FIELD OF POLITICS.

DID NOT CAPTURE ALL.

Brooklyn Young Republicans Determined to Oppose Blaine.

The *Herald* says: In further demonstration of the fact that the action of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club on Tuesday evening did not represent the real drift of feeling among the members, but was the result of a scheme to capture the meeting in the interest of Blaine, the following interviews will prove worthy of attention:

"I was greatly disappointed that the Club has decided to take part in national politics," said Mr. S. M. Grierson, who was was one of the first workers in the Independent Republican ranks, and who is a member of the Young Republican Club. "I was always opposed to it, even when the Club was a unit, and I am still more strongly opposed to it, seeing that there was such a strong minority against it."

Mr. William G. Low is a brother of Mayor Low, a member of the Young Republican Club—or was until yesterday morning—and a lawyer at No. 102 Broadway. "Please don't quote me as expressing the opinions of anybody but myself," said Mr. Low. "I sent in my resignation to the Club this morning. My view is about this: That there was a strong difference of opinion in the Club, and it was wiser for the Club to avoid pressing that issue to an extent that would compel those who held conscientious convictions on the subject to abandon the Club rather than do violence to their convictions, and who felt at the same time that those who entertained opposite views had a perfect right to give vent to their enthusiasm in another way without injuring the permanent usefulness of the Club in local matters.

"I don't think it was a deliberative meeting at all, although at the same time I think that there was no intention to be unfair. I am not satisfied that the sentiment of the Club was expressed in the action taken. The written vote on the committee's recommendation that the Club confine its labors to local issues, I think, shows that. There were 687 votes in favor of that recommendation and 484 against it."

ATTENDED THE FUNERAL.

"I was at the Club's birth," said Mr. Charles Bruff, who is an official of the Long Island Railroad Company. "Myself and Mr. Robert Bussing were the first two members. I felt as if I was going to the Club's funeral the other night. We were defeated, but we could not have been defeated in better shape. Had we made the effort we could have prevented the passage of that resolution, I think, but it would have required a big effort, and there is not the same inducement for us to neglect our business and make such an effort as there was for the Blaine men, who were fighting for the candidate of their party. Great pains were taken to secure a full attendance of the Blaine men last night. Postal-cards were sent to them headed 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and urging them to be on hand at 7 o'clock. When the rest of us got there at 8 o'clock, for which hour the meeting was called, the body of the hall was all filled up with Blaine men, and when the voting occurred they rose in a solid mass, and looked very imposing.

"Now, I would analyze the position of the Club in this way, for I don't think last night's voting truly shows it. That hall seats about fourteen hundred people. There were about twelve hundred men present. It is reported that out of that number there were only fifty anti-Blaine votes, but that is nonsense. It was impossible for anybody on the floor of the hall to judge of the number voting. The votes in the gallery could not be counted. The chairman was the only one who could fairly judge. I am sure he is a man who would not knowingly overestimate, and I certainly think he put the figure lower than was necessary when he said there were two hundred and fifty anti-Blaine votes cast on each of the test questions. Others with whom I have conversed say that fully twenty-five per cent. of the meeting, though not that percentage of the noise, was anti-Blaine. I could name one hundred anti-Blaine men myself.

THE ANTI-BLAINE MEN STAYED AWAY.

"Well, to follow that out, those who were present represented about one half the membership of the whole Club. Now isn't it very safe to assume—bearing in mind the fact that heroic efforts were made to get the Blaine men there; that there was no effort made to get there the men opposed to him, and that lots of them stayed away purposely—that of that half membership that was not in attendance a much larger proportion was against Blaine than was for him?

"I think," concluded Mr. Bruff, "that, on the whole, that night's action was rather a good thing for the Independents and for Governor Cleveland, because it unties the hands of a large number of men who have become experienced in political work through their connection with the Young Republican Club, and will now give their energies to the election of the Democratic candidate."

Mr. H. W. Goodrich, a lawyer at No. 59 Wall street, said: "Never before in the history of the Club has there been any unfairness manifested at any of its meetings. The meeting held Tuesday night was the solitary exception. There was a small minority in the Club when we refused to endorse Folger for Governor who opposed that action, but they were given liberty of opinion and freedom of speech. But men who spoke at this meeting were interrupted every few minutes, and a speech that would have taken only three minutes to deliver was made, through these interruptions, to occupy more than twenty minutes. I am one of the minority, but I shall not resign my membership."

Cleveland's German Friends.

The German Democratic General Committee held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly rooms, in Third avenue, last evening, ex-Judge Michael C. Gross presiding. A full attendance of delegates was present, representing the various Assembly district organizations, and the formation of several additional German campaign clubs was reported.

