PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 23, 1862.—VOL. 26. PORTLAND, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1888. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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CAUCUS.

The Republicans of Deering are requested to meet at the Town House on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 4 o'clock p. m., to nominate candidates for town officers, and to attend to any other business that may come before them. Per order Town Committee. Deering, Feb. 21, 1888. feb22d&wtd

CAUCUS.

The Republicans of the town of Windham are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday, Feb. 25th, at 2 p. m., to nominate candidates for Town Officers, and also to choose Town Committee for the ensuing year. Per order Town Committee. feb16d&wtd

CAUCUS.

The Republicans of Cape Elizabeth are requested to meet in Caucus at Town House, on Wednesday, Feb. 29th, at 3.30 p. m. to nominate candidates for Town Officers. A full attendance is desired. feb23d&wtd Per order Town Committee.

CAUCUS.

The Republicans of Falmouth are requested to meet at the Town House, on Saturday, Feb. 25th, at 4 o'clock to nominate Town Officers and choose a Town Committee. Per order.

HELPS FOR PLAYERS AND SINGERS.

In addition to a large Instruction Book such as the

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(for the Piano) ($3.00), every pupil needs a great deal of easy music for practice. This is found in a very cheap and convenient form in

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MONEY WANTED!

To raise money we have decided to reduce the price on all our regular lines of Ladies' French Kid Boots for one week: commencing Feb. 13, our $6.00 fine hand turned shoe for $5.00; our $6.00 hand welt will be $5.50; and our regular $5.00 line $4.50; these are no broken lots, but our very best goods in all sizes and widths, from A to D; in all sides these, we have some broken lots that will be sold very low; goods sent to any address on receipt of money, postage free.

WYER GREENE & CO., PORTLAND, ME. feb10 eodtf

LADIES!

Do your own Dyeing, at home, with Peerless Dyes. They will dye everything. They are sold every where. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by D. W. Mseltine & Co., Druggists, corner Congress and Myrtle streets; C. H. Schob, Druggist, 787 Congress, corner Grove street; E. W. Stevens, Druggist, corner Congress and Parris streets; Fred A. Thomas, Druggist, corner Congress and Washington streets; T. J. Cooney, Druggist, corner Middle and Franklin streets; D. J. Horr, Druggist, 538 Congress street; W. William s. Banks, Druggist, junction Congress and Free Streets; T. B. Pollard, Druggist, 212 Danforth street; Cook, Everett & Osgood, John W. Perkins & Co.; H. H. Hay & Son, and A. W. Smith, Druggist, 107 Portland St., Portland, Maine. C. W. Whipple & Co., 21 Market Square, and Woodford's Corner, Deering, Me. jly11eodly

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,

Published every day (Sundays excepted) by the

PORTLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY,

AT 97 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

TERMS- Eight Dollars a Year. To mail subscribers, Seven Dollars a Year, if paid in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space the length of column, or twelve lines *nonpariel* constitutes a "square."

$1.50 per square, daily, first week; 75 cents per week after; three insertions or less, $1.00 continuing every other day after the first week.

Half square, three insertions or less, 75 cents; one week, $1.00; 50 cents per week after.

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Advertisements inserted in the "MAINE STATE PRESS" (which has a large circulation in every part of the State) for $1.00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Address all communications to

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GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone Urges Unity of Action in England's Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Commons today negatived the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, proposing the creation of a tribunal on judicial rents in Scotland. A motion to vote on the address was approved, after which, on motion the the report on the address be adopted, Labouchere moved to insert in the report the request that the House be informed whether the correspondence with the Italian government bound the government to intervene in the event of war between France and Italy. He said that England had every reason to distrust Salisbury, who was willing to drag the country into war to save his policy towards Ireland from criticism.

Sir James Fergusson, under foreign secretary, said he could reassure the House that no engagements had been entered into with Italy or any other power that were not known to Parliament. He hoped the danger to peace in Europe was not greater and perhaps was less than a year ago.

Mr. Gladstone said he heard with extreme satisfaction Sir James Fergusson's assurance that the government had conducted its policy in harmony with France. He was content with the declaration just obtained of the government's policy, and was confident that no disposition existed on the liberal side to press for an undue disclosure. [Cheers.] He believed that the course taken by Salisbury had sometimes been in accordance with sound principles for regulating the foreign policy of England and earnestly hoped that whatever happened in Europe, unity of sentiment of all parties on England's foreign policy might be attained, thus doubling the moral force of England.

Better News from San Remo.

SAN REMO, Feb. 22.—The physicians in attendance on the Crown Prince affirm the reports that the patient's improved condition is maintained.

Dynamite on His Person.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—The police have arrested a man at Coleraine who had a quantity of dynamite on his person. The prisoner declares he uses the explosive for quarrying purposes, but the officials believe they have made an important arrest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. ly2d&wtf

SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE LUMBER AND TIMBER.

Memorandums of Lumber furnished at the lowest market prices from our stock on the wharf, or direct from our Southern Pine Mills, and in the quickest possible time.

DEERING, WINSLOW & CO., 523 Commercial Street, Portland, Me. oct10 eod6m

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The indications for New England are fair weather, followed by light snow in the northern portion, slight changes in temperature, light to fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 22, 1888.

	7 A M	3 P M	10 P M
Barometer	30.08	20.05	30.12
Thermometer	19.	25.	28.
Dew Point	23.	23.	16.
Humidity	83.	60.	61.
Wind	S.	S.	W.
Velocity	0	5	0
Weather	Cloudy	Clear	Fair

Mean daily bar...30.08 | Maximum ther....38.8
Mean daily ther....20.7 | Minimum ther....25.5
Mean daily d'wpt.20.7 | Max. vel. wind....5
Mean daily hum...58.0 | Total precip.....00

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Feb. 22, 1888, 10.00 P.M.)

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations

Place of Observation.	Height of the Barometer.	Thermo'ter Exposed.	Thermo'ter Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	State of the Weather.
Eastport, Me	30.14	28	-4	NW	...	Cloudy
Portland, Me	30.21	28	0	N	...	Fair
Portland, Me. (night)	30.26	26	0	N	...	Clear
Boston, Mass	.....	...	...	W	...	Clear
Block Island	30.26	32	-4	NW	...	Clear
Nantucket	30.32	30	-4	NW	...	Clear
Albany, N. Y	30.36	30	0	W	...	Clear
New York	30.34	34	0	W	...	Clear
Philadelphia	30.34	34	-10	N	...	Fair
Galveston	29.94	60	0	E	...	Rain
Washington	30.36	42	-4	NE	...	Clear
Norfolk, Va	30.34	44	-4	SE	...	Clear
Hatteras	30.34	46	-4	N	...	Clear
Jacksonville	30.16	58	-8	N	...	Fair
Key West	30.20	64	-8	N	...	Cloudy
Montgomery	30.14	58	0	E	...	Rain
New Orleans	29.94	64	0	E	...	Rain
Cincinnati	30.40	46	+4	E	...	Clear
Pittsburg	30.30	40	-2	N	...	Clear
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.32	28	+2	W	...	Clear
Oswego	30.34	32	-2	S	...	Clear
Cleveland	30.32	32	+2	SE	...	Clear
Detroit	30.32	30	0	S	...	Clear
Chicago	30.22	40	+6	NE	...	Clear
Des Moines	30.30	38	+18	S	...	Clear
Duluth, Minn	30.42	26	+8	W	...	Snow
St. Paul, Minn	30.20	32	+12	S	...	Cloudy
Leavenw'rth	30.32	42	0	NW	...	Clear
Santa Fe	30.22	50	0	W	...	Cloudy
Assiniboine	30.04	38	-8	SW	...	Fair
St. Vincent	30.04	22	-2	S	...	Clear
Rapid City	29.92	30	0	S	...	Clear
Cheyenne	30.34	30	-4	NW	...	Clear
North Platte	30.32	35	-2	W	...	Clear
Denver, Col	30.34	22	+12	W	...	Clear
Halifax	30.06	22	-6	NW	...	Fair
Montreal	30.28	22	-6	SW	...	Clear

E. P. JONES, Prv't S. C., U. S. A.

MAINE.

Dexter's Proposed Railroad.

[Special to the Press.]

DEXTER, Feb. 22.—In the matter of the proposed new line of railroad from Dexter to connect with the Bangor & Piscataquis road, it is understood that the Dexter people offered to build it if the Maine Central would guarantee them $13,000 annual rental The Maine Central Company replied that they would pay $12,000. This the Dover men were unwilling to accept and it is learned that they are not anxious to stand by their first offer as the road bed must be construced some two feet wider than they expected when fixing the amount at first. It is not learned that the Guilford men have fixed upon any rental which they would be willing to build the road for.

York County News.

BIDDEFORD, Feb. 22.—Gilman P. Littlefield was nominated for mayor by Biddeford Rep ublicans tonight, receiving 330 votes to 285 for Captain L. H. Kendall.

The York County Democratic Club had a banquet at the Biddeford House tonight. There were 50 present. President George A. Clifford of Cornish, Hon. Wm. Emery of Alfred, and A. F. Moulton of Portland, were among the speakers.

Henry W. Staples of Old Orchard, has returned from his trip to Atlantic City. The iron pier there may not be obtained owing to trouble among its stockholders. Mr. Staples is now corresponding with manufacturers and every effort will be made to build the pier this season.

The Gettysburg Monuments.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 22.—The executive committee of the Gettysburg commission met at the State House today, and opened the bids for cutting, transportation and setting up of the fifteen monuments on the Gettysburg battle field.

Two bids were received, one by Faught & Archer of Augusta, for $20,432.94; the other by the Hallowell Granite Company for $16,342.63. The contract was awarded to the Hallowell Company. There will be an additional expense of about $2000 in completing the work.

The President's Trip.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 22.—The presidential party arrived here at 8.15 this morning, and left at 9.35 for Jacksonville, after an hour's drive through the city. The president rode in an open carriage, and was greeted with cheers. The streets were thronged with people. The President responded by lifting his hat and bowing. He was met at the depot by the mayor and a reception committee of citizens, who extended the hospitality of the city. The reception was wholly informal.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 22.—The presidential party arrived at noon. After lunch they were escorted through the principal streets by a large procession. They then visited the Exposition.

In reply to an address of welcome, the President said: "I am exceedingly gratified that I am able to see the wonders of your State and meet its hearty people, and the sincerity of your welcome makes me already feel quite at my ease. I am sure every person must be impressed with the extent of our country and the diversity of its climate and products, when he finds that by travelling 24 hours winter and snow can be left behind and exchanged for the balmy air and blooming verdure of summer. The American citizen, in search of health, pleasure and comfort in any variety of climate, or in almost any changed condition, has no need to leave American soil or lose the benefit and freedom of American institutions and laws.

STAIN'S FORMER COMRADE,

John Harvey, Relates His Story of the Gang's Business.

The Confessions which He Says were Made to Him.

Witnesses who Remember Seeing Stain and Cromwell in Dexter.

BANGOR, Feb. 22.—The court house was packed with spectators this morning to witness the Stain trial, and the interest deepens. Many people from out of town are in attendance and the press at the door to gain entrance is great. Several of the counsel take turns in questioning the witnesses.

The first witness called for the prosecution was

MRS. MARY ANN BEAN,

wife of Jonathah Bean, residing at the Forks of the Kennebec, but who formerly lived at Parlin Pond. She testified: "I saw Charles F. Stain at Parlin Pond, in the door-yard of our house. He drove in with a bay horse with a star in its forehead. He stopped at our house over night and went by the name of Frank Snow, and came from the direction of Carney's, returning the same way. This was in November, previous to the winter when I heard of the Dexter bank robbery."

Cross examination—"This Frank Snow again came to our house the first of this winter. He was sitting in a sleigh and I walked by him. I exchanged no words with him but knew him by his voice as he was talking with Mr. Bean."

JAMES J. PARLIN

of North Anson, testified: "I have seen the gentleman before me called Cromwell; have seen him twice before—once at North Anson and once last week. I saw him in North Anson in the summer of 1877. My attention was called to three men on the sidewalk near the building used as a savings bank, and he was one of them. Soon after this time I heard of the express robbery at Dexter and the Barron tragedy. Cromwell carried a satchel in his hand, but I do not distinctly remember the others. I went into the jail last week and the man in the second cell I recognized as Mr. Cromwell, although I supposed he was in the tier of cells above me."

Cross examination—"My impression of Cromwell when I saw him in North Anson, was that he wore a dark suit of clothes and a soft, slouch hat; think he wore a mustache. In December or January, Mr. Mitchell showed me a picture which I did not recognize. Later he produced others and I indentified one as Cromwell's."

JOHN F. HARVEY

of Medfield, testified: "I have known Stain for 30 years and Cromwell for 16. Cromwell lived about three-quarters of a mile from Stain. I lived with Stain from the 5th of January 1876 and was there until March 1877. In January 1876, he lived in a house near the village and in the winter following in a small house. I did not live at Stain's house after February. Our business then was principally stealing. I saw Cromwell frequently at Stain's house at that time. There were three different recesses in the house near the village, one of them built at the time the house was erected, between the floors in the second story, the dimensions being seven feet and a half in length, two and a half in width and sixteen inches deep. Another was sheathed up by the side of the chimney in the second story with matched boards, two and a half feet by three and a half. Entrance was effected at the top by lifting up the boards in the attic. There was a third place similar to the first located near the entrance of the water closet on the second story. I heard Stain and Cromwell say they had a machine for boring safes which was hidden in the Western part of the State. They procured it in New York of "Scott" and "Wooster Sam."

"They talked about Maine as being a very favorable field for operations than Massachusetts, and mentioned Winthrop, Skowhegan, Dexter and Bangor. This talk was in the summer of 1876. I saw false whiskers, jimmies, revolvers and other burglar's tools at Stain's; saw Cromwell frequently after I left Charlestown State Prison in February 1880, when I had been there six years. Cromwell worked for me in November, 1882, on a farm. During that time Cromwell related to me the story about the Dexter robbery one day, while cutting our hay. Our conversation was about the Stain gang being in jail, against whom Cromwell gave evidence. He said: 'If Charlie and old Stain get together they will probably down me.' Charlie wrote to his father, asking for $25, who replied to him that he would rather send a rope to hang him."

Cromwell spoke about the Dexter tragedy and I asked him what it was. He replied: "Cashier Barron of the Dexter Saving Bank was knocked down, gagged and placed in the vault where he died. Stain and I did the job. Charlie Stain knew nothing of it, for I am afraid if those down-easters get hold of him they will obtain evidence enough to hang Stain and I."

Cross-examination—"Mr. Cromwell gave me the first insight into the Dexter robbery in November; next July young Stain called my attention to the robbery at Dexter. He told me that when he heard of the Dexter affair he was satisfied that his father did the job. He was on his way to see his father in Dedham jail. Guess I said on the train on my way to Dedham that I had Stain and Cromwell locked up for three months. I did not tell any one that I would pay him any sum of money to swear to the story against Stain and Cromwell. The next time this case was brought to my attention was last June, when I was interviewed by Mr. Mitchell Bean. I told him I didn't think Stain and Cromwell had anything to do with the Dexter crime. When I saw Bean the second time I told him what Cromwell had said about the Dexter robbery. I detest Stain and testified against him to send him to jail."

Re direct—"There were keys and handcuffs among Stain's collection of tools."

MRS. A. E. MILLER

of Bangor, testified: "In February, 1878, I resided opposite the Baugor House. I heard of Mr. Barron's death on the morning of the 23d of February. On Friday previous to the robbery, a tall man with a light ulster on called at my house and engaged board for himself and friend until the next Monday. He returned with his friend at night and they both carried valises. The tall man said they might be out some nights. He was traveling for a drug firm and the other, a short man, for a hardware firm, so they said. Having occasion to go into their room next day, I took up their valises and were heavy and iron clinked. The men were in and out during this time, the old man going to Winthrop on Friday. They did not take their valises when they went out. They gave no names. Both men departed on Monday morning, one saying that he would go on the early train, and the other driving off, later in the day saying he would go to Oldtown, but taking another road.

Last December I visited the jail and was shown Stain. To my great surprise it was the older man who came to my house with the young man in February, 1878. [Stain stood up and the witness pointed him out as the man.] I visited Cromwell's cell, expecting to find the young man, but it was not him, and I never saw the man before."

Cross examination—"Stain, when at my house, sat with his head down and had a way of looking up through his eyebrows when spoken to. His face is as familiar to me as that of any person in this room. He wore dark chin whiskers."

WM. ALBERT HAYNES

lived in Bangor in February, 1878, and boarded at Mrs. Miller's. Witness corroborated her story, and identified the older man as Stain, and one of her borders. "I went into the jail, passed through several corridors, and on coming to Mr. Stain's cell, identified the occupant as the man at Mrs. Miller's table."

Cross examination—"I first identified Stain from a picture shown me. He wore brown chin whiskers when at Mrs. Miller's. Do not recognize any other parties here as being present at the house."

