

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## W. D. LITTLE &amp; CO.,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,  
Established in 1843.

NO. 31 EXCHANGE STREET.

All kinds of property insured at lowest rates.  
First-class companies, American and Foreign.FINE OFFICES TO LET  
in the First National  
Bank Building.

APPLY AT THE BANK.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder varies. A marvel of purity  
and whiteness, and is not only free from  
the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold  
in any quantity, but is also free from  
weight and phosphate powders. Sold only  
in the following quantities: 100 lbs. 50 lbs.  
25 lbs. 10 lbs. 5 lbs. 2 lbs. 1 lb. 1/2 lb.  
1/4 lb. 1/8 lb. 1/16 lb. 1/32 lb. 1/64 lb. 1/128 lb.

IT WASN'T THAT KIND.

"Merit, in you to buy with me?"  
"Yes, I will, if you can give me a trial."  
"This, I don't say, but for my part, I  
will give you a trial, and if you like it,  
I will give you a box of it." This was the  
reply, and the trial was made. The result  
was, just as you see a box of them.

WOODBURY'S GYPSUM KILLERS:

They will cure your garden immediately at once,  
and by a careful application, you will see  
the result. It is not a poison, but a  
"killing" agent, and it will kill all the  
weeds, and the result is, that you will  
have a garden that is free from weeds,  
and it will be a great help to you.

D. K.'S

Doolittle & Smith, 24 and 26 Tremont St., Boston.  
They will send you a box of D. K.'s  
Woodbury's Gypsum Killers, to any part of the U.S.,  
on receipt of 50 cents for a trial box, and 75 cents  
for a full box. The trial box will be sent  
free of charge.

THE PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.,

Published every day (Sundays excepted), by the  
PORTLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
AT 97 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.  
Terms: Eight Dollars a Year, in advance. Single  
copies, ten cents. Subscribers outside of Maine  
pay extra for postage. The paper is sent by  
mail, and is delivered to the subscriber's door.  
The length of column, or two lines, is  
\$1.00 per square, daily, first week; 75 cents  
second week; 50 cents third week; 25 cents  
fourth week; 10 cents fifth week; 5 cents  
sixth week; 2 cents seventh week; 1 cent  
eighth week. Advertisements in the "Maine  
State" are charged at the same rate as in the  
"Portland Advertiser." Under head of "Advertisements" and "ADVERTISING"  
SALARY, \$1.00 per square per week; three lines  
or less, \$1.00.

THE MAIN STATE PRESS.

Published every Thursday morning, at \$2.50  
per annum in advance. The paper is sent by  
mail, and is delivered to the subscriber's door.  
The length of column, or two lines, is  
\$1.00 per square, daily, first week; 75 cents  
second week; 50 cents third week; 25 cents  
fourth week; 10 cents fifth week; 5 cents  
sixth week; 2 cents seventh week; 1 cent  
eighth week. Advertisements in the "Maine  
State" are charged at the same rate as in the  
"Portland Advertiser." Under head of "Advertisements" and "ADVERTISING"  
SALARY, \$1.00 per square per week; three lines  
or less, \$1.00.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 24.  
The indications for New England are  
fresh to brisk westerly winds, colder, fair  
weather, followed by light snow.

LOCAL WEATHER.

PORTLAND, Me., March 23, 1888.

Barometer..... 29.65 29.69 29.69  
Thermometer..... 41 42 43  
Wind..... S.W. S.W. S.W.  
Direction..... S.W. S.W. S.W.  
Force..... 1 1 1  
Rain..... No. No. No.  
Snow..... No. No. No.  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Max. temp..... 43.2  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Min. temp..... 38.2  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Max. wind..... 12  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Min. wind..... 8

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

Mean daily.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

Mean daily.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

Mean daily.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## W. D. LITTLE &amp; CO.,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,  
Established in 1843.

NO. 31 EXCHANGE STREET.

All kinds of property insured at lowest rates.  
First-class companies, American and Foreign.FINE OFFICES TO LET  
in the First National  
Bank Building.

APPLY AT THE BANK.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder varies. A marvel of purity  
and whiteness, and is not only free from  
the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold  
in any quantity, but is also free from  
weight and phosphate powders. Sold only  
in the following quantities: 100 lbs. 50 lbs.  
25 lbs. 10 lbs. 5 lbs. 2 lbs. 1 lb. 1/2 lb.  
1/4 lb. 1/8 lb. 1/16 lb. 1/32 lb. 1/64 lb. 1/128 lb.

IT WASN'T THAT KIND.

"Merit, in you to buy with me?"  
"Yes, I will, if you can give me a trial."  
"This, I don't say, but for my part, I  
will give you a trial, and if you like it,  
I will give you a box of it." This was the  
reply, and the trial was made. The result  
was, just as you see a box of them.

WOODBURY'S GYPSUM KILLERS:

They will cure your garden immediately at once,  
and by a careful application, you will see  
the result. It is not a poison, but a  
"killing" agent, and it will kill all the  
weeds, and the result is, that you will  
have a garden that is free from weeds,  
and it will be a great help to you.

D. K.'S

Doolittle & Smith, 24 and 26 Tremont St., Boston.  
They will send you a box of D. K.'s  
Woodbury's Gypsum Killers, to any part of the U.S.,  
on receipt of 50 cents for a trial box, and 75 cents  
for a full box. The trial box will be sent  
free of charge.

