PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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On and after MONDAY, May 21, 1888, trains will run as follows:

DEPARTURES.

For Auburn and Lewiston, 7.10 and 9.15 a.m. and 12.45 and 5.15 p.m.

For Gorham, 9.15 a.m. and 1.30 and 5.15 p.m.

For Montreal and Chicago, 9.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

For Quebec, 1.30 p.m.

For Buckfield and Canton, 7.10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

For Danville Junction, (Mixed) 6.15 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

From Lewiston and Auburn, 8.45 a.m. 12.15, 3.15 and 5.35 p.m.

From Gorham, 8.45 a.m., 12.15 and 5.45 p.m.

From Chicago and Montreal, 12.15 and 5.45 p.m.

From Quebec, 12.15 p.m.

From Island Pond, (Mixed) 6.55 p.m.

From Danville Junction, (Mixed) 12.45 a.m.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The indications for New England are warmer weather, except on the coast, stationary temperature, fair weather, light to fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Me., May 20, 1888.

	7 A M	3 P M	10 P M
Barometer	30.01	29.87	29.95
Thermometer	48.	60.	49.
Dew Points	34.	48.	39.
Humidity	89.	65.	76.
Wind	W	W	NW
Velocity	1	6	6
Weather	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy

Mean daily bar...29.94 | Maximum ther....63.4
Mean daily ther...52.3 | Minimum ther....43.0
Mean daily hum...76.1 | Max. hourly vel. wind.... 6
Mean daily bum...76.7 | Total precip..... 0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(May 20, 1888, 11.00 P.M.)

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Therm'eter Exposed.	Therm'eter Change in last 24 hours.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	State of the Weather.
Eastport, Me	29.90	50	....	NW	...	Fair
Portland, Me	30.04	48	....	NW	...	Clear
Northfield...	30.04	46	....	NW	...	Cloudy
Boston, Mass	29.12	52	....	NW	...	Clear
Block Island	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....
Nantucket...	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....
Albany, N. Y	30.18	50	....	W	...	Clear
New York...	30.22	54	....	W	...	Clear
Philadelphia.	30.22	58	....	N	...	Clear
Galveston...	29.94	70	....	SE	...	Clear
Washington..	30.22	54	....	Clm	...	Clear
Norfolk, Va..	30.20	58	....	NE	...	Clear
Hatteras...	30.16	60	....	N	...	Cloudy
El Paso.....	29.76	76	....	Clm	...	Clear
Jacksonville.	29.88	70	....	E	...	Rain
Montgomery	29.86	54	....	NE	...	Cloudy
New Orleans	29.90	74	....	SE	...	Fair
Cheyenne...	30.04	36	....	NW	...	Snow
Pittsburg...	30.20	56	....	N	...	Clear
Buffalo, N.Y.	30.28	46	....	NW	...	Clear
Oswego, N.Y.	30.22	46	....	W	...	Clear
Cleveland...	30.24	52	....	Clm	...	Clear
Detroit.....	30.20	50	....	S	...	Clear
Doves Cove..	29.84	48	....	SE	...	Fair
Grand Haven	30.14	54	....	SE	...	Clear
Marquette...	30.14	42	....	S	...	Cloudy
Chicago, Ill.	30.14	52	....	E	...	Clear
Des Moines..	29.96	62	....	S	...	Clear
Duluth, Minn	30.10	40	....	NW	...	Cloudy
St. Paul, Minn	29.84	62	....	SE	...	Cloudy
Leavenw'rth	29.94	66	....	SE	...	Clear
Santa Fe....	29.74	62	....	SE	...	Fair
Assiniboine..	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....
St. Vincent..	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....
Rapid City...	29.58	50	....	NW	...	Cloudy
Cheyenne...	29.88	52	....	N	...	Cloudy
North Platte	29.76	64	....	NE	...	Rain
Denver, Col.	29.90	58	....	NW	...	Cloudy
Halifax.....	29.96	40	....	N	...	Cloudy
Montreal....	30.18	42	....	NW	...	Fair

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

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. McGlynn and the United Labor Party leaders passed through Pittsburg Saturday, en route to New York. Dr. McGlynn said, "We will smash the Democratic party in New York. There is no doubt that the Republicans will carry that State. We have nothing to do with Henry George. He is converted to Cleveland and the Democratic party. His following will be exceedingly small."

Geo. Wm. Curtis thinks that Blaine and Cleveland will be the nominees, that Cleveland will win and that the Mugwumps will vote for him. He thinks if Mr. Blaine was not nominated the Mugwumps might vote with the Republicans.

G. M. Worden of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, Boston, broke the world's bicycle record Saturday, by hill climbing on Prospect street, Bangor. He rode up three times in succession without a dismount. The average grade is one foot in seven, and the last 150 feet one foot in six. The length is 580 feet. He rode a Springfield "roadster."

Hotels and saloons in Keene, N. H., which have recently been raided for violations of the liquor law, will close today.

Reports of the damage by the heavy rains in Arkansas show the loss to property to have been very heavy, but railroad traffic is entirely stopped in some sections.

The jury, in suits against the Allan Steamship Company, in Boston, have disagreed. The suits were brought by persons who alleged that they had received injuries and had not been given proper food while steerage passengers on the Prussian.

The thirteenth annual convention of the North American Turner Bund began in Chicago yesterday. The president declared the order to have nothing in connection with anarchy or rebellion.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Carlisle's Speech in Behalf of the Mills Bill.

How the Republicans Propose to Deal With It.

The Fisheries Treaty to be Rejected After Some Speech Making.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In the House today, Mr. Carlisle began his speech by replying to Mr. Reed's charge of insincerity. He said he might retort that if protection was a sound doctrine it should be carried to its logical conclusion: totally prohibitive duties. In China, the doctrine was carried out and produced its logical effects. With every resource of natural wealth and a frugal and industrious people, the arts and manufactures were in their infancy. We wanted no China here. All taxation was an evil and we should endeavor to make trade as free as possible, with the lowest tax that would afford the necessary revenues. Mr. Reed had made no reference to the altered situation which made it imperatively necessary to reduce the revenue, namely, the accumulation of $136,000,000 in the treasury more than required to meet all government liabilities. The effect of this accumulation was to encourage useless and extravagant expenditures without constitutional warrant. The people almost to a man were demanding its return to them. So long as this policy continued largess and bounty for purely private purposes would be demanded. It was said that we still had a large public debt outstanding, and that the surplus should be applied to the purchase of bonds. As long as we had it, the surplus should be so used, but it was not sound policy to continue to raise revenue to buy bonds at a premium. In one month the secretary had purchased $13,000,000 bonds, for which he had paid $3,536,000 above principal and accrued interest. This unjust process must go on indefinitely unless Congress came to the relief, and reduced taxation. He did not mean that every interest should not be considered in a friendly spirit, but he insisted that the interests of the many should not be subordinated to the interest of the few.

He called attention to the effect of the past legislation upon the tariff. Gentlemen from New England predicted in 1846 that the duties fixed by the law of that date would ruin their textile interests. In 1857 all of the New England members voted for a still further reduction of 20 per cent. from what they had called the low tariff of 1846. In the free trade period, as the Republicans called the decade from 1850 to 1860, the wool manufacture product increased 40 per cent. and wages 37 per cent. The increased product in New England was 83 per cent. The product in 1860 in New England was more than the entire product of the Union in 1850. This was what the Republicans from New England had seen under a low tariff. Within 11 years after the passage of this bill the people of New England would vote for a still further reduction, or if they did not, the people would send somebody here who would. They had seen vast, material progress, but they had not seen the results that probable they thought they had not seen thousands of workingmen marching the streets demanding work or bread. These things had grown out of our high tariff system.

He quoted Charles Sumner as favoring reduction of the tariff to the lowest measure consistent with the demands of government which was, he said, good old fashioned Democratic doctrine. In 1861 the duties were 50 per cent. or two and a half times as much as they were when Morrill said, 31 years ago, they were sufficient. The government credit was also impaired until the war came and free trade or protection would not have saved the bonds in that time of war.

"So far, the main opposition to this bill" said Mr. Carlisle, "has been against that part of it which proposes to reduce the tariff taxes, and we are told that its passage will ruin many valuable industries, now flourishing; that it will throw many workmen out of employment and diminish the wages of those who still manage to find work. If I believed the passage of this bill would work any material injury to any honest industry in this country, I would hesitate long, notwithstanding the emergency now on us, before casting my vote for it. But I am satisfied that instead of injuring the industries of this country, it will be a great benefit to them, and at the same time relieve the people from the burdens under which they now labor."

Mr. Carlisle appeared much fatigued at the close of his seech, and when he finished there was a burst of applause and cheering

Considering Mills's Proposition.

A conference of the Republican representatives was held last night. The subject discussed was Mills's proposition to vote directly upon his tariff bill or substitute the one offered by the Republicans. It appears the majority of the Republicans are in favor of this, without going through a tedious and protracted consideration of the bill. Some members who make up the majority are influenced in the matter by a desire to shorten the session and get home before dog days, while others believe the Mills bill can be beaten on a direct vote. From the present indications, however, some forty Republican members favor the consideration of the bill section by section if it is taken. Their motive is to divide Democrats by offering tempting amendments.

The Fisheries Treaty.

The Republican Senators have considered the fishery treaty in caucus, and the understanding is that they agreed to sustain the majority of the committee on foreign relations, and that no objections will be interposed to a final vote for rejection, either by way of amendment or by propositions for postponement until next winter. It is concluded, therefore, that the fishery treaty, so soon as a vote can be reached upon it, will be rejected. This will not be done without considerable debate. It is understood that a number of set speeches have been prepared to be delivered on both sides, and the debate may continue for some days.

Pensions to Maine People.

The following Maine pensions were granted today:

ORIGINAL, INVALID.

Samuel Roberts, National Military Home. Chas. E. Dunn, Cary.

INCREASE.

Ruel W. Sawtelle, East Dixmont. Henry P. Canon, Skowhegan. Noah Weeks, East Parsonfield. Henry W. Gay, East Corinth. Delesse Spencer, Calais. Charles A. Cote, Scarboro.

Notes.

The Postmaster General has appointed Leonard C. Walker postmaster at Goodwin's Mills, Me.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Munroe county, N. Y., has presented Mrs. Cleveland with an elegant Griffith Club microscope and accessories in recognition of her temperance views.

MAINE.

Contagious Diseases.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, May 20.—Cases of contagious diseases were reported to the State Board of Health during the week ending May 19, as follows:

Typhoid fever—Madison, 2; Portland, 1; Richmond, 2; Standish, 2.

Diphtheria—Bangor, 3; Hallowell, 1.

Scarlet fever—Gray, 1; Hallowell, 1; Kennebunkport, 3; Penobscot, 4; Portland, 1.

Measles—Portland, 1.

Small Pox at Waterville.

[Special to the Press.]

WATERVILLE, May 19.—Dana Foster, son of Mayor Foster, was taken sick Saturday with a disease which is pronounced varioloid. There is also a case of sickness at the college which it is feared may be small pox, though it is impossible to determine yet. There is much excitement in the city. It is not known where the disease was caught but young Foster is a student and has been away to ball games, and it is thought possible that this may afford a clue to the source of the contagion.

A New Fisherman.

BATH, May 19.—The schooner Reuben L. Richardson, of 97 tons, owned by Daniel Allen, of Gloucester, was launched this forenoon from the yard of Gardiner G. Deering. She was built for the fishing business.

Determined to Die.

WATERFORD, May 19.—Charles Young, a leading citizen of South Waterford, who has made several attempts to commit suicide, has succeeded in ending his life. First, he attempted to do this by taking laudanum. Four weeks ago he hanged himself in the cellar from a beam under his store. When discovered, he told his friends there was no need of cutting him down, as he had taken laudanum sufficient to kill him, but prompt action saved his life. He then went home, and the next day cut his throat with a jackknife. Trouble about property and personal affairs was the cause. He said he was afraid a friend would shoot him. This morning he jumped from an attic window, impaling himself on a picket fence. Mr. Young had been prominent in public affairs, having been a member of the Legislature and a selectman of Waterford, and had held several other town offices.

FOURTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATS.

The Big Fight For the Honor of Going to St. Louis.

[Special to the Press.]

BANGOR, May 21.—The Democratic convention for the Fourth District meets in this tomorrow. The great interest is in the contest of the Hon. J. P. Bass, for election as a delegate to St. Louis. The city delegates here are against him it is said, and the Washington county leaders are up here with blood in their eyes. But the friends of Mr. Bass claim that he has strength enough to pull him through, and tonight they are claiming his election as sure. His opponent is Ex-Mayor Hanson of Calais, who will have strength enough to make the convention interesting. The second delegate will be Albert W. Madigan of Houlton, or Don Powers of Houlton. It is said here tonight that Powers has no show, but he may make a fight.

For the privilege of being defeated by Congressman Boutelle next September, there are two aspirants: T. J. Stewart, a prominent citizen of Bangor, who has a barrel, and a man named Hall, who has spent most of his life as a clerk in Washington, but claims a residence in Penobscot county. This contest, however, seems to excite a languid interest only, as the Democrats as well as everyone else, know that they have not the ghost of a show of capturing the Fourth District this fall.

The Fourth District Democrats will go to Augusta Tuesday, all for Tobin, of Bangor, for one of the delegates at large to St. Louis. These friends of Tobin are for Payson Tucker, Esq., for another delegate, and it is expected that Tucker's friends will reciprocate.

YESTERDAY'S MASS MEETING.

And Saturday's Proceedings of the Methodist Conference.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Metropolitan Opera House was crowded this afternoon at the Sabbath mass meeting of the Methodist Conference, under the auspices of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society. Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, Presiding Elder of the New York district presiding.

Prayers were offered by Rev. T. L Flood, D. D., and Rev. R. I. Maclay, D. D., of Tokio.

The Scripture was read by Rev. Dennis Osborne, D. D., of Indiana and hymns by Bishop Walden of Chattanooga and Rev. T. B. Neely, D. D., of Philadelphia. Bishop Joss, of Minneapolis, preached a sermon devoted to the proofs of the existence of God, and deserviveness of the Bible, which was pronounced by Rev. Sia Sek Ong, of Foo Chou.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Bishop Ninde opened the Methodist Episcopal conference this morning. The first question before the house was on the adoption of the report of the commission on lay and ministerial representation, appointed at the last general conference. The report was adopted as far as sending down to the annual conferences was concerned, but it was notadopted as far as making equal representation of ministerial and lay delegations. The order of the day, the report of the committee on episcopacy relating to the episcopal office, was taken up. The report of the committee is an interesting one, as it dealt with the question whether Bishop of the African mission is a true bishop or not. Much time was spent on the question, and plainly said that a missionary bishop is a bishop in the true sense of the term.

SAMUEL DENNIS WARREN.

An Earnest Tribute by the Boston Commercial Club.

BOSTON, May 20.—The Commercial Club' to the number of 46, dined at Parker's yesterday afternoon for the last time this season. The special feature of the meeting was an address on the life, character and example of Mr. Warren, by Hon. Alexander M. Rice. President Whitman, in introducing Mr. Rice, appropriately referred to Mr. Warren's death. Mr. Rice briefly sketched the life of Mr. Warren, who became a member of the club in 1880. He himself, the speaker, and Ex-Congressman Russell, were the three representatives of the paper trade in the club. Mr. Rice said Mr. Warren was a man of the strictest integrity and the greatest ability, which he devoted strictly to his own business. He also was known for his systematic course of generous philanthophy. The secret of his success was the determination to always produce the best work, and the character of his standard and excellent work was known worldwide. Mr. Rice also referred to the sturdiness of Mr. Warren's character, which, he said, was natural to his good New England stock. His birthplace being among the Grafton hills. At the close of his tribute Mr. Rice presented the following resolutions, and moved their acceptance:

Resolved: That this commercial club mourns with unfeigned sorrow the decease of our late associate, Mr. Samuel W. Warren, a respectable and magnanimous business man and a philanthropist of exemplary citizen, whose prominence as a manufacturer and whose unostentatious help to worthy institutions and causes will be widely missed in our community.