FREEMAN FERNALD

of Palmyra, testified: "I lived in Palmyra on the 22nd of February, 1878, and drove through Dexter upon the Dover road with Frank Johnson. I met a team coming towards Dexter. Two persons were in the vehicle and they drove a large brown, rangy horse. This was at 9 a. m. [Stain stood up and the witness pointed him out as one of the men he met.] Stain had on a brown coat and a soft hat. It strikes me the other man had on a cap and a rubber coat."

CHARLES FRANK JOHNSON

testified: "I rode with Mr. Fernald from Dexter into the woods on the 22nd of February, 1878; am able to fix the time because I came out of the woods the day before the Dexter affair. We met on the Dover road one mile from Dexter, about 9 o'clock, two men in a sleigh, driving a large, dark, rangy horse. The one on the outside wore a brown overcoat and a hat; the other a rubber coat and a cap. They were driving towards Dexter. I did not notice the faces in the team to remember them."

Adjourned until afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The government, having located the prisoners on the road to Dexter at 9 a. m., Feb. 22d, 1878, proceeded to introduce witnesses who saw them in or about Dexter on the day of the tragedy.

ABNER SHEPHARD,

of Dexter, testified: "I was at home in Dexter on the 22d of February, 1878, and met Mr. Barron on Spring street at about 10 a. m. coming from his house. I conversed with him. A team passed me before I met him, going in the same direction that I was. The horse was brown and stood high. The team turned around near Tannery street, about 30 rods beyond Mr. Barron. They then came up Spring street and went by me and Mr. Barron. There were two men in the team, one wearing a dark slouch hat and the other a cap. The horse was quite rough and moved strong.

DANIEL W. M'CRILLIS

stated: "I was in Dexter on the 22d of February, 1878, and met a stranger on Main street at about noon. We were both afoot. He passed down by the Exchange and up into Spring street. He wore a nice brown overcoat, a brown slouch hat, and had a sandy moustache and chin whiskers. [Here Stain stood up]. I have no doubt that is the man I met. I don't swear that Stain is the individual, but think he is.

MRS. DANIEL W. M'CRILLIS

gave evidence the same as her husband and said: "I think Stain, now in court, is the man whom I met that day. He looks like the man."

CHAS. H. BAGLEY,

of Corinth, testified: "I was in the town of Dexter February 22, 1878, and went up the front stairs of the bank building. Just as I arrived at the top I saw a foot at the entrance to Masonic Hall. The foot disappeared. This was between eleven and twelve a. m. I tried both bank doors and they were locked."

EDWARD A. BREWSTER,

of Dexter, said: "I was in the provision business in Dexter, February 22, 1878. A stranger came into my store on that day at 12.30 p. m. to buy crackers and cheese. He could not stop to have them done up. He wore a brownish coat and soft dark hat. His moustache was brown." [Stain stood up and the witness identified him as the man who purchased the crackers and cheese.]

Cross examination—"Other less obnoxious to me than his moustache. I will not swear positively that Stain is the man who made the purchase but he is to the best of my judgment."

BENJAMIN C. THOMPSON,

a blacksmith, living in Dexter Feb. 22, 1878, testified: "I saw a stranger crossing Main street and going toward the bank building on that day. He wore a rubber coat. I saw him with another man the day before. This time he had on a felt hat. Both were in the act of buttoning up their coats to the chin. I saw them again about six o'clock in the evening. I noticed the men came out of the lower entrance to the bank building and a third man joined them, coming apparently from the passage way between the bank building and the Dustin block. They all passed me very near and I recognized two of them as the men I saw in the afternoon. One of them was the man I saw first."

Cross-examination: "I would not say certainly that one of them did not have a rubber coat on, or did not wear a coat."

FRANK EDWARD DUSTIN

testified: "I lived at Dexter, in February, 1878, and saw a stranger in the shop of Dustin & Co., of which firm I am a member. The entrance was in the center of the shop and he came in and stood half a minute looking around the shop. His beard was full and he wore an overcoat of a brown durable check and it was buttoned over his beard. His hat was a soft felt one. The man strongly resembled Stain whom I now see in court. Our manufactory was located on Main street and was the third building from the bank."

Cross-examination—"The man in the shop had the same features about the mouth as Stain."

Re direct—"The form and size of the man was like Stain."

MRS. AMANDA D. CLEAVES

testified: "I lived in Dexter on the day of the Barron tragedy. I saw a stranger in Dexter on the 21st day of February the day before the tragedy, on Main street, coming from the direction of Dustin's foundry. He had a black or dark side glance which startled and thrilled me, and I thought I could recognize it again. He wore a cap and brown overcoat [Here Stain stood up]. That's the counterfeit. The first time I saw him he looked like that. I saw two strangers on Main street in the afternoon of Friday. They came out of the bank building entrance and passed close by and startled me. One of them was this man." [Here Mrs. Cleaves stepped down from the witness stand, went up to the prisoners and selected them from among the other men, giving them their respective names.]

Cross examination—"I was positive when I heard of the tragedy that these men committed the crime because I saw them about the savings bank building and was impressed that something wrong was going on. I am an intimate friend of Mrs. Barron and was sure that if ever I saw the men again I should know them. I saw pictures of Stain and Cromwell several months ago and identified them. The prisoners are the same whom I saw in Dexter. Time has worked changes in them, but I positively identify them." [Applause from the spectators, which the court quieted.] I saw the prisoners in jail last Thursday and knew them at once.

SAMUEL STEVENS.

I was in the town of Dexter on the 22d day of February, 1878, and purchased groceries at the store near the bank. He said, "I saw the face of one stranger there and another back to. They were standing in the bank door. One had on a hat and the other, further on, I think, wore a rubber coat. The one facing me was the man in court whom they called David L. Stain. I passed near them on the sidewalk."

Cro-s examination—"I am certain enough that the man before me was the one I saw in the bank door but would not want to swear point blank."

The court then adjourned. The prospect now is that the trial will extend into next week.

SEAL IN JAIL.

Awaiting Trial for the Murder of His Father.

[Special to the Press.]

WATERVILLE, Feb. 22.—The jury of inquest called by Coroner Carver of Waterville to investigate the Clinton poisoning case, after a hearing of three days, found that Mr. Beal met his death by poison given him by his son, Charles L. Beal. This son, who is about 21 years of age, was brought to Waterville by Deputy Sheriff Hill and arraigned before Judge Stewart. He retained for his counsel, Messrs. Hall and Philbrook of this city, and through them he waived examination and was held to appear at the next term of criminal court, which is held at Augusta next April.

The witnesses on whose testimony the coroner's jury formed their verdict, is a man named Woodbury Dixon, who has clerked two years in Mr. Beal's store. One day, about two weeks before the death of his father, Charles said to him (Dixon) "do you think George and I could run the store if father should die," and witness also heard him say in the store about a month ago or so, as his father was passing by, "there goes that old drunken fool; I'll put a stop to it before long."

Other witnesses gave similar evidence. The son seems to feel his position, and does not look like a criminal.

4th CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Senator Ingalls, the presiding officer, read Washington's farewell address, which took 50 minutes, after which the Senate adjourned without transacting any public business.

Rockland Odd Fellows.

ROCKLAND, Feb. 22.—Knox Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., dedicated an elegant new hall today. The exercises were conducted by Grand Master Goss of Lewiston. An interesting address on "Odd Fellowship," was delivered by Grand Chaplain Crosley.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Attention Attracted by News Which Comes from Maine.

How the Pilots Always Defeat the Vessel Men's Efforts.

General Black's Army of Visitors at the Pension Building.

[Special to the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Every one's eyes are still on the State of Maine, in a degree at least. What comes from Maine is given a special importance, as is everything which a Maine man says here. The story that Mr. Blaine desires a Senatorship has caused the most speculation and interest of any which has come out lately. The question seems to be whether Mr. Blaine really desires to go back into the Senate, and whether Mr. Frye or Mr. Hale would be the man likely to give way to him. There is always a fund of conjecture about Maine politics afloat in Washington and the way in which it is worked now is more than interesting.

The Undervaluation Bill.

The undervaluation bill will undoubtedly come up in the Senate this week and for an extended debate. The bill is largely legal in its provisions but will correct an evil that has long existed in New York. New York importers have been fighting it hard. They found they could do very little in committee but will undoubtedly now try their machinations on the Senators. The looseness of the New York method of importation is an evil which ought to have been checked long ago, and will probably be put under control now.

Senator Frye's Committee.

Senator Frye's special Pacific railroad committee's doings will be watched with unusual interest. The subject has been gone over and over so much, the stock jobbers have been at it so long and so often, that it is a pleasure to have it put into a committee where the figures are to be fully overhauled and a vigorous attempt made to settle things as they should be.

Compulsory Pilotage.

The defeat of the compulsory pilotage bill in committee is a serious set-back; but only shows the merchant vessel owners that if they expect to protect themselves they must make some showing against the big lobby the pilots always send here. Felton, a California member, swung square about from his vote of last year. The free ship bill, too, will probably come up. Judge Poindexter Dame of Arkansas, voted with the minority this time, in the hope, perhaps, to win an extra vote for his bill, which comes up later. He will hardly be likely to make his point.

Getting Their Pension Money.

Gen. Black's mammoth pension building is one most rarely visited by sightseers here, probably, yet one of the most interesting. But there are folks who come to it in great armies, for their daily bread. A person passing the building on quarterly payment day would imagine that a sale of seats for an opera or some public performance was in progress. There is the familiar line of people extending from the door and stretching along the sidewalks. There are about 3000 pensioners residing in this city, who are paid each quarter at this agency. Sometimes as many as 1800 pensions are paid in one day. There is a clerk who has the vouchers already to hand when the pensioner appears. A little further along sits another clerk who is empowered to administer oaths. Each pensioner is obliged to swear that he is entitled to the pension and has not been paid before. There are a great many widows on the list. Perhaps some of these might be induced to enter again the matrimonial state. They are expected to give up their pensions in such an event. Hence they are required to go through the little formality of subscribing to an oath as to their marital condition.

HOW THE PENSIONS ARE PAID.

When the pensioner receives his voucher and has made oath, he passes to another clerk who writes out a check. Passing then into the office of the pension agent, Sidney L. Wilson, the pensioner signs the check in his presence, and the clerk then certifies to the correctness of the signature by putting his initials on the check. There is nothing remaining to be done now except to go somewhere and get the check cashed, which, as we have shown, can be done on the United States Treasury, is not a matter of great difficulty.

DISTINGUISHED PENSIONERS.

Some people might think that the line of pensioners as they see it in front of the agency was composed of poor but worthy persons, dependent upon the bounty of a generous government. There are no doubt many of that class, and perhaps the large percentage. But the spectator can see a number of distinguished men who have claimed and received the pension of considerable expense, who are not, that they are entitled by their services to a pension. Gen. Edward F. Beale draws a pension as a volunteer of the Mexican war. So does Gen. John C. Fremont, the unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate. There are three members of Congress who receive their pensions in this city. Mr. Houk of Tennessee; Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Mr. Wilson of Missouri. Gen. Crosby, the warden of the jail, is a pensioner, so is Mr. Enoch Totten, a well-known member of the Washington bar. Mr. Worthington, recently the district attorney, draws a pension, and also a very large one does Gen. Robert C. Scenck. Mr. Stockslager, the acting commissioner of the General Land Office; Major Powell, the chief of the Geological Survey, like Mr. Tanner, the commissioner of Pensions, and others holding Government positions, are among the prominent names on the pension rolls.

WIDOWS OF PROMINENT MEN.

When it comes to widows the roll of distinguished names or rather relicts of distinguished husbands ivery noticeable. The widows of well-known Army and Navy officers are the recipients of pensions, and there are a large number who, by special act of Congress, receive a pension of $50 per month. In this list there will be found the names of the widows of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, Commodore Boggs, Rear Admiral Davis, Lieut. Commodore DeKrafft, Commander McCauley, Rear Admiral Rodgers, Commodore Semmes, Admiral Wilkes, Rear Admiral Reynolds and Brigadier General Plummer.

The Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Democratic national committee met at Willard's Hall today, ex-Senator Barnum presiding. William Steinway was elected to fill the vacancy from New York caused by the death of Hubert O. Thompson. Senator Gorman opposed several endeavors to adopt an early date for holding the National Convention, and secured the adoption of July 3, urging that by that time the Democratic House could fix up a tariff bill and shift the responsibility of its final disposition upon the Republican Senate.

After recess, the committee gave a hearing to the various cities desiring the convention. W. F. Fuller spoke for Chicago, Mr. Cox for New York, Mayor Francis for St. Louis and Horatio King, of Nevada, for San Francisco.

Senator Vest of Missouri seconded the claims of St. Louis. He declared he belonged to the school of Democrats who believed that all the offices of the country should be filled by competent and worthy Democrats.

Mr. Tinney of California, subscribed to every word uttered by Senator Vest. He believed if the convention went to San Francisco the response of California would be a glorious and overwhelming majority for the Democratic nominee. The citizens of California promised to pay all the expenses of the committees, using "all" in its most amplified sense. There would be carriages "ad lib." [Laughter.] Two additional telegraph wires would be put up between San Francisco and Chicago, which would accommodate all the business affered.

All persons, except members of the committee, were then excluded and balloting began. In all ten ballots were taken with few differences in result. The tenth ballot stood: San Francisco, 17; Chicago, 15; St. Louis, 14; Cincinnati, 1. The committee adjourned until tomorrow without reaching a decision.

Refused Burial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—John McGuire, the old man who died of heart disease while at an anti-poverty meeting, Sunday night, was a former member of Dr. McGlynn's parish. His body is now refused burial in the Calvery cemetery on the ground that he had neglected the sacraments of the church. McGuire owned a lot in the cemetery and his wife is buried there. The family talk of applying for a mandamus against the cemetery officials. McGlynn's old parishoners are very much excited over the matter.

General Boulanger protests against the use of his name as a candidate to the Chamber of Deputies.

INDIGNATION IN GLOUCESTER.

What was Said There When the Treaty was Read.

Congressman Dingley Voices the Feeling of the Fishermen.

Business Men in Bluenose Land are Well Pleased.

[Special to the Press.]

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The intense anxiety of Nova Scotians to learn the actual terms of the treaty has been gratified and the result is a general feeling that it is the best settlement that could be obtained. There is a class of professional politicians here who would denounce whatever settlement was arrived at, even if it were negotiated by the Arch Angel Gabriel, but moderate, thoughtful and responsible business men appear to regard it as equitable and honorable alike to both countries.

S. S. Forrest, one of the largest lobster packers, thought the treaty was a splendid one for Canada.

Joseph Woods said that Canada had secured a settlement of two dangerous questions; viz, the head lands and three mile limit, by conceding the courtesies of humanity, by allowing vessels short of provisions, to purchase supplies upon their homeward voyage only, and by allowing vessels putting into our ports in distress or for repairs, to tranship their cargoes. Pending the ratification of the treaty all American vessels are given the right to purchase bait and supplies and tranship cargoes, but only upon the payment of $1.50 a ton license fee which would be a tax of one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars to each American vessel and protection to Canadian fishermen to that extent. Under the treaty they are to get free bait for free fish. But if we do not get free fish the Americans will find that our concessions amount to very little. Under the treaty the rights of Canada are fully and explicitly reserved and conserved. Our right to capture and confiscate poachers is acknowledged.

C. D. Tucker said the more the treaty was looked into the more favorable it would appear for Canada.

Albert Gayton, member of the legislature for Yarmouth and a direct representative of the fishermen, thought the treaty and free fish for free bait would give a large degree of satisfaction to our fishermen.

Hon. A. G. Jones, M. P., W. C. Silver and other leading Liberal politicians and business men had not studied the treaty carefully enough to talk for publication, but rejoiced that two very irritating and dangerous questions had been settled.

Indignation in Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 22.—The fisheries treaty was the subject of much comment today. At the Merchants Exchange, all avowed that the rights of the fishermen have been sacrificed to the interests of Canada. President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard received much criticism. The fishermen declare the treaty a disgrace to all American citizens. Regarding the headland provision they said that Fortune Bay and the other ports of Newfoundland where fishermen had always had the right to procure bait and all necessary articles of outfit, to land and dry fish and transship cargoes, are, by this arrangement, practically shut to them, more especially Fortune Bay, which is the great resort for fishermen in winter when in pursuit of frozen herring. Drawing a line from Carnaigue head to the southeasterly end of Brunet Island and thence to Fortune Head, at Sir Charles Hamilton sound will debar fishermen from the privileges which they claim the treaty of 1818 had already given them.

The opinion of many is that an indignation meeting should be called to protest against the ratification of the treaty which destroys the last right of the American fishermen.

Mr. Dingley's Views.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—A special to the Journal says: The fishery treaty has been made public, and there are intimations that a majority will be secured in the Senate for a public discussion of this treaty. Perhaps the best view of the opposition to

THE PRESS.

THURSDAY MORNING FEB. 23.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

FOR MAYOR,
Charles J. Chapman

A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

will be held in

NOROMBEGA 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 basis of representation 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 for Governor in 1884, an additional delegate, and for a fraction of forty votes in excess of seventy-five votes, an 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, without regard to past political differences, who are in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the call of the Republican National Committee for the Republican National Convention, are cordially invited to unite with the Republicans of the State in selecting delegates to this Convention.

