PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 23, 1862--VOL. 26. PORTLAND, MAINE, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1888. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,

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

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

One square, daily, first week; 75 cents per week after; three insertions or less, $1.00 continuing every other day after first week, 50 cents.

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

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

Address all communications to

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THE WEATHER,

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The indications for New England are stationary temperature, light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable, fair weather.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Me., June 18, 1888.

	7 A M	3 P M	10 P M
Barometer	29.67	29.64	29.75
Thermometer	68.	86.	71.
Dew Point	62.	59.	55.
Humidity	83.	40.	56.
Wind	SW	NW	NW
Velocity	6	8	7
Weather	Fair	Clear	Clear

Mean daily bar...29.69 Maximum ther....87.3
Mean daily ther...75.0 Minimum ther....61.6
Mean daily dew pt..58.7 Max. wel. wind.... 7
Mean daily hum....59.7 Total precip..... .0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(June 18, 1888, 11.00 P.M.)

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

Place of Observation.	Height of the Barometer.	Exposed.	Change in last 3 hours.	Direction.	Velocity.	State of the Weather.
Eastport, Me	29.86	54	0	E	7	Clear
Portland, Me	29.84	72	+8	NW	...	Clear
Northfield, ...	29.96	58	...	S	...	Clear
Boston, Mass	29.84	74	+4	NW	...	Fair
Block Island	29.86	72	...	W	...	Cloudy
Green Bay, ...	29.98	72	...	SE	...	Cloudy
Albany, N. Y	29.90	70	...	Clm	...	Fair
New York, ...	29.86	78	+8	N	...	Cloudy
Philadelphia.	29.86	78	+4	S	...	Cloudy
Galveston, ...	29.78	80	...	S	...	Fair
Washington.	29.84	80	+2	Clm	...	Clear
Norfolk, Va.	29.86	74	2	E	...	Clear
Hatteras.....	29.96	72	0	E	...	Clear
El Paso.....	29.54	88	+4	W	...	Clear
Jacksonville.	29.92	78	2	E	...	Fair
Montgomery	29.94	78	4	W	...	Cloudy
New Orleans	29.90	76	0	E	...	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	29.90	86	0	Clm	...	Clear
Pittsburg....	29.90	76	0	N	...	Clear
Buffalo, N.Y.	30.00	68	+6	NE	...	Clear
Oswego.....	29.96	68	8	N	...	Clear
Cleveland....	29.96	70	0	Clm	...	Clear
Detroit.....	30.02	72	N	Clm	...	Clear
Dodge City...	29.80	72	8	SE	...	Clear
Des Moines..	29.86	82	+4	S	...	Clear
Grand Haven	29.99	76	2	E	...	Fair
Santa Fe.....	...	...	...	...	...	Fair
Marquette...	29.96	70	2	SE	...	Clear
Chicago, Ill..	29.94	76	+4	E	...	Clear
Duluth, Minn	29.94	54	0	SE	...	Fog
St. Paul, Minn	29.94	68	0	N	...	Cloudy
Leavenw'rth	29.88	72	6	SE	...	Fair
Assiniboine..	29.52	68	-10	NE	...	Clear
St. Vincent..	29.68	82	0	S	...	Clear
Helena.....	29.52	62	-10	NW	...	Rain
Cheyenne....	29.56	60	-12	...	...	Clear
North Platte	29.66	72	+2	SE	...	Clear
Denver, Col..	29.52	72	0	S	...	Cloudy
Montreal.....	29.98	66	0	N	...	Clear
Yarmouth....	29.78	54	-2	NW	...	Clear

E. F. JONES, Prvt't S. C., U. S. A.

Protecting the Veterans.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, June 18.—The effort to suppress rum selling about about the Soldiers' National Home, at Togus, continues unabated. Jamaica ginger has now become one of the most popular beverages among thirsty veterans and this forenoon, Albert Noyes, who keeps a shop on the so called "heater" piece, was brought before the municipal court this morning in custody of Sheriff Ames, thirteen bottles of ginger having been found upon his premises. Noyes was fined $100 and cost and appealed.

It is claimed that the inebriates purchase ginger and "hayseed" beer which they mix together into a drink which is exceedingly intoxicating. Officer Clark, of Chelsea, who has been active in driving the rumsellers to the wall recently had a horse poisoned and the belief is that it was the work of some of these desperate men and an endeavor is being made to discover the guilty parties.

MAINE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Annual Report of Brigadier General H. L. Mitchell.

A Want of Co-Operation Between Important Departments.

The Commanding Officer Hampered by Lack of Funds and Information.

[Special to the Press.]

BANGOR, June 18.—The annual report of Brigadier General Henery L. Mitchell for the year 1887, which has not yet been made public, has now been given to the newspapers. The full report is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE
Maine Volunteer Militia.
Bangor, Dec. 31, 1887.

The Adjutant General:

Sir:—I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report for the year ending this day. I cannot be expected to furnish any information that is not within the knowledge of either the Adjutant General or the Inspector General, for I have not been furnished with any means to enable me to visit in person, or direct any member of my staff, to visit or inspect, for the purpose of giving instructions, any of the companies in the Brigade, during the time since I was commissioned as the Brigade Commander, excepting during the tour of volunteer duty to Philadelphia, September 14th to 18th.

There was no encampment of the Volunteer Militia during the past year, and no duty performed, other than armory work, where I was in command or in a position to perform any tour of duty with the Brigade. During the winter of 1887 each company in the second regiment was inspected by an officer detailed by the regimental commander, and I had the benefit of the written reports made by the officers so detailed, (I then being in command of the Brigade, as senior colonel) I am satisfied that the benefits derived from that inspection far exceeded the expense.

If frequent inspections in the regular army are of great benefit to that service, as a protection to government property; how can it possibly be otherwise than a great benefit to the Militia service, and tend to protect State property in the hands of the Militia, to have frequent inspection in the Militia?

I have not been informed of any inspections that have been ordered in the first regiment, during the past year, and all that I know about that command or its present condition is what I have learned from what morning reports have been sent through Brigade Headquarters, during the year, and from seeing a portion of the officers and men during the tour to Philadelphia. And it is the same as to the Battery. I have not even been informed of the condition in which the Inspector General found the several companies and the Battery during his tour of inspection in June last.

Up to the fall of 1884, commanding officers were furnished by the Adjutant General, with an abstract of the inspection made by the Inspector General, in order to give them an opportunity to correct any errors and faults that were found to exist in a company, reported by the inspecting officer, and I suggest that it would be of great value to the service if that rule should be followed in the future, more especially if no other inspections are to be allowed, unless the officer ordering them pays the expense. The members of the different companies in the volunteer service are constantly changing; old members being discharged and new men enlisting, so that company officers are at all times called upon to drill new men in the duties of the soldier, and they need all the help and encouragement that can be given them. I do not believe that it is the best policy, or for the best interest of the State, to try and keep a man in the ranks five or ten years, unless he is interested in the duties that he is required to perform and desires to remain. My idea is that it is important to keep a small, reliable force for immediate use in case of need, and give as many of our young men as good an education in the duties of the soldier, company and the camp, as the means provided will admit; that this policy will give the State valuable and reliable men for prompt action should they be needed in the future. How many of the State officers from this State, who won distinction in the late war performed their first military duties in the militia service of the State?

TOURS OF DUTY.

Company D, Second Regiment, at the individual expense of the members of the company, with the help of their friends, performed a tour of duty in Washington, D. C., to take part in the national competitive drill, in May last. I did not go with the company, and no report has been made to me or sent through these headquarters; therefore, I assume that the company commander has sent his report direct, instead of through the channel directed by the regulations of the service, under the belief that he was duly authorized to do so.

If regimental and brigade commanders are to be held responsible for the order, discipline and instruction of their respective commands, I fail to see why it is not of more importance that they should have the information that a report of such a tour of duty would impart than an officer who is in no wise responsible for the order, discipline and instruction in the volunteer service. Several of the local papers published in Washington at the time the company was there were sent to me, in which I found many complimentary notices of the company; that it was made up of a large proportion of a fine looking body of men who looked like the real true soldier, attentive to their duties, of first class discipline, finely drilled and only failed to take rank with the best drilled company present by errors in a few fundamental points; that this company was an honor to the state it represented. Captain Walter A. Goss and members of his company are entitled to much credit for the energy, ability and pluck displayed in taking that company to Washington to represent the service and the State, and they show themselves a credit to the State.

In compliance with Par. 2, G. O. No. 14, A. G. O. c. s. I issued an order detailing one sergeant and two sergeants from each of the sixteen companies in the service that volunteered to serve without pay for the tour, and organize field, staff and line officers to make up a regiment of eight companies, of sixteen file front, to serve or act as escort to the Commander-in-Chief during his tour to Philadelphia, to take part, as a representation from the State of Maine at the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the constitution of the United States. (A copy of the order is herewith forwarded as a part of this report.) During the trip to Philadelphia and return I closely observed the conduct, deportment and discipline of both officers and men, and, so far as I know or have been informed, there was not one case of a breach of discipline during the trip. Each officer and man acted as though he felt that the good name of the State of Maine, depended upon his individual good conduct and faithful attention to the duties that he went there to perform. They individually and collectively deserved all that the Commander-in-Chief said of them in G. O., No. 16, A. G. O. c. s. They order was very pleasing to both officers and men, it is but natural that they should feel well to know that what they tried to do well, was duly observed and appreciated by the Commander-in-Chief. During the tour of duty to Philadelphia the Maine Regiment was under the command of Col. Victor Brett, of the Second Regiment, and much credit is due to him for his faithful attention to his command. Much credit is also due to Capt. Alfred K. Paul, brigade quartermaster, for his able service rendered in providing for the subsistence, shelter and comfort of the men during the time that they remained in Philadelphia. Capt. Paul went to Philadelphia several days in advance, with orders to report to Gen. Beal for duty and remained there several days after the Maine delegation had left for home, and attended to the unsettled business of the quartermaster's department. He was absent upon this duty for fifteen days and his management of the duties of his office show that he was well informed as to the duties of the quartermaster's department and that he is a valuable officer for the service, and the State. The tour of duty to Philadelphia was of much benefit to the service, in that it was a schooling in the movement of men from place to place, by railroad and steamboat, and gave officers and men confidence in themselves in being compelled to march and perform their duties in the presence of some of the best drilled armies in the United States, and the fact that they won many compliments from distinguished military men, for their marching, discipline and the soldierly appearance was a great credit to both officers and men.

As to the practice in the brigade respectfully refer to the report of Col. E. L. Farrington, inspector of rifle practice. (I have not had the honor of seeing his report.) It was with many regrets that important business prevented me from attending the fall shoot held in Augusta Oct. 15th and 16th. I believe that this branch of the soldiers' duty should be encouraged as far as possible taking into consideration the amount appropriated for the whole service.

Eight of the infantry companies and the Battery were ordered out to act as escort at the funeral of our late Commander-in-Chief under the command of Col. John J. Lynch of the First Regiment.

The order forming and detailing the escort was sent direct to the officers and men so detailed, and as Colonel Lynch has not made any report of that tour of duty to or through these headquarters, I assume that he sent his report direct instead of through the channel directed by the regulations of the service, and that his report will give the required account of that tour of duty.

I cannot more clearly express my views than they are presented in the following from the pen of a regular army officer, quoted from an article in the Army and Navy Journal: "The appearance of a small company of militia known as the Capital Guards, of Augusta, which served as a guard of honor to the remains of the late Governor Bodwell, as they lay three days in state at the Capitol, has done much to create a favorable sentiment in regard to the militia in all parts of the State. This little detail, consisting of but twenty-five men, presented such a soldierly men and were so thoroughly well disciplined that their economies were heard on all sides. The relief of the guards was made in a manner that would have done credit to regular troops. The Capital Guard are under the command of Capt. Winfield Scott Choate, to whose untiring efforts is due, in a large part, the excellent appearance of his command."

The Brigade Commander, with his staff, attended the funeral as a mark of respect to the memory of one who was dear to them as a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and I desire in this report to thank the members of the Governor's Council for their politeness to myself and staff during our presence in Augusta at the time in question.

I herewith forward an order that I issued to the Brigade, announcing the death of our late Commander-in-Chief, as a part of this report.

I issued an order giving permission to each company in the brigade to parade under arms and in uniform on Memorial Day in connection with the services of the Grand Army, and directed each commander whose command took part in those ceremonies to make a written report to these headquarters through the proper channel, of the service performed. Reports were promptly forwarded by the officers named, and I herewith forward the same:

First Regiment.

Capt. Benj. A. Varney, Company A.
Capt. Carles W. Davis, Company B.
Capt. Winfield S. Choate, Company F.
Capt. F. C. Storah, Company C.
Capt. Lucine H. Kendall, Company G.

Second Regiment.

Capt. D. W. McCrillis, Company C.
Capt. Walter A. Gosse, Company D.
Capt. Horace M. Weston, Company E.
Lieut. W. C. Woodbury, Company F.
Capt. John J. Ford, Company G.
Capt. William Vaughan, Company H.

In conclusion I have the honor to say that were I at liberty to carry out what I believe would advance the best interest of the service in the State I would visit each company in their armory, in person, at least once in each year, also order inspection of each company, at least once in four months, for the purpose of instructions and the exercise of a proper care of the State property in the possession of the several companies. Experience has taught me that frequent visits from commanding and inspecting officers, to companies, tends to correct errors that exist, and are liable to escape the notice of company commanders that are noted and published to the whole United States in the reports of inspecting officers who are sent into our encampments by the General Commanding of the U. S. Army, and such visits also tend to encourage company commanders, their officers and men, and give them confidence in the correct performance of their duties, and keep up an interest in the service.

The militia is a part and parcel of the State government and needs support and encouragement as much as any other part or branch of the State government, yes, and very much more, for all officers and men are called upon to give their time without pay, except when ordered on duty, therefore, the service must be kept interesting and attractive in order to induce officers and men to go to the expense and give the required time for the proper performance of the duties; and further, officers and men must be made to feel that they are looked upon and regarded as men of honor and of standing and that their rights as officers, soldiers and citizens are to be held sacred and respected accordingly, in order to keep them interested in the service. All there is to work for is the knowledge that can be acquired in the service and the credit due for services well and faithfully done. If the system of instructions are not kept up with the requirements of the times, and there is a failure to give due credit for faithful services, what can there be in the service to attract our young men to enter it? There is as good material in this State and in our militia as a first-class militia as can be found in any State in the Union, and I feel that officers and men now in the service are deserving of much credit for the present good condition of the service and the duties performed in the face of the many discouragements that they are compelled to contend with.

It would, in my opinion, be of great benefit to the service if the regulations that have been established by the commander-in-chief, in general orders, from time to time since 1880, could be revised and printed in such form that they could be read and understood and placed within reach of both officers and men. I fully understand each order that has been issued and what orders are now in force, for I have been in the service since the most of them have been issued, but officers who have lately come into the service require instructions from one who has made himself familiar with all orders before he can understand what are in force and what orders or parts of orders have been revoked. How can instructions be given without inspections?

In order to remedy the defects in the service as noted in the report of Capt. Edward Field of the U. S. Army, during the encampment of 1886, I issued a printed circular containing instructions in general duty, etc., and issued a sufficient number to the several companies so that one could be placed in the hands of each officer and man for his information and study. This circular contained ten printed pages, and if each officer and man in the service observe the rules quoted and printed therein, I feel sure that the report of the next encampment of the Brigade, will show a great improvement in the duties noted as well as in other duties that will be performed in camp.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY L. MITCHELL,
Brigadier General, First Brigade,
M. V. M.

ON LAKE QUINSICAMOND.