The Executive Committee, through its chairman, D. M. Koehler, submitted the draft of an address to be published calling on the German voters throughout the city to take part in full force in the demonstration at the Academy of Music on Monday, when Carl Schurz, Sigismund Kaufmann, and other former German Republicans will address the Germans in the interest of Cleveland and Hendricks. The demonstration, it is expected, will be so overwhelming in numbers that Irving Hall has also been secured for the occasion. The address was adopted, and will be published and extensively circulated.

Coroner Merkle submitted a series of resolutions, which were adopted, declaring that a change of party in the administration of national affairs was absolutely necessary, involving questions, as it were, of life and death. [Applause.] The election of Blaine to the presidency would, it was declared, amount to a national scandal. It was further declared that Cleveland was really the friend of the workingmen and of adopted citizens, and an opponent of temperance fanaticism and of all restrictive legislation.

From the county Democracy an invitation had been received requesting the organization to assist in the mass-meeting to be held under the auspices of that organization in October. The invitation was accepted, and the necessary arrangements will be made.

The Stock-Exchange Cleveland Club.

A number of Stock-Exchange members met at the office of Charles I. Hudson & Co. yesterday afternoon to take the first step toward the organization of a Cleveland Campaign Club. Mr. Hudson, who has always been a Republican, was made temporary chairman, and T. W. B. Hughes, also a life-long Republican, was made secretary. It was reported that since Saturday last, when the movement was first set on foot and subscription-papers circulated, 254 members of the Stock Exchange had signed the roll of the proposed Cleveland Club, pledging their money and their influence, one third of the signers—so it was stated by Mr. Hudson—being Republicans.

A resolution was passed by the meeting to proceed forthwith to organize "The New York Stock Exchange Cleveland and Hendricks Club," and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Organization: Messrs. E. M. Cox, a Republican, chairman; T. W. B. Hughes, Republican; Graham Young, D. A. Brody, a staunch Republican and a candidate for Congress last year; H. H. Hart and Theodore Meyers.

This committee will meet to-day to perfect the permanent organization of the Club. The gentleman who is tabled for president is well known in financial circles, and has always been heretofore a loyal Republican.

A significant fact in connection with the organization of this Club, of whose members so large a proportion are Republicans who are disgusted with their party's candidate, is this: The present is the first time in the history of the Stock Exchange that a club has been organized in opposition to the regular Republican party nominee. The majority of the Stock Exchange are Republicans, and the bolt this year is, therefore, of very ominous significance to the Republican party.

Among the prominent Republicans who have joined the Stock Exchange Cleveland Club are the following: Messrs. D. T. Worden, C. F. Woerishoffer, William H. Bingham, J. H. De Motte, T. W. B. Hughes, C. I. Hudson, J. F. Schenck, H. C. Oakley, E. P. Mitchell, Edward Kemys, C. H. De Silver, A. Josephson, A. H. Jacquelin, Hermann Sus, C. F. Frank, A. B. Hull, J. B. Wilson, Jr., Walter C. Stokes, William M. Earl, James M. Metcalf, Henry W. Smith, Edward M. Cox, Ernest Groesbeck, Charles A. Johnes, E. J. De Coppet, A. H. Wheeler, T. Tileston, William H. Hamilton, E. D. Foster, Howard Lansley, S. H. Kissam, M. K. Hamilton, Herman Beekman, John Benjamin, J. A. Jamison; D. A. Boody and T. L. Manson, Jr., of Charles Head & Co., in which firm there are five partners, all of whom are Republicans and all Cleveland men; J. R. Lockwood, William Post, Samuel W. Patchen, William D. Beekman, J. H. Whitehouse, George Whitehouse, Joseph Walker, and P. W. Harding.

Among the leading Democrats who have joined the Club, in addition to those whose names the *Herald* has already published, are George W. Ely, secretary of the Exchange; William Lummis, vice-president of the Exchange; ex-President F. M. Lawrence, William H. Travers, C. K. Randall, William M. Patterson, T. C. Buck, Charles Weeks, H. Duncan Wood, C. H. Wilcox, and C. A. James.

It was reported that Washington E. Connor, the well-known broker, was a Cleveland Republican. "No," said Mr. Connor to the reporter, "that's a mistake. I am for Blaine; but my father, who has never voted anything but the straight Republican ticket, is for Cleveland, and my brother is for him, too."

THE SITUATION IN OHIO.

An Editor Who Claims a Democratic Victory in October—The Germans Deserting the Republicans.

