ECHOES FROM BROOKLYN.

THE SPEECHES AT THE PARK.

Governor Pattison, Perry Belmont, Senator Pendleton, and Others—Mr. Tilden's Telegram.

We extract the following from the *World's* account of the Cleveland demonstration at Ridgewood Park on Thursday:

The large pavilion in the centre of the park constituted Stand No. 2. An hour before the time announced for the speaking to begin the great enclosure was packed with people. Hundreds more were unable to secure a foothold upon the platform. W. H. Murtha presided. He introduced Governor R. A. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, observing that he was the first Democratic magistrate the Keystone State had been blessed with in twenty-five years. The Governor was received with vociferous cheers. When the applause had subsided he said:

Fellow-Citizens,—I am glad to be with you when you rejoice in the presence of a Democrat whom I regard as the next President of these United States. [Applause.] The signs of the times are good. The people seem to have arisen to the importance of the contest which is now pending in this country. It is a contest as to the disposal of the interests of 50,000,000. I believe you appreciate the importance of this contest. What does this gathering mean if not that the hearts of the people are being stirred up as to the momentous issues of this campaign? [Applause.] The contest is one of honest government against dishonest government; of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, as opposed to the government of, for, and by politicians. [Cries of "Good, good!"] It is important to take home the issues of this contest and the question whether the will of the people shall be manifested in their officers, and whether public office is a public trust. [Applause.] Of late public office has been regarded as private property. The Republican candidate, from the very beginning of his career, has belonged to the number who believes that when man once secures office he can use that office for his own personal benefit, and it ought not to be considered wrong to do so. Isn't that true? [Cries of "Yes! yes!"] Did not Mr. Blaine, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, consider it just under his system of politics to make use of his rulings for personal gain? [Cries of "Yes! yes!"] Did he not do this in that little matter of Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds? He has said that he had been in some measures casting an anchor to windward. He did in Ohio, but it was a dragging anchor. [Applause.] From a claim of 25,000 the anchor has been dragged down to about 7,000 majority. [Applause and cheers.] I say to you that this man, who represents the idea that he has a right to make as much out of his official position as he can, and that it is nobody's business—I say such a man has no right to ask of us the richest gift in the power of the people to bestow. [Applause.]

NOT THE LABORING MAN'S FRIEND.

The Republican party claims that the laboring man depends on its success. [Laughter.] What is the history of labor in this country? Furnaces are now closed, manufactures are running on half time, wages are reduced, and everywhere we see manifestations of want and misery, and all this has come to pass under the administration of the party of the laboring man. [Laughter.] And this party asks our suffrages. In the city of Pittsburgh a Blaine firm has just cut down the wages of 3,000 laborers 12½ per cent. Then it was found that the employés were working for ninety-eight cents a day, and not on full time either. [Groans.] Will you support a candidate and a party which permit such an outrage as this? They talk about the mining interests. The miners are working for from sixty to seventy-five cents a day, and you know that it is impossible to keep a family alive on less than $6.50 a week. [Applause.] The proprietors close the mines when they find the market at a low ebb, and the miners can starve for all they care about it. And yet the Republican party will tell you that it protects the laborer! [Derisive laughter.] When we ask them to tell the truth about it the request is made that it be burned. [Laughter and applause.] All we desire is that the truth may be told.

A DESPERATE PARTY.

The Republican party to-day is a desperate party. But if you are to be successful, you must organize, organize, organize. Organize everywhere and protect your rights. With organization, there can be no question as to the result. The handwriting is upon the wall, and I believe that there is to be written, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." [Great applause and cheers.]

PERRY BELMONT'S SPEECH.

Congressman Perry Belmont was next introduced. He was greeted with pounds of cheers as Mr. Murtha referred to him as the "Young knight who had crossed lances with Blaine." He said: "I think I know what you mean by this kindly greeting. You are paying a compliment to an honest supporter of Governor Cleveland. [Applause.] I congratulate myself that I am engaged in so noble a cause as this. I know Queens, and, I think, Kings county, will give him old-time Democratic majorities. And why? You do not propose to vote for a man who neglected to protect the rights of McSweeney, do you? [Cries of "No, no!"] I examined the correspondence between Minister Lowell and Secretary Blaine. I declare to you that no distinction ought to be made between the native-born and the naturalized citizens of this country. [Applause.] Lowell, however, said that a distinction must be made between them, and Secretary Blaine approved this opinion. Will you vote for such a man as that? He has his defenders. They tell you he was unable to act otherwise, as President Garfield lay upon his death-bed, and Blaine could make no move in the matter without his advice. The Republican papers say that Blaine wrote a dispatch which absolved him, but I say that this was the commencement of a correspondence which resulted in nothing. The American citizens remained in the British dungeon until Secretary Frelinghuysen went into office. Then, owing to the impotence of the Democratic members of the House, as he expressed it, his attention was called to the matter and McSweeney was released.