Resolved: That this club respectfully and cordially tenders its sympathy to the family of the deceased friend in their great bereavement, and that the secretary be requested to transmit to them a copy of these resolutions.

Ex-Congressman Russell seconded the motion, and spoke eloquently of the life of Mr. Warren.

SPIRITUAL AND POLITICAL RULE

Irish Catholics to Show Rome Difference Between Them.

DUBLIN, May 20.—Six thousand persons assembled at Phoenix Park today to take action on the resolutions adopted by the Irish Catholic Members of Parliament in reference to the recent Papal rescript. There were no priests present. Lord Mayor Sexton presided and John Dillon, Wm. O'Brien and other Parnellites made speeches. The manifesto of the Irish members was endorsed by acclamation and the crowd dispersed in an orderly manner. Mr. Dillon denied that the rescript was only for moral doctrines and said the Vatican would treat no other country in Europe in the same way. The Irish would neither submit nor bow to Rome. They would show the world that they were able to discern between its spiritual and political doctrines.

Proofs of Ireland's Needs.

LONDON, May 19.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to the statement of Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, that the practice of increasing sentences on appeal had been resorted to in Ireland while the Liberals were in power, writes: "I have censured, and will continue to censure, the practice in Ireland of enlarging criminal sentences upon appeal, and inflicting cumulative punishments in such a way as to defeat the evident intention of Parliament that no one should receive more than a month's imprisonment under the so-called crimes act without the power of appeal. We now are informed that the same thing was done in former years when the Liberals were in power. It was without our knowledge, and it is with knowledge in matters not directly of executive action that responsibility begins. I hope Mr. Balfour will continue his researches and drag into daylight every evil usage which, unknown to us, has disgraced Irish judicature or administration. He will thus supply new proofs of the necessity and advantage of investing the Irish people with power over affairs and property of their own, and providing that they shall be governed as we are, in a rational and not in an unnatural spirit."

The Canadian Protection Service.

OTTAWA, May 20.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Jones of Halifax, said he was sorry to learn that the government intended to reduce the vote for fisheries protection service $25,000, leaving it only $100,000. Whether under the modus vivendi or the old arrangement, the Canadian fisheries would require to be thoroughly protected this year. Minister Foster said a reduction did not imply that protection would be less efficient. The fact was the government had been carrying a larger expense than was necessary. About the same number of vessels would be employed this year as last year and the protection service would be carried on with just the same vigor and efficiency. Commander Gordon would be commandant of the fleet.

Mr. Mitchell, ex-minister of fisheries, hoped that instructions not to harass the enemy American fishermen unduly would be given to the protection officers.

The London Post's Rome correspondent says the letter of the Irish Bishops thanks the Pope for his distinction between the national and religious questions.

BURLEIGH MEN AND HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

He Must Keep His Mouth Shut if He Went to the Convention.

Statement from Gen. Charles Hamlin of Bangor.

He Declares the Press Did Not Misrepresent the Attitude of the Burleigh Men.

[Special to the Press.]

BANGOR, May 20.—General Charles Hamlin, son of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, was seen at his home in this city Saturday night, by a representative of the PRESS. He spoke of the recent caucus in Ward 3 of this city, and made the following statements in response to inquiries, of which this was the first:

Is it true Mr. Hamlin, as the Bangor Whig alleges, that Mr. Burleigh's friends offered to elect Hon. Hannibal Hamlin by acclamation as a delegate to the Portland Convention with the understanding that he should go unhampered by any restrictions, and that they even offered to divide the delegation evenly, a proposition which the Whig says was rejected by the gentlemen who had charge of the combination forces?

"This may be technically correct," replied Gen. Hamlin, "but it misrepresents the actual situation. When it was suggested that Mr. Hamlin's name should head the Marble ticket in the ward, it was met by a report on the street that the Burleigh men intended to do the same thing. Matters thus stood for a week or more, when it was reported that the Burleigh men proposed to nominate him in the caucus, by acclamation. No offer of any kind was made to Mr. Hamlin himself, or brought to his knowledge until a day or two before the caucus, when he was informed that certain friends of Mr. Burleigh declared that he could not go as a delegate unless he would remain silent. This was his exact language when he heard it: "I should like to see the man that would make such a proposition to me.'"

How about the offers to divide the delegation evenly?

"No such offers were made to my knowledge. There were some such suggestions to a friend of Mr. Hamlin and to myself, but they came after we had heard that Burleigh's friends had declared that if he went he must 'keep his mouth shut,' or words to that effect. Of course, after such talk had been made, we could en tertain no suggestion from that source."

"Have you read the despatch printed in the PORTLAND PRESS the morning after the Bangor caucuses?"

"I have," replied Gen. Hamlin.

Do you think it misrepresented the attitude of Mr. Burleigh's supporters towards Mr. Hamlin's candidacy?

"No, sir; not at all."

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION.

Gen. James A. Hall to be Among the Speakers.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg will be opened by the First Corps, July 1, at 1 p. m., at the spot where Gen. John F. Reynolds fell. The programme will be an address of welcome by Gov. James A. Beaver; response by Gen. Abner Dauble Clay, and speeches by War Governors A. G. Curtin, Custin Blair, J. Gregory Smith, S. J. Kirkwood, Frederick Holbrook, William Sprague, Frederick Smythe, Generals John C. Robinson, Francis Fessenden, Daniel Dickinson, and J. P. Rea, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army.

In Memory of Hancock.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 20.—The monument erected by Major Bigelow and several other gentlemen on the spot where Gen. Hancock fell wounded during Pickett's charge is of granite. Its height is eight feet six inches. It bears, on the front, the inscription, "Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, wounded July 3, 1863," and on the rear face, "Erected by his comrades and friends."

Mr. Blaine in Paris.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The World prints an interview with Mr. Blaine, in Paris, which confirms the latest reports as to Mr. Blaine's excellent health. Upon the subject of the Presidential nomination, Mr. Blaine would not talk, either in respect to himself or any other gentleman named for the candidacy. his only remark being: "All of my friends even named for the Republican nominations are personally my friends." His Florence interview was so explicit that he has now nothing to add to it in any way. Those who are with Mr. Blaine have no doubt of his absolute good faith in withdrawing. The correspondent adds, that Blaine's friends need not be at all disturbed about reports of his ill health. He will probably sail for home early in July.

STATE POLITICS.

THE EASTPORT AND CALAIS DELEGATIONS.

EASTPORT, May 17.

To the Editor of the Press:

I notice the Bangor Whig and Courier of this date in its leader says: "We have seen that paper (the Portland PRESS) persist in its declaration that the town of Eastport was solid for Cleaves, after its attention has twice been called to the fact that the Eastport Sentinel, &c., has announced that the delegates were uninstructed and were a Cleaves-Burleigh-Marble delegation."

One of the delegates shows the article referred to in the Whig and Courier this evening and in reply to the question, "who will the delegation support?" said they were for Cleaves, and were chosen with that understanding. They were also informed at Calais that the Whig and Courier was claiming delegates in that vicinity, adjacent towns and plantations, for Burleigh that were for Cleaves, first, last and all the time.

There is a general feeling in Washington and Hancock counties that the State Treasurer should not be elected Governor. Mr. Wakefield's letter is generally accepted as reasonable and worthy the attention of every voter. TRAVELLER.

CAPE ELIZABETH FOR CLEAVES.

The Republican caucus Saturday afternoon elected the following delegates to the Portland convention: F.H. Harford, Charles M. Cole, J. L. Parrott, G. W. Cash, E. N. Jordan, J. W. Dyer, D. E. McCann. Strong resolutions were adopted favorable to Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, as follows:

We, the Republicans of Cape Elizabeth, in caucus assembled, wishing to express our admiration for the services of Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, both at the front and in civil life, hereby instruct our delegation to the State Convention to use all honorable means to secure his nomination to the office of Governor, and it is hereby

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Republicans of Cape Elizabeth, the Hon. Henry B. Cleaves by his courage at the front and enthusiastic support from all Republicans of Maine, which will assure one of the largest majorities ever polled for the party in the Pine Tree State.

SCARBORO REPUBLICAN CLEAVES.

At the Republican caucus held Saturday afternoon, the following were chosen delegates to the State convention to be held in Portland, June 12th: John Fogg, A. B. Larrabee, S. B. Plummer. It is understood that the delegation is solid for Cleaves.

FALMOUTH FOR CLEAVES.

At a caucus held in Falmouth Friday, the following delegates were chosen: D. F. Small, Columbus Knight, James E. Merrill. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Falmouth will give their united support to Hon. Henry B. Cleaves for the nomination for Governor. A good soldier in time of war, a public officer in time of peace, who has always labored for the interests of the people and the tax payers, in enforcing and sustaining the laws, our delegation is instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination and election.

The town committee organized by the choice of James L. Merrill, chairman and D. F. Small, clerk and treasurer.

NORTH BERWICK FOR CLEAVES.

North Berwick has elected these delegates: N. G. Colby, R. H. Hurd, A. L. Prescott, G. H. Wentworth, all of whom are for H. B. Cleaves.

POWNAL INSTRUCTS FOR CLEAVES

The Pownal caucus held Saturday afternoon, elected delegates to the State convention instructed for Cleaves. The delegates are: J. T. Lawrence, Geo. A. Greene, B. F. Davis.

FIVE CLEAVES DELEGATES FROM YORK.

York, Saturday night chose five delegates all for Cleaves.

BROOKLIN SENDS THREE FOR CLEAVES.

Brooklin has chosen three Cleaves delegates.

THE DELEGATES FROM BUXTON AND WASHINGTON.

The Burleigh papers are claiming the delegates from Buxton and Washington. As matter of fact not a single one of them is for him. Washington is for Mable and so is Buxton. The claim made by the Burleigh men in regard to those two towns is a sample of the claims they are making in regard to a good many other towns.

BURLEIGH DELEGATES.

The delegates from Topsham are S. D. Whitehouse, C. E. Marrett, W. H. Treate, T H. Sprague. They are said to be for Burleigh.

The delegate from Moscow and the delegate from Greenfield are claimed for Burleigh.

The Republicans of Harrington have chosen three Burleigh delegates.

MARBLE DELEGATES FROM WINSLOW.

Winslow has chosen four Marble delegates.

NOTES.

Gardiner Republicans, Saturday night, chose eleven delegates instructed for Burleigh. They are Hon. Joshua Gray, Hon. John W. Berry, Gustavus Moore, Augustus Bailey, D. C. Palmer, Sherburne Lawrence, George F. Heselton, Van R. Beedle, James Andrews, S. E. Johnson and George H. Dougiass.

The Democratic caucus at Brunswick, Saturday afternoon elected delegates to the State and district conventions. State delegates are pledged for Payson Tucker to go to St. Louis.

Don A. H. Powers, Esq., of Houlton, has been elected to preside at the Democratic State Convention in Augusta tomorrow.

Hon. W. H. Clifford in a card published in the Argus withdraws from the contest for delegate at large and leaves the field to Mr. Payson Tucker.

Bar Harbor Democrats have elected Redman delegates to the State convention.

The Democratic caucus at Topsham, chose Ed. Beaumont, O. B. Merrill, Jas. C. Purrington, delegates to the State convention. They are for Payson Tucker for delegate at large and Arthur Sewall for district delegate.

The Republican delegates from Waterville are O. G. Hall, S. S. Vose, M. G. Needham, L. H. Soper, G. W. Reynolds, Simeon Keith, G. F. Davies, C. A. Flood, Martin Blaisdell, F. S. Clay.

Camden Democrats have chosen as delegates to the State convention Gen. John D. Rust, J. A. Montgomery, E. Frank Knowlton, Isaac Coombs, Geo. H. Haynes, F. G. Currier, M. V. Lane and C. B. Abbott.

BASE BALL.

New England League.

GAME TODAY.

The Portlands will play the Salems this afternoon and Shaw and McCloskey will be the battery for the Portlands, and should make the Salems play ball to win. The Salems play here tomorrow. The Lynns play here Wednesday and Thursday.

LOWELLS, 16; PORTLANDS, 2.

The Lowells easily defeated the Portlands by superior batting at Lowell Saturday. James Doyle of Boston, pitched his first game for Lowell very successfully. The Lowells played without a fielding error. Kennedy and Cudworth made brilliant catches. The grounds were very wet and in bad condition, which accounts for the numerous fielding errors which the Portlands won runs. Following is the score:

LOWELLS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
McLaughlin, 3b	6	2	2	3	3	1	0
Polhemus, p	6	4	3	6	0	0	0
Campion, 1b	6	3	3	8	10	0	0
Quest, 2b	6	1	3	4	1	2	0
Kennedy, l	6	1	2	2	3	0	0
Toffling, ss	6	1	2	2	2	4	0
Cudworth, cf	5	2	3	5	3	0	0
Grady, r	6	1	1	1	4	2	0
J. Doyle, p	5	1	1	1	0	6	10
Totals	48	16	23	34	27	16	15

PORTLANDS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Fusselbach, 3b	1	1	1	1	2	5	0
Robinson, c	4	0	0	0	6	2	2
Prince, rf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Householder, 1b	4	0	0	0	11	1	1
Mitchell, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brady, 2b	3	1	0	0	3	5	0
Myers, lf	4	0	0	0	1	3	4
Stine, ss	2	0	0	0	0	6	0
Weidman, c	3	0	0	0	1	1	4
Totals	27	3	2	5	27	23	13

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lowells	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	2—16
Portlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0— 2

Earned runs—Lowells, 11; Portlands, 1. Two base hit—Quest. Three base hits—Campion, Cudworth. Home runs—Campion, Polhemus, Prince. Double plays—McLaughlin, Polhemus & Quest, Cudworth 2, Grady, Doyle. First base on balls—Doyle 6, Mitchell 2. Struck out—Campion, Mitchell 2, McLaughlin, Myers. Double plays—Myers, Fusselbach, Householder and Brady, Koons and Householder. Passed balls—Grady, 3; Weidman, 4. Wild pitches—J. Doyle, Mitchell. Hit by pitched ball—Fusselbach 2. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Bond.

WORCESTERS, 9; MANCHESTERS, 3;

The Worcesters easily defeated the Manchesters at Worcester Saturday, by outfielding them, hitting the ball and running bases. The score by innings follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Worcesters	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0— 9
Manchesters	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0— 3

Base hits—Worcesters, 11; Manchesters, 7. Errors—Worcesters, 2; Manchesters, 13. Batteries—Walker and Briggs, Ellis and Sweeney.

The Standing.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the New England League:

CLUBS.	Manchester	Lowell	Lynn	Salem	Worcester	Portland	Games Won	Percentage
Manchester	..	1	2	3	1	3	10	.625
Lowell	1	..	1	2	2	4	10	.625
Lynn	1	1	..	1	2	2	7	.583
Salem	2	1	1	..	1	2	7	.563
Worcester	2	1	1	1	..	3	8	.533
Portland	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	.071
Games Lost	6	6	5	7	7	14	..	.....

The National League.

The following games in the National League were played yesterday.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bostons	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	x— 7
Indianapolis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0— 4

Base hits—Bostons, 11; Indianapolis, 9. Errors—Bostons, 9; Indianapolis, 8. Batteries—Clarkson and Kelly, Moffatt and Myers.

AT CHICAGO.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicagos	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	x— 6
Philadelphias	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0— 4

Base hits—Chicagos, 9; Philadelphias, 5; Errors—Chicagos, 11; Philadelphias, 8. Batteries—Van Haltren and Darling, Gleason and Clements.