A Columbus (O.) special of the 26th to the New York *World* says: The city slept late this morning after the great Democratic demonstration of yesterday. The flood of enthusiasm submerged this entire end of the State. The volunteers crowded every train from all the surrounding country. Dozens of clubs with fluttering banners and gay regalia marched to the music of innumerable bands. The principal business-houses were handsomely decorated and flags waved a joyous welcome upon all sides. The meeting was a consummate success numerically and enthusiastically. It proved conclusively that the Democracy of Ohio is up in arms against an enemy that is tireless, characterless, and fully equipped for the fray; an enemy that must be fought without quarter and all along the line. It needs just such interest and determination everywhere to combat and drive to the wall this party of fraud and corruption. Hedged in upon every side by a record—a veritable Chinese wall—as shameless as it has been continuous; with the devil upon one side and the deep blue sea upon the other, they are forced to fight their way out, and they will not hesitate as to the choice of weapons. Ohio is destined to be flooded with a corruption fund before which the Dorsey escapade in Indiana will pale its ineffectual fires. The festive "floater" is to be taken in and done for. The bills will be sent to the National Republican Committee. No matter how much the ballot market is bulled in October, the Ohio Republicans will bid a top figure. The election of State officers is, of course, but a peg upon which to hang a victory in November. The fight is a national one, and every calculation is made with that end in view.

The Democrats have decided to carry Ohio. The word has gone down the line that not only the success of a great party but the life of the nation is in the balance, and every man can be relied on to do his duty. With the prestige of two successive victories and the promise this time of eternal emancipation, a brilliant and courageous canvass will be made, with every chance of ultimate success.

Mr. Leslie C. Macpherson, the able young editor of the *Times*, the only Democratic daily in this city, was interviewed by your correspondent to-day. He has the situation at his fingers' ends, and is very enthusiastic.

"I feel morally certain," he said, "that the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State will on October 14th finish first in the race. Besides being able and capable, and having a great party behind him, Mr. Newman asks the endorsement of a second term, which fact alone will win him several thousand votes."

"How will the Germans go?"

"I am glad to answer, nearly solid for the Democratic ticket—just as they will go in November. The prohibition spirit which ruled the party here last fall and Blaine's prohibition record have given the Germans serious offence and will drive them solidly into our camp. There may be some defection among them in Cincinnati, where local influences affect the result, but elsewhere in the State I am confident they are with us."

"How does the Irish vote stand?"

"So far as Newman is concerned, none of them will vote against him in October. However, I will confess that Blaine may get 1,500 Irish votes in the State, but this will be more than met by the English voters among the potters in Columbiana county, who are being driven into the Democratic party by the toadying of the Republicans to the Irish."

"What effect has Alexander Sullivan's visit had?"

"In conversation with many leading Irishmen of the city I find that his visit has not influenced them."

"What will the Prohibition vote be?"

"The Prohibition vote will be a large factor in the race. The leaders are, as a rule, a set of cranks, and I have laughed at their calculations, but they will poll at least 3,000 votes. You must remember last year they polled 325,000 votes. Blaine's dodging in Maine, however, has incensed them, and I don't think there will be a coalition. They hope to make a good showing, and when the Republicans are defeated in the national contest to capture them, body and soul."

"Are the Republicans using much money?"

"They have lots of it and will use it wherever necessary. There are a great many idle men throughout the State and they will not want for material. The miners, many of whom are out of work, are square, honest fellows and cannot be bought. The floating vote in the cities is, of course, purchasable, and the new two-dollar bill will be used with great effect."

"And the Democratic majority will be?"—"I confidently believe it will reach 10,000."

YALE STUDENTS FOR CLEVELAND.

They Organize and Elect an Independent Republican as Chairman.

A New Haven special of the 26th to the New York *World* says: Owing to a misunderstanding the doors of the Lyceum lecture-room on the Yale-College campus were locked to-night. A call had been issued from the Cleveland men in the college to assemble there and organize the Yale Cleveland Club. Four hundred students gathered outside, and after waiting some time opened the windows and climbed in. The room was speedily filled, and amid great cheering for Cleveland Lambert Foster, of Plainfield, N. J., of the Yale *News*, called the meeting to order. Some Republican students attempted to get in and raise a disturbance. There was considerable tumult for a while, but finally the disturbance was quelled and Foster was elected chairman. He said:

"We meet here to offer a students' protest against dishonesty in high office, no matter by whom committed. I have been a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but I cannot support a man like Blaine, who has shown a lack of integrity in the offices he has held. I am going to vote for Cleveland [cheers], for he is an honest man, and the purity of his official acts cannot be questioned."

