PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 23, 1862--VOL. 27. PORTLAND, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1888. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE OFFICES TO LET
in the First National Bank Building.
APPLY AT THE BANK.
mar2 sntf

july27 sntf

DYE HOUSE NOTICE.
Garments Cleansed or Dyed Whole, and Pressed ready for wear,
AT —
FOSTER'S FOREST CITY DYE HOUSE,
13 Preble St., Opp. Preble House.
oct17 sneodly

W. D. LITTLE & CO.,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
Established in 1843.
NO. 31 EXCHANGE STREET.
All kinds of property insured at lowest rates. First-class companies, American and Foreign.
oct20 sntf

CARPET BEATING NOTICE.
Steam Carpet Beating Machine, Pat., at
FOSTER'S FOREST CITY DYE HOUSE,
13 Preble St., Opp. Preble House.
Carpets cleansed at all seasons of the year.
oct17 sn eodly

TRY YOUR
NEXT PAIR SHOES
— AT —
WELCH'S,
421 Congress Street.
We have the finest and best wearing Gents' $3.00 Shoe to be found in Portland; pump soles, plain or cap toe; see it, and you will buy no other.
Ladies' splendid Kid Common Sense Boots, made from the softest French Kid finished stock at the low price of $2.00. Call and see them.
J. P. WELCH, 421 Congress St.
aug7 sntf

INVEST YOUR MONEY
— IN THE —
MODERN ELDORADO,
Kansas City, the Peerless Metropolis of the Great Southwest.
Whose stupendous growth and wonderful prosperity is without parallel in the history of the world.
The Kaw City Land Company of Kansas City offers an equal opportunity to the large or small investor to place his money safely and advantageously in this city of glorious opportunities.
An investment of $100 in the stock of this company will soon equal an investment of $500 in any ordinary enterprise.
The lands of the Company are now worth five times as much as they cost, and the profits will exceed any heretofore made in this phenomenal city.
A limited amount of the stock is still unsubscribed for, and can be bought for $10 per share.
Send for circulars and prospectus to the
KAW CITY LAND COMPANY,
113 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
Board of Directors.
Hon. Jos. A. Tucker, Boston, Treas. Five Cent Savings Bank.
Curtis C. Nichols, Boston, Treas. Five Cent Savings Bank.
J. Edward Carter, Boston, of J. E. Carter & Co., Bankers.
Chas. W. Whitcomb, Boston, Fire Marshal.
Judge John Spaulding, Boston.
W. Vinal Burt, Boston.
Fred M. Lowe, M. D., Boston.
F. H. Goss, Kansas City, Treas. Fruit and Produce Exchange.
Maj. Albion P. Pease, Kansas, City, Past A. A. G. of G. A. R. Department of Mo.
aug10 d1mnrm

For Many Thousands Sold. Establish Them as UNEQUALLED.

ROYAL CLARION
COOKING RANGE.
With Low End Hearth and Large Ash Pan.
Fitted for Coal or 24 inch Wood.
Furnished with Plain LEGS or with CABINET BASE, LOW HOT CLOSET, ELEVATED HOT CLOSET, ELEVATED SHELF, END TANK, WATER FRONT, or BRASS COLL; also, our WICKET OVEN DOOR, and patent PEDAL ATTACHMENT, making the most complete cooking apparatus yet produced. Made by skilful mechanics from the best materials.
EVERY RANGE WARRANTED.
Sold by leading STOVE DEALERS. If not for sale in your vicinity, send your address for information to the manufacturers,
WOOD, BISHOP & CO.
BANGOR, ME.
may4 eod6m

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.
apr6 eod6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St. N. Y. ty2d&wtf

HORSE BRAND
TRADE MARK HORSE BRAND BAKER ESTABLISHED 1866 NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS HORSE
BAKER
HORSE BLANKET
Strongest blanket made. Will outwear five ordinary blankets. Don't be deceived by imitations. Always look for the Horse branded inside. *For sale by all dealers.*
iy4 eod6m-ed

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,
Published every day (Sundays excepted) by the PORTLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY.
AT 97 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.
TERMS: Eight Dollars a Year. To mail sub scribers, 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" and rates are:
$1.50 per 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.
SPECIAL NOTICES, one-third additional.
Under head of "AMUSEMENTS" and AUCTION SALES," $2.00 per square per week; three insertions or less, $1.50.
THE MAINE STATE PRESS.
Published every THURSDAY MORNING, at $2.50 a year, in advance, or $3 if not paid in advance.
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
PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

The indications for New England are light rains, warmer weather, winds generally southerly.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15, 1888.

	8 A M	8 P M
Barometer	30.010	29.926
Thermometer	69.	70.
Dew Point	55.	62.
Humidity	61.	76.
Wind	SW	SW
Velocity	7	7
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy

Mean daily bar...29.968. Maximum ther...81.8
Mean daily ther...69.5 Minimum ther....56.3
Mean daily rel hum...65.5 Max. vel. wind 22 W
Mean daily hum...68.5 Total precip..... .0

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

Programme for the Bangor Meeting which Mr. Blaine will Address.

Other Towns and Cities where the Maine Laeder will Speak.

List of Appointments for Some Good Republican Speechmakers.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Aug. 15.—There will be a great Republican mass meeting for Eastern Maine at Bangor, Thursday, August 23, at which Mr. Blaine will make his next speech after the one at Portland today. The other speakers will be Hon. C. A. Boutelle, Gen. Adam E. King, of Maryland, Dr. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, Hon. J. R. Burton, of Kansas, and Hon. W. Doane, of Pennsylvania. Special trains will run at low rates of fare. Mr. Blaine will also speak at a grand rally in Waterville and in several of the other larger places in the State, including Lewiston, Augusta, Bath and Skowhegan. He will rest a week after the September election and then make a trans-continental trip.

Republican Speakers.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Aug. 15.—The following appointments for campaign speakers are announced:

Hon. C. A. Boutelle will speak as follows: Monson, Thursday evening, Aug. 16; Greenville, Friday evening, Aug. 17; Bangor, Thursday afternoon, August 23.

Wm. D. Faulk of Indiana, will speak: Dover, Thursday evening, Aug. 16; Oldtown, Friday evening, Aug. 17; Brewer, Saturday evening, Aug. 18.

Hon. Solon Chase will speak at Hollis Center, Monday, Aug. 20, West Buxton, Tuesday Aug. 21, Center Waterbury, Wednesday, Aug. 22, South Waterbury, Thursday Aug. 23, North Shapleigh, Friday Aug. 24, Emery's Mills, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Hon. Sidney Perham will speak: Buxton Centre, Monday Aug. 20, Goodwin's Mills, Tuesday evening Aug. 21, North Kennebunk, Granger's Hall, Wednesday evening Aug. 22, North Lebanon, Thursday evening Aug. 23, West Lebanon, Friday Aug. 24, North Berwick, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 25.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed will speak: North Berwick, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 25.

Hon. Julius C. Burroughs of Michigan will speak: Berwick, Thursday, Aug. 16, Saco, Friday Aug. 17, West Falmouth, Saturday Aug. 18.

MAINE.

Bar Harbor Notes.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 15.—The second sloop race was sailed today. The Eunice won by 2 minutes and 20 seconds; time 3 hours, 30 minutes.

The steam yacht Corsair and schooners Ruth and Carlotta arrived today.

Minnie Davis, "daughter of the Confederacy," is the guest of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer.

There was an amateur theatrical entertainment tonight at Rodick's. "The breach of promise," a melodrama translated by Mrs. Doremus and a farce "Mock trial" were given. There was also a largely attended hop at the West End.

Old Orchard Meetings.

OLD ORCHARD, Aug. 15.—Divine healing was the subject of the sermon today at the campground. The Free Baptist assembly meetings at Ocean Park closed today.

HOW THE SOLDIERS PASS THEIR TIME.

Notes of the Daily Doings at Camp Marble.

The First Regiment Adjutant's Feat of Horsemanship.

Only One Man At the Hospital And Everybody Happy.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Aug. 15.—The conditions for the success of Camp Marble are the very best that could be had today. The temperature is comfortable and a breeze from the northwest draws across the field and adds to one's comfort. Everybody in camp is pleased with the location, several regarding it as the best which any muster has ever had. However that may be the field dries off very rapidly, and although recently heavy rains have fallen, the earth is as dry as can be wished. One of the advantages which is obtained by the distance of the camp from the city, is the difficulty which the men experience in making their way down street, and but few, comparatively, are seen.

Ordinarily during an encampment on the State Park it is hard to keep the men on the grounds they are so eager for a lark. But on the other hand, the distance now is so far that but few people care to make the trip and so visitors are not plenty.