The Dirigos Twice Carry Off the Honors of a Contest.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 18.—The annual regatta of the New England Rowing Association was held at Lake Quinsigamond today, on the old college course. All but the eight-oared shell race were a mile and return, the former being a mile and a half straight away Betting was lively, fully $10,000 changing hands. The first event was the junior single shell race, ten starters, and was won by J. E. Mahoney of the Columbias, in 14m. 14s. The second race was for single shells, intermediate class, with nine starters, and was won by McCaffrey of the Columbias, in 14m. 32s. The senior single shell race was won by Paota, of the Cornell boat club, in 14m. 2s., with Cummings second. The four-oared working boat race was won by the Riversides in 13m. 23s., the West Ends second and the Everetts third. The double scull shell race was won by Monahan and mate in 13m. 29s., with Dorsey and Rochelle five lengths behind. The junior four-oared working boat race was won by the West Ends in 13m. 12s., the Riversides 10s. behind. The four-oared junior shell race was won by the Dirigos, without opposition; no time was taken. The four-oared senior shell race had four starters and although the Jamaica Pond and Cumberlands were thought the best crews, the Dirigos again carried off the honors, in 13m. 40s., the Cumberlands and Jamaicas finishing in the order given. The eight-oared shell race was the event of the regatta. The Albanys were the favorites, and only five offering odds could bets be found. The Crescents and City Points were in good form, and were supposed to give the Albany men a hard race. The Bradfords were set down as the last crew to cross. All took the water well, and it was a handsome race. The Bradfords were second at three-quarters of a mile, but gained on the Crescents and passed them at the mile. They steadily increased their lead, and crossed the line in 8m. 8 2-5s, the fastest time ever made over the course by an eight-oared crew. The Crescents, Albanys and City Points finished in the order named. The prizes were distributed at the Bay State House this evening.

FOUR THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Destructive Fire in the Town of Dubuois, Pennsylvania.

DUBOIS, Pa., June 18.—A fire which started in the Baker House at 1 p. m., quickly burned over an area of over a mile long and from a quarter to half a mile wide. The loss is estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and about 4000 people are homeless, destitute and in need of immediate relief. The insurance is very light. A gale of wind swept the fire along the street like a cyclone. Families residing half a mile distant from the origin of the fire barely had time to escape with their lives and the wearing apparel they had on. The Daily Courier and Weekly Express offices, the Methodist and several church buildings are destroyed. It is rumored that two persons perished.

Danbury in Flames.

DANBURY, Ct., June 18.—Fire started about 3 p. m. in Armstrongt & Co.'s box shop on Canal street and in less than an hour ten or more buildings, besides lumber yards and numerous out-buildings and small shops were hopelessly enveloped. The field of the fire covered over 20 acres. The flames spread to Vabelden & Co.'s machine shops, communicating them to J. T. Bates's lumber yards on the opposite side of Canal street. These yards were filled with lumber and entirely destroyed as was also Mecker's grain elevator with 40,000 bushels of grain. A sewing machine shop, Osborne's lumber yards and coal sheds, Chester's barn and a number of smaller buildings. A tenement house occupied by six families was destroyed. The total loss will probably exceed $125,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday was Bunker Hill day in Boston. It was celebrated in about the usual manner. Mercantile business and operations on the exchanges were generally suspended, and the daily papers omitted their evening editions. The interest of the day centered in the Charlestown District, where the parades, exercises at the monument, etc., took place. There were a number of local and civic reunions, two games of base ball between the Bostons and Chicagos, regattas of the Dorchester and Bay View Yacht clubs, and a number of minor sports. Cour de Lion Commandery, K. T., entertained Dunlap Commandery, of Bath, and Portland Commandery.

Gold bearing quartz, worth $40,000 a ton, is said to have been discovered at the Lake Superior Iron Company's shaft in Michigan.

Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared in many parts of Southern Indiana, and are devouring all vegetation.

General and Madame Dis Debar were yesterday morning sentenced to six months in jail in New York.

James Keenan and Jake Gaudaur met at the Boston Herald office yesterday, and each deposited $1,000 for a double scull match of three miles for the championship of the world, Thursday, August 2, the course to be agreed upon.

Miss Julia Cargill, aged 19, was found dead upon the pavement in New York in front of the house where she lodged with her mother. It is believed she jumped from a window with suicidal intent. Poverty was the cause.

Hon. A. W. McLellan has resigned the position of Postmaster General of the Dominion, and has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

E. A. Smith, a prominent Nashua, N. H., man and a 32d degree mason, fell from a ledge of rocks while on a fishing expedition Saturday, crushing his skull and killing him.

G. Walter Goss died at Clinton, Mass., yesterday, of poisoning. C. A. Brooks, his physician, gave him bisulphate of mercury for bismuth.

Geo. R. Johnson, of Ashford, Ct., who was shot while in bed several weeks ago, has died. His wife is held on suspicion.

The Wheelmen.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 18.—The League of American Wheelmen elected the following officers today:

President—T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.
Vice President—W. W. Hayes, Boston.
Treasurer—W. M. Brewster, St. Louis.
Executive Committee—President Kirkpatrick, Vice President Hayes, and W. S. Buel of Buffalo.

THE BOOMS AND THE BOOMERS.

Depew's Strength Confined to New York and Some Scattering Votes.

Blaine and Sherman Named as the Final Contestants.

New England Waiting to Find a Candidate to Support.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—The New England delegation were in caucus twice during today. At the first caucus only the principal men of each delegation were present. They talked over the candidacy of every aspirant in the field and decided that New England should make itself felt in the fight by presenting a united front. At the second conference a large number of delegates were present. The feasibilty of voting with New York on the first ballot for Depew was well considered and the Connecticut men, or at least six of them, strongly urged this course of voting. Without deciding to take up the case of any one candidate at first, the suggestion was adopted to appoint a conference committee which would talk with the managers of the various booms and report the exact situation tomorrow.

Hon. Joseph H. Manley denied after the meeting that there was any significance to it outside of the fact that the New Englanders would vote solidly at the proper time for the man whom they had determined upon as the most available candidate. Who this fortunate person is, Mr. Manley declared himself at a loss to state. While supported unanimously by his State, Depew's boom makes but little headway. There were rumors of whole delegations from New England and the Northwest going over to him but careful investigation develops that the Northwest has but few votes for him and that while Connecticut is disposed to favor him, a movement is on foot in New England to hold that entire section aloof from Depew's candidacy. It was said New Jersey was for Depew but Phelps says he knows of no vote for Depew in the State. At the present writing the Depew movement is confined to New York, and a dozen or fifteen scattering votes from other sections and the concensus of opinion is that the movement cannot grow. The one positive measurable quantity is the Sherman force which numbers about 275 votes. It does not seem to grow. Depew's candidacy takes from Sherman at least 10 or 12 votes in New York and the growth of the Blaine feeling has taken from him a large vote promised him in Massachusetts by Mr. Hoar. The Western and Coast states have decided to oppose Sherman, greatly weakening him. The Blaine programme is in the hands of Elkins, Manley, Karens and some associates. It is not believed that Phelps, Platt or Depew are parties to it though Charles Emory Smith, Calvin Wells and the Pennsylvania Blaine men are believed to be in sympathy with the movement. The present Blaine programme is to start the cry that Blaine is the only man who can beat Sherman and immediately proceed to place him in the contest. Many of the best informed men here believe the ultimate struggle will come between Blaine and Sherman.

The Nominating Speeches.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—The New York delegation has decided that Depew will be placed in nomination by Senator Miller of New York. The speech seconding the nomination will probably be made by Gen. Knapp although the delegation has not decided definitely whether to have a seconding speech or not. Sherman will be nominated by D. H. Hastings, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; and Gov. Foraker of Ohio will second the speech. Governor Alger will be nominated by Robert E. Frazer of Detroit. Hon. W. P. Hepburn of Clarinda, Iowa, will nominate Allison. Harrison's nomination will be at the hands of ex-Gov. Porter of Indiana. The name of Mayor Fitler of Philadelphia will be presented by Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press. There will be no seconding speeches.

The Missouri delegation this afternoon, 24 to 5, voted to place before the convention as a Presidential candidate, ex-Senator John B. Henderson, permanent chairman of the last national convention.

Mrs. General Logan was given an impromptu and hearty reception while visiting the wife of Stephen B. Elkins, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, today. Many distinguished Republicans called and the ovation was continued as she went out with Elkins to dinner, hundreds of politicians and old soldiers pressing forward to shake her hand. It took an hour for her to push through the throng to the waiting dining table.

M. M. Estee of California, will, from every indication tonight, be permanent chairman of the convention. The Republican leaders wished to nominate the Pacific coast, and Estee might have had the temporary chairmanship had not Thurston of Nebraska, appeared on the ground first and obtained the necessary pledges for the place.

Senator Quay did not fulfill the promise for Sherman in the delegation today. In the caucus he polled 36 votes for Sherman against 14 from Philadelphia for Mayor Fitler. Depew and Cresham each got two. Quay left shortly after the caucus that Sherman would have 65 Pennsylvania votes when Fitler dropped out after the first or second ballot.

Mr. Depew's Strength.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—It is understood that the friends of Mr. Depew are industriously conferring with the representatives of Western and Northwestern States, with a view to discovering the strength of the anti-railroad sentiment. Under this head the reports are conflicting. Representatives of Nebraska have declared that Mr. Depew could carry that State by 25,000, though they do not propose, they say, to vote for him in the convention. They think his candidacy might reduce the majority 10,000, but would not lose the State. On the other hand, "The Omaha Bee" has already declared that it cannot afford to support Mr. Depew if he is nominated, and its editor, E. Rosewater, has reiterated the statement here within a day or two. Statements by Minnesota delegates are to the effect that Mr. Depew could not carry that State, but other delegates have affirmed that he could do so. A prominent Michigan Republican says that he could not carry that State, and Governor Rusk, it was said, had written a letter declaring that Depew could carry Wisconsin.

R. B. Langdon, of Minneapolis, an Alger delegate from Minnesota, said:

"We can't carry Minnesota for Mr. Depew, but our majority will be small."

In their arguments with other delegates the Depew men said: "Granted that your majorities will be reduced in Western States, but that you do not gain, and then think of what advantage it would be to carry New York, as we can promise you will be the case if Mr. Depew is nominated." It remains to be seen what expression of Depew's availability will be the outcome of these discussions.

What Mr. Depew Would Give Up.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The World today has a special despatch from Chicago, giving the report of a conversation with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew says if the New York delegates, at their conference, decide that his name shall be presented as a candidate for the Presidency, he will make no objection. He adds that if it should happen that he should be nominated by the convention, he would immediately resign his position with every corporation or trust with which he is connected as president, director or trustee, including the presidency of the New York Central and the West Shore railroad companies. He says he is trustee for more private fortunes than any fifty lawyers in the world, and that the income from his various offices and trusts is equal to the income from an investment of $2,000,000. "With my nomination for the Presidency," he says, "this income would abruptly cease within two weeks after I became a candidate. The office of President of this great people is the proudest honor in the world, and one which no consideration of personal sacrifice could outweigh."

Friends of Sherman Hopeful.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—It is evident that the friends of Sherman are much encouraged, and also the friends of Harrison. Many believe that the nomination lies between these two, with, perhaps, Levi P. Morton or William Walter Phelps for Vice President. The Sherman men are making no loud demonstration, their aim being, it is understood, to avoid exciting hostility and so, perhaps, precipitating combinations among the friends of the other candidates. The extent of Sherman's lead is rendering his rivals somewhat uneasy. There continues to be much talk of Blaine and a crowd filled the rotunda of the Grand Pacific this afternoon shouting for Blaine. Some of the close friends of Mr. Blaine felt that the Pacific Coast demonstration in his favor might be subjected to misconstruction. So to-day Senator Hale and Mr. Manley paid a visit to the California delegation and requested them to cease the demonstration, furl the Blaine banner and refrain from nominating Blaine in the convention, as they had declared they would do. It is understood that the Pacific Slope delegations will respect the wishes of Mr. Blaine's immediate friends.

An Estimate.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—Estimates of the strength of the leading candidates have been sent out from Chicago during the last two or three days, but most of them have been made for papers that have so decided an interest in the success of one candidate as to make the results of little value. The largest Sherman estimate made puts his vote at 381. A more conservative estimate of Sherman's strength puts the vote at 322. But that estimate gives him too many votes in Alabamy, Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, and several other States. Illinois for instance, is put down as prepared to cast 44 votes for Sherman, after dropping Gresham. That is characterized as absurd by Illinois men who say that Alger is much more likely to get the vote of Illinois. The most reasonable estimate of Sherman's strength is obtained by giving him the vote which will go to him by instruction and preference and withholding the votes that are inclined to other candidates. He will have Ohio's 46 for a time and 35 from Pennsylvania. The only reasonably safe estimate that can be made would be, to begin with, as follows:

Candidates.	State.	Vote.
Hawley	Connecticut	12
Gresham	Illinois	44
Harrison	Indiana	30
Allison	Iowa	26
Ingalls	Kansas	18
Alger	Michigan	28
Phelps	New Jersey	18
Depew	New York	72
Sherman	Ohio	46
Rusk	Wisconsin	22
Total		314

This leaves 536 votes to be accounted for. Alger can reasonably count upon 150 votes altogether. Harrison's vote is put at between 50 and 80 in addition to those from Indiana, and it will be increased by the 18 votes of New Jersey. Allison's vote will be larger by perhaps 75 votes. Gresham's present is put at 200. Even conceding that it may be less, it is difficult to see how Sherman can get more than 200 votes on the first and second ballots, unless he is supported by the votes of New York and Pennsylvania.

Seeking Strength in Union.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—A move toward concentration is an attempt to unite New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. If these three States, generally ranked as doubtful, could present a candidate in whose behalf they could pledge themselves for Republican majorities in November, that fact alone would have overwhelming weight with the convention. It might even sweep it. But each of these three States has a candidate of its own. New York will present Mr. Depew, Connecticut is earnestly for General Hawley, and New Jersey is pledged for Mr. Phelps. United action is, therefore, not likely to be secured in this quarter just now; at least not until a number of ballots have cleared the atmosphere.

Still another plan to unite different delegations comes from the Pacific coast. California, Colorado, Nevada and Oregon combined cast thirty-four votes. To these ought to be added six votes from the Territories of Montana, Utah, Washington and Wyoming—altogether, forty votes. Their power, if cast united, is not so much positive as negative. In other words, they might prevent the nomination of either Sherman, Allison, Harrison or Hawley. These four candidates have had the misfortune to vote upon anti-Chinese measures in the Senate. Now, it is not denied that in their final action the Pacific Coast and Colorado will be largely governed by the relations of the candidates, first to the Chinese question, and second, to the silver question. They are strongly for protection; but as all candidates are agreed on that question, the other two issues will be foremost in their minds in arriving at a decision. The candidates without records in Congress will have an advantage over others. The treaty negotiated by the Hayes administration, which was designed to stay the tide of Chinese immigration, without offending the Chinese government, was opposed by Sherman, Allison, Harrison and Hawley. They voted to amend the bill by admitting skilled labor, and they refused to support an amendment prohibiting the naturalization of the Chinese. The question in that matter might prove fatal to them, so far as the action of the Pacific Coast delegation is concerned, and the fact that the latter are drawing attention to the record of these four candidates upon this question lends force to the statement that they will insist upon the nomination of a man who shall not have to overcome just an anti-Chinese sentiment on the Pacific Coast.

Visiting the Maine Men.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—The headquarters of the Maine delegations are at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Crowds flock thither, and in their midst Emmons and Walker Blaine are conspicuous figures. The boomers for the various candidates call on the Maine people, pushing to hear the latest word from those nearest to the distinguished traveler now coaching it in Scotland. They are somewhat disappointed when they find the Maine delegation non-committal. Amid the buzz of incessant conversation one overhears Hon. Joseph H. Manley assuring these inquiring delegates that Mr. Blaine is not candidating. Many conjectures are made as to the way the Maine delegates will vote. It is now pretty well assured that they will cast their ballots for Depew, Harrison or Alger, as the circumstances invite.

It is by no means certain that they may not have the pleasing chance of throwing up their hats with old time enthusiasm, and recall the scenes at the previous occasion, when Mr. Blaine received the nomination. Sober-minded men are more than ready to shout themselves hoarse again. Even the conversatives declare that the chances of Blaine's nomination are hourly increasing.

One gets some idea of the strength of the Blaine feeling from the Blaine demonstration today. Eight thousand Blaine men, under the lead of the Chicago Blaine club, are out with two bands.

All the Pacific coast delegates join in the Blaine parade, and the Kansas, Missouri and Michigan delegates called on the Maine delegations this morning, and gave Blaine three cheers.

