary. That a forty-five light dynamo only requires a motive force of between eighteen and twenty horse-power, whereas other makers allot to each light the propelling force of one horse. It is easy to run, and, owing to automatic oil cans, a man can start it and then go to sleep.

The dynamos of the Thomson-Houston Company are cylindrical in shape, with a small spherical armature. This gives the least possible air resistance, and makes a great saving in horse-power. It is the most compact of any of the dynamos exhibited, is shapely, and runs smoothly.

Late Weather Report.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7—1:25 *A. M.*—For the Middle Atlantic States, generally fair weather, slight changes in temperature, south to west winds.

For the South Atlantic States, fair in northern part, partly cloudy weather and local showers in southern part, slightly changed in temperature, east to south winds.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear and warm.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M, 66; 9 A. M., 78; noon, 90; 3 P. M., 93; 6 P. M., 86; midnight, 80.

Mean temperature, 82½.

WANTS.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR RETAIL GROCERY-STORE. Has had five years' experience as clerk or assistant book-keeper. Can give reference. Address

W. W. S., 301 Harding street.
se 7-4t* Petersburg, Va.

HORSE-SHOERS—WANTED A GOOD HORSE-SHOER AT M. J. MOORE'S HORSE-SHOEING SHOP. Cary street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. To one that will suit, good wages and steady employment will be given.
se 7-1t

WANTED, TO RENT TWO

UNFURNISHED ROOMS

on Broad or Marshall, between First and Henry streets. Address A. C. WORSHAM,
se 7-1t* No. 304 Stevenson street.

WANTED, ABOUT THE 15TH OF September, THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS on first or second floor, between Fifth and Ninth and Main and Broad streets. Address, with full particulars, PROMPT PAY, *Dispatch* office.
se 7-1t*

WANTED, TO BUY A GOOD SMALL DWELLING, centrally located, for about $3,000, cash. Apply to H. L. STAPLE & CO.,
se 7-1t 1103 Main street.

WANTED, BOARDERS, AT 215 GOVERNOR STREET. Also, A LARGE FRONT EASEMENT ROOM FOR RENT, suitable for an office.
se 7-1t*

WANTED, A TINNER, AT No. 214 north Fifth street.
se 7-1t* C. H. COSBY.

WANTED, PURCHASERS FOR AGRICULTURAL SALS.—A fine wheat fertilizer and at a very low price per ton. Also, all kinds of GRASS SEEDS; FAMILY, EXTRA, and SUPERFINE FLOUR. For sale by TALIAFERRO & CO.,
se 7-6md No. 111 south Twelfth street, city.

REFINED, AMIABLE LADY UNDER thirty desires position as HOUSEKEEPER (not nominal) for family or bachelor; no objections. Address W. A. C., Box 115, Bethlehem, Pa.
se 7-1t*

A LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED wishes to TEACH IN RETURN FOR BOARD. Best references. Long experience. Address N. E., care postmaster, Jarratt's Depot, Sussex county, Va.
se 7-2t*

WANTED, A TENANT FOR VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS (second or third floor) of private residence. Comfortable arrangements made with suitable party. No. 2314 EAST MAIN STREET.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING DESIRES A POSITION in public school or family. Especially English branches and Mathematics. Also, Music (piano). References exchanged. Address

14 West Main street, corner of Adams street.
care *Religious Herald*, Richmond, Va.
se 6-6t(sun&w)t*

BOARDERS WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY. TO OCCUPY PLEASANT ROOM on second floor, with good table-board and every home comfort. Two ladies or gentlemen and wife preferred. Address MRS. W. A. H.,
se 6-2t* 14 West Main street, corner of Adams street.

WANTED.—A TEACHER WANTED for the higher branches (night) in the public school at Nottoway Courthouse. Address, until 15th September, C. F. GOODWIN, Attorney,
se 6-6t Nottoway Courthouse.

WANTED, ALL OF MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS TO KNOW THAT CHARLES E. RICHARDSON has moved to my drug store. W. E. RICHARDSON, Apothecary,
se 7-1t* corner Seventeenth and Venable.

WANTED, A SALESLADY IN A DRY-GOODS STORE. None but an experienced hand wanted. Apply for two days at H. IKEMANS,
se 7-1t* 1509 east Main street.

WANTED, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in city or country, to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. Write if you desire work, and furnish stamp for reply. Address, with stamp, CROWN MFG. CO., 230 Race street, Cincinnati, O.
se 6-3t

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING DESIRES A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Branches taught—English, Latin, French, Music, and elements of Mathematics. References exchanged. Address Miss M., Box 19, Scottsville, Va.
se 5-3t*

WANTED, A COOK AND A HOUSE-SERVANT. Apply at No. 923 Floyd street, corner of Linden.
se 5-3t*

WANTED, A PURCHASER FOR A FULL-TONED, TWO-MANUAL REED ORGAN, suitable for a large church. Price $200, on the instalment plan. This is a bargain for any church. RAMOS & MOSES,
au 24-8t&W Music-House, Richmond, Va.

