FIELD OF POLITICS.

A REPUBLICAN SLANDER-MILL.

Disreputable Campaign Tactics that are Likely to Recoil on the Blaine Managers.

An Albany special to the New York *World* says: Information of an important character has been received here by several of Governor Cleveland's friends to the effect that a regular system of campaign lying has been inaugurated by the Blaine managers. The *Herald* correspondent in Maine recently furnished some interesting dispatches, which proved that Mr. Blaine was cognizant, if not at the bottom, of the slanderous attacks already launched against Governor Cleveland's private character. Such attacks indicate conclusively the desperate character of the campaign which Elkins, Blaine & Co. propose to carry on from now until the day of election. If those "gentlemen" are not actually engaged in disseminating falsehoods they evidently propose to hint at extraordinary scandals soon to be laid before the public.

CONCOCTING FOUL SLANDERS.

It is an undeniable fact that a villainous Republican slander bureau of this character is to-day at work. In corroboration of this statement your correspondent was this afternoon shown several letters of inquiry from different parts of the country as to the truth or falsity of certain charges against the Governor. The inquiries come mainly from Republicans. They relate to alleged scandals (without the slightest foundation whatever) of the Governor's private life while in Albany and Buffalo. The scandals thus hinted at are atrociously false, as your correspondent positively knows from long and frequent intercourse with Governor Cleveland. Of course the Governor himself pays no attention to such gross innuendoes. He considers that they can only injure those who thus maliciously circulate them.

EFFECT ALREADY PRODUCED.

One of the letters read by your correspondent this afternoon came from a Republican in Connecticut, and was addressed to the Governor. It asks for information about some of these gross statements, and further says: "I am certain that you are an honest man, and as such cannot but sympathize with the wish of an honest man to cast his vote in accordance with his conscientious sense of duty. I am a young man, a Republican, who cannot vote for Blaine under any circumstances, and I was one of those who hailed your nomination with delight as giving me a chance to break the force of party ties and vote for a man of tried public faith and clean-handed righteousness."

An extract from a letter written by another prominent Republican to a friend of the Governor in Albany is as follows: "I was in conversation with a clergyman this morning who is a strong Republican, but will not support Blaine. He has been in Massachusetts this season a good deal, and he tells me that stories are current there which we do not hear of in New York." Then follows some stories as to the Governor's life in Albany and Buffalo, which doubtless nearly every man and woman in both cities knows to be utterly false.

THE INFAMOUS WORK.

A few days ago an intimate friend of the Governor heard that one of these stories had been circulated by a Republican official in this locality. He at once sent for the man and questioned him. The official flatly denied having circulated the falsehood, but strong corroborative evidence exists that he is one of the hired tools of the Blaine managers for this dirty work. The Republican outlook must indeed be very dark when such shameful and lying methods are resorted to for the purpose of attempting to blacken the character of Governor Cleveland.

A copy of an anonymous circular has also been received here headed, "Governor Cleveland and the Catholic Protectory." It is understood that a copy of this circular has been mailed to every Catholic priest in the country. It undertakes to violently attack the Governor's reasons for striking out the protectory item in the supply bill. It will be remembered that Mr. Henry L. Hogue, of the Protectory, and Mr. John E. Develin, one of the most eminent Catholic lawyers in New York city, wrote a letter entirely exhonerating the Governor from any but the purest and most conscientious motives in vetoing this item in the supply bill. But the Blaine ghouls do not apparently hesitate to enter the sanctuary of the Church in order to make some capital, if possible, for their Know-Nothing presidential candidate.

FRIENDSHIP FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Considerable earnest personal solicitation is being used by the western callers upon Governor Cleveland to induce him to visit some of the western States this fall, notably Ohio. These solicitations principally spring from the fact of Blaine's contemplated sortie upon the West and the general desire to see Governor Cleveland. So far the entreaties have been received with careful reserve by the Governor. It is generally regarded, however, as an impossibility for him to accept the generous courtesies offered. The Governor has heretofore expressed a determination to confine himself closely to the public duties of his office, which have grown extensively within the last few weeks.

Among the callers to-day were several deaf mutes, among them Samuel H. Kee, president of the Deaf Mute Society of Troy, and John A. Dunlap, a member of the National Hatters' Association. Mr. Dunlap wrote upon a slip of paper: "All the men in our shop intend to vote for Governor Cleveland because he signed our bill to abolish further hat contracts in the State prisons."

GENERAL DEMOCRATIC ENTHUSIASM.