THE PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.,

Published every day (Sundays excepted), by the  
PORTLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
AT 97 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.  
Terms: Eight Dollars a Year, in advance. Single  
copies, ten cents. Subscribers outside of Maine  
pay extra for postage. The paper is sent by  
mail, and is delivered to the subscriber's door.  
The length of column, or two lines, is  
\$1.00 per square, daily, first week; 75 cents  
second week; 50 cents third week; 25 cents  
fourth week; 10 cents fifth week; 5 cents  
sixth week; 2 cents seventh week; 1 cent  
eighth week. Advertisements in the "Maine  
State" are charged at the same rate as in the  
"Portland Advertiser." Under head of "Advertisements" and "ADVERTISING"  
SALARY, \$1.00 per square per week; three lines  
or less, \$1.00.

THE MAIN STATE PRESS.

Published every Thursday morning, at \$2.50  
per annum in advance. The paper is sent by  
mail, and is delivered to the subscriber's door.  
The length of column, or two lines, is  
\$1.00 per square, daily, first week; 75 cents  
second week; 50 cents third week; 25 cents  
fourth week; 10 cents fifth week; 5 cents  
sixth week; 2 cents seventh week; 1 cent  
eighth week. Advertisements in the "Maine  
State" are charged at the same rate as in the  
"Portland Advertiser." Under head of "Advertisements" and "ADVERTISING"  
SALARY, \$1.00 per square per week; three lines  
or less, \$1.00.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 24.  
The indications for New England are  
fresh to brisk westerly winds, colder, fair  
weather, followed by light snow.

LOCAL WEATHER.

PORTLAND, Me., March 23, 1888.

Barometer..... 29.65 29.69 29.69  
Thermometer..... 41 42 43  
Wind..... S.W. S.W. S.W.  
Direction..... S.W. S.W. S.W.  
Force..... 1 1 1  
Rain..... No. No. No.  
Snow..... No. No. No.  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Max. temp..... 43.2  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Min. temp..... 38.2  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Max. wind..... 12  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Min. wind..... 8

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

Mean daily.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

Mean daily.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

Mean daily.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## W. D. LITTLE &amp; CO.,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,  
Established in 1843.

NO. 31 EXCHANGE STREET.

All kinds of property insured at lowest rates.  
First-class companies, American and Foreign.FINE OFFICES TO LET  
in the First National  
Bank Building.

APPLY AT THE BANK.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder varies. A marvel of purity  
and whiteness, and is not only free from  
the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold  
in any quantity, but is also free from  
weight and phosphate powders. Sold only  
in the following quantities: 100 lbs. 50 lbs.  
25 lbs. 10 lbs. 5 lbs. 2 lbs. 1 lb. 1/2 lb.  
1/4 lb. 1/8 lb. 1/16 lb. 1/32 lb. 1/64 lb. 1/128 lb.

IT WASN'T THAT KIND.

"Merit, in you to buy with me?"  
"Yes, I will, if you can give me a trial."  
"This, I don't say, but for my part, I  
will give you a trial, and if you like it,  
I will give you a box of it." This was the  
reply, and the trial was made. The result  
was, just as you see a box of them.

WOODBURY'S GYPSUM KILLERS:

They will cure your garden immediately at once,  
and by a careful application, you will see  
the result. It is not a poison, but a  
"killing" agent, and it will kill all the  
weeds, and the result is, that you will  
have a garden that is free from weeds,  
and it will be a great help to you.

D. K.'S

Doolittle & Smith, 24 and 26 Tremont St., Boston.  
They will send you a box of D. K.'s  
Woodbury's Gypsum Killers, to any part of the U.S.,  
on receipt of 50 cents for a trial box, and 75 cents  
for a full box. The trial box will be sent  
free of charge.

THE PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.,

Published every day (Sundays excepted), by the  
PORTLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
AT 97 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.  
Terms: Eight Dollars a Year, in advance. Single  
copies, ten cents. Subscribers outside of Maine  
pay extra for postage. The paper is sent by  
mail, and is delivered to the subscriber's door.  
The length of column, or two lines, is  
\$1.00 per square, daily, first week; 75 cents  
second week; 50 cents third week; 25 cents  
fourth week; 10 cents fifth week; 5 cents  
sixth week; 2 cents seventh week; 1 cent  
eighth week. Advertisements in the "Maine  
State" are charged at the same rate as in the  
"Portland Advertiser." Under head of "Advertisements" and "ADVERTISING"  
SALARY, \$1.00 per square per week; three lines  
or less, \$1.00.

THE MAIN STATE PRESS.

Published every Thursday morning, at \$2.50  
per annum in advance. The paper is sent by  
mail, and is delivered to the subscriber's door.  
The length of column, or two lines, is  
\$1.00 per square, daily, first week; 75 cents  
second week; 50 cents third week; 25 cents  
fourth week; 10 cents fifth week; 5 cents  
sixth week; 2 cents seventh week; 1 cent  
eighth week. Advertisements in the "Maine  
State" are charged at the same rate as in the  
"Portland Advertiser." Under head of "Advertisements" and "ADVERTISING"  
SALARY, \$1.00 per square per week; three lines  
or less, \$1.00.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 24.  
The indications for New England are  
fresh to brisk westerly winds, colder, fair  
weather, followed by light snow.

