bar. The object of their visit was to make a personal call on the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and to invite him to deliver a speech at Hamilton the latter part of September. The delegation was met at the Union station by Chairman E. Henderson, of the State Central Committee, and other Democrats, and escorted to the Bates Monte, where the party was entertained. House, where the party was entertained. The delegation called upon Mr. Hendricks informally at 3 o'clock, and he consented to visit Hamilton on Saturday, September 20th. Sensior Voorhees was also invited. Congressman Campbell says: "We shall also cail on Mr. McDenald, who is a native

In reply to queries touching the political outlook in Ohio, Mr. Campbell said: "We shall carry the State, I don't think there is any doubt of it, although the election promises to be close. We carried it two years ago, when there was not a full yote polled. and did the same last year with a full vote. Our party is well organized and in splendid condition for the contest. Out-side of Chehman, I think the Germans There is some coolness toward d, but of the six or seven Irishmen maintain their standing in the party.

There may be some who will not vote at all in November. The outlook was never so favorable in a presidential year for Demo-

Mr. Hendricks makes his first speech of the campaign in this city to-morrow night. INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

Office-Holders for Blaine, Other Republicans Apathetic or Averse.

Washington special says: The fol-A Washington special says: The following is from a gentleman well-known mofficial and political circles in New York State, who has always been an ardent, active Republican, and whose opinion is not biased in the slightest by personal proferences. His summary of observations made during the past three weeks is therefore the

in this way:

Those members of the Republican party
who hold Federal or State offices, or are
otherwise actively encaged in politics, are
almost to a man faithful to the party nomi-

Those Republicans whose livelihood is obtained from private occupations and whose political activity goes further than voting at general elections, are almost to a man averse to Blaine. Some will vote for him in the end, out of regard for supposed consistency. Others will abstain from voting, and a plurality will vote for Cleveland. They would all have voted for Arthur, and the most of them would, in addition, have taken some active interest in his canvass.

The German Republicans are almost s The German Republicans are almost solidly against Blaine, and this is such an slaming feature that a very active but strictly quiet crusade is carried on through a heat of small German politicians who tell their dupes that Carl Schurz has been lought for a great price in each to sell the German vote in the West to the Democratic

THE IRISH VOTE.

Congressman Collins's Views-Great Gnins

The Herald says: Mr. Patrick A. Col-lius, the Massachusatts congressman whose ringing oratory at the big Irish-American meeting of Thursday night was the feature of the demonstration, was caught by a Her-ald reporter in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday just as he was about to start for his home in Boston. In spite of the isin, he had spent a busy day in looking over the political field of the metropolis, and his

was a revelation, and if I had had any fears
that any number of citizens of Irish birth
would be carried away by Blaine's specious promises they would have been
swept away by that spontaneous outbarst
of fidelity which was the one absorbing
feature of last night's Irish demonstration."

"So you think the Irish vote is safe?"

"I have never really doubted it. I have
always thought that campaign friendship
would fail to fool the great body of the
Irish-American voters. I have found these
voters in the main to be men who think
for themselves, and who cast their ballots
only after careful consideration, and I beleved that, providing time were allowed
for a little sober thought, there would be specious ery of 'a vigorous foreign policy, "Then you taink this danger completely

'Yes; and it never was so great as many have believed. I have yet to find a man with a Celtic name who is now flaunting the benner of the man from Maine who ever has been really identified with the Demoeratic party.'

"Have you found other encouraging us than the Academy demonstration?"
"Myexperience here outside of the meeting has been strongly confirmative of the good testimony I found there. We are going to win this time for sure."

"What are the prospects in Massachusetts, Mr. Collins?"

setts, Mr. Collins?"

"I think they are very good. Of course, you know the State is Butler's home, and, while I rm not in the confidence of that gentleman, I have been told that he intends gentleman, I have been told that he intends to make a lively canvass there. But I do not think he can poll the same vote that he did in the last election. People don't care to discharge their ammunition into the air, nor do they care to fire so as to help the enemy. The result depends largely upon the Republicans who will not vote at all. We look for 20,000 Independent votes, and if a like number of Republicans stay at home from the polls, we should get one or two electoral votes for Cleveland. That would be a remarkable victory for reform,

How Enffalo Stands by the Demoeratic Standard-Bearer.

A Buffalo special to the New York
World says: Governor Cleveland is going

to carry Buffato and Eric county by a safe majority. It there is anybody about who doesn't believe so to the extent of a thou-sand dollars. I know where he can find a doesn't believe so to the extent of a thousand dollars. I know where he can find a man who will meet that amount of money. Buffalo is Governor Cleveland's home. There are hundreds of people here who know him personally, and it was here that he started on that wonderful career which now looks as though it were going to be crowned with the presidency. After coming here and seeing those who have had a long and intimate acquaintance with him, it is easy enough to account for his growth with the great public. The character he has made for binnesif stands upon no uncertain foundation. What he has done he has done thoroughly and well, and the mainstay of it all is a sturdy honesty that seems to have impressed itself most profoundly upon those who know him best. He has lived here for over a quarter of a century. He has grown up with these people. His life has been as clear as day, and the most cothustastic and unfailing admirers he has in the whole nation are right here. When one comes and sees the noble record he has made; when one hears from the lips of the best people in this city words of the most sincere and devoted admiration; when one hears from the lips of the best people in this city words of the most sincere and devoted admiration; when one hears from all, political friends and foes alike, the one unbroken verdict that he is an honest man who has always tried to do his duty, there comes a feeling of pity rather than resent-

ment for the poor grovelling creatures who sought to blacken his name by the promulgation of a lying scandal. In the face of an onslaught, unequalled for fifth and malignity in the recent politics of this country, he stands to-day as firm as a rock in his own city of Buffalo. These loathsome vampties of the night that have put their hands to this dirty, hypocritical work have failed to obscure the steady light that shines from the good deeds this man has done in the past. This alleged clerical wretch, Ball, be he fanatic, or scoundrel, or dead-beat, or what not, seems to be, along with his scandal, very generally ignored in Buffalo. From this standpoint it does not look as though he was going to stop the procession or cut much of a figure one way or another. He and the others with him have done their worst, and now the reserion has come, not only from the gloom that fell upon the community when the stander, with all its repulsive grossness and rank untruthfulness, was first promulgated, but from other circumstances and conditions that necessarily arise out of the personal jeaiousces and disappointments that often follow a National Convention.

