

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. BLAINE DECLINES.

He Says that His Name will not be Presented

To the National Convention in Chicago Next June.

His Decision the Result of Considerations Entirely Personal.

An Expression of Appreciation of Republican Friendship.

Bright Prospects of the Party in the Coming Campaign.

The Decision Announced in a Letter to Chairman Jones.

W.D. CITTLE & CO.,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

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Published every day (Sundays excepted), by the

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

The indications for Maine are

slightly warmer than before, lighter and

variable winds shifting to southwesterly.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Feb. 12, 1888, 10.00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time

at all stations.

Thermometer Wind

Barometer Direction

Place of

Observation.

Height of the

Barometer.

Exposure.

Direction.

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ward by the Democratic president, and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1888. The country is now in the enjoyment of an industrial system which in a quarter of a century has assumed a larger growth, a more rapid accumulation and a broader distribution of wealth than were before known to history. The American people will now be openly and formally asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial be made of an old experiment which has uniformly led to National embarrassment and widespread individual distress. On the result of such an issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, there is no room for doubt.

One thing only is necessary to assure success—complete harmony and cordial co-operation on the part of all Republicans—on the part both of those who aspire to lead and of those who are expected to follow. The duty is not merely of honorable devotion to the party whose record and whose aims are all great, but it is one demanded by the instinct of self-interest and by the still higher promptings of patriotism.

A closer observation of the conditions of life among the older Nations gives one a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its increase, which secures political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home. To this end, not less earnest than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself, with the confident belief that the Administration of the Government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated the purpose and the power to wield it for the unity and the honor of the Republic, for the prosperity and progress of the people.

I am, Very sincerely yours, JAMES G. BLAINE.

Pythian Knights.

The Uniform Rank in Maine and Elsewhere.

(Special to the Press.)

AUGUSTA, Feb. 11.—The meeting of the officers of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, was held at the Hotel de Ville, on Friday, for the purpose of organizing a regimental division, was postponed for a few days until it could be held in the city of Portland.

The following is Mr. Blaine's letter in full: FLORENCE, N.J., Jan. 25, 1888.

Mr. B. F. Jones, Chairman of the National Republican Committee:

Sir—I wish through you to state to the members of the Republican Party that my name will not be presented to the National convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of candidates for president and vice president of the United States.

I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself of which you were advised more than a year ago. But I cannot make the announcement without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fellow-partisans and to partake somewhat of the nature of personal attachment.

For this most generous loyalty and friendship, I can make no adequate return but only say that I shall ever be proud to remember that I have been sustained by the people of this great Republic.

Nor can I refrain from congratulating the Republican party upon the cheering prospects which distinguish the opening of the National contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1884. In 1882, the Republican party throughout the Union, met with a disastrous defeat. Ten States that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1880 were carried by the Democrats, either by majorities or pluralities. The Republican loss in the Northern elections, compared with the preceding National election, exceeded half a million votes, and the electoral votes of 1882, gave to the Democrats over three hundred electors out of a total of four hundred and one. There was a partial reversal, in favor of the Democrats in the elections of 1884, but the Republicans still held possession of seven Northern States, and on the basis of a year's contest could show more than 100 majority in the Electoral College of the whole country.

But against the discouragement naturally following the adverse elections of these two years, the spirit of the Republican Party in the National contest of 1884 rose high and the Republican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result was a triumph for the single State and that State was carried by the Democratic party by a plurality so small that it represented less than one-eleventh of one per cent. of the entire vote. The change of a single vote in every thousand two thousand of the total poll would have given the State to the Republicans, though only two years before, the Democratic plurality exceeded 192,000 one hundred and ninety-two thousand.

The elections of 1886 and 1887 have demonstrated growing strength in the Republican ranks. Seldom in our political history has a party, defeated in a National election, rallied immediately with such vigor, as have the Republicans in 1887. No comparison can be made between the spirit of the party in 1882 and its spirit in 1887. The two periods present simply a contrast—the one of general depression, the other of enthusiastic revival. Should the party gain, in the results of 1888, over those of 1886-7, in anything like the proportion of the gain of 1884 over 1882, it would secure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not depend on so large a ratio of increase; the party has only to give to its National candidate every Northern State and one-half with a fair prospect of carrying that far that it has had for the past three years.