CLEVELAND WILL MAKE NO DISTINCTION.

Governor Cleveland will not make any distinction between native-born and naturalized citizens, you may depend upon it. [Applause.] Under his administration American citizens will, indeed, be protected abroad. [Applause and cheers.] He will see to it that American ministers abroad do not desert their posts. [Applause.] Minister Morton has already come on from Paris to drum up recruits for the Republican party. I do not believe that the people approve of this. Consul Merritt is also here. We need reform in the Administration at Washington. [Applause.] All is confusion here, but at least one idea is clear, and that is that this immense multitude means that Cleveland will carry New York. [Great applause.] You have set a splendid example to New York, and she cannot fail to improve the situation. New York means to make politicians stand aside and place Grover Cleveland in the presidential chair. [Applause.] The silent vote will turn the country over from the corrupt rule of to-day to the simple Democratic methods of Jacksonian times.' [Great applause.]

M'SWEENEY APPLAUDED.

The appearance of Daniel McSweeney upon the platform was the signal for tremendous cheers. He said:

"Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens: Having been unavoidably absent from the country for several years, I am not competent to speak to you upon the issues of the hour, and which are the most vital of those involved in this canvass. Since my arrival here I have observed that the market is full of Little Rock stock. [Laughter.] I am sure you are all well acquainted with Blaine's home policy. Perhaps I may be able to afford you some interesting information in respect to his foreign policy if you do me the honor to visit the Academy of Music, New York, to-morrow evening." [Applause.]

Michael J. Murphy, of this city, made a short address upon the issues of the hour. Joseph C. Hendrix, of Brooklyn; Assemblyman Michael J. Costello, of New York; John Barnard and H. C. MacKrell, of Brooklyn, also made addresses.

SENATOR PENDLETON TALKS FROM STAND NO. 3.

About 4 o'clock a section of the vast crowd surged toward Stand No. 3, which was located near the Ridgewood Park Hotel at the entrance. Mr. Felix Campbell, the chairman, introduced Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, as one of the champions of the Democratic party. The Ohio Senator was received with loud cheers and waving of hats. He remarked that when the people speak it was time for individuals to keep quiet. There had been an election in Ohio, he said, and on the day following the Republicans claimed a majority of 25,000 and 30,000, but now they will be glad if they have 8,000 or 10,000. The latter figures were less than any majority but one that the Republicans had obtained in Ohio in the past thirty years. The Republicans also claimed that they had elected sixteen congressmen, but now that the returns are coming in they will try and be satisfied with eleven, but the speaker was certain that they would not get more than ten. In Cincinnati, Senator Pendleton said, the Republicans had 2,400 Federal marshals to supervise the election. This is the actual number of the majority the Republicans claim in Hamilton county. It was apparent that the Republican Government had gone into partnership to carry Ohio. The people ought to dissolve such a partnership.

The speaker then dwelt upon the corruption in the administration of Government affairs and said that the Democratic party would lift the Government out of the mire of corruption into purer atmosphere. It is absolutely necessary that there should be a change in the taxation of the people, and the Democratic party has promised to make this change. The Republican party has made no such promises. They are crying for a higher protection, and Blaine in one of his speeches argued that he was in favor of higher taxation. They hold that the possible success of the Democratic party was the cause of the depression in business, and that there would be no disasters in the country if only Republican legislation were allowed. What is the condition of your country to-day? the Senator asked, and then he answered the question himself by describing the suffering in Hocking Valley, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, and the general depreciation in the value of labor throughout the country.

PAUPER LABOR IN OHIO.

"In Hocking Valley," continued the speaker, "there were sixty-five Italians—imported labor—who had never been naturalized and who could not speak English, in a Republican campaign procession and made to carry a banner bearing 'Protection to Americans.' In the same place there were thirty-five Slavs, working for 60 cents a day, who, in a Republican procession, carried a banner with the inscription, 'America's Industries Must Not be Brought Down to Pauper Labor.'"