William Jarvis was chosen president, and said: "Your meeting to-night shows that you have thought and intelligence enough to act for yourselves. In you I see the reflection of the sentiments of the better New York journals."

Frederick Winstan, of New York, was elected secretary; C. W. Cutler, president of the Glee Club, commander-in-chief; E. A. George, captain of the Senior Class, and Peters, of the crew, captain of the Junior Class.

Mr. Croxton's Appointments.

Hon. Thomas Croxton expects to speak at King and Queen Courthouse on the first Thursday in October; Gloucester Courthouse first Monday in October; Goochland (time not fixed) at night; Mathews Courthouse second Monday in October; Lancaster Courthouse third Monday in October; Northumberland Courthouse first day of Circuit Court in October; Spotsylvania Courthouse first Monday in November; Fredericksburg that night.

Mr. John Lee, farmer, Ashbourne, Mudgee, N. S. W., Australia, writes that he suffered intense agony for seven months with sciatica, and that the first application of St. Jacobs Oil, the magical pain-cure, relieved him, and in a short time he was cured.

THE FALL FASHIONS.

A CHAPTER FOR THE LADIES.

English Styles Prevailing in Imported Dresses—Something About Materials, Colors, &c.

Imported dresses are now brought from London as well as from Paris, and the severely plain styles known as English styles are seen in the richest French dresses of velvets, silks, and satins. The French modistes, says *Harper's Bazar*, are making the English corsage with high and long darts that give slender waists and large busts, and the princesse dress in which English women delight is being copied literally, with its continuous pieces from head to foot, or else the skirt is hooked upon the plain bodice and the join is concealed by sash drapery that gives the princesse effect. The full straight English skirt also appears on French dresses of velvet and other costly fabrics, but the Parisian dressmaker gives a *cachet* to these that makes them look very different from those of last season. This is done by using a foundation skirt, on which the straight outside breadths are suspended beneath a full drapery about the hips instead of beginning at the belt, in the way they are made here. Indeed, no French dress is considered well made without this foundation skirt, which is the only remnant left of the closely-laced pull-back dresses worn three years ago. The skirt has not been changed in shape, but is slightly wider at the foot, measuring now two yards and a half in width; it is variously made, with one or two side gores, or with one or two straight back breadths, but the simplest shape has but four breadths, one straight back breadth, and three other wide-gored breadths. To make this skirt the amateur dressmaker must have a good pattern, and across the back should be run one, two, or three casings for steel springs, in the way illustrated in the *Bazar* supplement when this fashion was first introduced; when these are used the pad-bustle may be dispensed with if the drapery is full; otherwise a square cushion filled with hair is added permanently at the waist-belt, or one may be made with strings to tie around the waist and serve with any dress; these can be bought in shops for from 40 cents to $1.

To make a dress light in weight silk is the best material for the foundation skirt, but as this is expensive even at seventy-five cents a yard, many use silesia, satteen, or alpaca. Worth, who knows how to utilize old fabrics that he has on hand, is putting watered silk in such skirts, and making the inside of the dress almost as attractive as the outer part. Those who expect the dress to wear a long while without alteration line these silk foundation skirts with cambric or paper muslin, but this makes a heavy dress, and is never done by first-class dressmakers, as they consider the silk skirt itself as a lining, and take care that it shall not be visible outside even on the simplest wool dresses. The skirt seams are stitched by machine, and the placket opening is now generally made in the back of this skirt, although the drapery above it usually fastens on one side, and in some of the new dresses in the front. The facing at the foot is of alpaca about a fourth of a yard deep, with the silk turned up slightly upon it, and a skirt braid set on the wrong side to fall a trifle below the edge; this braid should be twice sewed around, though once being hemmed to the facing is usually considered sufficient. Five or six full straight breadths of the outside fabric (when of single width) are then cut quite plain, and either hemmed or faced with silk or satin around the lower edge. The length of these breadths depends on the depth of the drapery above them, which conceals the seam that fastens them around the lower skirt. They may be variously arranged in pleats, but the new feature is that these pleats are not set and stiff, but rather loose and soft, and made to differ in front and behind.

The two box pleats in front may be half a yard wide, and look like panels meeting on a strip of contrasting stuff down the front while there are side pleats on all the other parts of the skirt; or this may be reversed with large broad organ pleats behind, the sides plain, and three side pleats meeting three other side pleats in front. The fancy for arranging lengthwise tablicrs is popular, and may consist of two rows of box pleats covering the middle of the front, while the plain sides lap upon these and are trimmed down the front edges with braid, fur, passementerie, or lace. For stout figures even the draperies are now placed three or four inches below the belt, and are sewed there upon the foundation skirt; there are also many darts taken in the upper part of the front and side breadths, and even a belt is dispensed with, a corded facing being the only finish at the top, so that nothing may be added to the size.