Another feature of the political situation should inspire Republicans with irresistible strength. The present National Administration was elected with it, not upon the repeated assertions of its leading supporters in every protection State that no issue on the tariff was involved. However earnestly Republicans urged that question as the one of controlling importance in the campaign, they were met by the Democratic leaders and journals with persistent evasion, concealment and denial. That reassurance the President has formally renewed. The issue which has been introduced by the Democrats avoided in 1884 has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the Democratic president, and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1888. The country is now in the enjoyment of an industrial system which in a quarter of a century has assumed a larger growth, a more rapid accumulation and a broader distribution of wealth than were before known to history. The American people will now be openly and formally asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial be made of an old experiment which has uniformly led to National embarrassment and widespread individual distress. On the result of such an issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, there is no room for doubt.

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AUGUSTA, Feb. 11.—A State law provides that persons or firms by paying \$3 at the Secretary of State's office may secure the registration of trade marks which shall be in the text thereof from infringement. But very few have taken advantage of this law. Late last week a bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature, to amend the law in this respect.

A large bill has been received, all from one firm, the Apjohn Manufacturing Company, of Portland, Me., for the purpose of securing a new design for a mineral water bottle. There were eighteen different designs and a fine sample of each is pasted into the registration book. They were filed by Henry Melville, Esq., clerk of the Legislature, and will be in the State's hands for six months. The revenue accruing to the State was \$54.

Protecting the Trout.

(Special to the Press.)

KING, Feb. 11.—There has been quite a stir in this section over the alleged catching of trout. This splendid fish is biting quite freely in Moosehead Lake waters and some anglers have been successful in catching them. The State has been very liberal in its policy, however, forbidding the fish to carry out of the State, only allowing fishermen to capture and transport the fish to their homes. The State has been very liberal in its policy, however, forbidding the fish to carry out of the State, only allowing fishermen to capture and transport the fish to their homes.

Cutting Out Bar Harbor.

BANGOR, Feb. 11.—A special to the Whig from Mount Desert Ferry says a large crew were at work Saturday and to-day cutting a line between the island and the mainland. They had cut two miles and will have it clear by noon to-morrow, when the boat will start at 1 o'clock for Bar Harbor and leave there at 2 o'clock. The action was seconded. The ice for over a mile is twenty inches thick.

Buying a Pier.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 11.—The pier at Atlantic City is to be purchased by Old Orchard Park, taken up and transported to Old Orchard, where it will be erected, ready for use at the opening of the summer season. The pier is 1300 feet long, and will stand 12 feet above water at high tide and 2 feet at low tide. Henry W. Staples, one of the proprietors of the pier, has been sold to Atlantic City for \$100,000.

Nelson's New Horse.

WATERVILLE, Feb. 11.—C. H. Nelson has returned from the South. He purchased in Indiana a Kentucky bred four-year-old gelding, which he has named "Red Wilkes." He says: "I have bought the finest Red Wilkes I ever saw. He is bay, stand 15.3, weighs 1100 pounds. He had so many accidents from my patrons that I was obliged to obtain another stallion. This is a grand colt, and will suit any one as to size, style and gait."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfer of real estate in this county has been recorded in the Registry of Deeds:

Bridgeport, Stanley to D. N. Stanley, \$1,000.

W. W. Harrison to L. A. Legals et al, \$250.

Orange Supper.

An orange supper will be given at Y. M. C. A. hall this evening, from 6 to 9 p. m., under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary. There will be playing and singing and a most enjoyable evening is promised all who attend. Tickets can be secured at the door.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Matters to Which the Law Makers are Devoting Attention.

A Contested Election Case From the State of Alabama.

Foreign Affairs, a Question of Land and Other Matters.

(Special to the Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The coming week promises to be more lively than any yet, but that is saying little. The third election contest, that of McDuffee vs. Davidson, will probably help to enliven the session.

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THE PRESS
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 13.
We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessary for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.
A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION
will be held in
NORWEGIA HALL, Bangor,
Thursday, April 26, 1888, at 11 o'clock
a. m.