WANTED, COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND FARMERS to know we are prepared to handle on liberal terms and on the best advantage ANYTHING THEY MAY HAVE TO SELL TO THIS MARKET. All the leading FERTILIZERS furnished at factory price for cash, or on time to responsible parties. Also, Agents for SEED-GRAIN, GRASS-SEEDS, FLOUR, HAY, CORN, OATS, and MILL-FEED in any quantity and at lowest prices.

J. R. MICHELL & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
se 2-1w 130½ Cary street, Richmond, Va.

1,000 TONS SUMAC WANTED, for which I will guarantee the highest market price in CASH. Bags free. Write for quotations.

GEORGE T. KING,
se 19-10t&18 3400 to 3500 Williamsburg avenue, Richmond, Va.

WANTED, TO SELL, OF MY OWN manufacture, fine FAMILY CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, TOP-BUGGIES, and VILLAGE CARTS. Also on hand a number of SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, and BUGGIES at very low prices. W. A. SMITH,
au 9-1m 314 north Fifth street.

WANTED, TENANTS FOR THREE OR FOUR ROOMS in my house, single or suite. Good table board just across the street. Would prefer to rent furnished. Can supply kitchen also. Apply at 316 east Main street, northwest corner of Fourth street.
se 5-eod1t*

WANTED, BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, SITUATIONS IN FAMILIES, city preferred. One to teach English, French and Music; the other to teach young children and to do sewing, and can also teach various kinds of fancy work. Address "W," care Carrier No. 6, Richmond, Va.
se 5 F,Su&Tu1t*

WANTED, SITUATION TO MANAGE FARM for year 1885. Will take stock in connection with farm. Have two sons that will milk and attend to stock. Address

W. W. ELLETT,
Post's Post-Office,
se 3-W F,4Su&W1t* King William county, Va.

WANTED, A PRINCIPAL FOR NINETY-SIX HIGH SCHOOL. Apply with references as to capacity, &c., to

L. M. MOORE,
Ninety-six, S. C.
se 31-eod1w

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

FOR SALE, HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING on west Grace street.

HANDSOME VACANT LOT on west Franklin street.

A very cheap FARM, near railroad.

H. L. STAPLES & CO.,
se 7-1t 1103 Main street.

FOR SALE OR RENT, THE BEAUTIFUL HOME OF MR. A. VON-DELEHR, immediately opposite of Tanner & Delaney's Engine-Works on the east. Being modern in style and on a beautiful prominence commanding extensive views of the City, this is a most desirable suburban residence. It is particularly adapted for BUTCHERING PURPOSES, having all necessary slaughter-houses and machinery moved by steam. Apply to

J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO.,
se 5-3t 1113 Main street.

DENTISTS.

HENRY C. JONES, D. D. S.

DENTAL OFFICE: 915½ MAIN STREET (east).

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my 18-eod

JOHN MAHONY,

DENTIST,

(formerly Wayt & Mahony,)

OFFICE: 625 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, Richmond, Va.
oc 1-eod

WOOD & COWARDIN

have removed their office to

No. 407 EAST MAIN STREET.

[ly 15-eod]

COURT ORDERS.

IN CHARLES CITY COUNTY COURT, AUGUST 21, 1884—IN THE MATTER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE OF RICHARD M. GRAVES, DECEASED.—It appearing to the Court that the reports of the accounts of George L. Christian, administrator of Richard M. Graves, deceased, and of the debts and demands against said estate, have been filed in the clerk's office of this Court, and that more than two years have elapsed since the qualification of said administrator, on the motion of sallie C. Graves, a distributee of said decedent, it is ordered that the creditors of said Richard M. Graves, deceased, show cause on the 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1884, against the payment and delivery of the estate of said decedent to his distributees. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four weeks in the *Dispatch*, a newspaper published in the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county for two successive terms of this court.

A copy—Teste:

au 30-8td&w B. CARY NELSON, D. C.

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

JOHN LATOUCHE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 4 Tenth street, keeps CONSTANTLY IN STOCK EVERYTHING SUITABLE FOR GETTING UP FINE, STYLISH AND DURABLE GARMENTS.

The low prices will surprise any one used to fine work. je 21-eod

AUCTION SALES—Monday.

By Furman Tupper,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
1016 Main street.

SALE BY AUCTION OF FOUR FRAMED TENEMENTS ON LESTER OR ROCKETTS STREET NEAR GILLIE'S CREEK; ALSO, FOUR SMALL DETACHED HOUSES ON GRAHAM STREET BETWEEN FULTON AND ERIN STREETS.—At the request of the owner, who is determined to sell, I will sell by auction, on the premises, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1884,

at 5 o'clock P. M., the above property. The tenements on Rocketts street have four rooms, and those on Graham street two rooms each. The proximity of this property to the new cedar-works, large-factory, and the brick-yard, makes it desirable for renting to the laboring classes. Immediately after the sale on Rocketts street I will sell the four houses on Graham street, and would invite a large attendance. The property can be bought as a whole or divided.

TERMS: One-fourth cash; balance in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months.

FURMAN TUPPER,
se 3 Auctioneer.

HIGH CONSTABLE'S SALE

OF

FURNITURE, NEW GAS-FIXTURES, GAS-GLOBES, COOKING-STOVE, BARBER-CHAIR, PLATFORM-SCALES, BATH-TUB, COWS, &C.

I will sell at public auction, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1884,