CORSAGES.

In the well-made corsage the seams are laid open, and are notched in two or three places about the waist-line to make them curve in smoothly with the tapering figures; the edges are then turned in and run together, or else, if the fabric is thick like velvet, they are over-seamed, or if thin like gauze they are bound with narrow ribbon. The hooks and eyes now so much used are covered by a strip of facing concealing all but the small hook itself and the curve of the eye. French dressmakers cover the loop or eye with button-hole stitches done in silk. Worth protests against giving up buttons, and invariably uses them even on the richest dresses, but makes them very small, and of flat wooden moulds covered with the dress material.

The newest sleeves are pointed at the top and extend upward between the shoulder seams to within two inches of the collar, but as this destroys the graceful fall of sloping shoulders, it will scarcely become popular. In all the Worth dresses exhibited this season the padding at the top of the sleeve is omitted, and the same may be said of the pad bustles, as the drapery is arranged to make them sufficiently bouffant. A revers cuff of some kind is in great favor, and is formed by turning back the end of the coat sleeve from either the front or the outside seam to make a three-cornered revers, and facing it with some contrasting material. The shape of the sleeve remains close, and is well curved on the inside seam, so that it may follow the outlines of the arm when extended, yet not have many wrinkles when the elbow is bent. This inner seam is also now put quite far forward in the armhole.

NEW BASQUES.

Worth retains the bouffant back for basques, catching each of the middle forms up separately towards one side and fastening them under a knot or a passementerie ornament on the left side, or else he makes a postilion pleating of many layers or pleats, stiff to the edge, and forming two box pleats on top; he also uses a piping fold for edging basques where most dressmakers merely employ a facing. The velvet vests, as we have said, are flat—not the gathered Molière puffs—and in most cases they are pointed either on the waist line or else low on the bust. One of the prettiest arrangements is a satin vest made of three gathered ruffles lengthwise on each side from the neck to the waist, where they taper to a point, and are hidden by the velvet of the dress and its fur border, or else they have a turned-over revers of velvet next them on each side. One of the new trimmings for the corsage is the half-fichu, which looks like an order; it is gathered or pleated into the left shoulder, and, crossing the bust, slopes away to a point at the right of the waist.

Some of the most tasteful dresses sent out by Worth have a basque and low drapery of gros-grain, with a vest and lower skirt of stamped velvet; this is especially pretty in the new bronze shades with the flattened figures in Escurial designs amid the velvet pile. The watered silk foundation skirt has but one spring behind and no bustle, and is finished at the foot by a pleating of the watered silk sewed to the edge, not upon it, but this is entirely concealed by the straight velvet breadths that cover it half its depth, arranged in four side pleats in front and loose box pleats behind. The gros-grain overskirt consists of four straight breadths that form two points to the foot in front, opening beside the velvet pleats, and caught up much shorter behind, with simply hemmed edges. Lozenge-shaped passementerie ornaments are set down each side of the silk drapery. The silk basque is only an inch deep below the waist on the sides, has a draped kerchief back, and is pointed in front. The velvet vest is three-cornered at the top, where the silk is turned back, forming an inverted V shape, and is quite narrow below this, with a silk revers on each side, beginning at the widest part of the triangle at the top. Velvet collar and small velvet buttons. The sleeves have two cuffs, one of velvet and the other of gros-grain, turned over in revers that slope narrowest toward the outside seam. The new point Espagnole lace, which is chalk white, and of silk meshes woven with small dots and small scallops, is gathered in the neck and sleeves of all Worth's dresses.

VELVET AND VELVETEENS.

Plain velvets are chosen for entire costumes, or else they have a drapery or panels of the new figured velvets in looped stitches that look like beads, or they have frisé draperies, or they may be embroidery of silk and beads done on the panel fronts and on the vest. Fur will also be much used for trimming entire suits of velvet or of velveteen, and for this purpose the French modistes use the American black marten furs in quite narrow borders. Red of the Titian shades, golden brown, green and black velvet dresses are made up for visiting and for afternoon receptions. A fashionable combination is a golden brown plain velvet for the basque and straight skirt, which are hooked together below the waist, and covered there by a sash drapery of velvet wrought with gold silk to represent gilt beads. This sash is a single breadth passing straight and low around the hips, forming a single large loop behind, and dropping down on the left of the front in one broad end that is heavily fringed. The pointed vest has six narrow gathered satin ruffles, and black marten fur edges it on each side, and also descends in two rows on the skirt front, and then borders it. A Titian red velvet basque and full skirt are made gay by pointed drapery of red velvet arabesques on a ground of electric blue satin. In this case the two full pleats of the back of the skirt extend to the belt, and the drapery is only on the sides and front. The handsomest black velvet costumes have embroidered velvet panels that open over pyramids of cloth of gold on which droop many strands of large cut jet beads.