Anti-Monopolists for the Ticket.

The work of organizing district antimonopoly clubs for Cleveland and Hendricks under the auspices of the National
Club, of which Messrs. Theodore E. Tomlinson. Augustus Van Cortlandt, William
H. Delancey. and Walworth Ward are
leading spirits, is progressing steadily. Mr.
Tomlinson said yesterday that he would
soon have a splendid organization on

"This organization, or rather reorgan-"This organization, or rather rebrgan-zation, of the old anti-monopoly party," he said, "would never have been necessa-ry had it not been for chartatans like But-ler and his backers, who have stolen an honorable title in the hopes of catching some of the workingmen's votes. Ben, But-ler's candidacy is a sham so far as the real anti-morpolists are concerned. The Conanti-monopolists are concerned. The Con-vention nominating him was a sham. The vention nominating him was a sham. The Democratic party is the anti-monopoly par-ty now. When it adopted our principles we were in honor bound to stand by it, and as our organization was merged into that of the Democratic party it ceased to exist of itself. But now that these men have taken our colors to serve their purposes, we propose to show them that the anti-

tion.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

New York, August 30.—The State Convention of the Greenback-Labor party was opened in the Masonic Temple this morning. The Convention was called to order by George A. Jones, chairman of the State Central Committee. When his gavel fell there were present about one hundred delegates and about half as many speciators. In his opening address Mr. Jones said: "Fellow, Delegates, Legis, and Gooth, Techny, Delegates, Legis, and Gooth,

by the practice of systems that are most ofmoxious and injurious."

Mr. Jones then proceeded to arraign the Republican party. The Democratic party, he said, has been inconsistent in its money principles, and, he added, it would be

proposes to vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. Mr. Bliss assures us that the sentiment in favor of Cleveland in his State is simply overwhelming, and that he will carry New York by a very large majority. He said the firm with which he is connected—the Gorham Manufacturing Company—employs fifty-three workmen, nearly all of whom are Republicans, but fifty of them will vote for Hendricks and only three of them for Blaine. This, he says, is a fair sample of how the workingmen in his county stand. We asked him what proportion of Republicans will vote for Cleveland, and he said one half or one third, certainly. He was satisfied that this is so by his personal observation in different by his personal observation in different sections and by information received from reliable Republican sources. There is, he says, a general revolt among the Republi-cans against Blaine on account of his bad

political record.

Mr. Bliss said he was personally aced him that their workmen are about even-ly divided between the Democratic and Republican parties, but that Cleveland will get the votes of all the Democrats and

the scandals that were started about Cleve-land not only would not injure him, but he thought they would make votes for him. People understand that they were started to injure his political prospects, and they will resent the introduction of that low mode of political warfare. At first some who profess to live up to a high standard of morality were disposed to refuse to sup-port Cleveland, but when the true inward-ness of the charges was exposed they quickly declared that they would have no part in the scheme to break him down in part in the scheme to break him down in

part in the scheme to break him down in that way.

Mr. Bliss informed us that he has recently taken a trip through New England and New Jersey, where he found a similar state of disaffection existing among Republicans. He thinks that Cleveland will be elected by a larger majority than any President has received since Abraham Lincoln.

Our townsman, Mr. James Fricker, has just returned from a trip North, and he confirms the report given by Mr. Bliss, whom he vouches for as an honorable and reliable gentleman,—Danville Register.

reliable gentleman .- Danville Register.

This year, for the first time, Mahone and his adherents go into a campaign under their true colors. In the last presidential campaign they claimed to be the only genuine Democratic organization in the State, and affected to resent as an insuit any question of their loyalty to the Demo-eratic party. When Mahone went into the Senate and there made a trade that will be remembered for centuries as a national shame, he still denied that he was a Repub-

shame, he still denied that he was a Republican. In the congressional election of 1882 and in the local and State elections of 1883 he and his followers indignantly repudiated the Republican name.

But to make sure of acceptance at Chicago, and to flank the Dezendorf wing of the Republican party, Mahone dictated a change of name this year. He and his are now Republicans with all that the name implies; and it implies a good deat, else it would have been adopted more than four years ago, when Mahone began to treat and trade for Federal backing.

Simultaneously with this throwing off of disguire has core the falling off of some thousands of Democratic Readjusters.

HEAR HENDRICKS.

VIEWS ON NATIONAL PINANCES. Enormous Idle Surplus in the Trensury-Ne-

cessity for a Reduction of Taxation-Hol-lowness of Binine's Foreign Policy. | By telegraph to the Dispatch.] INDIANAPOLIS, August 20.—The campalgu in this State was formally opened by both parties to-day, and hundreds of speeches were delivered in etites and towns in various parts of Indiana. In this city the Republicans did not hold a meeting. The Democrats had a large street demonstration, many uniformed clubs, carrying torches and transparencies, participating. The speaking took place from a stand in a circle, where ex-Governor Hendricks addressed an audience numbering several Indianapolis, August 30.—The campaign dressed an audience numbering several thousand persons. Governor Hendricks

said:

Feliow-Citizens,—I appreciate the privi-lege and honor of addressing you, and I recognize the duty of speaking frankly and without concealment or exaggeration of any material factor of opinion. May I first ask your attention to the necessity and inask your attention to the necessity and inportance of revenue reform? Power to
levy and collect taxes is among the highest
and most responsible of the attributes of
government. It ranks with the right and
faculty of taking private property for
public use, and with the right and power of
transferring a citizen from the pursuits of
private life to the duties and hazards of war.
It takes from a man that which is his and
sopropriets it to public use. It seizes It takes from a man that which is his and appropriates it to public use. It seizes upon the carnings of laber as well as upon the assumulations of capital. To every man the inquiry is of personal concern, and the answer is of public consequence. How far may the Government go in the exercise of power to tax the people? Freely and cheerfully we all answer that there shall be no limitation or restraint upon the absolute and entire maintenance of public authority, with all of its faculties and functions unimpaired. Whatever Govlous? When war came taxation was necessarily and rightfully increased. Large revenues were needed to supply and maintain great armies. But with war and expenditures consequent upon it, there passed away the necessity for the war-standard of laxation. Why, then, has such a standard continued? The party that has held almost unbroken power for nineteen years of peace must respond to that inquiry. In his message of December 4, 1882, President Arthur admonished Congress that at the prior session he had urged upon its attention the "timportance of relieving the industries and enterprises of unnecessary taxation." In the same message he said that the people have been in substantial accord with the doctrine "that only such

the Government."
The President continued: Of late public

party shall be placed in power that will put in circulation money enough to enable a man to be his own master." On the labor question Jones said: "Both the Democratic and Republican parties have made the workingmen slaves, and it depends upon themselves to free themselves. The National party represents the advancing civilization of this age."