AT PITTSBURG.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pittsburgs	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—

THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

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.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will be held in

CITY HALL,

Portland, Tuesday, June 12, 1888,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported at the September election, 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, a further additional delegate. Vacancies in the delegation of any city, town or plantation, can only be filled by residents of the county in which the vacancy exists.

The State committee will be in session in the reception room of the hall at 9 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 believe in protecting the industries of this State and its agricultural products; who believe in protecting the laborer and the wage-earner in every right; who believe "in choosing a policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its increase, which secures political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home" giving free popular education to the people; in favor of free suffrage and an honest counting of ballots; who approve the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the promotion of the cause of temperance; in an economical, just and efficient administration of public affairs; a faithfully administered civil service; and who uphold all judicious measures for the encouragement of American ship building, are cordially invited to unite with the Republicans in the selection of delegates to this convention.

Per order Republican State Committee.

J. H. MANLEY, Chairman.

WILLIS H. WING, Secretary.

Mr. Clifford's declination would have been more graceful had it come sooner.

The Bangor Whig appears to be having a fit. There is no occasion for alarm, however. It is subject to them.

The Burleigh campaign must be in desperate straits, judging from the way in which his organs are clamoring over jobs which do not belong to them.

The free traders don't like it because the New York Democratic Convention did not endorse the Mills bill. The New York World is afraid the neglect may unfavorably affect the chances of the bill. If it should prove so one Democratic Convention will not have been held in vain.

Caucus isn't king any longer so far as the Hon. Samuel J. Randall is concerned. He has declared to his brethren on the floor of the House that he shall vote on the tariff bill according to his convictions and not according to the dictation of the free traders in caucus assembled.

We don't know how much of a following Gov. Hill has left in New York, but after the vigorous drubbing he has received from the President's friends it is hardly probable that he will labor very assiduously to keep it from deserting the Cleveland camp if it should happen to feel inclined so to do.

The last person to interview Mr. Blaine is a correspondent of the New York World. He reports that Mr. Blaine said all he had to say on the Presidential question in his Florence letter, and that he is in good health. The Buffalo News interviewer got a good deal more than this out of Mr. Blaine, for the reason probably that he did not go near him.

The Democratic State convention meets at Augusta tomorrow. So far there seems to be very little concentration of opinion on any one of the gentlemen named for the gubernatorial nomination. The fact is nobody has considered the honor of leading the party to defeat worth struggling for, and though there are several gentlemen who are willing to take it,—who perhaps want it a little—there is nobody who will feel very much cut up if he doesn't get it.

The Mills bill will now be reported to the House and then amendments will be in order under the five minute rule. Just how long this process will continue cannot be predicted. Some of the Republicans are anxious to take a vote immediately, believing that the bill will be killed, but Mr. Randall wants to try and amend it and probably he will be permitted to. The prospect of the bill's getting through the House in substantially the present form is fair, though it is far from a sure one.

In answer to the charge of the Bangor Whig that the PRESS's report of the Bangor caucuses misrepresented the attitude of the Burleigh men towards ex-Senator Hannibal Hamlin, we present in another column a statement by Gen. Charles Hamlin. Gen. Hamlin was asked the direct question, "Do you think the despatch printed in the Portland PRESS the morning after the Bangor caucuses misrepresented the attitude of Mr. Burleigh's supporters towards Mr. Hamlin's candidacy? and his reply was, "No sir, not at all." In the light of this statement it becomes entirely unnecessary to bandy epithets with our fractious contemporary.

It looks as if the Pope would have been better off if he had left the Irish question alone. Protests are heard on every hand. The Irish Catholic members of Parliament have united in an answer to the rescript in which they feeringly deny the competency of the Roman Congregation to interfere in the matter at all, refuse to be bound by its utterances on the question of morals, and suggest that it has been deceived as to the facts, and especially the central fact of the Irish case, viz.: that all or nearly all the improvements on the land have been made by the tenants, who have been for a century compelled to pay rent for the use of their own additions to the landlord's property. President Fitzgerald of the branch of the National League in this country, represents the Irish here as taking much the same view of the rescript. The time has gone by when the Pope can interfere in political matters and not be sharply criticised even by Irish Catholics.

Mr. Reed's Speech.

The public no doubt labors under the impression that tariff speeches are dull. As a rule that is true. But there are exceptions. In Mr. Reed's speech which we present to our readers in full this morning there is not a dull line, and it is entirely safe to predict that nobody who begins to read it will stop until it is finished. It is one of the strongest evidences of genius to be able to so present a subject naturally heavy and tiresome, that it shall be entertaining and enlist the attention of the general reader. Mr. Reed has been wonderfully successful in doing this in his speech. At the same time the address is not wanting in strength and solidity. Cogent and convincing reasoning it has in abundance. Its foundation is laid strong and deep, but the structure reared upon it has been made attractive as well as substantial. It pleases as well as convinces.

Mr. Reed confines himself almost entirely to a comparison of the two rival theories of free trade and protection. He regards the Mills bill simply as one step in the direction of free trade, to be followed, if the Democratic party remain in control of the government, by other steps in the same direction, and he devotes his speech to a consideration of the end which the Democrats are seeking rather than to the means. His argument for protection is a masterly one, and in showing up the fallacies, the inconsistencies and mis-statements of the advocates of a "tariff for revenue only," he is exceedingly happy, and, we imagine, he may have been a little exasperating to the creators of the Mills bill, who sat within hearing of his voice. Mr. Reed has delivered many speeches that have arrested the attention of the country, but never one so brilliant as this. It commanded the admiration of all who heard it,—political foes as well as political friends. It will receive a like tribute from all who read it, for though believers in the free trade theory may disagree with its conclusions, they can not help admiring its literary quality, its strong and rugged eloquence, its humor and its keen satire.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A PHENOMENON.

[Portland Advertiser.]

The Express comes promptly to the defence of the Burleigh people in Bangor, who told Hannibal Hamlin he might be a delegate to the State convention, if he would keep his mouth shut, and then defeated him in his own ward; and finally wiped the ground with him in the city convention. The Express discovers that "the genius of our institutions" somehow requires and justifies this performance. But how comes the Express to figure as a spokeman for Mr. Burleigh's friends? Does "the genius of our institutions" account for that phenomenon?

THE BANGOR AFFRONT TO MR. HAMLIN.

[Biddeford Journal.]

Republicans throughout the State are commenting with considerable vigor upon the course pursued toward Maine's honored citizen, the venerable Hannibal Hamlin, by the friends of Mr. Burleigh in Bangor. That he desired to attend the Portland convention as a delegate from that city, was well known, and yet the fact that he was not an avowed advocate of Mr. Burleigh's nomination was considered sufficient cause to turn out the last Burleigh voter in his ward to deprive the war Vice President and friend of Abraham Lincoln of the small honor of a seat in that body. The friends of Mr. Burleigh, realizing the impolicy of this petty act, are busily striving to explain it away as of little moment, but the thousands of Maine people who know Mr. Hamlin only to admire and respect him, look upon it as a gratuitous act of injustice, to call it by no harsher name, and one which they will not be likely soon to forget.

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. my17TuS&M&w2w

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HARDMAN PIANOS

and several other well-known makes'

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For CASH or on INSTALLMENTS.

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(Successors to E. B. Robinson & Co.,)

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LADIES' PURE SILK GLOVES

— ONLY —

25 CENTS PAIR.

We have an immense stock of these. Having taken advantage of a large sale we can afford to sell them at this low price.

RINES BROTHERS.

PANSIES.

We offer for sale this season some of the

BEST VARIETIES OF PANSIES

ever offered in this market.

Plants delivered in any part of the city.

KENDALL & WHITNEY

Corner Federal and Temple Sts.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worse cases of Dyspepsia.

COSTIPATION

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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This is an unusually good trade, and purchasers will do well to buy it by the box, as it will improve with age. Our stock of

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Try "Harnden's Fancy Patent" Flour. The Best Patent Flour ever sold.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP $1.00 PER GALLON.

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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.

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THE TIME HAS COME!

and we have decided to make some

LOW PRICES

on several lines of

New Spring Goods

as well as to give people something to talk about, for two reasons:

1st---The season has been so cold and backward we find our stock is accumulating more than usual at this season of the year and PRICES MUST MAKE IT MOVE.

2nd---Our wholesale business being over, the time has come for us to clean up OUR ENTIRE STOCK. REMEMBER, we make no low priced Clothing for advertising purposes. Every lot offered is manufactured for the finest trade and in every particular made upon honor.

A REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY.

Read the list, and if you are unable to call in person send by messenger or order by mail.

Here They Are!

1,000 Men's and Youth's All Wool Suits, sizes 33 to 44, made and trimmed in our best manner. All new goods, made this season, comprising our famous STANDARD CHEVIOTS in Brown and Blue, Scotch Tweeds, Cassimeres, in Light and Dark, Mixed Materials made retail at $12.00 and $15.00 per suit, offered at THIS SALE at only

$10.00 PER SUIT.

200 Men's and Youth's Indigo Blue Flannel Suits, warranted fast color and will not fade, in all regular sizes, made and trimmed first-class, perfect in fit and finish, at only

$5.00 PER SUIT.

Large lot of Scotch Tweed Sack Suits in Men's and Young Men's sizes, of a handsome and stylish gray color, extraordinary for service, and made to retail at $18.00, and $15.00 would be a low price for them, offered at this sale for only

$12 PER SUIT.

Over 600 All Wool Fancy Mixed Stripes and Plaid Suits, many of them fresh from foreign looms, and imported direct by us; the most perfect fitting, nobbiest suits we ever have put upon our counters, and made to retail at $22.00 and $25.00 offered at THIS SALE at only

$15.00 AND $18.00 PER SUIT.

1000 pairs of Men's All Wool Mechanicsville Trousers, sizes 30 to 44 waist measure, made to retail at $3.00 per pair, and are cheap at this price, at only

$2.00 PER PAIR.

Fine Black Dress Suits for Gentlemen, cut Sack and Four Button Frock, made and trimmed first-class. Everybody knows that about $18.00 and $20.00 is the price of these goods for a GOOD ARTICLE, and this has been our price. Now offered at only

$12.00 PER SUIT.

Boys' Department!

We trust that parents will read every word of this, because there is money in it for you.

SAILOR SUITS.

We closed out a lot of these fine goods from a New York manufacturer last week, in all 2500 Suits, at 62 1-2 cents on a dollar. We never have retailed this quality of suits in Portland, nor in any of our Branch Stores for less than $4.00 and $5.00 per suit. They are in Blue, Brown and Gray colors, handsomely made, and will be offered at only

$2.50 PER SUIT.

Sizes for boys 4 to 12 years.

LOOK AT THIS.

100 All Wool genuine Assabet Blue Flannel Suits, sizes 4 to 12; if they are not worth $5.00 to anybody for good looks and genuine service they are not worth anything; offered at this sale at only

$2.75 EACH.

1000 pairs of Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, sizes 4 to 14 years, made to retail for $1.25, and $1.00 would be cheap for them, only

65 CTS. PER PAIR.

350 All Wool Long Pant Suits for Boys 11 to 17 years, made to retail at $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00, offered to-day at only

$6.00 AND $8.00 PER SUIT.

1000 Boys' Shirt Waists at only 25 and 50 cents each.

A few Boys' and Children's REEFERS and SPRING OVERCOATS to be closed out at low prices.

500 pair of Boys' Long Pants at $1.50 and $2.00 per pair.

Cold weather or rain will not prevent people from coming to our store in large numbers with such goods and prices.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

STANDARD CLOTHING CO.,

255 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE.

The Largest Manufacturers and Retail Dealers of Clothing, for Men, Young Men and Boys, in America.

W. C. WARE, - - - Manager.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT ARE MISFITS?

This is a question we are frequently asked in our business, and we have thought it best to take these means of informing such persons as do not understand the term.

It is clothing MADE TO ORDER by merchant tailors, for private customers, and, either does not fit the person for whom it is made, or, in some cases is uncalled for. Then the tailor, having accumulated a quantity of such garments and having no means by which he can dispose of them himself, sells them to us at such a reduction that we can afford to re-sell them for Nearly Half of the

ORIGINAL COST.

We have on hand a fine line of Misfit Spring Pantaloons, Suits and Overcoats, silk and satin lined, from the leading tailors throughout the Union, which we sell at about 50 cents on the dollar from the original cost. It will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Full Dress Suits for sale or to let.

GIVE US A CALL. EVERYONE WELCOME.

Portland Misfit Clothing Co.,

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FREDERICK C. HOWE & BRO.,

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CANNED GOODS and DRIED FRUITS.

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DETERMINED TO REDUCE STOCK

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THAT ARE IRRESISTIBLE!

Many Customers Buying for Future Use.

FINE FRENCH DRESS GOODS

At Half Price and Less.

Silk Warp Henriettas, in colors,	$.85
$2.00 Black Silk Warp Henriettas,	1.50
65 cent French Challies, beautiful styles,	.50
The enormous quantity of Broadcloth Tricots nearly closed.	
60 cent Scotch Cheviots will be closed at	.33
42 inch All Wool Serges will be closed at	.25
$2.50 Fancy Velvets will be closed at	.75
1.00 Plain Colored Velvets will be closed at	.50
2.50 Bonnet Satin Princess will be closed at	1.50
2.00 Black Satin Rhadame, 24 inch, will be closed at	1.50
2.00 Black Faille Francaise, will be closed at	1.50
1.25 Colored Faille Francaise, will be closed at	1.00
1.25 Black and Colored Satin Rhadames will be closed at	.89
French Satines,	.25
Seersuckers,	6 1-4 cts

Great variety of Parasols under price.

Extra bargains in Hosiery and Underwear.

Demorest Sewing Machine sale in Basement.

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Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Lubin's Toilet Powder	.15	Hood's Tooth Powder	.15
" Perfumes, bottles	.55	Sozodont	.49
" " bulk, per oz	.29	Jewsbury & Brown's Tooth Paste	.25
" Soap .28, .42,	.60	Calder's Dentifrice	.15
Pear's Soap .13, .15,	.19	Our Own "	.15
" " Shaving .18, .26,	.45	Brown's "	.15
Colgate's Violet Powder	.15	Murray & Lanman's Florida Water	.47
" Cashmere Bouquet	.15	Hoyt's German Cologne	.15
" Perfume	.25	Swan Down Face Powder	.15
" Violet Water .38,	.70	Riker's "	.17
" Rosodora Water	.38	Saunders' "	.24
" Cashmere Bouquet Water	.70	Lablache "	.30
" Soap, Rosodora	.14	Lazell's Perfumes, bulk, oz	.25
" " Pansy	.14	Vaseline	.12
" " Cashmere Bouquet	.21	Imported Bay Rum, per pint	.40
" " Spermaceti	.30	Guppy & Co's Cologne Waters, per pint	.65
" " Violet	.30	Oriental Cream	.95
" " Glycerine	.14	Coudray's Brilliantine .30,	.40
" " Marguerite	.14	" Lavender Water .45,	.50
" " Vaseline	.15	Pinaud's " " .60,	.65
" " Tar	.11	Our Own Beef, Iron and Wine	.35
" " Eau de Cologne	.18	" Wine of Cocoa	.50
" " Naiades	.14	" Florida Water .20,	.35
Cutleura .15, $1.75 per doz.		Hagan's Magnolia Balm	.50
Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream	.35	Laird's Bloom of Youth	.50

And an immense stock of Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Combs, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and other Toilet Articles too numerous to mention.

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— AT —

Zenas Thompson, Jr., 60 to 68 Union Street.