LOCAL WEATHER.

PORTLAND, Me., March 23, 1888.

Barometer..... 29.65 29.69 29.69  
Thermometer..... 41 42 43  
Wind..... S.W. S.W. S.W.  
Direction..... S.W. S.W. S.W.  
Force..... 1 1 1  
Rain..... No. No. No.  
Snow..... No. No. No.  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Max. temp..... 43.2  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Min. temp..... 38.2  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Max. wind..... 12  
Mean daily..... 41.5 Min. wind..... 8

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

Mean daily.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

Mean daily.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

Mean daily.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

March 23, 1888, 10:00 P.M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time  
at all stations.Place of  
Observation.Height of the  
Barometer.Direction of the  
Wind.Force of the  
Wind.

Rain.

Snow.

Mean daily.

Max. temp.

Min. temp.

Max. wind.

Min. wind.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## W. D. LITTLE &amp; CO.,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,  
Established in 1843.

NO. 31 EXCHANGE STREET.

All kinds of property insured at lowest rates.  
First-class companies, American and Foreign.FINE OFFICES TO LET  
in the First National  
Bank Building.

APPLY AT THE BANK.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder varies. A marvel of purity  
and whiteness, and is not only free from  
the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold  
in any quantity, but is also free from  
weight and phosphate powders. Sold only  
in the following quantities: 100 lbs. 50 lbs.  
25 lbs. 10 lbs. 5 lbs. 2 lbs. 1 lb. 1/2 lb.  
1/4 lb. 1/8 lb. 1/16 lb. 1/32 lb. 1/64 lb. 1/128 lb.

IT WASN'T THAT KIND.

"Merit, in you to buy with me?"  
"Yes, I will, if you can give me a trial."  
"This, I don't say, but for my part, I  
will give you a trial, and if you like it,  
I



# THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessary for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

Public office is a trust that has President Cleveland's full approval. But the people of the country are beginning to see that this trust is managed like all the others—for selfish purposes.

President Cleveland now has an opportunity to make a Democratic Chief Justice of the United States. We would suggest that he cannot improve that opportunity better than by appointing the Hon. William L. Putnam, of the State of Maine.

Even among the leisurely and thirty Dutch is the restless spirit of modern society penetrating. A Socialist named Nieuwenhuis has been elected to the Dutch Parliament, having the honor to be the first Socialist who ever sat in that body.

Our nameless on the Pacific coast must be a very lively city. A brass band has been formed. It is said, to make an extensive tour to the eastward through the United States to disperse music and advertise Portland wherever they go. A practical man may reasonably ponder whether the effect of this will be to turn the tide of emigration to or from Portland.

General Boulanger's successor in the French army is General Weyr, a veteran of the Chinese, African and Mexican campaigns. He is an earnest and modest soldier, well qualified to do his part in sustaining the peaceful and statesmanlike policy which President Carnot seems determined to carry out. It will be well for the French people now, if they forget the noisy Boulanger and his policy of revenge for Alsace-Lorraine.

It would be interesting to know if Mr. Carl Schurz is so forgiving to all those who have chastised him in the course of his varied political experience in America as he has been to Emperor William. In his New York oration in memory of the dead Kaiser, he said: "Before you stand one of them, who lost many friends under the iron hand of the Prince now mourned, and who himself escaped from that iron hand with difficulty and trouble." This is a case of clear forgiveness, and not of forgetfulness of which also, Mr. Schurz can on an occasion command a convenient amount.

In the last four years the changes in the United States Supreme Court had not, until the death of Chief Justice Waite, been great. Justice William B. Woods, of Georgia, who was appointed in 1880, has died, and Mr. Cleveland has put L. Q. C. Lamar in his place. But there are left Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, appointed in 1862, Stephen J. Field, of California, appointed in 1863, Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, appointed in 1870, John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, appointed in 1877, Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, and Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, appointed in 1881, and Samuel Blatchford, of New York, appointed in 1882. Of retired Justices there remains William Strong, of Pennsylvania.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, an able and conspicuous Republican, has declared that an active Republican canvass made on economic issues in his part of the South. In this campaign, will divide the white vote. With such staunch Democratic authorities as Senator Joe Brown and the Atlanta Constitution declaring against the programme which Cleveland and Mills are forcing upon their party, there seems to be good reason for Governor Bullock's conclusion, that the rank and file of the white party are ready to split up on the tariff question. It could hardly be expected, however, to divide the white vote exactly in the middle at the first stroke. The Democratic side would probably turn out to be the larger for some years, until the people of Georgia, most of whom know of the blessings of industrial prosperity as yet only vaguely, realize as Senator Brown is realizing the advantages of the "policy which has made the North prosperous."