At the conclusion of Jones's address Alden Spencer was made temporary chairman and the usual committees were named. While the committees were out, James Sheppard, president of the Farmers' Allisance of Wyoming, addressed the Convenance of Wyoming, addressed

If it had been left with the people it would have become the willing and active servant of labor. It would stimulate and strengthen the old and develope new enterprises. It would restore to the merchant his market, and give the farmer good prices again. In the language of the Secretary of the Treasury, "The question still presses. What legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?" It is a question of revenue reform, Solve this question, my countrymen, by reducing taxes, and thus leaving the money not needed by the Government in the pockets of the people and the chanmoney not needed by the Government in the pockets of the people and the chan-nels of trade and commerce. The party in power will not give us this reform. As years have rolled by, with them in power, the machinery of law is inexecrable in its aption, has gone on collecting from the tax-payers in excess, hourding and accumulating. The candidate for Governor boasts of accu-mulation. In contrast with low taxes and short revenue and the empty treasury of appreciation of himself and his political associates achievements of exalted states marship. Learning and argument are exhausted in the political papers of these times in support of high taxation, to the end and for the purpose of relieving the favored classes from the competition of generous and liberal trade. Of course, revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the favored classes, who ask inequality in legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the various pursuits of the people. May I ask your attention to the plan and principles of revenue reform to which the Democracy are pledged by the Chicago platform. Federal taxation "shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically adminisral taxation "shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically adminis-tered." Do you approve that? If not, would you have the Government waste-fully or corruptly administered to make room and pretext for higher Federal taxes, "Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes." Would you have it otherwise? If taxation can have you have it otherwise? If favation can have for its object other than public purposes, then what purposes? May object and purpose be individual and private gain? I do not question that it may be, and often is, an incident, that one man receives greater benefit or carries greater butthen than another because of the prescribed tax. If I buy an imported article with duty upon it. I bear the burthen of duty. If you manufacture a lake article and sell it at an advance of price equal to the duty, then to that extent you are benefited. But individual benefit or burthen is not the object or the purpose you are benefited. But individual benefit or burthen is not the object or the purpose of the law; it is but a necessary incident. Nor do I question that in the adjustment of the details of the tariff law, legislative mind and judgment may and will be influenced not only by considerations of general policy, but also by the probable effect of the measure upon the business interests of the country. It is in accordance with this sentiment that the Democratic party stands ubdefeed in its relatioum "to revise

"necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving Amer-ican labor of ability to compete successten labor of ability to compete successfully with foreign labor."

These principles of the platform are plainly written and easily understood. They present the conservative purpose of the Democracy touching revenue reform. When expressed in laws their beneficient influence will become active and universal. Lower taxes will signify lighter burthers. Lower taxes will signify lighter burthers upon the people, money returning to the channels of trade, enterprise restored and stimulated, renewed demand for the products of industry and the consequent increased demand for labor and universal prospertly. If four handred millions now locked up in the Treasury were restored to the channels of trade and commerce, who can doubt that labor would find employment and the manufacturer a market for his fabries? He referred to the disgraceful condition of our

tands pledged in its platform "to revi

stands pledged in its matter in the taruff in the spirit of fairness to all interests," and that "any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital employed in industries of the country," and that custom-house taxes shall bear "heaviest on articles of luxury, and lightest on articles of necessity;" and that

ployment to theusands of our brave and hardy sons, is now buried in the Treasury vaults under those four hundred millions of which Mr. Calkins vaunts,"

He then spoke of the lamentable condition of our war-navy and coast-defences; quoted from the speech of Senator Harriman on the subject, and said the Democratic party was not responsible for this amazing condition of things, and asserted that the Democratic party looks with shame and humilation upon our present miserable navy and regards with anxiety our unprotected seaboard. It would have war-vessels of sufficient strength and number to withstand any naval Power on earth, and make our flag respected upon every sea and in every port of the world. All this not for conquest, but for the preservation of peace on terms consistent with national homor. The bill for the small addition to the navy be understood was defeated bonor. The bill for the small addition to the navy be understood was defeated by the Democratic congressman because of the want of confidence in the Navy Deof the want of confidence in the Navy Department as at present organized. He called attention to the fact that much is said about the probable foreign policy of the presidential candidates, and that it is claimed that Blaine will be more American and dashing. Mr. Hendricks said: "His South-American interference was neither. Of course we know what yote this claim is intended to reach. I think it wall fail. The American interference was neither. Of course we know what vote this claim is intended to reach. I think it will fail. The vote is too intelligent." He cailed attention to the pletforms of both parties, and said they do not differ materially on the subject. He then contrasted two cases—that of Morton Kaszta, under the Democratic administration, and that of Masweeny under Blaine, as Secretary of State, He said in the Kaszta case the courage of Captain Ingraham, of the navy, who demanded the release of Kaszta, and the learning and ability of Secretary Marcy, not only restored Kaszta to his liberty and to his rights, but established the same rights in favor of every emigrant to this country. The case gave to our country great position and influence among other nations.

After reviewing the Mesweeny case, he concluded as follows: "Was it not caough that Mr, Blaine was informed that an American citizen was confined in a British jail, and that he had been guilty of no violation of law, and that no charge of a violation of law, and that no charge of

Dr. Lausing Burrows Gives his Opin-

(Lorieville Conder-Journal.)

Who the Rev. Mr. Bail could be but

as willing to be perfect; it toey were, I would have no mission. But the mission of this class of which I am speaking seems to be that of forcing an eternal and assumed counterfeit of religion upon our public men, and desiring them to be hypocrites if they cannot be devout. Hence the clamors of certain among them that the religious element of the country should flock to the standard of the Prohibilionists on a matter of principle. That is the very reason why I don't flock. How in the world am I going to subserve the cause of morality, religion, temperance, and virtue by voting for St. John, I don't know. What he could do in that cause beyond incorporating discussions on the temperance question in his annual message, illustrated by diagrams, in colors, of discassed stomachs, I cannot imagine. Yet I am in favor of temperance, and I am honestly striving to better mantiand, although I cannot see how that is to be brought about just yet by means of primaries and cancusses."

