SPEAKS TO FARMERS.

Colonel O'Ferrall Addresses the Democrats of New Kent County.

SILVER AND THE TARIFF.

These Subjects and State Issues Discussed. The Populists Exposed—In Local Political Circles.

Colonel O'Ferrall made a splendid impression at Providence Forge yesterday. He came up from Newport News on the train and addressed quite a gathering among whom were a number of ladies. The Colonel spoke from the office of the Wellington Hotel, and his speech, which on account of his departure for Richmond at 2:40 P. M., was delivered in a characteristic earnestness.

The meeting was was called to order by Colonel J. D. Odell, the county chairman, who explained that the arrangements had not been so perfected as to have a great crowd, but that this was owing to the recent uncertain weather. Judge Isaac H. Christian in a pertinent and beautiful address introduced Colonel O'Ferrall to the audience. The Judge made touching reference to Colonel O'Ferrall's political history and record. God had saved him for Virginia. (Applause.) He (the speaker) and we had a right to claim him as we would. The Judge said Colonel O'Ferrall would be the choice of Virginia. He needed no introduction to this audience.

COLONEL O'FERRALL'S SPEECH.

The Democratic candidate was in fine form and was generously received. Colonel O'Ferrall thanked Judge Christian for the handsome introduction, but he (O'Ferrall) did not consider it a tribute. He feared people would expect too much of him from the compliments as had been paid him. He traced the history of the Democratic party from its foundation, and called the attention of the colored people to the fact that they will have the privilege that they enjoy on the 7th, of going to the polls and casting a free ballot, to the benefit of the land. Colonel O'Ferrall spoke very highly of Cleveland; of his former administration and of the breast-plate of an honest man as the second would shine if he did the first. (Applause.)

FOR THE THIRD PARTY.

He dealt with the Third party people with gloves off. There were leaders, he said, who were honest, and he had always believed in calling a spade a spade. "Silver," said Colonel O'Ferrall, "I am a bimetallist in silver and I believe in it. I was in congress a few years ago and voted for a ratio of 16 to 1. I would be satisfied with 20 to 1. I have at times on that day, when I could have only voted for it once or twice. Why? Because that was the time in which the silver question was discussed. Silver! silver! Are you more silver-men than I am? Let them speak for their own interests." He was in scathing and effective in the criticisms made by him against his speech in accepting the nomination. He did not like the way his name was used. This had been the cognomen of the democratic party since he was a child. He appealed to the people about these men, members of that party, who (series of no's). "Then what shall we call it the Peoples'

WHAT FREE SILVER IS.

He returned to the silver question, that he desired to explain what it meant. It meant, that money would be as free as the leaves of the forest to the people, but that the man who toiled could go to the mint and get it coined for him, put it in his pocket, and carry it out, somebody paying for it.

TARIFF.

In the discussion of the tariff question it was shown that the people, those who suffer from taxation, Colonel O'Ferrall quoting statistics showing that while the taxes upon tin had been greatly increased, protection, forsooth, was taking his money. He had always had a protection. He thought the coining of money in the interest of the people. The protection question to the New Yorker. His recounting of the list was amusing, quinine, Balm of Gilead, bologna sausage, soap-grease, leeches, all on the free list. Life preservers were taxed. The people pay for these things. He (Colonel O'Ferrall) comes and puts on his coat and takes up a taxed cigar. If he is a Democrat, as he says he is, he is clean. He eats his cake, takes a taxed cigar, and he goes home in the evening and reads his Bible. When this government expends one dollar more than it takes to run the government, contrary to democratic principles, then it will be what it has no right to be—unconstitutional.

"WE HEMMED IN."

The trouble is that we are hemmed in in our own country; the world are not open to our system of taxation. Markets for our products, which is virtually built between two countries. The farmer cannot sell anywhere. He is taxed. He cultivates his crops, he carts them, sends it away on a protected car to an exclusive market. (Applause.)

ABOUT STATE MATTERS.

Touching state matters, Colonel O'Ferrall spoke of the public school system. Democratic policy to have free schools. It was also a policy of this party to provide for the old soldiers of the State. The speaker asserted that the hand of the old soldier without a vestige of manhood, Virginians and was love to see it. I am in favor of making ample provision to take care of the old soldiers. There could not be a question of this kind in the speech of Colonel O'Ferrall, with James B. Weaver.

Colonel O'Ferrall's closing was an eloquent appeal and his reference to Lee was pathetic and caused much emotion.

TO THE COLORED FOLKS.

A number of colored people in Colonel O'Ferrall's audience and were much pleased with his conclusion, the Colonel being within this element of the people, as nearly all others present, laying great stress in his remarks upon the need to be the Governor of all the people, and not of the white man or any other race.