At this point some of the listeners caught sight of a balloon which was sailing through the air over the park. The balloon had ascended from Broadway Park. Every now and then a handful of political documents were thrown from the basket, and they floated through the air like a flock of birds. Some one in the audience said:

"There goes the Republican party up in a balloon."

"I hope it will stay up," said Senator Pendleton, "while the Democratic remains here on solid earth."

Continuing, the Ohio Senator said that the Republican party had control of all the executive offices in the various departments of the Government. In the last year, in the city of Washington, there had been peculations and frauds in every department—in the State, the Post-Office, the Treasury, the Naval, and the Bureau of Justice, defalcations have occurred under the eyes of the heads of those departments. These frauds, which a short time ago had been confined to the Republican party, are now becoming common throughout the country. The Republicans won't admit of the existence of these frauds, and if they refuse to admit it the speaker could not understand how they were going to reform it. They have many erring brothers, whose wrongs they want to protect and conceal.

The Democrats, he said, have as a standard-bearer for President a man whose very name is synonymous with reform. If elected he will give a good and honest administration. The Senator said that he had examined every act of Grover Cleveland's, and he was satisfied that he had done his duty and always in the interest of the people. In his heart he had a desire to serve the people well. In conclusion he said:

"In November we will rectify the doings of Ohio in October. We will have the largest vote ever given in the State. The Republicans will have to do everything in their power to hold the slight majority they have to-day. When you hear from us in November you will hear a good account."

Three cheers were then given for Governor Cleveland and Senator Pendleton.

GENERAL SIGEL'S REMARKS.

General Franz Sigel, a veteran of the late war, was then introduced. He paid a tribute to the former speaker by characterizing him as the champion of civil-service reform. He overhauled the Republican record, and denounced the fraud of 1876, and said that the people would not permit it to be repeated. During the war citizens of every nationality fought side by side to protect the liberty and honesty of our Government. In fighting for Cleveland they were defending the same interests of the Union. The speaker desired to see a Democratic Government such as laid down by Jefferson and Madison. General Sigel was frequently applauded during his speech.

GOVERNOR ABBETT AT NO. 4 STAND.

At Stand No. 4 Edward M. Shepard, president of the Brooklyn Young Men's Club, presided, and a crowd of several thousand quickly gathered and gave careful attention to the speaking for over two hours. Mr. Shepard said: "There is but one great question before the people in this campaign, no matter what efforts the Republicans may make to create side issues and take to themselves the credit of solely endorsing principles that have been incorporated in Democratic platforms for years and carried out in their administrations. That question is whether this Government shall be honestly and honorably conducted. A vote for Cleveland is a demand for honest government for the people which shall be like that administered in New York since Governor Cleveland took his seat in 1883.

David A. Boody said: "It is time to elevate the standard of public duty, and the man of all others who can accomplish this is the great reform Governor of New York, who believes that public office is a public trust. This task should not be given to a man like Blaine, who has in his thirty years of official life done more to lower public morality than almost any other man, although he has shown himself to be a man of great ability, and has earned for himself the title of the great American political manipulator."

Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, on being introduced, was given a cordial and enthusiastic welcome. He said: The prospect hourly grows brighter. In Ohio the Republican majority has dwindled down to such low figures that even according to the standard set by Blaine in his public speeches, it falls 10,000 to 15,000 votes short of a victory. This is most encouraging, but it does not change the aspect of the campaign, for the battle-ground in the contest is east of the Alleghanies. You need not fear for New York, for Governor Cleveland has attended to that. His wise and able administration has already insured victory in the Empire State. You need not fear about Indiana, for ex-Governor Hendricks will look out for that. You need not be alarmed about Connecticut; Governor Waller will attend to his State. And as for New Jersey"—. The crowd was determined on expressing its own opinion on that point, and cries of New Jersey and Governor Abbett were blended, and the State and her Executive honored by repeated rounds of cheers. When the cheering had subsided Governor Abbett continued, and modestly said: Yes, I assure you that I will look out for my State, and I know well the temper of our people. In previous campaigns the Republicans have carried the election by large majorities for a month preceding the election, but, after the returns were all in, it was found that the Democrats had carried their ticket.