Velveteen dresses are much less easily injured than those of silk velvet, and are therefore used for serviceable walking-suits interchangeable with those made of cloth or other woollens. The long polish overdress is liked for those with a plain under-skirt that may be bordered with fur, or else have many rows of wide silk galloon for its trimming, put on around the skirt just as the rough wool braids are used on cloth dresses. In making up both velvet and velveteen the reader is reminded that the pile is now turned upward, as this makes it look richer than when flattened downward. Brown, maroon, and black are the most serviceable colors for velveteen suits. There are also many imported costumes with a plain velveteen skirt, on which is draped a camel's-hair overskirt, and to this is added a short postilion basque of the wool goods. Cloth polonaises of tricotée, or diagonal, or the plain Amazon cloth, are made with a basque front and long, slightly draped back, disclosing the entire front of a velveteen skirt beneath. This skirt front may form large pleats, or it may be trimmed either across or lengthwise with the new basket-woven braids that are made partly of wool braid and partly of gilt braid. Sometimes strips of the cloth are interwoven with gilt braids, and there are also fringes that are made of cloth cut in pendent stripes with a galloon heading.

SIMPLE WOOL DRESSES.

A new and simple plan for wool dresses is to make the skirt with the double-width material passing around the figure, and having only one seam (that in the back), instead of being cut up in gored breadths. English tailors make plain cloth dresses in this way, having the skirt two and a half yards wide, with all its fulness massed in layers of pleats behind that fall in with the placket-hole. Darts are taken in the top of the front and sides to make it fit smoothly over the gored foundation skirt, and there is a cut cloth fringe around the lower edge, falling on the trimming of the foundation skirt, which consists of two pinked and gathered ruffles of the cloth. The new polonaise with this has a round waist like a vest in front, opening diagonally from right to left, and met by a broad folded velvet sash crossing it at the waist line, and passing under the sides of the long polonaise, which are widely turned back from the shoulders (like a man's overcoat when thrown open), and are faced with satin. The sides of this overdress hang flat and plain, and all the fulness is massed in layers of pleats that meet in the middle seam.

There is a return to fanciful outside pockets on some garments, while those of cloth usually have slit pockets braided and finished with arrow heads.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS

RECOMMEND

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AS THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely CURES DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, MALARIA, WEAKNESS, IMPURE BLOOD, CHILLS and FEVER, and NEURALGIA.

By rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles and nerves, and hence imparts strength to the whole system.

A FINE APPETIZER—BEST TONIC KNOWN.

It will cure the worst case of Dyspepsia, removing all distressing symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.

THE ONLY IRON MEDICINE THAT WILL NOT BLACKEN OR INJURE THE TEETH.

It is invaluable for diseases peculiar to women, and to all persons who lead sedentary lives.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

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IT IS THE ONLY PREPARATION OF IRON THAT CAUSES NO INJURIOUS EFFECTS. PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT AS THE BEST. TRY IT.

The genuine has Trade-Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, tv 11-eod1y Baltimore, Md.

WOMAN.

HER HEALTH AND HAPPINESS ARE MATTERS OF GREAT CONCERN TO ALL MANKIND.

NEAR MARIETTA, GA.

Some months ago I bought a bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator and used it in my family with great satisfaction. I have recommended it to three families, and they have found it to be just what is claimed for it. The females who have used it are now in perfect health and able to attend to their household duties.

REV. H. B. JOHNSON.

STATE OF GEORGIA, TROUP COUNTY.

I have examined the recipe of Dr. Josiah Bradfield, and pronounce it to be a combination of medicines of great merit in the treatment of all diseases of females for which he recommends it.

WILLIAM P. BEASLEY, M. D.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN.

Dr. J. Bradfield: Dear Sir,—My daughter has been suffering for many years with that dreadful affliction known as Female Disease, which has cost me many dollars, and notwithstanding I had the best medical attendance, could not find relief. I have used many other kinds of medicines without any effect. I had just about given her up, and was out of heart, but happened in the store of W. W. Eckler, several weeks since, and he, knowing of my daughter's affliction, persuaded me to buy a bottle of your Female Regulator. She began to improve at once. I was so delighted with its effects that I bought several more bottles of it; and knowing what I do about it, if to-day one of my family was suffering with that awful disease, I would have it if it cost $50 a bottle; for I can truthfully say it has cured my daughter sound and well; and myself and wife do most heartily recommend your Female Regulator to be just what it is represented to be.