For the purpose of selecting two candidates for
Electors of President and Vice President of the
United States, and four delegates at large, and
four alternates to attend the National Convention,
to be held at Chicago, Illinois on Tuesday, June
19th, 1888, and transacting any other business
that may properly come before it.
The list of representatives will be as follows:
Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to
one delegate, and for each seventy-five votes cast
for the Republican candidate, one additional
delegate, and for each one hundred votes cast
for the Republican candidate, one additional
delegate, and for each one hundred votes cast
for the Republican candidate, one additional
delegate.
The State Committee will be in session in the
reception room of the Hall at nine o'clock on the
morning of the Convention, for the purpose of
receiving the credentials of delegates.
All electors of Maine, with regard to past
political differences, will be in sympathy with
the sentiments expressed in the call of the Re-
publican National Committee for the Republican
National Convention, are cordially invited to
unite with the Republicans of the State in select-
ing delegates to this Convention.
Per Order Republican State Committee.
JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Chairman,
WILLIS H. WING, Secretary.
AUGUSTA, MAINE, February 11, 1888.

Lord Dufferin predicts for the Marquis of
Lansdowne a successful administration of
the affairs of India. As the settlement of
the Afghan frontier question will probably
stand for a time, there is no reason why
the new viceroy should not have a happy
sailing. But should Russian intrigues and
aggressions come on again as they came on
three years ago, the English ministry may
find that there is a difference between Lan-
downe and the diplomat, whose experience
of the intrigues of the court of the Sultan
had fitted him to fathom Russian duplicity
and baffled Russian intention.

The gentlemen who spoke at the Board of
Trade banquet Saturday evening, discussed
elevators, manufactures, respectively with
Canada and annexations. The speeches
were all interesting, and many of the sug-
gestions thrown out were valuable, or would
be if they should ever become anything
more than suggestions. The speakers are
demonstrating abundantly that the Portland
Board of Trade contains plenty of men with
ideas, and ability to express them. It is to
be hoped that, in the future, it will be
demonstrated also that the Board contains
plenty of men of action.

Someone like the Belfast Age advocated
the organization in Waldo county of a move-
ment to overthrow the prohibitory consti-
tutional amendment and the prohibitory law
and substitute a license law. The speaker
according to a despatch to a Boston paper this
call has resulted in the organization of such a
movement. It is a little curious that this
movement, if it be the States people, is a
better restriction of the liquor traffic than
now exists, should have originated in Waldo
county. There is in that county only one
place of considerable size, and that is
that place there is very little rum-selling,
while in that place there is not much. There
is no place in that region where the prohibi-
tory law has conspicuously failed to prohib-
it, and therefore no reason why
friends of temperance should have
become so much dissatisfied with
the workings of the law as they have
seen them, as to desire to abandon it and
substitute another of a different kind in its
stead. Had the movement originated in
Bangor, or any other of the large cities of
the State, it might have been argued, with
some force that its advocates were temper-
ance men who had been convinced that
prohibition was not so effective a method of
suppressing the liquor traffic as a license
law. But in Waldo county, a county made
entirely of small towns, where the
liquor law has been well enforced, it is hard-
ly probable that the dissatisfied with it
among temperance men has become so great
as to call for a radical change of policy. We
suspect, therefore, that when the facts are
known it will clearly appear that the
authors of the movement are men who are
not dissatisfied with the present law because
it does not restrict enough, but, on the con-
trary, because it restricts too much.

The Competition of Canadian Rail-
roads.