Further Particulars of the Indiana

River Disaster.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
EVANSVILLE, IND., August 30.—The hor-EVANSVILLE, IND., August 30.—The hor-rer of vesterday's calamity continues to throw a gloom over the city. It happened that most of the through passengers on their way from here to Henderson were in the cars on the barge, while those on the steamer Belmont were mostly Evansville and Hen-derson people. The fury of the storm was inconceivable, and its work was done swiftly. Three times the cables lashing the barge to the boat were snapped, and the last time the barge floated out of reach. Then it was that the boat with a sudden lurch, too sudden to permit the escape of her passengers, turned over in fifteen feet of water, about the deepest between here and Henderson.

of water, about the deepest between here and Henderson.
During the ferceness of the storm Captain Smith ordered the cabin doors locked to keep out the drenching rain. When the last attack of wind came the pilot was heading the vessel for a sand-bar to run her aground. The captain ordered him to keep in the channel, to back her and keep her steady. When sthe boat stopped the wind seemed literally to take hold of her and turn her over. Mr. Mitchell, of Evansville, was in the cabin, and thinking of the ville, was in the cabin, and thinking of the danger of capsizing, had, with the assistance of Samuel Butler, also of Evansville, forced open the front door Evansyille, forced open the front door of the cabin. They got out on deck just as the boat began to careen, and by unusual effort managed to hold on while the boat went over, and in holding on to her upturned keel. Pilot James Kay, Engineer Robert Reidung, and Milton Long, of Evansyille, and another person whose name is not known, also succeeded in holding on to the wreck until taken off by the skill. beat went over rang above the fury of the storm. Helsaw Mr. Kooch, one of the lost, try to get out, but the boat had turned so far over that he fell helplessly against the lowest side of the cabin.

lowest side of the cabin.

There were many narrow escapes besides those above named. Joseph W. Reid, of Evansville, jumped to the barge, but he was almost blown into the river. Dorsey had narrow escapes. Late last night a diver was sent from Henderson and recov-ered the body of an elderly woman; also, a valise marked "J. W. M.," and a collar marked "Martin." The diver will be able

Washington Hems.

[By telegraph to the Daspatch.]

WASHINGTON, August 30,—Chief Clerk
Peacock, of the Bureau of Medicine and
Surgery of the Navy Department, appointed to succeed Carrigan, indicted for
malfeasance, has resigned.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has
issued a notice that the importation of old
rags from foreign countries would be prehibited three months from September 1st.

would find employment and the manufacturer a market for his fabrics? He referred to the discraceful condition of our
occan commerce, and said: "The obituary
of our merchant navy is written in our
tariff and shipping laws. Its spirit of
enterprise and daring that once brought
wealth to our shores and pride to our
people, and that furnished congenial em-(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
CINCINNATI, Outo, August 30.—The Commercial Gazetic's special from Evansville says that one of the survivors of the steamer Relmont states that passengers on the steamer were terror-stricken some time before the accident occurred, and when the boat ac-tually capsized it was all over m a few see

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Admiral Courbet's Movements-Order: Against French War Vessels.

(By cable to the Dispatch.)
SHANGHAI, August 30.—All the French
have left Canton. It is now asserted that
Admiral Courbet left Min river with the istention of going to Canton. Chinese military commanders everywhere bave received Imperial orders to attack all French war ships and merchant vessels which attempt to enter leading treaty ports. Those in port now have been ordered to depart immediately. Telegrams from the Chinese Government lines are not accepted unless written in English. in English

LONDON. August 30 .- The Pall-Mall Ga retle says: There is not the slightest foundation for the report that China wishes to come to an agreement with France.

The Chinese consider Foo-Chow affairs as an act of treachery on the part of Admiral Courbet with the part of the courbet, who took advantage of the per mission accorded the war-ships of friendly Powers to enter the Chinese ports. The barbarity of continuing to fire hours after the Chinese vessels had ceased is the cause for intense excitement against the Euro-

OVERNMENT TRIBUTE AT THE SUCCESS OF
ITS SOLDIERS.

PARIS, August 30,—General Millott has
asked to be relieved of the command of the
French torces in Tonquin on the ground
of ill-health. The Government has consented to this, and has appointed General
Briere de Lisie to succeed him.

Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, has
received the following dispatch from Admiral Courbet:

received the following dispatch from Admiral Courbet:

"Min River, Friday, August 29-6
P. M.—Thanks for the expression of satisfaction on the part of the Government. I cannot too warmly praise the officers and crews. Operations in Min river have been concluded. They were attended with complete success. All the batteries along the river have been destroyed, and most of the cannon, exploded, with game, stion. We arrive there to-morrow with the Duquay and the Trouin. The latter has served as and the Trouin. The latter has served as ny fisgship since Monday. Our losses during the week are ten killed (including one officer) and thirteen seriously and twenty-cight slightly wounded. In Min-gan and Kinpai channels there were several casemated batteries. Two of these were chad from twelve to thirty centimetres thick, with plates of sheet-iron bolted to-gether. The calibres of the Chinese gains invest from fourteen to twenty-one centi-

ing telegram to Admiral Courbet;

The country which hailed you as the victor at Soniav is now your debtor for another deed of arms. The Government of the Republic is happy to express the nation's gratifule to your admirable crews and their alerton's leader?

langed from fourteen to twenty-one centi

venge on a Russian Officer.

onel Kalansky, Chief of Gens d'Armes, in this city, which have now become public. The motive leading the young woman, Maria Kalinsuaja, to attempt the desperate deed was a desire for revenge. Colonel Katansky six had sentenced her brother, who was a member of the Revolutionary Society, to penal servitude for life. The girl entered Colonel Katansky's private room, and twenty minutes later drew a revolver from her pocket and fired point-blank at the officer. The builtet grazed his ear, and before she could fire again Colonel Katansky seized the weapon and immediately placed the young woman under arrest.