In the banquet which the Imperial Federation League gave Wednesday evening to Lord Stanley, of Preston, who comes to Canada soon, the idea of Canadian independence was ridiculed, and a Canadian orator there present declared that the first principle by which Canadians are guided is loyalty to England. But before Lord Stanley is well propped up in his vice regal seat he will undoubtedly read Sir Richard Croft's great speech in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, delivered in the Dominion Parliament last week. "It has been attempted," said Sir Richard, in a notable passage of that speech, "to be set up as an insuperable ground of objection that, when you propose to enter into a treaty for unrestricted trade with the United States, you must, therefore, of necessity discriminate against English manufactures and the manufactures of all other countries except the United States. Now, that is true. I admit that." Already it is urged by Imperialists in the Dominion that the Canadian tariff against English goods is really higher than against American; and now Sir Richard Cartwright and his followers holdly avow that they want to remove the tariff against America altogether while the tariff against England is retained. Loyalty to England is the guiding principle of Canadians when their intellects soar into the realm of sentiment; but when they put their hands in their pockets sentiment is likely to vanish, as it is reasonable that it should, from the minds of a people who have been born and bred in America, and know of England only as a foreign country.

**Morrison R. Waite.**  
Morrison Reiche Waite was by birth a son of Connecticut; but, like so many other of the sons of Connecticut, he made his mark in the State of Ohio. He was born in Lyme in 1816, his father being a lawyer and a judge of the Connecticut court of errors. After graduating at Yale in the class with William M. Evans and Edwards Pierpont in 1837, he studied law with his father and was admitted to the Connecticut bar. Then he removed to Ohio and settled in Maumee city. It was as a lawyer that he became eminent in Ohio; though he did not wholly neglect politics. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1848, and subsequently declined a nomination for Congress several times. In 1852, being then a citizen of Toledo, he accepted a nomination for Congress, but was defeated. His reputation as a lawyer, however, steadily increased, and he was offered a seat on the Ohio Supreme Bench, an honor which he declined. In 1872 a great opportunity came to him in his appointment as one of the counsel of the commissioners of the General Convention, and his argument before that tribunal amply sustained the expectations of his countrymen. The next year he presided over the constitutional convention of Ohio, and in 1874 was elevated to the chief justice's seat of the United States Supreme Court. Of his fourteen years of labor at that position nothing but what is favorable to his memory can be said. He did not carry to the bench the reputation for statesmanship that belonged Jay, Rutledge, Ellsworth, Marshall or Chase; simply as a lawyer he may not have been the equal of Taney; but as an impartial and upright judge who commanded for himself and his high office the respect and confidence of the American people, he was the peer of any of his predecessors, the superior, certainly, of one of them.

**A Remarkable Line.**  
The death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite calls to mind how few and how eminent have been the men who have occupied the exalted position. Seven men have spanned the century since the formation of the government, and of these seven there is not one who has not left a long record in the history of his country. And what is even more remarkable, the last four of these seven have held the office for eighty-seven of the ninety-nine years that the court has been in existence. Four of those seven men were statesmen of the Revolution; and three of them were appointed by George Washington. These are the seven:

JOHN JAY, of New York, appointed by President Washington in 1789.  
JOHN RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, appointed by President Washington in 1789.  
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, appointed by President Washington in 1789.  
JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia, appointed by President John Adams, in 1801.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, appointed by President John Adams, in 1801.  
SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, appointed by President Abraham Lincoln, in 1855.  
MORRISON R. WAITE, of Ohio, appointed by President Cleveland in 1874.  
John Jay, the first Chief Justice, resigned the office in 1795 in order to go as special minister to England to settle the boundary disputes that were then agitating the two countries. President Washington appointed to the place John Rutledge, who had been an associate justice of the same court; but more recently had been elected chief justice of Carolina, those being the days when, in the South at least, a federal office was not prized so highly as now. Rutledge presided at the term of court immediately succeeding his appointment. But when the Senate met, it refused, for political reasons, to confirm him. President Washington immediately appointed William Cushing, of Massachusetts, chief justice. Mr. Cushing who had in the early part of his career been judge of probate in Lincoln county, Maine, had by this time risen to the chief justice of Massachusetts. His nomination to the United States Supreme bench was confirmed by the Senate, but he declined to accept the position. Then President Washington turned to Oliver Ellsworth, one of the Connecticut framers of the Constitution, and at that time a United States Senator from Connecticut. Ellsworth continued on the bench with marked distinction, until 1790, when President Adams sent him to France as envoy extraordinary to negotiate a treaty. By this time John Jay having returned, President Adams appointed him and the Senate confirmed him to his old post as chief justice. But though only fifty-five years of age he put aside the honor and retired to private life. Then President Adams appointed John Marshall of Virginia, whose great work in the position continued thirty-four years, and ended only with his death in 1835. Andrew Jackson appointed Roger B. Taney, who was chief justice for twenty-nine years; but will be remembered not so much for his long term of service, or even for his great abilities, as for his famous "Dred Scott" decision, in which he declared that for more than a century previous to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, negroes, whether slave or free, had been regarded "as beings of inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the whites were bound to respect; and then went on to deny the authority of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories. On Taney's death President Lincoln appointed Salmon P. Chase, who in turn held the office until his death in 1873. Of his fame as a statesman and jurist nothing need be said at this time.

**THE PRESS.**  
The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessary for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

Public office is a trust that has President Cleveland's full approval. But the people of the country are beginning to see that this trust is managed like all the others—for selfish purposes.

President Cleveland now has an opportunity to make a Democratic Chief Justice of the United States. We would suggest that he cannot improve that opportunity better than by appointing the Hon. William L. Putnam, of the State of Maine.

Even among the leisurely and thirty Dutch is the restless spirit of modern society penetrating. A Socialist named Nieuwenhuis has been elected to the Dutch Parliament, having the honor to be the first Socialist who ever sat in that body.