Respectfully,
H. D. FEATHERSTON.

Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR COMPANY, Box 28, Atlanta, Ga. [se 26-d1w&wk1t]

BLOOD.

An interesting treatise on Blood- and Skin-Diseases will be mailed free to any one who will send their address to the Swift Specific Company, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS

could not buy from me what Swift's Specific has done for me. It cured me of Scrofula in its worst form, after I had suffered with it fifteen long years and had tried all the remedies, only to break down my health and make me almost hopeless.

MRS. ELIZABETH BAKER, Acworth, Ga., July 15, 1884.

INOCULATED POISON.

Some eight years ago I became the victim of a fearful Blood-Poison, communicated by a nurse to my infant, and thence through the breast, and suffered for six long years. The Mercury and Potash treatment seemed to drive the poison further into my system, only to break out in worse form on other portions of my body. Three months ago I began taking Swift's Specific, and it has cured me sound and well. It is the greatest blessing which has come to mankind in years.

MRS. T. W. LEE, se 26-1w Greenville, Ala., September 4, 1884.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By George E. Crawford, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, 1005 Bank street.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TWO SMALL BUT DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS (808, 308 AND 310) FRONTING ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FRASER STREET, AND RUNNING BACK NINETY FEET.—By request, to close the estate of Mary Lewis, I will offer for sale at auction, upon the premises,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3D,

at 4½ o'clock P. M., the above-described PROPERTY.

TERMS: Announced at sale.

GEORGE E. CRAWFORD, se 24,26,27,28&30-1,2,3 Auctioneer.

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT ON LAUREL STREET.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the undersigned, executed by John F. Rowlett, dated 25th May, 1882, and recorded in Richmond Chancery Court, Deed-Book 122 A, page 414, and whereas default has been made, and being required so to do, I will sell, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1884,

at 5 o'clock P. M., the REAL ESTATE described in said deed, being a lot on the east line of Laurel street between China and Holly streets, fronting 30 feet on said Laurel street and running back between parallel lines 148 feet to an alley 16 feet wide.

TERMS: While the deed would require cash as to the expenses of sale and $197.97, and the residue on such terms as might be announced at sale, still it is probable at the sale better terms will be announced, all interested parties consenting.

L. E. BROWN, Trustee.

J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO., Auctioneers. se 26

By W. H. Lyne & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 1113 Main street.

TRUSTEE'S AUCTION SALE OF NEAT TWO-STORY-AND-BASEMENT FRAME TENEMENT DWELLING NO. 303, ON THE WEST SIDE OF TWENTY-SEVENTH BETWEEN CLAY AND LEIGH STREETS.—In execution of a deed of trust from Elizabeth A. Thompson to me, bearing date the 17th of April, 1882, and recorded in D. B. 120 C, page 753, of the Richmond Chancery Court, default having been made in the payment of the debt thereby secured, and being required so to do by the beneficiary in said deed, I shall sell by public auction, upon the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1884,

at 4½ o'clock P. M., the REAL ESTATE described in said deed, and located as above stated. The LOT has a front of about 41 3-12 feet on the west line of Twenty-seventh street and a depth between parallel lines of 132 feet, and the DWELLING is a neat and comfortable one, containing about six rooms, and having the usual conveniences.

TERMS: Cash as to expenses of sale and the note for $267.50 described in said deed of trust, and interest thereon; and the residue upon such terms as shall be prescribed and announced at time of sale.

T. TUPPER, JR., Trustee. W. H. LYNE & CO., Auctioneers. se 27

By E. B. Cook, Auctioneer, 24 Ninth street.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BALANCE OF STOCK, SHOW-CASES, STORE-FIXTURES, &c., AT AUCTION.—On

TUESDAY, 30TH INSTANT,

at 10 o'clock, I will sell at the store corner of Eighth and Main streets the balance of stock of PAINTS, OILS, &c., TWO LARGE UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, SHELVING, &c.

Sale peremptory. E. B. COOK, se 27 Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

FOR SALE, NEW HOUSE OF TWO ROOMS corner Chaffin and Beech streets; $100 cash, balance on good time. Apply to J. H. ROBINSON, se 28-1t* Taylor near Beech street.

WANTS.

WANTED, EVERY ONE TO KNOW that LIPSCOMBE'S is the place to have your OLD CLOTHES SCOURED, DYED, REPAIRED, and made to look equal to new; also, ladies' dresses, shawls, ribbons, and feathers. Having secured the services of Mr. BANNANSTER, late of Rouen, France, am now better prepared to do my own dyeing, at lower prices, than ever.