Blaine is trying to secure votes on the plea of his intense Americanism, but he has never explained why, if he is so intense, he did not, while Secretary of State, with almost unlimited power when Garfield was dying, exhibit some of it when Union soldiers were imprisoned in British jails and were denied the right of a hearing. If he had been so intense, why did he approve of what Minister Lowell said and today to the English?

J. C. Parsons, a member of the Committee of One Hundred of the Independent Republicans, gave his reasons for turning his back on his party, which had grown corrupt in office, and added to their disgrace the greater one of nominating such a man as Blaine.

The other speakers were J. C. Hendrix and George F. Peabody.

It was late before the meeting at Stand No. 5 was opened, of which Sydney V. Lowell was chairman, who made a few remarks and introduced General Horatio C. King, who said: "Brooklyn has never before seen such a day, and the enthusiasm for the distinguished guest is well merited by Governor Cleveland. The Republican party has grown too corrupt for many who have followed it for years and fought in its ranks. I am not assailing the old Republican party. That is not the Republican party of to-day. The good work it accomplished in putting an end to slavery is a thing too remote to ask us to forget the acts it has since done.

The introduction of Colonel William C. Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, was received with great cheering. He said: "I was brought up a Republican and always surrounded by Republican influence, but I am compelled to take sides against the party. I am one of the Committee of One Hundred who represent here to-day 75,000 Independent Republicans throughout the State. They all have good and sufficient reasons for leaving the party, as I have done, in this campaign. I do not see how any honest man can vote for Blaine, and I am proud to say that I shall this year cast my vote for Cleveland." The other speakers at the stand were Stephen M. Ostrander and Baldwin F. Strauss.

A TELEGRAM FROM S. J. TILDEN.

The following telegram was received from Mr. Tilden:

"GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.,
October 16, 1884.

"*To Augustus Van Wyck, Esq., President Democratic General Committee of Kings County, Jefferson Hall:*

"It would give me great pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens of the county of Kings, to whom I am grateful for the generous support which they gave me throughout my whole public life, but I regret that the delicate condition of my health compels me to forego the gratification of being present on the interesting occasion to which you have invited me. Cordially sympathizing with the object of your festivity, I remain your fellow-citizen,

"SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

COMMANDER SCHLEY.

Fascination of the Arctic Regions—Butting an Iceberg.

(Interview in the Boston Commonwealth.)

"Had you any unexpected experiences when you got into the higher latitudes aside from the general one pertaining to the expedition?"

"Oh, yes. One morning, for instance, when the atmosphere was hazy from a light fall of snow, in going a stiff nine-knot gait, we ran plump into an iceberg that was in our way, and which no one could see. For a moment I thought every mast would go by the board, and that my hair and teeth had preceded them. I never got quite such a shock. I was nearly thrown out of the crow's nest. I expected soon to hear the Alert was leaking. But, strange as it may seem, with a rebound of at least thirty feet, there was not a seam started. It was almost miraculous that we had no catastrophe, and shows how thoroughly that ship was built for just such encounters in those seas. On another occasion, when over against the Greenland coast, I counted not less than 1,500 icebergs that had been pushed from the glacial formation on the sloping headlands of the coast into the sea. We could occasionally hear the cracking that indicated the fissure; but the sight of these majestic monarchs of the sea sailing off in the morning sunlight, with all the colors of the prism, was something that cannot be described. Fascinating region? do you ask. Never a one more so. I wanted to stay there awhile. Even the men I took at New Bedford and New London jumped at the chance to go, though some of them said they did not expect to come back again. Why, after we got Greely, and our mission was accomplished, I never felt such a pang of disappointment that, with seventy-two days of summer weather before me, and an open sea, I was obliged to turn my prow homeward and abandon the chance to get a higher latitude than any other explorer."

"Do you think you would have had a success had you been at liberty to have entered on such a trip?"