Colonel O'Ferrall will speak in Southampton the week just closed and to the people at Eastville, Onancock, Accomacville and Newport News. It is said that he has seen but little since he took the stump, but he left this man a Democrat. The Populist attended the meeting of Colonel E. W. Woodward, the counsel of that party. It is not thought that the third partyites are doing much in New Kent.

HENRICO FAVORS A CONVENTION.

Will Adopt the Primary if Funds Are Furnished—Speaking Monday.

The Henrico County Democratic County Committee held an adjourned meeting at the courthouse at noon yesterday to consider the plan for nominating candidates for the State Senate. The county is in favor of a convention, but owing to the fact that it is in the same senatorial district as Richmond, and the latter has decided to nominate by the primary plan, it is very likely that the county will do the same. The primary plan will certainly obtain, if the county can raise the money to defray the expenses of such an election.

Major A. R. Courtney stated to the meeting that he had seen Mr. Pleasants, acting chairman of the City Central Committee, in the absence of Mr. Patteson, and learned that the guarantee of expenses of the city primary did not include the expenses of a primary in the county. Mr. Pleasants told Major Courtney that he thought if the county would wait a few days, something might be done to help the party there financially.

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

A committee of three was then appointed to wait on the City Committee at its meeting next Tuesday night, and see what arrangements could be made, and report to the County Committee at noon on Wednesday. This committee was instructed to express to the City Committee the preference of the county for a convention, but to say that for the sake of harmony, the Henrico Democrats would agree to the primary plan, provided the necessary funds for defraying the expenses could be raised.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Mayor J. Taylor Ellyson, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, returned from Roanoke yesterday. He has not yet completed the list of his Executive Committee, but expects to do so early this week. The irregularity of the mails, and his consequent inability to hear promptly from several gentlemen to whom he had written, have caused the delay.

The following are the Democratic appointments for speaking on Monday: Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrell, Southampton Courthouse; Hon. Robert C. Kent, Marion, Smyth county; Hon. J. W. Marshall, Pittsylvania Courthouse; Hon. H. St. G. Tucker, Amherst Courthouse; Hon. W. H. Mann, Goochland Courthouse; Hon. Robert T. Barton, Harrisonburg; Hon. H. R. Pollard, Dinwiddie Courthouse; Judge H. W. Flournoy, Mecklenburg Courthouse; Hon. S. E. Jones, Hillsville; Hon. R. Taylor Scott, Woodstock.

The Populist speakers for Monday and the places of meeting are:

Hon. Jerry Simpson, Chatham, Danville at night. Hon. Lafe Pence, Fairfax; Hon. John Davis and N. A. Dunn, Culpeper; J. Brad Beverly, Carroll; William H. Gravely, Harrisonburg; Judge W. J. Kerr, Mecklenburg; J. Haskins, Hobson, Marion; Harry C. Smith, Mecklenburg; J. H. C. Beverly, Fairfax.

Hon. Lafe Pence will speak in Richmond, at Old Market Hall, on Saturday night, September 23rd. Hon Jerry Simpson, will speak at the same place on Tuesday night, September 26th.

Two Populist clubs were organized on Church Hill last week—Edmund R. Cook, No. 1 and Edmund R. Cook, No. 2. Each enrolled about forty members.

Colonel A. L. Phillips and Dr. George B. Steele have both decided not to become candidates for the House, and all efforts to induce Hon. B. B. Munford to run have been of no avail. He says he positively cannot be a candidate.

THE BRICK TURNING GREEN.

But When Washed Twice There Will Be No Further Trouble.

The fact that the Northern-made buff brick being used in the walls of the State Library building are becoming discolored has given rise to considerable comment, and the opinion has been expressed by some that the new brick are not as pretty as the Virginia brick that were taken out to give place to them. A member of the Library Building Commission referring to this matter yesterday said that the commissioners and the architect, Mr. Poindexter, knew when they made the substitution that the Northern brick would turn green, but they also knew that after the discoloration had been washed off twice it would not return. Continuing, he said that when buff brick was decided upon for the building, the commissioners expressed the desire that Virginia brick should be used, that the contract for the work should be given to Virginians, and that the money to be expended for the structure should be kept here. In other words they wanted Virginians to have the preference all the way through if things were anything like equal.

THE SAMPLES WERE TESTED.

Mr. Poindexter obtained samples of brick from several manufacturers, including the Powhatan Brick Company, built a series of small walls, and after letting them stand through a damp spell had the commissioners inspect them. The unanimous verdict was that the Powhatan Company's brick were the prettiest. Another thing in their favor was that they were guaranteed not to turn green. The Powhatan brick was selected, but said the Dispatch's informant, the samples from which the selection was made were burned in a baby kiln. Two or three full kilns were burned and finally one was accepted. After this burning had been put into the walls several more kilns were burned, but the brick did not come up to the samples and the delivery from the accepted kiln, either in color or quality. Every opportunity was given the Virginia manufacturers, even at the expense of throwing men out of employment and finally the architect had to go North for bricks. This was a source of mortification to the commissioners as well as to the architect.