Our nameless on the Pacific coast must be a very lively city. A brass band has been formed. It is said, to make an extensive tour to the eastward through the United States to disperse music and advertise Portland wherever they go. A practical man may reasonably ponder whether the effect of this will be to turn the tide of emigration to or from Portland.

General Boulanger's successor in the French army is General Weyr, a veteran of the Chinese, African and Mexican campaigns. He is an earnest and modest soldier, well qualified to do his part in sustaining the peaceful and statesmanlike policy which President Carnot seems determined to carry out. It will be well for the French people now, if they forget the noisy Boulanger and his policy of revenge for Alsace-Lorraine.

It would be interesting to know if Mr. Carl Schurz is so forgiving to all those who have chastised him in the course of his varied political experience in America as he has been to Emperor William. In his New York oration in memory of the dead Kaiser, he said: "Before you stand one of them, who lost many friends under the iron hand of the Prince now mourned, and who himself escaped from that iron hand with difficulty and trouble." This is a case of clear forgiveness, and not of forgetfulness of which also, Mr. Schurz can on an occasion command a convenient amount.

In the last four years the changes in the United States Supreme Court had not, until the death of Chief Justice Waite, been great. Justice William B. Woods, of Georgia, who was appointed in 1880, has died, and Mr. Cleveland has put L. Q. C. Lamar in his place. But there are left Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, appointed in 1862, Stephen J. Field, of California, appointed in 1863, Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, appointed in 1870, John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, appointed in 1877, Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, and Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, appointed in 1881, and Samuel Blatchford, of New York, appointed in 1882. Of retired Justices there remains William Strong, of Pennsylvania.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, an able and conspicuous Republican, has declared that an active Republican canvass made on economic issues in his part of the South. In this campaign, will divide the white vote. With such staunch Democratic authorities as Senator Joe Brown and the Atlanta Constitution declaring against the programme which Cleveland and Mills are forcing upon their party, there seems to be good reason for Governor Bullock's conclusion, that the rank and file of the white party are ready to split up on the tariff question. It could hardly be expected, however, to divide the white vote exactly in the middle at the first stroke. The Democratic side would probably turn out to be the larger for some years, until the people of Georgia, most of whom know of the blessings of industrial prosperity as yet only vaguely, realize as Senator Brown is realizing the advantages of the "policy which has made the North prosperous."

In the banquet which the Imperial Federation League gave Wednesday evening to Lord Stanley, of Preston, who comes to Canada soon, the idea of Canadian independence was ridiculed, and a Canadian orator there present declared that the first principle by which Canadians are guided is loyalty to England. But before Lord Stanley is well propped up in his vice regal seat he will undoubtedly read Sir Richard Croft's great speech in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, delivered in the Dominion Parliament last week. "It has been attempted," said Sir Richard, in a notable passage of that speech, "to be set up as an insuperable ground of objection that, when you propose to enter into a treaty for unrestricted trade with the United States, you must, therefore, of necessity discriminate against English manufactures and the manufactures of all other countries except the United States. Now, that is true. I admit that." Already it is urged by Imperialists in the Dominion that the Canadian tariff against English goods is really higher than against American; and now Sir Richard Cartwright and his followers holdly avow that they want to remove the tariff against America altogether while the tariff against England is retained. Loyalty to England is the guiding principle of Canadians when their intellects soar into the realm of sentiment; but when they put their hands in their pockets sentiment is likely to vanish, as it is reasonable that it should, from the minds of a people who have been born and bred in America, and know of England only as a foreign country.

**Morrison R. Waite.**  
Morrison Reiche Waite was by birth a son of Connecticut; but, like so many other of the sons of Connecticut, he made his mark in the State of Ohio. He was born in Lyme in 1816, his father being a lawyer and a judge of the Connecticut court of errors. After graduating at Yale in the class with William M. Evans and Edwards Pierpont in 1837, he studied law with his father and was admitted to the Connecticut bar. Then he removed to Ohio and settled in Maumee city. It was as a lawyer that he became eminent in Ohio; though he did not wholly neglect politics. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1848, and subsequently declined a nomination for Congress several times. In 1852, being then a citizen of Toledo, he accepted a nomination for Congress, but was defeated. His reputation as a lawyer, however, steadily increased, and he was offered a seat on the Ohio Supreme Bench, an honor which he declined. In 1872 a great opportunity came to him in his appointment as one of the counsel of the commissioners of the General Convention, and his argument before that tribunal amply sustained the expectations of his countrymen. The next year he presided over the constitutional convention of Ohio, and in 1874 was elevated to the chief justice's seat of the United States Supreme Court. Of his fourteen years of labor at that position nothing but what is favorable to his memory can be said. He did not carry to the bench the reputation for statesmanship that belonged Jay, Rutledge, Ellsworth, Marshall or Chase; simply as a lawyer he may not have been the equal of Taney; but as an impartial and upright judge who commanded for himself and his high office the respect and confidence of the American people, he was the peer of any of his predecessors, the superior, certainly, of one of them.

