





# THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6.

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 heads of representation will be as follows: Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each twenty square miles of territory to one additional delegate. For the purpose of the election, the State will be divided into districts, each of which will elect one delegate. The delegates will be elected by the voters of each district at a meeting to be held on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. The delegates will be elected by the voters of each district at a meeting to be held on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. The delegates will be elected by the voters of each district at a meeting to be held on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The State committee will be in session in the reception room of the State House on the morning of the convention, for the purpose of receiving the credentials of delegates.

The delegates will be expected to 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 courage, and who give safety to capital and protect its interests, who believe in political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home, giving free popular education to the people, and who believe in an honest government of the people, who believe in the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the promotion of the cause of temperance, in an economical, just and efficient administration of public affairs, who believe in the faithful administration of civil service, and who uphold all judicious measures for the encouragement of commerce and industry, and who believe in the selection of delegates to this convention.

For order Republican State Committee.

**J. H. MANLEY, Chairman.**

**WILLIS H. WING, Secretary.**

The Old Roman with his red bandanna

seems likely to carry the Democratic

convention by storm. Gray is nowhere.

With Senator Gorman, of Maryland, chairman

of the committee on resolutions, the

civil service plank of the Democratic platform

will be worth pondering over as well as reading.

Mr. Dewey does not take well at the West

if the Republican organs there correctly

voice public opinion. The St. Louis Globe-

Democrat says he is the weakest candidate

the Republicans can nominate.

Mr. Sherman's friends think the nomination

of Thurman on the Democratic ticket

will help their candidate. They argue that

his nomination will be necessary to ensure

Ohio for the Republicans. The majority of

the Republicans are, however, of the opinion

that the Old Roman has never shown

much strength in Ohio, and his nomination

is quite as likely to weaken the Democratic

ticket there as to strengthen it.

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delegation is from Ohio, his own State. This,

however, is not surprising. The Democratic

party of Ohio long ago fell under the

domination of the Standard Oil crowd, which

hates Thurman, and continues there to-day.

Thurman is generally conceded to be a

honest and upright man, and that of itself

is enough to commend him with the present

managers of the Democratic party of the

Buckeye State.

The Hon. William H. Clifford seems to

have entirely put away ambition. A week

ago he declined a nomination to Congress,

which, according to the Argus, the

convention was waiting ready and anxious to

give, and now he has declined re-election on

the national committee, a position which

he would have been just as anxious to

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congressional candidacy. Such self-abnegation

is rarely seen in a politician.

The city of Albany, New York, has

recently disposed of three hundred and fifty

thousand dollars worth of four per cent. bonds,

at an aggregate premium of \$28,977.61. There

were twenty bonds, each of a par value of

\$17,500, and falling due, one every year from

1880 to 1905 inclusive. The bonds, due in 1880

were sold at 107. Later bonds, the bond of

1885 brought higher premiums, the bond of

1890 selling at 114 3/4, a rate which made the

twenty-year investment yield about three

and a half per cent. These sales were made

to them in turn to private customers at a

rate that will reduce the interest still

further. In these days the man who holds a safe

investment at a high rate of interest has

a treasure that is not found every day.

The Freeters want the Democratic

convention to endorse the Mills bill, but

whether in its original form or in any

modified form, or in the still further

modified form which it is likely to assume

before the Democratic Congressmen get

through amending it so as to include

the industries in their districts is not stated.

Perhaps the scheme is to endorse it without

specifying in what form, leaving that to the

Democratic caucus, who can be guided by

the sentiment of the localities in which they

may be speaking. For instance in a strong

free trade locality the endorsement might be

interpreted as an endorsement of the bill in

its original form, while in a locality where

that sentiment was not so strong the

modified form might be used. This would be

in keeping with the method of the campaign of

1884, when the Democrats were free

traders in free trade districts, and

protectionists in protection districts.

In view of the showing made by the report

of the committee of the City Government

to examine the condition of the Portland Gas

Light Company there would seem to be no

reason for the City Government to be in

haste to get rid of that stock. It now pays

ten per cent, and with the reduction of the

price of gas contemplated it will still con-

tinue to pay ten per cent. The danger from

the competition of electricity is not serious.

In New York the consumption of gas has

not been affected by it, and that report of

the official supervisor of gas companies for

the Dominion of Canada shows that in that

country the effect of electrical lighting in

reducing the consumption of gas has not

been appreciable. Our gas stock yields

annually \$8,000, or interest at 4 per

cent, or over \$200,000. Unless we can get

pretty near this amount for it will be man-

ifestly unprofitable to hold it and use the

proceeds to pay debts with.

A Frank Democrat.

The burden of Democratic criticism of

Mr. Reed's tariff speech has been that, in

devoting himself to the issue of free trade,

Mr. Reed was combating a theory which the

Democrats did not hold and which was a

bugbear. We were given to understand that

the Democratic party merely wished to

revis the tariff, not destroy it; and they

posed as injured and misrepresented beings

when it was hinted that the Mills bill

was sectional character and its total

disregard of principle was the first of a

continued series of assaults planned against

the protective system. But a little study of

the Democratic position is sufficient to

convince any honest thinker that the Demo-

cratic profession of a desire to revise, not

destroy the tariff, is false and hypocritical.

It is so false and hypocritical that some

of the leaders throw it aside altogether and

boldly proclaim themselves free traders and

enemies of protection. A correspondent of

the Argus, who signs himself Charles E.

Allen, and is, we have no doubt, the same

person who has been chosen the Demo-

cratic standard bearer in the Second Con-

gressional District, is one of those out-

cast free traders, who do not scruple to say

that the Mills bill is intended as a step

towards free trade. And he bids other free

traders to be of good courage because the

traders are no more backward in urging

free trade measures than the early Demo-

crats in urging the emancipation of the

slaves. Mr. Allen declares that it would

perplex one to find a public declaration of

a single utterance by a representative

Republican, up to the date of the emancipa-

tion proclamation, in favor of interfering

with the States." He then continues:

"And yet, we find the first Republican

platform less aggressive than either the

Mills bill, or than the advocates of free

sugar would be to attempt the placing of

that article upon the free list 'to make it

cheap,' says Frye, 'to make it dearer is the

logic of Reed. All that the new Republican

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## THE PHONOGRAPHIC MUSIC.

Some Difficulties to be Overcome—Recent Changes and Improvements.

[N. Y. Post.]

An exhibition of Mr. Edison's new phonograph, especially in the reproduction of singing and the sounds of musical instruments, was made with all four instruments to gether. According to the promises, held out by Mr. Edison, the phonograph will become the singer in every right, who believe in choosing a policy which inspires labor with hope and courage, and who give safety to capital and protect its interests, who believe in political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home, giving free popular education to the people, and who believe in an honest government of the people, who believe in the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the promotion of the cause of temperance, in an economical, just and efficient administration of public affairs, who believe in the faithful administration of civil service, and who uphold all judicious measures for the encouragement of commerce and industry, and who believe in the selection of delegates to this convention.

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