I have now ready for inspection, the largest stock of Fine Carriages ever seen in Maine, all of my own manufacture. These are offered at the Lowest Prices for STRICTLY HONEST WORK. Also constantly on hand a large stock of the work of other builders at prices Lower than the Lowest. Old Carriages taken in exchange for New, and Second-Hand Carriages constantly on hand.

ap18 eod2m

MANSON G. LARRABEE & CO.

HAVE PUT ON SALE FOR THIS WEEK,

2 cases Challie Delaine at . 6 1-4c per yard
2 cases Best Print at . . . 5c per yard
1 case Foulard Cambric, 1 yd. wide, 8c per yard

We have put on sale the balance of that lot of Hosiery and Underwear, with an addition of sizes, at 25 cents.

Just received, a large line of Ladies' Silk, Jersey, Taffeta and Lisle Gloves, in the newest and latest shades and styles. To introduce these goods we shall make special prices on these gloves for Saturday,

1 lot at 50 cents a pair; regular price 75 cents.
1 lot at 37 1-2 cents a pair; regular price 50 cents.
1 lot at 25 cents a pair; regular price 37 1-2 cts
1 lot at 17 cents a pair; regular price 25 cents.

We intend making a specialty of these three departments,

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR and GLOVES

A fine line of

Henriettas in All Colors at . 50 cents a yard
Summer Silks in Checks and Stripes 37 1-2c a yard

MANSON G. LARRABEE & CO.

Successors to HORATIO STAPLES,

246 MIDDLE STREET.

my11 dtf

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL STUDIES

Given to private pupils by the subscriber,

J. W. COLCORD

143 PEARL STREET.

jan24 dtf

SEWALL SAFETY CAR HEATING CO.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A QUARTERLY dividend of one per cent has been this day declared, payable on and after May 23, 1888, to stockholders on record at close of business May 15, 1888. Transfer books will close May 16, and reopen May 24, 1888.

C. B. STROUT, Treasurer.

Portland, Me., April 23, 1888. ap24eod1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some time ago we advertised two lines of Men's Spring Overcoats at Ten Dollars each.

They were appreciated as a good bargain and sold readily.

We have now closed the entire lot at a reduced price and shall sell them for Eight Dollars each to close.

These garments are made from a serviceable cloth, in light and dark colors, and are just the thing for street, carriage or island coat, being well trimmed and made.

We are showing the handsomest line of Children's Suits to be found in the city, and will prove what we say, to be true, when you call to see them.

C. J. FARRINGTON,

180 Middle Street 182

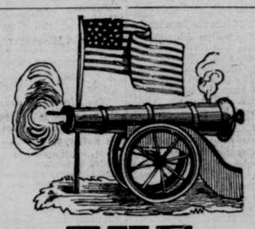
NEAR EXCHANGE STREET.

my12 dtf

A. T. Hall, J. K. Brown, Sawyer & Dyer, Jas. DeWolf & Co., W. E. Ross & Co., Jos. H. O'Neil, T Hooper, Sise & Leighton, F. W. Bailey, John Cronin, M. W. Fert, A. T. Archibald, Mary O'Donnell Mrs. Chas. Mullen, A. E. Alexander, E. M. Akely, Tenney & Dunham, Geo. C. Shaw & Co., C. W. O Goding, Tolman & Co., O. M. & D. W. Nash.

JOBBING AGENTS — W. & C. R. Milliken, Twitchell, Champlin & Co., H. H. Ricker

ap25 WS&M3m



THE SPRING AND SUMMER CAMPAIGN FOR SEASON OF 1888.

Former prices in Men's and Boys' Clothing no criterion to go by--in short--all

Former Prices Completely Knocked Out!

McNEILL,

The Successful Clothier, cor. of Middle and Temple Sts., makes the following announcement:

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($20,000)

WORTH OF

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's CLOTHING,

in all the very latest styles to be sold for CASH in the next SIXTY DAYS, together with a full and choice selected line of Gents' Furnishing Goods at the following unparalelled low prices:

LOOK, READ, and EXAMINE THEM!

LOT NO. 1 consists of Gents' Suits, which are strictly All Wool, and formerly sold at from $10 to 12, now at $7.50.

NO. 2—$14.00 Suits now $9.00.

NO. 3—The best $16.00 Suits in the city of Portland now $11.50.

NO. 4—Genuine Irish Cheviot Suits, manufactured by the Blarney Ills Co., Dublin, made to sell for $22.00, now $17.00. (This is no "English Blarney" but in truth the GENUINE Irish manufacture.)

NO. 5—Worsted Suits too numerous to specify, from $8.50 to $25.00. These Suits are reduced from prices of $12.00 to $30.00, and are as fine as any in the market.

We are prepared to offer in Youths', Boys' and Children's Suits the finest and most complete and carefully selected Suits ever before offered in Portland from 15 to 25 per cent LOWER THAN ALL COMPETITORS.

In short, this stock embraces the best assortment at lower prices ever offered East of Boston, and we invite our numerous customers, as well as other citizens of Portland and vicinity, to call and examine the same, fully believing that we can show them a class of goods that are most desirable and at prices so low that will baffle ALL competition.

N. B.—2500 pairs of Pants ranging in prices from $1.00 to $5.00.

Our line of SPRING OVERCOATS consists of the following prices:—$5.00, $10.00, $12.00, $14.00, $16.00 and $18.00, which are below the actual cost of manufacture.

To those living in the country and who buy their Clothing and Furnishing Goods in Portland, we offer special inducements to call at our store,

COR. MIDDLE AND TEMPLE STS.,

and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, believing that we can convince them that they have found the "Eldorado of Fine Goods and Low Prices." Call and judge for yourselves.

McNEILL,

Cor. Middle and Temple Sts.

my11 dtf

Hearn

THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER

514 CONGRESS STREET,

PORTLAND - - ME.

feb3 dtf

On Account of the Death of the Senior Partner the Stock of

R. STANLEY & SON,

will be sold low in the original package to close the estate.

R. STANLEY & SON,

IMPORTERS.

410 Fore St., - Portland, Me.

feb7 dtf

COLUMBIA

Bicycles, Tricycles, Tandems and Safeties.

Everything that is practical for the crank machine is used by the Pope Manufacturing Co., regardless of cost.

This is proved by eleven years' time. Investigation will prove it if you will take the trouble, and if you are going to buy a wheel this year it will pay you. Send or call for a free Catalogue of 50 pages that will tell you the WHOLE STORY.

WE ALSO HAVE THE AGENCY FOR THE SPRINGFIELD ROADSTER,

the only lever machine that has ever met with any great success. It is also a perfect safety, and has a fifty inch wheel in front for a driving and steering wheel, thus giving it the grace and ease of control of a regular bicycle. **Catalogue Free.**

C. H. LAMSON

177 MIDDLE STREET,

mh20dtf PORTLAND, ME.

To Vessel Owners.

THE Port Clyde Marine Railway has been thoroughly rebuilt, and is now in readiness to take out all vessels in need of repairs. All work dispatched quickly and satisfaction guaranteed. Address, W. C. SIMPSON, Jr., dec16dtf Port Clyde, Me.

AMUSEMENTS.

DIRIGO ASSEMBLY

Knights of Labor,

L. A. No. 2050.

NOTICE.

Thos. B. McGuire, Past Master Workman of D. A. 49, of New York, will address the Knights of Labor of Portland and vicinity, in the hall of Dirigo Assembly, No. 55½ Congress street, **Sunday Afternoon at 3 o'clock;** members of the order only admitted. He will also deliver a public address to the working men and women of Portland in Reception Hall, city building, **Monday Evening, at 8 o'clock.** Seats free. my19d2t*

BASE BALL!

SALEMS vs. PORTLANDS,

MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 21 and 22

Coming—Lynns, Wednesday and Thursday, May 23d and 24th.

Play begins at 3. Admission 25c. may21td

PORTLAND THEATRE

TWO NIGHTS OF RARE FUN!

Friday and Saturday, May 25 & 26

Engagement of the Famous Irish-American Actor and Comedian,

DAN'L SULLY

And His Nonpareil Comedy Company,

In Two Universal Laughing Hits,

Friday Evening, May 25,

The Domestic Play,

DADDY NOLAN,

100 Nights in New York City, and a Success from Ocean to Ocean.

Saturday Evening, May 26,

The Funniest of All!

THE CORNER GROCERY.

Laughter from Start to Finish.

SPECIAL SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

Prices 75, 50 and 35 cents. Sale of seats commences Wednesday. may21-td

FINANCIAL.

Home Investment!

25,000

Waterville Water Company 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent Bonds

DUE 1917.

This Bond is a First Mortgage on the Water Works at Waterville and Fairfield. We have sold almost the entire issue to Savings Banks in this State and recommend these Bonds for Trust Funds or to those desiring to change United States Bonds for a safe Home Investment that will yield them more interest.

Woodbury & Moulton

BANKERS,

Cor. Middle & Exchange Sts.

ap16 dtf

BONDS.

$20,000
Androscoggin & Kennebec R. R. 6s.
$7,000
Maine Central R. R. 5s. Due 1923.
$7,000
Maine Central R. R. Consols 7s.
Coupon and Registered.
$25,000
Portland Water Co. 40 year Gold 4s.
Coupon and Registered.
$5,000
Portland Water Co. 6s. Due 1891.

For Sale by H. M. Payson & Co.

my17 Bankers, 32 Exchange St. dtf

Notice to Investors.

SAULT STE. MARIE

Mortgage and Investment Co.

place money at **6, 7** and **8 Per Cent** on **Improved Business** and **Residence Property** in amounts of $500 and upwards. Also handles Real Estate for non-residents.

CHAS. H. O'BRION, Manager,

Room 1, Smith Block, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Sault Ste. Marie National Bank, Sault Ste. Marie Savings Bank, First National Bank.

my12 d1m

J. B. BROWN & SONS,

BANKERS,

218 Middle Street, Portland, Me.,

— DEALERS IN —

Investment Securities!

STERLING EXCHANGE

drawn and Letters of Credit issued, available in all the principal cities in Europe.

dec28 eodtf

PORTLAND TRUST COMPANY

First National Bank Building.

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

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

je10 eodtf

Bonds For Sale!

City of Portland	6s
City of Portland	4s
City of Biddeford	4 1-2s
City of Chicago	7s
Town of Deering	5s
Town of Dexter	6s
Daviess County, Ind.,	6s
Androscoggin & Kennebec R. R.	6s
Leeds & Farmington R. R.	6s
Maine Central R. R., 1st mort.,	7s
Maine Central R. R., cons. mort.,	7s
Kansas City Water Co., 1st mort.,	6s

and other First-Class Securities.

Portland Water Co. Bonds due April 1st, and other Maturing Bonds, taken in exchange.

SWAN & BARRETT,

BANKERS,

No. 186 Middle Street.

ap2 dtf

ICE SEASON 1888

BURNHAM & CO.,

With their regular house supply of

"KIMBALL BROOK ICE,"

Having also purchased the stock of ICE secured this season by the **"Androscoggin Ice Co.",** offer by wholesale and retail, ice of purest quality and at lowest prices.

We are prepared to answer and fill all orders promptly, at

Office, Nos. 71 & 73 Cross Street.

Telephone 241. ap1d3m-is

WOODMAN, TRUE & CO.,

Will give away the latest styles of Harper's Bazar Paper Patterns to all of their customers during the few remaining days of their great sale of the retail stocks, at Store 227 MIDDLE STREET, nearly opposite the Falmouth Hotel.

my17 d1w

TO HOUSE CLEANERS.

All those having Lace Curtains, Holland Shades, Pillow Shams, Fancy Ironing or Fluting of any kind to be done, would do well to leave them at

THE GLOBE STEAM LAUNDRY,

Nos. 30 and 32 Temple Street, where a specialty is made of such work. my18 d1w

THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Woman (to tramp)—And if I give you a nice plate of hash, you promise to saw some wood?
Tramp—Yes'm.
Woman (doubtfully)—I don't know whether I can put confidence in you or not.
Tramp (reproachfully)—You ought to, ma'am. I have confidence enough in you to eat the hash.

The Gospel of Memory.

In these latter days science travels on the wings of the lightning, and among her latest discoveries is one by that accomplished memory specialist, Prof. A. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., New York. The Professor makes bad memories good and good ones better by a method peculiarly his own, and the result accomplished remains as a fixed fact as long as the individual lives. Taught perfectly by mail. Look into this, it will pay you.

Irritated Frenchman (to American who has mistaken him for a waiter)—Sir-r, you have gr-r-rossly insulted me. There is my card. My seconds will visit upon you, sir r-r.
American—Never mind your seconds, Frenchy. You can wait on me just as well. Pass me the Worcestershire sauce, and be quick about it.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

He—And so you are really attending a cooking-school, Miss Clara?
She (brightly)—Yes, and it is such fun.
He—I suppose you can make nice bread already?
She—No, I have nothing to do with making bread; but I can make lovely angel cake. I am only taking the classical course.

An Assurance of Health.

Among the assurances of health afforded us by the regular discharge of the bodily functions, none is more important and reliable than that which regularity of the bowels gives us. If there is any—even a temporary interruption of this—the liver and the stomach suffer conjointly with inactive organs, and still greater mischief ensues if relief is not speedily obtained. A laxative, above all cavil on the score of mineral composition or violent effect, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, approved by the medical profession and a most important item of the family materia medica of American households. It is botanic, painless in action, and if persisted in, effectual. The stomach and liver, in no less degree and no less promptly and thoroughly than the bowels, are regulated and toned by it, and it is an admirable defense against malarial and rheumatic ailments, and a benign remedy for kidney coppliaints, nervousness and debility.

Bobby was inspecting the new baby for the first time, and his diagnosis was as follows:
"I s'pose it's nice enough, what there is of it," he said without enthusiasm, "but I am sorry it aint a parrot."

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

An Albany school girl sends the following to the Boston Beacon:
"Twas on the dreadful examination day and the principal asked Tommy, who was considered one of the best scholars in the class, 'What insects are to be found in South America?' Then, as the boy hesitated, 'I killed one this morning.' A smile of triumph spread over the lad's face as he answered promptly, 'A crocodile, sir.'"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND WHOLESALE MARKET.

PORTLAND, May 19, 1888.

The following are to-day's closing quotations of Grain, Provisions, &c.:

Flour.	
Superfine and low grades	2 25@4 00
X Spring and XX Spring	4 35@4 60
Patent Spring	5 00@5 25
Wheats.....	5 50@5 75
Mich. straight roller	5 00@5 63
clear do	4 75@5 00
Minn. straight roller	5 00@5 25
clear do	4 50@4 75
St. Louis str'ht roller	5 13@5 25
clear do	5 25@5 50
Winter Wheat Patents	5 50@5 63
Fish.	
Cod, ⅌ qtl	3 50
Large Shore 4 00@4 13	
Small	3 50@4 00
Pollock	2 50@3 25
Haddock	2 00
Hake	2 00@2 25
Herring, Scaled ⅌ bx	18@22c
No 1	00@00
Mackerel ⅌ bbl— Shores	18 00@20 00
Shore 2s	16 00@17 00
Med. 3s	
Large	
Produce.	
Cranberries— Mass	7 00@8 00
Cape Cod	11 00@12 00
Pea Beans	3 00@3 25
Medium	2 50@2 75
German mid	50@2 75
Yellow Eyes	2 50@2 75
Potatoes bush	55@60c
Rose for seed	55@60
St Potatoes	4 00@5 00
Ber Onions	2 00@2 25
Turkeys	14@16c
Chickens	12@15
Fowls	11@14
Geese	40@50
Ducks	
Apples.	
Russets	3 75@4 00
Fancy Baldns	@3 50
Evaporated ⅌ lb	12@13c
Lemons.	
Palermos	3 50@5 00
Messina	3 50@5 00
Malagas	
Oranges.	
Florida	4 50@5 50
Valencia	7 50@8 00
Messina and Ptg	
Palermo ⅌ bx	4 00@4 50
Imports.	
MATANZAS. Schr Mabel Hooper—992 hhds 120 tcs molasses to order.	