The commissioner said further that Mr. Poindexter had the sole power to determine what sort of brick should be used, and that he was under bond to construct the building properly. The commissioners, however, heartily approved of everything Mr. Poindexter had done and that gentleman, he was satisfied, would be willing that all of his correspondence regarding the bricks should be made public.

THE POWHATAN COMPANY'S SIDE.

When the Virginia brick were taken out of the wall the Dispatch gave a statement of the reasons of the architect for his course. It also printed the claim of the manager of the Powhatan Brick Company that this company was ready to deliver brick as good, and even better than the samples. This gentleman admitted that some of the brick that had been delivered were not up to the requirements, but said they were shipped through mistake. He assured the Dispatch in the most positive manner that the company was fully prepared to carry out its contract if allowed by the architect so to do. His brick, he said, had been examined at the yards by competent inspectors who pronounced them better than the sample, both as to color and quality.

The commissioners do not seem to be at all disturbed because of the Northern brick turning green. They are satisfied that when they shall have been washed off twice there will be no further trouble on that score.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS.

The Amount to Be Apportioned—Pardon Granted—Capitol Notes.

The Auditor of public accounts has notified the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that under provisions of Sec. 1507, chap. 66, code of 1887, the amount $732,367.89 is ready to be apportioned amongst the counties and cities of the State for public free-school purposes. This is in addition to the $202,562.06 apportioned by the the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on September 6th, and referred to in yesterday's Dispatch.

The former amount is 90 per cent of the gross amount of all the funds found to be applicable to public free-school purposes for the current year, as ascertained from the books of the Commissioners of the revenue of the several counties and cities of the State, while the latter amount is a direct appropriation from the treasury of money already collected.

But funds are to be issued exclusively to pay teachers.

The interest on State bonds held by the literary fund, amounting to $42,576.80 annually, is used also to supplement the cash apportionment to pay county superintendents and the expenses of the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

PARDON GRANTED.

The Governor yesterday pardoned C. W. Bailey, who, in 1891, was sentenced from Charlottesville to five years in the penitentiary for forgery. Pardon was granted on the certificate of Superintendent Lynn and the surgeon to the penitentiary that Bailey is in wretched health.

The Governor has appointed W. R. Lee inspector of flour for the city of Richmond, and C. E. Walson to the same position for the city of Roanoke.

State Librarian Poindexter has received for the Library superb steel plate engravings of Lewis and Clark, the explorers.

B. W. Saundridge, deputy-sheriff of Albemarle, and N. C. Walls, sheriff of Augusta visited the Capital yesterday.

Gleaned at the County-Seat.

The Henrico County Court was engaged Friday in the trial of Thomas Palmer and Willie Smith, two negroes, charged with rioting on a train of the Richmond, Fredericsburg and Potomac Railroad Company. They were were fined $5 each and sent to jail for three months.

Magistrate G. C. Vincent has erected a home at Seven Pines, and will take up his residence at that place some time next week.

It's common saying that newspapers lie, but when an editor writes a thing and puts his name to it you may be sure he is telling the truth. Read this: "We have never before said one word in favor of any patent medicine advertisement in our columns but having given Simmons Liver Regulator a fair trial, we do not hesitate to say, that for Dyspepsia and general debility it cannot be excelled."—FRED. M. CHILDS, editor "NEWS," Renton, Ohio.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN

AN ANIMATED CONTEST FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICES IN PETERSBURG.

Another Batch of Nominations for the Senate and House of Delegates—Some Candidates.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., September 16.—The Democratic voters of Petersburg, under official call, will meet in their respective wards Monday night to elect a new City Executive Committee, which committee will choose a city chairman and manage the party affairs for the next two years. In view of the animated contest for the municipal offices to be filled next spring, and for which, if reports be true, the canvass in some instances has already commenced, much interest is manifested in the Monday night meetings.

It is generally anticipated that there will be two or more candidates for every municipal office to be filled by election by the people, with probably one or two exceptions, and even this vote—over eight months in advance of the election—candidates for the several positions are entering the field.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The names mentioned for the State Senate from this district are Mr. William B. McElwaine, a prominent lawyer of this city, and member of the last House of Delegates, and Mr. J. C. Smith, of Dinwiddie county, the manager of the District Alliance store here, an active Democrat and a most popular man.

For the House of Delegates, Mr. John B. Evans, member of the Common Council from the First Ward, an influential Democrat and universally popular citizen, is being pressed by his friends with such a vigor as almost to insure his nomination and election. He is a gentleman of great modesty, but would make a valuable working member of the House. Mr. Charles T. Lassiter and Mr. William P. McKee, two rising young lawyers, who are building for themselves a fine reputation at the bar, are also prominently mentioned for the House. In any event, Petersburg will be ably and well represented in the next Assembly.