Per order Republican State Committee.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Chairman.
WILLIS H. WING, Secretary.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, February 11, 1888.

Speaking of Senator Leland Stanford as a possible Presidential candidate, the San Francisco Post remarks that "we are not insensible to the advantages that would accrue to the Pacific slope in advertising" from having so prominent and able a citizen in the President's chair. But this might send envious Florida into secession again.

Mr. Field's suggestion that, when Washington Territory shall come into the Union, it be re-christened Tacoma, does not strike the people of the Territory favorably. They admit the undesirability of having both a city and a State named Washington, but propose to obviate it by coming in as the "State of George Washington." One of the many points of advantage about such a name is that it could be readily adapted to circumstances. For instance, when the State gets rich and plethoric it can call itself George Washington, Esq.; should its roll of patriots and statesmen get as long as Maine's it could call itself Hon. George Washington; and finally, in case of war with the adjacent Canadians, it could strike terror to the hearts of the foe by assuming the style General George Washington. Should this manifestly convenient name be adopted, we hope those envious rivals, Seattle and Tacoma, will have sufficient sense of propriety to stop telling such remarkable fables about their prosperity.

In answer to a question about the probable effect of free trade on the Pacific coast, Senator Leland Stanford is reported to have said: "Labor in China is paid from three to ten cents per day. As a race the Chinese are the most imitative and industrious people on the earth. An enterprising manufacturer could go to China and manufacture American wares on American patterns at prices that would drive American labor out of the market." To many who are less acquainted than Senator Stanford with the characteristics of the Chinese and the immense possibilities in the way of their race, this reply may sound like a bugaboo, trumped up to scare free traders of delicate nerves. But the fact is that cotton manufacturing by modern methods is hardly more of an experiment in the Orient than in the Southern part of the United States. The nearest neighbors of the Chinese, the Japanese, are already turning their attention to the cheapest methods of manufacturing the fabric that clothes the myriads of Asia. There are running to-day in Japan cotton mills fitted with the most modern machinery, illuminated by the electric light and manned by native laborers. The Japanese to be sure, are much more progressive than the Chinese, but it is not the opinion of those who have dealt most with the Chinese that the race will remain forever in the lethargy of the past. When its leaders do awake and begin to use the vast resources of its cheap labor, the world may be treated to the interesting spectacle of the Western nations putting up for themselves barriers of non-intercourse such as they rudely tore down when China strove by exclusiveness to save herself from contact with the mushroom civilizations of the West.

The election in the Eleventh district of Michigan has been widely commented upon by the Democratic press of the country, because a sudden decrease of the Republican majority came at a time which to them seemed significant. This district has been the banner Republican district of the State. Mr. Moffatt received over seven thousand votes more than his Democratic competitor in the election for the Forty-ninth Congress; but in the recent election Mr. Seymour, the Republican candidate, did not receive as many hundred. The reason of this astonishing falling off of Republican votes may be explained quite easily. The candidate himself was away in Europe, and could make no personal canvass; he had been the choice of the nominating convention only after a long struggle, which very likely was provocative of jealousy that prevented the usual party vote on election day; his opponent was the leader of a coalition of laboring men and Democrats; and, while the Republicans do not seem to have exerted themselves as much as they should have, the Democrats were most perniciously active. Internal Revenue Collector Maloney of Detroit, headed the Democratic office holders, twice visiting the District to bear aid and comfort to Bartley Breen, the coalition candidate; and Postmaster General Dickinson watched the strife from afar, though not as a passive spectator as those who know him best believe. These circumstances afforded for the Democrats a rational explanation of their large vote. But they chose the irrational one that the popularity of President Cleveland's free trade message was what did it. They not only knew that this explanation was unreasonable, but also that it was false. Speaking of the report that has gone abroad that the "tariff was the issue," the Detroit Tribune says: "The real facts are well understood here and they make this claim of the free traders appear very ridiculous indeed. It is well known to the Democratic committee, the Democratic organs and all Democrats in the Eleventh district that Bartley Breen, the Democratic nominee for Congress, actually spent a great portion of his time going about from place to place denying that he was a free trader, and trying to win votes by telling the people he was a protectionist. This is the way he made 'the tariff the issue.'"

The Fishery Treaty.

The fisheries treaty as regards its subject matter is composed of six parts:

I. The first nine articles fix the limits of the waters in which American fishermen are prohibited from fishing. England abandons the headland theory as regards bays and harbors over ten miles in width at their mouth and allows our vessels to enter them for fishing purposes up to a line parallel with a line drawn across the bay or harbor at the first point where the width of the bay does not exceed ten marine miles, and three miles from it. This is the general rule, but certain bays named in the treaty are excepted and the prohibited waters in each of these lie within a line parallel with and three miles from a line drawn from points agreed upon by the commissioners and specified in the treaty. The Gut of Canso is also excepted from the operation of the general rule and it is agreed that it shall remain open to navigation by the vessels of the United States. The principal effect of these articles is to make certain what has been differently construed by the United States and Great Britain. Our rights and the rights of Great Britain are exactly defined by it. Both countries yield something. Great Britain has claimed, though she has not always and perhaps not usually enforced that claim, that in the case of bays and harbors the three mile limit should be measured outward from a line drawn from the headlands at the mouth of the bays and harbors, while the United States has contended that the same rule should be applied to them as elsewhere. In other words England claimed that we had no right to enter bays for fishing at all, while the United States claimed that such bays as were more than six miles wide we had the right to enter up to a point where their width diminished to that figure. It will be seen, therefore, that the arrangement in the treaty is a compromise.

II. Article 10 allows our fishing vessels to enter the bays mentioned in the first article for shelter or repairing damages, without reporting, entering or clearing, but they cannot remain more than twenty-four hours. They are relieved also, from compulsory pilotage, and when they are in the bays for the purposes for which they are allowed to enter under the Treaty of 1818, they are relieved from harbor dues, tonnage dues, light house dues and other similar charges. This article relieves our fishermen from considerable of the embarrassment to which they have been subjected since the abrogation of the Washington treaty, and is one of the most, if not the most, substantial concession of the treaty. It will be remembered that most of our vessels were seized for failure to report when they had run in for shelter or because they neglected to comply with some practically obsolete customs regulation trumped up to harass them. This article deprives the Canadians of their favorite means of persecution.

III. Articles 11, 12 and 13 relate to commercial privileges in Dominion ports. Under the Canadian construction of the Treaty of 1818 our fishing vessels enjoyed no commercial privileges in Canadian ports. They were allowed to enter for shelter, for obtaining wood and water, for repairs, and for no other purpose whatsoever. They were allowed to buy nothing, not even medicine for sick seamen. They were allowed to ship men under no conditions. They were permitted to tranship their cargoes under no circumstances. Under these articles they are allowed to tranship cargoes when the vessel needs repairing, and it is necessary to remove the cargo to repair her, replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster, and in case of death or sickness enjoy all needful facilities, including shipment of men. Our vessels are also permitted to purchase on all occasions casual or needful supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels, provided they have secured a license which can be had without charge. This provision is not intended to empower vessels to fit out in Dominion ports; it is simply meant to allow them to supply some accidental omission or loss.

V. Article 14 defines the penalties for unlawful fishing and for preparing to fish unlawfully. There is considerable gain in this article to American fishermen inasmuch as by it the maximum penalties are fixed and the method of procedure is established. Heretofore it has been left entirely to the local courts which were oftentimes greatly prejudiced by local feeling and put our fishermen to unjustifiable expense and delay. Something like a fair trial is guaranteed by this article.

VI. The 15th—practically the concluding article of the treaty—is simply an offer on the part of Great Britain that if the United States will open her markets to Canadian caught fish free of duty then American fishermen shall have all the privileges in Dominion ports that they seek, namely, the right to buy bait, supplies and fishing gear and to tranship their fish in bond.

This covers substantially all the provisions of the treaty. To say that no concessions of any value are made us would not be quite true. Relief from the embarrassing so-called port regulations to which our vessels were subjected to such an extent during the last fishing season is worth something; so is an exact definition of the three mile limit; so is the establishment of maximum penalties and a definite mode of procedure in the case of seized vessels. The privilege of transhipment of cargoes, however, is so restricted as to practically amount to very little, and the privilege to occasionally purchase a few supplies to make up an accidental deficiency is of no great moment. Generally it may fairly be said that the concessions which have been made us are such as the Canadians could not well have refused and defended themselves in the eyes of the civilized world. When our vessels get wholly or partly out of provisions they are allowed to buy enough to tide them over; when a member of the crew of any of them is sick, it is permitted to purchase medicines for him; and when one dies a man may be shipped to take his place; when a vessel is so damaged that she cannot be repaired unless the cargo is removed, destruction of the cargo is not compelled, as it practically would be if transhipment under such circumstances were refused; and when our vessels are seized, something like a fair trial is conceded.

It will be seen that practically none of the privileges—rights our fishermen contend they are—which appertain simply to the business of fishing have been conceded. We are not allowed to buy bait in Dominion ports, we are not allowed to tranship fish in bond, we are not allowed to purchase supplies, except to a very limited extent. The Canadians have yielded just enough to meet the demands of humanity, but have taken good care to stop short of any concessions that would materially benefit the fishery business of the Americans. They have refused to grant us in their ports the same commercial privileges that they enjoy in our ports. They have held them back to open up our own markets with.

One word with regard to the "temporary arrangement." This is no part of the treaty and our commissioners appear not to be in any degree responsible for it. For two years or until the ratification of the treaty the British commissioners in the name of the Crown offer our vessels the privilege of purchasing provisions, supplies and bait and transhipping cargoes in Canadian ports if our vessels will pay for it at the rate of $1.50 a ton for each ton of their measurement. With the fishing business as bad as it has been for several seasons past one such purchase or transhipment would ruin the profits of a season. If our government should accept the offer our fishermen never could.

But there is little chance that the Senate will ratify the treaty or the temporary arrangement.

CURRENT COMMENT.

DEMORALIZED DEMOCRACY.
[Bangor Whig.]

The action of the Portland Democracy is a confession that four years of National Democratic rule has so disgusted the voters of that city that it is absolutely useless for them to place a representative of their own party in the field.

MAINE'S PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER.
[Gardiner Home Journal.]

Although no one seems to doubt that Mr. Blaine would accept the nomination if it was tendered him, other available candidates are being talked of. Maine has some good presidential timber besides Blaine—Reed, Frye or Dingley for instance.

A PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION.
[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

Mr. Blaine said in his Florence letter:

One thing only is necessary to assure success—complete harmony and cordial co-operation on the part of all Republicans.

And Mr. Blaine has made his personal contribution to secure this result.

AN ABSURD ACT.
[Boston Herald.]

Portland has had a Democratic mayor six years out of the last thirty. It is a Republican city, and always will be, unless the Democratic leaders cease from their present foolishness. This is a Presidential year. Everybody knows that the control of the city government means hundreds of votes to the party which has it. The Portland Democrats do not even make a fight for their city. They hold a caucus, nominate a man whom they know will not accept, quarrel a little, hold another caucus, and then—nominate Neal Dow. This is not funny; it is silly. Neal Dow is nearly 85 years old. He is opposed to everything the Democrats favor. He is a strong Republican, except where his prohibitory ideas prevent. The Whigs chose him mayor of Portland in 1851, and the Republicans in 1855. He is an agreeable, active old gentleman, but think of it. There are not a dozen Democrats in Portland who believe in prohibition, and, apparently, very few of them believe in anything. The fact that Gen. Dow has the third party nomination, which may give him 150 votes, and that of a labor organization, which, perhaps, can throw 75 more, does not count. So far as we can see, the Democrats of Portland are absolutely demoralized, and propose to inaugurate the Presidential campaign by voting for a man they detest, "just for fun." It is quite possible Gen. Dow may write them a letter which will make them blush—some of them.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

Denman Thompson when at hotels often registers as from Swanzy, N. H.

Judge Tourgee has not published anything for several years, but a new story is promised shortly, entitled "Black Ice."

Mrs. Frank R. Stockton does fully half of her husband's work. She discusses all his plots, writes at his dictation and frequently adds portions of chapters. She is in every sense his chum as well as helpmate.

The late Petroleum V. Nasby left an estate worth a million and a half dollars. The world always pays more for the comic than for the serious. Milton got $50 for "Paradise Lost," while Mark Twain received $75,000 for "Innocents Abroad." Josh Billings received $25,000 for his magazine work alone and his literary profits ran into the hundreds of thousands.

It is said that Hester Morris of Wyoming Territory was the first woman in the United States ever appointed justice of the peace. She was a tall woman, with a profile which closely resembled the portraits of Queen Elizabeth. While she was in office she was a terror to a certain class of evil-doers. "Yes," the half-inebriated rough would plead on his arrest, "I've been a beatin' my wife again. I know it; but don't send me up 'fore Mis' Morris. I rather go 'fore ten men than that woman. I rather be tried by a man."

The lady elected to be the delegate of Great Britain at the forthcoming Woman's Congress to be held in Washington between March 20 and April 1, is Mrs. Ashton W. Dilke. Mrs. Dilke is no novice in the art of lecturing. She has achieved a well deserved reputation in that line in her own country, and ranks among the first of English lady lecturers. She possesses good physical attractions, her delivery is good, her manner fascinating in no ordinary degree, and besides these personal qualities which have made her a favorite in society, she has acquired considerable political experience. Her husband was a member of Parliament, and a brother of Sir Charles Dilke. As virtual proprietor of the well known Radical paper, the Weekly Dispatch, Mrs. Dilke wields no small amount of power and influence.

Mrs. Ole Bull has recently paid a visit to New York, and having been impressed with the beauty of the teakwood, ordered a quantity of it. She has had designs made for a mantel-piece and several doors, besides one or two pieces of furniture, and these designs are to be sent to China to be carved expressly for her. The wood will form a striking feature of the drawing-room in the new house she is building at Cambridge, Mass. Another room, which she calls her Norwegian room, has all its wood decorations in pine. Mr. Thorpe and his wife, Mrs. Thorpe, nee Longfellow, have just gone into their new home at Cambridge, and are said to be quite disconsolate at not having seen some of the teak wood before finishing their house.

The New York Sun made a very curious mistake the other day. It printed two interesting descriptive articles, one on the sultan's harem and the other on Trinity church. By one of those strange and unaccountable perversities of inanimate objects the types of the two accounts became mixed. The incongruity that resulted is disclosed by the following excerpt from the harem article: "At the Beiram feast the rose door of Paradise opens, and the ladies of seraglio take place in the long procession of carriages. Their usual stir is heard near the door, as a small party appear. They go direct to the clergy room, where all but one seat themselves in the nearest pews while he steps within. A few minutes later he rejoins them, and a moment afteward the Rev. Daniel I. Odell, another of the assistant ministers, makes his appearance before the altar. He is in full clerical dress and bears an open prayer book in his hand."

The Chaplain of a Worldly Crowd.

[Washington Despatch to N. Y. Sun.]

The office of chaplain of the Senate is pleasant as well as lucrative. The duties are not onerous, and the salary is $900. At present Dr. J. G. Butler, pastor of the Memorial Lutheran Church, draws the salary and makes the opening prayer in the Senate each morning. Some people labor under the misapprehension that politics never enter in the question of the selection of a chaplain. The fact is that the chaplain is always a member of the political party that happens to be in the majority in the Senate, just as much as the Chief Clerk or the Sargeant-at-Arms is. Dr. Butler was chaplain of the Senate once before, several years ago. He went out with other officials when parties changed, and he secured the place a second time through the then Senator Conger of Michigan. Mr. Conger has been for many years a regular attendant at Dr. Butler's church. He sits in the same pew each Sunday and puts $1 in the plate. Happening to hear one day about two years ago that the Senate chaplain was about to resign, Conger went to each Republican Senator and got him to pledge himself to Dr. Butler. He had a list in his hand, and at each Senator said "Yes" Conger checked him off. When the caucus met, Butler was nominated at once, greatly to the surprise of several other clerical gentlemen who had up to that time regarded themselves as candidates. The entire duties of the Senate chaplain consist of the little prayer which he makes each morning when the Senate convenes. After descending from the pulpit Dr. Butler generally strolls about the chamber, shakes hands with the Senators, asks after the health of their wives and children, and goes away, his duties performed for the day. There is a sort of tradition that the chaplain is also expected to call at the Senators' residences occasionally and make inquiries as to their spiritual welfare. Dr. Butler does this sometimes, but does not go often, as he knows that, as a rule, Senators are fully engaged with temporal things. On arriving at the Capitol in the morning the chaplain goes to the room of the Vice-President, where he awaits the notice from Assistant Doorkeeper Bassett that the hour of 12 o'clock has arrived. Then Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Butler walk into the chamber. The former raps with the gavel, the latter makes his little prayer, and the Senate is ready for business. It is said that Dr. Butler is much annoyed at the slim attendance of Senators at prayer lately, and that he contemplates making a personal appeal to each of them to be more prompt and regular.

Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combatted with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER with treatise; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** The first and only pain-subduing Plaster, especially adapted to cure Female Pains and Weaknesses. Vastly superior to all other plasters yet prepared. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. feb16ThM&w2w

Origin of Drunkenness.