The League Represented by Thousands.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—The members of the executive committee of the National Republican League decided that the ratification meeting would be held on the evening after the nominations are made. The meeting will be held in Convention Hall, which has been placed at the disposal of the League by the local committee in charge of the building. Among the speakers selected are Governor Foraker, ex-Congressman Horr, of Michigan, Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, and a number of other party leaders.

How They Talk in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—It is reported that the main features of the platform will be as follows: Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has prepared a plank condemning in strong terms the President for not carrying out his civil service promises as outlined in his letter accepting the nomination. Special prominence will be given to the pension plank, which is the joint work of Senator Ingalls and Representatives Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Henderson, of Iowa.

In a recent speech before a Grand Army of the Republic Post in this city, Senator Ingalls declared that he had dedicated himself to services of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for that reason the pension plank was given to him.

Representatives Grosvenor and Henderson had prepared planks, and they submitted them to the Kansas Senator, who took out the best parts in both and used them in his. In a general way it may be said that the platform will declare in favor of liberal pensions, that it will animadvert in the strongest terms on the President for his veto of the dependent pension bills and private pension bills, and that he will be called to account for his general usurpation of the veto power.

The tariff plank is the joint work of Representatives McKinley, Reed, of Maine, and Burrows, of Michigan, the three leading members of the ways and means committee. The plank will follow the lines laid down by the minority report on the Mills

THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19.

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The army, the navy and the people, is the order of preference with the new German Emperor. The nineteenth century idea is that the army exists for the people; but in the Germany of young William II it seems that the people are to exist for the army.

The goods have changed hands, and the breach in the Democratic party in Louisiana, which seemed so imminent before the last election seems to have been finally prevented. Governor Nicholls has tendered to his defeated opponent in the convention, ex-Governor McEnery, a position on the State Supreme bench, and the latter has accepted. This probably heals most of the old wounds, although it cannot bring to life the men who were shot during the heat of the preliminary canvass.

It seems to be settled by the post mortem examination that the Emperor Frederick's disease was cancer. The German physicians have been of the opinion from the first that such was the case, but Dr. Mackenzie, so far at least as his public utterances are concerned, has been inclined to attribute some other cause. Doubtless the skill of the physicians served to keep the patient alive some weeks, if not months. They could not cure the disease, but they could and did somewhat arrest its progress.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has finally, it is announced, avowed himself a candidate, and his name will be brought forward by the New York delegation, and supported probably unanimously. There is little doubt but Mr. Depew will prove a very strong condidate in New York and the East, but in the West, especially the northwest, a strong opposition to him exists on account of his connection with the railroads. The hatred of railroads in that section amounts almost to a madness; it is blind and unreasoning. Mr. Depew's connection with the New York Central ought not to work to his detriment, and it would not provided there was a disposition to look at the matter frankly. But at the present time it is to be feared that that disposition does not exist.

It cannot be said that the situation at Chicago shows any signs of clearing up. The candidates are all sticking with great tenacity and their friends are apparently going to stick to them at least through a first ballot. Sherman is still a long way ahead, but his managers cannot see where the additional strength needed to nominate him is coming from. The talk of Blaine grows stronger as the perplexity of the delegates gro ws deeper, and it is among the possibilities that he will be nominated in spite of himself as the only way of breaking what threatens to be comean interminable deadlock. An intimation from him that he would accept would undoubtedly set the convention on fire with enthusiasm for him, but he has already said that he cannot accept, and if the convention nominates him it must do so in face of this declaration.

It is a rather unfortunate time for the Argus to launch out into a history of the Paper Credit investigation, for the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district cut enough of a figure in that matter to make it decidedly unpleasant reading for him. In looking over the index of the report of the legislative committee we find that Mr. Emery's name figures in no less than twenty five different places. On page 442 in a letter addressed to Mr. A. B. Farwell, the writer, who had been a military agent at Washington, says: "You bought some [men] of William Emery. If I recollect, after he had enlisted them, but I do not remember now many. * * * I think you paid Emery some $700 in one instance." On page 279, in answer to the question "What was the highest sum you paid for any one man?" Mr. A. B. Farwell testified as follows: "I paid in one instance as high as $700. This was to William Emery for a man I had of him. Five others cost me $650 each, including the State bounty, and of the balance none cost me less than $500 apiece." On page 262 John N. Stimson, in answer to the question, "From what you learned or heard while in Washington, what number of men did William Emery obtain of the same class?" testified as follows: "Well, I don't know a great deal about it. After we got down there I switched off from them. I thought they got some men away from me after I had engaged them, by giving larger bounties, and I didn't have much to do with them. My impression is that Mr. Emery didn't get more than half a dozen."

Mr. Emery recruited his men mostly in Washington, and disposed of them to Mr. Farwell chiefly. Some of the prices he realized seem to indicate that he was not actuated purely by patriotism, any more than the other brokers who figured at that time.

Stanley's Long Silence.

The news, or rather lack of news, from Stanley is certainly ominous. It was a year and five months ago that the intrepid explorer bade adieu to his patron, King Leopold in the royal palace at Brussels, and started on his perilous journey. He went thence to Egypt, from Egypt down the east coast of Africa to Zanzibar, and thence continued around the continent to the mouth of the Congo on the west coast. He was at Cape Town in the middle of March, 1887, which was about two months after leaving Brussels. From Cape Town to the mouth of the Congo required about two weeks of travel. This brought him to the mouth of the great river highway into Central Africa about the first of April, 1887. Up this immense river he went about thirteen hundred miles, to the point where the river Aruwimi joins the Congo. This long journey took more than a month, bringing Stanley to the mouth of the Aruwimi about the first of June. This was a year ago. So far the expedition had been through a region previously explored, and where the travelling could be done by water. The difficulties were ahead. The point of the juncture of the Arnwimi with the Congo is about midway between the Atlantic and the Indian oceans. The Equatorial Province, where Emin Bey is awaiting rescue, is nearer the east than the west coast of the continent; but Stanley chose to approach it from the west rather than from the east because the tribes on the east were warlike and restless, and because there were no good waterways through their dominions. But the Congo waterway in the west still left about three hundred and fifty miles to be made by caravan through an unexplored country, inhabited by unknown tribes before the first outposts of Emine Bey could be reached. The first of these outposts was expected to be at Wadelai, a station well known and within reach of Emin Bey. Stanley's problem was to cross that three hundred and fifty miles of *terra incognita* between the Aruwimi on the Congo waters and Wadelai, in the Equatorial Region, the waters of which drain into the Nile. Stanley's plan was to form at the Aruwimi an intrenched camp, before striking out for Wadelai. That camp was to be in a sense the base of his operations, a stronghold to which he might retire should he meet insuperable obstacles in his march, and a storehouse of supplies. In forming this intrenched camp, as well as in his overland march. Stanley was to have the aid of Tippoo Tib, a character who deserves some mention, especially as it seems probable that should the news of Stanley's disaster prove true, the blame will be laid to the door of this Central African chieftain. Tippoo Tib is the most powerful potentate in the Congo region. An Arab and a slave dealer, he has succeeded by the intelligence natural to his race and the cruelty and profits which are the accompaniments of this calling in building up for himself a reputation, a fortune, and a prestige, that are recognized far and wide in the torrid swamps and plateaus of the Dark Continent. Stanley had reason to fear Tippo Tib's treachery, but more reason to desire his friendship. So a bargain was struck. Tippoo Tib was to fortify the camp at the Aruwimi and use his influence to make easy and peaceful the march from Aruwimi to Wadelai. With this understanding Stanley's caravan left the Aruwimi about a year ago. A hundred days, it was thought, would take him to Wadelai, where Emin Bey would meet him. Since then nothing definite has been heard from Stanley, or from Tippoo Tib. There have been frequent rumors of disaster, more or less improbable and generally discredited at once by the Brussels authorities. But the new rumor comes from Brussels, the place where the first authentic news may be expected. And that the rumor is of disaster adds to the anxiety which the long absence of any news has caused.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Advice to Those Pursuing a Sedentary Occupation.

[Boston Advertiser.]

Professor Francis Minot lectured recently at the Harvard Divinity school on the health of professional men. The lecture included three topics. The actual condition of the health of professional men; their peculiar disease and the best mode of doing professional work. Under the term professional men, we include physicians, lawyers, clergymen, writers, scientists and teachers.

Dr. Minot said the health of professional men ought to be as good as that of other people, for they had good shelter, good food and were not exposed to extremes of weather and noxious surroundings, and were not tempted to dissipation and excess. This inference was shown to be correct by statistics. Longevity was not always attended by good health, but old age was generally the reward of a healthy life. Statistics of the age at death of over 200,000 people in Massachusetts showed that, while the average of all was about 52, the agerage age of professional men was a little over 52, including actors and photographers. Of real professional men the age was about 59; of judges, 66; of clergymen, 60; of professors, 58; of physicians, 57; of lawyers, over 56.

Statistics compiled in England showed a different result, for while clergymen were there also longer lived than lawyers or physicians, physicians were the shortest lived of professional men. During three consecutive years the death rate among physicians was 26 in 100; among lawyers 20, and much less among the clergy. This difference was remarkable. It could not be explained by the irregular life, lack of rest and overwork of medical men, for those conditions applied to American physicians, and was probably due to the fact that many English doctors spend years in India, whence they return with impaired health. There was a general resemblance in the mode of living of lawyers and physicians; they were obliged to exercise more and there was more variety in their lives than in those of clergymen and professors. The great longevity of ministers must be attributed to moderation, temperance and freedom from anxiety as to pecuniary matters.

Dr. Minot then reviewed briefly the origin of diseases in general, and said many of them would disappear as their causes became known. The danger to the health of professional men lay in their sedentary life. They should warm their studios and offices with open fires rather than with furnace heat, and supply less oxygen in consequence of greater rarefication of the air. Good hygienic conditions in their houses was next in importance. Bad drainage caused typhoid fever, pneumonia, diphtheria and blood poisoning. No draining or sewer pipes should have indirect communication through other pipes with the interior of sleeping rooms. Next to drainage, the care of the person was of greatest importrnce. Sponge baths every morning were advantageous to those whom the practice did not injure, and daily moderate exercise was necessary. Professional men often suffered from what was popularly known as biliousness, which was due to insufficient exercise in the open air; from this ill lawyers and physicians were freer than clergymen and writers.

From work professional men gained their livelihood and their happiness, and the question was, How can one do the most work with the least injury? The work should be uniform as regards hours, with intervals of relaxation, during which the mind should be completely withdrawn from one's work. There were many instances of the beneficial effects of this alternation of employment. Sir John Lubbock was an active banker and member of parliament, but became famous from his avocation as a naturalist. A distinguished Massachusetts judge spent his evenings frequently in reading sensational novels. An hour at whist not only afforded a positive gain as regards health, but an increased capacity for labor. A complete vacation at least once a year was advantageous. B. R. Curtis said he could do his year's work in nine months, but not in twelve. Every professional man, except the country doctor, could generally take a vacation in the summer, and the country doctor should take a journey, particularly a journey across the ocean.

Professor Minot did not believe that brain work was bad for health. Instances of the effects of over brain work were nearly all due to the neglect of hygienic rules or to hereditary diseases. Brain workers often lived long and laborious lives. It was a natural inference when a professional man died of apoplexy that he died of overwork, but apoplexy was as liable to be caused by physical overwork as by mental. The professor closed with three examples of the effects of the rules he had laid down: Darwin, who by regularity performed an enormous amount of work, in spite of ill health and intense pain; Dr. Little, whose rule of life included the twenty-four hours of the day, and who generally worked until three in the morning and rose at eight, took a vacation of one month every year, and lived to be nearly eighty; a distinguished London physician, Dr. Bird, who at forty had built up a practice worth £70,000 a year, but who died soon after, broken down by overwork.

FISH AND SUPERSTITION.

An Old Fisherman Defends his Class Against Mistaken Aversions.

[N. Y. Mail and Express.]

"Next Sunday will be wet."

"How can you tell?"

"Wet Friday, wet Sunday," replied an old fisherman, who was smoking a well-colored meerschaum pipe and discussing a cup of strong, black coffee in a South street eating saloon. He was a typical fisherman. He had large, clear blue eyes, a bushy head of hair and a hand as hard as a marlinspike. He stoutly denied that fishermen were superstitious and maintained that their reasonings were founded on fact and not fiction. No book for him. In spite of his denial, however, fishermen are probably the most superstitious class of people on earth.

"Just tell me something about a fisherman's life and his superstitions," asked the reporter of the veteran.

"Fishermen don't have any superstitions, sir, and if they have they are far below those that you land-lubbers are prey to."

"You just now mentioned one; Wet Friday wet Sunday."

"That's no superstition; that's a fact and one you can't alter. I've grown old in the business, and as long as I can remember I've never seen a wet Friday that was not followed by a wet Sunday."

"Don't you think it superstitious not to go fishing on Friday? Why should you select that as being an unlucky day?"

"No, I don't. Just so long as fish have lived in the water and men have taken them out, Friday has been an unlucky day for our trade. You just try it and you'll find I'm right."

"Why is it that you never allow whistling on board a fishing boat?"

"Because, me boy, it's calling on Old Nick to make his appearance, and he always brings wind with him."

"Fishermen don't like to begin any undertaking on Monday. What is the reason of that superstition?"

"I told you a minute ago that it was not a superstition. The meaning of it is, bad Mon day, bad week.

"Now, if one of your shipmates should smash a looking-glass on board ship you give up all hope of getting a good haul."

"Yes, sir; I never saw it fail yet, and I have seen a good many broken in my time, and just as sure as it occurred a gale came on and blew great guns, and we were compelled to run for shelter. If that failed, then we caught no fish. I've known men that have had to go out of the business because they were always smashing things, and no one would sail with them. I dare say you would laugh at me if I told you that I got a good drubbing from a skipper under whom I once sailed because I shoved the dory off from the side of the ship with her head pointing to the sun."

"What did that signify?"

"It means simply defying the elements, and when you do that take my word that nothing good comes from it.

"How is it that you are so certain of your storm prediction?"

"Oh, that is simple. Year in and year out we study the signs of the heavens, which are very accurate. Certain stars bright or dull mean certain things. The wind from a given certain quarter in a certain month is almost sure to bring stormy, fair, dry or wet weather as the case may be. The moon gives us a good deal of information; if she is on her back then look out for a storm; if her horns are well pointed then you may expect cool or cold weather, according to the season of the year. If there is a large, hazy circle around the moon then you may look out for a good rain storm or a steady rainfall. Then the Big and Little Bears give us some useful knowledge, according to the different positions they assume."

"When going on a fishing trip—I mean, of course, deep sea fishing—how is it that you can tell exactly where to set your nets or to cast your lines?"

"That's as easy as smoking your pipe. You see a rock or a bank is situated exactly by the compass in a certain bearing of locality. Well, we can tell just as well without a compass and it is very simple. Suppose the fishing ground is 10,20 or 30 miles from the land. We sail in the direction of it until we get two headlands in one, as it were. Then we can tell to a dot how far we are out, and consequently we know where the fishing bank is, but we sail on until only one of the headlands or banks is visible; that gives us so many miles, just as exactly as if you had measured it with a tape, so that we know just where we are. A high church steeple, a lighthouse, or land bluff, all tend to show the accustomed eye of the fisherman where he is."

"Then it isn't true that you can tell by the water?"

"In some cases we can, but as a general rule our land bearings are the most reliable."

"There is no emergency that would compel a fisherman to make any repairs on Sunday either in the sail department, rigging or hull of the vessel?"

"Experience has taught us that Sunday must be kept. If you drive a nail in the piece of the wood of your vessel on Sunday, look out, for that is what we call nailing the trip. Should you mend your sails, the first wind rips them again, and if you fix or mend your rigging it will come down about your head and ears the moment you get out. I have myself had sail needles break when I attempted to sew on Sunday. That was when I was a youngster and thought it would be a big thing to defy the rules."

"I fail to see what there is ominous about turning a hatch upside down. How on earth can such an insignificant programme prove of any consequence?"