During the day Colonel John R. Fellows, who has just returned from a speech-making tour in the west end of the State, also called upon the Governor. He reports that the enthusiasm for Cleveland shows no abatement in the sections visited by him. The people there are fully alive to the issues of the campaign. "I couldn't help but notice," he said, "when I read the terrible arraignment of Blaine published by James D. Warren in the Buffalo *Commercial-Advertiser* of May 14, 1884, how it set my hearers to thinking. Coming from the Republican organ of the National Committee, it is a most forcible argument and is bound to have its effect. I could hear many of my auditors asking each other, 'What paper is he reading from?' 'A Republican paper,' was the uniform answer. Then they would listen more attentively and appeared to weigh all the article contained."

SOMETHING ABOUT RATS.

"I was in Auburn the other night," said S. W. Stone, of Chicago—another caller upon the Governor—"when a Blaine and Logan club was passing in parade. They kept time to the exclamations 'Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine!' Somebody on the sidewalk shouted 'Rats, rats, rough on rats!' Out in Chicago we are all bound up in Carter Harrison and Cleveland. Harrison is a power among the farmers, and is doing excellent service for the national ticket. If Cleveland would only come to Chicago he would receive an ovation never before equalled in this country. I am a business-man; never was in politics and never want to be, but I want to say this much—the business people of the West are for Cleveland like bedrock."

G. T. Barr, of South Carolina; Assemblyman William Carl Ely, Otsego; Dennis A. Spelessy, New York; Jacob Nieville, Otsego, S. G. Seaving, Saugerties; James O. Williams, Ohio; George G. Fleming, Philadelphia; General Lester B. Faulkner, Dansville; Erastus Corning, Albany, and County Judge Z. T. Westbrook, Montgomery county, were also among to-day's visitors to Governor Cleveland.

BLAINE TO MEET ARTHUR.

Seeking Aid Everywhere Possible—Important Results Expected from a Coming Conference in New York.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Times* says: It has been said that nothing was likely to happen in the campaign that would parallel the Fifth-Avenue Hotel conference which set the Garfield ball rolling four years ago. This may prove a mistake. Within the next few days there will be a conference in New York between Blaine and Arthur and there will be another conference still on a larger scale, though not more important in its bearing on the canvass. About this time Minister Levi P. Morton will land on our shores. Not much has been said of his coming as bearing on the election, the avowed reason of his visit being that it is to do some necessary business of his own and then go back. Mr. Morton was the principal actor in raising the large sums which Dorsey spent in Indiana and were spent elsewhere to elect Garfield. He is a liberal river himself, and possesses the faculty of smiting the rock to make the golden current flow. Morton has influence among the Stalwarts as well as moneyed men, and he will be expected to exert it in both places. It was about this time in September that Dorsey's soap machine was set up in Indiana four years ago, when Morton's contributions began to flow in and when the old guard of Stalwarts took the field to save Garfield. Although the parallel is not yet perfect, there is likely yet to be a striking similarity between the campaign of four years ago and the one that is just beginning to grow exciting.

WHAT BLAINE MUST DO.

Blaine finds himself in many respects in the situation Garfield did. He must have recruits or fail. He could manage Maine and get a victory out of the autumn election, but when he turned his attention to New York and his gaze beyond the Alleghanies he beheld a state of things beyond his management. And Blaine has been compelled to pay attention to the complaints from all quarters about the management of the National Committee, for which he is largely responsible. The candidate has at last been made to comprehend that he must change his tactics, though the time is full late. What will come of the Blaine and Arthur interview there can be no certainty, except as to what will be Blaine's intentions. It does not follow that because he needs Arthur's aid he will get it, though it is at such enterprises that he is usually most successful.

It is said that General Arthur wants to see his party succeed, many and great as are his reasons for disliking Blaine. He said long ago that he had a strong desire not to be the last of the line of Republican Presidents. The failure of his party now would, in his view, reflect on him, and take something from the fame of his administration. Were he to manifest an indifference or fall of decided zeal in the canvass, Arthur feels that he would be singled out as one of the chief causes of the defeat. It will be not for any love for Blaine that Arthur will stretch forth his hand. Blaine believes he will do it. As Garfield made promises to obtain the aid of Grant, Conkling, and the old guard, so will Blaine make them. Garfield, it is charged, failed to keep his—a fact that creates the greatest obstacles to the treaty Blaine will try to make with Arthur and the Stalwarts. It is to be observed that it is past expectation that Conkling can be treated with. There is a company of Republicans, though not very large, whom Blaine will not be able to reach and whose votes he will not have, but it does not include Arthur or Grant.

MR. SCHURZ IN CLEVELAND.

A Great Audience Welcomes the Orator with Enthusiasm—The New Mulligan Letters Reviewed.