The health of the soldiers is excellent, thus far, only one man being in the hospital. The elevated location contributes much to this. One of the pleasantest features of the encampment thus far is the presence of Gen. Mitchell's party of ladies at Bridage Headquarters who enliven what might otherwise be the dull routine of camp duty. The event of the day has been battalion drill and the usual dress parade at 5.30 p. m. Lieut. Col. Ballard has been drilling the First Regiment to-day. The horses of the battery arrived this morning and were harnessed up for the first time.

An interesting occurrence of the day is that of the orderly hour at noon. Precisely at twelve o'clock, at the call of the bugle, three adjutants, one for each regiment and one for the battery, mounted, started from the line, 900 feet across the field to brigade headquarters, with the morning reports. On Monday, the Second Regiment officer reached the goal first, but today the First Regiment adjutant, who had been somewhat chagrined because he was behind on Monday, made a dash and reached headquarters far in advance of the other men.

The Governor's staff went into camp today. Col. Hampton E. Hill, of Saco; Col. Hollis B. Hill, of Portland; Lt. Col. A. Ingersoll, of Houlton, and Lt. Col. Clarence A. Leighton, arrived this forenoon.

Today the field officer of the day is Lt. Col. W. F. Harding, of the Second Regiment; officer of the day, First Regiment, Lieut. L. Kendall, Co. G, Biddeford; officer of the day, Second Regiment, L. S. Chilcott, Co. G, Bangor.

Next Friday will be Governor's day, and in the evening Gen. Mitchell and staff will tender His Excellency, Gov. Marble, and staff a reception, among the pleasing features of which will be dancing in the Machias. Refreshments will be served. Five hundred invitations are to be issued, the young society people of Augusta aiding in sending them out.

Brigade headquarters are provided with Diamond Spring water by the proprietor of the springs, Mr. Wade.

Major Lunt, who has been well nigh overwhelmed with work, very wisely today, had a man detailed as an assistant.

The officers are all wearing crape in respect to the late General Sheridan.

Eight men from each regiment were detailed as stretcher bearers for the hospital this morning.

Roast beef was the center dish at the camp dinner today.

Co. F, of Augusta, eat in the best equipped mess tent of any of the companies. It is the only one with a floor and the tables are spread with spotless linen, two also first class table ware, all of which is owned by the company. In addition they have a supply of first class cooking utensils. Capt. Choate was in camp for the first time today and received many congratulations on his nomination for Clerk of Courts in the Kennebec county convention yesterday.

The following orders were issued today:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, MAINE VOLUNTEER MILITIA, CAMP MARBLE, AUGUSTA, Aug. 14, 1888.

General Order, No. 6:

1. The muster of the several countries required by Par. 1 of G. O. No. 4, from these headquarters, will occur immediately after dress parade each day of the encampment. Major A. S. Plaisted, Brigade Inspector, Captain William C. Woodbury and Lieutenant Henry M. Sprague, Aide-de-Camp, will muster the two Regiments and the Battery, assisted by the Field and Staff Officers of the Regiments and the Captain of the Battery.

By command of Brigadier General Mitchell.

JACOB H. ULRICH, Jr.,
Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

Mr. Blaine's Earthquake.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, August 15.—It was a singular coincidence with Mr. Blaine's return, but a distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this section last evening at ten minutes past eight o'clock, three quarters of an hour before the arrival of the Blaine train. It was accepted by the bell ringers as the signal gun and they proceeded to ring the bells. The shock was noticeable by a large number of persons here and people from the country report that it rattled dishes and shook houses.

WILL VOTE FOR HARRISON.

The Mills Bill too Much for a Prominent New Yorker.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—One of the most conservative business men of this city and State is Robert M. Olyphant, president of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Possessing a high reputation for integrity, hecombines with it ability and acumen which rank him among the foremost men of the coal trade, while his genial manners make him a favorite with all those who come in contact with him. Mr. Olyphant has never been an extreme partisan, but while his proclivities lean toward Democracy he is a protectionist in belief. Originally a Henry Clay Whig, he has acted independently in politics, and has never voted a "straight" ticket simply because it was "straight." Wholly outside of any circle that could be called political, Mr. Olyphant has a strong aversion to anything like newspaper notoriety, and he has never obtruded his political opinions. But it is understood that while he voted four years ago for President Cleveland, this autumn Mr. Olyphant will lend his support and vote to the Republican candidates. When he cast his vote for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 Mr. Olyphant had reason to believe that the President was not a free trader. But the message of the President and his subsequent course have convinced him that Mr. Cleveland is committed to the free trade policy. Mr. Olyphant's high standing and reputation for ability will give an important weight to his support of the Republican ticket and protection principle.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Another Installment of Senator Morgan on the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Senate today proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session and Senator Morgan resumed his argument in favor of his resolution to postpone it until December next.

In the House.

The House went into committee of the whole on the fortification appropriation bill and, pending a point of order against the establishment of a gun factory at Watervliet arsenal, the bill was withdrawn and reported to the House. It then went over until tomorrow.

Untrue in Every Particular.

The attention of a number of the committee on finance having been called to a published statement that Mr. Blaine has sent a message to Washington through Senator Hale that it is inexpedient for the Republicans of the Senate to report a tariff bill says: "This report is a most extraordinary misstatement, and is true in no particular. In the first place, it is a fact that Mr. Hale has returned from New York, but is not true that he has brought any message from Mr. Blaine to the committee, or to any one, on the subject of the tariff or any subject. Mr. Hale did not see Mr. Blaine, and therefore had no conference with him on any subject. But it is a fact that a gentleman, a very prominent Republican, who did see Mr. Blaine in New York and talked with him on tariff matters, did bring a message to the committee. The message is that Mr. Blaine does not see that the Republicans of the Senate have any alternative except to prepare and report a tariff bill. That is the only suggestion the committee has as to the views of Mr. Blaine on the subject of a tariff bill, and it will be seen that it is a very different suggestion than that reported to have been brought to Washington by Senator Hale—who, as a matter of fact, has not seen Mr. Blaine. The report, briefly, is bosh. If they will possess their souls in patience long enough, they will see a Republican tariff bill in the Senate."

The Naval Appropriation bill.

At a further conference, the representatives of the two branches have reached an agreement upon the naval appropriation bill. The basis of the agreement is a substantial concession of the demands of both Senate and House.

The New Party Disagrees.

The National convention of the American party today, the temporary officers were made the permanent officers. The committee on resolutions presented majority and minority reports differing very much on some of the cardinal principles of the party, such as placing a tax on immigrants and the reading of the Bible in public schools. The reports were recommitted.

The convention this evening nominated James L. Curtis, of New York, for President, Curtis receiving 45 votes and Abram S. Hewitt 15, and James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, 4. Earlier in the day the 25 delegates from 15 States bolted the convention. The convention adjourned sine die.

The Pension List.

The following Maine pensions have been granted:

ORIGINAL, INVALID.

Benj. C. Pendleton, Bangor.
John J. Cannell, North Gorham.

REINSTATEMENT AND INCREASE, SPECIAL ACT.

Lucius B. Varney, Bristol.
Jacob W. Pottle, North Perry.
George H. Tigher, Rockland.
Bradford Sullivan, North Winterport.
Stephen W. Longfellow, Gardiner.
Calvin Tomlinson, Brighton.

REISSUE.

Timothy Fernald, Camden.

YELLOW JACK.

Congressman Cox has an Experience Which May be Useful.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Herald has the following special from Washington: Congressman Cox says one little sentence from his lips would adjourn the House instantly. What Mr. Cox means is best explained by the following ssatement made by him: "Last Thursday I ran down to Moorehead City, N. C., to obtain a few days' rest. Returning to Washington yesterday, my train was detained at Gouldsboro' to await the arrival of the Jacksonville express. My presence on the train had been telegraphed ahead, and when I alighted at Gouldsboro' I found a large crowd in attendance who insisted upon my addressing them. I spoke for about 30 minutes to an intelligent and responsive an audience as I have ever faced. When the Jacksonville train came in and we had started north again I noticed that I had fallen among the most scared and forlorn looking people on the earth. I found upon inquiry that the majority of my fellow passengers were flying from the plague-stricken city of Jacksonville. They were all bound for New York, and I imagine that half of them carried the germs of the yellow fever in their systems. That is what I mean in saying that a word from me would adjourn the House instantly, but out of regard for the feelings of my colleagues I will forbear to speak of it."

The Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The official bulletin from Jacksonville, Fla., today shows three new cases. There have been 28 cases to date and six deaths.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Inquiry to Begin on the Sixteenth of October.