A LEGISLATIVE PRIMARY.

Candidates for the Circuit-Judgeship of the Norfolk District.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., September 16.—The Democratic primary election in Norfolk for the nomination of candidates for the General Assembly will take place next Thursday week, the 28th inst. A mass-meeting of the Democrats of the city recommended a primary to the Executive Committee.

I learn now that Judge C. W. Hill will not be the only candidate before the Legislature for the Circuit Judgship of this District, but that Hon. J. Wilbur Kilby, of Nansemond, and Judge J. M. Keeling, of Princess Anne, will also be in he field. Judge Hill thought at one time of entering the contest for the Court of Appeals, but has abandoned the idea.

DROWNED OFF NEWPORT NEWS.

Was This Unknown Boy Murdered or Was It an Accident?

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

NEWPORT NEWS, September 16.—An unknown white boy, seventeen years old, was drowned last evening a short distance off Pier 5. The boy was in a small sloop with a negro. The vessel, when first seen, seemed to be heading toward the pier. Suddenly the boy was seen to pitch overboard. Then the sloop changed her course and stood out toward Hampton Roads, leaving the young man struggling in the water. At first he swam toward the boat, but seeing it leaving him, he endeavored to reach shore, but before several persons on the beach, who witnessed the accident, could launch a boat, and put off to his assistance he sank. In the darkness the sloop got away before her name could be ascertained. The cause of the accident, if it was an accident, is a matter of conjecture. The strange conduct of the negro makes the case look suspicious.

Mr. Howard Found Dead in His Bed.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

FLOYD COURTHOUSE, VA., September 16.—Mr. P. L. Howard, a respected citizen, and leading merchant of the town, was found dead in his bed this morning. The funeral services will take place to-morrow.

Col. Catlett Gibson Renominated.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

CULPEPER, VA., September 16.—The Democratic convention which met here to-day nominated Colonel J. C. Gibson for the House of Delegates to succeed himself. The session of the convention was short and harmonious.

GREAT LAND RUSH.

Everybody Anxious to Get On the First Train into Cherokee.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

GUTHRIE, O. T., September 16.—All night there were hurrying to and fro, and but few of the one hundred and fifty thousand boomers on the border of the promised land closed their eyes in sleep. With prairie fires raging in front and behind, and the body strained by the pent-up excitement of the coming struggle, there was no room for sleep, no inclination to rest. Before the break of day everybody was astir, and this morning the scenes are the same that have been witnessed at all the other great land rushes.

At least one hundred and fifty thousand people bivouacked on the border of the Strip last night, and long before day-light thousands had assembled about the Santa Fe depot here, and train after train pulled speedily packed with people and pulled out for Orlando. Arriving at Orlando, all were compelled to leave the cars and take places with the fifteen thousand people who had spent the night there.

At 11 o'clock the first train pulled up to the line and others came right behind it. There were at least 6 trains. Everybody wanted to ride on the first one and as far forward in that as possible.

With a wild shout the crowd rushed forward, and the soldiers on the ground were swept from their feet. For a moment it seemed as though the mob would capture the train, for men and women were around and over the engine and tender, upon and under the platforms, and even upon the roofs of the coaches. The blue-coated guardians soon recovered, however, and with fixed bayonets cleared the train and compelled everybody to show his or her certificate before entering.

But on every side people fought and struggled to get near the cars. Women had their clothes torn off and men were knocked down and trampled upon. Scores of people were injured, yet the struggle was kept up until the train was filled, and was repeated on a smaler scale at each succeeding train.

APPEAL FOR BRUNSWICK.

Governor Northen to the People of the State of Georgia.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

ATLANTA, GA., September 16.—Governor Northen to-day issued the following to the people of Georgia:

"To the people of the State of Georgia:

"I am just in receipt of a telegram from Hon. Thomas W. Lamb, mayor, informing me of the continued spread of the yellow fever at Brunswick. It is now plainly evident that the fever will become epidemic.

"The General Assembly has not provided any fund upon which I can draw for the relief of this stricken city. I appeal to the generous-hearted people of the State to organize Boards of Relief in their several communities for the purpose of furnishing money and provisions to the destitute and suffering at Brunswick. I urgently beg that this matter be taken up at once in order that the suffering people may be assured of our sympathy and comforted by our contributions.

"Until we have further notice of the local organization at Brunswick, all funds and provisions forwarded to Hon. Thomas W. Lamb, Mayor of Brunswick, will be properly distributed.

(Signed) W. J. NORTHEN,
GOVERNOR."

BRAZIL'S SITUATION SERIOUS.