A Cleveland special says: The demonstration in honor of the Hon. Carl Schurz at the armory this evening was one of the largest political receptions tendered a speaker in many years. The occasion was one of striking significance. The president of the evening was the Hon. C. B. Lockwood, for many years a sterling Republican, and the lifelong friend of General Garfield. Upon the stage, as vice-presidents of the meeting, sat a number of prominent Germans who never before denied their allegiance to the Republican party. Such lifelong Republicans as the Hon. J. W. Steeling, Judge L. J. P. Bishop, the Hon. John Sturznickle, and others, thus showed their conversion to a new political faith. The address was one, in magnitude and intelligence, to excite the best efforts of any speaker. A large number of ladies occupied the best seats, which had been reserved for them. The most prominent men in the city were present, hundreds stood in the aisles, and a great crowd surged up to the doors of the building. At 8 o'clock Mr. Schurz entered the hall, and when the crowd saw him there was a most enthusiastic recognition. The introduction of the Hon. C. B. Lockwood was also the signal for applause. In his remarks, acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, he stated that he was present at the birth of the Republican party, and had never wavered in his faith or allegiance. "Impressed with an overpowering sense of public duty," said he, "I cannot and will not vote for Mr. Blaine. [Great applause.] In my opinion, Mr. Blaine represents the worst elements of the Republican party, and Grover Cleveland the best elements of the Democratic party." [Great applause.]

The presentation of the Hon. Carl Schurz was the occasion of a most flattering welcome. It was fully five minutes before the applause subsided. In his preliminary remarks Mr. Schurz paid a tribute of respect to the robust mentality and sterling integrity of the people of the Western Reserve, and of their long fealty to the Republican party, and spoke of the imperious logic of events, which demanded that they show their courage and patriotism by stamping out the corrupt principles represented by James G. Blaine. In his clear and logical manner the honorable speaker passed in review the public life and character of the Republican nominee for the presidency. The celebrated Mulligan letters were made the basis of the impeachment of Blaine's public record, and the humiliating and corrupt circumstances of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad matter were fully shown to the audience. In speaking of the second series of Mulligan letters, the speaker said, referring to Mr. Blaine's letter to Mr. Fisher enclosing the draft of a letter which the latter was asked to sign, exculpating Blaine: "What a spectacle. The nominee of a great party for the highest position in the land asking a railroad speculator to give him a certificate of good character; asking a man to sign a letter which he who wrote it knew to be utterly false in the main point. I hear in Ohio a great deal about the effect of the victory in Maine. I say that victory is no compliment to the moral sensibility of the people of Maine. Republicans and Democrats alike, let us all take a stand on the broad plane of American citizenship and vote down corruption."

Mr. Blaine Tamely Received.

[New York Herald.]

There were about one thousand persons gathered in front of the Forty-second street entrance to the Grand Central depôt last evening. They had come to meet Mr. James G. Blaine, who was expected to arrive in the train from Boston at 10:30. There were many who had evidently come more from curiosity to see the Republican candidate than from fealty to the Plumed Knight, judging from the satirical remarks concerning tattooing, the Mulligan letters, and so on, with which some of the crowd whiled away the time. Meanwhile, the Jacobus Battery, 150 strong, from the Ninth Assembly district, and the Garfield Legion, with about four hundred in line, had arrived with music and torches, and very showy uniforms. The campaign clubs marched up Forty-second street and halted, expecting to escort Mr. Blaine and party to his hotel. Within the depôt Chairman Jones, of the National Committee; John J. O'Brien, John E. Brodsky, A. D. Williams, and other privileged Republicans, watched and waited. At 11 o'clock the sharp snapping of the railroad torpedoes which had been spread along the tracks in the depôt announced the arrival of the train. After a minute's delay a tall man wearing a shiny black silk hat emerged from drawing-room car No. 253. He was closely followed by two other tall men wearing white hats. The first was Mr. Blaine, looking a little pale and tired, and the other two—smiling and bright looking—were ex-Governor A. B. Cornell, and Secretary Fessenden, of the National Committee. The two gentlemen in light hats each offered an arm to Mr. Blaine, and, three abreast, the party started for the street, closely followed by Senator Hale, of Maine, and Postmaster Manley, from Augusta. The New York Committee, aside from ex-Governor Cornell, consisted of Senator Warner Miller, Latham Fish, Collector Robertson, James Belden, Chairman James D. Warren, of the State Committee, and Judge Horace Russell. As the party emerged from the depôt there was some cheering, but no special enthusiasm and no demands for a speech.

When he descended to the sidewalk from the depôt he saw the escort drawn up to receive him, and out of courtesy he consented to go in procession to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel—contrary, it must be said, to the wishes of Chairman Jones and other members of the National Committee, who had intended to take him privately away to his quarters without any demonstration, but Jacobus and Marshall were bound to make all the capital possible out of the occasion, so a line was formed, and with the Garfield Legion and a band of music in front the cavalcade started up Forty-second street and turned down Fifth avenue to the hotel. In front of the hotel was a crowd of about a thousand people, and as the carriage containing the candidate passed there was loud cheering. It wheeled into Twenty-third street, and Mr. Blaine was taken in by the ladies' entrance, and ascended to the second story, and soon came forward on the balcony over the porch in answer to the repeated cries for "Blaine," but did not open his lips. When he turned about to retire he said in answer to a *Herald* reporter's question as to whether he meant to say anything: "No, I won't speak, and I don't think they expect me to. I guess I'll go and take a rest." He then went into the reception-parlor, stood for a few minutes longer, and shook hands with some friends and went away to bed. This morning at 9 o'clock, it is understood, he will leave for Pennsylvania, and subsequently go West.