**A Remarkable Line.**  
The death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite calls to mind how few and how eminent have been the men who have occupied the exalted position. Seven men have spanned the century since the formation of the government, and of these seven there is not one who has not left a long record in the history of his country. And what is even more remarkable, the last four of these seven have held the office for eighty-seven of the ninety-nine years that the court has been in existence. Four of those seven men were statesmen of the Revolution; and three of them were appointed by George Washington. These are the seven:

JOHN JAY, of New York, appointed by President Washington in 1789.  
JOHN RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, appointed by President Washington in 1789.  
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, appointed by President Washington in 1789.  
JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia, appointed by President John Adams, in 1801.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, appointed by President John Adams, in 1801.  
SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, appointed by President Abraham Lincoln, in 1855.  
MORRISON R. WAITE, of Ohio, appointed by President Cleveland in 1874.

John Jay, the first Chief Justice, resigned the office in 1795 in order to go as special minister to England to settle the boundary disputes that were then agitating the two countries. President Washington appointed to the place John Rutledge, who had been an associate justice of the same court; but more recently had been elected chief justice of Carolina, those being the days when, in the South at least, a federal office was not prized so highly as now. Rutledge presided at the term of court immediately succeeding his appointment. But when the Senate met, it refused, for political reasons, to confirm him. President Washington immediately appointed William Cushing, of Massachusetts, chief justice. Mr. Cushing who had in the early part of his career been judge of probate in Lincoln county, Maine, had by this time risen to the chief justice of Massachusetts. His nomination to the United States Supreme bench was confirmed by the Senate, but he declined to accept the position. Then President Washington turned to Oliver Ellsworth, one of the Connecticut framers of the Constitution, and at that time a United States Senator from Connecticut. Ellsworth continued on the bench with marked distinction, until 1790, when President Adams sent him to France as envoy extraordinary to negotiate a treaty. By this time John Jay having returned, President Adams appointed him and the Senate confirmed him to his old post as chief justice. But though only fifty-five years of age he put aside the honor and retired to private life. Then President Adams appointed John Marshall of Virginia, whose great work in the position continued thirty-four years, and ended only with his death in 1835. Andrew Jackson appointed Roger B. Taney, who was chief justice for twenty-nine years; but will be remembered not so much for his long term of service, or even for his great abilities, as for his famous "Dred Scott" decision, in which he declared that for more than a century previous to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, negroes, whether slave or free, had been regarded "as beings of inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the whites were bound to respect; and then went on to deny the authority of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories. On Taney's death President Lincoln appointed Salmon P. Chase, who in turn held the office until his death in 1873. Of his fame as a statesman and jurist nothing need be said at this time.

**THE PRESS.**  
The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessary for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

Public office is a trust that has President Cleveland's full approval. But the people of the country are beginning to see that this trust is managed like all the others—for selfish purposes.

President Cleveland now has an opportunity to make a Democratic Chief Justice of the United States. We would suggest that he cannot improve that opportunity better than by appointing the Hon. William L. Putnam, of the State of Maine.

Even among the leisurely and thirty Dutch is the restless spirit of modern society penetrating. A Socialist named Nieuwenhuis has been elected to the Dutch Parliament, having the honor to be the first Socialist who ever sat in that body.

Our nameless on the Pacific coast must be a very lively city. A brass band has been formed. It is said, to make an extensive tour to the eastward through the United States to disperse music and advertise Portland wherever they go. A practical man may reasonably ponder whether the effect of this will be to turn the tide of emigration to or from Portland.

General Boulanger's successor in the French army is General Weyr, a veteran of the Chinese, African and Mexican campaigns. He is an earnest and modest soldier, well qualified to do his part in sustaining the peaceful and statesmanlike policy which President Carnot seems determined to carry out. It will be well for the French people now, if they forget the noisy Boulanger and his policy of revenge for Alsace-Lorraine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## BETTER ! CHEAPER THAN Cream of Tartar.

**Horsford's**  
BREAD PREPARATION.

A TRUE COMPARISON OF THE NATURE AND RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Cream of Tartar is a bi-tartrate of potash. It is not a constituent of the grains, is not a nutritive principle, and often disagrees with the system.

Cream of tartar makes bread and biscuits which are dry and tasteless when cold.

Cream of tartar requires considerable shortening.

Cream of tartar supplies nothing which the system requires.

Cream of tartar retards digestion.

Cream of tartar is condemned by many physicians.

Cream of tartar varies in strength, and is often adulterated.

Cook Book sent post-paid, on application to the

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

It is understood that Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is to lead the free trade cohorts in the House in the discussion of the tariff. Breckinridge is a moderately pleasing speaker, and in the discussion of ordinary questions would acquit himself creditably. On the tariff issue, however, he is but a pliant beside such intellectual giants as Kelley, Reed and McKinley.

**NOT VERY COMMENDATORY.**  
[Continued Commercial Gazette.]  
Senator Blair of New Hampshire, is a citizen tormented with a brain that is irritated by a perpetual struggle to think and a consciousness of the most diabolical profligacy and restless character. Blair has had some years of feeling about the evil spirit of levity of his neighbors in not being as good as he is. His latest frank is the introduction of a bill to express a preference for confederate soldiers in office where disloyalty has been proved. General Hawley seems to get mad about it. We are sorry that General Hawley got mad. He should have seen the fun of the Hawley, though born in North Carolina, has the same war of nerves as a frozen zone when war questions arise.

**NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION.**  
The Languor of Spring is Up on Us.

**What Weak, Tired and Exhausted People Should Do.**

**The Best Tonic and Restorative Ever Known.**

It is this age of advertised medicines, it is a pleasure to be aware of at least one which is of the most undoubted benefit in all cases, as far as we can learn, not only affording relief, but effecting a perfect and permanent cure. We refer to Dr. Greene's Nervine Tonic, prepared by that well known lecturer and eminent specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases, and which, probably, the most perfect cure for all forms of nervous affections and weak and exhausting diseases yet discovered. It is the best Spring medicine ever known, and we should advise its use by all at this season of the year. The wonderful cures it is effecting among nervous diseases, such as nervousness, weakness, nervous and physical exhaustion, nervous debility, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, dependency, mental depression, tendency to insanity, mania, melancholia, tremor, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, pains in the sides and back, palpitation of the heart, nervous and sick headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, constipation, biliousness, kidney diseases, &c., give it a position far above any other remedy at the present day. It is being sold at all druggists, at \$1 per bottle. He may be consulted in regard to its action, or in all cases of nervous and chronic diseases, free of charge, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 54 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. Dr. Greene's book, "Nervous Diseases and How to Cure Them," will be sent to any address, free.

Too much cannot be said in praise of this truly great remedy. Nervous affections are so prevalent at the present day, and their symptoms so distressing and annoying, that a positive specific like this medicine, which affords an almost instant relief, is a boon to the community that cannot be too highly estimated, and the news of such a cure cannot be too widely spread.

In this giving our endorsement to Dr. Greene's Nervine Tonic, we speak what we know in regard to the remarkable merits of this particular remedy. We meet persons daily who have been suffering for long months or years with nervousness, weakness and exhaustion, sleeplessness, pains and aches, a tired languid feeling, or some other form of disease, who have been perfectly cured by the use of the Nervine Tonic. There have been many serious cases of exhausted nervous vitality, nervous and physical exhaustion, and their symptoms so distressing and annoying, that a positive specific like this medicine, which affords an almost instant relief, is a boon to the community that cannot be too highly estimated, and the news of such a cure cannot be too widely spread.

**THE CLEANFAST HOSIERY CO.**  
**CLEANFAST BLACK STOCKINGS.**  
MILLET, EVANS & CO.

Having taken the agency of the above goods, we are now prepared to offer a complete assortment. Ladies' Hosiery, prices 50c, 60c, 75c, 80c, and \$1.25. Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, 50c, and advance 5 cents a size. Children's Ribbed Hose, prices from 50c to 85c. Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, at 70c, sizes 7 and 9, at 75c, sizes 8 and 10, at 80c. Children's fine Ribbed, prices from 75c to \$1.12. Also Ladies' and Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, at 70c, sizes 7 and 9, at 75c, sizes 8 and 10, at 80c. This brand of Hosiery is the only one that has the F. P. Robinson Co. dye, and every pair is warranted not to crack, or worn and faded if they do.

This is the first time these goods have been offered in this city, and we are sure that they will be popular. The prices are from 50c to 75c, on Children's at the same price, and be convinced that these are absolutely Cleanfast Black Stockings, that can be washed like white hose and retain their lustre.

Ladies that have sent to Boston and New York for these goods, can now be supplied by mail and have money. Endorsed and published by Fashion Publishers as being a long-felt want admirably supplied.

**MILLET, EVANS & CO.,**  
517 Congress Street. - Mechanics' Building.  
7 CASCO STREET.

**THE CLEANFAST HOSIERY CO.**  
**CLEANFAST BLACK STOCKINGS.**  
MILLET, EVANS & CO.

Having taken the agency of the above goods, we are now prepared to offer a complete assortment. Ladies' Hosiery, prices 50c, 60c, 75c, 80c, and \$1.25. Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, 50c, and advance 5 cents a size. Children's Ribbed Hose, prices from 50c to 85c. Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, at 70c, sizes 7 and 9, at 75c, sizes 8 and 10, at 80c. Children's fine Ribbed, prices from 75c to \$1.12. Also Ladies' and Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, at 70c, sizes 7 and 9, at 75c, sizes 8 and 10, at 80c. This brand of Hosiery is the only one that has the F. P. Robinson Co. dye, and every pair is warranted not to crack, or worn and faded if they do.

This is the first time these goods have been offered in this city, and we are sure that they will be popular. The prices are from 50c to 75c, on Children's at the same price, and be convinced that these are absolutely Cleanfast Black Stockings, that can be washed like white hose and retain their lustre.

Ladies that have sent to Boston and New York for these goods, can now be supplied by mail and have money. Endorsed and published by Fashion Publishers as being a long-felt want admirably supplied.

**MILLET, EVANS & CO.,**  
517 Congress Street. - Mechanics' Building.  
7 CASCO STREET.

**THE CLEANFAST HOSIERY CO.**  
**CLEANFAST BLACK STOCKINGS.**  
MILLET, EVANS & CO.

Having taken the agency of the above goods, we are now prepared to offer a complete assortment. Ladies' Hosiery, prices 50c, 60c, 75c, 80c, and \$1.25. Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, 50c, and advance 5 cents a size. Children's Ribbed Hose, prices from 50c to 85c. Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, at 70c, sizes 7 and 9, at 75c, sizes 8 and 10, at 80c. Children's fine Ribbed, prices from 75c to \$1.12. Also Ladies' and Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, at 70c, sizes 7 and 9, at 75c, sizes 8 and 10, at 80c. This brand of Hosiery is the only one that has the F. P. Robinson Co. dye, and every pair is warranted not to crack, or worn and faded if they do.