"It seemed so; at least, just then. And this leads me to say that the remark I have quoted from Weyprecht was vindicated in my experience. The theory of winter sojourning in the high latitudes, in order to be on the ground for another season's continuance, is, in my judgment, all a mistake. The men might as well come home and have the advantages of civilization. Nothing is gained by remaining within the Arctic circle that cannot be realized the next season by starting early if the conditions are favorable. And these conditions rest upon an open sea. Now, some seasons all the waters are filled with ice that it is impossible to penetrate. The very next season every strait, bay, and channel is likely to be open water. The winds, currents, and many unknown or undemonstrated influences affect the ice. What should be done is to get everything in readiness early in the year, and by May or early June be at the upper settlements. Then follow promptly the open water, and the occasion will come, sooner or later, when the pole will be reached. In my case I could have got far to the northward, and, if caught in the upper seas, I had provisions that would have lasted possibly two years, before which time I should have worked out of the trap. In this connection, let me tell an anecdote. We were butting pretty effectually one day some ice that impeded our progress, when one of the Dundee whaling captains said in admiration of our prowess: 'Ye did that buttering in folme style, and it is a tough ship that you have; but, if you keep it up, you will run your ship for a second season.' 'Second season!' exclaimed I—'none for us, if you please! We shall find Greely and be back again long before we begin to divide the seasons!' And so it turned out."

Colonial Seals of Virginia.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Referring to communications regarding the colonial seals, embodying the results of some researches made by the late William Green, LL. D., deceased; Charles Deane, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Colonel Thomas H. Ellis, and myself, and published in your several issues of October 15 and 20 and November 16, 1882, I beg to offer for promulgation and preservation in your valued columns some additional facts elucidatory of the matter, which are afforded by the valuable MS. letter and books of Governor Spotswood, an extract from which you kindly published in your issue of the 16th instant.

In the communications of October 15 and 20, 1882, above cited, will be found the statements that the use of the pendant great or broad seal in Virginia was by a proclamation of Queen Anne, bearing date October 6, 1712, and that, also, thereafter there was in contemporaneous use a smaller pendant seal of white wax, crown shaped. The following extract from a letter of Governor Spotswood to the British Lords Commissioners of Trade, dated July 21, 1714, fixes the date of the beginning of the use of the great seal in the colony and enlightens us as to the adoption and use of the smaller one. Governor Spotswood writes:

"It was but the beginning of last month that I received the new Seal appointed for this Colony, with her Majesty's warrant for using thereof. I have, pursuant to her Majesty's Commands, caused the former Seal to be broken, and now send it by this Conveyance; but as there are many things by particular Acts of Assembly, appointed to pass under ye Seal of the Colony, for which the fees are very inconsiderable, and are therefore writ on paper, to which this Seal cannot be affixed without the danger of tearing off in a short time, if were to be wish'd that her Majesty would be pleased to allow a lesser Seal or Signet to be used for matters of small Consequence, w'ch would be less chargeable to ye Secretary y't keeps it, and more proportioned to ye present fees, w'ch the People will very unwillingly be brought to increase."

Faithfully yours, R. A. BROCK,
Corresponding Secretary Virginia Historical Society.

Richmond, Va., October 17, 1884.

Pimlico Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, October 17.—First race—one mile, for all ages, for horses which have run and not won at this meeting, weight for age—Mammonest won; Little Merit second, Tolu third. Time, 1:45.

Second race—Eclectic stakes for two-year-olds, one mile—Wanda won; Eschus second, Ten-Stone third. Time, 1:47½.

Third race—Breckenridge stakes for three-year-old colts and fillies, two miles—Lonisette won; Blast second, Loftin third. Time, 3:36½.

Fourth race—free handicap stakes, mile and a half, all ages—Heel-and-Toe won; Lida Stanhope second, Nettie third. Time, 2:40.

Fifth and last race—Bowie stakes, three miles, for all ages, entrance $100 h. f., the Club to add $1,400 for first horse, $100 for the second, and $200 for the third—Drake Carter finished an easy winner, four lengths ahead of General Monroe, second, four lengths ahead of Fosteral, last. Time, 5:20.

Brighton-Beach Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 17.—First race—purse $250, three quarters of a mile—Valparaiso won; Forlorn second. Time, 1:19.

Second race—purse $250, three quarters of a mile—Torpedo won; Greenland second. Time, 1:18¼.

Third race—purse $250, one and one eighth of a mile—Harriet won; Blizzard second. Time, 2:00¾.

Fourth race—purse $400, one and one eighth of a mile—Delilah won; Miss Brewster second. Time, 1:53½.

Fifth race—purse $250, one and one quarter of a mile—Corsair won; American second. Time, 2:21.

Base-Ball Yesterday.

New York: New York (League), 8; Metropolitan, 9.

Boston: Cincinnati, 5; Boston (League), 2.