LONDON, August 15.—Judges Hannen, Day and Smith, who compose the Parnell Commission, have decided to open the inquiry into the Times's charges against the Irish members of Parliament, October 16. All intermediary applications must be made before Setember 17.

A Crisis in Turkey.

A crisis is reported in Turkey between the Sultan and his ministers. The trouble is due to the refusal of the Sultan to sanction the Grand Vizier's proposal to borrow 1,500,000 pounds from the Turkish banks. The amount is demanded by the minister of war and minister of marine to purchase goods and pay soldiers and seamen for service which are long overdue. It is rumored that Said Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, will succeed Kearnil Pashalas Grand Vizier, and Fraud Bas Pasha will be sent to London on a secret mission.

Foreign Notes.

The Vienna Tagblatt says that a recent family council was held to consider the position of Prince Ferdinand. The members with the exception of Ferdinand's mother agreed that Ferdinand is to send in Republican success, and in one of the grandest victories for America, for American industries, American prosperity, and American labor, that has ever been achieved on this continent. The evidence is unmistakable that the year 1888 is to be a Republican year.

This is a contest that appeals to the manhood, the intelligence and the loyalty of every American citizen. It is a contest in which no man can remain neutral. Never since that grand old army of the Union, which fought under Grant, Sherman, Logan and Sheridan, came from the Appomattox with its crown of jewels and battered flags, have the issues been so grave as confront us in the present campaign. That old army, the most patient, loyal, devoted and magnificent army that ever stood in line of battle, contended for the preservation of this American Republic and the triumph of the old flag. Twenty-three years have rapidly rolled by. The growth of the American Republic under the system of protection established by the Republican party, in wealth, population and material prosperity, has been unexampled and unparalleled in the history of any other government.

For twenty-four years the Republican party controlled the affairs of this nation, and when it retired from power it left the country over to the Democratic party, a better, a stronger, a more prosperous and enduring republic, than the world had ever known; but that party which came into power on the fourth day of March, 1885, stands today as a menace and obstruction to the advancement of the great manufacturing, commercial, agricultural and mechanical industries of the country, and is making a war upon the wages of the laboring men of the nation.

In their proposed tariff legislation they lay a destructive hand upon some of the most important industries of your State, and demand that we shall yield to the policy inaugurated by them, which means in the near future, free trade and a complete surrender of the American markets. Instead of establishing proper harbor and coast defences, and giving employment to American labor and placing the money in circulation among the people, they are hoarding millions of money in the Treasury and seeking to break down American industries and our system of protection, under the pretence that the surplus must be reduced. Instead of doing justice to the American soldier and sailor, who is unable longer to continue the battle of life, they seek by miserable technicalities to deprive him of the aid that a grateful and patriotic world rejoices to have him report. Instead of protecting the rights of our fishermen upon the high seas, they are completely ignored and disregarded. Since the Declaration of Independence, no instance can be found of so complete a surrender of the rights of American citizens, who have lost their property by seizure, as is witnessed in the proposed treaty relating to our fisheries. The claims of our fishermen, who have been denied all commercial privileges, are utterly and completely disregarded.

With only three millions of people we contended against the armies of England for seven long years for equal rights, but with sixty millions of free and independent people, inhabiting a republic which is unequaled in strength and prosperity by any other government, the party in power yields to the unreasonable demands of a foreign province and surrenders the rights that belong to the American citizens.

Against this party we put the party of freedom, the party that believes in free thought, free speech, a free ballot and fair count. Against this party we put the party of protection, protection to our people at home and on the sea, wherever the flag floats, and there is no doubt as to the final verdict that will be rendered by the American people.

Ladies and Gentlemen. The cordial and enthusiastic greeting that this vast audience extends to Maine's distinguished statesman, emphasizes more strongly than words can express, the heartiness of his welcome. The President of the United States, not long since, sent a message to the American Congress, and threw down the "gage of battle" and invited the issues that are now before the American people. With lightning speed, America's great champion of protection responded from across my water, and spoke for American industries, American homes and American labor, and he is now welcomed by millions of free American people, who will follow his lead in this contest. I have the honor of presenting Hon. James G. Blaine.

Mr. Cleaves was frequently interrupted by applause, and his reference to Mr. Blaine was a signal for more cheering. As Mr. Blaine stepped forward the cheering

HOW WE DO IT IN PORTLAND

The Republican Campaign Opens in Old Maine.

Unestimated Thousands Throng the City.

General Turn-out From All of Maine West of the Kennebec.

Rockland Sends a Coast Delegation With Umbrellas.

Mr. Blaine Speaks to a Large Audience in City Hall.

Congressman Reed Before the Great Assemblies of the Evening.

Warner Miller and A. W. Tenney the Other Orators of the Day.

Anyone who has doubted the spirit and resources of the Republican party of Maine needs only to have been in this city yesterday to become convinced that this year the grand old party is moved by a more than common purpose and enthusiasm. An old citizen who has seen every political gathering in Portland for thirty years, says that in his opinion the crowd which listened while Congressman Reed was speaking last evening in the hall and on the balcony, was the largest gathered here since the time of the civil war. The hall was full and overflowing, the corridors were full and Congress street a long way up and down was crowded. Anyone outside stood no chance whatever of getting into the hall and anyone in the hall could not get out. The crowd was impenetrable And it should be remembered that only the night before there had been a great demonstration at Augusta, which had consumed the energies of the political clubs on the line of railroad east of the Kennebec river. This prevented the coming of the clubs and citizens from Bangor, Dexter, Skowhegan, Waterville and other Eastern places, from all of which there would have been large delegations had not the Augusta reception been delayed.

But there were enough here, more than could be reached by the voices of the orators of the afternoon and evening. They began to come early in the day. The noon trains brought in a good many, including the Brunswick Drum Corps, and a large number of citizens of that village, a large delegation from Farmington and Franklin county.

While the speaking was going on in the hall the clubs of the city were preparing to march to the depot to meet the incoming delegations, due between five and six o'clock. With the uniformed companies turned out a company from the Young Men's Republican Club of the city—75 young men dressed in dark trousers and coats, white vests, light soft hats, and carrying canes with American flags attached. They made a fine display and with the uniformed companies from the city and the clubs from North Berwick, Wells and Hollis, formed a procession of considerable size that marched to the Union Station.

At the station great excursion trains pulled in from East and West between five and six o'clock. One of them had eighteen cars. All the hundreds that came in at this time were formed under escort of the Portland companies and marched down Congress street to be added to the crowd already here. One of the companies first to arrive, as well as one of the largest, came from Biddeford. It was about 250 strong, and bore two huge banners, with these devices:

Biddeford's 5000 Operatives for Reed and Protection.
Biddeford Business Men Will Vote for Business.

The Rockland Young Men's Republican Club came a hundred and twenty-five in number with E. W. Berry commanding, and Hon. C. E. Littlefield, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Railroad Commissioner D. N. Mortland marching in the ranks. The men from Rockland carried umbrellas which they spread over their honest heads as soon as the procession started and bore aloft throughout the whole march, creating much merriment and applause thereby. From the umbrellas floated ribbons inscribed "For Protection" and the motto of the club was: "It is a rainy day when we get left."

The Saco Harrison and Morton Cadets were a small but very neatly uniformed company. They had 35 men in line dressed in white tall hats and white linen long coats.

The Brunswick Club was strikingly uniformed in silver gray wideawakes; and the finely drilled company from Saccarappa, the Westbrook Club wore a style of red wideawake, which with the blue helmet, gave them a distinguished appearance,

The Augusta Club, that came with 53 men and brought the National Band with them, were the only company from the East that participated in the Blaine parade Tuesday, to come here yesterday. Notwithstanding their hard march of the night before they made an excellent appearance.

The Freeport Republican Club, about 100 men, did not have a regular uniform, but, nevertheless, made a splendid appearance.

Altogether the clubs made a fine column of two thousand or more men as they moved down Congress street. It was now about a quarter past six o'clock. The whole of the mile and a half or so of distance between the Union Station and City Hall was occupied by crowds on both sides of the street. Most of the houses along the street displayed flags, large or small, or other evidences of interest, and there were hundreds of handkerchiefs waved at the boys from windows and sidewalks along the mile and a half. The Young Men's Republican Club of Portland, the Harrison Guard of Portland, who marched with full company front in splendid order, the Harrison Artillery dragging their cannon, and the Rockland men with their umbrellas, came in for a good share of attention. There was a good deal of cheering along the route, especially opposite the Portland Club, where Mr. Blaine reviewed the procession from the top of Stubbs's art store. He stood there while the whole procession marched by, and although too high up to be in the best view of the street, was recognized and cheered by all the companies. There was also a good deal of cheering as the column passed City Hall, where the crowd was denser than on any other part of the route.