Rio Practically in the Hands of the Revolutionists.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, September 16.—The Herald's Buenos Ayres correspondent cables that news received from Rio Janeiro, indicates that the situation there is very serious. It is believed that the Navy revolters have gained a foothold in the capital. President Peixotto has abandoned the coast of the Bay of Rio and the capital, and retired to Santa Ana with that portion of the army which remains loyal. Here he will await attack from the landing party which will be sent from the rebel ships. The bombardment of Rio has been suspended, but prompt interference on the part of the foreign war-ships in the harbor is necessary to protect property in the city.

Word has been received that the revolution is spreading. It is reported that the states of Bahia and Pernambuco have declared in favor of the revolutionists.

Pensacola Urges Repeal.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

PENSACOLA, FLA., September 16.—Telegrams were sent Senators Call and Pasco to-day urging their support of unconditional repeal of the Sherman bill, signed by every prominent business man in the city who was seen. The Chamber of Commerce has endorsed unconditional repeal of the law.

A Mysterious Murder.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

AUGUSTA, GA., September 16.—A special to the Chronicle from Bath, S. C., says: A very mysterious murder was committed half a mile west of here this evening, about 7:30 o'clock, on the South Carolina Railroad track. Charles Carter, a well-known white man, was killed about one hundred yards from his home. A negro is suspected of the crime.

Clearances in Gold.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, September 16.—Clearing House certificates to the amount of $90,000 were cancelled to-day.

Over $3,000,000 in gold was paid into the Clearing House to-day in settlement of the balances, which is equal to sixty per cent of the total.

CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING

Superintendent O'Bannon Makes the Awards for This Year's Work.

Captain J. H. O'Bannon, Superintendent of Public Printing, has given out the contracts for the State work to be done under his supervision during the next fiscal year. The bids were opened Thursday, but the awards were not made until yesterday.

The Everett Waddey Company came in perhaps for the largest slice, getting the printing of the House journal, documents and bills, Acts of Assembly, reports of the lunatic asylums, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Commissioner of Agriculture, and for pamphlet work.

Mr. James E. Goode was given the contract for printing the Senate journal, documents and bills, resolutions, etc., and for job work.

The J. L. Hill Printing Company got the reports of the Railroad Commissioner, and Attorney-General, and J. W. Ferguson came in for the reports of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor and Treasurer.

Mr. C. N. Williams was the lowest bidder on the Senate and House bills and job work, but Superintendent O'Bannon thought it would be better to give this work to firms that have had more experience in these special lines.

The State's printing has about doubled in the last five years, but there has been no material increase in the cost, as prices are lower than they were a few years ago. The annual cost averages about $30,000, but was somewhat greater last year, as there was more than usual to be done, and there was an advance in the prices. The bids this year in nearly all the classifications are nearly 25 per cent below those of last year.

THE COLORED FOLKS' FAIR:

They Have a Good Programme and Expect a Large Crowd.

The Colored Fair will be held three days of this week, beginning with Wednesday. They offer a number of inducements in the way of amusements, such as bicycle races, base-ball, etc., and there will be speaking by a number of colored men.

Thursday will be Labor-Day, and the committee say they would be very glad if the "white folks" would let their servants off on that day. They have also visited some of the factories and mills and requested the proprietors to give their men a chance to attend the fair on that day. There will be a street parade on the second day.

The third and last day will be devoted to the entertainment of the children.

Several visiting military companies are expected to be present, and there will be brass bands from several other cities.

The West-End W. C. T. U.

The regular weekly meeting of the West End Young Women's Christian Temperance Union was held Thursday afternoon at the residence of its president, Mrs. E. V. Wood, 118 south Pine street. The meeting was well attended and proved quite an interesting one. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. E. V. Wood, president; Miss Mamie Willis, vice-president; Miss Kate Willis, treasurer; Miss Sisie Anderson, recording secretary; Miss Bertha Smott, assistant recording secretary; Miss Bertie White corresponding secretary; Miss Nannie Anderson, musical director; Miss Hargrove, superintendent alms-house work; Miss Mamie Willis, superintendent Soldiers' Home work; Miss Tydeman, assistant; Miss Minnie Jones, superintendent Flower Mission work; Miss Nora Brown, superintendent literature; Miss Agnes Burgess, superintendent evangelistic work; Miss Matthews, superintendent Sunday-school work; Miss Minnie Jones, superintendent press work; Visiting Committee: Misses Blanche Mitchell, Minnie Tyree, Mattie Traylor, Nannie Anderson, Mamie and Kate Willis, Agnes Burgess, Bertie White, and Lila Hargrove.

Property Transfers.

Richmond—George W. Strang and wife to Ann E. Strang's trustee, 56 feet on south side Venable street near Eighteenth, 46 1-4 feet on same near same, and 25 feet on same near same, $500.

I. H. & G. L. Christian, special commissioners, to William Page, 37 7-12 feet, northwest corner Russell and Denny streets, $263.08.