"Land-lubbers fail to see a great many things, but we old tars know our business. Why don't you ask me about your own superstitions? You won't walk under a ladder or a string; you have a dread of anything that numbers 13; you won't cross the line of a funeral procession; you won't look at the new moon over the left shoulder and all that kind of thing. A fisherman cares nothing for such childish whims, and yet you call us superstitious. I've got you here, my lad, this time. You ask any fisherman if the hatch falling upside down is not a sign of the worst kind of luck, and if he says no, why, I'll eat my hat. That is one of the surest signs of all, and the follow who does it is signaled out as unlucky, and I'll bet drinks for the crowd that the skipper of any sailing craft, from a full rigged ship down to a smack, would swear like a trooper should he hear of it. I want you to understand one thing: it is a mistake to think fishermen superstitious.

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Tu&S&w1y

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. p1d3m-is

DRINK

MILK SHAKE

—AT—

SCHLOTTERBECK & FOSS'.

GARDEN BORDER,

24 PLUM STREET.

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. STIMPSON, JR., Port Clyde, Me.

doc16dtf

ENGRAVED.

50 visiting cards and copper plate for $1.00. Our second annual offer, good only during June, July and August. Regular price, $2.00. Send for samples. W. W. DAVIS & CO., Wedding Stationers and Engravers, 23 West St., Boston. jan14eod6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. B. & B.

DRESS GOODS SALE

We offer one more chance to all in need of Seasonable Dress Goods, to buy them at HALF PRICE. We have just returned from the market with our LAST PURCHASE for this season which we offer to our customers at the following prices, viz:

20	pieces 50 cts. All Wool Goods at	20	cts. yard
10	" 50 cts. Cotton and Wool Goods at	20	"
8	" 75 cts. 44 inch Goods at	33	"
10	" $1.00 French Diagonal at	45	"
6	" $1.00 52 inch All Wool Tricot at	50	"
25	" French Finish Satines at	12 1-2	"
15	" 38 inch All Wool Tricots at	42	"

These are but A FEW of our Mark Down Prices. Please call and see and be convinced.

EASTMAN BROS & BANCROFT

je18 3t

REFRIGERATORS.

Merrill's Improved Dry Air Hard Wood in three styles and four sizes of each; with an established reputation of 20 years; 3000 in use in Portland, and giving universal satisfaction.

The largest stock in Maine to select from. Do not pay Freight, Carting and Commission, but buy direct of the manufacturer, and get one that is warranted and save from 25 to 50 per cent.

J. F. MERRILL, Nos. 115 and 117 Kennebec St., Foot of Preble.
je4 d1m

METAL SKYLIGHTS

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

E. VAN NOORDEN & CO.,
jan23 d6mcTh

NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!

New Satines for	12 1-2c
New Toille du Nord	12 1-2c
New Indigo Prints	7c
New Indigo Percales	12 1-2c and 15c
New Indigo Light Percales	12 1-2c
Scotch Cinghams	25c
French Chambrays	25c
French Satines, Plain and Fancy	30c

T. F. HOMSTED, 451 CONGRESS STREET; CORNER ELM ST.
je14 Ths&Tuf

MARRINER & COMPANY,

GROCERS,

203 Federal St., - - Whitney Building,

TELEPHONE 501 B.

Largest Store! Finest Stock!

Lowest Prices!

We carry the largest and finest assortment of

TEAS and COFFEES

of any store in Maine, and we know by actual comparison that we are giving finer goods in this department than can be obtained else where at the same prices. We are selling

Flour at Wholesale Prices!

We carry the finest line of Canned Goods, Preserves, Dried Fruits, Imported Fancy Groceries, etc., in the city. Call and get our prices.

my26dtf

Everything at Cut Prices!

MORRISON & Co., JEWELERS.

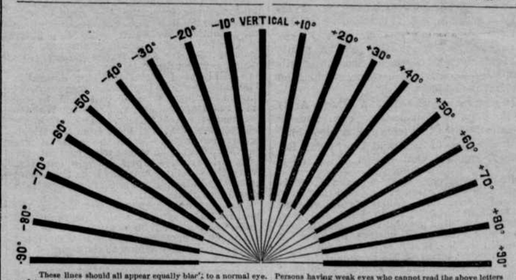
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

Pins, Ear Rings, Studs, Bracelets, Etc., Etc., only 5 and 10 cents each.

A LADY'S WATCH FREE.

CALL AND REGISTER YOUR NAMES.

MORRISON & CO., Jewelers,
565 Congress Street, Under G. A. R. Hall, Portland.
my24 eodtf



These lines should all appear equally blue; to a normal eye. Persons having weak eyes who cannot read the above letters and to whom the lines do not appear equally black at five or ten feet, have a visual imperfection which common spectacles will not improve. They must have special lenses ground to correct the deformity of their corneas. This defect is called ASTIGMATISM. THIS PRINT should be read with ease at ten inches and is a test for NEAR VISION.

We have a large assortment and are prepared to adjust the same upon scientific principles. We use NACHET'S TRIAL CASE, together with the OPTHALMOSCOPIC TEST LENSE, combining the best methods known for detecting all optical defects of the eye and determining the lenses needed for their correction.

GEORGE C. FRYE, Cor. Congress and Franklin Sts.
je16 ST&Tf

FREDERICK C. HOWE & BRO.,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

CANNED GOODS and DRIED FRUITS.

a 6eod3m 132 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS

MISCELLANEOUS.

VELVET SALE!

Closing out 30 pieces Plain Colored Silk Velvets at . . . . . Former price $1.00.	50 cents
All Fancy Velvets to be closed out at Former prices $2.00, $2.50 and $2.75.	75 cents
Closing out several lots of Black and Colored Dress Goods at an enormous sacrifice.	
$1.00 Silks at . . . . . Nearly sold.	58 cents
Two pieces $1.00 Black Silk at . .	79 cents
Five pieces $2.00 Black Silk and Satin Rhadames at	$1.50
2000 yards Challies at	7 cents

DEMOREST SEWING MACHINE SALE IN BASEMENT.

BARGAINS IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

TURNER BROS.

je16 dtf

PARASOLS

At Half Price and Less!

We have purchased from a manufacturer their entire line of Sample Parasols at a price that will enable us to sell the lot THIS MORNING at 50 cents on a dollar and less.

Some of them have slight imperfections. No Parasols let out, exchanged or returned.

THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock sharp.

Ladies be on hand and secure the greatest bargain ever known in a Parasol.

St. John Little and Company.

je16 d3t

The warm and pleasant weather for the past few days reminds us that Winter Clothing is no longer necessary, but that to be comfortable we must put on the Summer Suit.

To such as are in need we wish to say that our stock of Seasonable Suits is large and varied.

It is not our custom to quote prices on any special lines of goods unless in broken lots; but we propose to tell every customer what he is buying, and will guarantee that the price shall be as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased for elsewhere.

We carry the largest line of Medium and Fine Children's Suits to be found in this State.

Our large and elegant line of French Flannel Shirts for men and boys is now ready, and as these goods were manufactured expressly for us we can guarantee that they are correct in fit and workmanship.

C. J. FARRINGTON,
180 Middle Street 182
NEAR EXCHANGE STREET.
je13 dtf

MILLINERY.

Owing to the failure of two of the largest Straw Goods Manufacturers in New York we are enabled to make lower prices in Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats than was ever made before in Portland.

We have placed on our counters 100 dozen all new and popular shapes at

50 CENTS EACH.

There are in this lot over 100 different shapes and many of the hats cannot be bought elsewhere less than $1.75.

Ask to see the Hats advertised at 50 cents, look them over and make your selections early as the first choice is always the best.

JOHN E. PALMER,
Wholesale and Retail. 548 Congress St.
je16 3t

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR JUNE,

—IN—

Furniture

We are offering some of the best bargains in Furniture that have been offered this year. A full line of Parlor Suits in Plain Sultan and Figured Plushes, Mohair, Damask and Hair Cloth. Chamber Sets in Mahogany, Walnut, Oak and Ash; also dark and Tint Painted Sets; Patent Rocker Easy Chairs in Plush and all Fancy Coverings; Sideboards, Bookcases, Hall Stands, Desks, etc; Marble and Polished Top Tables, Mirrors, Spring Beds and Mattresses of every kind; Repairing and Upholstering to order.

DEANE & COLLEY,
46 EXCHANGE STREET
je2 eodtfJy1

SUMMER CLOTHING!

All those who have not yet purchased their Light Suits should call at Haskell & Jones' and examine their stock, as it still contains choice bargains for $10.00 and $12.50 per suit.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

of every description and at fair prices can be found in our stock.

We are showing a splendid line of Outing Shirts in Madras, Scotch Cheviots and French Flannels.

We are the sole agents in Portland for the sale of the celebrated White and Fancy Duck Vests made by Macullar, Parker & Co., of Boston.

HASKELL & JONES,

je60 NO. 470 CONGRESS STREET. TTSSf

FINANCIAL.

LEWISTON 6s

Maturing June 1, 1888.

will be paid at our office on presentation. We would also invite the attention of holders of

Portland 6s, due Nov. 1888,

—AND—

State of Maine 6s, due 1889,

[which have now only ONE YEAR more to run]

to the importance of availing of the premium which can now be realized upon them, as a few months hence they will command no premium at all. We think it is also important to convert the

United States 4 1-2 Per Cent Bonds,

[which now have but little over THREE YEARS to run]

in order to obtain the present high premium which must gradually and surely become less as they approach maturity. We are offering some excellent securities which we can recommend to holders of above bonds, or in exchange for any other securities soon to mature, and we shall be happy to communicate or confer with them regarding such exchange.

SWAN & BARRETT,
186 Middle Street, Portland, Me.
my29 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

THE

Northern Banking Co.

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

5 Per Cent Debenture Bonds of the Company, a legal investment for Savings Banks.
7 Per Cent First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate in the best sections of Kansas.
8 Per Cent First Mortgage Real Estate Loans of the Maricopa Loan and Trust Company, of Phœnix, Arizona.
Also Bank Stocks and other investments.
mh10 STATU

TO THE HOLDERS OF

United States 4 1-2 Per Cent Bonds,

DUE 1891.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that the above mentioned United States Bonds at the present price yield only

Two and One-quarter Per Cent

(2 1-4) interest, and that as they approach maturity the price will decline until the whole premium will be wiped out.

We therefore advise the holders of these Bonds to sell or exchange them for other securities. We have at hand a desirable list of City, County, Railroad and Water Bonds, suitable for Trust Funds, and would be pleased to have the holders of the above mentioned Bonds communicate with us.

Woodbury & Moulton
Cor. Middle and Exchange Sts.,
PORTLAND, - - - ME.
my25 dtf

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY OF PORTLAND.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

THE Committee on Public Buildings will receive sealed proposals until Friday, June 29, 1888, at 4 o'clock p. m., for seven hundred and fifty tons of best quality Lehigh coal, broken, and two hundred and fifty tons of best quality Lehigh coal, egg size, 2240 pounds to the ton, to be delivered and put in and trimmed in the bins at such of the public buildings and school houses of the city, and at such times as may be designated. The coal to be in all respects of the best quality, and in the best order, and to be well screened on the wharf before delivery, and weighed and inspected by such weigher and inspector as the committee may designate.

Separate bids will be received at the same time for five hundred tons of Cumberland coal suitable for steam purposes, to be delivered as above.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Address CHAS. J. CHAPMAN, Chairman of Committee on Public Buildings, Portland, June 16, 1888. je16td

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. HAYDEN,
STENOGRAPHER
31½ EXCHANGE ST., PORTLAND, ME.
feb15 dtf

STEPHEN BERRY,
Book, Job and Card Printer,
No. 37 Plum Street.

$100,000 helena, Montana, Water Co.,

First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds

Due July 1, 1907.

PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

We recommend these bonds to investors as amply secured in every respect.

Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
apr26 ThS&T6m

The AMERICAN INVSTMENT CO.
of Emmetsburg, Iowa. Established 1872.

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

offers for sale, at par and accrued interest, 6 per cent and 7 per cent first mortgage loans on farms in Iowa, Kansas and other Western States, valued at three and four times the amount loaned thereon and fully guaranteed by this company. Also its own 6 per cent debenture bonds, and further secured by deposit of first mortgage farm loans, as collateral, with Mercantile Trust Co., of New York trustee. A supply of mortgages and bonds constantly on hand, which investors are invited to call and examine. Coupons cashed on presentation. Please apply personally, or by letter, for list of references and other information. C. C. CHAPMAN, Gen. Agent, Oxford Building 185 Middle Street, Room 2.
dec20 eod6m

100 SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.

All Styles; All Portland and New England Builders; All Prices; and All for Sale at a Bargain.

THE MART,
Plum Street.
je7 eod2w

BOSTON & NEW YORK STOCKS

Bought and sold on a margin of 2 per cent. and upwards.

Orders by mail or telegraph a Specialty.

THE NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE,
JOSEPH CLEARY, Manager,
24 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
sep22 d0m

AMUSEMENTS.

BERGMANN'S

Automatic Temple!

in connection with

Professor Berger's Grand

AUTOMATIC EXPOSITION!

For a few days only, at

227 MIDDLE STREET,

(opposite the Falmouth.)

Grand, Ingenious, Complicated, Beautiful, Wonder Marvels of Mechanism.

An active world in miniature; all phases of life, scenery, character and historical traditions, moving and operating by ingenious automatic devices.

DON'T MISS IT.

Open Day and Evening. Admission to All only 10 cts.
je16 d1w*

ANDROSCOGGIN Horse Breeders' and Driving Association

SPRING MEETING,

JUNE 19, 20 and 21, 1888,

AT LEWISTON.

LIST OF ENTRIES:

TUESDAY, JUNE 19th.
3.00 Class—Purse $250.
C. L. Jenkins, Auburn, b.m., Pert L.
A. O. Hilton, Lewiston, blk. m., Topsy H.
Walter Sutton, Lewiston, ch. m., Jane Jennings.
A. D. Bumps, Thorndike, b. m. Nellie Call.
F. A. Jordan, Mechanic Falls, ch. g. Rob Roy.
F. E. Brown, Lowell, Mass., ch. g. Robert F.
F. F. Brown, Lowell, Mass., br. g. Dude.
Rogers & Soper, Waterville, g. s. Chance.
C. W. Studdart, Boston, bro. m. Fannie S.
Geo. O. Bailey, Belfast, b. m. Inez E.
J. A. K. Hilton, Hartland, b. g. Keepsake.
H. E. Haley, Monroe, b. m. Emma A.
Ira P. Woodbury, Portland, b. g. Payson T.
Ira P. Woonbury, Portland, ch. g. Gen. Stark.
2.35 Class—Purse $250.
T. Thayer, So. Paris, ch. g. Beecher.
T. Thayer, So. Paris, b. m. Fatinitza.
L. E. Judkins, St. Albans, blk. g. Bianca.
S. A. Nye, Fairfield, r. m. Maud R.
A. T. Cobb, Portland, b. g. Doctor.
F. E. Crooker, Auburn, b. m. Offa.
J. H. Twombly, Auburn, ch. m. Rennie P.
S. D. Titcomb, Corinna, bro. g. Agitator.
H. E. Haley, Monroe, b. m. Emma A.
Ira P. Woodbury, Portland, blk. g. Red Cross.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20th.
2.40 Class—Purse $250.
T. Thayer, So. Paris, ch. g., Beecher.
T. Thayer, South Paris, b. m., Fatinitza.
A. D. Bumps, Thorndike, b. m. Nellie Call.
L. E. Judkins, St. Albans, blk. g., Bianca.
S. A. Nye, Fairfield, r. m., Maud R.
F. E. Crooker, Auburn, b. m., Offa.
John French, Lewiston, bro. m., Lottie F.
H. E. Haley, Monroe, b. m., Emma A.
C. W. Studdart, bro. m., Fannie S.
Ira P. Woodbury, Portland, b. g., Payson T.
Ira P. Woodbury, Portland, ch. g., Gen. Stark.
J. G. Jordan, Sabatis, blk. m., Lola E.
Four Year Old Class—Purse $250.
N. H. Penley, Monroe, ch. g., Dave Beaty.
C. J. Russell, Buckfield, blk. s., Black Nathan.
E. Cornish, Auburn, blk. m., Alice Oates.
A. D. Bumps, Thorndike, blk. s., Young Dare.
Wilson Bedlow, St. Albans, b. g., Henry M. Teller.
Rogers & Soper, Waterville, g. s., Chance.
George O. Bailey, Belfast, b. m., Inez E.
J. A. K. Hilton, Hartland, blk. s., Courier.
C. H. Nelson, Waterville, b. s., Artist.
F. O. Stanley, Lewiston, b. g., Grover Cleveland.
THURSDAY, JUNE 21st.
2.45 Class—Purse $250.
C. L. Jenkins, Auburn, b. m. Pert L.
T. Thayer, South Paris, ch. g., Beecher.
A. O. Hilton, Lewiston, blk. m., Topsy H.
Walter Sutton, Lewiston, ch. m., Jane Jennings.
A. D. Bumps, Thorndike, b. m., Nellie Call.
F. A. Jordan, Mechanic Falls, ch. g. Rob Roy.
F. F. Brown, Lowell, Mass., ch. g., Robert F.
F. E. Brown, Lowell, Mass., bro. g., Dude.
C. W. Studdart, Boston, bro. m., Fannie S.
John French, Lewiston, bro. m., Lottie F.
J. A. K. Hilton, Hartland, b. g., Keepsale.
H. E.

THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19.

THE PRESS.

May be obtained at the Periodical Depots of N. G. Fessenden, Horse Railroad Station; Marquis, 74 Exchange St.; Armstrong, E. & M. C. R. R. Depot; Hodgson, 96½ Portland St.; John Cox, 560 Congress St.; Costello, 7 Exchange St.; Holden, 47 Middle St.; Jewett, 504 Congress St.; Peterson, 2 Exchange St.; Gould, corner Congress and Chestnut Sts.; Chisholm, 109 Congress St.; Hopkins, Commercial, corner Park; Morrill, 243 Congress St.; Ross, 193 Congress St.; Beardsworth, 87 India St.; Abbott, 243 Spring St.; and of Chisholm Bros.' agents on all trains running out of the city.

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

THE STORY OF A SATIN COWN.

[Exchange.]

Teresa, ready dressed for the first real grown-up party of her life, had come to look at herself in the largest mirror in the house, the one that hung between the windows.

She descended in state, treading daintily in her pale blue slippers over the slip of Venetian carpet that ran down the centre of the old oak staircase, black and polished as ebony with age and incessant rubbing. Old Chloe walked behind her, carrying her train, that it might not be soiled. The beautifully embroidered white petticoat revealed the silken stockings, and the pale blue satin caught and threw back many a glint and gleam from the bright fire in the great grate.

The judge sat in his arm chair, and looked at the fair daughter whose coming had cost him her mother's life.

Many thoughts were in his mind, but he only said:

"If I am any judge of a young lady's costume, my dear, your dress becomes you."

"Praise from Judge Shandon is praise indeed," said Teresa, with a courtesy. "If you did not like it, I should go back to my room and stay there, papa. Oh how nice a train is! One feels so much more dignified. Oh, papa, you are not ready!"

"Sho' 'nuff, you's got to hurry judge," said Chloe, with the freedom of a woman who had nursed him as a babe. "Nigh a'most seven, an' ain't no kine of a decent road to Denveigh's Place."

The judge laid down his book with a smile, and vanished up the stairs his daughter had descended. Teresa's niece and namesake, four-year-old Tessy, danced about her aunt in childish admiration.

"You're as pretty as my doll, aunty," she cried.

"You doll," said Chloe. "You doll is mighty handsome; can't shake a stick alongside Miss Teresa, dough. I's goin' over to de Denveigh's to help dat lazy Corneel wait, jes' for to see Miss Teresa cut out all de oder ladies wid de beaux. Our ladies always is the handsomest anywhere, but Miss Teresa – she caps de sheaf."

And away marched Chloe, tossing her yellow turban, to see that the Judge had one of his finest handkerchiefs, and did not forget the rosebud for his button-hole.

Teresa walked about the parlor and sauntered out into the hall. There, in its corner stood the tall clock, with its round, foolish face, its broad black hands, a ship in full sail crowning all; and below, a round and glittering pendulum swinging to and fro, "as though the moon had come down to earth, to play with the great iron weights hanging beside it in the glass case," little Tessy often thought.

As Miss Teresa stood there, a young man entered at the open door, and walked up to her, and held out his hand.

She put hers into it with smiling frankness.

"Going with us, Mr. Gifford?" she asked, gally.

"The judge is kind enough to say I may," said the young man.

His eyes were taking in all the beauty of the picture before him. This delicate brunette, clad in the palest blue satin, with pearls about her throat and fragrant roses in her bosom, was to him the loveliest woman on earth. And she was to be his he fondly hoped—there seemed no obstacle.

"Papa is dressing," said Teresa. "We are always late, because he reads to the last possible moment."

The young man bowed. His mind was too full of an intention to make a reply to her prattle. He put his hand into his pocket and drew out a dainty envelope. In that year—it was very long ago—they had introduced little adhesive seals to fasten envelopes, with the ones which held this together, bore a tiny silver dove.

"I have wanted to say something for a good while," he said, "and I am not a good talker. I have written what I wished to utter, and I entreat you to read it when you are alone to-night."

He extended the snowy envelope toward Teresa, who took it from him. As she did so, her eyes drooped beneath his, and a wild rose flush swept up into her cheeks.

How could she fail to know of what young Gifford had written, when his glance had said it all so many times?

There was little doubt that she would give him a kind answer.

But here was the judge, once more an elegant figure in his evening dress, and here was Chloe holding his dark blue cloak as she might have held his white embroidered one when he was a baby, and Teresa dropped the letter into her pocket rather quickly.

The carriage drove up to the porch. They entered, Teresa in her soft white robe leaning forward to kiss her hand to Tessy, whom Chloe held aloft on the porch to see the last of them.

"I want to go too," said Tessy.

"So you shall, honey," said Chloe. 'Jes' as soon as you grow up. You hurry and grow up.

"Shall I have a dress like auntie's?" asked Tessy.

"Sure 'nuff, jes' like," said Chloe. "Jes' de berry image of dat dress, trail an' all."

Meanwhile the happy little party in the carriage were nearing the scene of festivity. They saw the windows of the house all ablaze with light, and the colored lanterns hung out upon the broad lawn from the branches of the ancient pine trees.

The carriage stopped at the steps, and an old negro came out to assist them.

At this instant a figure interposed itself. A dark face, crowned by a slouched hat, thrust itself before the servant.

"Judge Shandon, I'm Bud Jerome," said an angry voice.

"Good evening, sir," said the judge.

"Jim Jerome is my brother," said the man. "You sentenced him as a horse-thief, day before yesterday."

"The jury had come to that conclusion, sir," said the judge.

"And I came to another conclusion jest then, judge," said the man—"to shoot you on sight," and he fired.

What followed no one ever quite knew, except that Teresa suddenly threw herself before her father.

The smoke cleared away, the murderer firing his revolver at intervals, dashed toward the woods, followed by gentlemen and negroes in hot pursuit, and the horses, with the remaining guests, gathered about the judge, who stood unharmed, holding the lifeless body of his daughter in his arms.

Teresa was dead. They could not believe it at first. They bore her to an upper room, and did their best to restore her. Removing the pretty dress, lest they should spot it with water or cologne, they found that the bullet had entered the heart. There was a little red stain under the flowers, nothing more.

After all was over, Chloe, with many sobs, folded the blue satin away in its great box and carried it to the garret.

"The judge mustn't never see that yar again," said she; "it would kill him."

As for Roderick Gifford, he bore the blow as men must bear what befalls them.

He used to walk over to the judge's home, in the long, lonely evenings, and sit with him. The men did not talk much, and never of the subject nearest their hearts. Tessy was no longer there. The child had been sent to her parents, and knew nothing of what had happened. After a while, her parents told her that "Aunt Teresa had gone to heaven."

The married sons and daughters were attentive to their father, but their homes were elsewhere.

Chloe, grave and unsmiling, showing her white teeth no more, and wearing a headkerchief, instead of her favorite red and yellow bandanas, waited on the judge and stood behind his chair at meal-times.

The old clock ticked away in the hall, its voice louder than of yore, in the sad silence of the house.

Roderick Gifford could not forget how he had found her standing before it, with the blue satin train gathered over her arm. He could see the smile with which she turned to him yet. That last evening came back vividly whenever he stood in the hall. He half expected, sometimes, that Teresa would come tripping down the dark, old staircase, and tell him all this misery was a bad dream.

TERESA.

One day he left the place, "for a little while," he said. Then they knew he had been urged to join an expedition of moment; and had consented. He wrote a long and loving letter to the judge, in which he told him more of what he felt than he had ever uttered before, and after that his name was read in the papers by his fellow townsmen now and then, and they were proud of him, and liked to tell strangers he was born there. But for 15 years none of them ever saw his face.

And many changes took place besides those that time must make.

War fell upon the land. Men who had been rich became poor. There was no longer luxury anywhere, and often biting poverty entered the once happy homesteads.

Tessy had returned to her grandfather's home an orphan. She was Miss Teresa now.

The judge was an old man, with hair like snow, who waited on the margin of the dark river.

Chloe had as many wrinkles as a walnut in her face, but was otherwise unchanged. She was the only one left of all the many servants of the house, and it was not easy, sometimes, to serve the judge and Miss Tessy with pone, and broiled chicken and coffee.

Crops were poor, and they were robbed of their fruit by swarms of ever-hungry little darkies. Neither the old gentleman nor the young lady guessed at all their faithful Chloe's devices to procure the wherewithal to keep the pot and frying-pan in use.

Just sixteen years from that autumn in which her Aunt Teresa died, Tessy, older than she was then, and her living image, sat at Chloe's feet on the old porch.

The house had become shabby, and the matting in the hall was worn. It could not be helped. But Tessy was used to that; that was not what troubled her.

The Denveigh's were about to give a party, and they had asked her, of course.

"And I can't go, Chloe," she said, half crying, "I haven't a solitary thing to wear."

Chloe shook her head.

"Times is changed," she said. "Times is changed, sartinly."

Her mind went back to years of plenty and elegance, and suddenly an idea seized her.

"Dere seems to be a providence in it," she said, aloud. "Ef your gradpa warn't jibed with rheumatiz I wouldn't dare to do it, but sence it's the will of the Lord, I rej'ice that it should hev happened jest now."

"What are you talking about?"

"The jedge's rheumatiz in his knee, Miss Tessy," replied Chloe, "ef he was about, I d'no, Miss Tessy, as I durst, but dere am a dress one of de ladies wore jes' once, up garret, ef de rats aint got it. I guess I kin tell you ef dat dat. Pow'ful harnsome it used to be, I remember."

Tessy had never been told how her aunt died, nor did she remember her clearly. Many ladies had married and gone away from that old mansion. She did not think at all of the former wearer. A vision of silk, that might be remodelled flashed across her mind.

"Oh, come and see if it is possible," she cried. "Come, show me where it is," and she flew up the stairs, followed more slowly by Chloe. At the entrance to the garret she paused. "But what had that to do with grandpa?" she asked.

Chloe was always ready with a fib when one seemed needed.

"Miss Tessy, don' you know the jedge is pow'ful proud?" she asked. "He'd be sort o' fended fur to hev Miss Tessie make over old clothes, like she couldn't afford to buy new ones"

Tessie laughed. "It is not likely grandpa would remember a girl's gown," she said.

But Chloe knew more than her young mistress.

The garret was long and broad. The discarded furniture and garments of generations hung there. Old boxes and bundles, bunches of herbs, half used bottles of medicine, rusty sword and gun, broken mirrors, broken china, filled it to overflowing.

Old Chloe crossed its length, in her loose, flapping slippers, and stopped before a big clothing press.

"Miss Tessy," she said. "I is mighty heavy. Have to ask Miss Tessy fur to climb onto dat old table and git down dat old box up a top dere."

A moment more, and Tessy had the box in her arms, and had jumped lightly to the floor. She pulled off the cover. The blue satin dress of which we know lay before her.

"Oh! Chloe!" she cried, ecstatically. "How lovely! how utterly lovely!" She looked closer. "There's a stain on the waist though," she said.

"Law, yes," said Chloe. "Why, now I remember, Miss Tessy, dat ar dress must hev done gone got some wine spilt on it, dat's why dey sent it up garret. Pow'ful proud, all my young ladies was; wouldn't hev anything mended. But I'll jess cut off a bit of dat sash and patch it, so't Miss Tessey wouldn't know. No use bein' too top-lofty dese times."

And so it came about that Tessy was unaware of what she did, decided to go to the Denveigh party, in the dress her aunt had donned, sixteen years before, for the same purpose. It was a pretty old-fashioned, but a pretty girl in a beautiful dress may be picturesque, if it be cut in the bygone style, and things did not move as rapidly in that southern place as they do in New York or Paris.

She had dressed and gone down into the parlor, to look at herself in the long mirror. She wore the same roses in her belt that her aunt had worn. The old rose bush, or the new one from its root, still bloomed beautifully. The whole costume was the same, except the pearls. They had gone, with other things of value, in time of hardship.

One ancient horse was being harnessed in an old gig, to take the girl upon her way, and she had stepped into the hall to look at the tall clock, impatient of time's lingering footsteps, as a man came up the long path from the gate and paused upon the threshhold. It was Roderick Gifford, returning to his native town after fifteen years of absence.

Years had changed his old love story into a sweet, sad memory.

He had travelled far and done much. He was 38 years old now, a man of strong mind and physique. But at that moment it seemed to him that he saw Teresa before him. In intervening time shrunk to nothing—he was 22 again.

"Teresa!" he cried; "Teresa!"

Still the illusion remained. He stood looking at her, and she stood looking at him, strange thrills running through her frame. It was a moment she never forgot to all her life.

The next instant he knew the truth. He advanced, gravely and quietly, holding out his hand, a man of the world again.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Teresa," he said. "You were a child when I went away, and naturally you do not remember me as I do you. Perhaps Judge Shandon may have spoken of Roderick Gifford?"

The girl's eyes sparkled.

"Everybody speaks of such a famous person," said she. "I am so glad to meet you. Poor grandpa is in bed to-day, not really ill, but not able to come down. Will you go up to see him? He will be so pleased." She would have conducted him, but Chloe interposed.

"Stay here," she said. "Stay here, Miss Tessy; mind what I told you. Oh, Marse Roderick, you an't change none to speak of for de time. Come long to de jedge."

But on the stairs she whispered:

"I see you know dat dress; don't tell de child, don'. Times is changed, an' de jedge is mighty poor. Miss Teresa, she wouldn't hev said no, ef I could done gone up dar to ask her."

"What do such things matter, my good Chloe?" said Roderick, giving the old woman his hand.

But after his interview with her grandfather, when he found himself riding beside the little vehicle which a boy had been hired to drive to the Denvieigh's, it all seemed like a dream again.

He was the lion of the evening. Well used to that sort of thing, he bore his social honors calmly, at every opportunity returning to Teresa. He danced with her in the Virginia reel; he took her down to supper.

The girl, to whom he was a hero, was delighted. She liked him as she had never liked anyone before.

As she prattled to him, many things she said were what the other Teresa might have spoken. Yet now he felt, rather than saw, a wide difference between the two. He rode home beside her under the moonlight, quite himself again.

The girl was flattered and delighted. She was radiant as she entered the house, and sent Chloe to bed at a reasonable hour she would undress herself. She threw the blue silk across the bed, and draped in white, regarded it critically.

"It is too full," she said. "I'll have it altered in the skirt. Why, there is a pocket. I did not know it had one, it lies so flat."

She thrust her hand into the little puff of lace and satin to set it out, and felt something there—a letter. She drew it forth. It was addressed to Miss Teresa Shandon. She opened it, and read a passionate declaration of love and an offer of marriage. And it ended thus:

"I pray you remember, that all my future happiness depends on your answer. Do not keep me in suspense."

Tessy, startled beyond expression, read it all over thrice.