Horsford's Bread Preparation.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE.

Professor Rodney Welch, of Hahneman College, Chicago, says: "The greatest improvement ever made in raising bread without the use of yeast is the process of Professor Horsford."

MANCHESTER MATTERS.

Court Items—Republican Rally—Political.

The October term of the Hustings Court begins Monday. The civil and criminal dockets are quite large, and will doubtless occupy the attention of the court for two weeks. The following special jury has been drawn for the term: C. F. Fisher, A. R. Heath, R. D. Hall, J. R. Perdue, B. M. Robertson, J. C. Snellings, John C. Goolsby, William H. Hughes (colored), and William Bailey (colored).

The Republicans of this city had a rally last night. A speaker's stand was erected over the front fence to Beattie's stable lot. E. B. Howle, chairman of the Republican Committee, introduced Mr. R. F. Hubard as the first speaker, who was frequently interrupted by persons in the crowd. This aroused his temper, and he displayed an amount of it, and did himself great injury here by the use of offensive language.

General Green B. Raum was then introduced and spoke for about an hour and a half, but he was so hoarse that it was difficult to distinguish what he said.

Mr. S. Brown Allen followed General Raum.

The speakers were twice interrupted by brick-bats being thrown into the crowd—two negroes and one white man were hurt, but not seriously. A colored man was locked up for being connected with the disturbance. There were several hundred present, mostly negroes, a large number of them from Richmond.

The Democrats of this city will have a big rally next Wednesday night the 23d. General Fitz Lee and Hon. W. S. Gilham will be the speakers of the occasion. Hon. George D. Wise will also be present. The speaking will be from the stand erected in front of the Democratic headquarters, Eighth and Hull streets.

Those who need transfers or registering should attend to it at once. Any one wishing to register can do so any night between now and the 25th (registration-day), or on that day. The registrars of the four wards can be found at their houses after 6 P. M., and will wait on those who wish to register.

The Private Secretary.

This comedy, now running at the Globe Theatre, London, and the Madison-Square Theatre, New York, with success, will be presented at the Theatre next Monday and Tuesday evenings. The company comes direct from New York, Richmond being the first city outside of New York to see this farcical comedy. The company is known, and the play will be presented in the same manner that has characterized all the Madison-Square Theatre attractions. The sale of seats begins this morning at 9 o'clock.

Called Back Last Night.

There was no improvement in the numbers present at the Theatre last night to witness the presentation of the excellent play "Called Back." The Harris-Glienney Company have the satisfaction of knowing that, while not playing to full houses, they have won from the best critics the highest compliments.

"Called Back" will be played at matinée this afternoon, and at the regular evening performance.

Late Weather Report.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 18—1:30 *A. M.*—For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, except preceded in the northern portion by occasional very light local rains and partly cloudy weather, variable winds, generally northwesterly, slight fall in temperature in northern portion, nearly stationary temperature in southern portion.

For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, variable winds, generally westerly, nearly stationary temperature.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear and comfortable.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 54; 9 A. M., 67; noon, 82; 3 P. M., 78; 6 P. M., 71; midnight, 65.

Mean temperature, 69½.

Sir John Lubbock says that up to a certain age in the education of the young—say sixteen or seventeen—he should plead for a wide basis of education. At a later stage the subjects should be gradually restricted; and, though it was surely desirable throughout life to follow the main results of human labor, study and thought, still the time had then, no doubt, arrived when concentration became preeminently important.

A SAFEGUARD.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand as a household remedy a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. The eminent physician, Professor F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where it is ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease, emphatically of ours, who has not become its staunch and worthy friend.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has in numberless instances cured obstinate cases of chronic bronchitis, consumption, and even acute pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only required to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every household where children are to be found, for it is as good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping-Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

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"BURKE'S" LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALE
AS THE FINEST ENGLISH ALE
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REFRESHING, INVIGORATING, AND CONSTITUTING AN APPETIZING TONIC, WHILE SLIGHTLY STIMULATING.
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against loss or damage by fire.
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J. L. BACON, President;
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EO. E. RICHARDSON, JOHN B. GRANT,
Secretary. Asst. Secretary.
W. G. MAURY, Solicitor.
Agents in all the prominent cities, towns, and villages of Virginia.

AUCTION SALES—This Day.