Henrico—W. M. Barnum and wife to Robert H. Wade, 44 25-100 acres on Deep Run turnpike 9 miles from Richmond, $442.50.

Lucy A. Crouch's executor, to Charles Poindexter, 35 feet on south side Main street, near Rowlana, $1,225.

Richmond—John P. Graham to Mary L. Graham's trustee real estate purchased of J. A. Jefferd, January 19th, 1874; $5.00.

P. H. Nott and wife to Rebecca Napier, 40 feet on Brook avenue, northwest corner Moore street, $1,450.

Henrico—Jennie L. Blair's trustee, to H. Clay Lynn, 40 feet on south side Sumpter street, near Winder; $500.

Improvements in the Post-Office.

The supervising architect of the Post Office Department has sent one of his assistants to this city to consult with Mr. Russell as to what changes should be made in the Post Office accommodations here for the convenience of employees and the facilitation of business. Mr. Russell recommends, and it is understood the recommendation will be carried out, that the quarters of the Assistant Postmaster be enlarged by the doing away with certain useless closets, so as to give the Postmaster ample desk room in those quarters. Mr. Russell says the office of the Postmaster in the front part of the building is a very good dress-parade room, but if the Postmaster wants to be in contact with the subordinates in the office he must spend a good deal of time in the Assistant Postmaster's quarters. Other changes will be made which will add to the light, ventilation, and roominess of the post office.

Wants a Liquor License.

The Henrico County Court was engaged yesterday in hearing the application of Jesse Casey for a liquor license to conduct business at the corner of Winder and Washington streets, near the Male Orphan Asylum.

Objection was made by Mr. J. B. Blair on account of the near proximity to the Asylum. The case was continued until Monday.

Convicts Brought In.

The following convicts were received at the penitentiary yesterday: From Albemarle county, William Davis, three years for horse-stealing; George Pleasants, five years for burglary; David W. Thornton, two years for larceny. From Augusta county, Henry Martin, two years for house-breaking and larceny; Solomon Colston, seven years for house-breaking and larceny.

Alabama Bank Resumes.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16.—Among the banks permitted to-day to resume business is the First National Bank, of Decatur, Ala.

THAT STOLEN GOLD.

THE EXACT FACTS WITH RESPECT TO THE THEFT.

The Amount Taken $134,000—The Thief an Old Employee—His Instrument a Garden Rake.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The Treasury department has made public the exact facts in relation to the reported loss of gold bullion from the mint at Philadelphia, as follows:

On account of the demand for coin a vault in which some sixteen million dollars was stored in 1887 by Mr. Preston, during the term of Mr. Fox as superintendent, and which was receipted for by Mr. O. C. Bosbyshell, without weighing, was opened on the 8th instant, and the bullion re-weighed by Mr. Morgan and found to be thirty bars short, valued at about $134,000. Mr. Morgan immediately reported to the mint bureau the results, when he was directed to return to Philadelphia at once and re-weigh the bullion. On the second weighing it was still found to be short. Since this bullion was stored in the vault the weigh clerk, an old employee at the mint, had sole custody of it, and circumstances indicated that he knew what had become of the missing bullion. He was charged with its embezzlement and he finally admitted it.

$100,000 RECOVERED.

He furnished information as to where over $100,000 of it was secreted, which was recovered yesterday, and more will be recovered later, as he has expressed a willingness to give it up, but as to how much cannot be accurately stated, but probably between six and seven thousand dollars. It is believed at the Treasury department that the Government will lose nothing. This statement is made in order to allay all sensational news.

The name of the implicated official is Henry S. Cochran. He had been in the employ of the mint over forty years. His salary was $2,000.

Among the many stories that have gotten afloat concerning this robbery is one to the effect that Cochran used a common iron garden rake, which he inserted between the bars of the vault doors and raked out the gold. He has been at work doing this for a number of years, but, fortunately for the Government and Mr. Bosbyshell's bondsmen, the fellow hoarded up his ill-gotten gold, and upon being discovered turned it over to the officials.

Gave Them no Trouble.

The railroad people reported yesterday that they suffered no inconvenience from the heavy rain-storm of Friday night. The water in the James was falling all day, and will probably be down to its usual height to-day, but it is still very muddy.

All of the breaks and washouts on the railroads that have interferred with traffic during the past week have been repaired, and all trains are now running on regular time.

Pic-Nic by the Italian Band.

The newly organized Christoforo Columbo Italian brass band will give their first annual picnic at Blandon Park next Wednesday. The festivities, which will embrace dancing and other amusements, will last from 10:30 A. M. until 11 o'clock at night. There will be a street parade at 10 A. M., starting from Tenth and Broad streets. This will be the first public appearance of this band, and the Italian colony are expected to turn out en masse.

Governor McKinney and Party Leave for Chicago Monday.