Such things happened in novels, but how strange that this should happen to her. That a great traveller, a man like that, who had seen so many women everywhere, should fall in love with her at first sight. And how did he write the letter, and how did he slip it into her pocket without her knowledge?

Tessy was bewildered, but there it was. History had so repeated itself that the allusions in that old letter to the dance at the Denvieigh's, and in fact everything that was written to that sweet Teresa who vanished from earth long before, might have been written in that day to the other Teresa who read them.

"It is fate," the girl said, "and I believe I love him already; only it frightens me, coming so suddenly."

It was nearly dark next day when Gifford, walking on the verandah of his hotel, saw a little elegant closed carriage boy ascend the steps.

"Got a letter here for Marse Gifford," said the boy. "Miss Teresa she sent it to Marse Gifford, please, Marse."

He caught the bit of silver that was tossed him, and, unopened as yet, put it in his pocket. The old clock ticked away in the hall, its voice louder than of yore, in the sad silence of the house.

Roderick Gifford could not forget how he had found her standing before it, with the blue satin train gathered over her arm. He could see the smile with which she turned to him yet. That last evening came back vividly whenever he stood in the hall. He half expected, sometimes, that Teresa would come tripping down the dark, old staircase, and tell him all this misery was a bad dream.

TERESA.

Gifford quite understood what letter it was that little Tessy had believed her very own. He paced the piazza a few times. Marriage had not been on his programme of life, but he could never hurt this girl by telling her the truth, and assuredly he could love her.

He laughed a little at the thought that he, who had become the least romantic of men, should be suspected of such a flight as this. But he went to Judge Shandon's that evening, and began wooing.

"I made dat match by my idee 'bout dat dress," said Chloe to herself, on the wedding day.

And that, my readers will comprehend, is truer than she thinks.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Wife (to husband, who is ostensibly going off for a day's fishing)—Ah, I do hope that you will be successful, John. I see that trout are quoted at $1 a pound.

Husband—No! One dollar a pound! I guess, my dear, I won't try for trout; I hear they are very shy. But you can look out for a nice string of flounders.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

"Darringer, this is the oddest painting I ever owned."

"Why so?"

"With this side up, it looks like a winter landscape. Turn the other up and it is a fakir with a flowing white beard."

"Bromley, you've got a prize! It is a genuine Turner!"

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

Customer—This coat is about three sizes too big.

Mr. Isaacstein—Mine frent, dat coat vill make you so proud you vill grow into it.

YES, Vanilla is expensive, and when one buys an Extract at a low price, do not be disappointed if it is poor or disagreeable in flavor. For absolute purity, we recommend Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.

An elder brother had just left home for a distant State and the family grieved much over his departure. A visitor, meeting Willie at the door, said:

"No," he replied, with a sigh, "I cried inside, but the tears didn't come up."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND WHOLESALE MARKET.

PORTLAND, June 18, 1888.

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

Flour.		**Grain.**	
Superfine and low grades	2 95@4 00	Hd Mxd Corn	66@67
X Spring wheat	4 25@4 50	Corn, bag lots	65@66
XX Spring	4 35@4 60	Oats, car lots	45½@46½
Patent Spring	5 50@5 75	Oats, bag lots	49@50
Winter Wheat Patents	5 50@5 75	Cracked Corn car lots	20 00@25 00
Mich. straight roller	5 00@5 25	do bag	25 00@27 00
clear do	4 75@5 00	Meal, car lots	20@21 00
stone ground	4 50@4 75	do bag	21 00@23 00
St. Louis str'ht roller	5 13@5 25	Middlings, car lots	22@24 00
clear do	5 00@5 25	do bag lots	23 00@26 00
Winter Wheat		**Provisions.**	
Patents	5 50@5 75	Pork—	
Fish.		Backs	18 25@18 50
Cod, per qtl—		Clear	17 50@18 00
Large Shore	3 75@4 00	Mess	16 00@16 50
Large Bank	3 50@3 75	Beef—	
Small	3 50@4 00	Ex Mess	8 00@8 50
Pollock	2 50@3 25	Plain Mess	9 00@9 25
Haddock	2 00@2 25	Ex Plate	9 50@10 00
Hake	2 00@2 25	Lard—	
Herring—		Tierces	8¾@9¼c
Scaled, per box	18@22c	Tierces	8¾@9¼c
No. 1	00@00	Pails	8¾@9¼c
Mackerel, per bbl—		Hams, P. B.	11¾@12
Shores	18 00@20 00	do covered	12½@14
Shore	28.16 00@17 00	**Oil.**	
Med.		Kerosene—	
Large		Po Ref. Pet	7
Produce.			
Cranberries—		Pratt's Astral	10¾
Cape Cod	00 00@00 00	Devoe's Brilliant	10½
Jersey	00@00	Lignola	8¼
Beans, per bush—			
Medium	2 50@2 75	Centennial	8¼
German mx	2 50@2 75	**Raisins.**	
Yellow eyes	2 50@2 75	Muscatel	2 25@3 35
Potatoes, Br'buks	65@75	London Layr	2 85@3 25
White Brooks	55@65	Ordinary Layr	2½@2½c
P E Islands	60@65	Valencia	7@7½c
St Potatoes	4 00@5 00	**Sugar.**	
Ber Onions, ctl	2 25@2 40	Granulated qr	7¼
Turkeys	17@18c	Extra C	6⅝
Chickens	12@15	**Seeds.**	
Fowls	11@14	Red Top	2¼@2½
Geese		Timothy Seed	3 00@3 10
Ducks		Clover	8¼@12½c
Apples.		**Cheese.**	
Russetts	@4 75	Vermont	9½@11
Fancy Baldns	@	N.Y. factory	9½@11
Evaporated ℔	8@10c	Sage	@12
Lemons.		**Butter.**	
Palermo	5 00@5 50	Creamery ℔	20@22
Messina	5 50@6 00	Gilt Edge Ver	20@22
Malagas		Choice	17@18
Oranges.		Good	16@17
Florida	@	Store	15@16
Valencia	@	**Eggs.**	
Messina and Pa.	@	Eastern ex	17@18
Palermo sbx	5 50@6 00	Candy Western	17@18
		Limed	15@16

Railroad Receipts.

PORTLAND, June 16, 1888.

Receipts by Maine Central Railroad: For Portland 59 cars miscellaneous merchandise; for connecting roads 109 cars miscellaneous merchandise.

Grain Quotations.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Saturday's quotations.

WHEAT.

	June.	July.	Decl
Opening	82½	82½	84⅝
Highest	81½	82½	84⅝
Lowest	80½	80⅝	83⅞
Closing	81	81½	84¼

CORN.

	June.	July.	Aug.
Opening	51¼	51⅝	52½
Highest	51½	52¼	52½
Lowest	50	50½	50⅝
Closing	50	50⅝	51

OATS.

	June.
Opening	33
Highest	33
Lowest	32⅝
Closing	32⅝

Monday's Quotations.

WHEAT.

	June.	July.	Dec.
Opening	80⅞	81	83⅝
Highest	81⅛	81⅝	84⅝
Lowest	81	80⅝	83⅝
Closing	81⅛	81⅝	84⅝

CORN.

	June.	July.	Aug.
Opening	49⅝	49¾	50¼
Highest	49⅝	50¼	51
Lowest	49½	49½	50
Closing	49⅝	50	50½

OATS.

	June.	July.	Aug.
Opening		31¾	31¾
Highest		32¼	31¾
Lowest		31¾	31¾
Closing		31¾	31¾

Portland Daily Press Stock List.

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

STOCKS

Descriptions.	Par Value.	Bid.	Asked
Canal National Bank	100	157	159
Casco Nat. Bank	100	146	148
First National Bank	100	115	117
Cumberland National Bank	40	50	51
Merchants' National Bank	75	123	124
National Traders' Bank	100	136	138
Portland Company		95	100
Portland Gas Company	50	70	75

BONDS.

State of Maine 6s, due 1889	102	103
Portland City 6s, Municipal war	110	115
Portland City 6s, R. R. aid 1907	123	125
Portland City Funding 4s	101½	102½
Bath City 6s, Mun. various	105	106
Bath City 6s R. R. aid various	101	103
Bangor City 6s, long R. R. aid	113	116
Bangor City 6s, long Mun.	120	123
Belfast City 6s, R. R. aid	104	106
And. & Ken. R. R. 6s, various	103	104
Portland & Ken. R. R. 6s, 1896	109	111
Leeds & Farming'n R. R. 6s	109	111
Maine Central R. R. 1st mtg 7s	118	120
Maine Central R. R. Consol 7s	130	132
Maine Central R. R. Skg Fund 6s	105	106
Portland Water Co.		
" " 2d mtg 6s	106	108
" " 3d mtg 6s	110	112
" " Consol 4s		98

New York Stock and Money Market

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 18, 1888.—Money on call has been easy, ranging from 1 to 1½; last loan at 1½, closing at 1@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 4@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange is dull and unsettled. Government bonds dull, but steady to firm. Railroad bonds dull but firm throughout. The stock market closed quiet and firm, generally at about top figures.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 166,769 shares.

The following are to-day's quotations of Government securities:

United States 3s	
New 4s, reg	126⅞
New 4s, coup	127⅞
New 4½s, reg	107⅛
New 4½s, coup	107⅞
Central Pacific 1sts	116
Denver & R. Gr. 1sts	119
Erie 2ds	93⅞
Kansas Pacific Consols	108
Oregon Nav. 1sts	111
Union Pacific 1st	115¼
do Land Grants	
do Sinking Funds	

The following are closing quotations of stocks:

	June 16.	June 18
Adams Express	138	138
Am. Express	108	106
Central Pacific	29	29
Chesapeake & Ohio		
Chicago & Alton	133	133
do pref	155	155
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111¼	112⅝
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.	108¾	108¾
Delaware, Lacka. & Western	128½	128⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	15¼	15¼
Erie	24⅝	24⅝
Erie pref	54¾	54¾
Illinois Central	118½	116
Ind. Bloom & West	10½	10½
Lake Erie & West	14¼	14⅝
Lake Shore	90¼	90⅛
Louis & Nash	53½	53⅛
Manhattan Elevated	82⅝	82
Michigan Central	79¼	79½
Mim & St. Louis	4¾	4½
do pref	10	10
Missouri Pacific	71⅝	72⅝
New Jersey Central	32	32
Nor. Pacific common	22	22¾
do pref	50¼	50¼
Northwestern	105⅝	106¼
Northwestern pref	140¼	140¼
New York Central	105⅛	105
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14	14½
do pref	63	63
Ohio & Miss	19⅞	19⅝
Ont. & Western	15¼	15
Oregon Trans-Cont'l	22⅞	23⅛
Pacific Mail	33⅝	34
Pullman Palace	152	152¾
Reading	58½	59⅝
Rock Island	106	106
St Louis & San Fran		28⅞
do pref	64⅞	64⅞
do 1st pref	114	114
St Paul	63¾	63⅝
do pref	102⅝	102¾
St Paul, Minn & Man	98	100
St. Paul & Omaha	35¼	35¼
St. Paul & Omaha pref	102½	101½
Texas Pacific (new)	20¼	21
Union Pacific	54⅝	54½
U. S. Express	71	71
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	12½	12⅛
do pref	22½	22¾
Western Union	76½	76⅞

Boston Produce Market.

BOSTON, June 18, 1888.—The following are to day's quotations of Provisions, &c.:

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

Lard—Choice 0@0¼c ℔ in tcs; 9¾@9⅞c in 10-lb pails; 10@10¼c in 5-lb pails.

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

Hams at 11@12c, according to size and cure; pressed hams 12@12½c.

Butter—Western; fresh made creamery at 00@21c; extra first Western creamery at 19@20c; firsts 18@18½c; do fancy fresh imitation creamery at 00@18c; do seconds 16c; do factory, choice fresh 16@17c; do fair to good 15@16c; N York and Vermont fresh extra emry 21@22c; do extra firsts 19 @20c. The above quotations are receivers' prices for strictly wholesale lots. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

Cheese—Northern choice at 11@12c; do new at 8@9c; lower grades, as to quality; new Western 8@8½c; new sage 9c. Jobbing prices ½c higher.

Eggs—Eastern extra at 17c; some fancy near-by stock higher; Eastern firsts 16@16½c; ex Vt and N H at 17c; choice fresh Western 15@16½c; N S and N B at 16@16½c; Michigan choice at 16½@17c. Jobbing price 1c higher.

Poultry—Northern fresh killed chickens choice at 22@25; do fair to good at 15@20c; Northern fresh killed fowls at 13@15c; Western keed fowls 13@14c; live fowls 11c; live chickens 20@25c; live young ducks 14@15c.

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

Hay—Choice prime hay 19 00; some fancy $20; fair to good at $16 00@$18 00; Eastern fine $14 @$15; poor to ordinary $13@$15: East|swale 10 @$11. Rye straw, choice, at 24 50@$26 00; oat straw 10 00@11 00.

Potatoes—Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia rose 50@55c; do hebrons at 40@50c; do prollics and Burbanks 50@60c; White Brooks at 40@50c.

New York Mining Stocks.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 18 1888. The following are closing quotations for mining stocks to-day:

Colorado Coal	33
Homestake	10¾
Ontario	29 75
Quicksilver	18
do preferred	36
Amador	2 50
Con. Cal & Va	10½
Union Con	4 50
El Cristo	1 25

Chicago Cattle Market

By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, June 18, 1888—Cattle market—receipts 1,000; shipments—; beeves at 4 50@6 25; grassers at 90@3 60; cows at 1 50@3 00; stockers and feeders 2 40@4 15; Texans at 2 00@4 25.

Hogs receipts 19,000; shipments 8,000; strong and higher; mixed at 5 55@5 75; heavy at 5 60 @5 80; light at 5 45@5 65; pigs and culls at 4 20 @5 30.

Sheep—receipts 5,000; shipments —; slow and steady; muttons at 3 25@5 00; Western feeders at 3 30; lambs 2 25@4 00.

Domestic Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 18, 1888.—Flour market—receipts 22,173 packages; exports 957 bbls and 11,812 sacks; very weak and shade lower; sales 26,500 bbls.

Flour quotations—Fine at 2 25@2 85; superfine Western and State 2 50@3 10; common to good extra Western and state at 3 20@3 40; good to choice do at 3 50@5 00; common to choice White wheat Western extra at 4 40@4 60; fancy do at 4 65@5 00; common to good extra ohio at 2 90@5 00; patent Minnesota extra good to prime at 4 50@4 75; choice to fancy do at 4 80 @5 10, others unchanged; including 3300 bbls city mills extra at 3 30@4 65; 1600 obls fine do at 2 50@3 25; 1925 bbls unpatented at 2 90@3 40; 600 bbls low extra at 2 90@3 40; 6300 bbls winter wheat extra at 2 90@5 10, 8200 bbls Minnesota extra at 3 30@5 10. Southern flour is quiet and steady; common to fair extra at 3 30@3 90; good to choice do 4 00@5 10. Rye flour steady. Wheat—receipts for 48 hours 55,92 bushels; sales 112,000 bush; dull and lower, closing heavy; No 1 hard at 88⅝@88¾; No 2 Red 89¾@90c delivered; No 2 Red nominally; No 1 White nominal 96c. Barley dull. Corn—receipts 93,200 bush; exports 33,407 bush, sales 160,000 bush; lower and fairly active; No 1 Western at 62½c; No 2 at 55¾c elev, 56@56½c delivered. Oats—receipts 94,4 00 bush, exports—bush; sales 88,000 bush; lower and fairly active; No 2 at 36½c; No 2 at 41c; No 2 at 36¼@36¾c; do White at 41¼@42c; No 1 White 45c. Mixed Western 35@39c; White do 42@46c. White State 42@48c. Hay—fair ale nominal 75¼c. Sugar firm; refined firm; C at 5½c; extra C 5⅝@5¾; White Extra C at 6⅛c; Yellow 5 5-16@5½c; standard A 6⅛c; Molt Mould A at 7c; Confectioners A at 6⅝; cut loaf and crushed at 8c; off A at 6@6¼c; powdered at 7c; granulated at 6¾c; Cubes 7c. Molasses dull; 50 test 19½c. Petroleum steady—united 73c. Pork steady and in moderate demand. Beef dull. Lard very dull and low-grade Western quoted a 8 70@8 75; city steam at 8 15; refined quoted at 8 60 for Continent; S A at 9 75. Butter—receipts unexpectedly large and weak. Cheese quiet but steady; State 7@8¾c.