This is the first time these goods have been offered in this city, and we are sure that they will be popular. The prices are from 50c to 75c, on Children's at the same price, and be convinced that these are absolutely Cleanfast Black Stockings, that can be washed like white hose and retain their lustre.

Ladies that have sent to Boston and New York for these goods, can now be supplied by mail and have money. Endorsed and published by Fashion Publishers as being a long-felt want admirably supplied.

**MILLET, EVANS & CO.,**  
517 Congress Street. - Mechanics' Building.  
7 CASCO STREET.

**THE CLEANFAST HOSIERY CO.**  
**CLEANFAST BLACK STOCKINGS.**  
MILLET, EVANS & CO.

Having taken the agency of the above goods, we are now prepared to offer a complete assortment. Ladies' Hosiery, prices 50c, 60c, 75c, 80c, and \$1.25. Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, 50c, and advance 5 cents a size. Children's Ribbed Hose, prices from 50c to 85c. Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, at 70c, sizes 7 and 9, at 75c, sizes 8 and 10, at 80c. Children's fine Ribbed, prices from 75c to \$1.12. Also Ladies' and Children's fine Cotton, sizes 6 and 8, at 70c, sizes 7 and 9, at 75c, sizes 8 and 10, at 80c. This brand of Hosiery is the only one that has the F. P. Robinson Co. dye, and every pair is warranted not to crack, or worn and faded if they do.

This is the first time these goods have been offered in this city, and we are sure that they will be popular. The prices are from 50c to 75c, on Children's at the same price, and be convinced that these are absolutely Cleanfast Black Stockings, that can be washed like white hose and retain their lustre.

## WOODMAN, TRUE & CO.

Fourth Week of our Great Sale of Three Retail Stocks of DRESS GOODS, Cloaks, Silks, Velvets, Buttons, Trimmings and Carpets.

We have instructed our Salesmen to further reduce prices during this entire week. No sale ever held in Portland has attracted so much attention, and been such a complete success as this sale. Please remember this sale has no connection with our wholesale business. The goods we offer are the balance of 3 large retail stores closed out by us, and must be sold, and will be sold at lower prices than ever made in this city. The entire 3 stocks are now being sold at store 227 Middle Street, nearly opposite Falmouth Hotel.

**WOODMAN, TRUE & CO.**  
227 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

**MARRINER & COMPANY, GROCERS,**  
203 Federal St., - Whitney Building, - Telephone 501 B.

**Fancy Roller St. Louis Flour, \$5.00 Per Barrel.**

**NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, 35 Cents Per Gallon.**

**CHOICE NEW CROP PRUNES, 4 Cents Per Pound.**

**SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, 75 Cents Per Gallon.**

**OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS**

**STUPENDOUS CLOSING SALE**

**OF CHENEY BROS.' FAMOUS JERSEY SILKS**

**AT 89 CENTS.**

75 styles to be closed out at once. All Pure Silk and 24 inches wide. Best wearing Silk in the market. Only two Dress Patterns each in many of the styles and no more can be obtained from any source this season.

**TURNER BROS.**

**EDUCATIONAL.**  
Portland School of Photography.  
Pupils thoroughly instructed in shorthand and type-writing. Day and evening sessions. Send for circular.

**Mrs. A. L. Sawyer, 537 Congress St., Portland, Me.**

**ALICE C. MOSES, 3 DEERING PLACE.**  
Elocution and Literature.

**Delicate Expression a Specialty.**  
REFERENCE—Prof. Moses True Brown, Boston School of Oratory.

**INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL STUDIES**  
Given to private pupils by the subscriber,  
**J. W. COLCORD**  
113 PEARL STREET.

**FOR BILIOUS DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.**  
USE **LITTLE HOP PILLS**  
Get the Genuine. Take no others.  
25 CENTS AT ALL DRUGGISTS.  
ROPPLE MFG. CO., NEW YORK.

**Maine Bible Society.**  
The Bible Society of Maine, will hold its annual meeting at the Y. M. C. Hall, Portland, THURSDAY, April 8, 1888, at 4.30 P. M. N. W. EDSON, Secretary.

**WEDDING**  
INVITATIONS engraved or printed. W. W. DAVIS & CO., Engravers, 43 West Street, Boston. 25 cent per card. Designs sent by mail.

**EXHAUSTED VITALITY.**  
A Great Medical Work for Young and Middle-Aged Men.  
"THE SCIENCE OF LIFE"  
Know Yourself.  
More Than One Million Copies Sold.  
Treats upon Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Loss of Vitality, Impaired Vision and Impairment of the Blood, Impaired Digestion and Impairment of the Lungs, Impaired Circulation and Impairment of the Kidneys, Impaired Action of the Liver and Impairment of the Spleen, Impaired Action of the Pancreas and Impairment of the Gallbladder, Impaired Action of the Prostate and Impairment of the Uterus, Impaired Action of the Vagina and Impairment of the Cervix, Impaired Action of the Ovaries and Impairment of the Fallopian Tubes, Impaired Action of the Uterine Muscles and Impairment of the Uterine Cervix, Impaired Action of the Uterine Ovary and Impair