The Governor will leave for his visit to the World's Fair Monday. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinney and Frankie, Mr. Branch McKinney, Colonel W. Miles Cary, chief of staff, Mrs. Cary, Miss Cary, the Misses Talcott, Colonels Atkins, Harkins, Wacker and Day of his staff, Mrs. Day, Miss Lulu Lyons, and Master Wacker.

The party will travel in the Titania, one of the handsomest of the Pullman sleepers, which will be attached to the 2 P. M. train.

New Cases of Fever.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

SAVANNAH, GA., September 16. At Brunswick, this morning, two new cases of fever, were reported. It is thought now that the fever will assume an epidemic form.

United States Port on the Coast of Haiti.

(Washington telegram in the New York Herald.)

I have absolutely trustworthy information that Mr. Henry M. Smythe, the new United States Minister to Hayti has received instructions directing him to begin negotiations immediately upon his arrival at Port au Prince for the acquisition of the desirable port, Mole St. Nicholas. Indeed, I learn that in selecting a man for this mission, the authorities made a special point of chosing a person who gave promise of being able successfully to carry out the project of securing control of the Mole. For this reason the long established custom of sending a colored man to Haiti was deviated from. The Haitian government has shown more than once that it did not appreciate our practice of sending colored men as our representatives to their republic, and it has often been said by State and Navy Department officials that the ill success of our efforts to acquire the Mole was largely attributable to the colored ministers who undertook the negotiations.

Mr Smythe is an intelligent Virginia gentleman, thoroughly familiar and popular with the colored race, and the State Department has every confidence in his ability to bring the negotiations for the Mole to a successful issue.

Four Local British Parliaments.

(London Truth.)

I sincerely hope that the next general election will result in an overwhelming majority for home rule. But it is obvious that, as sensible men we must contemplate the possibility of the reverse happening. To take for granted that what we wish must occur is only worthy of fools. What, then, ought to be done? We ought to declare at once for home rule all round, and go to the election with this cry.

In Ireland home rule is a more pressing and immediate necessity than in the other parts of the United Kingdom, and while we should be prepared to grant self-government to Ireland, even if it be not desired by England, Scotland, and Wales, yet we ought to make it clear that our aim is to have four local Parliaments, with one Parliament sitting at Westminster, and limiting its functions to imperial matters. Should we win the election—as I believe that we should with this programme—it ought to be understood that we should proceed at once to give effect to it.

TOMMY ATKINS IN HIS GLORY.

Representatives of Crack British Regiments Show Their Skill in Arms.

War in all its splendor began at the Madison Square Garden Monday night, and the English Military Tournament scored a pronounced success. Seven thousand people were present, and that number of delighted apostles of the merit of the entertainment left at a little after 10 o'clock well pleased with what they had seen, and enthusiastic over the exhibition, which was wholly new to New York.

The tournament is an off-shoot from the World's Fair, at Chicago, says the New York Herald, for it was inspired by the aggregation of novelties, and though only moderately successful at first, it grew upon the people of Chicago, and was a complete success, in a business way, at least.

The novelty of the exhibition can hardly fail to draw big audiences at first, and its exciting character should insure a long season. It is simply a representation of the most interesting military work of the best troops in the English army, and is presented by picked men from a number of the crack regiments. Everything shown has something of dramatic interest to relieve its technicalities, which last would be tedious to any but a military student.

The famous commands represented are the Royal Horse Artillery, the First Life Guards, the Fifth Royal Irish Lancers, the Eleventh Hussars, the Grenadier Guards, the Forty-second Highlanders, the Connaught Rangers and sections from the Royal Engineers and the Medical Staff. These are England's choicest troops, and the 200 men who appeared at Madison Square Garden last night are veterans and picked men, nearly all of them wearing medals gallantly earned. As a rule they are pensioned veterans, though some of them are men who bought their discharges to join this exhibition. All in all, they are a fine stalwart lot of soldiers, and if one occasionally sees a bald head or a wrinkled face among them they are usually accompanied by honorable scars. Every one of the brigade has an honorable discharge, and all are men of good character.

The horses with them, one hundred in number, are trained chargers, troop or battery animals brought from England. As a rule they are of the light, active type, but they are as quick to obey the word of command or the bugle call as if they had been graduated from a circus.

A SUCCESSFUL OPENING.

When the doors opened there was a rush for seats, and in a few minutes the house was well-filled. Half an hour later it was packed with a brilliant audience, seats as well as boxes being filled by the best known people in New York. A fine band of fifty pieces, chiefly from the Coldstream and first Life Guards, furnished delightful music all the evening, and won much applause, especially when they played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," which they did with as much sweetness as if every one from the first cornet down to bass drum had been an American citizen.