This disease is the result of the discovery by an old Alchemist of Alcohol, while seeking for the Elixir Vitæ, or Elixir of Life, and who thought he had discovered it, as by its use he was much exhilarated. From that the use of Alcohol has steadily grown, and always under the guise of medicine. All of the Liquid Blood Purifiers, Sarsaparillas, Tonics, etc., are composed largely of Alcohol, which not only neutralizes their medicinal qualities, but induces a craving for alcoholic stimulants. Avoid all danger by using

DINSMORE SARSAPARILLA WAFERS,

The only Non-alcoholic Blood Purifier. Compounded from Spanish Sarsaparilla and the best Nutritive Vegetable Tonic Medicines in the Materia Medica, concentrated, convenient; contain ing more medicine than any $1.00 Liquid Blood Purifier.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Sent by mail, 50 cents per Box.

DINSMORE & CO.,
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors.
Boston, Mass.
feb18 STThurm3m

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
— OF —
FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY,
At greatly reduced prices for one week, to make room for Spring goods.
MRS. A. A. SMART,
563 Congress Street.
Stamping and Embroidering of all kinds done in the best manner. feb22d3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

DO YOU WANT A CARPET

For the Parlor, for the Sitting Room, for the Dining Room, Chambers, Hall or Stairs, when one can be bought for

60 - CENTS - 60

Equal to the one you have paid **90** CENTS for. We must make room for

SPRING STOCK!

It stands you in hand to make room for the Old Carpet in a less conspicuous place and replace it with the New. Make the change now

AND SAVE 50 PER CENT.

YOU CAN DO IT

by buying now. Look in our windows as you approach the store and see the elegant display of the Handsomest Patterns in this city.

THE ATKINSON HOUSE FURNISHING CO.,

Cor. Pearl and Middle Sts.,
PORTLAND, - - ME.
ISAAC C. ATKINSON, Manager.
feb21 tf

A POUND OF EXTRA FINE FORMOSA TEA

in a Fancy Chinese Work Basket for

60 CENTS.

This is a high grade Formosa Black Tea equal in quality to any 60 cent Tea sold in this city. It is put up full pound weight in a genuine Chinese Basket of fine workmanship. The basket is very desirable and as the Tea alone is well worth the price, the basket really costs nothing.

As much of the Tea put up in this style is of very inferior quality we wish to say that this Tea is just as we represent it, and should a trial prove otherwise it can be returned and money refunded.

GEO. C. SHAW & CO.,

585 and 587 Congress and 235 Middle Streets.
feb21 eod2w

GREAT TRICOT SALE!

Best quality Broadcloth Finish Tricots, full 52 in. wide, 58c.

Never sold before less than $1.00 by us. The reason for this apparently unreasonable sacrifice will be given to any one who wishes it. A limited quantity will be sold. Only a few pieces left of the 42 inch.

All Wool Serges reduced from 75 cents to 31 cents.
Short lengths of 50c Flannel Dress Goods reduced to 25 cts.
25 cent Satines at 13 1-2 cents are going rapidly.
1300 yards of White Goods in Checks and Stripes 12 1-2 cents, usual price 20 cents.
5000 yards Sheeting, bought before the rise, will be sold under price.
Special sale of Black Satin Rhadames in a few days.

TURNER BROS.

feb17 dtf

Prunes! Prunes! Prunes!

JUST ARRIVED.

A fine lot of Turkish Prunes that we offer at the astonishing low price of

4c POUND.

W. L. Wilson & Co.,

THE GROCERS.
feb14 eodtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

The DRUGGISTS of PORTLAND

Pay for this Advertisement.

TO THE PUBLIC:

In consideration of the smaller druggists and at the earnest solicitation of different committees representing the wholesale and retail druggists of Portland, who could not stand the pressure, but have been cutting on the sly, we will discontinue after

THURSDAY, FEB. 23,

our sale as per cut price list recently issued. For balance of time our prices on several articles will be still lower than on above mentioned price list. It is your last chance to procure Patent Medicines, Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., at cost.

Very respectfully,

C. H. GUPPY & CO.,

Corner Congress and Preble Streets.
feb17 d1w

FRED R. FARRINGTON'S

GREAT BARGAIN SALE!

— OF —

OVERCOATS and ULSTERS, Winter Suitings, HEAVY UNDERWEAR

for Cash to Reduce Stock.

Be sure to call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

FRED R. FARRINGTON,

The Clothier and Furnisher,
Under Falmouth Hotel,
208 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.
dec21 eodtf

$1000.00 SAYS THIS IS THE BEST FIVE-CENT CIGAR TO BE HAD IN PORTLAND.

5¢ PREBLE 5¢

Support home industry. Smoke the best 5 cent Cigar. No artificial flavoring. Manufactured and for sale only at THOS. CAREY'S CIGAR STORE, under Preble House, PORTLAND, ME.
Nov19 eod6m

1845. 43d ANNUAL SETTLEMENT 1888.
— OF THE —

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance COMPANY,

Newark, - - - N. J.
AMZI DODD, President.

RECEIPTS IN 1887:

Received for premiums	$4,808,236 89
Received for Interest and Net Rents	2,256,429 41
	$7,064,666 30

EXPENDITURES IN 1887:

Claims by Death	$2,678,056 22
Endowments and Annuities	232,124 38
Surrendered Policies	592,198 99
Dividends or Return Premiums	1,223,796 75
Taxes	155,855 74
Expenses, including Agents' Commissions, Advertising, Salaries, &c.	729,957 60
Profit and Loss, including Premiums paid on Bonds purchased	103,516 88
	$5,715,506 56
Total Premiums to January 1, 1888	$116,492,635 99
Of this sum there has already been returned to Policyholders	97,539,084 01
Leaving still in the Company's possession	$18,953,551 98
The Company's investments have yielded sufficient returns to pay all Expenses and Taxes, and still to add to the Policyholders' Fund for the fulfillment of existing contracts	$23,157,681 35
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1888, market values	$42,111,233 33
Surplus by New York and Massachusetts Standard Actuaries' 4 per cent Reserve, and Market Value of Assets	$3,277,177 76

The record of the Company for the past 43 years, taken together with the unequaled liberality of its Policy Contract, guaranteeing CASH SURRENDER VALUES, CASH LOANS, EXTENDED or PAID UP INSURANCE, and its unsurpassed reputation for fair dealing with its members proves that the Mutual Benefit furnishes the best insurance at the lowest cost price.

Aug. H. Ford and C. F. Dunlap,

AGENTS,
28 Exchange Street, - - Portland, Me.
feb18 eodtf

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE INVOICE OF

FINE MANZANILLA OLIVES

in BULK, that we shall sell at the amazing low price of

75 CTS. PER GALLON.

These goods are of the finest quality, and the price is lower than ever before offered by any house in New England.

W. L. WILSON & CO.,

THE GROCERS.
feb18 eod1w

CIGARS! CIGARS!

IMPORTED,	DOMESTIC.
Elena Londre,	Bergonzys,
Elena Regalia,	La Roma Londre,
Elena Concha,	La Roma Concha,
San Juan,	Straiton & Storm's Bouquet
Cabinets,	Solace Conchas.

We are selling the above cigars by the single one at the rate that ordinary dealers pay by the thousand.

Schlotterbeck & Foss,

501 CONGRESS STREET.
Jan 14 TT&Stf

METAL SKYLIGHTS

And VENTILATORS, for Mills, Stores and Dwellings. Galvanized Iron and Copper Cornices and Gutters. Metal Shingles. Sheet Metal Work for Buildings. Send for Illustrated Circular.

E. VAN NOORDEN & CO.,
383 Harrison Avenue - - BOSTON.
jan23 d6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SALE
— OF —
TROUSERS AND VESTS

We have added several new lines of Pantaloons and Vests to our stock since this sale began, and if trade keeps up as it has we shall be obliged to add a great many more.

ALL of the bargains in Pants and Vests that we are now offering were made up especially for this sale from Woolens bought at a great discount from manufacturers' agents, and our prices are correspondingly low. The public may rely on a large variety of styles and sizes, and LOWER PRICES than can possibly be found anywhere else.

We call attention to several large lots of Men's and Young Men's Pants at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 per pair, that are marvels of durability, and neatness of appearance, and are from $1.50 to $3.00 under regular prices. For ordinary use these Pants are exceptionally cheap.

VESTS to match nearly every style of Pant.

Special bargains are offered in Pants in Gentlemen's and Young Men's sizes in handsome Stripes, Plaids, etc., at $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00. These are real bargains and are adjudged so by investors.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS

in large variety, ages 4 to 16 years, the best variety and neatest patterns in the State and at prices varying from 25c to $3.50 per pair.

Boys' Long Pants, ages 12 to 17, at $4.50 and upward.

ALSO, The grandest bargains in All Wool Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, etc., for Men, Boys and Children by the largest manufacturer and retail dealr in NEW ENGLAND.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

STANDARD CLOTHING CO.,

FORMERLY BOSTON & PORTLAND CLOTHING CO.,
253 and 255 Middle St., Portland, Me.
W. C. WARE, ... MANAGER.
feb22 dtf

FINANCIAL.

INVEST JANUARY DIVIDENDS

— IN THE —
Northern Banking Co's
5 PER CENT DEBENTURE BONDS
which are a
Legal Investment for Savings Banks, or the Guaranteed Mortgage Loans, 7 and 8 per cent interest.
FOR SALE BY THE COMPANY.
dec9 TT&Stf

Investments.

25 shares Casco National Bank.
20 shares First National Bank.
5 shares Canal National Bank.
1000 Bangor 6s, due 1894.
500 Bath Municipal 5s, due 1897.
5000 Androscoggin & Kennebec R. R. 6s, due 1891
6000 Leeds & Farmington R. R. 6s, due 1896.
8000 Maine Central R. R. 7s, due 1912.
Prices and any other particulars desired given on application.
We also have a good selection of Water Works Co. 6s, that are guaranteed Principal and Interest, for sale at Par and Interest.

H. M. PAYSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
32 Exchange Street.
jan24 dtf

INVESTMENTS.

Kansas City Water Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

Portland City	6's
Leeds & Farmington R. R. 1st Mort.	6's
Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Mort.	6's
Maine Central R. R. 1st Mort	7's
Maine Central R. R. Consol. Mort.	7's
Miami County, Ohio, Court House	6's

First National Bank Stock,
Canal National Bank Stock,
Casco National Bank Stock,
National Traders Bank Stock,
Merchants National Bank Stock,
— FOR SALE BY —
SWAN & BARRETT, - - Bankers,
feb6 186 Middle St., Portland, Me. dtf

SIX PER CENT

Twenty-Year Bonds
— ISSUED BY THE —
AMERICAN WATER WORKS COMPANY,
Secured by Mortgage upon the
OMAHA WATER WORKS,
NEBRASKA.

Bonds outstanding	$2,000,000
Annual interest charge	120,000
Present basis, gross earnings	220,000
" " net earnings	175,000
Surplus, after paying expenses and interest	55,000

Earnings increasing at the rate of $50,000 per annum.

The City of Omaha now has a population of 100,000, and is entirely dependent upon these works for its water supply, as is also South Omaha, where the large pork packing establishments are located.

These bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and the undersigned offer at 103 and interest subject to advance in price, the $800,000 last issued.

Woodbury & Moulton

PORTLAND, ME.
C. H. VENNER & CO.,
BOSTON.
W. & P. SMITH
PHILADELPHIA.
WILSON, COLSTON & CO.,
jan13 BALTIMORE. tf

PORTLAND TRUST COMPANY

First National Bank Building.

City, County and Railroad Bonds, and other First-Class Securities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
jel0 eodtf

NERVINE.

ANTI-NERVOUS ROASTED COFFEE.

To those troubled with nervousness caused from the use of Coffee, try NERVINE, be free from it, and enjoy life. Packed in pound packages only. Protected by letters patent. Agents wanted in every town. Send for circulars.

F. D. MAYNARD & CO.,
Importers and Roasters,
NO. 135 STATE ST., - - - BOSTON.
jan31 eod1m

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where contracts for advertising can be made in New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

— COMMENCING —
Wednesday Evening, February 22,
and running every night.
Prof. W. H. Ordway,
— THE MOST SUCCESSFUL —
MESMERIST
in the United States.
Gives the most Instructive, Laughable and Mysterious entertainment ever witnessed.
Admission 10 and 20 cents.
feb20 d1w

M. C. M. A.

The 7th ENTERTAINMENT
— IN THE —
Mechanic Association Course
Will be given on
Thursday Evening, Feb. 23rd, at 7.30 o'clock.
A lecture by S. W. Bates Esq. Subject, "The Patent System and its relation to industrial progress." Seats free.
G. L. BAILEY,
AMBROSE GIDDINGS, } Committee.
THOS. LAUGHLIN.
feb21 d3t

A CONCERT

will be given in Williston Church, Thursday evening, Feb. 23rd, by
SHAW'S QUARTETTE,
assisted by George A. Thomas, Soloist, and Mrs. J. C. Newton, Reader. Admission Free. A collection will be taken for the United Society of Christian Endeavor. feb21d3t

Portland Turnverein!

ANNUAL
Exhibition and Ball
— AT —
CITY HALL, Monday, Feb. 27, '88

Exhibition Commences at 8.

PROGRAMME—Rings; Vaulting; Balance Act; Horizontal Bar; Class Clubs; Jumping, Leaping; Clubs, special; Parallels; Dumb-bells; Roman Ladders; Posturing, Gladiators, Tumbling, Pyramids.

To be followed by an
ORDER OF DANCES!
Music by Gilbert's Orchestra.

Reserved seats 75 cents; general admission to gallery 50 cents; all seats on floor and two front rows of gallery reserved; holders of checks for reserved seats in gallery admitted to floor after exhibition. feb17dtd

PORTLAND THEATRE

One Night and Saturday Matinee. Saturday, February 25th.
PECK & FURSMAN'S
ON THE TRAIL;
— OR —
DANIEL BOONE
THE PIONEER!

Most Intensely Exciting Drama Ever Written, by CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.

The piece is elegantly mounted, and a remarkable strong cast of characters has been secured.

36 People. To increase the force of this strong cast and add realism to the play, Noted Scouts of the Plains, Trappers and Cowboys have been engaged and a band of 8 Genuine Shawnee Indians, including Bucks, Squaws and Pappooses, 3 Beautiful Trained Horses, Bears, Wolves, etc. Magnificent New Scenery and Startling Stage Effects are liberally introduced.

Evening prices.....75, 50 and 25 cents
Matinee prices.....25, 35 and 50 cents
feb20 Sale of Seats Wednesday. d1w

Longfellow Chautauqua Circle!

— IN AID OF THE —
LONGFELLOW STATUE FUND,
City Hall, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 29.
Statuary, Tableaux, Readings Vocal and Instrumental Music.
AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING PROGRAMME.
GRIMMER'S ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 35 cents; tickets to be had at Stockbridge's. Doors open at 7; Entertainment begins at 8. feb22dtd

ENGLISH BALLAD CONCERT

AT CITY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, MARCH 7,
By MR. WHITNEY
MOCKRIDGE,
The celebrated N. Y. Tenor, and other Artists.
The last appearance of Mr. Mockridge for two years.
The entire house reserved at 50 cents. Tickets sold at Stockbridge's Saturday morning, Feb. 25, at 9 o'clock. Numbers given out at 7. Only six tickets sold to one person at opening sale. Press tickets reserved. feb23d1w

A COURSE OF FIVE
Saturday Afternoon Entertainments

will be given at the
FIRST PARISH CHURCH by the LADIES' AID SOCIETY
COMMENCING FEB. 25, at 3 p. m.
Lecturers and subjects to be announced hereafter. Tickets may be procured at Woodward & Sumner's, T. L. Merrill's, W. W. Whipple's, or at the door; tickets for the course $1.00; single tickets 25 cents. feb23d1w

THE PRESS.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 23.

THE PRESS.

May be obtained at the Periodical Depots of N. G. Fessenden, Horse Railroad Station; Marquis, 76 Exchange St.; Armstrong, E. & M. C. R. R. Depot; Hodgson, 90½ Portland St.; John Cox, 560 Congress St.; Costello, 7 Exchange St.; Lawson, 47 Middle St.; Jewett, 504 Congress St.; Peterson, 2 Exchange St.; Gould, corner Congress and Chestnut Sts.; Chisholm, 109 Congress St.; Hopkins, Commercial, corner Park; Morrill, 249 Congress St.; Ross, 193 Congress St.; Beardsworth, 87 India St.; Harley, corner York and Tate Sts.; Abbott, 243 Spring St.; and of Chisholm Bros.' agents on all trains running out of the city.