Mr. Blaine's Wicked Partner.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The Blaine managers have once more changed their plan of campaign, which long since ceased to be "aggressive," as was promised, and has now become definitely defensive. The Mulligan letters have upset all the plans laid down at the beginning. At first the policy agreed upon was to ignore these letters and everything relating to them, treating the story of Mr. Blaine's railroad operations as something that had been already explained and required no further consideration. Though this policy had much to commend it, it did not work. People would talk and campaign orators would try to explain the matter, and the more they explained the worse they made it. Then came the publication of the supplementary letters, and it was recognized that something must be done.

Mr. Blaine's plan was to publish the letters and brazen it out. This also was a consistent policy and certainly the best that could be adopted under the circumstances. But Mr. Blaine appears to have had difficulty in persuading his organs to follow this simple course. Some of them persist in the old plan of suppression, while others enter upon explanations and apologies that do more harm than good. It is now announced that a carefully-prepared defence of Blaine is shortly to appear under official sanction, and ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas—a carpet-bagger of none too excellent reputation—is called upon to give a history of the Little Rock and Fort Smith pool.

The purpose of this statement is to show that Blaine was the innocent victim of an unsubstantial speculation and this wicked-partner theory may be regarded as the accepted line of defence. Unfortunately it is a defence which does not reach the essential point. Whether Mr. Blaine made or lost by his land-grant railroad speculations, or whether he swindled anybody or was swindled, is entirely subordinate to the one fact of his association in such an enterprise and the employment of his political influence as a member of Congress to further his financial schemes. It is this simple fact, revealed in his own letters, and not the details of the business, that confronts Mr. Blaine's supporters. Questions of integrity and of veracity may be important; but even reserving them all in his favor, he none the less remains a representative of that era of speculative politics whose bitter fruits the country even yet is reaping.

This is the fact that every possible explanation, so far from removing, can only emphasize. To those who see no essential wrong in the published letters of Blaine to Fisher no explanation can be required, while to those who would set before the country a higher standard of official integrity the attempt to apologize for these salient features of the candidate's public career can but deepen the conviction that Mr. Blaine is not the kind of man whom the country at this time may safely reward with the highest evidence of its esteem and trust.

Two Speakers and Two Parties.

[From the Long Island City Star.]

James G. Blaine, Republican; Samuel J. Randall, Democrat; each an acknowledged leader in his party; both conceded masters in the science of parliamentary control. When Randall became Speaker the lobby vanished from Washington like miasma under the rays of the rising sun. When Blaine closed an official term he received his warmest and most appropriate compliments from the king of the lobby. How Blaine sold his great office, in order that through ill-gotten wealth he might attain one still greater, is known to all men. No man ever accused Randall of even the slightest favoritism, or thought of him otherwise than as the implacable foe to official venality. Blaine—extravagant in all things—lives in a palace, and is miserable with his ill-gotten millions. Randall, frugal in private as in public life, enjoying a scant competency, acquired by unswerving industry, each typifies and is the legitimate product of the practices of his party. Which will the people endorse—the degradation of Blaine Republicanism, or the high honor of Democracy of which Randall was the type as Speaker and Cleveland as mayor, Governor, and presidential candidate?

Besides Randall the Democracy has elected two Speakers since the war, with equal opportunities and temptations to those of Blaine. How impossible to imagine either of the three—Randall, Kerr, or Carlisle—in the disgraceful predicament as that in which Blaine's corruption has left him.

The Democratic Party and the Tariff Question.

The tariff question is a rock upon which many a politician has been stranded, and to this day it continues as dangerous and forbidding as ever. So young a country, we cannot be governed by precedent, but must pursue a cautious and far-seeing policy that will enable us to change our course at a moment's notice. The question just now most discussed is high vs. low tariff, or no tariff at all. We certainly believe in a *protective* tariff, but not in a tariff whose principal object is taxation. A complete revision should at once be made and duty charged only on those articles that can compete with home manufactures. *Franklin (Southampton) Gazette.*

Can't Divide on the Tariff.