J. C. LIPSCOMBE, se 28-1 No. 10 north Ninth street.

BOARDERS WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to occupy pleasant room on second floor. Hot and cold water, good table board, and every home comfort, in an excellent neighborhood. Two ladies or family preferred, especially with little children, as there will not be any else in the house. Address D., care of Letter-Carrier No. 13, city. se 28-1t*

WANTED, GOOD FARMS ADJACENT to the city of Richmond; also, DWELLINGS, STORES, AND BUILDING LOTS in the city to be advertised free of cost to the owners in our new catalogue, to be published now in a few days. Call and get blank to fill up.

FRANK D. HILL & CO., se 28-2t Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 1108 Main street.

WANTED, TENANTS FOR THREE LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS, second story, with privilege of bath-room and closet on same floor.

Also, STABLE FOR RENT. No. 4 west Clay street. se 28-2t*

WANTED, TWO OR THREE CONNECTING ROOMS, unfurnished, on second floor, with board for lady and gentleman, in a private family or otherwise, and cost of first street.

Reply at once to "M. P.," se 28-2t care Letter-Carrier No. 4.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS BOOK-KEEPING, and is willing to commence work on a small salary, to be increased at the end of six months, and yearly thereafter. Address A., care *Dispatch*. se 28-1t

WANTED, BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, a position as ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, COPYIST, or OFFICE WORK suitable for a lady. References given. Small salary expected. Address A., *Dispatch* office. se 28-1t*

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED COLOR-ED COAL-MINERS to be ready to start to Ohio on TUESDAY EVENING, September 30th. J. P. JUSTIS, Labor Agent, No. 9 north Fifteenth street. se 28-1t*

SITUATION WANTED BY A COLORED MAN. Good hostler and driver for private family, or porter. Address M., se 28-1t* No. 2910 east Clay street.

WANTED, WASHING AND IRONING TO DO by a respectable colored woman in regular New York style, on reasonable terms. J. B., 15½ Marshall street. se 28-1t*

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER can find steady employment by applying to ANDREW NELSON, se 28-3t 22 Bank street, Norfolk, Va.

50 GIRLS WANTED ON CHEROOTS. Experienced hands preferred. Apply at once. H. ROSENBERG, se 28-1t* 1217 Cary street.

TINSMITH WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS HEATER AND FURNACE WORK. Apply to C. S. BLISS & SON, Lynchburg, Va. se 28-1t

WANTED, $1,500 FOR ONE YEAR at 8 per cent. on real estate worth $5,000. Address WEST END, se 28-1t care *Dispatch*.

WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, without encumbrance. Apply at No. 410 north Tenth street. se 28-1t*

WANTED, A COLORED GIRL twelve to fifteen years of age, with references. Apply at 203 north Fifth street. se 28-2t*

WANTED, A GOOD COOK. Apply at No. 106 north Fifth street, between Grace and Franklin. se 28-1t*

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, without encumbrance. Also, a HOUSE-GIRL. Apply to G. POWELL HILL, se 28-1t* 213 west Grace street.

SITUATION WANTED BY A VIRGINIAN for the ensuing year as MANAGER on a farm, and is well experienced in crops raised in this State; has one year's experience in raising cotton, and is a good mechanic. A healthy location desired; has a family consisting of wife and four children; would not object to leaving the State. Good reference given, some required. Address J. F. G., Evergreen Post-office, Appomattox county, Va., care postmaster. se 27-3t

A SITUATION WANTED BY A LADY, one preferred with a milliner or mantua-maker, but would not object to being companion to a lady, nor to keeping house for a family of means and refinement. Can give references as to family, &c. Address A. FETTUS, Drake's Branch, Charlotte county, Va. se 27-3t*

WANTED, BOARDERS FOR A SUIT of very nice unfurnished rooms at 1200 east Broad street, connecting, with private bath, hot and cold water. No objection to children, and rooms very desirable to those having small children. se 27-3t MRS. CHRISTIAN.

WANTED, A GOOD BAKER AT THE AMERICAN HOTEL; also a DAIRYMAN on farm near the city. Apply to se 27-3t* J. S. DODSON.

WANTED, BY A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, A POSITION IN WHOLESALE OR COMMISSION-HOUSE, who has had three years' experience in the commission business and is well acquainted with the West Virginia trade. References and testimonials furnished if required. Address T, care Letter-Carrier No. 2. [se 27-3t*]

WANTED, PARTNER WITH $500 to $1,000, in the MANUFACTURE OF GALVANIZED IRON COR