Auburn, Haskell & Reynolds.
Augusta, J. F. Pierce.
Bath, J. O. Shaw.
Biddeford, F. M. Burnham.
" A. L. Jellerson.
Boston, Mass., American House.
Brunswick, R. L. Dennison.
Cumberland Mills, K. S. Raymond.
Damariscotta, E. W. Dunbar.
Freeport, W. A. Mitchell.
Fryeburg, J. C. Gerry.
Fairfield, E. H. Evans.
Farmington, White & Marwick.
Gardiner, Palmer & Co.
Gorham, Jas. H. Irish & Co.
Lewiston, Chandler & Estes.
Long Island, T. M. Glendenning.
Mechanic Falls, A. W. Bridge, Merrill & Denning.
Norway, S. L. Crockett, A. O. Noyes.
Old Orchard, Geo. E. Foss.
Orrs Island, S. C. Prince & Son.
Richmond, G. A. Beale.
Rockland, O. S. Andrews, R. H. Burnham & Wm. H. Hyde.
Saccarappa, W. B. Boothby.
Saco, H. B. Kendrick & Co., Wm. Stackpole.
So. Paris, A. M. Gerry.
Springvale, C. H. Pierce.
Skowhegan—Bixby & Buck.
Thomaston, S. Delano.
Vinalhaven, A. R. Vinal.
Waldoboro, G. Bliss.
Waterville, C. H. Hayes.
Yarmouth, W. F. Bennett.

WIT AND WISDOM.

We praised the blush on beauty's cheek,
Last eve, with words that tell;
That blush, this morn, O wond'rous freak,
Is here on our lapel!

The best medical writers claim that the successful remedy for nasal catarrh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past few years obliges us to admit that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This safe and pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing systems quickly yield to it.

Minister (to a little boy with a basket of fish) Little boy, aren't you ashamed to go fishing on the Sabbath day?

Little boy (lifting the cover of the basket with conscious pride)—Ay-haamed? Look at them!

No wonder the name of Burnett is so well known; ask for the best Flavoring Extracts in any part of the world and Burnett's are handed you. At last the foreigners are finding this out.

Seedy guest—Landlord, what can you give me for breakfast?

Landlord—Nothing; but if you pay you can have eggs and steak.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"And so Miss Phetherphew has married a foreigner!"

"A foreigner, indeed! Signor Hairoll is a native of dear, delightful Italy, and is a very distinguished gentleman, too. He has been in the service of the crown nearly all his life. Miss Phetherphew told me so herself."

"H'm. In the service of the crown? Oh, yes, I understand. You mean he is a barber."

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

"If it were customary in this country to confer titles upon men who rank in literature, what would I be?" asked a conceited journalist of his senior.

"Baron of Ideas," was the sharp reply.

From Sassafras, Kent Co., Md. I find I sell as much of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as of all other cough remedies combined. J. E. HARTLEY, Druggist.

Beware of counterfeits!—Be sure you get the genuine Salvation Oil. Have no "just as good."

Mr. Jebedee Razzer—Whad's dat child done got in his mouf, Eathy?

Mrs. J. R. (investigating)—Dey's yo' catfish hooks, shuae.

Mr. J. R.—Make um 'spectorate em out. Dey yain't no airthly use when dey gits rusted.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Society girl—Mamma, Mr. De Pension has asked me to marry him. I said I would refer the matter to you.

Mamma—Is he rich?

Daughter—No; he has only $2,000 a year.

Mamma—Well, handle him carefully. $2,000 is a good deal more now than it was at the beginning of the season.

Send 2¢ Stamp for Four — Hoyt's German Cologne Book Marks.
TRADE RUBIFOAM MARK
RUBIFOAM A DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT AND HEALTHFUL LIQUID SUBSTITUTE FOR TOOTH POWDER
KEEPS THE TEETH WHITE, THE BREATH SWEET AND THE GUMS HEALTHY
CONTAINS NO GRIT, NO ACID NOR ANYTHING INJURIOUS.
DIRECTIONS
DIP THE BRUSH IN WATER, SPRINKLE ON A FEW DROPS OF RUBIFOAM AND APPLY IN THE USUAL MANNER.
PRICE 25¢ A BOTTLE
PUT UP BY E. W. HOYT & CO. PROPRIETORS OF HOYT'S GERMAN COLONE. LOWELL, MASS.
my9 fw&wdTT&S&wtopofc6thp

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF PORTLAND WHOLESALE MARKET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 22.

There is but little change to note in the business situation. Trading is dull and the outlook is rather discouraging for any immediate improvement on account of the bad condition of the roads. No change can be noted in Flour, but the demand is quiet with prices unchanged. Provisions are steady with a moderate inquiry. Fresh Beef less active and steady; sides quoted at 6½@7½c; hind quarters at 8½@9½c; fore quarters at 5@5½c; rounds and flanks at 7@7½c, rump loins at 10@11c, rumps at 10@12c, loins at 11@14c, rattles 4@4½c, backs 6@6½, chucks 5@5½c, short ribs 10@11c. Mutton is quoted at 8½@9c and lambs 10@11c. In Dry Fish, dealers report a better trade with an improvement in values; large Bank Cod are firm at the late advance; Pollock are out of the market and hake have advanced to $2@2.25. Mackerel are very firm with Shore 2s about $1 higher; last sales of extra Shore 1s at $25. Fresh fish have been scarce. Sugars quiet with a little better tone to the market; stock of sugar in the four ports at latest dates was 66,879 tons against 57,788 tons in 1887 and 60,840 tons in 1886. Molasses scarce and firm on grocery grades; stock on hand in the four ports at latest dates was 1475 hogsheads against 934 hogsheads in 1887, and 2153 hogsheads in 1886. Coffee market dull. Vis ble supply of Rio Coffee—

	bags.
To-day	36,616
Total stock in United States ports	204,090
Purchased at Rio (and afloat)	122,000
Total of all United States from Jan. 3 to Feb. 13	365,000
Total visible supply	545,706
" " " Feb. 13, 1887	648,017
" " " Feb. 19, 1886	829,791

Teas quiet and unchanged. Tobacco firm. Eggs firm and higher at 24@26c. Cheese attracting more attention and command higher figures. Potatoes steady and unchanged. Turpentine higher at 46@53c. Beans firm and higher for Yellow Eyes.

Received Receipts.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22, 1888.

Received by Maine Central Railroad—For Ports and 42 cars miscellaneous merchandise; for connecting roads 116 cars miscellaneous merchandise.

Portland Daily Press Stock List.

Corrected by DEAN & BARRETT, Bankers and Brokers, 186 Middle street.

STOCKS.

Descriptions.	Par Value.	Bid.	Ask.
Canal National Bank	100	158	160
Casco Nat. Bank	100	146	148
First National Bank	100	116	118
Cumberland National Bank	40	50	51
Merchants' National Bank	75	121	123
National Traders' Bank	100	138	140
Portland Company		95	100
Portland Gas Company	50	65	70

BONDS.

State of Maine 6s, due 1889		102	104
Portland City 6s, Municip'l various		100	115
Portland City 6s, R. R. aid 1907		123	125
Bath City 6s, Mun. various		102	105
Bath City 6s R. R. aid various		103	108
Bangor City 6s, long R. R. aid		113	115
Bangor City 6s, reg Mun		123	125
Belfast City 6s, R. R. aid		104	106
Aug. & Ken. R. R. 6s, various		103	104
Portland & Ken. R. R. 6s, 1895		109	111
Leeds & Farming'n R. R. 6s		100	111
Maine Central R. R. 1st mtg		118	120
Maine Central R. R. Consol 7s		132	134
Maine Central R. R. Skg Fund 6s		105	106
Portland Water Co. 1st mtg 6s		100½	
" " 2d mtg 6s		106	108
" " 3d mtg 6s		110	112

Brighton Cattle Market.

For the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1888.

Amount of stock at market—Cattle 3275, Sheep and Lambs 7,140, Swine 11,000, Veals —; Horses 176; number of Western Cattle 241; Northern Cattle 84.

Prices of Beef Cattle ℔ 100 lbs, live weight Extra quality 5 25@5 75; first quality at 4 87½@5 00; second quality at 4 18@4 87½; third quality at 3 62½@4 00; poorest grades of coarse, Oxen, Bulls, etc., 3 00@3 50.

Brighton Hides 6c ℔ lb.
Brighton Tallow 3¾c ℔ lb.
Country Hides 5@5½c.
Country Tallow 1¾@2¼c ℔ lb.
Calf skins 6@7c ℔ lb.
Dairy skins 15@60c.
Sheep and Lamb skins 75c@$1 25 each.

Boston Produce Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1887.—The following are to-day's quotations of Provisions, &c.:

Pork—Long cut 17 25@17 75; short cuts 17 50@18 00; backs 18 00@18 25; light backs 17 00; pork tongues 18 00.

Lard—Choice at 8¼@8½c ℔ lb in tcs; 8¾@9c in 10-lb pails; 9@9¼c in 5-lb pails.

Hams at 10½@12c, according to size and cure; pressed hams 11½@12c.

Hogs—Choice city dressed hogs 7¾c ℔ lb; country do at 7@7½c.

Butter—Western extra fresh made creamery at 29@30c; some fancy Elgin 31@32c; extra first Western creamery at 25@28c; do firsts at 22@24c; do June 20@23c; New York fall made creamery, extra 28@28c; Vermont fresh made extra cmry 30c; do extra firsts at 26@28c. The above quotations are receivers' prices for strictly wholesale lots. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

Cheese—Northern choice at 12¼@13c; Ohio choice at 12¼@12½c; Northern sage 14c. Jobbing prices ½c higher.

Eggs—Eastern extras at 27c—c; some fancy near-by stock higher; Eastern firsts at 25@26c; extra Vt and N H 27c—c; fresh Western nominal; fresh Southern 20c; held 18@22c; limed at 14@17c. Jobbing prices ½c higher.

Beans—Choice small N Y hand picked pea at 2 90@3 00 ℔ bush; choice New York large hand picked do 2 85@2 90; small Vermont hand picked do at 3 10@3 15.

Hay—Choice prime hay at 17 00@18 00; fair to good at $15 00@16 00; Eastern fine at $12@13; do; door to ordinary $12@14; East swale 10@11. Rye straw, choice, 17 50@19 00; oat straw 9 50@10 00.

Potatoes—Houlton Rose at $1 ℔ bush; do Hebrons 90c; Aroostook Rose at $1; do hebrons at 80@90c.

Poultry—Northern young fresh killed turkeys, choice nominal; Western young fresh killed turkeys, extra small 12½@13c; do fair to choice 10@12c; Northern fresh killed chickens, nominal at 15@17c, fair to good 12@14c.

Portland Wholesale Prices Current.

For the week ending Feb. 22, 1888.

Spruce 35 in 18 ft		20	Clear	$20@$23
Pine	18@	20	Spruce	$20@$23
Hard pine		20	No 1	$15@$16
Old		22	Pine	$25@$50
Hemlock			Shingles—	
New 14 ft	$25		X cedar	$4@$5
Old	$20@$23		Clear cedar	$3@$3 25
Short do 8 ft	$10@$12		X No 1	$2@$2 50
7 ft	$8		No 1 cedar	$2@$1 75
Pop'r staves	$12@$14		Spruce	$2@$1 75
Spruce rough			Lath—	
Oak hhd			Spruce	$2 00@2 15
staves	$12 50@$14		**Lime-Cement.**	
Lumber via Portland.			**Spices.**	
Blasting	$3 50@4 00		Cassia, pure	15@ 17
Sporting	$6 25@6 50		Cloves	33@ 35
Drop shot	6		Ginger	13@ 15
Buck	7		Mace	75@ 80
			Nutmegs	75@ 80
			Pepper	22@ 23
Hay.			**Starch.**	
Pressed	$12@$14		Laundry	5½@ 6
Straw	$ 8@$ 10			
Iron.			**Teas.**	
Common	2¼@2¼		Souchong	18@ 50
Refined	2½@2¾		Oolong	20@ 30
Norway	4 @4½		do choice	35@ 50
Cast steel	12 @15		Japan	25@ 30
German steel	5 @7		do choice	35@ 40
Shoe steel	3		**Tobacco.**	
Sheet iron—			Best brands	50@ 60
Common	3¼@4¼		Medium	30@ 40
B.C.	4¼@4½		Common	25@ 30
Russia	13½@14		Half ℔	
Galv	7@8½		Natural leaf	60@ 70
Leather.			**Lead.**	
Pilot Sup	7½@8		Sheet	6@8½
do sq	5½@6		Pipe	7 @7½
Rhio	4@6		Pig	5 00@5 50
Crackers B B	6@6½		**Leather.**	
Coal.			New York—	
Cumberland	@5 50		Hemlock	20@ 21
Acadia	@		Mid weight	22@ 23
Chestnut	@7 50		Heavy	23@ 25
Franklin	@8 00		Slaughter	32@ 34
Lehigh	@7 50		Good d'mgd	20@ 21
Coffee.			Am calf	90@1 00
Rio, roasted	21½@23		**Lumber.**	
Java do	28 @30		South pine	20 00@40 00
Cooperage.			Clear pine—	
Hhds Molasses			Upper	$56@$65
Mol. city	1 50@1 75		Select	$45@$55
Sug. city	90@1 00		Pine common	$35@$42
Sug. s'ml slk	50@ 70		Spruce	$18@$14
P ne sugar—			Hemlock	$11@$12
Box shooks	@ 45		Clapboards—	
Sugar headings—			Spruce	$28@$30
Cordage.			Lime ℔ cask	1 00
Amer'n ℔ lb	11@22		Cement	1 50
Manila	12½@17½		**Matches.**	
Manila Bolt Rope	14		Star, P gross	50
Russi do	15½@16½		Diriigo	39@ 41
Sisal	11½@12½		**Metals.**	
Drugs and Dyes.			Copper—	
Acid Oxalic	29@14		14x48 cop	26@ 28
Tart	56@ 62		14x48 plan-	
Ammonia—		|ished	37
carb	15@20		Bolts	@ 25
Ashes, pot	6¾@ 8		Y M sheath	17
Bals copaiba	60@ 65		Y M Bolts	20
Beeswax	30@ 33		Bottoms	30@32
Bich powders			Ingot	20
Borax	10@ 12		5 Tin—	
Brimstone	2½@ 3		Straits	40@ 42
Cochineal	40@ 45		English	37@ 38
Copperas	1½@ 3		Char. I. C	6@6 25
Cream tartar	30@ 35		Char. I. X	8 00@8 50
Ex. logwood	12@ 17		Terne	6@6 25
Gumarabic	70@1 25		Coke	2 25@ 2 50
Aloes cape	15@ 25		Antimony	14@ 15
Camphor	27@ 28		Zinc	7 00@8 00
Myrrh	50@ 55		Solder ½x½	25@27
Opium	4 25@4 50		**Molasses.**	
Shellac	25@ 30		Porto Rico	28@ 40
Indigo	85@1 00		Barbadoes	28@ 30
Iodine	4 25@4 50		Cienfuegos	24@ 25
Licorice, r.	15@ 20		Boiling	20@23 1
Licorice	15@ 20		Fancy Ponce	28@40
Madder	10½@ 11		**Nails.**	
Manganese	3 10@3 35		Cask	2 15@2 25
Oil bergamot	2 75@3 00		**Naval Stores.**	
Cod liver	1 50@2 00		Tar ℔ bbl	2 25@3 50
Lemon	2 25@2 50		Pitch (Cof Tar)	2 25@3 50
Olive	1 25@1 75		Wil. Pitch	3 00@3 25
Peppermint	2 75@3 00		Rosin	1 75@4 00
Wintergreen	2 20@2 50		Turp'ne, gal	46@ 53
Poussa'ti'nde	40@ 48		Oakum	8½@9½
Cassia	20@ 22		**Oil.**	
Origide	3 10@3 25		Linseed	58@ 63
Quicksilver	72		Boiled	61@ 66
Quinine	48@70		Sperm	90@1 15
Rhubarb	75@1 50		Whale	50@ 60
St saltpetre	3@ 10		Bank	30@ 38
Saltpetre	5½@ 12		Shore	32@ 35
Senna	25@ 30		Porgie	@ 33
Canary seed	3@ 4½		Land	60@ 70
Cardamons	1 00@1 75		Castor	1 25@1 40
Soda, bi-carb	3¼@ 6¾		Neatsfoot	90@1 00
Sal soda	1½@ 2		Elaine	52@ 55
Sulphur	2½@ 3½		**Paints.**	
Sugar lead	20@ 22		Pure gr'nd in oil	6@7 00
White wax	55@ 60		Pure dry leads	6@6 25
Vitriol, oil	8@ 10		Red lead	6½@ 7½
Vanilla beans	1 00@1 50		Am. Zinc	6@7 00
Dye Stuffs.			Rochelle Yellow	12@ 15
No 1 Ind	30		**Rice.**	
No 2	20		Rice, ℔ lb	5½@ 7
No 3	20		Mangoes	20@ 25
10 oz	20		**Saleratus.**	
Flour.			Saleratus	5@ 5½
St Croix			**Grain.**	
Aux Cayes			Corn, car lots	63@67
Gonaives			Meal, bag	65@67
Jacmel			Oats, car lots	45@46
Port Au Prince			Meal	47@48
Petite Goave			**Provisions.**	
Leogane			Pork—	
Jacmel			Clear	24 00@25 00
Aux Cayes			Mess	23 00@24 00
Port Au Prince			Middles, lb	25@25 50
Petite Goave			Hams	12@14
Leogane			Tongues	25@27
Fish.			Beef—	
Cod			Extra	8 25@8 75
Pollock			Clear	17 50@18 00
Haddock			Mess	16 00@16 50
Hake	2 00@2 25		Mess, R	8 00@8 50
Herring			Pigs, ℔	9 00@9 25
Scaled	25@ 30		Ex Plate	9 50@10 00
Bay	4½@4 50		**Lard.**	
Mackerel			Tubs	8@ 8¼
Shore 1s	25 00		Pieces	8@ 8¼
Shore 2s	18 00		Pails	8¼@8½
Large 3s			Hams	9 @9¼
Medium 3s			Skins	10¼@10½
Small 3s			Cut meat	11½@11¾
Pickerel			**Oil.**	
Haddock			Kerosene	
Hake			Refined, Standard	7½
Produce.			Devoe's Brilliant	11
Beans	1 70@1 80		Devoe's Astral	11
Pea	1 70@1 80		Pratt's Astral	11
Yellow Eyes	2 50@2 75		Phenix	9½@11¼
Red Top	2 50@2 75		Diamond	11½@11¾
Onions ℔ bbl	5@6 50		Lard, extra	90
Turkeys	15@16		Neatsfoot	73@ 78
Chickens	12@15		**Sugar.**	
Fowls	11@14		Portland Granulated	7½
Eggs	17@18		Extra C	6⅞
Ducks	15@16		**Seeds.**	
Apples.			Red Top	4½@5½
Choice eating	3@3 50		Timothy Seed	2 75@3
Common	1 75@2 25		Clover	8½@12½c
Fancy Baldwins	@3 00		**Cheese.**	
Evaporated	12@13c		Sage	15½@16
Lemons.			**Butter.**	
Palermo	3 50@4 00		Creamery ℔ lb	26@27
Messina	3 50@4 00		Gilt Edge Ver	25@26
Malagas			Choice	19@22
Oranges.			Good	17@18
Florida	3 50@4 25		Store	15@16
Valencia	4 00@4 50		**Eggs.**	
Messina and Pa-			Eastern extras	22@23
Palermo	3 75@3 00		Eastern firsts	21@22
			Can & Western	21@22
			Limed	18@19