These are the general features of yesterday's great gathering. The details of Mr. Blaine's reception and speech in City Hall, Warner Miller's speech, of the parade, of Mr. Reed's reception and speech before the vast concourse of the evening, and of the other addresses and events form stories by themselves.

AT THE HALL.

Speeches of Mr. Blaine and Warner Miller.

About one o'clock, though the meeting was not to begin until half-past two, the stream of strangers began to flow into the City Hall. In half an hour the hall was nearly half full of eager men and women who waited impatiently for the hour of the meeting. At half past two the hall was jammed with people and many were in the corridors while hundreds of others stood upon the sidewalks eagerly waiting to catch a glimpse of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine had come to the city on the one o'clock train from the east. At Westbrook Junction he was met by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed who accompanied him to the Union station. There he was met by Col. F. N. Dow of the State committee and driven to the Falmouth where he dined and received a few callers. Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, who was to address the afternoon meeting along with Mr. Blaine had arrived a little before Mr. Blaine on the train from the West and was also at the Falmouth. At about half past two Mr. Blaine and Mr. Miller were driven to City Hall. As the carriage drove up to the curb stone Mr. Blaine was recognized by the crowd and greeted with a round of applause. He stepped lightly from the carriage and ascended the steps, the crowd following and applauding. As he reached the top of the staircase and turned into the ante-room the crowd in the corridor broke into loud cheers. Mr. Blaine tarried but briefly in the ante-room, and then ascended the steps to the platform. When the great audience caught sight of Mr. Blaine there was a storm of applause. Cheer followed cheer and when the audience tired of cheering they clapped their hands and stamped their feet. It was some minutes before quiet was sufficiently restored se that Col. Dow could call the meeting to order. On the platform besides the speakers were the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, Hon. Charles F. Libby, Col. F. N. Dow, F. M. Higgins, of Limerick, Col. Mark F. Wentworth, of Kittery, Prof. H. L. Chapman, of Bowdoin College, Rev. Marion Crosley, Walker Blaine and many others. After the applause had subsided Col. Dow called the meeting to order and introduced Hon. Henry B. Cleaves as the chairman of the meeting. Mr. Cleaves was received with round after round of applause. He said:

MR. CLEAVES' SPEECH.

Fellow Republicans, Ladies and Gentlemen: I congratulate the loyal, enthusiastic and representative Republicans of Maine upon the magnificence of this gathering. Here in this city of Portland, a city that is always loyal and true to Republican principles, you are met by a concourse of people which is to end in Republican success, and in one of the grandest victories for America, for American industries, American prosperity, and American labor, that has ever been achieved on this continent. The evidence is unmistakable that the year 1888 is to be a Republican year.

This is a contest that appeals to the manhood, the intelligence and the loyalty of every American citizen. It is a contest in which no man can remain neutral. Never since that grand old army of the Union, which fought under Grant, Sherman, Logan and Sheridan, came from the Appomattox with its crown of jewels and battered flags, have the issues been so grave as confront us in the present campaign. That old army, the most patient, loyal, devoted and magnificent army that ever stood in line of battle, contended for the preservation of this American Republic and the triumph of the old flag. Twenty-three years have rapidly rolled by. The growth of the American Republic under the system of protection established by the Republican party, in wealth, population and material prosperity, has been unexampled and unparalleled in the history of any other government.

For twenty-four years the Republican party controlled the affairs of this nation, and when it retired from power it left the country over to the Democratic party, a better, a stronger, a more prosperous and enduring republic, than the world had ever known; but that party which came into power on the fourth day of March, 1885, stands today as a menace and obstruction to the advancement of the great manufacturing, commercial, agricultural and mechanical industries of the country, and is making a war upon the wages of the laboring men of the nation.

In their proposed tariff legislation they lay a destructive hand upon some of the most important industries of your State, and demand that we shall yield to the policy inaugurated by them, which means in the near future, free trade and a complete surrender of the American markets. Instead of establishing proper harbor and coast defences, and giving employment to American labor and placing the money in circulation among the people, they are hoarding millions of money in the Treasury and seeking to break down American industries and our system of protection, under the pretence that the surplus must be reduced. Instead of doing justice to the American soldier and sailor, who is unable longer to continue the battle of life, they seek by miserable technicalities to deprive him of the aid that a grateful and patriotic world rejoices to have him report. Instead of protecting the rights of our fishermen upon the high seas, they are completely ignored and disregarded. Since the Declaration of Independence, no instance can be found of so complete a surrender of the rights of American citizens, who have lost their property by seizure, as is witnessed in the proposed treaty relating to our fisheries. The claims of our fishermen, who have been denied all commercial privileges, are utterly and completely disregarded.

With only three millions of people we contended against the armies of England for seven long years for equal rights, but with sixty millions of free and independent people, inhabiting a republic which is unequaled in strength and prosperity by any other government, the party in power yields to the unreasonable demands of a foreign province and surrenders the rights that belong to the American citizens.

Against this party we put the party of freedom, the party that believes in free thought, free speech, a free ballot and fair count. Against this party we put the party of protection, protection to our people at home and on the sea, wherever the flag floats, and there is no doubt as to the final verdict that will be rendered by the American people.

Ladies and Gentlemen. The cordial and enthusiastic greeting that this vast audience extends to Maine's distinguished statesman, emphasizes more strongly than words can express, the heartiness of his welcome. The President of the United States, not long since, sent a message to the American Congress, and threw down the "gage of battle" and invited the issues that are now before the American people. With lightning speed, America's great champion of protection responded from across my water, and spoke for American industries, American homes and American labor, and he is now welcomed by millions of free American people, who will follow his lead in this contest. I have the honor of presenting Hon. James G. Blaine.

Mr. Cleaves was frequently interrupted by applause, and his reference to Mr. Blaine was a signal for more cheering. As Mr. Blaine stepped forward the cheering which greeted him when he stepped upon the platform was renewed. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved and the audience was frantic with delight. Finally Mr. Blaine succeeded in restoring silence and then said:

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I should not have left my home, the very day after my arrival, but for my desire to feel myself once more in touch with those with whom I have, in previous years, fought in many a good Republican contest (applause); once more to compare notes with those whose wisdom the party has always relied upon, namely, the Republican masses, as to what should be done at this crisis in the history of the country and in the history of the party, which is its great defender.

When the President delivered his message, he had something to say to the American people about the danger of trusts, and I think there has been no Democratic paper in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not, that has not been earnest in warning the people as to the horrible danger of trusts. Well, I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous, or that they are disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs, with which neither President Cleveland nor myself has any particular right to interfere. But aside from that, the point which I wish to impress upon you, is that they are not the outgrowth, nor in any way an incident of the protective tariff policy, which is the President's main charge against them; and that a protective policy no more breeds what he considers the pestilence of trusts than does the veriest free-trade country in the world, which is England; for England is literally plastered, under her own system of free trade, with trusts; and the very day before I sailed for home, precisely a fortnight ago to-day, I cut from a London journal an announcement that all the manufacturers of coffins and all the undertakers of the united kingdom had gone into a trust (laughter and applause); that it was to consist of two millions of capital, which, in the language of the English financial market was to have a large number of preferential bonds and at the ordinary death rate in the kingdom, they expected to divide 12 per cent semi annually, (laughter.) Now I think, my friends, we may safely bury all the President's free trade predictions in the common grave in which those English coffins are made to go, and we may go on this safely by saying that so far from a protective policy generating trusts, a free trade policy has generated them in far greater numbers; and there I leave the question.

I was interested on the day of my arrival,—or rather I should say by way of preface, that in Maine we have not wholly to devote ourselves to the national election, but primarily to a State election. I am glad that both parties have nominated gentlemen of unobjectionable personal character, standing high in their communities, against whom, personally, nothing can be said, or ought to be said. That applies equally to Mr. Putnam and Mr. Burleigh, and I am glad to say so. That leaves the contest where it should rest,—one of principle. Mr. Putnam, I should judge, from a speech of his, which I hold in my hand and which I read in the Portland Argus of August 9th, is very uneasy in regard to the charges that have been brought against him, concerning the very disadvantageous treaty, which he helped to make, giving away, as we think, the rights of the American fishermen. I read his speech with great interest and I found it to be mainly an answer to some criticism that Senator Frye, of this State, had made, on the President, the Secretary of State and the Fishery Commission. Now I have never yet seen Senator Frye in any contest or controversy, in which he was not abundantly able to take his own part (applause), and so far as the controversy between himself and Mr. Putnam is concerned, it would be sheer presumption on my part to offer anything in behalf of Senator Frye. I assure you, from what I know of him, that he will be heard from in due season. (laughter and applause.) But what interested me most in the speech, as I read it through, and I will not endeavor to follow the points between Mr. Putnam and Mr. Frye, was these four lines, which occur, somewhat parenthetically, in about the middle of Mr. Putnam's speech:

"At this point," says the Argus, "Mr. Putnam discussed several features of the treaty, showing the practical benefits which our fishing fleet would derive from the treaty."