B. Quarles & McCurdy,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
1212 Main street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE AT HENRICO COUNTY COURT HOUSE ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., OF 255 43-100 ACRES OF FARMING AND HEAVILY-TIMBERED LAND ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES DOWN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, ADJOINING THE CREW FARM AND THE TURKEY-ISLAND TRACT.—In pursuance of a decree entered on the 3d day of June, 1884, in the suit of Patton, &c., es. Crew, trustee, &c., in the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond, the undersigned will offer for sale at Henrico county court-house on day above mentioned the PROPERTY above described. The improvements on the place are only moderate, but can be put in order at no great cost. A portion of the farm is first-class land, and the other portion is very heavily timbered, and will cut a very large quantity of lumber and cord-wood. The attention of parties desiring such land is respectfully solicited.

TERMS: One fourth cash; residue at six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser to give negotiable notes, with 6 per cent. interest added, and the title to be retained until the entire purchase-money is paid and conveyance ordered by the Court.

HENRY G. CANNON,
Special Commissioner.

PATTON, BY, &C., PLAINTIFF, AGAINST CREW'S TRUSTEES, ET ALS., DEFENDANTS—IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

I, Benjamin H. Berry, clerk of said court, certify that the bond required of the special commissioner by the decree in said cause of June 3, 1884, has been duly filed.

Given under my hand this 7th day of June, 1884.

oc 12 BENJAMIN H. BERRY, Clerk.

RICHMOND BAZAAR.

NOS. 1438 AND 1440 FRANKLIN STREET.

TO-DAY

at 10 o'clock, we will sell a variety of EXCELLENT SEASONABLE GOODS, comprising, also, several SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ONE (almost new) MILK WAGON, latest style.

E. B. COOK,
oc 18 Auctioneer.

WANTS.

WANTED, CASH PURCHASERS FOR 200 bales PRIME MIXED HAY, at 65c. hundred;
100 bushels OATS at 35c. bushel;
50 barrels CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, at $4.75 barrel;
50 barrels PATENT FAMILY, at $5.75 barrel;
50 barrels CHOICE EXTRA, at $4 barrel, in quantities to suit purchasers, to close consignment.

J. E. MICHELL & CO.,
oc 18-2t 1308 east Cary street.

RECEIVING TO-DAY AND ON MONDAY, on consignment, 900 bunches CHOICE BANANAS, 75 barrels BOSTON APPLES, 20 barrels BOSTON PEARS, 20 barrels SWEETS, 25 barrels JAMAICA ORANGES, five crates CAULIFLOWERS. For sale by

WILLIAM JENKINS,
oc 18-1t Commission Merchant,
14½ Main street.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and LAUNDRESS; also, A HOUSE SERVANT TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHING. Best pay, and the best of recommendations required. No others need apply. Call at 221 south Fourth street. oc 18-1t

WANTED,

FIRST-CLASS TINNERS
AND STEAM-FITTERS.

Apply to
oc 18-3t G. & A. BARGAMIN.

WANTED, FOUR YOUNG MEN TO OCCUPY ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, at $18 per month.
Also, ONE FURNISHED FLOOR at 514 north Fifth street. oc 17-3t*

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COLORED COAL-MINERS to be at my office before 6 o'clock on Monday evening the 20th, ready to start to Ohio.

J. P. JONES, Labor Agent,
oc 17-2t* No. 9 north Fifth street.

WANTED, TO SELL A

HANDSOME 8-FOOT NEW MONARCH
BILLIARD-TABLE.

B. G. BAILEY,
oc 17-2t* 1206 east Main street, city.

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. We have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 296 Race street, Cincinnati, O. oc 26-3m

WANTED,

A FIRST-CLASS BAKER.

Apply at the
oc 14-3t AMERICAN HOTEL.

ACCOMMODATION CAN BE HAD at 509 north Sixth street, Richmond, Va., for VISITORS. Those who wish PERMANENT BOARD, call and see
oc 11—sa&su2w* MRS. S. H. WATKINS.

$350 PER MONTH, SALARY AND COMMISSION, to competent BUSINESS MANAGER for this city for State agency. Responsible company, business practically a monopoly, rivaling the telephone; $300 cash required for $1,000 sample outfit. Staple goods. No books. For particulars address, with references, THE NATIONAL COMPANY, 23 east Fourteenth street, New York city. oc 16-2w

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,
se 19-10t18 Richmond, Va.