The argument of General J. H. Wilson,
formerly president of the New York and
New England Railroad, before the Senate
committee on Inter-State commerce, in favor
of shutting out Canadian railroads from
American freights, embodies several inter-
esting points. General Wilson's argument
when the laws and regulations protecting
American ships were first made, railroads
were unknown and unthought of. The traf-
fic between United States and Canada was
carried by law exclusively for United States
ships, and it is this law that keeps alive to-
day our magnificent coasting marine.
American railroads, however, are not simi-
larly protected. The Grand Trunk has been
carried freights from western cities of the
United States to eastern cities of the same
country. On a more extended scale the
Canadian Pacific Railroad, by its lines to
the Pacific, has been carrying freights from
the West to the East, and by alliances which it is making
with the railroads from the Canadian border
to eastern cities of the United States, has
already become a powerful competitor to
American railroads for the carriage of goods
between the East and the West. The Cana-
dian Pacific has two advantages which more
than counterbalance the greater distances
over which it must haul: the aid of govern-
ment subsidy, and the disadvantages at
which the "long and arduous haul" of the inter-
State commerce bill puts its American com-
petitors. The Canadian competition, thus
favored by circumstances has begun to be
felt; and when General Wilson asks if it
can be contended that the United States
should protect its coasting trade by the
Atlantic coast, or along the Great Lakes
between points exclusively within our
national jurisdiction, have any better right
to protection than the coasting trade be-
tween points within our boundaries, the ques-
tion by itself seems hard to answer in the
negative. But the question is not wholly
one between American and Canadian railroads.
The coasting trade has been shut out for many
years, and the law which has done this has
been a definite barrier between American
interests on the one side and American in-
terests on the other. But a law shut-
ting out Canadian railroads from carry-
ing freights between American cities, built
would not divide entirely entirely
Canadian from interests entirely American.
The traffic which such a law would aim
at has been the growth of years. Many
Americans are interested in it, and much
American capital has been joined with the
foreign capital to bring it about. A consid-
erable portion of the line operated by the
Grand Trunk railroad was built by Portland
capital, and the city of Portland to-day
draws a revenue from this capital. More
Portland capital is invested in another road,
the Portland & Ogdensburg, and the ob-
jects of the building of which was a partici-
pation with Canadian partners in through
traffic from the West. Another Maine rail-
road, the Bangor & Piscataquis, was built,
as part of the original Canadian design, to
connect the Maritime Provinces and the
West by a short line. To-day Bangor is be-
ginning to see promise of a return for the
money she invested through a participation
with the Canadian Pacific in Western traf-
fic. In Maine alone, without looking at
the great Massachusetts and Vermont
systems that radiate from Boston to the Pa-
cific, there are important vested inter-
ests which are not Canadian, but which
would be involved in any legislation aimed
at the Canadian roads.

The German Crown Prince.
For some time before the announcement
that the operation of tracheotomy had been
performed upon the German Crown Prince
the bulletins concerning his condition had
been generally favorable. It had been re-
ported that the alarming symptoms were
subsiding, and that confidence in his ulti-
mate recovery was greatly strengthened.
The news, therefore, that it has become nec-
essary to resort to tracheotomy leads to
leads to the suspicion that the physicians
have been giving more favorable reports
than the facts would justify. Tracheotomy
is a simple operation and attended with little
danger presupposes an alarming condition
of the part of the patient. It is usually, if not
always, performed to avert the danger of
suffocation and no doubt this was its pur-
pose in the Prince's case. His disease had
progressed until breathing by the natural
method had become almost impossible, and
to avert impending death it was necessary
to have recourse to the artificial means sub-
plied by the insertion of a silver tube into
the windpipe. The Prince is now in a re-
laxed and his life is prolonged, but tracheo-
my is not curative treatment, it is only pal-
liative. In itself it has no tendency to ar-
rest the progress of the disease, but it ex-
tends to nature an extension of time.
Whether the Prince's disease is cancer or
not is still unsettled, but whatever it is it
is unquestionably a critical stage.
His recovery is not known to be at any
rate not admitted by his physicians to be—
possibly, but his death within a short
time would probably not surprise his phy-
sicians, nor in the light of the latest de-
velopments, the world.

The death of the Crown Prince of Ger-
many means much more than the death
of the head of a such government, or
of such a government as England's. The opinions
of the monarch of Great Britain or of the
President of the United States have very little
to do with molding the policy of the govern-
ment of these countries. Were the Queen to
die tomorrow and be succeeded by the
Prince of Wales, matter how much his
political views might differ from his moth-
er's, England would experience no percepti-
ble effect from the change. But in Germany
the monarch is a power, and his political
views are of vast importance to the
people. The Crown Prince of Germany
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