Well the Argus did not think it worth while to mention what those points of Mr. Putnam's were (laughter and applause). On all the rest of the criticism of Mr. Frye's speech, Mr. Putnam was able to afflicate but just in a breathing spell, or as Artemas Ward used to say, "At this point, desiring to rest my voice, I will tell you a little story," so about the time Mr. Putnam got half way through his speech, he seems to have needed a little rest and told of these advantages to the American fle

THE PRESS.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 16.

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

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

LEVI P. MORTON,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EDWIN C. BURLEIGH.

For Representatives to Congress,

First District—THOMAS B. REED.
Second District—NELSON DINGLEY, JR.
Third District—SETH L. MILLIKEN.
Fourth District—CHARLES A. BOUTELLE.

If the facts were really known it might be found that the practice of shipping off the indigent and criminal classes to America is carried on very generally in more than one European country. In a recent investigation made by a select committee of the English House of Commons into the subject of emigration and immigration, Mr. Lionel Alexander, clerk to the Jewish Board of Guardians, produced statistics showing that the board had removed more poor Jews from England than came into it. They were sent, he said, back to the continent and over to America. There have undoubtedly been a great number of these people sent over by government aid; for the poor Jew is a well known person in almost every American city.

The Great Republican Demonstration.

In spite of arrangements somewhat faulty, the Republican demonstration in this city yesterday was the most magnificent in point of numbers and enthusiasm that has been held here since the war. If there were any doubt as to the interest of the plain people in the great questions now at issue, the great gathering yesterday of men from the farm, the work-shop and the various walks of mercantile business which greeted the speakers in the city hall, must have set it at rest. Doubtless many came largely for the purpose of seeing and listening to the distinguished statesman whose return to his native land has been the occasion of admiring and enthusiastic tributes from millions of his fellow citizens, but the close attention that was paid to the speeches of the other speakers, though the heat was very oppressive, indicates unmistakably that the tariff issue has taken a great hold upon the minds of the people. Not one of the speakers of the afternoon or evening, whether he spoke in the hall or in the open air, could complain of an inattentive audience. And on the other hand none in the vast audience could complain that the speakers were undeserving of the close attention that was given them. Mr. Blaine's short, but acute, speech upon the fisheries question, was listened to with the closest, and most admiring attention, and the only disappointment was that he was compelled to make it so brief. Mr. Miller's elaborate discussion of the tariff was closely followed throughout by its hearers. It was made to a receptive audience, which will remember its facts and be influenced by its logic. It was impossible to say too much on the tariff question, and the eloquent speeches of Mr. Reed and Mr. Tenney in the evening fell upon ears as eager to listen to a discussion of the subject as had been the audience of the afternoon.

The enthusiasm manifested at all the meetings, the cordial approval that the Republican doctrines preached there received from the audiences, made up as they were largely of farmers and mechanics and business men, are very encouraging symptoms. They show that the people are alive to the issues, and that the drift of opinion is toward the Republican party and the great doctrine of protection, of which it is the champion.

President Hyde on the Tariff.

In an address delivered before the Cleveland and Thurman Club of Brunswick, President Wm. DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, brought forward this ancient argument of the free traders:

Remembering the prime and immediate aim of the protective system is to compel every consumer to pay a bounty to the home producer of the protected article. How much does this annual bounty amount to? That no man can estimate precisely. A reliable statistician, Mr. J. H. Moore, has estimated the amount at $1,000,000,000. A professor of political economy in a New England college has recently expressed the opinion that the estimate is not altogether wide of the mark. Now add to this $1,000,000,000 paid as a direct bounty to the home producer the $200,000,000 paid to the government in duties on imports and you have as an approximate estimate of the cost of the protective system $1,200,000,000—that is, equal to an annual tax of $20 on every citizen of the United States, or a tax of $100 per year upon every family of five living in average comfort. From this sum of course whatever compensating advantages there are resulting from the protective system must be deducted. What is the nature, the extent, and the value of such compensation? The high protectionist claims first that this tax is paid by the foreign manufacturer. Now, I admit that there are extreme and exceptional cases in which that is partially or wholly true. There are times when for special reasons the retail dealer in dry goods and groceries sells you an article below the market price, or even for less than it cost him. But these cases are rare exceptions.

Now President Hyde claims that he is not a free trader; that he wishes to reform, not not sweep away the tariff. But here he is claiming that the protective system is robbing the people of more than a billion dollars a year, and proposing as a remedy a measure that will take off about a thousandth part of that billion dollars of booty. As President Hyde is a teacher of ethics as well as an expounder of political economy, his proposition appears all the more remarkable. But perhaps he will say that the Mills bill is an imperfect measure and is only a step towards reducing that billion of plunder that the manufacturers, according to President Hyde, are getting. Then we submit that President Hyde, while professing himself to be only a tariff reformer, is a free trader.

Now what about this claim advanced by President Hyde that the tariff is a tax which increasing prices, levies tribute upon the consumer to enrich the manufacturer. Every protectionist will of course admit that the tariff raises prices to a certain extent. This is what the tariff is for,—to raise prices of products so that the men who produce these products may have a fair recompense. There is such a thing as bringing the cost of the article to the producer so low as to make a slave of him, as in the case of the makers of that cheap English clothing which the free traders talk so much about. A Parliamentary committee that has lately investigated the condition of these clothing makers of London has found men working eighteen and nineteen hours a day, with so little respite that they take their meals of dry bread and coffee while working in their seats. And with all this hardship these laborers receive only wages enough to keep body and soul together. Now the clothing made by these laborers cannot help being cheap; but the protectionist claims that it is too cheap; that it would be better for the consumers, who are the rich and well-to-do and poor alike, to pay more for their clothes, rather than make slaves of the clothing makers. But while the tariff raises prices sufficiently to prevent the American laborer from descending to the level of his brother in Europe, it does not as a general rule raise them abnormally, that is, very far above the cost of production. That the rate of duty is added to cost of an article is a fallacy advanced by President Cleveland, but very promptly demolished as soon as it saw the light of day. Senator Edmunds, a man of more public experience than Presidents Cleveland and Hyde together, has cited the case of tea and coffee, the duty on which was removed in 1872, to show that even on an article where there is no home competition to lower the price the amount of the duty is a tax on the foreign producer and importer rather on the consumer. Mr. Edmuds says that on the abolition of this duty there ceased to come into the treasury from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year, while the consumers paid substantially the same or higher prices for these articles than they did before. The free traders have tried to break the force of this argument by saying that an expert duty put on by Brazil as soon as our tariff was taken off kept up the price. But Mr. Edmunds investigated this report and found it false, as he has since announced. Here then are articles of common use on which the tariff tax was not a burden on the consumers; and they are articles on which the prices could not be reduced by home competition. How much more difficult then is it for President Hyde to show that the tariff sustains an extortionate price on articles which are open to the competition of the most inventive and enterprising laborers and capitalists in the most progressive nation on earth.

READY WIT.

Some Famous Repartees from Men Famous and Obscure.

[Chamber's Journal.]

There are few people to whom the possession of ready wit does not seem desirable, for nothing is of more use in an emergency than the ability to return "a Roland for an Oliver" in such a way as to extinguish an opponent. But the art of retaliating skillfully is by no means universal. Perhaps this is as well, considering the proneness of repartee to degenerate into maliciousness; and it is not difficult to imagine how much more disagreeable the world would be if every one in it were a Douglas Jerrold or a Horne Tooke.

None of the professions seem more devoted to ready wit than that of the law; and, judging from the following story, this devotion is of no recent origin. It is related that on one occasion Sir Nicholas Bacon was about to pass judgement upon a man who had been guilty of robbery, at that time punishable by death: but the culprit pleaded for mercy on the ground that he was related to the judge. "How is that?" he was asked. "My lord," was the reply, "your name is Bacon, and mine is Hog, and hog and bacon have always been considered akin." "That is true," answered Sir Nicholas; "but as hog is not bacon until it has hung, until you are hanged you are no relation of mine."

Still more to the point is an anecdote told regarding two opposing barristers. The lawyer for the defence was so severe upon the prosecutor that the latter rose and asked: "Does the learned counsel think me a fool?" The retort was prompt: "My friend wishes to know if I consider him a fool; and in reply to his question I can only say that I am not prepared to deny it."