Grinnell Land, and was unfuried by him July 4th from the highest point in Grinnell Land, the summit of Mount Chester A. Arthur, 4,500 feet above the sea. In 1883 it was carried to the shores of the Polar ocean, north of Greenland, by Lieutenant Lockwood to the western Polar ocean, where it was displayed on the launch Lady Greely in trips made during the summer of 1882 into Weyprecht Fiord, to the head of Lady Franklin sound, and down Kennedy Channel to Cape Craigeroft, and during the rest from Fort Conger to Cape Sabine in the autumn of 1883.

PARIS, August 30, - A meeting of the extreme left was held to-day. It was decided to present a protest to President Grevy against the non-convocation of the Chamer to meet in special session at this juncure of affairs.

The French naval divisions of China and

Tonquin will henceforth form only one quadron. The Nationalist states that Admiral Courbet has full powers to operate

Hong Kong, which says: The French mis-sionaries have been officially expelled from there. The Chinese have suppressed an

Has England Considered Hop Strength?

Parts, August 30 .- La Rep PARS, Adgust 30.—La Republique France, caise says that the mission of Lord North-brook and General Lord Wolseley to Egypt is a challenge to Europe and the public assumption that England has exclusive power in Egypt. "Has England considered her strength," the paper asks, "before taking so grave a step?" It is to be noted that Egypt formed the substance of the recent conference at Varzin tetween Prince Bismarch and Baron De Coureel, the French Ambassador to Ger-

(By cable to the Dispatch.)
PARIS, August 30.—At Marseilles there

at Toulon to day.

MARSEILLES, August 30.—Report of the ravages of cholera in the southern departments of France for the last twenty-four hours: Herault, 3 deaths; Gard, 1 death;

[By cable to the Dispatch.] St. Peterseurg, August 30.—Another outbreak against the Jews has occurred, this time at Dubrovitza, near Kovno, in western Russia, An anti-Semitic mob-pullaged twelve shops and twenty houses, Many Jews were wounded during the rist, and one woman was killed. The police and clergy were powerless to quell the dis-Steamer Burned at Havana.

Havana, Rurned at Havana, [By cable to the Dispatch.]
Havana, August 30.—The steamer City of Merida took fire in the harbor here yesterday and was completely destroyed, together with all her cargo. The latter conin silver from Vera Cruz, and 912 bales of tobacco and 537 bags of sugar, which were shipped here for New York.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The Board of Aldermen recently passed a resolution giv-ing the Broadway Surface railroad the right to run street-ears on Broadway. The right to run street-cars on Broadway. The sum of \$1,000,000 had previously been of-tered by another company for the franchise. Mayor Edson vetoed the resolution, and an injunction was obtained restraining the Aldermen from passing the measure over the veto. Late last evening a dissolution of injunction was obtained, and at 9 o'clock this morning the Aldermen met, rescaled a resolution over the Mayor's veto. ssed a resolution over the Mayor's veto, and adjourned. Few, excepting them-solves, knew that the meeting was to be held, and the Comptroller did not receive he usual notification that it was to be held.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) North Arams, Mass., August 30.—It sined until 12 o'clock last night—eighteen tours continuously. There is great damage on the roads. The new bridge at Grey-lock is carried away. Every bridge is gone between Roadsboro' and Stamford. Vt., and \$10,000 damage is done to the road. Near Beaver, two miles from here, the liver ran in over the road a distance of sixty rods. A large wany of men are resixty rods. A large gang of men are re-pairing it this morning. Travel is de-layed on the Troy and Boston road by a wishout at North Pownal.

Another Arctic Exploring Party.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 33.—It is reported that Chief-Engineer Melville will ask for leave of absence for two years to take command of the Arctic expedition to BURKE'S" LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALE AS THE FINEST ENGLISH ALE start next fall by way of Franz Josef's REFRESHING, INVIGORATING, AND CON-(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
MEMPHIS, August 30.—For the year ending to-day, Memphis has received 450,077 bales of cetton. The total value of the year's receipts is \$2,300,000. Home consumption this year is 2,206 bales.

STITUTING AN APPETIZING TONIC. WHILE SLIGHTLY STIMU-LATING. EASY OF DIGESTION.

TO LOVERS OF

RANGE OF PRICES TO SELECT FROM.

FALL OVERCOATS-THE STOCK IS COM-

REGULATION KNIGHTS TEMPLARS COATS. AND SHALL AT ALL TIMES HAVE A PULL

AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THEM.

A. SAKS & CO.,

LEADERS IN CLOTHING.

1013 MAIN STREET.

WINES, LIQUORS.&c.

ENGLISH PALE ALE

WEAR ARE ARRIVING DAILY.

EDWARD & JOHN BURKE, Dublin and Liverpool BURKE'S RED-HEAD BRAND OF STOUT.

A FULL ASSORTMENT ON HAND AT

DAVENPORT & MORRIS'S. Elchmond, Va.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

with Buying for European Account.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY. tocks Dull and Strong-Louisville and Nash ville Raided-The Market Closes Higher,

New York, April 30.—Stocks to-day have been dull and strong. At the opening there was an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 2, trunk lines being the most conspicuous in the rise on the official denial of the report that the Grand Trunk had withdrawn from the trunk-lines' pool. Louisville and Nashville was raided down from \$2\$ to \$26\$; on unfareable reports. Raccost Sheepshead Bay.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New York, August 30.—To-day was the first day of the fall meeting at Sheepshead Bay. The weather was clear but sultry; the track very heavy; attendance large.

First races—five furlongs, all ages—Eachus won; Jim Rennish second, Miller third. Time, 1:06.

Second race—sweepstakes, three-year-olds penalties and allowances, seven furlongs—Louisette won; Tom Martin second, Tattoo colt third. Time, 1:36.

Third race—selling race, one mile and three furlongs—Tolu won by a neck; Hartford second, Tilford third. Time, 2:324. was raided down from 32 to 225 on unfavorable reports concerning the company. Other active shares fell off 4 to 14 in sympathy. Later the market hardened, and the bears becoming alarmed at the strength exhibited attempts to cover. Tais resulted in a steady advance throughout the entire list, with Union Pacific as the special feature. This stock moved up 2 points, and closed at 49½. The advance in other active shares ranged from ½ to 14, the rise due to favorable crop reports, which brought in orders for long account. Foreign bankers were also buyers of the general list for European account. Compared with last night's closing, prices are 4 to 2½ higher, except Louisville and Nashville, which is ½ lower The sales of stocks for the week were 1,857,930 shares, an increase of 165,319 over the previous week. Sales to-day, 196,000 shares.