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

	FROM	FOR
Ems	New York	Bremen ... Feb 22
Celtic	New York	Liverpool ... Feb 22
City of Atlanta	New York	Havana ... Feb 23
Olympia	New York	Kingston ... Feb 23
Niagara	New York	Havana ... Feb 25
Lessing	New York	Hamburg ... Feb 25
Caracas	New York	Liverpool ... Feb 25
La Bourgogne	New York	Havre ... Feb 25
Gothia	New York	Hamburg ... Feb 25
Anchoria	New York	Glasgow ... Feb 25
Schiedam	New York	Amsterdam ... Feb 25
Sorrento	New York	Hamburg ... Feb 25
Nordland	New York	Antwerp ... Feb 25
Ohio	New York	Liverpool ... Feb 25
Elder	New York	Bremen ... Feb 25
Germania	New York	Liverpool ... Feb 25
Saale	New York	Bremen ... Feb 29
Pavonia	Boston	Liverpool ... Mch 1
City Washington	New York	Havana ... Mch 1
Hondo	New York	Jamaica ... Mch 1
Gellert	New York	Hamburg ... Mch 1
Santiago	New York	Clenfuegos, ... Mch 1
Fulda	New York	Bremen ... Mch 3
Alps	New York	Kingston ... Mch 3
Saratoga	New York	Havana ... Mch 3
Umbria	New York	Liverpool ... Mch 3
Rhyland	New York	Antwerp ... Mch 3
LaChampagne	New York	Havre ... Mch 3
Marsala	New York	Hamburg ... Mch 3
Leerdam	New York	Rotterdam ... Mch 6
Samaria	Boston	Liverpool ... Mch 8

MINIATURE ALMANAC.—FEBRUARY 23.

Sun rises	6 30	High water	7 34
Sun sets	5 20		8 18
Length of day	10 50	Height	8 ft 5 in
Moon sets	3 45		8 ft 1 in

MARINE NEWS.

OF PORTLAND

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship Govino, (Br) Brotherton, Baltimore.
Brig Mary C Mariner, Wharton, Boston, to load for Guadaloupe. To Chas Bartlett.
Brig Nellie Crocker, McKinnon, Boston, to load for Buenos Ayres. To Chase, Leavitt & Co.

Cleared.

Steamship Eleanora, Bennett, New York—J B Coyle.

FROM MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Sld fm Cardiff 21st, barque Proteus, Peterson, Havana.

Ar at Calbarin 13th inst, sch Maynard Sumner, Dyer, New York.

Ar at Havana 21st inst, barque Havana, Simmons, New York.

Cld at Sagua 14th, barque Miranda, Corbett, for North of Hatteras.

Memoranda.

Ship Palestine, of Bath, 1469 tons, built in 1877 has been sold to Samuel Blair of San Francisco at $31,000.

Sch Lucia Porter, Grindall, at Philadelphia from Demarara, reports fine weather to Hatteras, and thence with heavy gales from W to NW. Jan 17th, encountered a terrific gale from NW lasting fifteen days, at times blowing a hurricane; was 36 days North of Hatteras and was blown across the Gulf stream six times. Jan 19, lost foretopmast, jibboom, and foresail; flooded cabin and sustained some damage on deck.

W B Church, of Taunton, has decided on having a five masted schr of 3,000 tons capacity, to cost about $70,000. She will probably be built in the yard of Wm Rogers, Bath. She will have all the latest improvements, including steam-steering apparatus. Her masts will be of Oregon pine, 115 feet long.

London, Feb 20—Ship Marcia C Day, ashore at Havre, has been driven over the reefs. The crew reached the shore.

Brunswick, Ga, Feb 20—Sch Carrie A Buckman from Cedar Keys, arrived here to-day with masts damaged. Will repair here.

Domestic Ports.

SEATTLE—Sld 14th, ship George F Manson, Morse, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND—Ar 18th, barque J H Bowers, Plum, Port Discovery for Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ar 14th, barque Nellie May Austin, Port Townsend.

NEW ORLEANS—Ar 20th, sch Maggie S Hart, Chaney, Weehawken.

PENSACOLA—Cld 20th, sch Jesse Lena, Rose, Providence.

FERNANDINA—Cld 21st, sch Annie P Chase, Poole, St Lucia.

BRUNSWICK—Ar 20th, sch Carrie A Buckman, Graves, Cedar Keys.

SAVANNAH—Sld 20th, sch Char otte T Sibley, for Fernandina.

DARIEN—Cld 20th, sch Etta A Stimpson, Thomas, Portland.

CHARLESTON—Sld 20th, sch E C Ross, for Wilmington.

RICHMOND—Ar 20th, sch Warner Moore, Crockett, Charleston.

NEWPORT NEWS—Ar 21st, sch City of Augusta, Meady, Old Point.

FORTRESS MONROE—Passed out 17th, brig I W Parker, from Boston for Pensacola.

BALTIMORE—Ar 20th, (not cld) schs G G Deering, Rogers, Boston; M E Morse, Crocker, do; B B Eokes, Tall, Jacksonville.

Cld 20th, sch Augustus Hunt, Hall, for Boston; Daylight, Hodgdon, do.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 21st, schs Lucia Porter, Grindle, Demarara; Elbridge Souther, Fales, fm Matanzas.

Old 21st, ship Tillie E Starbuck, Curtis, Hiogo; barque John J Marsh, Whittier, Trinidad.

NEWCASTLE, DEL—Passed down 19th, schs Fred A Small, fm Philadelphia for Havana; Maggie Dalling, and John H Converse, do for Cardenas.

Sld fm Delaware Breakwater 21st, sch Grace Davis, Dyer, Matanzas.

Ar at do 21, sch Grace Davis, Dyer, Matanzas, (ordered to Boston.

NEW YORK—Ar 21st, ship Paul Revere, Sewall, Calcutta 97 days; schs L M Warren, Littlejohn, Rockland; A W Fisk, Wintmore, Boston.

Cld 21st, brig Gem, Strout, Jeremie; schs Wm Beazley, Kavanaugh, Port au Prince; Mary J Cook, Hoffses, Fernandina.

Sld 21st, brig Chas Dennis, for Boston; sch Ada Bailey, for Darien.

Passed the Gate 21st, schs Sardinian, and Hyne from Hoboken for Rockland; Florida, do for Boston; Emma S Briggs, do for —.

PROVIDENCE—Ar 21st, sch Chas H Wolston, Dunton, Galveston.

NEWPORT—Ar 19th, sch John Douglass, Jordan, Fall River for New York.

Ar at South Ferry 20th, barque Auburndale, Wooster Buenos Ayres 72 days for Boston.

NARRAGANSET, RI—Ar 20th, barque Au Sable, Locke, Cardenas for Boston; brig Geo R Dale, Bartlett, Portland for New York; sch E C Allen, Gardner, New York for Boston.

VINEYARD-HAVEN—Ar 20th, schs Jennie G Pillsbury, Walls, Jacksonville for Boston; R F C Hartley, Falker, Rockland for do; Andrew Adams, Adams, Hoboken for Portsmouth.

EDGARTOWN—Sld 21st, schs Nettie Cushing, Fuller; Richd Hall, Russell, and Telegraph, Gilchrist, Port Royal.

HYANNIS—Sld 18th, sch Kate M Hilton, Johnson, Clark's Cove, to load for Savannah.

BOSTON—Ar 21st, sch Puritan, Harding, from Newport News.

Cld 21st, brig M C Mariner, Wharton, Portland.

Passed Highland Light 21st, sch Apphia & Amelia, Willard, Portland for Wood's Holl.

SALEM—Ar 20th, sch Adeline, Brown, Fort Johnson for Halifax.

Sld 21st, schs Katie J Barrett, McLeod, Portsmouth for Baltimore; W Abrahams, Snow, Boston for do; A H Hurlbut, Farnham, Rockport for Bridgeport; Charlie & Willie, Philbrook, NYork for Rockland.

PORTSMOUTH—Ar 21st, sch Herbert, Pettee, Boston.

Sld 21st, sch Mary L Allen, Willey, Rockport, to load for Charleston.

CAMDEN—Sld 21st, sch Roger Drury, Delay, West Indies.

ROCKLAND—In port 21st, schs J Nickerson, Winslow, and Perseverance, Willard, for New York; r-ady.

BOOTHBAY—In port 20th, schs Jas S Lowell, Reed, and Rebecca J Moulton, Studley, for Washington; Addie Bacon, for Virginia.

Foreign Ports.

Ar at Manila 18th inst, ship Francis, Bray, from Hiogo, to load sugar for San Francisco.

Ar at Vigo 16th inst, barque Ada P Gould, Henraham, New York.

Ar at Buenos Ayres Dec 31, barque Martha P Tucker, Day, New York; Jan 12, A C Bean, Foster, Portland.

Sld Jan 15, barque Rose Innes, Marwick, for Valparaiso.

At Tampico Jan 31, sch Minnie C Taylor, Burns from New Orleans, ar, 24th, for Minatitlan.

At Laguna Feb 5, barque Elvina, Curtis, from New York; brig T Sennick, Hatch, from Barbadoes; brig Henry Crosby, Stubbs, fm Port Spain; M A Trendy, Dodge, from Galveston, (al for New York).

Sld fm Curacoa 3d inst, sch Melissa Trask, Fletcher, Cienfuegos.

Ar Ponce Jan 29, barque Clara E McGilvery, Griffin, from Wilmington, NC, seeking; schs Monancy, Wass, for Boston 3 days; Canton, Whittier, for North of Hatteras 10 days; Jackawanna, Closson, do 10 days; Uranus, Peters, from Wilmington, NC, disg.

At Gibara about 18th inst, sch Jos Wilde, Bellatty, Savannah.

Ar at St Jago 9th inst, barque J E Moore, Leonard, New York 6½ days passage.

At Kingston, Ja, 1st inst, brig Woodbury, Brown for Black River and Providence.

At Baracoa 4th inst, sch Geo Bird, Gray, from New York, disg.

Sld fm Havana 15th, brig Harry Smith, Weeks, Delaware Breakwater.

Cld 15th, barque Mendeza, Rice, for Delaware Breakwater via Ceibarien.

At Matanzas 16th inst, brig J F Merry, Bradley, Boston; sch Isaiah K Stetson, Trask, Mobile.

At Halifax 20th, barque Mary E Russell, Nichols, Pernambuco via Barbadoes.

Spoken.

Dec 21, lat 56 S, lon 59 W, ship Hecla, Snow, from Iquique for Hampton Roads.

Dec 19, lat 23 50 S, lon 41 13 E, ship Paul Revere, from Calcutta for New York.

Feb 8, off Tybee, sch W H Allison, Kenniston, from Boston for Fernandina.

BEESWAX,

Crude, imported and domestic, by the cask or bb only. Price 22½c. to 24c. per lb. Also,

Refined PARAFFINE WAX

In thin cakes in cases of 240 lbs. Sweet, odorless and white M. P. 130°. Price 10c. per lb. by the case only.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
nov24eod3m 147 PEARL ST., BOSTON.

The AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO.

of Emmetsburg, Iowa. Established 1872.

Authorized Capital	$1,000,000
Paid Up Capital	600,000
Surplus	75,000

offers for sale, at par and accrued interest, 6 per cent and 7 per cent first mortgage loans on farms in Iowa, Kansas and other Western States, valued at three and four times the amount loaned thereon, and fully guaranteed by this company. Also its own 6 per cent debenture bonds, and further secured by deposit of first mortgage farm loans, as collateral, with Mercantile Trust Co., of New York, trustee. A supply of mortgages and bonds constantly on hand, which investors are invited to call and examine. Coupons cashed on presentation. Please apply personally, or by letter, for list of references and other information. **C. C. CHAPMAN, Gen. Agent, Oxford Building, 185 Middle Street, Room 2.** dec20eod6m

BOSTON & NEW YORK STOCKS

Bought and sold on a margin of 2 per cent. and upwards.
Orders by mail or telegraph a Specialty.

THE NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE,
JOSEPH CLEARY, Manager,
24 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
sep22 dém

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of BERRICK & PEARSON, Printers, is by mutual consent this day dissolved; the business to be carried on at the old stand, No. 50 Temple street, by W. H. Pearson, who is authorized to settle all bills previous to this date.

F. H. BERRICK,
W. H. PEARSON.

feb21d3t

SEWALL SAFETY CAR HEATING CO., DIVIDEND NO. 1.

A QUARTERLY dividend of one per cent. on the par value of the stock will be payable on and after Feb. 20, 1888, to stockholders on record at close of business Feb. 15, 1888.

Transfer books will be closed from Feb. 15 to Feb. 20, 1888. CHAS. B. STROUT, Treasurer.
Portland, Me., Jan. 20, 1888. jan24eod1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

What a Time

People formerly had, trying to swallow the old-fashioned pill with its film of magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to **Ayer's Pills**, that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums"—the only fear being that patients may be tempted into taking too many at a dose. But the directions are plain and should be strictly followed.

J. T. Teller, M. D., of Chittenango, N. Y., expresses exactly what hundreds

THE PRESS.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 23.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Saturday Afternoon Entertainments.
English Ballad Concert.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. M. Dyer & Co.—511 Congress Street.
Longfellow Statue Association.
Last Day- C. H. Guppy & Co.
For Sale—White Bear Flour.
Found—Mitchell's 5c Store.
Wanted—Open Buggy.
Owen, Moore & Co.
Rines Brothers.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile. feb21d&w1w

HOW MEN DIE.

If we know all the methods of approach adopted by an enemy we are the better enabled to ward off the danger and postpone the moment when surrender becomes inevitable. In many instances the inherent strength of the body suffices to enable it to oppose the tendency toward death. Many however, have lost these forces to such an extent that there is little or no help. In other cases, a little aid to the weakened Lungs will make all the difference between sudden death and many years of useful life. Upon the first symptoms of a Cough, Cold, or any trouble of the Throat or Lungs, give that old and well known remedy—Boschee's German Syrup, a careful trial. It will prove, what thousands say of it, to be the "benefactor of any home." nov1-d1yeT

BRIEF JOTTINGS.

A woman fell on the corner of Atlantic and Fore streets yesterday and broke her arm.

Nearly every vessel of the fishing fleet was out yesterday, and there were no arrivals of fish.

Tonight Mr. S. W. Bates will lecture in the Mechanic's free course on "The Patent System."

The concert and entertainment given at the Abysinian church was well patronized last night.

A crew of men were engaged in plowing Commercial street yesterday and teaming was very difficult.

Machigonne Tribe, I. O. R. M., have postponed their dance that was announced for tonight until further notice.

Washington's birthday was a bright spring-like day. Business was not suspended to any great extent.

The Willis C. L. S. C. will meet this evening with Mr. N. Waterhouse, No. 7 Russell street. Quotations from the Presidents of the United States.

A very delightful concert was given by Shaw's quartette at Vaughan street church last evening, and Mr. Ayer read several selections most acceptably.