There are many instances of passages of arms between bench and bar, but this one may be new to most of our readers. At the close of a lengthened wrangle between a judge and a prominent council, the former said: "Well, sir, if you do not know how to conduct yourself as a gentleman, I am sure I can't teach you." To which the barrister mildly replied: "That is so, my lord."

Occasionally, however, the votaries of the law have the tables turned upon them, as in the case of the lawyer who, driving along a country road, asked a woman who was going in the same direction the way to his destination. She told him, and added that, as she was going part of the journey, she would point out the way. "All right, my good woman," said the lawyer, "jump up—better bad company than none." After going some miles, the woman thanked him for the drive descended, and he asked how much further he had to go. "Oh," she answered, "you passed the place you want two or three miles back; but as I thought bad company better than none, I brought you on." The legal gentleman certainly deserved the lesson, and it is to be hoped that he profited by it.

Parliamentary elections usually afford a good field for the exercise of wit. While a noble lord was conducting his canvass, he met a bully, who declared fiercely that he would "sooner vote for the devil than for him." "I've not the slightest doubt of it, my friend," said the the candidate quietly; "but in the event of your friend not coming forward, may I count on your vote?" Here is another of the same kind: At an open political meeting a man cried, "Hurrah for Jackson!" to which a bystander retorted, "Hurrah for a jackass!" "All right, my man," exclaimed the first speaker; "you can hurrah for your favorite candidate, and I'll do the same for mine."

An enviable quickness of rapartee was shown by a French actor when the head of a goose was thrown upon the stage. Advancing to the footlights, he said: "Gentlemen, if any one among you has lost his head, I shall be glad to restore it at the conclusion of the piece." Deservedly severe also was the reply of Descartes to a nobleman, who, seeing that he enjoyed the pleasures of the table remarked: "I see, sir, that philosophers can sometimes indulge in good cheer." "Why not?" asked Descartes. "Do you really imagine that Providence intended the good things of this earth only for the foolish and ignorant?"

Of wit bordering on the malicious there are many examples, and some of the repartees are fully deserved, while others are only calculated to give pain. Among the latter is one told at the expense of an elderly French widow who had fallen in love with a young nobleman, whom she was never tired of praising to her friends as "handsome as one of Dumas's three musketeers." "Yes," said a lady who heard her and who was possibly jealous: "he is muskateer, and you are *Twenty Years After*."

Much more merited than the above, probably, was the answer given by Foote to a dissipated Duke who asked him in what new character he should go to a masquerade: "Go sober!" A "man about town" said to a young lady: "No, I am not exactly engaged, but I have the refusal of two or three girls." He undoubtedly deserved the crushing rejoinder; "I suppose you mean you have asked them and they have said 'No.'" The tourist, also, who said to an idle Skyeman, "Why do you lie there all day with your hands in your pockets?" must have been taken aback by the cool reply: "Cause she hasna been far enouth south to learn to put them in other people's."

Ready wit cannot be said to be natural to youth, for the answers given by precocious schoolboys are not witty, being usually the outcome either of misunderstanding or of "cheek." There are exceptions, however, to this rule. A teacher asked his class what was meant by "divers' diseases," and was rather surprised when one of the boys answered, "Water in the head." A little dot of a girl inquired of her mother the meaning of "transatlantic," and was told "Across the Atlantic." "Does 'trans' always mean 'cross,' mamma?" she then asked. "Yes," replied her mother; "but don't bother me any more." "Then I guess 'transparent' means a cross parent," was the conclusion the unconscious little humorist came to as she relapsed into silence.

The Lord Provost of a certain well-known city in the North had a daughter married to a gentleman of the name of Baird; and speaking of names to several friends, he happened to remark: "My grandmother was a Husband and my mother a Man," these having been the maiden names of the ladies. "Why, in that case," said the celebrated Dr. Gregory, who was present, "we may the less wonder at your daughter having got a Baird."

Turning from expressed repartees, we find that there can be no less wit in the manner in which writers subscribe themselves. For instance, we have it upon record that, when Glengarry claimed the chieftainship of the Macdonald clan, the generall acknowledged chief wrote to him as follows:

My Dear Glengarry: As soon as you can prove yourself my chief, I shall be ready to acknowledge you. In the meantime I am
Yours, MACDONALD.

This letter may have suggested to Benjamin Franklin the note he wrote to a friend in England when the American colonies declared their independence, and which closed thus:

You and I were long friends. You are now my enemy, and I am
Yours, B. FRANKLIN.

During the last half of the eighteenth century the governments of the day frequently kept themselves in power by bribing and corrupting members of Parliament; and this was the case during the debates on the India bill, when the opposition, led by Fox, found its majorities steadily decreasing. This, it was known, was the work of the Secretary to the Treasury, John Robinson, who used both places and money to carry out the ministerial policy. One evening Sheridan, speaking of the decrease said: "This is not to be wondered at, Mr. Speaker, when a member is employed to corrupt everybody to obtain votes." "Who is it? Name him or withdaw!" rose fiercely from all parts of the House. Sheridan saw that he was in a predicament, but he was equal to the emergency. "Sir," he said, "it would be an unpleasant and an invidious thing to name the person, and therefore I shall not do it. But don't suppose, sir, that I refrain because there is any difficulty in naming him; I could do that, sir, as soon as you could say Jack Robinson."

Sheridan's ready wit was equalled some years ago by another prominent politician on the occasion of the Derby being won by a French horse. The Frenchmen present, as was natural, cheered vociferously, and not content with that, one of them shouted, "Waterloo avenged!" "Yes," said the statesman, who happened to hear the remark, "you ran well in both cases!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAPLE DRY GOODS!

German Turkey Red Damask!

Best Quality, Fast Color, New Designs and Elegant Patterns,

Only 75 Cents Per Yard

A FEW PATTERN TABLE COVERS

in 2 1-2 yard lengths, with Napkins to match, Bleached Damask, for $5.00 per set. 3 yards long for $7.50 per set. Moreen's Best Qualities, 24 inches wide, 45c yard.

T. F. HOMSTED, 451 CONGRESS STREET; CORNER ELM ST.
aug11 Street

Pears' Soap

Fair white hands.

Bright clear complexion

Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS'—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."
au4 eodly

$2.00 FOR $1.00!

Greatest Velvet Sale Ever Known

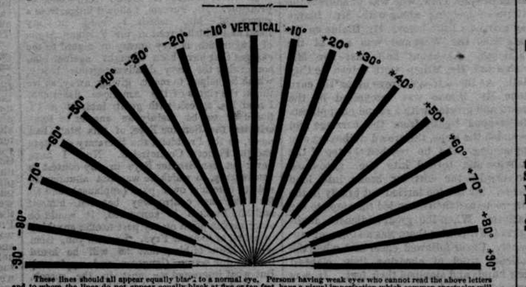
Very Fine Silk Velvets, in Plain Colors, full 19 inches wide, reduced from $2.00 to $1.00. Quantity limited and cannot be duplicated.

MUST BE SECURED AT ONCE. SALE COMMENCES TO-DAY,

—AT—

TURNER BROS.
au14 dtf

Spectacles and Eye Glasses!



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, corner Congress and Franklin Streets.
je16 ST&Ttf

MARRINER & COMPANY,

GROCERS,

203 Federal St., - - Whitney Building,

TELEPHONE 501 B.

We have Just Received a Large Lot of

CHOICE FORMOSA

OOLONG TEA,

Which we shall sell at the very Low Price of

35 CENTS PER POUND.

3 Pounds for $1.00.

This is the best bargain in Tea that ever came to Portland as the New York Importer needed money more than a profit and sold it at a price far below its value in consideration of our taking the whole lot for cash.

We guarantee it equal to any 50 cent Tea you ever purchased.
jly30 dtf

IMMENSE BARGAINS

—IN—

SUMMER CLOTHING!

MUST BE SOLD TO REDUCE STOCK

and make room for Fall Goods. I have a nice line of Suitings for Men, Youths, Boys and Children, which I have marked down at prices that must move them. A nice line of Business Suits for $12.00, former price $15.00. There are a dozen different styles of these goods and they are very stylish and well made, suitable for Business Wear.

We cordially invite the public to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

THESE PRICES ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

FRED R. FARRINGTON,

Under Falmouth Hotel,

208 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE.
aug2 TS&Ttf

TRADE MARK.

H. H. RICKER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, Portland.
aug9 ddm

To gratify the taste of the most fastidious you should adopt SCHUMACHER'S PARCHED FARINOSE. It contains more nutriment than other farinaceous preparations. It does not sour on the stomach and its effect upon the digestive organs and general health is extraordinary. It is cooked in two minutes. Sold by all grocers.
jun1 F.M&W6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICE

FOR JULY.