What is the tariff compared with this consideration—namely, if Blaine is elected, we'll have the same set in the revenue departments—men who stir up strife between the races and advocate putting negroes in office. Don't talk to a Danvillian, who has suffered two years of negro rule, about the tariff. The citizen who has had negro councilmen to levy taxes for him, who has been arrested by a negro policeman, and tried by a negro magistrate, loses all patience when you ask him to vote for Blaine and a high tariff in preference to Cleveland and reform.—*Danville Times.*

Appointments.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 21, 1884.

The following appointments are promulgated by and with the consent of the speakers named:

Local papers and party authorities will please give these appointments all possible publicity.

Unless otherwise indicated, the appointments are made for county-seat, and, as far as possible, on court-days.

JOHN S. BARBOUR, Chairman.
H. Shepperd, Secretary.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

WALLER R. STAPLES.

Page, Monday, September 22.
Bland, Monday, October 6.

JOHN GOODE.

Abingdon, Monday, September 22.
Montgomery, Tuesday, September 23.
Wythe, Wednesday, September 24.
Tazewell, Saturday, September 27.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

R. B. MUNFORD.

Grayson, Monday, September 29.
Franklin, Monday, October 6.
Henry, Monday, October 13.
Patrick, Tuesday, October 28.

CAMM PATTESON.

Nelson, Monday, September 22.
Rockbridge, Monday, October 6.
Appomattox, Thursday, October 9.
Alleghany, Monday, October 20.
Fluvanna, Monday, October 27.

THOMAS SMITH.

Orange, Monday, September 22.
King George, Thursday, October 2.
Prince William, Monday, October 6.
Louisa, Monday, October 13.
Stafford, Wednesday, October 15.
Fairfax, Monday, October 20.
Fauquier, Monday, October 27.

CANVASSERS AT LARGE.

JAMES N. DUNLOP.

Fluvanna, Monday, September 22.
Spotsylvania, Monday, October 6.
Louisa, Monday, October 13.
Pittsylvania, Monday, October 20.

GENERAL FITZ. LEE.

Charlotte, Monday, October 6.
Louisa, Monday, October 13.
Fairfax, Monday, October 20.
Staunton, Thursday, October 16 (night).
Charlottesville, Saturday, October 18 (night).

CHARLES E. STUART.

Accomac, Monday, September 29.

SAMUEL F. COLEMAN.

Sussex, Thursday, October 2.
Rockbridge, Monday, October 6.
Fluvanna, Monday, October 27.

A. M. KEILEY.

West Point, Saturday, October 4 (night).
Gloucester, Monday, October 6.
Caroline, Monday, October 13.
Fredericksburg, Tuesday, October 14 (night).
Alexandria, Wednesday, October 15 (night).
Essex, Monday, October 20.

H. ST. G. TUCKER.

Charlotte, Monday, October 6.
Amherst, Monday, October 20.
Highland, Tuesday, October 28.

W. M. CARELL.

Alleghany, Monday, October 6.
Botetourt, Monday, October 13.
Bath, Tuesday, October 14.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN.

Montgomery, Tuesday, September 23.
Floyd, Tuesday, October 14.
Carroll, Monday, October 20.

JOHN E. MASSEY.

Henry, Monday, October 13.

MICAJAH WOODS.

Page, Monday, October 27.

EPPA HUNTON.

King George, Thursday, October 2.
Dinwiddie, Monday, October 22.
Halifax, Monday, October 27.

J. G. FIELD.

Goochland, Monday, October 20.

D. S. PEIRCE.

Craig, Tuesday, September 23.
Albemarle, Monday, October 6.
Henry, Monday, October 13.
Pittsylvania, Monday, October 20.
Patrick, Tuesday, October 28.

R. E. WITHERS.

Nelson, Monday, September 22.
Nottoway, Thursday, October 2.
Greensville, Monday, October 6.
Prince George, Thursday, October 9.
Nansemond, Monday, October 13.

JOHN T. HARRIS.

Russell, Tuesday, October 7.

RUSSIA'S GREAT TRAVELLER.

The Adventures and Discoveries of Colonel Prejevalsky in Central Asia.

Russia, writes, a St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Sun*, is after Asia all the time, the assurances of Russian diplomats to the contrary notwithstanding. It is enough to say that during the last quarter of a century the Czar has conquered and annexed to his empire in Middle Asia a territory of about 3,000,000 square miles, having over 5,000,000 inhabitants. European Russia constitutes to-day but a quarter of the Czar's possessions, although his European subjects six times outnumber his Asiatic subjects. It seems as if the Czars were preparing an immense territory for a future Russian empire of unexampled magnitude. Be the cause what it may, it is a fact that Russian diplomats, generals, merchants, and servants are all looking eastward. Curiously enough, the Russian generals of to-day who have made themselves famous by their conquests beyond the Caspian sea have carried out the plan of Peter the Great. Russian merchants who are now penetrating the very heart of Asia are only continuing the business of their forefathers. Russian missionaries who both precede and follow the Russian conquerors in Asia are only fulfilling the behest of the Russian monks of olden times to erect the cross in Asia. Even Russia's learned travellers to-day are only retracing the steps of their countrymen who explored Asia centuries ago.