Grain Quotations.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Friday's quotations.

WHEAT.	June.	July.	Dec.
Opening	89 c	90	90¼
Highest	90⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Lowest	89	89⅞	89⅞
Closing	90⅛	90¼	90¼

CORN.	June.	July.	Aug.
Opening	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
Highest	58	58⅛	58⅜
Lowest	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
Closing	57⅝	58⅛	58¼

Saturday's quotations.

WHEAT.	June.	July.	Dec.
Opening	89⅜	90⅛	90⅝
Highest	90⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Lowest	87⅞	88⅜	88⅜
Closing	87⅞	88¼	88⅞

CORN.	June.	July.	Aug.
Opening	57⅝	58⅛	58⅛
Highest	57⅝	58⅛	58⅜
Lowest	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
Closing	56	57⅝	56¼

OATS.		
	June.	July.
Opening	27⅝	28⅛
Highest	27⅝	28⅛
Lowest	27⅝	28⅛
Closing	27⅝	28⅛

Northwestern	108½	108⅝
Northwestern pref	142½	143
New York Central	106	106⅞
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14⅝	15⅛
do pref	65	66
Ohio & Miss	20½	20½
Ont. & Western	16¼	16⅝
Oregon Trans-Cont'l	25⅛	25
Pacific Mail	34⅝	34½
Pullman Palace	145½	146½
Reading	63½	163
Rock Island	109¾	109½
St Louis & San Fran	20⅝	21
do pref	67¼	67
do 1st prf	113⅝	112¾
St Paul	76⅞	76⅝
do pref	113	112
St Paul, Minn & Man	101	101
St. Paul & Omaha	38	38
St. Paul & Omaha pref	108	108
Texas Pacific (new)	20⅝	20½
Union Pacific	54⅝	54
U. S. Express	70	70
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	13	13
do pref	26¾	24¾
Western Union	76½	76½
E. Tenn, new	9¾	1⅝
East Tenn, pref	60	61
Wells, Fargo Express	133	135
Oregon Nav	93½	93½
Houston & Texas	13	13
Mobile & Ohio	8	8
Metropolitan El	137	138
Alton & Terre Haute	36	36
do pref	72	73

New York Mining Stocks.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 19 1888. The following are closing quotations for mining stocks to-day:

Colorado Coal	34¾
Hocking Coal	20
Homestake	10¼
Ontario	28 50
Amador	2 00
Quicksilver	9
do preferred	35
Bull'on	2 20
Con. Cal. & Va	11¼
El Cristo	2 10

Print Cloth Market.

FALL RIVER, May 19, 1888.—The Fall River print cloth statement for the week is as follows:

Production	175,000 pieces
Deliveries	187,000 pieces
Stock on hand	10,000 pieces
Sales	174,000 pieces
Spot	61,000 pieces
Future	213,000 pieces

Prices 3 11-16c for 64s; 3 5-16c for 60x55s. Market firm and active.

Petroleum Market.

BOSTON, May 19.

Pipe Line Certificates.

Opening	89¼
10.30	88⅝
11.00	89
11.30	89¼
12 M	89¼

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, May 19, 1888—Cattle market—receipts 2,000; shipments — market steady; beeves 3 80@5 30; cows at 1 75@3 60; bulls 2 00@3 00; stockers and feeders at 2 50@4 00; Texas grass steers 2 75@3 50.

Hogs—receipts 11,000; shipments —; strong and 5c higher; mixed 5 50@5 75; heavy 5 45@5 65; light — ; skips — .

Sheep—receipts 4000; shipments —; slow and 25c lower best shorn at 5 75; poor to fair 3 75@4 50; Texas and Western 2 75@4 85; lambs — .

Domestic Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 19, 1888.—Flour market—receipts 22,657 packages; exports 1,949 bbls and 1648 sacks; firm; sales 13,800 bbls.

Flour quotations—Fine at 2 25@3 00; superfine Western and State 2 50@3 25; common to good extra Western and State at 3 00@3 50; good to choice do at 3 80@5 25; common to choice White Wheat Western extra at 3 60@4 00; fancy do at 5 00@5 25; common to good extra Ohio at 3 00@5 00; common to choice extra St. Louis at 3 00@5 00; patent Minnesota extra good to prime at 4 60@4 85; choice to fancy do at 4 90@5 25, others unchanged; including 1600 bbls city mills extra at 4 70@4 90; 1300 bbls fine do 2 50@3 25; 800 bbls superfine 2 50@3 25, 800 bbls flow extra at 3 00@3 50; 4100 bbls winter wheat extra at 3 00@5 00, and fancy 5 40, 4900 bbls Minnesota extra 3 00@5 25, and fancy at 5 40. Southern flour is unchanged; common to fair extra 3 00@4 10; good, to choice do at 4 15@5 25. Rye flour is steady. **Wheat**—receipts 64,000 bush; exports — bush; sales 92,000 bu at 1 shade lower; No 2 Spring nominal at 96c; No 2 Red at 97½@97¾c store and elev, 99¼c@1 01 afloat, 98½c f o b. **Barley** dull. Rye nominal. **Corn**—receipts 61,250 bush; exports 11,940 bush, sales 57,000 bush; weak and lower; steamer at 65¾@65½c elev, 66½c delivered; No 2 at 67¼@67½c delivered. **Oats**—receipts 15,000 bush; exports 500 bush; sales 94,000 bush; dull; No 3 at 38½c; White do at 43@45½c; No 2 at 39½c; Mixed do 44½c; Mixed Western at 39@41c; White do 43@47c; White State — . **Sugar** steady and quiet; refined is quiet. Cut loaf 5¾c; Extra C 5⅜@5¾; White Extra C at 5⅛c; Yellow at 5 5-16@5⅜c; standard Ant 6¼c; Mould at A 7c; Confectioners A at 6⅝; cut loaf and crushed at 8c; off A 6⅝@6 11-16; powdered 7⅜@7½c; granulated at 6¾; Cubes at 7c. **Petroleum** steady—united 89½c. Pork quiet; mess pork quoted 14 00@14 50. Beef steady. **Lard** closed firm; Western steam quoted at 8 95 bid; city steam 8 35; refined quoted 8 60 for Continent; S A, 9 60. **Butter** is steady; fair demand; Wes crn at 19@26c. **Cheese** dull and heavy.

Freights to Liverpool dull.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1888.—The Flour market is quiet and steady; Winter Wheat 2 75@4 75; Spring 2 75@5 00. Wheat irregular; No 2 Spring 87@87½c; No 2 Red —. Corn lower; No 2 at 57⅞@58. Oats lower; No 2 at 34⅝c; No 2 Rye at 65c. Barley—No 2 at 75c. Provisions active; Mess Pork at 14 30@14 35. Lard at 8 10@8 15. Dry salted shoulders at 6 00@6 75; short clear sides 8 10@8 15. Whiskey 1 19.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,000 bbls; wheat, 118,000 bush; corn 233,000 bush; oats 232,000 bu; rye 4000 bush; barley, 6,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 74,000 bu; corn, 240,000 bush; oats, 133,000 bu; rye 0,000 bush, barley 3,000 bush.

ST. LOUIS, May 19, 1888.—The Flour market is very dull. Wheat heavy; No 2 Red at 91c. Corn is dull and lower and generally demoralized, 55c. Oats are lower at 36c. Whiskey higher at 1 15. Provisions strong; Pork at 5 00. Lard at 8 12½. Dry salted meats—shoulder 5 87½@6 00; long clears at 7.50@7 62½; clear ribs at 7 62½@7 75; short clears at 8 00. Bacon—shoulders at 6 50; long clear 8 50; clear ribs 8 50@8 60; short clear at 8 75@8 80. Hams steady at 14@16.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 23,000 bbls, wheat 5,000 bus, corn 188,000 bush, oats 34,000 bush, barley, 1,000 bush, rye 4000 bush.

Shipments—Flour 4,000 bbls, wheat 4,000 bush, corn 20,000 bush; oats 3,000 bush, barley 1,000 bush, rye 0000 bush.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18 1888.—Cotton is steady; middling 9½c.

SAVANNAH, May 18, 1888.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 7-16c.

CHARLESTON, May 18, 1888.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 11-16c.

MEMPHIS, May 18, 1888.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling at 9 9-16c.

MOBILE, May 18, 1888.—Cotton is quiet; middling 9⅝c.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, May 20, 1888.—The Sugar market was more active and firmer the past week, but the business was mostly speculative. The market closed with an upward tendency. The exports from all ports during the week were large.

Molasses sugar, regular to good polarization, $2.00@2.31¼ gold per quintal.

Muscovado, fair to good refining, 85 to 90 degrees, $2.06@2.31¼.

Centrifugal, 92 to 96 degrees polarization, in hhds, bags and boxes, $2.62½@3.00.

Stocks in the warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 25,000 boxes, 126,000 bags, and 6,600 hhds; receipts for the week, 418 boxes, 24,000 bags, and 465 hhds; exports during the week, 890 boxes, 68,000 bags, and 4,000 hhds, of which 600 boxes, 58,000 bags and 24 hhds were to the United States.

Freights dull; p hhd of sugar loading at Havana for the United States, $2.25@2.50 gold; per hhd of sugar from ports on the north coast of Cuba (outside ports) for the United States at $2.50@$2.75 gold.

European Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

LONDON, May 19, 1888.—Consols 99 1-16 for money and 99⅝ for the account.

LONDON, May 19 1888.—U. S. 4½s, 109¼.

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LIVERPOOL, May 19, 1888.—Cotton market steady with but little doing; U. S. at 6 5-32c. Sales 8,000 bales; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 14,000 bales.

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

FROM	FOR	
Nevada	New York	Liverpool May 22
Finance	New York	Rio Janeiro May 23
Andes	New York	Carthagena May 23
Trinidad	New York	Bermuda May 23
City Alexandria	New York	Hav & V Cruz May 24
Alps	New York	Kingston May 24
Rugia	New York	Hamburg May 24
City of Chicago	New York	Liverpool May 26
Umbria	New York	Liverpool May 26
Furnessia	New York	Glasgow May 26
Fulda	New York	Bremen May 26
Schiedam	New York	Amsterdam May 26
Pennland	New York	Antwerp May 26
La Bretagne	New York	Havre May 26
Cephalonia	Boston	Liverpool May 26
Santiago	New York	Cienfuegos May 26
Alaska	New Y	Liverpool May 29
Adriatic	New York	Liverpool May 29
Trave	New York	Bremen May 30
Athos	New York	Hayti May 30
Philadelphia	New York	Nicaragua May 30
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg May 31

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

MAY 21.

Sun rises	7 07	High water	8 34
Sun sets	7 01	"	8 52
Length of day	15 00	Sun rises	9 15 m
Moon sets	2 06	Height	10.10 ft 4 in

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PORTLAND

SATURDAY, May 19.

Arrived.

Steamer Cumberland, Thompson, St John, N B via Eastport for Boston.
Brig Hyaline, (Br) McLeod, Barbadoes—molasses to order.
Sch Ella Maria, (Br) Hayden, Boston.
Sch Lone Star, Church, Machias for Boston.

Cleared.

Steamship Winthrop, Bragg. New York—J B Coyle.
Ship Honawaur, (Br) Lane, New York, with part of inward cargo—Chase, Leavitt & Co.
Brig Clare, (Br) Heaney, Belvidere Cove, NS—Chas Bartlett, Jr.
Sch F Merwin, Clark, New York—New York & Maine Granite Paving Block Co.
Sch Lillian, (Br) Hamilton, Wallace, NS—Chas Bartlett, Jr.
Sch Allandale, Remick, Ellsworth—J H Blake.
Sch Cinderella, Nichols, Round Pond—J H Blake.
Sch Brilliant, Hooper, Port Clyde—J H Blake.
Sch Cock of the Walk, Lewis, Wiscasset—J H Blake.

SUNDAY, May 20.

Arrived.

Sch Amelia G Ireland, from Philadelphia.

SAILED—Ship Honawaur; brig Clare.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SACO, May 19—Ar, schs Jona Sawyer, Reynolds Philadelphia; Mollie Rhoades, and Mary Lymburner, do; Hiram, Hibbard, and Olive Elizabeth, Randall, New York; F E Hallock, do; Jas A Gray Coleman, Boston; E W Dennison, Garland, do.

FROM MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Passed St Helena prev to May 3, barque Penobscot, Eaton, Hong Kong for New York; S D Carlton, Freeman, Singapore for do.

Northwestern	108½	108⅝	108⅝
Northwestern pref	142½	143	143
New York Central	106	106⅞	106⅞
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14⅝	15⅛	15⅛
do pref	65	66	66
Ohio & Miss	20½	20½	20½
Ont. & Western	16¼	16⅝	16⅝
Oregon Trans-Cont'l	25⅛	25	25
Pacific Mail	34⅝	34½	34½
Pullman Palace	145½	146½	146½
Reading	63½	163	163
Rock Island	109¾	109½	109½
St Louis & San Fran	20⅝	21	21
do pref	67¼	67	67
do 1st prf	113⅝	112¾	112¾
St Paul	76⅞	76⅝	76⅝
do pref	113	112	112
St Paul, Minn & Man	101	101	101
St. Paul & Omaha	38	38	38
St. Paul & Omaha pref	108	108	108
Texas Pacific (new)	20⅝	20½	20½
Union Pacific	54⅝	54	54
U. S. Express	70	70	70
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	13	13	13
do pref	26¾	24¾	24¾
Western Union	76½	76½	76½
E. Tenn, new	9¾	1⅝	1⅝
East Tenn, pref	60	61	61
Wells, Fargo Express	133	135	135
Oregon Nav	93½	93½	93½
Houston & Texas	13	13	13
Mobile & Ohio	8	8	8
Metropolitan El	137	138	138
Alton & Terre Haute	36	36	36
do pref	72	73	73

New York Mining Stocks.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 19 1888. The following are closing quotations for mining stocks to-day:

Colorado Coal	34¾
Hocking Coal	20
Homestake	10¼
Ontario	28 50
Amador	2 00
Quicksilver	9
do preferred	35
Bull'on	2 20
Con. Cal. & Va	11¼
El Cristo	2 10

Print Cloth Market.

FALL RIVER, May 19, 1888.—The Fall River print cloth statement for the week is as follows:

Production	175,000 pieces
Deliveries	187,000 pieces
Stock on hand	10,000 pieces
Sales	174,000 pieces
Spot	61,000 pieces
Future	213,000 pieces

Prices 3 11-16c for 64s; 3 5-16c for 60x55s. Market firm and active.

Petroleum Market.

BOSTON, May 19.

Pipe Line Certificates.

Opening	89¼
10.30	88⅝
11.00	89
11.30	89¼
12 M	89¼

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, May 19, 1888—Cattle market—receipts 2,000; shipments — market steady; beeves 3 80@5 30; cows at 1 75@3 60; bulls 2 00@3 00; stockers and feeders at 2 50@4 00; Texas grass steers 2 75@3 50.

Hogs—receipts 11,000; shipments —; strong and 5c higher; mixed 5 50@5 75; heavy 5 45@5 65; light — ; skips — .

Sheep—receipts 4000; shipments —; slow and 25c lower best shorn at 5 75; poor to fair 3 75@4 50; Texas and Western 2 75@4 85; lambs — .

Domestic Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 19, 1888.—Flour market—receipts 22,657 packages; exports 1,949 bbls and 1648 sacks; firm; sales 13,800 bbls.