The tournament opened with a march past of the entire brigade. The band was headed by "the smallest drummer boy in the English army," and at the entry of the troops the regimental march of each corps was played. The Royal Horse Artillery, with two guns, six horses to each came first. Then came in order the First Guards, all scarlet and white, with nodding plumes and steel cuirasses; the Fifth Royal Lancers, for whom the band played "The harp that once through Tara's Hall;" the Grenadier Guards, the Forty-second Highlanders, kilted and proud of their name, as the "Black Watch;" the Connaught Rangers, known to the army list as the Eighty-eighth regiment, stepping bravely to the air of "St. Patrick's Day;" last, the Rifles and Ambulance corps. It was, in fact, a British army in minature. The brilliance and variety of the uniforms, the fine appearance and excellent drill of the men, and the clever way in which the whole was conducted, made it a most interesting and delightful affair.

The "trooping of the colors," which is a ceremony familiar to our troops under another name, is simply the delivery of the colors from the charge of one officer to another. Before the English colors were displayed the American flag was raised and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

The "Plaiting the May pole," which was done by troopers of the First Life Guards, was a very pretty representation of an old English custom, then some troopers rode out and very cleverly made their horses lie down to form a breast-work, over which they fired at an imaginary enemy, after which, standing astride the prostrate horses, they caused them to rise, each man in the saddle.

CLEVER ARTILLERY DRIVING.

A very exciting feature was the exhibition of skill in artillery driving. The guns, limbered up, with six horses, and fully manned, were driven at full speed around the arena, passing between posts set up so that there was but twelve inches of space to spare. The drivers lashed their horses to a full run, and the turns and dashes between the posts were very exciting.

Bayonet practice between men of the Grenadier Guards and the Black Watch was beautifully done, and the Scotchmen especially displayed a most realistic vigor in their encounters.

One of the most exciting features of the evening was the "Balaklava melee," between teams of the First Life Guards and the Lancers. The men were mounted on nimble horses, and wore helmets and wire masks. On each helmet was a tuft of ribbons, and each trooper was armed with a single stick. The object was to cut off the ribbons of the enemy by blows of the stick, and as soon as a man lost his plumage he was ordered out. The contest was very close and was finally won by the Lancers.

These are but a few of the interesting scenes presented and it is doubtful if a better pleased audience ever filed out of Madison Square garden.

MANY-EYED MONSTERS.

And They Sleep With Their Feet Up Yet Not Upon Their Backs.

"Oh, these detestable flies!" exclaimed the neat house-wife, and the poor little insect which was buzzing away on her clean window was speedily killed with a weapon made of a newspaper rolled into a ball at one end, with the other forming the handle.

It did the work for the fly and did not break the window, says the Boston Herald.

"Where in the world do they come from? Screens at every window and every door in the house. How do they get in?"

"Confound that fly," growled old Baldhead, as he tried to get his "forty winks" after dinner in the darkened and quiet best parlor. "Seems as if when there wasn't but one fly in the house it always lighted on my head. There! take that," and he made a desperate lunge at the little tormentor, only to miss him, and see him fly calmly away with a meditative and exasperating hum.

Still growling, old Baldhead put a paper over his head, and thus outwitting the fly, dropped off to sleep.

It is unmistakably fly time. The almanac tells us so, and to the bucolic mind "it must be so if the almanac says so."

One knows it is a fact, for they can be seen swarming in pyramids near every garbage heap, in the markets, round the sweets exposed to view in the confectioners; yes, can even be found "in my lady's chamber," which is very apt to disturb her slumbers and arouse her, as would the lark, at peep of dawn (say about 3:30 a. m.) not with a sweet, melodious call, but with a persistent buzz, and by crawling over her fair face in such a teasing manner that sleep is effectually banished for the time.

The question where flies come from is asked many times during the summer. It is always a mystery to the woman who has her house well screened how even one of the little pests can get in.

The parents of a good many of them were probably housed the year before, when, in the autumn, vigilance was relaxed, and perhaps a door or window left unguarded.

With the instinct with which nature has provided them, they crept into the warm house, into cracks not perceptible, and there they hibernated. There, too, they lay their eggs, 177 to each fly, thus looking out for the propagation of the race; and, so, when the first warm days come, they surprise us by buzzing away on the windows or around the table.

In the meantime, the eggs are hatching, and by "fly-time" they come forth in swarms.

Sometimes in the dead of winter a fly will appear, beguiled from his resting place by the deceptive warmth of the furnace-heated house. He seems a harbinger of spring, and perhaps one may be inclined to pet it a bit. Don't do it. Kill it, and thus put an end to a prospective future generation of flies. They are natural scavengers. Their purpose in life is to consume various substances which are thrown off from the human body, by articles of food and by almost every animal and vegetable production when in a state of change. These substances, are given out in such small quantities that they are imperceptible to common observers, and are not removable by ordinary methods of cleanliness, even in the best kept rooms.

When a f