Early yesterday morning a man broke a pane of glass in the boot and shoe store of A. Bateman, on Federal street, and stole a pair of shoes. The thief escaped by running down Exchange to Middle, and from thence to Fore street.

PERSONAL.

Hon. L. G. Downes, of Calais, is on a visit to Washington.

George H. Boardman, Esq., and family, of Calais, has gone to San Diego, Cal., where they will reside in the future.

United States Marshal Harmon has an agent in Kentucky who will purchase for him, if possible, a Kentucky brood mare of the Wilkes breed.

Mr. Sargeant P. Coe, of Boston, is dangerously ill at his brother's residence in this city. He was formerly one of our well-known druggists and his many friends will be sorry to learn of his illness.

Hon. C. A. Leighton, William E. Wood of New Brunswick, J. Higginbottom of Sherbrooke were at the Falmouth Hotel last night. A. S. Hanson, D. J. Flanders, R. S. Gardiner and ladies of Boston, were the guests of F. E. Boothby at the hotel last night.

Harvard Club in Maine.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club for Maine was held at the Preble House last evening. There were present: Hon. George Walker, Judge Webb, Geo. C. Burgess, S. W. Thaxter, L. Clifford Wade, Rev. Dr. Dalton, Hon. Geo. E. Bird, William M. Sargent, LeRoy L. Hight, Harry Butler, Geo. D. Rand, Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, Wm. M. Bradley, Dr. Henry P. Merrill, Dr. J. A. Spalding, Dr. I. T. Dana, Judge Goddard, F. S. Waterhouse, and Dr. Walter Woodman.

In the absence of the president, Rev. Dr. Hill, Vice President Dalton called the meeting to order, and the records were read and approved.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas Hill.
Vice Presidents—Asa Dalton and Geo. C. Burgess.
Secretary—William M. Bradley.
Treasurer—William M. Sargent.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Dr. Charles A. Ring and Samuel Trask.

After the meeting, at 8 p. m., the Club sat down to dinner in the private dining room of the hotel. It is but fair to say that of the many dinners served to the Club it is conceded that none have equalled that of last night in point of perfection of cooking and service. It not only reflected credit on the house, but the quietness and delightful service was a feather in the cap of Mr. Butler, the head waiter.

After the supper, the hours passed rapidly in story and song, until morning. There were no set toasts or speeches.

Little Women's Ball.

The Little Women's ball which was given at City Hall last night in aid of the fresh air fund, was very largely attended. The seats around the hall were full and the gallery was crowded to its utmost capacity. Gilbert's Orchestra furnished the music for an order of twelve dances that were enjoyed by as many as could be accommodated on the floor. The fancy dances of the "Little Women" were very pleasing to the audience. The fisher girls in their suits of white with white sailor caps were warmly received and called back at the end of the first dance. La dance des Brayaderes was very pretty and the different movements of the gay costumed dancers were exceedingly graceful. The March of the Silver Army was apparently admired as much as the first two, and the precision and accuracy of the movements elicited repeated applause. Refreshments were served in Reception Hall under the supervision of Mrs. A. Davis, and every feature of the evening's entertainment will be remembered with pleasure.

A Brutal Fight.

Commercial street was very quiet yesterday for the most of the day, but in the afternoon there was a fight in front of the Forest City house, that created unusual excitement. About three hundred men gathered in the vicinity to watch proceedings. After a fierce fight one of the contestants disappeared in the crowd, and the other was carried into the Forest City house. Soon after this, officers Skillings and Hussey arrived, and by the blood on the sidewalk were able to trace the fellow to the house, in which he had taken refuge. In they went, and in a moment out came a throng of Irishmen, bearing with them the fellow covered with blood. The officers followed closely, and succeeded in getting their man, who they threw to the pavement, and in a twinkle the irons were around his wrists. The patrol wagon was not called out, but the officers took the man along Commercial street to Pearl, and from thence to the station. A large crowd followed all the way to the police station.

Notes of State Politics.

There is some talk that a "local time" candidate may be put forward in the Gardiner mayoralty campaign this year.

The York County Democratic Club held its annual banquet at the Biddeford House last evening. Besides members of the Club, Hon. Harris M. Plaisted of Augusta, Hon. D. J. McGillicuddy of Lewiston, Hon. Samuel J. Anderson and Nathan Cleaves of Portland and others were invited.

The Govino.

The English steamer Govino, of the Furness line, arrived here last night, at 6 o'clock. The vessel left Baltimore at 1 p. m. Sunday, without cargo, and will load here so as to sail on Saturday or Sunday.

THE TREATY.

Interviews with Portland Fish Firms on the Matter.

Hon. William L. Putnam Makes Some Statements.

Yesterday a representative of the PRESS called on various fishing firms to get their views on the treaty. Some few were not prepared to speak but the gist of the other statements is herewith appended. Mr. Putnam also makes the following statements that will prove of interest.

CUSHING & MCKENNEY.

Messrs. Cushing & McKenney thought that by the terms of the treaty we were not any better off than we were before it was signed. We have been informed that we are given the right to fish at Labrador and Magdalene islands, a right that has never been questioned, but the treaty has not informed us as to what is to be done in reference to the vessels fined by the Dominion government the last two years. In regard to the tonnage duties the treaty bears especially hard on our fishermen. Suppose that one of our vessels should go into a Canadian port out of bait, once in a season, and buy $5 worth. She would have to pay about $150 in tonnage dues for the privilege. There is nothing said in the treaty about the procuring bait for the supply of the Canadian codfishery. The Canadians don't send their vessels here now for the bait but have it forwarded to them. As a result our own vessels have to pay just so much more for their own bait. If then our vessels have to pay $1.50 a barrel more for their own bait, shouldn't the duty on Canadian fish be increased in like proportion?

SARGENT, LORD & SKILLIN.

Mr. Sargent thought it was a pretty poor treaty, but a poor treaty telling what the fishermen's rights are is better than to be harrassed and annoyed by not knowing what they are. If the $1.50 tonnage due is to prevail, the fishermen might as well go out of business. They can't do business on those terms.

Mr. Skillin couldn't see as there was but one thing decided by the treaty and that was the definition of the three mile limit.

E. G. WILLARD & CO.

Mr. Willard said he had before him the published testimony of the Portland fish firms, taken by the congressional delegation when they visited Portland in the summer of 1886. In that testimony they declared that they didn't want anything of Canada, and that it would not be a privilege to buy bait in the Canadian ports. He thought they had all better wait until they heard from Gloucester. That town, he remarked, was the head and front of the fisheries. If the Gloucester people think it a fair treaty, it will be ratified; if they don't it won't. Mr. J. A. Emery, who was present, coincided with Mr. Willard.

GEORGE TREFETHEN & CO.

Mr. George Trefethen didn't think much of the three-mile limit as defined by the treaty, but it was better to have it settled as to how and what it was than not to have it defined at all. Of the treaty as a whole he didn't think much. It seemed to him that we give up everything we have ever claimed for nothing. He thought we should have the same privileges accorded our fishing vessels in Canadian ports that are accorded to our merchant marine, but the treaty doesn't give them. The idea of paying $100 to $150 tonnage tax for the privilege of using the Canadian ports he considered absurd, for according to the protocol, if not by the treaty itself, that's what—if the protocol is agreed to by the Senate—will be demanded by the Canadian government. Then again, by Article XI of the treaty, a vessel on the homeward voyage will be allowed to purchase provisions in a Dominion port, but not on the outward, a condition that should not require any treaty. The most uncivilized Fiji Islander would grant such a request. Again, Mr. Trefethen said he would like to know what was meant by the term "preparing to fish," in Article XIV. Does it mean mending seines while the vessels are lying at anchor, or baiting trawls? If so, what sense is there in the clause? The uninterrupted navigation of the Straits of Canso he didn't consider amounted to anything. Our enrolled fishing vessels should have the same privileges in Canadian ports that their registered fishing vessels do in our ports. He couldn't see where we were any better off than when under the treaty of 1818.

LEWIS, CHASE & WHITTEN.

Mr. Whitten said: We cannot believe that the fishery treaty will receive the entire approval of those engaged in the fisheries. While according to Article X, American fishing vessels are allowed the privilege of entering Canadian harbors and bays, for the purpose of shelter and repairs, and for getting wood and water without being obliged to enter or clear, yet there appears some severe restrictions which are not conducive to American interests and which cannot promote peace and good will between the two countries. Why not the American fishing vessel entitled to the same protection and the same rights in a foreign port as an American merchantman? Why should they be singled out and subjected to these severe unnatural laws? It is of every day occurrence, for English goods to be shipped in bond over this country, but according to article XI American fishing vessels can only reship their cargoes of fish from Canadian ports under stress of weather or other casualties unless the United States agree to remove the duty from fish. The only provision in the treaty for the purchase of bait by American fishermen in Canadian ports is found in Article XV, and that condition is when the United States throws open its markets free to Canadian fish then the latter country will grant a free license to purchase bait, etc. The period not exceeding two years from the present date proposed by the plenipotentiaries giving the American fishermen the privilege of entering harbors and bays of the Atlantic coast of Canada by paying an annual license of one dollar and a half per ton, for the purpose of buying bait, etc., is an adroit work of diplomacy, and, if adopted, it would work to the disadvantage of any American vessel purchasing either bait or provisions in any Canadian port. For instance, a vessel of one hundred tons burden purchasing $25 worth of bait would have tonnage dues to pay of $150.

He did not think we had gained anything except the privilege of allowing our vessels in Canadian ports without being obliged to enter or clear. It is quite evident that what the Canadians desire is that our markets shall be open to them free for their fish, oil, &c., and that they are holding back the privilege of buying bait and shipping fish for the purpose of driving us into reciprocity, for they have declared that when the United States remove the duties from fish and oil they will grant us all these privileges free. The New England fishermen prefer that matters should remain as they have been for the two years past, rather than to allow the Canadian fish to come into the United States free of duty.

A. M. SMITH & CO.

"The principal advantage, and about the only one I can see, as a result of the treaty, is that it removes all doubt as to the rights and privileges of American fishermen in Canadian waters, whereas we once thought we had some rights there, and now know we have virtually none," said Mr. Smith.

"There might, in some instances, be an advantage to our fishermen to be able to tranship their fish in bond (observe, this can be done only in case of distress), and some slight advantage in being able to purchase, unmolested, provisions and supplies; but it is supposed that when an American fisherman leaves her home port for a fishing voyage she is supplied with all her provisions and gear necessary for the voyage, and it is not necessary for them to purchase supplies to any great extent while absent. However, as far as the treaty goes in this direction, it is more favorable to us than before, and is a small gain and we suppose we must thank our Commission for acquiring such a privilege for us, even if it did belong to us by right and ought to be guaranteed to us by our own government if we have one. But the only concession in the fishery controversy that would have been of value to us aside from the three mile limit, that is the right to purchase bait in Canadian ports, our commissioners failed to acquire, to be sure the value of such concession to us is greatly over estimated by the Canadians, yet it is of much more importance to American fishermen than the concessions of harbor and commercial privileges which they did obtain, and the fact that temporarily our vessels will be allowed to purchase $25 worth of bait by paying a tonnage tax of $150 is but little relief in that direction, and still less creditable to our commissioners that they should allow so large a sum to be paid for the right which virtually amounts to prohibition.

The matter of bait concerns Canadian fishermen as well as ours, as they depend largely upon the State of Maine for the clam bait used in their cod fisheries, and they come here and purchase without restriction, and it being salt bait, can be shipped by merchant vessels or by common carriers, and thereby avoid the tonnage tax, but American fishermen are virtually debarred from obtaining their bait from Canadian ports from the fact that American fishermen use fresh bait and the same vessel that purchases the bait far her use must ice it, as it cannot be transhipped without spoiling, a fact probably overlooked by our commissioners, and it is evident that the British commissioners did not call their attention to the fact.

On the whole I cannot see that much has been gained by either party to the controversy, as the Canadians have not succeeded in obtaining free fish, and the Americans have not acquired the right to purchase bait and as all the other questions were of minor importance we can call it a drawn game and congratulate ourselves that our commissioners did not give us away by allowing free fish which is the vital point with American fishermen.

HON. WM. L. PUTNAM.

Mr Putnam said: As to bait the eleventh article provides fully for all cases of stress of weather. Aside from that the committee on foreign relations of the Senate of the United States in 1886 sent out a sub-committee consisting of Senators Edmunds, Frye, Morgan and Saulsbury, who took a large amount of testimony at Gloucester, Portland and elsewhere. Their report will be found No. 1683 Senate documents, 49th Congress, 2d session, and it says: "As regards the obtaining bait for this class of fishing," that is, catching cod or hallibut, "the testimony taken by the committee in its inquiries clearly demonstrates, that there is no necessity whatever for American fishermen to resort to Canadian waters for that purpose." * * "It was also proved before the committee, that with the rarest exceptions it would be absolutely injurious to the pecuniary interests of all concerned for American vessels to resort to Dominion ports or waters except in need or distress."

Of course everybody understands that with our purse seines, our mackerel catchers need no bait. Therefore if we do not want Dominion bait, and they do not want us to have it, there ought to be no trouble on that score. There is, however, a broader view of this matter suggested by the President's message.

As to the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of 1871 concerning transshipment in bond, I believe a careful examination of its terms, context and history, in connection with the peculiar phraseology of the first section of the convention of 1818, will satisfy the majority of impartial lawyers accustomed to examine such questions, that it does not include fishing vessels or their catch.

As to all other matters, the treaty meets all the difficulties which arose in 1886 and 1887, and our fishermen will practically secure by it all they desire, freely and without making compensation therefor. This is not to be regarded as a victory, but as the working out of just principles in a friendly spirit.

The fourteenth article concerning penalties will be found in practice to be a great gain for our vessels. From my examination of the circumstances of the various forfeitures of our vessels under the fisheries laws, amounting in all to over fifty, I think if these provisions had found place in the treaty of 1818, they would have saved perhaps a majority of them. Certainly with them, the "Adams" and the "Doughty" would not have been where they are today.

This article cuts up by the roots the very obnoxious statute passed by the Dominion legislature in 1886 and leaves nothing of it whatever. It will give our vessels summary and inexpensive trials in lieu of what has been found to be in practice the tedious and very expensive method of proceedings inherent in the vice admiralty courts of Great Britain.

The provision against security for costs is a special favor for fishing vessels, not existing elsewhere either under the laws of Great Britain or in our own practice; and it removes a stumbling block in the way of securing trials by the owners of fishing vessels before skippers and sharemen have scattered to the ends of the earth. A great feature of the treaty is that it indicates on the part of Great Britain and the Dominion a desire to walk hereafter in friendly paths.

Of course it can be criticised by its friends, is not perfect, and is not in all respects expressed as one sitting down with carte blanche would express it; but it is more simple and secures to fishing vessels greater privileges than any other modern treaty concerning the same subject matter.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

ON THE TRAIL.

There was a good advance sale of seats yesterday for "On the Trail," to be produced at Portland Theatre Saturday afternoon and evening. The Oil City, Pa., paper says: "On the Trail; or, Daniel Boone, the Pioneer," is the rather sensational title of, without exception, the best border drama ever presented to the theatre goers of this place. It was presented by Peck & Fursman's dramatic company at the Grand Opera House last night, before an audience calculated to gladden the heart of any manager. W. A. Lavelle, the scout, appeared in the character of "Daniel Boone," and was a genuine surprise to one and all.

R. L. DOWNING.

The well known tragic actor will be in Portland at the theatre next week, in "Spartacus." Physically, R. L. Downing is not unlike McCullough, and an exchange says he possesses qualifications that McCullough lacked,—personal magnetism, and voice of great melody as well as power. Mr. J. H. Mack received a cablegram from Mr. Johns Lau, informing him that he could have the use of all the ancient Roman armor and weapons belonging to the Berlin Historical Society for models for the armor to be used in the combat scene and pageant in "The Gladiator;" but, as none of the suits of mail are large enough for Mr. Robert Downing, the star in the coming production, he is obliged to wear the McCullough dress.

ENGLISH BALLAD CONCERT.

Mr. Whitney Mockridge, the celebrated New York tenor, will give an English Ballad concert at City Hall, Wednesday evening, March 7th. This will be his last appearance here for two years as he goes to London. He will be assisted by other artists. The seats will all be reserved. The low price of tickets will enable everyone to hear this great singer. Tickets will be sold at Stockbridge's Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Only six tickets will be sold to one person at the opening sale. Mr. Stockbridge is sure to have a crowded house.

NOTES.

The concert at the Vaughan street church last night was greatly enjoyed. Shaw's quartette sang nicely each selection, receiving an encore. Mr. Ayer's reading was received with great favor. Miss Nellie LeLacheur sang a solo and was recalled. Miss Lizzie Wescott presided at the piano.

A Successful Fishing Party.