Flour quotations—Fine at 2 25@3 00; superfine Western and State 2 50@3 25; common to good extra Western and State at 3 00@3 50; good to choice do at 3 80@5 25; common to choice White Wheat Western extra at 3 60@4 00; fancy do at 5 00@5 25; common to good extra Ohio at 3 00@5 00; common to choice extra St. Louis at 3 00@5 00; patent Minnesota extra good to prime at 4 60@4 85; choice to fancy do at 4 90@5 25, others unchanged; including 1600 bbls city mills extra at 4 70@4 90; 1300 bbls fine do 2 50@3 25; 800 bbls superfine 2 50@3 25, 800 bbls flow extra at 3 00@3 50; 4100 bbls winter wheat extra at 3 00@5 00, and fancy 5 40, 4900 bbls Minnesota extra 3 00@5 25, and fancy at 5 40. Southern flour is unchanged; common to fair extra 3 00@4 10; good, to choice do at 4 15@5 25. Rye flour is steady. **Wheat**—receipts 64,000 bush; exports — bush; sales 92,000 bu at 1 shade lower; No 2 Spring nominal at 96c; No 2 Red at 97½@97¾c store and elev, 99¼c@1 01 afloat, 98½c f o b. **Barley** dull. Rye nominal. **Corn**—receipts 61,250 bush; exports 11,940 bush, sales 57,000 bush; weak and lower; steamer at 65¾@65½c elev, 66½c delivered; No 2 at 67¼@67½c delivered. **Oats**—receipts 15,000 bush; exports 500 bush; sales 94,000 bush; dull; No 3 at 38½c; White do at 43@45½c; No 2 at 39½c; Mixed do 44½c; Mixed Western at 39@41c; White do 43@47c; White State — . **Sugar** steady and quiet; refined is quiet. C at 5⅜c; Extra C 5⅜@5¾; White Extra C at 5⅛c; Yellow at 5 5-16@5⅜c; standard Ant 6¼c; Mould at A 7c; Confectioners A at 6⅝; cut loaf and crushed at 8c; off A 6⅝@6 11-16; powdered 7⅜@7½c; granulated at 6¾; Cubes at 7c. **Petroleum** steady—united 89½c. Pork quiet; mess pork quoted 14 00@14 50. Beef steady. **Lard** closed firm; Western steam quoted at 8 95 bid; city steam 8 35; refined quoted 8 60 for Continent; S A, 9 60. **Butter** is steady; fair demand; Wes crn at 19@26c. **Cheese** dull and heavy.

Freights to Liverpool dull.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1888.—The Flour market is quiet and steady; Winter Wheat 2 75@4 75; Spring 2 75@5 00. Wheat irregular; No 2 Spring 87@87½c; No 2 Red —. Corn lower; No 2 at 57⅞@58. Oats lower; No 2 at 34⅝c; No 2 Rye at 65c. Barley—No 2 at 75c. Provisions active; Mess Pork at 14 30@14 35. Lard at 8 10@8 15. Dry salted shoulders at 6 00@6 75; short clear sides 8 10@8 15. Whiskey 1 19.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,000 bbls; wheat, 118,000 bush; corn 233,000 bush; oats 232,000 bu; rye 4000 bush; barley, 6,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 74,000 bu; corn, 240,000 bush; oats, 133,000 bu; rye 0,000 bush, barley 3,000 bush.

ST. LOUIS, May 19, 1888.—The Flour market is very dull. Wheat heavy; No 2 Red at 91c. Corn is dull and lower and generally demoralized, 55c. Oats are lower at 36c. Whiskey higher at 1 15. Provisions strong; Pork at 5 00. Lard at 8 12½. Dry salted meats—shoulder 5 87½@6 00; long clears at 7.50@7 62½; clear ribs at 7 62½@7 75; short clears at 8 00. Bacon—shoulders at 6 50; long clear 8 50; clear ribs 8 50@8 60; short clear at 8 75@8 80. Hams steady at 14@16.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 23,000 bbls, wheat 5,000 bus, corn 188,000 bush, oats 34,000 bush, barley, 1,000 bush, rye 4000 bush.

Shipments—Flour 4,000 bbls, wheat 4,000 bush, corn 20,000 bush; oats 3,000 bush, barley 1,000 bush, rye 0000 bush.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18 1888.—Cotton is steady; middling 9½c.

SAVANNAH, May 18, 1888.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 7-16c.

CHARLESTON, May 18, 1888.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 11-16c.

MEMPHIS, May 18, 1888.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling at 9 9-16c.

MOBILE, May 18, 1888.—Cotton is quiet; middling 9⅝c.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, May 20, 1888.—The Sugar market was more active and firmer the past week, but the business was mostly speculative. The market closed with an upward tendency. The exports from all ports during the week were large.

Molasses sugar, regular to good polarization, $2.00@2.31¼ gold per quintal.

Muscovado, fair to good refining, 85 to 90 degrees, $2.06@2.31¼.

Centrifugal, 92 to 96 degrees polarization, in hhds, bags and boxes, $2.62½@3.00.

Stocks in the warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 25,000 boxes, 126,000 bags, and 6,600 hhds; receipts for the week, 418 boxes, 24,000 bags, and 465 hhds; exports during the week, 890 boxes, 68,000 bags, and 4,000 hhds, of which 600 boxes, 58,000 bags and 24 hhds were to the United States.

Freights dull; p hhd of sugar loading at Havana for the United States, $2.25@2.50 gold; per hhd of sugar from ports on the north coast of Cuba (outside ports) for the United States at $2.50@$2.75 gold.

European Markets.

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Memoranda.

Sch Ada S Allen, from Philadelphia for Newburyport, struck on the North Rock, below the latter port, 19th. She was hauled off during the afternoon without apparent damage and towed up to port.

Sch J M French, of Barnstable, 182 tons, built at Bass River in 1858, has been purchased by Capt F P Wood, of Deer Isle, Me.

Domestic Ports.

SEATTLE—In port 13th, ships Jos S Spinney, for San Francisco; Baring Brothers, Marsters, do; Levi G Burgess, Rock, for San Diego.

TACOMA—In port 13th, ships State of Maine, Nickels, for San Francisco; Rosie Welt, Welt, do; R P Buck, Carver, and Wm A Campbell, Hathorn, for San Diego; Ericson, Sawyer, for Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ar 18th, ship B F Packard, Jackson, Baltimore.

Sld 12th, ships Reuce, Adams, Nanaimo; Cyrus Wakefield, Hibbard, Port Townsend.

PASCAGOULA—Cld 18th, sch Navarino, Cole, Boston.

GALVESTON—Cld 18th, sch Mary Sprague, Poland, Apalachicola; Susan N Pickering, Haskell, Mobile.

JACKSONVILLE—Ar 15th, sch Charlotte T Sibley, Bartlett, Belfast.

DARIEN—Ar 18th, sch Etta A Stimpson, Bunker, New York.

Cld 18th, sch St Croix, Rosebrook, St Thomas.

SATILLA RIVER—Sld 17th, sch Sallie I'On, West, New York.

SAVANNAH—Sld 17th, sch S G Hart, for New York.

GEORGETOWN, SC—Ar 18th, sch Franconia, Falker, Boston.

CHARLESTON—Cld 18th, sch Annie T Bailey, Parris, Boston.

WILMINGTON, NC—Ar 18th inst, sch Roger Moore, Gilkey, New London.

Cld 18th, sch Kingdom, Marston, Rockland.

RICHMOND—Ar 18th, sch John Johnson, Huron, Kennebec.

NORFOLK—Sld 18th, sch Bradford C French, Conary, Portland.

NEWPORT NEWS—Sld 18th, son Pocahontas, Sawyer, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE—Ar 17th, sch E H King, Bennet, Providence.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 17th, sch J C Clifford, Gardiner.

Also ar 17th, schs E C Allen, Meady, fm Bath; Cook Borden, Jones, Mount Iale; Welaka, Cottrell, Fernandina; Hattie H Barbour, Gilkey, Bangor; Carrie Strong, Strong, Boston.

Ar 18th, sch W E Drury, Sweetland, Fernandina; Gracie D Buchanan, Anderson, Bath.

Ar 18th, schs Falmouth, Clark, Cardenas; Geo Walker, Mitchell, do.

Cld 18th, sch Nathan Easterbrook, Vesper, for Providence, (and sailed.)

PERTH AMBOY—Sld 16th, sch Magnet, Fletcher, Boston.

Ar 17th, schs Light of the East, Coulter, Bangor; Emeline G Sawyer, New York.

Sld 17th, schs F A Pike, Norwood, Salem; Delaware, Norwood, do.

NEW YORK—Ar 18th, schs Anna W Barker, Sargent, St Thomas; Roger Drury, Delay, Zaza; L A Lewis, Moody, Pensacola; Fannie H Stewart, Lane, Norfolk; Pechasset, Herrick, Bluehill; M W Griffin, Batchelder, Rockland; Florence Newell, Nickerson, Rockport; Huntress, Hunt, Whiting.

Ar 16th, sch Mary J Cook, Hoffses, Fernandina.

Passed the Gate 17th, schs Perseverance, from New York for Hallowell; Susan, do for Rockland; Nettie B Dobbin, Hoboken for Jonesport; T A Stuart, do for Gloucester; Wm Flint, Port Johnson for Portland.

NEW HAVEN—Ar 16th, sch Orozimbo, Walter, Calais.

Sld 16th, sch Royal Arch, Chatfield, Norfolk.

Ar 17th, sch Lugano, Clark, Calais.

S

THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

ANOTHER REMOVAL,

Not of a Business Firm, but of a Large Tapeworm from the Stomach to a Bottle.

Thursday Mrs. Aubbard Libby, of Scarboro, was relieved of a tapeworm by Dr. Nicholls. at his office No. 537 Congress. The monster measured sixty-four feet in length.

Advice to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it prodnces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub, awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes Twenty-five cents a bottle.
jan16 FM&W&w1y

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this. may15d&w1w

Angostura Bitters are endorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists, for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits and ask for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. may21eod&w1w

"Best cure for Consumption is the old Boston Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."
nov18 eod&w8m-cw

AN EXPLANATION.

What is this "nervous trouble" with which so many seem now to be afflicted? It you will remember a few years ago the word Malaria was comparatively unknown,—to-day it is as common as any word in the English language, yet this word covers only the meaning of another word used by our forefathers in time past. So it is with nervous diseases, as they and Malaria are intended to cover what our grandfathers called Biliousness, and all are caused by troubles that arise from a diseased condition of the Liver which in performing its functions finding it cannot dispose of the bile through the ordinary channel is compelled to pass it off through the system, causing nervous troubles, Malaria, Bilious Fever, etc. You who are suffering can well appreciate a cure. We recommend Green's August Flower. Its cures are marvelous
nov1 d1yeTu

SUPERIOR COURT.

BEFORE JUDGE BONNEY.

SATURDAY—State vs. Henry H. Conant. The respondent is indicted for forgery. The indictment contains four counts. The first for forging a promissory note for $1000, purporting to be signed by W. A. Allen of Sanford; the second count charges him with forging Allen's signature to a promisory note for $455; the other counts are for uttering the notes.

At the beginning of the trial, Mr. Lunt, counsel for Conant, admitted on behalf of his client, that the $1000 note payable to the order of H. H. Conant, dated Sept. 14, 1887, payable six months after date, and the $455 note payable to the order of H. H. Conant, dated Dec. 17, 1887, on three months, both purporting to be signed by W. A. Allen, are in the defendant's handwriting, including the signatures, and that the respondent uttered and passed the same as true to George Tolman for a valuable consideration.

The admission relieved the government of the burden of proving the handwriting of the defendant, the uttering of the notes and narrows the issue down to the single question whether or not Conant was authorized by Allen to put Allen's name to the notes.

W. A. Allen is a printer in Sanford, Me., and calls himself the tag man. He testified that he employed Conant as a travelling salesman and book-keeper from September, 1885, to June, 1887. He emphatically denied that he authorized Conant to sign these notes or any other paper creating an obligation. He has never had any settlement with Conant to see how they stood, but thinks he does not owe him anything.

Henry H. Conant, the respondent's testimony, is briefly this: I worked for Allen as bookkeeper and travelling salesman from September, 1886, until June, 1887, during which time his business increased largely. In June I left and went into the employ of the Dennison Manufacturing Company. During this time, from June to October, Allen was continually writing and telegraphing to me, asking appointments for meetings, telling me his financial affairs and making me his confidant. He was collector of taxes for the town of Sanford. He came to see me at Kennebunk July 30th or August 1st, and said he was hard pressed for money; that the selectmen were hounding him for money and he feared ine day when Stiles, one of the selectmen, would get his tax book and compare it with the amount he had paid into the treasury.

He came into Portland about the 22d of August and we talked over his matters. He wanted to know how in the name of Heaven he could get relief. I told him I could suggest nothing. I had a conversation on Cumberland street with Allen in relation to his condition; he told me he was in such a financial condition at that time—liable to be pounced upon by the treasurer and selectmen and had just taken or was about to take additional insurance on his place, and if the worst came to worst it could fire his buildings. He told me he had been to Thomas Goodall, I think, to raise $2,000; that was after Goodall's return from California or Florida; that Goodall told him he didn't got the money, but would indorse his note for him, but he, Allen, said he reckoned it up and it would be so long before he could pay it that it would eat it up. Then he spoke of raising money and wanted to know if there wasn't some one in town that I knew of that I could raise the money of. I told him I didn't know of anybody, but I would think it over. I wrote him later that I thought I knew some one who would aid or help him. I wrote him and he came in on the 7th of September. I met him at the corner of Preble and Congress streets. We went to Brown's that day; to Edwards & Walker's, to Stevens & Co.'s and to C. M. Rice. The conversation that day was in regard to money. That was what he came in for to see me about money and the few goods he had to buy of Rice. He said he would wait until he got through and then we would go up to Timmons & Hawes, and we went up there after supper and four and ordered supper and had it. He requested me to go out and get a couple of notes. I went in to Loring, Short & Harmon's and bought some notes for him and brought them back. He said fill one out for $1000 and one for $500 and I did fill out both of them. I finished and passed it to him and he said, "You finish it; your writing looks better than mine." I had the pen in my hand, his stylographic or fountain pen and I took the pen and commenced and wrote in this round way; he said, "I will help you," and put his finger on the end of the pen at the time.

I don't think I wrote my name on the back of the notes at the time. The $500 note was on ninety days or three months and the thousand dollar note on six months. He made some remark in regard to the date and I told him he better date the notes ahead because I was on the road travelling and didn't know when I should be back again. He said he would make it the 14th, date it a week ahead. He went home that night. The next day I went to Lewiston.

I did not get home from that trip until the 17th of September. I showed the $500 note to Tolman the 18th or 19th of September and I realized immediately on it. I think the day following. I received from him $390 and he promised to pay the marked "deft. 43." That was on the 20th day of September, 1887. I wrote to Allen at that time, but my impression is he did not write to me at eight or ten miles away from home. I had business which took me away from home. About the 27th of September I went to Boston. I had been fortunate to draw $500 in the Louisiana lottery. I got home from that trip I think in two or three days. I wrote Allen again, but got no response from him. Finally I received a letter from him October 20th, asking me to meet him at Edwards & Walker's at 4.30 p. m. He came in on the 20th of October and I met at Edwards & Walker's at half-past four.

Going down Middle street I gave him $390, every dollar I had received. He asked how much I had received and I told him. He demurred to the $110 being taken out. I told him I had got to have a discount and that Tolman had taken out what I owed him. He made considerable talk and I told him that was the best I could do for him. He wanted to know what I could do about the one thousand dollar note and I told him we would talk about that further on. We went down Middle and Exchange to Rice's and I remember rightly called into Robinson's. From there we went to Stevens's and I think we went over to Quinn's boiler shop on that day. We came back to Timmons & Hawes's; it was quite late and we had a few minutes for supper. He wanted me to press this matter of the thousand dollar note as he wanted the cash for that. I asked him what his great strait was and he told me he was on the point of putting in more machinery in the place and he wanted money to help him along and pay installments that were coming due on other machinery that he owed for. He also said that the treasurer was pressing him hard on his collection for taxes. I went down to the station with him.