Before taking account of stock August 1st, we shall offer our entire stock at reduced prices.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware at Cost.

MORRISON & CO., 565 Congress Street.
jy3 UNDER G. A. R. HALL, NEAR GREEN STREET. eodtf

THIS WEEK

We shall continue our Mark Down Sale of Men's, Youths' and Children's Summer Suits.

There are many very desirable bargains left which should attract the attention of those in want of these goods.

In addition to our Mark Down Sale of Children's Suits, we shall offer a large line of Children's odd Short Pants, age 5 to 14 years; prices from 75 cents to $1.25. These are just the proper goods for Boys' Vacation Pants.

We have a few of those Best Shirt Waists left for 50 cents each, to close.

C. J. FARRINGTON,

180 Middle St. 182
au4 dtf

PORTLAND

MISFIT CLOTHING COMPANY

Under United States Hotel,

NEAR CONGRESS STREET, - - MARKET SQUARE.

Special Announcement!

DOWN THEY GO.

A few more of the very finest Custom Made Misfit Spring and Summer Clothing to be closed out regardless of cost in order to make room for Fall and Winter Stock. Our Agents are on the road buying up the very best Custom Made Clothing which has been left on the tailors' hand for various reasons which we will sell at half its original measured price. Call early and secure great Bargains.

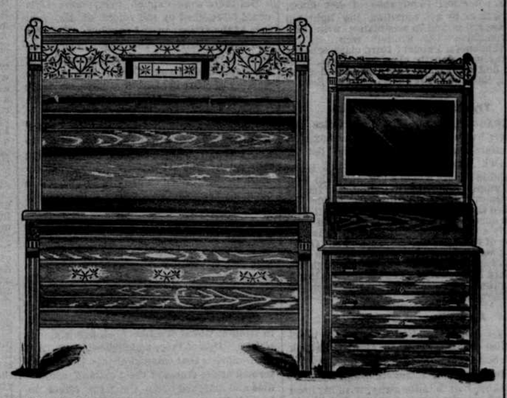
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

FULL DRESS SUITS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
aug9 TTeSsep12

Manufacturers Are Unloading!

This is certain, and there is no half way about it either, as we have found during the last two weeks, for WE HAVE BOUGHT HEAVILY AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, so that it matters little whether there is a reduction in the tariff or not, WE are there and have an elegant assortment of the newest styles in Carpets, Wiltons, Brussels,

Tapestry and Woolens, and certainly the prettiest patterns in Wool and Cottons that we have ever been able to get at the prices even that we will sell at now.



CHAMBER SETS IN BLACK WALNUT, with and without Marble Tops, for $40.00, $50.00, $60.00 and $75.00. We have just got a bargain in fifty sets of the BEST WALNUT CHAMBER SETS we ever sold for $75.00, new, well made and in every way perfect, worth every cent of $90.00, for only $75.00; and we won't exact the cash either.

OUR PARLOR SUITS

now occupy two floors that run the entire length and breadth of our building, and a handsomer display of these BEAUTIFUL GOODS we have never seen, with colors harmonizing so nicely as to give the idea all were intended for the same place. The pretty and NEW BROWNS, OLD GOLDS, BLUES, GARNETS, OLIVES and other beautiful shades in green and other colors that seem certainly to have reached the HEIGHT OF PERFECTION, $35.00, $40.00, $50.00, $60.00, $75.00, and up to $200.00, these suits are sold at, and we have but a few suits each of our last purchase, therefore an early selection will most likely be the best. No change will be made in the prices as they are marked to sell at sight.

PARLOR STOVES,

while not in actual demand just at present deserve the attention of those who inform themselves in advance. Our line is now complete, embraces the MOST DESIRABLE of last year, and the IMPROVEMENTS of this. At least COME and SEE what we have, and rely upon our word that WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. We have the finest line in New England. New goods constantly arriving, and all going at lower prices than ever.

The Atkinson House Furnishing COMPANY,

Corner Pearl and Middle Streets, - - - Portland, Me.

au13 ISAAC C. ATKINSON, General Manager. dtf

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN BERRY,

Book, Job and Card Printer,

No. 37 Plum Street.

J. A. HAYDEN,

STENOGRAPHER

31½ EXCHANGE ST., PORTLAND, ME.
feb15 dtf

FRANKLIN C. PAYSON,

Counselor at Law,

191 MIDDLE STREET,

Casco Bank Building, - - Portland, Me.
aug6dim

GEORGE F. HOLMES,

Counselor at Law,

188 MIDDLE STREET,

Canal Bank Building, - - Portland, Me.
aug6dim

DR. E. B. REED, Clairvoyant and Botanic Physician.

Medical Rooms 93 Franklin St., Portland, Me.

DR. REED treats all chronic diseases that flesh is heir to; all cases that are given up as incurable by the allopathic and homeopathic physicians, I will take their case to treat and cure them. I find that about four-fifths of the cases given up to die can be cured. Examinations at a distance by letter with their full name and place of residence nad one 2 cent stamp and $2.00. Examination at the office, $1.00. Consultation free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. sep14tf

GUNS,

RIFLES, REVOLVERS,

FISHING TACKLE.

AMMUNITION AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. ATLAS POWDER FUSE AND CAPS. SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER IN ANY QUANTITY. AGENT FOR AMERICAN ARMS COMPANY. SEMI-HAMMERLESS GUNS. PARKER AND COLT BREECH LOADING GUNS. A SPECIAL LINE OF ENGLISH GUNS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION. AGENT FOR WINCHESTER & COLT'S SINGLE SHOT AND REPEATING RIFLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. B. DAVIS,

Opposite Post Office, Portland, Me.
je2 eodtf

GOOD THINGS MUSICAL

THAT ARE COMING IN THE FALL.

Whatever they are, the music to perform them, to understand them, to enjoy them, will be found in the immense establishments of OLIVER DITSON & CO., who have on hand CONCERT SONGS, GOSPEL SONGS, SACRED SONGS, SCHOOL SONGS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SONGS, COMIC SONGS, COLLEGE SONGS, JUBILEE SONGS, POPULAR SONGS, CHOIR AND CONGREGATIONAL MUSIC, TONIC-SOL-FA MUSIC, CATHOLIC MUSIC, ANTHEMS AND CHORUSES, PART SONGS and GLEES, OPERA, ORATORIO, AND CANTATA MUSIC, COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC FOR PIANO, ORGAN, AND ALL OTHER INSTRUMENTS, AND IN FACT EVERY KIND OF MUSIC THAT IS MADE.

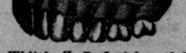
All this is in the shape of Sheet Music (3,000,000 pieces), Octavo Music (3,000 kinds), or of music collected in well-bound books (4,000 kinds) Send for Lists, Catalogues, Descriptions and Advice. Any book mailed for retail price.

SOME OF THE NEWEST BOOKS ARE:

PIANO CLASSICS, CLASSICAL PIANIST, YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLASSICS, SONG CLASSICS, Soprano SONG CLASSICS, Alto and Bass, CLASSIC TENOR SONGS. Each $1.00. Very select and good music.

Send the price of any book and receive it by return mail. The convenience of this arrangement is appreciated by thousands of customers.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
aug4 TuThS3Saw2w



S. S. White's, H. D. Juste's, and Johnson & Lund's Best Teeth,

$5.00 PER SET.

These are the best Teeth manufactured in the world, and the prices for these teeth the past fifteen years have ranged from $10.00 to $15.00 and even $20.00 per set. Wilmington Teeth $4.00 per set. Gas free to all who wish to have one or more teeth extracted without pain. Gold Filling $1.00 and upwards. Silver Fillings 50 cts. to 75 cts. Cement or Bone Fillings 50 cents. Appointments by mail will receive prompt attention.

Dr. F. J. BONNEY, - Dentist,

499 1-2 Congress, Cor. of Brown.
mar29 dtf

TO HOLDERS OF United States Bonds

At present market prices, 4 1-2's only pay 2 1-4 per cent and the 4s less than 2 3-8 per cent. Many of our clients are exchanging these issues for other high grade securities yielding from 3 3-4 to 6 per cent.

We recommend such an exchange and shall be pleased to furnish descriptive lists and prices on application.

Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook

35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
apr26 ThS&T6m

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

A Party will leave Boston Monday, September 10, for a Grand Tour of Sixty-Eight Days to the

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PHRK

—AND—

Across the Continent.

This trip includes, in addition to a thorough sight-seeing round among the wonders of the National Park, a complete tour of the Pacific Northwest and California, extending from Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, to San Diego—over 1500 miles. Return Tickets Good until July, 1889.