Of the Russian travellers in Asia Colonel Prejevalsky certainly stands foremost. Now he is again in Thibet, on his fourth Asiatic expedition. According to his latest letter, Prejevalsky, with his party of fourteen men, is exploring the sources of the Yellow river. In August the Colonel intended to try once more to penetrate Lhassa, which no European is allowed to enter. This time, as in his former expeditions, the Colonel keeps his party constantly on a war footing. They never part with their Berdan rifles and muskets, and they keep sentinels posted day and night. So far they have met no obstacle, but it is not likely that they will continue to be let alone by the barbarous tribes inhabiting Central Asia.

In his capital work, "A Third Journey in Central Asia," which has been lately published here, Prejevalsky gives a full account of the tribes and places he visited in his third expedition. His idea was to penetrate the very heart of Thibet. What he could not accomplish in that expedition he intends to do now. In his third expedition Prejevalsky's party consisted of thirteen men. "Our happy journey," he says, "ought to convince superstitious people of the injustice they do to the number thirteen, otherwise called the devil's dozen." For nearly two years the party travelled through some of the most desolate places upon the globe, yet all the men safely returned home.

The desert of Gobi, or Shamo, is described by Prejevalsky as a vast region destitute of any sign of life. There is no vegetation of any kind, no animals whatever, not even insects. It is an ocean of sand, covered with gravel and pebbles, and occasionally rising in hills and plateaus. The Russian travellers often noticed the dry bones of camels, mules, and horses, and occasionally of men. Over the heated ground hangs a motionless and dusty atmosphere. Occasionally, however, here and there hot whirlwinds dash across the desert, raising big columns of salty dust. Mirages are common. In the middle of the day the ground was heated up to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Russians not only failed to get any assistance from the natives and the Chinese authorities, but were continuously deceived and misled by them. The local petty princes caused much annoyance and trouble to the travellers. The Colonel soon found a way to bring the princes to terms. He usually refused to talk with them at all, but pounting on one side to his Berdans and on the other to Russian gold, offered them their choice. The Asiatics promptly showed their preference for the gold. The princes, with their own hands, picked out the sheep for the party, trying always to catch the worst animals in the flock. They also measured out the barley, which they kept in pits. Every time a little wooden measure appeared from the pit full of grain, the prince shouted "One!" and all his suite solemnly repeated "One!" "My Cossacks," says Prejevalsky, "laughed at this procedure until the tears stood in their eyes. It is almost incredible," he adds, "that the whole of Central Asia swarms with this sort of princes and khans. However petty these potentates were, they delayed the party for days at a time over the sale of provisions and camels or the hiring of a guide. The Russians found that of all the presents they could give the natives electric batteries and colored pictures of actresses possess the most charm for them."

In Northern Thibet the storms and hurricanes are terrible. The author explains them by the very rapid heating and cooling of the ground and air which takes place there. Once he took the temperature at the same time on the sunny side of his tent and on the shady side. The former was 61 degrees and the latter 18 degrees. The summer is very rainy, and the rest of the year is very dry, so much so that the grass turns into dust and animals, instead of picking their food, have to lick it up. Nevertheless, large animals abound there. "In no other place on our globe," says Prejevalsky, "with the exception, perhaps, of the interior of Australia and Africa, can one find so many animals as in Northern Thibet. Sometimes for days we saw herds of yaks and flocks of antelopes, containing hundreds of individuals, grazing without the least fear of man, their most cruel enemy."

In the Thibetan mountains the Russians had to defend themselves from robbers. These appeared in parties numbering from twenty to seventy, armed with swords, guns, and slings. The Russians, however, never gave the robbers a chance to attack them, for with their Berdan rifles they kept them at a distance of one thousand feet, whence the arms of the robbers were useless. The natives of Thibet somewhat resemble gypsies. They never cut or comb their hair. The women are a shade lighter than the men, but are rather ugly in feature. They arrange their hair in small braids, ornamented with corals, little bells, and copper coins. Both men and women wear sheepskin caftans and leggings. All the men carry swords. They live in tents covered with haircloth of their own make. Mutton, and sometimes yak meat, is their principal food. They eat their meat uncooked. "Each person," says Prejevalsky, "sitting at the hearth is served with a piece of meat. The head of the family throws the pieces right and left, as if to dogs. Each member of the family then unsheaths his knife, cuts his portion into small pieces, and devours it." The Thibetans raise cattle, yaks, sheep, goats, and horses. Their horses, though small, are remarkable for strength and endurance. Instead of corn, they are fed upon dried cheese, and even meat. "I never met an honest and upright Thibetan," says Prejevalsky. They practice polyandry, one woman having two, three, and even four husbands. Well-to-do men, however, have one or two wives.