Freights to Liverpool dull.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1888.—The Flour market is quiet and dull. Wheat is steady; No 2 Spring at 80½@81c; No 2 Red 82@82¼c. Corn steady; No 2 at 49c. Oats firm—No 2 at 31¼c. No 2 Rye at 56c. Barley—No 2 at 64@65c. Provisions—Mess Pork higher at 13 75. Lard 8 42. Dry salted shoulders at 6 62½@6 75; short clear sides 8 00@8 05. Whiskey at 1 20.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls; wheat, 26,000 bush; corn, 230,000 bush; oats, 152,000 bu; rye 1,000 bush; barley, 3,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 22,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 200,000 bush; oats, 87,000 bush; rye 2 000 bush, barley 6,000 bush.

ST. LOUIS, June 18, 1888.—The Flour market is steadier. Wheat lower—No 2 Red 84½c. Corn considerably lower at 44½c. Oats irregular at 32c. Whiskey at 1 14. Provisions firm. Pork at 440. Lard at 8 00. Dry salted meats—shoulders 6 62½@6 00; long clear 7 50@7 62½; clear ribs 7 75@7 85; short clears 7 87½@8 00. Bacon—shoulders 6 62½@6 75; long clear 8 37½; clear ribs 8 37½; short clear at 8 60. Hams at 10 75@11 00.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls, wheat 28,000 bush, corn 79,000 bush, oats 36,000 bush, barley, 0,000 bush, rye 00,00 bush.

Shipments—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 6,000 bush, corn 103,000 bush, oats 38,000 bush, barley 0,000 bush, rye 0,000 bush.

DETROIT, June 18, 1888.—W

THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Owen, Moore & Co.
Statement Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society.
For Sale—Blacksmith Shop.
Wanted—Salesgirl.
Schlotterbeck & Foss—4.
For Sale—Horse.
Wanted—Young Man.
Wanted—Canvassers.
Wanted—Girl.
Lost—Pocketbook.

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.
june19 d&w1w

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 d1ycTu

PORTLAND PIONEERS.

All present and former members of Portland Pioneers and all voters who desire to join are requested to meet at Park Garden, Federal St., Friday evening, June 22d, at 8 o'clock.

A. H. SPEAR, Clerk.

BRIEF JOTTINGS.

Class '91, of Bowdoin College, will dine at the Falmouth Hotel Thursday night.

One of Mr. Boothby's truck teams ran away on Federal street yesterday. Little damage was done.

The schooner I. J. Merritt, which took part in the race between fishing schooners some time ago, arrived here yesterday.

Three young men were capsized in a rowing boat at Sebago Lake, Sunday, but all were saved.

Evening Star Lodge of Brunswick entertained Ivy Lodge, D. of R., at that town last evening. Music, supper and a general good time resulted.

Capt. Barr, of the Dallas, took a party of ladies and gentlemen down the bay, as far as Long Island, yesterday. It was a model June day for water parties, and the sail was a delight to all the participants.

The item published in the PRESS on the whale stuffed at Providence, reminds W. G. that a whale was caught by a Nantucket ship, 87 feet long, which yielded 110 barrels of oil. The bone of his lower jaw, 17 feet long, is now in the Nantucket Atheneum. Douglass, writing in 1749, says a whale at Cape Cod yielded 134 barrels of oil.

Yesterday morning, when the workmen employed in tearing down Old City Hall arrived to go to work they found they had no tools to work with, all the tools of every description having been stolen. The thieves got into the lower part of the building and shinned up a flag pole to the second floor, where the tool box was. They broke open the box and abstracted the tools.

The Red Men.

Last evening Machigonne Tribe, No. 3, and Cogewesco Tribe, No. 5, of this city, celebrated the first anniversary of Machigonne Tribe at their wigwam, corner of Congress and Brown streets. Pokumkeswawaumokesis, of Lewiston, and Rockamego, of Auburn, were represented by thirty members from each tribe. The anniversary was observed by the exemplification of the chief's degree on eight candidates, after which a dinner was served at the Falmouth Hotel.

Among the prominent members of the order present were Sachem Emery Bailey, Isaac W. Hanson, Jerome B. Hunton, Geo. A. Callahan and William Libby, of Pokumkeswawaumokesis, Lewiston; Sachem F. G. Bartlett, George H. Cobb, George H. Heath, Dr. Norton, Charles Addison, Albert Leavitt, Henry Free, William Safford, L. Noyes and William Bridge, of Rockamego, Auburn.

After dinner was over speech making was in order, and Mr. George Gerrish, of Machigonne, rose and introduced Dr. B. B. Foster as the first speaker, who was followed by Geo. G. Heath, of Rockamego; R. M. Libby, of Machigonne; F. G. Bartlett, of Rockamego; Emery Bailey, of Pokumkeswawaumokesis, Geo. H. Cobb, of Rockamego Tribe, of Auburn; Herbert Sargent, of Cogewesco Tribe, and others.

A Perilous Jump.

Yesterday afternoon a horse, attached to a wagon, that had been taken into Murray Brothers's stable on Federal street, suddenly took it into his head to run out of his quarters. At the farther end of the stable was a door the upper half of which was open, and the lower half, which remained closed, was about breast high. The horse made a break for the door and leaped over the closed part, leaving the wagon and most of his harness behind him. In front of him stood a wooden fence and this he also leaped. Beyond the wooden fence was a barbed wires fence and this the animal refused to attempt. He was easily caught and found to be without a scratch.

Fish Arrivals.

Yesterday was fish day for the small boats. In all they landed 15,000 pounds of fish which was taken off the Cape. The schooner Lizzie Maud brought in 2,000 pounds of fresh mackerel, the first that has been brought directly to this port this season. The schooner Lilla B. Ferrald landed 32 barrels of of salt mackerel; the Minnie Florence 12,000 pounds of cod and haddock; the Geo. W. Cushing 40,000 pounds; Lizzie Bradley 9,000; Geo. B. McClellan 20,000; Nellie Burns 40,000; Martha D. McLain 12,000, and the John Plummer and the Arizona each landed small cargoes.

Portland Fraternity.

The members of the Portland Fraternity hold their second annual reunion at Long Island today, and it is hoped that all members will be present. Music, dancing, base ball, foot ball, races, etc., are among the sports of the day. Tickets, including fare and dinner, 75 cents, to be obtained at the rooms or at the boat. Casco Bay steamers leave Custom House wharf at 8 and 10.30 a. m., 12.20 m. and 2 p. m.: returning at 2.45, 5.05 and 8 p. m. If it should be stormy, the excursion will be postponed until Thursday.

A Cool Chap.

Last evening, as the family of the gentleman who resides at No. 20 Gray street, were sitting in the front parlor they saw the door of the back parlor, which opens into the kitchen, move. Thinking the breeze had blown the door open, one of the family went to the door to close it, when a young man, about eighteen years of age, ran through the kitchen, out of the back door, and made good his escape.

Bowdoin College Concert.

The Bowdoin College concert will come off at Brunswick, June 27th. Mrs. O. H. Fellows, Portland's popular soprano, the Temple Quartette, Salem Cadet Band, and Mr. Hermann Kotzschmar will take part.

Squirrel Island.

There will probably be a large number of visitors at Squirrel Island this summer. It is reported that every cottage has been leased and parties who are desirous of spending the season have been unable to secure accommodation there.

Democrats in Council.

Hon. William Emery, of Alfred, T. J. Steward, of Bangor, and S. S. Brown, of Waterville, Democratic nominees for Congress, were all in town yesterday, in consultation with other politicians of the party.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate in this county have been recorded at the Registry of Deeds:

Gray—D. C. Stimson to Ann Ferguson. $1 etc.

THE WILLIAM WOODBURY.

Reminiscences of a Well Known Vessel.

Ship William Woodbury, built in this city in 1859, has been sold to the Ocean and Inland Transportation Company of Baltimore, for $7000, to be used as a coal barge.

The above news item from the Transcript calls to mind a sad accident which happened to a young man of Portland who was one of the ship's officers on her first voyage. The ship William Woodbury was built for and owned by Captain Jacob McLellan. His brother, Captain Seth McLellan, now of Grove street, was put in command of her. The eldest son of the owner, Henry Ilsley McLellan, then nineteen years old, was third mate of the ship. On the voyage to Liverpool in July, 1859, the young man was engaged in setting the lower studding sails. When the sails were set and properly secured, young McLellan made a spring from the footrope inboard, intending to catch in the shrouds, but missed and went overboard. Every effort possible was made to save him without success. He was probably injured by the fall and was consequently drowned. The young man was remarkably active and ambitious. His ancestors for four generations were sea captains. His great grandfather, William McLellan, commanded a transport belonging to Falmouth, under Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec in 1759, and was also in the unfortunate Baguduce expedition of 1779.

W. G.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George W. Furlong strained the muscles of his leg quite badly yesterday.

Hon. S. S. Brown of Waterville, was at the Falmouth Hotel last night.

Col. Blunt, U. S. A., and Miss Lunt are at the Preble House.

Mr. Jessie Watson of New York, was at the Falmouth Hotel last night.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. French are spending the week at Winthrop Hall, Jackson, N. H.

Mrs. Drake on Moral Culture.

The ladies of Portland were privileged yesterday afternoon to listen to the third lecture from Mrs. Drake. Subject: Moral Culture. The mother's responsibility is heightened by the fact of the immortality of the life committed to her charge; and the higher her ideal, the greater is her sense of responsibility. The child at first, is a bundle of possibilities; afterwards, of habits. Whether the mother's work be hard or easy depends on the child's inherited moral tendency.

If the mother seeks to impress upon the child physical beauty, and to this studies beautiful pictures, should she not, with more care and as much hope, hold before herself a beautiful moral character? The knowledge of inherited tendencies will help the mother much in her work of training by showing her what traits should be built up; what she must guard against. In moral as in physical culture the work of the family must be kept up to the demands of the age. What are the moral demands of the age upon the family? Are not the Ten Commandments always binding and in the same degree? Yes, but the relations of man to man are more complex than ever before. There are more ways of stealing and lying than when the decalogue was given.

What is the lack of American life? Lack of moral fibre; lack of an understanding of right and wrong; lack of strong moral conviction in business, political and social life; and lastly, lack of moral enthusiasm. And this lack is because the home life has not been doing its work as it should, enthusing children with a love of virtue. The home should not only train children in moral habits, but create for them definite, moral ideas, bringing before them continually fundamental moral principles, and showing them how to apply those principles to daily living. Next, the home is to give high ideals of character, either through biography or living illustration.

And here the speaker made a clear and most important distinction between conscience and moral judgment. Moral judgment is demanded where the question is of relative right and wrong, and so debatable. Moral enthusiasm can only be cultivated in the child where the parents' love for the right is strong.

Show your own intense regard for right, truth, justice, honesty. Cultivate the idea of duty. How shall lawlessness, the great danger of our nation, be counteracted? By causing children to feel and recognize discipline, limitation, control. So the conflict between labor and capital must be met by a careful culture of the sense of justice.

Let your child see how you hate meanness and cheating; that you are too honest to indulge in luxuries at the expense of debts. Build up truthfulness in the child by your own perfect sincerity with him. Remember that as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, character is no stronger than its weakest point.

The two remaining lectures will be given, Monday and Wednesday, June 25th and 27th at 4 p. m.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

GORHAM.

Tuesday, June 16th, if the day is fair, if not the next fair day, the ministers of the Maine Conference, together with the parishioners and numerous friends of Rev. John Cobb, pastor of the School Street Methodist church in Gorham, will celebrate with him and his wife at their residence on South street in Gorham, his 80th birthday. A picnic dinner will be served at 1 o'clock p. m. A very enjoyable occasion is anticipated.

C.

BASE BALL.

New England League.

The New England League games yesterday resulted as follows:

AT SALEM—MORNING GAME.

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

Base hits—Salems, 9; Manchesters, 2. Errors—Salems, 7; Manchesters, 7.

AT LYNN—AFTERNOON.

Lynns, 7; Manchesters, 3. Base hits—Lynns, 12; Manchesters, 9. Errors—Lynns, 1; Manchesters, 6. Batteries—Person and Gilligan, Ellis and Clarke.

The National League.

The following games in the National League were played yesterday:

AT BOSTON—MORNING GAME.

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

Base hits—Chicagos, 9; Bostons, 7. Errors—Chicagos, 6; Bostons, 6. Batteries—Krock and Daly, Madden and O'Rourke.

AFTERNOON.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bostons	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	9
Chicagos	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	7

Base hits—Bostons, 13; Chicagos, 11. Errors—Bostons, 8; Chicagos, 7. Batteries—Clarkson and Kelly, Van Haltron and Farrell.

AT WASHINGTON.

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

Base hits—Washingtons, 8; Philadelphias, 8. Errors—Washingtons, 2; Philadelphias, 6. Batteries—O'Day and Deasley, Gleason and Clements.

Maine State College League.

Saturday there were played two games in the College league. The Bowdoins defeated the Colbys 17 to 11 in Lewiston, and the Maine State College boys defeated the Bates 27 to 9 at Waterville. The standing of the College league is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Maine State College	6	2	.750
Bowdoin	4	3	.571
Colby	3	5	.375
Bates	2	5	.285

Other Games.

AT LYNN—FORENOON.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lynns	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0— 7
New Yorks	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0— 4

Base hits—Lynns, 3; New Yorks, 7. Errors—Lynns, 7; New Yorks, 10. Batteries—Black and Gilligan, George and Collins.

AT SALEM—AFTERNOON.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New Yorks	2	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	x— 8
Salems	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0— 2

Base hits—New Yorks, 13; Salems, 6. Errors—New Yorks, 5; Salems, 3. Batteries—Bingham and Earle, George and Collins.

Notes.

The South Portland base ball nine will play the Boston Globe news boys nine of Boston, on the Portland base ball grounds in Deering, Saturday afternoon. A good game is expected.

The Bowdoins defeated the Bates 22 to 11 at Brunswick yesterday.

Yesterday being the 25th anniversary of the death of Colonel C. S. Douty of the First Maine Cavalry, a memorial service was held in Dover under the auspices of Douty Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and Douty Guards second regiment, Maine Volunteer Militia. Rev. L. L. Hanscom of Bath, a member of the regiment, delivered an eloquent oration in the Baptist church, after which a procession was formed, headed by Dyer's Band, and marched to the cemetery where Hon. A. J. Lebroke delivered a brief address. Other appropriate ceremonies were held at Colonel Douty's grave.

ITEMS FOR HORSEMEN.

A Great Season Expected on the Maine Turf.

A List of Those That Have Trotted in 2.15, or Better.

Horsemen generally believe that this will be the greatest trotting season Maine has ever known. Within the past eight years it is estimated that breeding has at least doubled in this State, and great things are expected of well known horses and youngsters on the Dirigo turf. The season will be opened at once in Lewiston, and from that time on the fast ones will be heard from.

"Maine bred horses from Illinois," is what the Boston Spirit calls some fine horses recently brought to that city by Mr. P. M. Jefferds, of Atkinson, Henry County, Ill. Mr. Jefferds formerly resided in Foxcroft, in this State, and was formerly a member of our State Board of Agriculture. Some eight years ago he took to Illinois the stallion Plumed Knight (2.26¾), by Old Mike Logan, by Jules Jurgenson; dam by Drew. "They are really Maine horses," says the Spirit, and we are glad to know our old friend is meeting with success in his new home.

Dr. Geo. H. Bailey and E. J. Chenery, of this city, are the owners of the chestnut yearling filly Annie McGregor, bred by S. S. Offutt, Georgetown, Ky. This filly is one of the best bred and most promising young animals in Cumberland county, and may be seen at Mr. Chenery's stable at Woodfords, Deering. She was sired by Robert McGregor, record 2.17¼, sire of Bonnie McGregor, record 2.16, Roxey McGregor, 2.27¼, and six others with records better than 2.30.