The last of November he wrote me that he must have some money, and d—— quick. He telegraphed me some time, I should say it was the last day of November, that he was coming in the next day; that is the first of the month. The last of November or first of December I received a letter with a little slip in it, on which was written, "Keep a stiff upper lip and do your part of the work." That referred to getting the money on the $1000 note.

About the 5th or 6th of December, I got the money on the $1000 note. I received in cash from Tolman on that note only $700. He gave me credit for $150 on groceries and retained as his shave $150.

Allen came in here on the 8th. At that time I met him at the corner of Preble and Congress streets. I told him what I had received, and he was indignant to think Mr. Tolman had taken out $150 for his shave on the note, and equally so to think I had taken $150 out to my account. I told him I didn't know but that was the only way we could ever get any settlement; that I had tried and tried, and that was the only way I could get any money from him. He said he guessed the first thing he would do with the money would be to go to the bank and pay the $500 note It wasn't then quite due. He told me he had another note that came due on the 17th, which was a week from Saturday, and he didn't know how in the world he was going to meet it; that was only going to leave him $200 to meet the other note of $373. I went down with him to the Canal National Bank. I did not go in, but stood outside. He came out with the note, tore off the signature, tore it up and threw it into the street and put the note in his pocket.

On the 17th of December he came in again. I met him at the usual place, corner of Congress and Preble streets. We went to Edwards's and Walker's and then to the Canal National Bank, where he had a note to pay, and then to Rice's, and I left him down on Exchange street somewhere, for my wife and baby were sick at the time and I went home and told him I would see him later. I afterwards met him at Timmons & Hawes's. I had been dunning him for money to settle up my account He produced this blank (on which the 455 note is written) and told me to make out another note. I asked him how much and he said make it out for five hundred or a thousand dollars. I told him I didn't care to do it. I guessed I wouldn't. I told him I wanted some money bad. He said he wanted $200 and he had got to have it between then and the middle of January or he had got to sink. He produced this note and I went to work and made this note out as it stands. There was other conversation that I don't remember word for word. When I got to the signature part of the note I requested him to sign it, telling him I had a thousand dollar one out with his name attached to it. He said "go ahead,"

It was his suggestion to make the note $455. He was to have $200 of it and I was to have the balance to go on my account.

I think I gave the $455 note to Tolman within a day or two after I received it, but I don't think anything was received on it until the last day of December when Mr. Tolman gave me $50, and along the 9th or 10th of January he gave me $150. Then a portion of it was to be credited on a grocery account. I gave Allen $300 within a very few days of my receiving it.

On cross examination the witness adhered to his testimony in direct; and did not differ materially in any important particular.

At the adjournment Conant was still on the stand under cross-examination. The case will undoubtedly be finished to-day.

County Attorney Seiders appears for the State and Hon. Wilbur F. Lunt for the respondent.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

BEFORE JUDGE GOULD.

SATURDAY.—Michael Quigley and Charles LeRoy; intoxication. Each fined $3 and costs. Charles LeRoy; assault. Fined $5 and costs.

BRIEF JOTTINGS.

Saturday was a rainy, disagreeable day.

Sunday was bright, with a north wind.

The Sunday Telegram had a very good cut yesterday of the new St. Dominic's church.

The Street Sprinkling Company have built a tank, for filling their carts, on Vaughan street.

Lamson, the photographer, takes the classes at Mrs. Caswell, the Latin School, Deering High, and Westbrook Seminary.

The Winthrop brought a lot of bees from New Orleans, consigned to Mr. Mason of Mechanic Falls.

The Meagher Guards of Providence will visit the Montgomery Guards of Portland, Oct. 4th.

The Mayor has received four bids for the city gas stock. They will be opened as soon as the committee meet.

The Portland Kerosene Oil Company has decided to erect tanks in Bangor, and Bangor will be made a barreling station, and oil carried there in bulk.

At 7.30 o'clock this evening, at Room No. 6, Brown's Block, the Veteran Republican Club will be addressed by J. B. Thorndike and others.

The Portland Company is putting a new boiler in Casco No. 5 A new hydrant takes the place of the Todd hydrant on High street, near Cumberland.

The race between the life-boats Nos. 1 and 6, of the Portland Steam Packet Company to take place in Boston Harbor, was postponed until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Mr. James Cunningham's new block, at the head of India street, will be 55x65 in size three stories high, with stores on the ground floor, and be built of brick.

Yesterday was Whitsunday, or Pentecost, a solemn festival in memory of the Holy Ghost, which descended on the heads of the Apostles in tongues of fire. It is the fiftieth day after the Resurrection.

There were 39 arrests last week, of which 25 were for drunkenness, and several seizures were made Saturday night. In a fight on Commercial street, one man threatened another with a knife.

Past Commander Hadlock, of Thatcher Post, has issued an order to the Post to turn out next Sunday to attend the Church of the Messiah, and also on Memorial Day at 8.30 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T., of Charlestown, Mass., will entertain Portland Commandery and Dunlap Commandery of Bath, June 17th. Chandler's Band will accompany Portland Commandery and Togus Band the Dunlaps.

Anatole Levy offered 108 mileage coupons on the Eastern Division of the Boston & Maine for passage to Portland from Boston. The conductor demanded 115. The Boston & Maine brought suit against Levy for the difference, and Judge Forsaith of Boston, rendered a decision in favor of Levy.

Among the exports last week were 1,429,064 feet of lumber, 17,140 packages of pickets, 115,000 feet of deals, 10 cases sewing machines, 2,000 empty bags, 6 cases of leather, besides the Boston City's cargo, and besides the molasses already reported, the imports included 3,000 railway ties, 6,500 live lobsters, 3,250 bushels of potatoes, and 350 pounds of old lead.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. H. Baxter of Deering, is quite ill.

City Forester McIntyre has resigned on account of ill health.

Prof. Shailer Matthews of Colby University, is at the City Hotel.

Miss Tash is forming a sketching class, and Mr. Stacy Tolman of Boston, will be their teacher.

C. W. Poole of this city, will be chief engineer of Mr. Slater's new yacht, the Sagamore.

Mr. J. L. Ricker, proprietor of the North Conway House, is at the United States Hotel.

Stanley P. Dennett of Maine, has been admitted to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. J. Calvin Stevens is furnishing plans for two fine residences to be built at Island Pond by S. H. Fitzgerald of that town.

L. F. Merrill, formerly chief engineer of the Winthrop and Eleanora has obtained a fine situation in New York.

Miss Alice Gould will have a class in painting in Lancaster, N. H., the coming summer.

Vice President and General Manager Payson Tucker of the Maine Central, returned home Saturday.

President Hyde of Bowdoin College, will deliver the baccalaureate address to the graduating class of Fryeburg Academy, on the evening of June 3rd.

Hon. Increase Sumner Kimball of Sanford, the nestor of the York county bar, is dangerously ill with but slight hopes of recovery.

Henry H. Haley of Saco, who is confined to his home with blood poisoning, was not as well Saturday, and the chances for his recovery are slight.

Alna and Newcastle Baptist Society have extended a call to Rev. E. N. Pierce, who has been with the church two years, to remain another year.

Gorham K., son of Mr. Charles W. King of Calais, has been chosen declaimer before the Faculty of Andover College. Recently he was elected prize essayist for the June examination.

Hon. Samuel B. Chadbourne, Deputy Secretary of State, Charles B. Caldwell, Chief Clerk State Treasurer's office, Col. H. M. Sprague, Pension Agent, and Hon. Seth M. Carter are to leave for a fishing trip to Weld today.

Mrs. Lydia Mitchell's 89th birthday was celebrated at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. W. K. Neal, on West street, Friday evening. A brother of Mrs. Mitchell is Jeremiah Hacker, who published "The Pleasure Boat" in this city thirty years ago. Mr. Hacker is in his 87th year.

Governor Marble and staff have been invited to attend the dedication of the Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, June 28th. The Governor expects to attend the Chicago Republican Convention and from there go to visit friends in St. Louis, Mo., consequently he will not return in season to attend the dedication at Houlton.

The will of the late Samuel Dennis Warren was filed in the Suffolk County Probate Office Boston, Friday. It contains no public bequests, his entire estate being left to his family and relatives. The will bears date of May 10, 1882, and Samuel Dennis Warren, Jr., and Mortimer B. Mason are named as executors.

Mr. Frank K. Barnes, for a number of years compositor on this paper, has accepted a situation on the New York Herald, and left for that city Saturday night. Mr. Barnes's many friends are sorry to part with him but wish him success. On leaving Portland Mr. Barnes was presented by his friends, through Mr. Frank Nutter, with an elegant gold handled umbrella.

Mr. Thomas B. McGuire of New York, will address the laboring men of Portland at Reception Hall this evening at 7.30 o'clock. The Knights of Labor are now in correspondence with Mrs. Leonora A. Barry, who is affiliated with the Knights of Labor and now lecturing in the Province of Ontario, Canada. They hope to have a lecture from her, and also one from Mr. A. F. Jury of Toronto.

Mrs. Zelda Wallace,

Mrs. Zelda Wallace, mother of Gen. Wallace, drew a large audience at Lewiston, Friday night, where she spoke for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Journal says she is a woman of great vigor and power. She will speak at City Hall, Wednesday evening, and every one should hear her.

A Runner Robbed.

H. G. Spofford, runner for J. P. Thomas & Co. was knocked down and robbed in Manchester, N. H., by three unknown men Friday morning, They took his gold watch and chain and a sum of money.

MR. REED'S GREAT SPEECH.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Let me give you an illustration from Wall street. I suppose that when a distinguished man, an ex-minister to England, which is the least of his distinctions, a man whose perceptions are of such delicacy that the present President reminds him of Abraham Lincoln, of blessed memory, has without reproach compared protection to three-card monte, I may refer to Wall street without censure.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scott) who, by the wisdom of the Speaker, so well represents the wishes of his State on the Committee on Ways and Means was once an honored director in the Lake Shore and is now an honored director in the Canadian Pacific. Suppose he were to say to one of his friends—to me, for instance, for I like to dream of such a good thing—you have a hundred shares of Lake Shore. They pay 4 per cent. and sell at 92. Canadian Pacific's sell at 59 and pay 3 per cent. Canadian Pacific is a better road. Inter-state-commerce bill favors it and the President is friendly.

Sell your 100 Lake Shore and buy 156 Canadian. You will get $468 instead of $400 for income and lots of nice chances. I could do that as per programme. My sale of 100 Lake Shore would not depress that stock. My purchase would not raise the Pacific. But suppose 5000 men tried the same transfer—nay, 500—what would be the result? Canadian Pacific would go up like a rocket and Lake Shore down like a stick, and there would be 500 badly disappointed men, and the more of them there were the more disappointed they would be. If ever the Democratic party, under the lead of the learned professor, on the ground that one man can save a peck of wheat by trading with Liverpool instead of New York, puts this whole nation at the mercy of Liverpool, we shall be a lucky people if we get back the basket.

People say that these tariff discussions are dull and tiresome, but there are always delightful things in them. I don't know when I have bathed my weary soul in such a reverie of bliss as I did while the chairman, by the aid of Edward Atkinson, and the great doctrine of labor-cost, was explaining that the high wages of our work people were not an obstacle, but the very reason itself why the whole circumambient atmosphere should be flooded with the pauper sunshine of Europe.

The more you pay the workman the less the "labor cost." The more you give your shoemaker the less the shoes cost. The former, he explained, is the cause of the latter. Less "labor-cost" is produced by higher wages. The higher the wages the lower the labor-cost. No limitation, of course, was set to so divine a principle. The only limit to lowness of "labor-cost" is our generosity to the laboring man. Give infinite dollars to the laboring man and things will cost nothing. Surely no frantic orator on labor day, the session before election, ever offered to the horny-handed sons of toil such a sweet boon as the great doctrine of "labor-cost."

But softly, my friends. This is not the millenium. It is not the Heavenly Jerusalem newly descended. It is only the old Jerusalem of the Jews, sacred but ancient. It is the old, old fact that the smarter the workman the better the pay, and the manufacturer makes more out of him besides. It is not an absolute fact. It is a relative one. It only means that a better workman in the same country can get better pay than a poor one, and is worth it and a percentage over. If Mr. Atkinson, reputed an able man, ever gave such an extension to that idea as his pupil has he must be one of those men who discover a full-fledged planet with moons whenever an asteroid comes within his field of vision.

But the pleasure given by the great doctrine of "labor-cost" is soon lost in the admiration at the cool courage of what follows. Stimulated by the theory of "labor-cost," the chairman ordered an investigation into the oldest manufactories in New England. What was the result? Why, constantly increasing wages and constantly decreasing cost; the two very things his side has sneered at since tariff debates were invented, higher wages for the worker and lower prices for the consumer.

What industries did he select? Cotton sheetings and cotton prints; cotton goods, the very articles, and perhaps the only articles which have had continuous, unbroken, effective protection since 1824. He selects industries which, under all tariffs, have had sixty-four years of solid protection, shows by them higher wages for labor and lower prices for consumers, then boldly wraps the flag of labor-cost about him and proclaims to a wondering world that tariff has nothing to do with wages. I wonder what Edward Atkinson thought of his new disciple at that moment.

Oh, no; tariffs have nothing to do with wages. It is coal and steam and machinery. But what set up the machinery? What caused the cotton factory to be built? Why, the tariff. So, then, the tariff built the mill, set up the machinery, the machinery increased the wages, but the tariff did not. Is not that very much like saying your father was your progenitor, but your grandfather wasn't. How could you improve machinery you didn't have. How could you increase the efficiency of machinery that didn't exist?

Perhaps now would be a good time to introduce the Chairman's yard of cassimere. I hate to invite this respectable audience into even this small Sahara of figures; but really there are oases in it. In the original it is one line and a half, specimen of a whole column. Here it is:

"One yard of cassimere, weighing 16 ounces, costs 138 cents; the labor-cost is 29 cents; the tariff is 80 cents." Borrowing from the rest of the column he means, as you will see if you read it, "You pretend, you manufacturers, that you want a tariff for the laborer; and here you are, 29 cents to the laborer, and 80 cents tariff; 51 cents into your infamous pockets."

This is certainly bad. I do not remember ever seeing such a startling exposure of cold-blooded villainy. Why, a robber baron of the middle ages, dead and buried five hundred years ago, with nothing left of him but his coffin, would rise at such a charge and hurl back as indignant contempt as if he had been a Kentucky member charged with refusing hearings on midnight revenue reform. But let us repress our feelings. May be that this news is like the news we used to get from Texas during the war, "Important if true." And it is not true. A yard of cassimere selling at 138 cents, weighing 16 ounces and paying 80 cents tariff is an impossibility. Just permit me to prove it.

First you take off 27 cents discount for selling. This includes all other incidentals. That leaves 111 cents. Take off 80 cents, the alleged tariff. That leaves 31 cents. That is cost. You see I am liberal. No extras there. Now if 31 cents is the cost and the goods are invoiced honestly—and I mean to be again liberal—what is the duty? It will be largest under the woolen schedule. Therefore we will take that. It can only be 35 cents a pound and be the most of it. Suppose. The 35 cents is compensatory for the wool duty paid by the manufacturer. The 35 cents is 35 cents. Add 35 per cent. of 31 cents—10.85 cents—and you have 45.85 cents, which must be your tariff. But 45.85 cents cost added to 31 cents cost and 27 cents for selling gives only 103.85 cents instead of 138 cents, which shows that the sum doesn't prove.