**Acon...*Stocks lower. Money, 2a3 per cent. Exchange—Long, 483a483½; short, Hariford second, Thiote 2:324.
Fourth race—autumn stakes, two-year-olds, three quarters of a mile—Bush Filly won; St. Augustine second, Saltpetre third. Time, 1:21.
Fifth race—Great Falls selling sweep-stakes, all ages, one mile and one furlong—Greystone won easily by a length; Little-fred second, Sauntererthird. Time, 2:024.
Sixth race—steeplechase over the full

cent. Exchange—Long, 4834834; short, 4844a485. Governments quiet. States steady. Evening.—Exchange, 4834. Money, 19 per cent. Sub-Treasury balances—Gold. \$126.945; currency, \$12,736. Governments

Sixth race—steeplechase over the full course, the winner to be sold at auction— Miss Monsley won by four lengths, Ranger second, Woester third. Time, 2:02.

A DYNAMITE SCARE.

Causes a Sensation.

(Philadelphia Press.)

The Greely Flag on Exhibition.

nel to Cape Craigcroft, and during the re-treat from Fort Conger to Cape Sabine in the autumn of 1883.

perature, higher barometer.

A chambermaid employed in the Peabody Hotel, Ninth street near Locust, found a mysterious-looking package in the room of mysterious-looking package in the room of a departed guest. There was nothing about the article to indicate that it contained anything of a dangerous character, but the girl got an idea into her head that it contained dynamite. She reported her discovery to the proprietor of the hotel, and he laughed at the suspicious employé. He tore the paper off the article, but he had no sconer done this than he discovered something that also aroused his suspicion. It was a green, bottle-shaped can, carefully scaled at the top. He reported the matter to the police. Leutenant Moore, of the harbor police, was detailed to make an investigation. He boldly took the case to headquarters, when the Lieutenant broke the seal and an odor of liquor greeted his nostrils. The easing simply contained a glass tumbler, which had evidently been used as a whiskey-flask. North Carolina's, new (bid) 15

North Carolina funding (bid) 10

South Carolina Brown consols (bid) 103

Tennessee 6's (bid) 37

Virginia 6's (bid) 37

Virginia consols (bid) 35

Chesspeake and Ohio 74
 East Tennessee Railroad
 57

 Lake Shore
 81f

 Louisville and Nashville
 31 f

 Memphis and Charleston
 27

 Mobile and Ohio
 10

 Nashville and Chattanooya
 38f

 New Orleans Pac. 1st mort
 (bid) 53

 New York Central
 104f

 Northern Pacific
 28

 Vesttern Pacific
 20
 The Greely, Arctic flag, made by Mrs. A. W. Greely, entrusted to Octave Pavy, M. D., and carried by him to Greenland in the D., and carried by him to Greenland in the private Arctic expedition of 1880, is now on free exhibition in the museum of the Multary-Service Institution at Governor's Island, Dr. Pavy delivered it to Licatenant A. W. Greely at Rittenbenk, Greenland, in July, 1881. The flag was carried in May, 1882, by Licatenant Lockwood, Twenty-

July, 1881. The flag was carried in May, 1882, by Lientenant Lockwood, Twenty-third infantry, to latitude 83,25, longitude 40,46, and was there unfurled by him at the nearest point to the North Pole ever attained by man. In the summer of 1882 the flag was carried by Lientenant Greely into Grinnell Land, and was unfuried by him late 40, from the highest point in Grinnell WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. New York, August 30.—The week! statement of the associated banks shows th

cess of legal requirements.

Baltimore, August 30.—Virginia 10-40's, 52½; new 3's, 524. Bid to-day. RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, August 30, 1884. Sales-Second Board.-1,000 Petersburg Railroad, "Class B," at 843. [Special telegram to the Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31—1:40 A.
M.—For the Middle Atlantic States, occasional rains and partly cloudy followed by clearing weather fin west portion, variable winds, brisk and occasionally high on coast, nearly stationary temperature, higher barometer. STATE SECURITIES. Virginia 10-40's.....
 Virginia consols
 34

 Virginia peelers
 37

 Virginia new 3's
 52

 North Cerolina 4's
 81

For the South Atlantic States, threatening weather and local rains, followed by clear-ing weather in the west portion, variable winds, generally southwesterly, and brisk CITY BONDS. on Carolina coast, nearly stationary tem-

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY Was cloudy, suitry, and showery. RAILROAD BONDS. THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M. 78; 9 A. M., 80; noon, 87; 3 P. M., 90; 6 P. M., 85; midnight, 80. Mean temperature, 83 2-6. Col. and Greenville 1st 6's 92 Columbia & Greenville 2d 6's.. 55 Virginia Midland income 6's. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Vaughn, who is now a newspaper-carrier of Jersey City, N. J., belonged to Company D, Seventy-first New York regiment. In the first battle of Bull Run he received a builet-wound below the left eye, and was left senseless on the field. He was taken prisoner, and was confined in Libby prison and at Tuscaloosa, Ala., the whole period of imprisonment being twenty-two months. The bullet still remained in his head. No effort was ever made to remove it. A few days ago, while at work R. and D. consol 6's, 1885 101 R. and D. consol 6's, 1890 103 R. and D. gold 6's 93 R. and D. debentures 52 R. and A. Ist mortgage 7's 50 Western North Carolina 7's... 85 Western North Carolina 7's... 107 Georgia Pacific 1st 6's..... 861 RAILROAD STOCKS. Par. his head. No effort was ever made to re-move it. A few days ago, while at work on his hands and knees in his coal-bin, his right nasal cavity became obstructed, as he supposed by a particle of coal. He closed the left nostril, and blowing hard several times was delighted to find in his handker-chief the bullet which he had carried in his head for more than twenty-three years. A collector of curiosities offered him \$250 for it, best by refused the offer.