Robert McGregor is a son of the famous Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Her first dam is Sadie Reamer by Joe Downing, sire of Abe Downing, record 2.20¾, and Dick Jameson, record 2.24¼; second dam by Imported Mokhladi, a thoroughbred. Joe Downing is by Alexander Edwin Forrest, first dam Lizzie Peepler, dam of Jim Monroe and Favorite, record, 2.34. Jim Monroe is the sire of Monroe Chief, record 2.18¼, Kitty Bater, 2.19, Judge Hawes, 2.24¼, and four with records better than 2.30. Edwin Forrest sired the dams of So So, record 2.17¼; Tony Newell, record 2.19¼; Nambrino Dudley, 2.19¾, and other fast ones. This fine filly was purchased by Dr. Bailey at the great Woodard & Harbison's combination sale at Lexington, Ky., last October. Of the large number of fillies offered for sale this was one of the handsomest and best shaped. Three thousand dollars is the price charged for Annie McGregor, and she will probably make a great brood mare, if "blood tells." Miss Leontine, a two year old sister of this filly, recently sold for $2,500, and other near relatives have brought a high price.

Mr. John Roberts, proprietor of Pleasant View stock farm, Saco street, Saccarappa, is the owner of some good horses, first among them being the standard bred stallion King Redwood. He is a very handsome seal brown stall ion, foaled June 26, 1884. He is a model of beauty, power and endurance, and coming from trotting ancestors he will undoubtedly get trotting stock. He has never been handled for speed, but shows as fine a trotting gait as any untrained trotting stallion of his age. Few stallions in the country can claim a richer trotting inheritance than King Redwood; the combination of Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Clay, Pilot and Morgan strains, which he possesses, all come through the very best of channels, and cannot fail to tell upon his offspring. His trotting action is fully up to his breeding, and no stallion can claim a better right, by inheritance, to get trotters of remarkable speed, wonderful endurance and undying game, than he.

Mr. Roberts also owns a three-year old mare, dam Electric Patchen, a sister of Jack Spratt, sire Milliken's Starlie. This is a very promising mare. He also owns a yearing stallion by the same dam and sire, and a good three-year old bay mare, dam Electric Patchen; sire King Redwood.

D. W. True, Esq., of this city is the owner of a fine Hamiltonian colt. He is six years old, a light bay, with white points. He is one of the proudest and steadiest drivers of his age in this city. He is cared for and driven by Mr. Charles W. Haines, a young man who has been in Mr. True's employ for the past eleven years.

Of all the horses that ever started in public only these have obtained records of 2.15 and better:

Maud S., ch. m. by Harold, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; at Cleveland, July 30, 1885, 2.08¼. Jay-Eye-See, blk. g., by Dictator, dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr.; at Providence, Aug. 1, 1884, 2.10. St. Julien, b. g., by Volunteer, dam Flora, by Harry Clay; at Hartford, Aug. 27, 1886, 2.11¼. Harus, b. g., by Conklin's Abdallah, dam Nancy Awful, by Telegraph; at Buffalo, Aug. 3, 1878, 2.13¾. Maxey Cobb, b. h., by Happy Medium, dam Lady Jenkins, by Prince Nebo; at Providence, Sept. 30, 1884, 2.13¾. Harry Wilkes, b. g., by George Wilkes, dam Mollie Walker, by Capt. Walker; at San Francisco, April 2, 1887, 2.13¾. Phallas, b. h., by Dictator, dam Betsy Trotwood, by Clark Chief; at Chicago, July 14, 1884, 2.13¾. Belle Hamlin, b. m., by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam Toy, by Hamlin's Patchen; at Cleveland, Sept. 16, 1887, 2.13¾. Goldsmith Maid, b. m., by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Lady Abdallah; at Boston, Sept. 6, 1874, 2.14. Clingstone, b. g., by Rysdyke, dam Gretchen, by Chostoes; at Cleveland, July 28, 1882, 2.14. Trinket, b. m., by Princeps, dam Onida, by Hambletonian; at Morrisania, Sept. 22, 1881, 2.14.

Patron, b. h., by Pancoast, dam Beatrice, by Cuyler; at Cleveland, July 28, 1887, 2.14¼.

Hopeful, gr. g., by Godfrey's Patchen, dam by the Bridgham horse; at Minneapolis, Sept. 5, 1878, 2.14¾.

Lula, b. m., by Alexander's Norman; dam Kate Crockett, by Imp. Hooton; at Buffalo, Aug. 10, 1875, 2.15.

Majolica, b. g., by Startle; dam, Jessie Kirk, by Clark Chief; at Providence, Sept. 4, 1885, 2.15.

When we consult the records we see how rare extreme speed is. Thousands of horses have been trained and started in public, and only fifteen of these have trotted in 2.15 or better. The 2.20 performers multiply from year to year, but admission to the 2.15 class is slow. Maud S. was 11 years old when she made her wonderful record; Jay Eye See 6, St. Julien 11, Rarus 11, Maxey Cobb 9, Harry Wilkes 11, Phallas 7, Belle Hamlin 8, Goldsmith Maid 17, Clingstone 7, Trinket 6, Patron 5, Hopeful 12, Lula 9, and Majolica 9, when they performed at their best. Goldsmith Maid did not enter upon the turf until matured, and so her highest development was obtained late in life. She was the first trotter that ever reduced the record to 2.14, and for several years she reigned queen. The youngest performer in the list is Patron, who trotted in 2.19¾, as a three years old. Trinket made a record of 2.19¾ when four years old, and as a four year old Maud S. trotted a public trial in 2.17¼. To Maxey Cobb belongs the distinction of having made the fastest stallion record. He and Goldsmith Maid are dead. All the others are alive but Hopeful, is worn out, and Trinket and Lula are in breeding ranks, while Phallas is in the stud. St. Julien and Rarus have grown old gracefully, and the active horses are Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Harry Wilkes, Belle Hamlin, Clingstone, Patron and Majolica. Only two of the fifteen were got by one stallion, and they are Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, sons of Dictator.

George T. Sears of Boston, has purchased the beautiful two-year-old filly, Maud Patchen, by Tom Patchen, of Webb Ethridge of Bethel.

Mr. E. K. Woodman of Farmington, has bought the four-year-old mahogany bay stallion, Gideon Chief, of Dr. J. B. Twaddle of North Anson, paying $1000 for him.

Mr. Albert Movers, of Riverside, Kennebec county, is still in the colt business; he has bought three this spring in Athens; one, "Lady Hight," dark dapple grey, long flowing tail, five years old, stands 15-3 and weighs 1025 pounds. She is a fine animal by Cunard, dam by Winthrop Messenger.

Ara Cushman, Esq., of Auburn, has a fine matched pair of horses. These animals were bought of Mr. Orie Miller and Mr. Munroe Woodman, of Wilton. The price paid by Mr. Cushman was $600, and it is said he has refused $1000 for them.

J. C. Horn, of Waterville, has within the past ten years, bought and shipped to I. H. Dahlman, of New York, eight hundred and sixty-seven horses, and is still buying for the same party.

It is reported that Wm. J. Haynes, of Smithfield, who has gone to Wales, went for the purpose of selecting and bringing home ponies for Jas. S. Spaulding, of Norridgewock. Mr. Spaulding contemplates breeding them for saddle horses.

Mr. A. M. Morrill, of Bangor, who recently sold a colt from his mare and after Thomas Carlisle, twenty-two months old, for $3,000, to Mr. H. H. Grant, of that city, was lately offered $1000 for a colt three days old, dropped by the same mare and by Day Dawn, owned by Mr. Henry Hailey, of Monroe. This colt is very promising for one so young. He stands 10½ hands high and is a bright bay with black points. Mr. Hailey has recently been offered $1000 for Day Dawn by a Mr. Estes to go to California.

THE BOOMS AND THE BOOMERS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

said he, "putting 57,000,000 of people into a hall designed for 7,000. People who want tickets have a very pleasant way of saying in their letters that an answer is unnecessary that they will be on hand in good time to get their tickets. One man writes: 'Please reserve for me twenty-five good seats.' Another suggests that twenty-four will be all that he will want. There are to be seats for members of Congress, Governors of States, National Committeemen and other officials. Besides these there are 300 seats reserved for prominent persons in the party, such as ex-Cabinet officers. It is quite astonishing how prolific this country is in great men. There are already more than 909 who claim a place in this class."

THE STATE.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Salem Council of Royal and Select Masters, F. and A. M., and its ladies will go to Poland Springs, June 28, returning June 30.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Mr. F. D. Dearth, Jr., has resigned his position as principal of the Castine Normal School.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Salem capital has very largely built the new street railway in Waterville, which will be opened June 26. George W. Williams of this city, is president of the company, and Willard B. Ferguson of Salem, manager.

The Kennebec Journal says that the people of Gardiner were very much shocked by the suicide of Mrs. Darling, who poisoned herself with opium.

MARRIAGES.

In Dedham, June 10, by Rev. C. W. Lowell, Newell P. Libby of Bangor and Miss Lizzie M. Burrill of Dedham.

In Biddeford, June 16 William Parker and Nellie Bridges.

In Saco, June 13, Geo. E. Farwell of Scarboro and Miss Jennie Mewer of Old Orchard.

In Rockland, June 14, Edwin B. Spear and Eva N. Farrand.

in Union, June 5, Joseph E. Butler and Estella A. Thompson.

In Orland, May 15, Samuel B Holt and Miss Mary A. Cotton.

DEATHS

In West Gorham, June 15, Joseph Skillings aged 74 years 4 months 15 days.

In Dayton, June 16, Mrs. Isabel, wife of Asa R. Fogg, aged 65 years.

In Cornish, June 16, Mrs. Emma, wife of Webber Allen, aged 32 years.

In Cornish, June 16, David Lord, aged 67 years.

In Rockland, June 10, Mrs. Eley Coombs, aged 90 years 3 months.

In Rockland, June 10, Peter McIntire, aged 50 years 3 months.

In Camden, June 4, John H. Young, aged 80 years 8 months.

In Winthrop, Mass, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bartlett, aged 68 years.

Biliousness

is more general at this season than any other. The bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness, and loss of appetite make the victim miserable, and disagreeable to others. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best anti-bilious remedies of the vegetable kingdom, in such proportion as to derive their best medicinal effects with the least disturbance to the whole system. This preparation is so well balanced in its actions upon the alimentary canal, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the bowels and the circulation of the blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism, restores the appetite, and overcomes that tired feeling. Try it this season.

"I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good." MRS. N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar
apr23 d&w

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK HEADACHE

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

HEAD ACHE

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Horsford's Bread Preparation,

THE HEALTHFUL AND NUTRITIOUS

Baking Powder,

Restores to the flour the strength-giving phosphates that are removed with the bran, and which are required by the system. No other baking powder does this. It costs less and is stronger and more wholesome than any other powder.
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Plain Green; the most elegant and fashionable Robe in the market; third lot just received. 50 other choice designs in

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LOWEST PRICES ON EARTH.

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Minetto Window Shades

In all colors. The Art Shades are Decorated and Transparent. All Minetto Shades, Plain or Decorated, are unsurpassed in Beauty, Durability and Finish. Mounted on first-class Spring Roller ready to hang.

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— OF —

OWEN, MOORE & CO.

STATEMENT UNITED STATES BRANCH

Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society,

NORWICH, ENGLAND,

December 31, 1887.

ASSETS

Bonds owned by Society	$1,089,775.00
Cash in Bank and in Office	186,256.84
Uncollected Premiums	29,713.16
Accrued Interist	9,741.67
	$1,315,486.67

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses	$ 117,880.29
Re-Insurance Reserve	590,512.68
All other Items	1,000.00
	$ 709,392.97

Head office for the United States No. 67 Wall Street, New York.

J. MONTGOMERY HARE, ESQ., Resident Manager.

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jun19 eod3w

DRINK **ORANGE ICE** — AT — SCHLOTTERBECK & FOSS'.

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop and tools; house, stable and ¼ acre of land; pleasantly situated near church, post office and school; ½ mile from Maine Central station; seven miles from Portland. Address or call on, GEO. W. SNELL, or A. S. NOYES, West Falmouth, Me. 19-2

DRINK **ORANGE ICE** — AT — SCHLOTTERBECK & FOSS'.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar
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Are You Familiar with the Plans — OF THE — **Union Mutual** LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, ME!

DO you realize that this old and sterling company is a HOME INSTITUTION, chartered in 1848 under the laws of Maine?

ARE you aware that this Company has paid to policy-holders or their representatives more than TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS?

IT has to-day more than SIX MILLION DOLLARS IN ASSETS, and over THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SURPLUS calculated by the most conservative standards known to the law.

IT pays its losses promptly. Its policies after three years are free from all limitations as to Residence, Travel, Suicide and Occupation. Military and Naval Service excepted.

IT has liberal plans. Its affairs are carefully managed by its Board of Directors and Officers, whose integrity and ability are unquestioned.

THE wise provisions of the Maine Non-forfeiture Law apply only to the policies issued by this Company, and under it extended insurance is provided for in case of lapse after the payment of three or more annual premiums in cash.

THE NEW MAINE LAW CONVERTIBLE POLICY of the UNION MUTUAL contains every desirable feature in a PERFECT LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

If you will send your address to the Home Office, or to any of its agents, we shall be glad to furnish full information in regard to the Company and its plans.

THE UNION MUTUAL appeals to residents of Maine for their especial patronage, because it is a HOME COMPANY, and because of its age, experience, strong, financial condition, large surplus, equitable and attractive plans and conservative management.

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CLARK & CHAPLIN ICE CO.

No. 35 Milk Street,

— AND —

No. 53 Market Street.

PRICES FOR FAMILIES AND OFFICES:

10 lbs.	DAILY, PER MONTH,	$1.50
15 "	" "	2.00
20 "	" "	2.50

Customers can commence taking ice at any time they desire, and delivery will be continued until notice to stop is received at the office. my16d6w

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BOSTON.

Near Boston and Maine, Eastern, Fitchburg and Lowell depots, centres of business and places of amusement.

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Rooms all large and comfortable; elegant suites with baths attached; ample public parlors; gentlemen's cafe and billiard-room added, and first-class in every respect.

ROOMS FROM $1.00 A DAY UP.

J. F. MERROW & CO., Proprietors.
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WANTED.

FIVE successful canvassers to travel, hire and train agents. Must be willing to work hard and show the agents how to make sales. Salary and commission. State experience *in full*, age and salary wanted. Send this.

CASSELL & CO., B. B. S. D., 104 & 106 Fourth Ave., New York.
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DRINK **LEMON ICE** — AT — SCHLOTTERBECK & FOSS'.

WANTED—A young man to take care of small yacht and make himself generally useful about the house for the summer, light work and wages accordingly; references required; address stating wages expected; also servant for general house-work. ARTHUR B. HOMER, Prout's Neck. 19-1

LOST—June 18, either in Grand Trunk Depot or in front of the Falmouth Hotel, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and other articles valuable only to the owner. Owner's name in pocketbook. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the FALMOUTH HOTEL OFFICE. 19-1

DRINK **LEMON ICE** — AT — SCHLOTTERBECK & FOSS'.

FOR SALE—A good horse, six years old, sound and kind in every way, weighs about 1059, price $200. Also a first class express wagon as good as new, only used ten days. Apply afternoons at 57 SPRING STREET, City. 19-1

WANTED.—A capable girl for general housework, in a family of two persons. Reference required. Apply to No. 9 Congress Place. 20-1

WANTED—An experienced fancy goods sales-girl. Address, stating experience, SALES, Press Office. 19-1

SPECIAL SALE — FOR — **SATURDAY**

A splendid Fountain Pen $2.00; regular price $2.50.

100 boxes Writing Paper and Envelopes 16 cents.

50 fine Leather Purses 17 cents.

25 slightly damaged Photograph Albums at less than half price.

The largest and best assortment of Rhine Stone Jewelry in the city.

An elegant assortment of fine Boston Candy at 50 cents per pound.

The 10 cent Books are selling fast.

FRANK B. CLARK.
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GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, **FISHING TACKLE.**

AMMUNITION AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. ATLAS POWDER FUSE AND CAPS.