A fishing party composed of Messrs. Jas. Miller, J. Bourne and M. Robinson of this city, G. H. Greeley, G. M. Getchell, Wm. White and Mr. Jacques of Bangor, and Ex-Mayor Walker of Lewiston, who have been on an eight day visit to Randall's camp, 22 miles above the Katahdin Iron Works came out Monday night. They report a splendid time, and the best of luck in fishing, and their large catch well proves the fruitfulness of that region in producing fine trout. The members of the party are enthusiastic over their accommodations at the camp, and speak in high terms of their rations which were served in a very appetizing manner. Deer, rabbits and foxes are very plenty to which access is obtained by easy roads. The party stopped while on the way at the Silver Lake Hotel, Katahdin Iron Works.

Art in Education.

[Gardiner Home Journal.]

The graduating class in the High School gave another dance Friday evening. They are accumulating a fund from these dances to pay their graduating expenses, and have a good time doing it.

Portland Club.

There was a merry party at the rooms of the Portland Club last evening, it being ladies' night. About 150 ladies and gentlemen were present. Grimmer's orchestra furnished music for dancing, and after an elaborate dinner very pleasant time was spent in conversation and at cards. The reception committee, Messrs. J. H. Hall, H. S. Osgood and Henry B. Cleaves, arranged and conducted the entertainment in a manner that made the occasion one of the most enjoyable meetings of the club for the winter.

Among the guests of the club from out of town were T. J. Flanders, general passenger agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Geo. L. Connor, general passenger agent of the Old Coloney Railroad, and R. T. Gardner, all of Boston.

The Longfellow Entertainment.

To the Editor of the Press:

As one who attended the exhibition given by the Chautauqua Association last winter, I wish to say that exhibition was one which excited the admiration of all who witnessed it, and at the time every one exclaimed, "we must have this repeated." I understand that in addition to the interesting features then presented, several new ones have been added, and besides there are to be novelties introduced at the coming entertainment by outside talent of an interesting character. From all that I have learned, the affair will excel anything presented to the public during the winter. As the proceeds will help pay for the pedestal of the statue just completed in Rome, it is certainly to be expected that the house will be crowded. ALPHA.

This will be the last day of Guppy's cut down sale.

"Alas, poor Yorick!" He did not use Index Soap.

MARRIAGES.

In Bingham, Feb. 13, Horatio B. Baker and Miss Lizzie C. Jones, both of Moscow.
In Belmont, Feb. 6, Fred H. Knowlton and Miss Mary E. Jackson.
In Jonesboro, Feb. 9, Albert Foss of Machias and Miss Celia McKellar of Jonesboro.
In Harrington, Feb. 12, Winslow Ramsdell and Miss Jennie Coffin.

DEATHS.

In this city, Feb. 21, Isaac J. Knight, aged 85 years 3 months.
In Knightville, C. E., Feb. 22, Eunice G., widow of the late Edward P. Mountfort, aged 74 years 10 months 11 days.
[Notice of funeral hereafter.]
In Biddeford, Feb. 19, Ethel, daughter of Frank B. and Effie R. Emery, aged 6 years 3 months.
In Lewiston, Feb. 21, Benjamin Fowles, aged 68 years 9 months,—formerly of Hallowell.
In Solon, Feb. 11, Mrs. Jane, wife of Ephram F. Follard, aged 49 years 6 months.
In Dixfield Centre, Feb. 14, Perley Holman, aged 22 years.
In Lebanon, Feb. 6, David P. Varney, aged 77 years 7 months.
At Cape Nedick, Feb. 9, Octavius Weare, aged 79 years.
In Binghampton, N. Y., Feb. 22, Rev. D. C. Ames, native of Portland, aged 78 years.
In Portsmouth, Va., Feb. 19, Ernest, infant son of F. J. and E. V. Simmons, aged 5 months.

[The funeral service of the late Wm. H. Whitney of New York, will take place this Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Russell, 144 Pearl street.

Cold Waves

Are predicted with reliable accuracy and people liable to the pains and aches of rheumatism dread every change to damp or stormy weather. Although we do not claim Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a positive specific for rheumatism, the remarkable cures it has effected show that it may be taken for rheumatism with reasonable certainty of benefit. Its action in neutralizing the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of rheumatism, constitutes the secret of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing this complaint. If you suffer from rheumatism give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial; we believe it will do you good.

"I suffered a long time with rheumatism in my left arm and shoulder, my blood being in a very low condition. I was advised to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I did so with great success. Since I have been taking it I have not been troubled with rheumatism, and my blood is in better condition." MRS. M. MOUNT, 303 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5, Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

STARTLING FACTS

Are contained in the reports of the Boards of Health, showing the fearful adulteration of spices, and yet anyone who wants absolutely Pure Spices can get them by calling for

SLADE'S EPICUREAN SPICES,
The best in the World.

They are the best selected cultivated spices, powdered, perfectly pure, all dust, leaves and other impurities being removed. More than double the strength of the common pure spices.

YOUR GROCER SELLS THEM.

KNABE PIANO!

The sole agency of this world renowned instrument.

SAMUEL THURSTON,

No. 3 Free Street Block, Portland.

N. B.—Ask for the BURDETT ORGAN

jy15 TUNING TO ORDER. dtf

IT WASN'T THAT KIND.

"Mertilda, is you in lub with me?"
"O' way, Sam Johnsing, cose I isn't."
"Sho' 'Tilda, don't say dat, for my heart burns."
"Hold on Mister Johnsing, ef you has the heartburn, jest yo go and get a box of them

WOODBURY'S DYSPEPSIA KILLERS;

they will cure yo heartburn immediately at once, and ef you suffer from water-brash, Sam, they will cure that too."
"But Tilda, it ain't that kind."
"Never you mind, Sam; it must be indigestion then what makes you look so glum, and the

D. K.'S

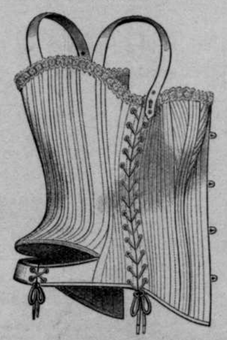
will cure Dyspepsia and Indigestion quicker and cleaner than you can rob a hen roost, Mister Johnsing.—Good day.

Doolittle & Smith, 24 and 26 Tremont St., Boston, will send a box of Dr. Mark R. Woodbury's Dyspepsia Killers by mail, to any part of the U. S. on receipt of 50 cents; or a trial box for 25 cents.

feb9 TuTh&S1st2dor4thparm3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Madam Foy's CORSET and SKIRT SUPPORTER.



This article is made for the benefit of those persons who find the weight of clothing burdensome and injurious to health, because of the pressure upon the loins and hips. It accomplishes the object for which it is intended, by transferring the weight of clothing from the hips to the shoulders. It is a perfect Skirt Supporter, combined with an elegant Fitting Corset, and has for years been one of the most popular and satisfactory Corsets in the market. It is particularly adapted to the present style of dress, and as a Health Corset has the endorsement of physicians. For sale by

RINES BROS.

feb23 eod4t

Satine and Gingham SALE.

New Styles French and American Satines, Scotch and American Ginghams, Foulard Cambric, etc.

25c Satine for.....12 1-2c and 15c

It is the general opinion of the ladies that we have the handsomest Satines in the city. We cordially invite you to come in and see them.

$1.00 6-4 Colored Dress Goods	$ .59
1.25 French " " "	.75
1.00 " " " "	.55
1.00 " Boucle " "	.50
1.00 6-4 Wool Wrapper Plaids	.60
15.00 Combination Dress Patterns	7.50
20.00 " "	10.00
25.00 and 30.00 " "	15.00

J. M. DYER & CO., 511 Congress St.

feb23 eodtf

LONGFELLOW STATUE ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of this Association will be held at the office of Supt. of Schools, City Building, Monday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock; a full attendance is desired.

THOMAS TASH, Sec'y.

Portland, Feb. 23, 1888. feb23td.

FOR SALE—White Bear flour, for bread and pastry; has no equal; we shall sell this flour for the next 20 days at the low price of $5.25; warranted; also Pillsbury's and Washburn's at $5.50; at JOHNSON & LAMBERT, 24 Wilmot street. 23-1

WANTED—Anyone having a good style open buggy, but little used and in first-class condition, for sale at a low price, may hear of a customer by addressing with particulars as to style and make, how long run and bottom price, CASH, Press Office. 23-1

FOUND—For two days only you can buy a nice 1X Copper Bottom Boiler, warranted; 7 inch for 85c; 8 inch 90c; at MITCHELL'S 5c Store, 520 Congress street, opposite Mechanics' Hall. 23-2t

WANTED — An energetic man for an established business; good wages to the right party. Address C. STANSFIELD, 57 Exchange street: room 28½. 23-1

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW GOODS.

1888--SPRING--1888

We are now ready to show our New Line of Wall Papers for the coming season. We have all grades and prices, and can furnise estimates and competent paperhangers.

We would advise an early examination of our stock, and those contemplating papering, to do it early, before the busy season commences.

LORING, SHORT & HARMON,

OPPOSITE PREBLE HOUSE.

feb16 eod2m

A CARD.

We have secured the services of Mr. T. C. McGouldric, who has for several years been connected with the Smith Am. Piano and Organ Co., Boston, Mass., as travelling salesman, and from whom he comes to us very highly recomended. We hope his friends and customers may continue to favor him with their patronage, as generously in the future as they have in the past. With Mr. McGouldric we have also secured the

AGENCY

— FOR THE —

Smith Am. Pianos and Organs.

These in addition to the Steinway, Hardman, and several other first-class makes, gives us the finest line of goods carried by any concern in the State.

WOODWARD & SUMNER, 125 EXCHANGE STREET.

feb21 d1w

STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS —AND— MILLINERY

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

For thirty days the stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods belonging to the estate of the late MISS FLOOD will be sold regardless of cost at

35 DEERING STREET, PORTLAND.

feb22d1w

JUST ARRIVED.

Hard Wood from Bobbins, all prepared ready for use, only $6 per cord, delivered. Also the largest assortment of Wood kept in the city, including Birch Edgings and Slabs, Hard Wood. Wood sawed and split by steam power.

ORDERS SOLICITED. - - TELEPHONE 687 B.

C. W. YORK. OFFICES,

60 Commercial St., 6 Washington St., and Cor. Danforth and Clark Sts.

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HAINES, RICHARDSON & CO. — DEALERS IN —

SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER.

A full assortment of sizes and lengths of timber and plank in stock at our yard on Brown's Wharf. Special attention given to sawing orders at southern mills.

Office 322 Commercial St.,

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WEDDING

INVITATIONS engraved or printed. W. W. DAVIS & CO., Engravers, 43 West Street, Boston. 20 samples and estimates sent free.

jan14 eod6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY —OF— C. H. GUPPY & CO'S CUT PRICE SALE!

Come Early and Avoid the Rush.

Last chance to obtain Patent Medicine, Drugs and Toilet Articles at Cost.

C. H. GUPPY & CO., Corner Congress and Preble Streets.

"Where are the twenty-nine cent window shades?" is a question our floor-walker has had to answer hundreds of times in the past two days: "Over in the drapery corner" he tells them, and so all day Monday and Tuesday the clerks in that department were kept busy doing up the thirty-nine cent curtains which we are selling for twenty-nine. On the whole the TELEGRAM compositor's blunder has been a good thing for us, we have lost a little money on every one of the curtains but then it has advertised the department better than we could have done in any other way. All this week we shall continue to sell thirty-nine cent window shades for twenty-nine, next week the old price will be resumed.

Besides the two Towel bargains at twenty and twenty-five cents which we are running this week we shall open (TO-DAY) a lot of fifty doz. large size German Huckabuck Towels at twelve and a half cents. This is a common enough price for Towels but in this case the Towel is an uncommon one. It is larger, heavier and finer than any we have ever sold before at twelve and a half cents; that's a good reason why you should buy a dozen. If you don't need them now, they will be needed some time and such a bargain isn't always to be had.

OWEN, MOORE & CO.

OF INTEREST TO YOU!

I have on hand too many Black Satin Rhadames. I shall make a sweeping low price to start them, namely:

Regular $1.25	Quality for	$1.05.
" 24 in. 1.75	" "	1.49.
" 2.00	" "	1.70.

All perfect goods and cheap at the former prices. Call and buy one.

T. F. HOMSTED, 451 CONGRESS STREET; CORNER ELM.

feb18 TTuS&Stf

HORATIO STAPLES.

HE-GI-RA!

Thump a telegraph pole
Then press your ear against it and hear it hum.
Thump a thickly populated Beehive in the Spring,
And press your ear against that (if you dare to) and hear that buzz and hum.
Trade thumped our Corner-Co-operative---business---Bee---hive last week and the buzz and hum were just prodigious.
Goods flew hither and yon, with nervous alacrity.

ACT SECOND.

This week we shall hold a High-Carnival in three scenes.

Scene First.

While we are waiting for some one to buy out the entire stock and fixtures we propose to
Fairly shovel out Dress Goods of all sorts.
Here are a lot of High grade Dress Tricots
Made for R. H. White & Co., Boston for their fine city trade,
Come and get them at 44 cts. a yard all colors,
Here are all sorts of Dress Goods going at whatever price they will bring.
No respectable offer refused (as the lone spinister remarked)
Everything in our Dress Goods Department shrunk 20 to 25 per cent. in price.

Scene Second,

Black Silks and Rhadames,
You may find here A Black Gros Grain Silk at any price.
We make no account of the actual value of the Silks.
We sell them for what they will bring just now.
I never shall dare to look a Silkworm in the face without blushing.
After putting such contempt on the real worth of their dainty work.
Black Silk, all Silk, 45 cts. a yard!
Black Gros Grain stout and honest 75 cts.!
75 cts. for a handsome Black Rhadames, (Congress street value $1.00 to $1.25.)
Guinet's (which being translated in to English means honest, reliablility)
Guinet's Black Gros Grain Silks for $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. Elegant Goods—Every yard warranted for wear.
All our higher grade Silks and Rhadames placed on the "Temptation Counter."
And sold for what they will bring Right smart quick.
We have but one style Summer Silk left, price 25 cts., pretty for children.
A few Silks in plain colors, 35 cts, Lots of Silk Remnants tiresomely cheap.

Scene Third.

Table Damask and Napkins.
Before I thought of selling out I bought for Spring trade
Some splendid Table Damask and Napkins.
We put the entire Linen Damask stock
In to the whirling Vortex of bargains.
And off they go!
Actual value of no account to us!
A great job lot of Linen Diaper
At less than manufacturing prices
All our Curtain Scrim shuffled off cheap!
One Thousand yards Scrim 5 cts. a yard!
Something else next week.
"Keep the pot a biling sir" as Sam Weller said.

HORATIO STAPLES.

Middle street, Portland.

feb21 d3t

MISCELLANOUS.

February Sale —OF— CHILDREN'S School Suits.

As usual after the full season is over, we find many lines of our Children's Suits broken in sizes.

Being desirous to turn them into cash, at once, we shall offer special bargains in this department for a few days only.

The various lines make an assortment of sizes from 4 to 15 years in Short Pant Suits, and from 14 to 17 years in Long Pants.

These Suits are mostly all Wool and well made and trimmed, and will be closed out at

$4.00 AND $5.00 EACH

in Short Pants, former price from $5.00 to $8.00.

Long Pant Suits reduced in the same proportion.

An early call will insure choice of bargains.

C. J. FARRINGTON,

180 MIDDLE ST. 182.

Near Exchange Street.

feb22 dtf

Closing - Out Sale —OF— VASES!

—ON—

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 16,

—I SHALL OFFER—

all my stock of fine Vases at cost and many less than cost to close them out and make room for new goods. This is a rare chance for any one wishing for any goods of the kind. In addition to the above I have an

Elegant Line of Moss Ware

just from New York which I shal offer at very low prices. Come early before the assortment is broken.

Frank B. Clark,

515 CONGRESS STREET.

feb15 dtf

OUR SPECIAL DISCOUNT CASH SALE

on Ladies' and Gents' Fine Goods still continues. The finest, most reliable and best made

BOOTS and SHOES

to be found in this market, all fresh, new and regular, at prices that astonish all buyers. Those acquainted with the quality of our goods can best appreciate the prices we are making in this sale.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

of fine goods included in one grand discount sale —nothing reserved. Gents' Custom French Calf Jersey Goods $5.75 per pair, our regular price $7.00. Ladies' Fine French Kid Boots, made by A. Garside and Son and Jas. Boyd, at $4.50 per pair, our regular price $5.00 to $6.00. Remember this golden opportunity lasts but

A FEW DAYS LONGER.

SIGN of MAMMOTH GOLD BOOT

BROWN,

461 Congress Street, Market Square.

feb4 eodtf

WM. M. MARKS

Book, Card —AND— Job Printer

PRINTERS' EXCHANGE,

97 1-2 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

FINE JOB PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

All orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to. nov11eodtf

SIX PER CENT.

First Mortgage SINKING FUND WATER CO. BONDS

Principal and interest payable at

Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co

We offer a limited amount at

100 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

and after careful examination recommend them for investment.

Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook

35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

oct21 eod6m

IF YOU ARE THINKING —OF HAVING A— Life Size Crayon or Colored Picture

of yourself, your friends, or your children, call at the

Jamson STUDIO,

and examine those on exhibition.

Opp. the Falmouth H