WANTED, A MAN IN RICHMOND to take an office and represent a manufacturer, to sell an entirely new line of goods. $50 per week. Small capital required. Address with stamp, MANUFACTURER,
oc 4,11,18,25-4t Box 76, West Acton, Mass.

WANTED, MULES.—I WILL PAY a fair price per month for TWO GOOD MULES to work on my farm for one or two months. Attendance of best kind and good care and attention assured. GEORGE WARE,
15, 18, and 20 Franklin street,
oc 14-Tu,Th,&Sa3t Richmond, Va.

1,500,000 POUNDS OF SUMAC WANTED.

Highest prices paid at depots in Richmond or Manchester. Address

A. D. SHOTWELL & CO.,
jy 24-ed3m Manchester, Va.

LOST, STRAYED, AND FOUND.

LOST, ON SATURDAY LAST, A BREAST-PIN with a clover-leaf of three rhinestones. A suitable reward will be paid if left at No. 510 east Franklin street or at this office. oc 17-3t*

STRAYED, FROM THE farm on Nine-Mile road, about one half mile west of Fair Oak station, known as the Hix farm, and now occupied by Mr. Grover, TWO YOUNG STEERS, one red and the other roan. Also, one RED HEIFER, all marked with a crop and a slit in each ear. Two dollars will be paid for their recovery or any information leading to their. oc 17-2t*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, THAT VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all modern conveniences, in perfect order, with beautiful front yard. No. 406 north Twelfth street; can now be seen by application next door, at No. 407.
oc 18-3t*

FOR RENT, ON SECOND STORY, in perfect order, and heated by Latrobe, A SUIT OF FOUR ROOMS, with separate water, bath, &c. In a choice neighborhood. Will be rented now to a good tenant. Address H., care Letter-Carrier No. 3.
oc 18-1t*

FOR RENT, THAT WELL-ARRANGED AND CONVENIENTLY-LOCATED RESIDENCE No. 608 north Eighth street, containing nine rooms; range, hot and cold water, &c. House in first-rate repair. Apply to

JOHN T. GOODIN,
oc 17-3t Real Estate Agent,
Bank and Eleventh streets.

FOR RENT, LAWYER'S OFFICE. The nice OFFICE over West & Johnston's Main street, recently occupied by P. Milhiser, Esq. Also, two other OFFICES, nicely fitted up, in same building.

FRANK D. HILL & CO.,
oc 17-2t 1108 Main street.

BEAUTIFUL SUIT OF ROOMS, within five minutes' walk of post-office. Splendid location; admirable arrangements for cooking. J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO.,
oc 17-6t 1113 east Main street.

FOR RENT, VALENTINE'S OLD MEAT-JUICE WORKS, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Also, THIRD TENEMENT of NEW MEAT-JUICE WORKS, corner Cary and Sixth streets. For further particulars, apply at office VALENTINE'S MEAT-JUICE WORKS, corner Cary and Sixth streets.
oc 16-eod3w

FOR RENT, THAT CONVIENTLY-LOCATED DWELLING No. 221 Mayo street, containing six rooms, besides kitchen with two rooms. The house has just been painted and put in good repair. Rent, $18 per month. Apply to JOHN T. GOODIN, Real Estate Agent, Bank and Eleventh streets. oc 16-eod3t

FOR RENT, TWO FIRST-CLASS CONNECTING BASEMENT ROOMS in perfect order, with gas, &c.; suitable for lodging rooms for young gentlemen or offices for a lawyer or physician. Apply at No. 9 north Sixth street.
oc 9-eod1w

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE.—I WILL LEASE MY GRIST- AND FLOUR-MILL AT NEW MARKET, near Verdon depot, on Chesapeake and Ohio railway, in Hanover county, Va., for a term of three years, to a responsible miller. Apply to S. C. REDD, Verdon Post-Office, Hanover county, Va., or Eleventh and Bank streets, city.
oc 18-1t*

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

CATHOLIC PRAYER-BOOKS.

RANDOLPH & ENGLISH
have just received an assortment of
CATHOLIC PRAYER-BOOKS,
at prices from 25 cents to $1.50. Some of them are bound in new and beautiful styles.
oc 5-dsw 1302 AND 1304 MAIN STREET.

MEDICAL COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

We offer for sale a full stock of
ME