Now listen to what the rate must be; 138 cents is the agreed price; 27 cents off for selling, leaves 111. Now, the fixed specific tariff on a pound of cassimere is 35 cents. Take that out and there remains 76 cents for cost and ad valorem duty at 35 per cent. In other words, 76 cents is 135 per cent. of the cost. Therefore the cost is 56.29 cents, and the ad valorem tariff is 19.71, which, added to the 35 cents specific is 54.71 cents. Adding them altogether you have 138 cents. This proves. Now let us see what ratio this bears to the rest of the calculation of the learned chairman. Eighty cents tariff, taking out 29 for labor, gave the heartless manufacturer 51 cents; 54.71 cents will only leave him 25.71.

Can he get away with that? How lucky he would be if he could. Out of that he has got to pay just 35 cents to the woolman, tariff on his wool. In fact, the 35 cents a pound in the tariff is put there for that very purpose. So, according to the chairman's theory, this poor robber baron has got to put his hands into his own pockets and pay 9.29 cents of his own money besides what he gets from tariff. Really any intelligent robber baron would go back to the middle ages, where he certainly had no such luck.

Of course these figures are of no real earthly value except to prove the absurdity of a line and a half specimen of the chairman's speech. He started out grandly. Go to, he said, I will pay this man's labor and show he pockets 51 cents a yard besides; all out of the tariff. The chairman does not realize that 51 cents a yard profit on cassimeres is a colossal preposterousness. He does not have even a suspicion of it.

Between the two kinds of free trade orators the manufacturers have a poor chance. One of them, like the chairman, proves the inordinate profit of 51 cents a yard, and shouts loudly against the infinite extortion and the piled up wealth. The other, like the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Russell), who seems to have a valuable assortment of unknown facts, proclaims the wide-spread bankruptcy of woolen manufacturers and then wants to know, in an equally loud tone of voice, how we defend such a beggarly business as this. When one insinuates 51 cents profit for every yard and the other testifies to bankruptcy we have between them a millionaire insolvent and a beggar rolling in wealth.

When the chairman asserts more than 60 per cent. profit on woolens and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Russell) declares that no nation but ours taxes imported wool, while the last publication of the State Department shows at least sixteen, one hardly knows which to admire most, the stupendous imagination of the gentleman from Texas or the rigorous accuracy of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

After all, this exaggerated idea of the profits of manufacturers is at the bottom of the chairman's feelings. Whenever I walk through the streets of that Democratic importing city of New York and look at the brown stone fronts, my gorge always rises. I can never understand why the virtue which I know is on the sidewalk is not thus rewarded. I do not feel kindly to these people inside. But when I feel that way I know what the feeling is. It is good, honest, high-minded envy. When some other gentlemen have the same feeling they think it's political economy!

Why have I spent so much time on this wretched little yard of cassimere? Simply because it is a sample of a whole column which has been put forward here as the finest result of the free trade intellect; and there are eighteen more just such palterings with common sense.

Before I leave cassimere let me add one word. One of the chiefest arguments on the stump of the free trader is that our tariff taxes are on the necessities of life. Why shouldn't they be, if protection makes cheaper? The chairman has already shown how cheap cotton is. Let Matthew Arnold tell about woolens. Here I have him, in the Nineteenth Century, April, 1888:

On the other hand, for that immense class of people, the great bulk of the community * * * things in America are favorable. * * * Society is organized for their benefit. * * * Luxuries are, as I have said, very dear, above all European luxuries, but the workingman's clothing is nearly as cheap as in England, and plain food is, on the whole, cheaper. Even luxuries of a certain kind are within the laboring man's easy reach.

I have thus gone over, well or ill, the real arguments on the other side, all that are really worth touching, but there are in all these rhetorical battles much artillery firing which comes from unshotted guns. They make as much noise as real artillery. They obscure the heavens also with much smoke, and they seem to the careless to contribute to the dead and wounded. Some of these I must ask you to examine, for it is really worth while to see what a smoke and part noise play in this world.

"Monopoly," said Horace Greeley, a doctor of laws, and once a candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, "monopoly is, perhaps, the most perverted and misapplied word in our much-abused mother tongue." How very tame this language is. I suppose that during the ten years last past I have listened in this Hall to more idiotic raving, more pestiferous rant on that subject than on all the others put together. And yet I do not regret it. What a beautiful sight it is to see the revenue-reform orator go into action against monopoly. Nelson, as he stood blazing with decorations on the decks of the Victory on the fatal day of Trafalgar; Napoleon at Friedland, as the Guard went cheering and charging; Thomas Sayers as he stripped for the championship of England when Heenan had crossed the lifting waters; the eagle soaring to his eyrie; the royal man-eating Bengal tiger in his native jungle; nay, the very bull himself, the strong bull of Bashan, as he uplifts his bellow over the rocky deserts of Palestine, are all but pale reminders of one of these majestic creatures. And yet, outside the Patent Office there are no monopolies in this country, and there never can be. Ah, but what is that I see on the far horizon's edge, with tongue of flame and eye of fire, serpent-headed and griffin-clawed? Surely it must be the great new chimera "Trust." Quick, cries every masked member of the Ways and Means. Quick, let us lower the tariff. Let us call in the British. Let them save our devastated homes. Courage, dear brethren. Be not too much disturbed. The Lord will reign even if the board of mayor and aldermen should adjourn.

Call in the British! When the day comes that this Republic can not save itself from a dozen of its own citizens without aid from over the sea, I hope to be buried a thousand leagues under some respectable and permanent mountain range. What unreasonable talk this is. A dozen men fix the prices for sixty million freemen! They can not do it. There is no power on earth that can raise the price of any necessity of life above a just price and keep it there. More than that, if the price is raised and maintained even for a short while, it means ruin for the combination and still lower prices for consumers. That is one of the laws of God working for His children. Compared with one of four laws of Congress, it is a Leviathan to a clam.

But if the revenue-reform orator on the monopoly is terrible, like an army with banners, there is a theme on which he can take up the notes of the dying swan. How we do love to hear him on the impoverished farmer. Then he is not sublime, but he is pathetically great. I heard him first ten years ago. To me, innocent, unraveled, it seemed as if the Western farmer was the most woebegone, down-trodden, luckless, unsuccessful, dispirited devil on the face of the earth. The Eastern vampire had mortgaged his farm and thrown down his fences, and scattered his substance wantonly to the winds.

In the fullness of time I travelled West myself. You may well imagine my astonishment, who had never seen ten acres together in corn, to behold fields of that great staple stretching out to the horizon's edge, to see tracts of land which seemed to have no boundaries but the visible sky; land so rich that if we had an acre of it in Maine we would have sold it by the bushel, while on every side were the great brick houses, such as only the squire lived in in our villages. After some days of this I became giddy. I said, gentlemen, of course we have robbed you; your congressmen would not lie about trifles like that. But what disgusts me is that we did not do it more thoroughly. The gleaning looks bigger than the harvest. I then started confident to see that the Western congressmen were great orators and did this for practice. Since then I have not been so much moved by it.

Here is another unshotted gun, called "the markets of the world." The markets of the world! How broad and cool these words are. They stretch from the frozen regions of the north pole across the blazing tropics to the ice-bound shores of the Antarctic continent. All this we can have if we will but give up the little handsbreadth called the United States of America. What are these markets of the world?

To hear these rhetoricans declaim, you would imagine the markets of the world a vast vacuum, waiting till now for American goods to break through, rush in, and fill the yearning void. Will your goods go to Austria, to Italy, Germany, Russia or France? Around all these benighted countries are the Chinese walls of tariff taxes. Britain herself is protected by vast capital, accumulated through ages, the spoils of her own and other lands, by a trade system as powerful as it is relentless. All these nations will contest with you the other countries which they already overflow.

Does your mouth water over the prospect? What market do you give up for all this? Where is your best market in the world? Where the people have the most money to spend. Where have the people the most money to spend? Right here in the United States of America after twenty-seven years of protectionist rule. And you are asked to give up such a market for the markets of the world? Why the history of such a transaction was told twenty-four hundred years ago. It is a classic. You will find it in the works of Æsop, the fabulist.

Once there was a dog. He was a nice little dog. Nothing the matter with him except that he was foolish. He had a big bone in his head. He was trotting along happy as the day, for he had in his mouth a nice shoulder of succulent mutton. By and by he came to a broad bridge spanning by a narrow plank along, and looking over the side of the plank he saw the markets of the world and dived for them. A minute after he was crawling up bank the wettest, the sickest, the nastiest, the most mutinous dog that ever swam ashore.

We have now spent twenty days on the discussion of the Mills bill. Have you noticed that what has been the most prominent fact in the discussion? The most utterly insignificant thing in the discussion has been the Mills bill. How do you account for it? Why, the moment you have admitted you have enunciated are true, it is an unworthy compromise with Satan. If the principles we have stated are true, it is an unworthy ambuscade, and you know it. You mean this merely for one step. You mean to cut deeper next time. You mean destruction of the system that now exists.

The whole case can be put succinctly in a few words. If the principles you announce are true, you must have direct taxation. If the dollar you pay the custom-house on the import is followed by a dollar to the manufacturer for every like quantity of domestic goods, which your tariff accidentally encourages, then that manufacture is a misfortune. It takes dollars out of the farmer or lawyer without return. It is no reply, under this government, to say that the indirect collection of two dollars, one half of which is lost to the people, is easier because the poor folks don't know it.

That is the old quotation made from Colbert by the gentleman from West Virginia. Surely in this country you do not avow that you are trying to get "the maximum of feathers out of the goose for the minimum of squalling." You don't mean to take feathers out of the American goose and deny him the poor privilege of noise. No, if our proud bird ought to surrender feathers he is plucky enough to surrender like an eagle, and if it is a tax alone he has a right to see just what feathers go.

The forefathers of these Democrats saw this, and, like the honest men they were, clamored for direct taxation. They were right. Why do you not act like them? Why not be bold? Why do you hesitate? It is because twenty-seven years of knowledge divide you from them. In your heart of hearts you suspect your own logic and you dare not. You may well hesitate. Whoever takes down the map of 1860 and the map of 1888 will look upon the most wondrous growth that ever the sun shone on in all its myriad courses around the earth. It is a marvelous spectacle. It is not alone the great cities, born like exhalations, which flash prosperity over the great lakes, over the broad prairies, over the mighty fields rich with verdure or teeming with uncounted harvest. It is not alone the piled-up billions under which the greatest national debt and war expenditures combined the world ever saw, has melted like an iceberg under a topic sun. It is not alone the rejuvenated South turning its face to its great future. Nay, it is not even all of these combined. It is the fact found by the most cultured Englishman of our day that all this wealth and prosperity has been so shaped that it seeks the comfort—not of the rich idlers of lounging manor of fixed income, not of the pampered minion of governmental power, but of the plain people whom Abraham Lincoln loved, and who are of right the chief glory of this Republic.

Democratic Convention.

The delegates from the various wards met at Reception Hall Saturday evening to elect delegates at large to the Democratic State convention. The meeting was organized by the election of Hon. Wm. G. Davis for chairman and Thomas J. Feeney, secretary. The following gentlemen were elected delegates at large: Payson Tucker, Wm. L. Putnam and Sewall C. Strout.

Mystic Lodge.

Under the auspices of Mystic Lodge, a very successful temperance meeting was held at Preble Chapel last evening, Worthy Chief W. C. Allen presiding. The meeting drew a large number of interested listeners, who were both entertained and instructed by the remarks of Messrs. Parker, Lane, of Lynn, Mass., and M. G. Palmer, of Portland, who were the principal speakers.

A PLUCKY WOMAN'S DOG

Helps His Mistress Outgeneral a Big Burglar.

Mrs. Bragdon, who lives at No. 24 Waterville street, was aroused early Sunday morning by a noise which she thought might be made by a rat. Mrs. Bragdon owns a fine large dog who was in her room. The dog seemed very uneasy and growled, whereupon the noise ceased. In a short time it began again and Mrs. Bragdon, getting up, lit a lamp. The room was lighted just in time for her to see the face of a big negro as he opened the door of her room. The dog saw him but the burglar shut the door and held it. Mrs. Bragdon then gave the dog an opportunity to execute a flank movement by opening another door. The enemy hearing this new movement, began a hasty retreat and went out through a window just in time to escape the dog. It was the noise made in opening the window which had caused the first alarm.

Mr. Bragdon notified the police station immediately after the affair, saying that she thought she could recognize the negro. Last evening Officers Norton and Hughes gave her a chance to do so, having arrested James H. Dennison, whom Mrs. Bragdon declared to be the man who was in her house the night before. Dennison was locked up.

The Society of Art.

The Spring exhibition of the Society of Art commenced Saturday evening when the rooms of the club house were formally opened for the private view by the press and members. Owing to the pressure on our columns this morning we shall be brief.

The catalogue shows 43 oils and 141 black and whites. A beautiful marble bust by Mr. Fred A. Shaw is also on exhibition. The catalogue itself is very handsomely got up and includes the names of the officers and members, and the by-laws and is illustrated by engravings of some of the works on exhibition. There is, besides the pictures, a room devoted to china and decorative art under the charge of Mrs. S. P. Warren and Mrs. C. W. Ford, which reflects great credit on the ladies who have contributed. Mrs. C. A. Ring displays a beautifully carved oak table, Miss H. A. Hacker, a chair and foot rest, and Mrs. N. N. Noyes a mirror.

The oils are not a strong feature of this exhibition. The best examples were by artists whose names are familiar, either as professional or semi-professional. Even among other examples that are really well painted the great lack of originality is to be noticed; this is caused by following too closely in their instructor's footsteps. Among the best of the oils are three by H. B. Brown, C. F. Kimball, Mrs. C. A. Dyer, H. L. Woodcock, Mr. E. R. Pierce, Miss Elizabeth Brown and Mr. Tracy Tolman, whose "A Scolding" exhibited in the Paris *salon* attracts much attention. Among the water-colors noticeable are those by Miss Longfellow, C. F. Davis, J. B. Hudson, Stacy Tolman, and Miss Catherine P. Talbot, a pupil of Roos Turners.

The principal feature of the exhibition is the school work. It is small as compared with that of a few years ago, but it is much better in character than that of a year ago. Mr. Benson, the teacher, speaks very highly of the progress made by the several classes during the term and this is especially the case in drawing and shading by those of the evening class who commenced work in December. Miss Alice M. Gould's class in object drawing, composed of children from ten to thirteen years of age, should also be praised for the progress it has made.

The exhibition is open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

An Important Decision.

A Washington despatch says: "The Collectors of Customs at Portsmouth and Portland have afforded the Civil Service Commission an opportunity to make an important decision. The number of employes at each of these ports was over 50 until the recent reduction, and the appointments at each place were therefore governed by civil service rules. The reduction brought the numbers of both places below 50, and therefore the collectors thought themselves exempt from the law. Each had a vacancy not many days ago, and both promptly filled their respective vacancies without reference to the eligible list. The matter coming to the attention of the department, a ruling on the point was requested from the Commission. The Commission decided that once in the civil service, always in it, or at least until released by order from proper authority. The Collectors at the ports named will have to fill the vacancies from the list of eligibles furnished them by the local examining board."

The Turnverein.

Messrs. Moore, Nelson, Maxim, Doldt, Lothrop, Patten and Lee, of the Portland Turnverein, have been appointed the Field Day committee and are making every effort to have it a success. The programme has been arranged as follows: Standing high jump, standing broad jump, running broad jump, running hop, step and jump, 100 yards dash, quarter mile run, putting shot, throwing hammer, rope climbing, bar vault, pole vault, throwing base ball, sack race, potato race, three-legged