Some of the customs of the Thibetans are very curious. At parting a junior person takes off his cap, bows, and puts his tongue out. They pull their cheeks in order to show surprise. Turning up their big finger means approval, and turning up the little finger means the contrary. The rest of the fingers signify an indifferent quality of thing or person. All the men and women smoke. The nomadic Thibetans do not bury their dead, but throw them to wild beasts and birds of prey. In the capital of Thibet the clergymen decide as to the disposal of a dead body, whether it shall be buried, or thrown into a river, or left as a prey for beasts and birds.

The nearer the Russians approached Lhassa, the capital of Thibet and the residence of the dalaylama, the pope of the Thibetans, the more opposition they met. At last, at the distance of 170 miles from the capital, they were met by a regiment of armed men. The natives believed that the Russians wished to kidnap the dalaylama and to abolish their religion. Prejevalsky had no choice but to turn back.

Although the Russians were not allowed to visit Lhassa, yet their journey is regarded here as highly successful, for Prejevalsky had opened a new road to Thibet. The Colonel is of the opinion that the Shamo oasis, which he has described in detail, would be of great military importance in case of a war between Russia and China. On their way home the party went to the sources of the Yellow river, where they saw some tribes never before described. Among them there are the Khara-Tanguts, who pass their lives in robbery, murder, and prayer. The praying is done by machinery. The prayers are written on hollow cylinders turned by water-wheels.

During his three journeys Prejevalsky travelled about 15,000 miles, and collected 90 species of mammalia, 400 species of birds, 50 species of reptiles, 53 species of fishes, 1,500 species of plants.

A passenger in an Arizona railroad train was arrested by a sheriff for a minor offence a short time ago. Seeing a judge playing poker in the smoking-car with a brace of colonels, the sheriff prevailed upon him to stop the game for a few minutes and try the prisoner. The judge did so, fined the prisoner $40, and before an hour had passed away had cleaned out every colonel on the train. Then he played a little game with the late prisoner, who promptly won all the judge's pile and set up the drinks for the crowd.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* says that for every 2,000,000 of population in London there are only 125,000 indigent persons, whereas out of the same number of inhabitants in Paris there are 151,000 helpless poor. Paris misery is stationary, while London misery has been reduced in thirty years from six to three per cent. Moreover, in addition to the acknowledged paupers, there are in Paris 250,000 persons, male and female, roughly classified as blackguards, who have no visible means of obtaining a livelihood.

AUCTION SALES—This Day.

By Quarles & McCurdy, Real Estate Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF NICE DETACHED FRAME DWELLING AND ANOTHER SMALL DWELLING, WITH GOOD LOT, AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF TWENTY-SEVENTH AND O STREETS.—At the request of the owner we will offer for sale, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884, at 5 o'clock P. M., the PROPERTY above mentioned. The DWELLING contains about four rooms and is two stories high. Excellent well of water on lot. The SMALL DWELLING contains about three rooms, and fronts on O street. The lot fronts thirty-three feet on Twenty-seventh street and runs back on O street about one hundred and twenty-five feet to an alley. TERMS: Liberal and at sale. se 17

RICHMOND BAZAAR, Nos. 1438 AND 1440 FRANKLIN STREET.

Our regular sale will take place TO-DAY at 10 o'clock, at which time we will offer a variety of FIRST-CLASS ANIMALS. ALSO, TWO SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, in good order; ONE JUMPER, nearly new—a very convenient vehicle. ONE WAGONETTE. ONE HORSE-POWER, nearly new, suitable for cutting ensilage, &c. FIVE LARGE-SIZE MULES. To be sold for account of the city of Richmond. se 20 R. B. COOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By J. Thompson Brown & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 1113 Main street.

PUBLIC SALE OF NICE DETACHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, WITH LARGE CORNER LOT, NORTHEAST CORNER OF TWENTY-FIFTH AND N STREETS, 50x125 FEET TO FIFTEEN-FOOT ALLEY.—At request of owner, we will sell at public auction, on the premises, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22D, at 5 P. M., the above DESIRABLE PROPERTY. The dwelling is a NEAT DOUBLE COTTAGE containing five rooms (detached kitchen), and in good order. The LOT is on one of the most pleasant corners in this section of the city, and there is ample room on it to build another house. There is also a fine well on the premises. TERMS: One fourth cash; balance at six, twelve, and eighteen months, secured by deed of trust, 6 per cent. interest added. J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO., Auctioneers. se 16

By Grubbs & Apperson, Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 8 north Eleventh street.