North Carolina, 190 MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, August 30.—Cotton steady; sales, 2,480 bales; uplands, 10 15-16c.; Osteon 1, 3-10c., consonal ted nei receipts. 1,236 bales. Flour—Southern quiet; good to choice extra 84.45a86. Wheat-spot, in BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL to choice extra, \$4, 153.56. Wheat Spot, in fc, higher; closed easy; ungraded red, 75 dec, ungraded white, 90936.; No. 2 red, September, 894390 c. Corn—Cash and August 1422, higher; later deliveries 424c. WE HAVE BEEN BUSY ARRANGING AND MARKING OUR BOYS AND CHILDREN'S STOCK FOR FALL WEAR. IT IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL. WE ARE SHOW. ING DOUBLE THE VARIETY OF STYLES WE HAVE EVER SHOWN. THE CHILDREN'S SUITS RANGE IN PRICE FROM \$3 TO \$20 A SUIT. THE BOYS SUITS FROM \$5 TO \$25 A SUIT. CHILDREN'S PALL OVER-COATS FROM \$4 TO \$10. BOYS FALLOVER-COATS FROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WIGHLING HIGHER SHOWS. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A GOOD LARD WEST AND GUILD RESIDENCE OF THE STROM \$5 TO \$15. SURELY A Lard firm and quiet; western steam, spe-87.871; September, \$7.71a\$7.75. Freights BALTIMORE. #

BALTIMORB, August 30.-Flour steady and BALTIMOSS, August 30.—Flour steady and quiet, except for City Mills, which is 25c. per barrel off. Wheat—Southern quiet and steady; western about steady and quiet; southern red, Saa91c.; amber, 93a96c.; No. 1 Marytand, 94a944c; No. 2 western winter red, spot, 88a884c. Corn—Southern steady and firm; western nominal; southern white, 98a70c.; yellow, 63a64c. Oats steady and firm; southern 20a85c. western white and firm; southern, 30a35c.; western white, 33a35c.; mixed, 30a32c.; Pennylvania, 30a 34c. Provisions firm and steady. Whiskey steady at \$1.15. Other articles unchanged. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—Flour duli and drooping; family, \$3 65a\$3.95; faney, \$4,10a\$4.50. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red, Seaste. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 53c. Oats firm at 29c. Pork dull at \$18.50a\$19. Lard duli and lower at \$2.55. Bulk-meat, dull, and drooping. 37.55. Buik-meats dull and drooping. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, \$7.5c.; short rib, 11½c.; short clear, 11½c. Whis-key steady at \$1.07. Sugar unchanged. Hogs quiet; common and light, \$4.25a \$6.25; packing and butchers', \$5.70a\$6.65. LOUISVILLE.

LOCISVILLE.

LOCISVILLE. August 30.—Grain quaet.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 75a80c. Corn—No. 2,
white. 62c.; mixed, 57c. Oats—No. 2
mixed, 28\$\(\frac{1}{2}\)a29c. Provisions quiet and firm.
Mess pork, \$18.75. Buik-meats—Shoulders, \$7; clear rib, \$10.50; clear sides, \$11.
Bacou—Shoulders, \$7.75; clear rib, \$11.25; clear, \$11.75. Hams—Sugar-cured, \$44.50.
Lard—Steam leaf, \$9.75.

CHICAGO. Cutcago, August 30 .- Flour quiet and

Cutcago, August 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened casier: closed taje, under yesterday; August, 78ja79je,; September, 79ja80c.; No. 2 Chicago spring, 78ja79je. Corn in good demand; advanced to closed taje, under yesterday; cash, 32c.; September, 51ja52je. Oats steady; early, closed a shade easier for long options; cash, 25je. Pork unsettled; near deliveries weak and decidedly lower; deferred deliveries nominally unchanged; August, \$20a\$23; September, \$17a\$18; all the year, \$12 40a\$12.50. Lard in fair demand and easier; cash, \$7.37\$4\$7.40; September, \$7.35a\$7.42j. Bulk-meats in fair demand; shoulders, \$6.75; short rib, \$10.20; short clear, \$10.30. Whiskey

MILWAUKEE, August 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No 2 Milwaukee, cash, August, and September, 79c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 559c. Onto firmer; No. 2, 28a28\$\(\rho_c\); No. 2, white, 29\(\rho_d\)500 C. Provisions lower. Mess pork, 217.25 cash, September, and October, Lard—Prime steam, 87.35 cash and September. Sweetplekled hams firm at 12a12\$\(\rho_c\)c. Hogs steady at \$5.30a\$\(\rho_c\)600.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York. August' 30.—Cotton—Gross
receipts, 50 bales. Futures closed easy;
sales. 69,000 bales; September, \$10.82s
\$10.83; October, \$10.38s\$10.59; November, \$10.45a\$10.46; December, \$10.47a
\$10.48; January, \$10.58a\$10.59; February,
\$10.70a\$10.72; March, \$10.82a\$10.84; April,
\$10.94a\$10.95; May, \$11.05a\$11.07; June,
\$11.16a\$11.18.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported for the Dispatch.)
Accest 29.—Best hand-picked. 41. 61.
and 7c. \$\pi\$ h.; other grades, 3034c. \$\pi\$ h.
Sales, 42 bags at 3c. per B. Market very
quiet, and few sales made during the week.

MINIATURE ALMANAC -ACGUST 31, 1884. MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER 1. sun rices. 5:44 High Tips Sun sets. 6:36 Morning. 1:16 Morn rets. 1:57 Eventog. 1:44 PORT OF RICHMOND. AUGUST 30, 1884.

PORT OF RICHMOND. ACGUST 39, 1854.
ARRIVED.
Steamer Roanoke, Conch. New York, merchanclise and passengers, G. W. Allen, d. Co. avents.
Steamer Wyoming. —, Philadepnia, merchandise and passenger H. Converse, Bryant, Keunebec,
Schooner Annie May, Collins, Baltimore, to load
four for Brazil. Schooner Annie May, Comme, Bartmore, Gour for Brazil.
Schooner Mary Price, Rhea, Havre de Grace, coal, S. P. Lathrop,
CLEABED,
Brig Eureka (Br.), Ross, San Juan do Norie, gour, Haxali-Creushaw Company; vessel, J. T.

Vaughan.

*AILED.

Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United Stated mail, merchandise, and passengers, L. B. Tatum,

mail, merchandise, and passengers, L. B. 14860, agent.
Schooner D. H. Ingraham, Mulien, Portland, manufacturing-fron, Tredegar Company; pigiron, J. N. Gordon, agent; vessel, Curtis & Parker, Schooner Annie Aindie, McAndrews, Perth Amboy, railroad-ties, Norvell, Leake & Co.; vessel, Curtis & Parker, Schooner Four Sisters, Bunker, Bayonne, slaves, Chesapask and Onlo railway; vessel, Curtis & Parker, Schooner Cornellus Newkirk, Huntly, Philadelschooner Cornellus Newkirk, Huntly, Philadel-Parker.
Schooner Cornellus Newkirk, Huntly, Philadelpl In. poplar word! yessel, Curtis & Parker.
Schooner L. A. Ross. Vansant, Chickshominy
river, to load, poplar word for Philadelphia; ves-Schouler L. A. Rose, Vallsant, Checker I. Schouler L. A. Rose, Vallsant, Checker I. Schouler H. A. Hunt, Buckaloo, Bermuda Hundred, to load popular wood for Philadelphia; vessel, Curtis & Parker.
Schouler Amelia G. Ireland, Gate, Turkey Island, to lead wood for New York, Schouler C. M. Colfmon, Snow, Hoston, coal, Chesapeske and Ohlo railway (vased, Curric & Co.

Steamship George Appoid, Foster, Providence, and safed for West Point, and safed for West Point, Crossman, West Point, Steamship Richmond, and sailed for New York SAILED.

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, Aug. 30, 1884.

Steamship Fernhalm (Br.), Michell, Antwerp, 117,350 bashels of wheat Schooner F. Merwin, Stiles, Shooter's Island, N.

WANTED, LADIES AND GENTLE-

WANTED, A PRINCIPAL FOR MINETY-SIX HIGH SCHOOL Apply, with reterrices at to causely, &c. to MOORE, at 31-codiw Knety-stx, s. c.

WANTED, BY A LADY OF EXPE-BLENCE AND HIGH CHARACTER with the best of references, a SETUATION AS MA-TRON, HOUSERS EPICE, C. MEANION IN A private familis. Write fally and direct to post-office flox No. 230, Danville, Va. 28 31-66333

RIEM E. an engagement to TEACH IN-STRUMENTAL MUSIC in SCHOOL or COL-LIGE. Would assist in Latin, German, French, or English. References. Address. au 31-1t* BOX 67. Chariottesville, Va.

WANTED,
A PARTNER, WITH SOME CAPITAL,
in an established business paving good profits.
Correspondence confidential.
BUSINESS."
Disputed office.

WANTED, TO SELL A FRESH, THOROUGHRED JERSEY COW. GEORGE E. CEAWFORD, Real Festar Agent, 1005 Bank street. WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WORK-MAN IN TIN AND SHEET HON. MOUNTCASTLE & COPER, 20 cast Broad street. an 81-17#

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A
YOUNG LADY TO TRACH SMALL
CHILDREN AND MAKE HERSELF GENERALLY USEFUL. No objection to country.
References exchanged. Addiget
Mass M. C. R., WANTED, OCCUPANTS FOR TWO

SUMAC, SUMAC, SUMAC,
If you want Highlest PRICES,
If you want Prompt Casil,
If you want Coursect Well, HTS,
If you want PROMPT RETURNS,
If you want BAGS FREE,
Send your SUMAC to
WARNER MOORE,
tv 24 Shockor Mills, foot Seventsouth street

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSITION IN SOME SCHOOL—city or country—as assistant feacuer of instrumental and vocal music. Term masterate. Address au 26-7 ... MUSIC, care Dispatch office,

WANTED, A PURCHASER FOR A PULL-TONED, TWO-MANUAL REED ORGAN, soutable for a large church. Price \$300, of the installment plan. This is a bargain for any club, and the statement of the statement WANTED, PURCHASERS FOR
PRIME WINTER OATS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD-GEASS, and HERD-GRASS
SELDS; Jame, FAMILY, EXTRA, and SUPERFINE FLOUR. For sale by
TALIAFERRO & CO.,
au 29-eed 111 south Twelfth street, city.

WANTED, TWO GENTLEMEN TO OCCUPY A PLEASANT ROOM,

with BOARD, in a private family Apply at 117
west Grace street. an 20-FES021*

WANTED, TO ENGAGE FOR THE
SEASON, TWO COMPETENT HANDS TO
WORK ON DRESSES, Apply 40
MRS. M. O. LEWIS,
over Breeden & Talley's, 309 Broad street.
an 27-cod31*

WANTED, ON A FARM, A GOOD
PLOUGHMAN, who knows something
about gardening. Wages according to capacity.
Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, to
an *0-3t Care of Disputch. WANTED, A WHITE GIRL TO SEW and assist in light cleaning. Apply at Dispatch office.

WANTED, A POSITION AS ORGANIST in a church in Richmond, by an organist of experience, Good references given. Will
play one mouth on trial free. Address,
an 30-1w* Box 311. Richmond. Va. WANTED, A MALE TEACHER AS PRINCIPAL of public free school in the town of Smithfield. Address an 22-2w Clerk School Board, Smithfield, Va.

1,000 TONS SUMAC WANTED, for which I will guarantee the highest market price in GASH.

Bags free, Write for quotations.

GEORGE T. KING.

3400 to 3500 Williamsburg avenue, au 19-t0c18 WANTED, TO SELL, OF MY OWN

MANTED, TO SELL, OF SIT OWN
manufacture, doe FAMILY CARRIAGES,
PHAETONS, TOP-BUGGIES, and VILLAGE
CARTS, Also on hand a number of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, and BUGGIES at very low prices. W. C. SMITH.
au 9-1m 314 north Fifth street. LOST, STRAYED, AND FOUND.

TAKEN UP ON MY FARM,
I near the Chesapeake and Oblo
railway shops, on Menday the 25th,
BLACK STEELS, marked with
white. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away,
au 31-21*
PHILLIP KEPPLER. LOST, A BUNCHOF KEYS. REWARD.
THE BRADSTREET COMPANY.
1219 Main street. STRAYED, MONDAY, A RED STRIPER WITH WHITE STRIPER TO DOWN HER BACK. A rewest will be paid it rearned to 800 and tory street. But 300 and 100 are street.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c. J. A. GRIGG,

PACE BLOCK, WILL WIND UP HIS ODD-AND-END SALE THIS WEEK BY SELLING-DOYS' LOW SHOES at \$1; old price, \$2.50;

GENTLEMEN'S LOW SHOES at \$1.50; old LAIMES LOW SHOES St \$1; old price, \$2; FIVE STYLES OF LADIES' SLIPPERS at

\$1.50; old price, \$2.50 and \$3; CHILDREN'S 8 TO 104 SLIPPERS, in foar styles, at \$1; reduced from \$1.75 and \$2.