TRUSTEES' AUCTION SALE OF FRAMED DWELLING, 204 SOUTH PINE STREET, CONTAINING NINE ROOMS.—By virtue of two deeds of trust from J. M. Gregory and wife to us, recorded in Richmond Chancery Court, in D. B. 112 A., p. 144, and in D. B. 116 C, p. 468, respectively, between the parties named, the beneficiary default having been made, we will sell on the premises, at 5 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884, the above-described DESIRABLE PROPERTY, occupied by Mr. Hayes. The dwelling is in good style, attractive, convenient, and pleasant. The lot fronts west side Pine, between Cumberland and Beverly streets, 30x145 feet to 20-foot alley. TERMS: Whist the deeds require cash as to the debt secured and interest (about $1,840) and expenses of sale, &c., one fourth in cash, and the balance at six, twelve, and eighteen months for negotiable notes, interest added and secured by trust deed will be accepted. A. R. APPERSON, J. M. GODDIN, Trustees. se 16

WANTS.

WANTED, MALE PRINCIPAL FOR LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL. Two thousand dollars to be invested for half interest. Terms easy. SOUTHERN SCHOOL AGENCY, Nashville, Tenn. se 20-2t

WANTED, ONE TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS for one or more years, secured on farm near Richmond worth four times that amount. Address MONEY, *Dispatch* office. se 20-3t*

WANTED, TO SELL AN EXCELLENT BUGGY-PHAETON AND HARNESS. Also, a PERFECTLY RELIABLE LADYS HORSE. Sold for no fault, the owner having no further use for them. A bargain can be had. Apply to W. C. SMITH, 314 north Fifth street.

WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL FARM-MANAGER, who can give first-class recommendations; or would cultivate a farm on shares. Address FARMER, care *Dispatch*.

WANTED, TO BUY WELL-BRED FRESH MILCH-COWS, and will sell fifteen or twenty GRADE JERSEY HEIFERS. Apply at Ritchie farm, near new pump-house, or address T. L. BLANTON, Box 209, Richmond, Va. se 20-2t*

WANTED, 500 BUSHELS TOMATOES, 300 bushels PEACHES, 200 bushels APPLES—to be delivered daily at our Canning-House. Highest prices paid. N. A. MURPHY & CO., No. 15 north Seventeenth street.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER without encumbrance. Must come well recommended. Apply at 714 east Leigh street. se 20-1t*

WANTED, A HOUSE. Wanted, a house for a small family within five minutes' walk of the *Dispatch* office, by a person who will take good care of the property and pay the rent promptly. Address R. P., care *Dispatch* office. se 20-2t

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL BAKER. JOHN S. DODSON, American Hotel.

$3.75 WANTED FOR LUMP COAL PER TON. PRICES FOR COAL, WOOD, &c., are very low, and cash is not only "a mighty lever," but very desirable when offered in exchange for ANTHRACITE, SPLINT, EAST VIRGINIA and WEST VIRGINIA SOFT COAL, and WOOD and COKE. Try us. Telephone, 330. Postal-card orders promptly filled. Elba Coal-Yard, Broad and Pine streets. se 14-3m&Sat

WANTED, A GOOD DRIVER FOR my two-horse furniture wagon, who can read and write, and understands handling furniture and care of horses. None need apply unless well recommended. GEORGE P. STACY. se 18-eod4t

WANTED, BY A LADY OF LONG AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE, a POSITION IN RICHMOND OR VICINITY AS GOVERNESS. Teaches English, including higher Mathematics, French, Vocal and Instrumental Music, and rudiments of Latin. Would not object to acting as NURSERY GOVERNESS. Best references given. Address TEACHER, care Carrier 6, city. se 14-eod6t*

1,500,000 POUNDS OF SUMAC WANTED. Highest prices paid at depots in Richmond or Manchester. Address A. D. SHOTWELL & CO., Manchester, Va. jy 24-eod3m

WANTED, A SITUATION IN SOME business, by a young man who is willing to work and can bring some trade from the country. Can give good references. Apply to Post-Office Box 36, Blacks-and-Whites, Va. se 16-5t*

1,000 TONS SUMAC WANTED, for which I will guarantee the highest market price in CASH. Bags free. Write for quotations. GEORGE T. KING, 3400 to 3500 Williamsburg avenue, Richmond, Va. au 19-eOc18

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO ENGAGE WITH SOME SCHOOL, CITY OR COUNTRY, AS TEACHER OF PIANO. References given. Terms moderate. Address, MUSIC, *Dispatch* office. se 16-2t

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

POTTS, STOKES & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FLOUR AND WHEAT A SPECIALTY. RICHMOND, VA. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE. au 1

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By Jas. Macdougall, Auctioneer, No. 10 Governor street.

SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO, EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, PIER MIRROR, &c., AT AUCTION.—ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH INSTANT, at 10½ o'clock, I will sell at the residence No. 311 east Clay street, the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, embracing in part 1 SUPERIOR ROSEWOO