A Party will leave Monday, October 8, for a Grand Tour of Sixty-One Days to the Pacific Northwest and through California.

Parties will leave September 10 and October 8, Southern California Direct (via Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad); and on the same dates for Colorado. Also Eighteen Trips in September to Eastern resorts.

W. RAYMOND, I. A. WHITCOMB.

Send for descriptive circulars (designating particular trips desired).

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington St., (Opp. School St.), BOSTON, MASS. TT&S3t

HAINES, RICHARDSON & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER.

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

Office 322 Commercial St.,
o29eodtf PORTLAND, ME.

POLICIES Protected by the Popular Maine Non-Forfeiture Law issued only by the OLD UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Portland, Maine.

FINANCIAL.

4 PER CENTS.

Holders of U. S. Four Per Cent Bonds may learn something to their advantage by applying to the

MERCHANT'S NATIONAL BANK.
aug16 dtf

PORTLAND 6s

Maturing Nov., 1888,

paid at our office on presentation, and for which we will allow a premium and accrued interest. We would also invite the attention of holders of

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.
jy18 dtf

BONDS.

Portland	6s
Bangor	6s
Zanesville, Ohio	4 1-2s
Portland Water Co.	6s
Portland Water Co.	4s
Biddeford and Saco Water Co.	5s
Augusta Water Co.	5s
Maine Central R. R. 1st	7s
Maine Central R. R.	5s
Androscoggin & Kennebec R. R.	6s

—ALSO—

First Mortgage Water Works Co. SIX PER CENT Bonds—Principal and Interest GUARANTEED. At PAR and Interest.

—FOR SALE BY—

H. M. PAYSON & CO.,
aug13 32 Exchange Street. dtf

THE NorthernBankingCo.

—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 Phenix, Arizona.

Also Bank Stocks and other investments.
mh10 ST&Ttf

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 on 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

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND.

The Shorthand Department of the Portland Business College will

RE-OPEN MONDAY, AUG. 20, '88,

under the personal supervision of Howard C. Hanson. We are prepared to offer superior facilities to all persons desiring to gain a thorough knowledge of this art. Rates reasonable. For further particulars call at the college rooms, or address
aug15dtf L. A. GRAY, A. M., Pres.

MRS. CARTER

will Re-open her

KINDERGARTEN

September 19th.

NO. 148 SPRING STREET.

An advanced class in reading and writing will be formed in connection with the Kindergarten.
aug11 eodtf

PORTLAND Business College

Congress Street, Opp. City Hall, PORTLAND, ME.

The oldest Business School in Maine. Best facilities offered. Experienced teachers in each Department and thorough instruction guaranteed. Short-hand and Type-writing taught by a practical Stenographer. Sessions six days and five evenings. Rates very low. Catalogue free. Any additional information cheerfully furnished. Address,

L. A. GRAY, A. M., Principal.
jy31 eod3m

ALICE C. MOSES,

3 DEERING PLACE.

Elocution and Literature.

Delsarte Expression a Specialty.

REFERENCE—Prof. Moses True Brown, Boston School of Oratory.
dec8 eodtf

Portland School of Stenography.

Pupils thoroughly instructed in shorthand and type-writing. Day and evening sessions. Send for circular.

Miss A. L. Sawyer, 537 Congress St., Portland, Me.
jy9 eodtf

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

VASSALBORO, MAINE,

Opens Sept. 11th. Both sexes. New buildings, with all modern improvements. Full corps of experienced teachers. Fits for college, for teaching, and for business. Send for catalogue.
aug11eod13t CHAS. H. JONES, Principal.

ABBOTT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

LITTLE BLUE, Farmington, Maine.
Address A. H. ABBOTT, Principal.
jy28 eod15t

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL STUDIES

Given to private pupils by the subscriber

J. W. COLCORD,

143 PEARL STREET.
jan24 dtf

POLICIES Protected by the Popular Maine Non-Forfeiture Law issued only by the OLD UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Portland, Maine.

UNION DEPOT CAFES.

WE would announce to our patrons that we are now prepared to do general catering in the best possible manner, making a specialty of

EVENING SPREADS.

Fancy Ices, Sweets, Soda, etc. For the convenience of our patrons keep open every evening. All orders promptly and carefully attended to. We invite all to favor us with an early call.
jy18tf GEO. E. WOODBURY & SON, Props.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Fourth Annual Excursion of the Retail Grocers, Provision and Fish Dealers will be held at

Sebago Lake, Thursday, August 16.

The following programme has been arranged:

PRIZES.

100 Yard Dash ..... Silver Cup
125 " Free for All ..... Gold Medal
200 " ..... Gents' Travelling Bag
Wheelbarrow Race ..... Gold Headed Umbrella
100 Yard Run, (open only to men over 40 years of age) 1st, Gold Headed Cane; 2d, Ivory Headed Cane.
Three Legged Race ..... Box Fine Confectionery
Sack Race ..... Box Horse Shoe Tobacco
Potato Race ..... Silver Cake Basket
Swimming Race ..... Indian Clubs
Rifle Shooting ..... 1st, China Tea Set; 2d, Whist Counters.
Glass Ball Shooting ..... Pearl Handled Revolver
Standing Broad Jump ..... Drum Toilet Soap
Running " ..... Silver Sugar Bowl
Throwing Base Ball ..... Alarm Clock
Pitching Quoits ..... Silver Pitcher
Tub Race ..... Pair Opera Glasses
Boat Race ..... Silver Syrup Jar
Throwing Hammer ..... Students' Lamp
Putting the Shot, 1st, Silver Butter Dish; 2d, Box of Beach's Soap
Running Race (for boys under 14) ..... Silver Pickle Jar
To the man who brings the most children ..... Case Salmon, valued at $10.00
Base Ball ..... Grocers vs. Butchers
Rope Pull ..... " " " "

Music by Merriman's Full Band.

Arrangements have been made for a sail on the Lake without extra charge.

Entries for the sports must be made to C. H. Ross on or before Wednesday, Aug. 15th.

Tickets may be had of the Committee of Arrangements:

C. H. Ross,	Amos L. Millett,
A. R. Winslow,	Chas. A. Penney,
A. T. Hall,	Joseph C. Coleswortby,
A. S. Jenness,	Austin Sullivan,
T. L. Callan,	E. H. Batchelder,

Prizes are now on exhibition at Amos L. Millett's Congress street.
aug10 dtf

GREENWOOD GARDEN OPERA HOUSE.

Peak's Island, Portland Harbor.

C. H. KNOWLTON, - - - - Manager.

THIS WEEK,

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 13th.

Monday and Tuesday by request,

MASCOT.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

BLACK CLOAKS.

Reserved Seats, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents.
aug1 dtf

Saturday Excursion!

CASCO BAY STEAMBOAT CO.

Saturday, August 18th,

if pleasant, the steamer

Forest Queen

will make an excursion to

Fort Popham and Bath!

Leaving Custom House Wharf at 9 a. m.; Cushings 9.15; Peak's 9.25; Long Island 9.40; Little Chebeague 9.50; Harpswell 10.30; and will stop at any other landings by leaving word at the ticket office Friday. Fare for the Round Trip 50 cents; all Children 25 cents. Tickets limited to 400.
aug15dtt C. W. T. GODING, Gen. Agent.

Excursion to Bath!

The large and commodious

Steamer "Merryconeag"

will make an excursion to Bath on

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19,

[IF PLEASANT]

leaving Custom House Wharf at 9.30 o'clock.

FARE 50 CENTS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

The Steamer "Gordon" will make the regular Merryconeag's trip Sunday.
aug15 d4t

J. COLE,

BY request, will give one more **Moonlight Sail and Dance** on the steamer Merryconeag, **Tuesday Evening, August 21, 1888.** Tickets 25 cents; to be obtained of J. Cole, at the boat and of the committee on board. Music by the last excursion will be good for this one; steamer will leave Harpswell landing, Custom House Wharf, at 7.30; if stormy, will go on the first pleasant evening; will sail a different route from the other excursion.
aug15dtw

WHEN IN PORTLAND

Make Your Headquarters at

Brown's Shoe Store,

461 Congress Street, Market Sq.

Leave your bundles to be cared for while shopping or to be delivered to any address free; and arrange to rest and meet your friends at

SIGN OF MAMMOTH GOLD BOOT

Summer Visitors, Tourists and Strangers

will find the largest assortment of fine, seasonable

Boots and Shoes

in the State, at

BROWN'S, 461 Congress St.

FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY.

All the Latest Novelties in Fancy Shoes for Vacation and Beach wear.

Brown, The Shoe Dealer.

461 Congress Street, Market Sq.
jy14 eodtf

KNABE

PIANO!

The sole agency of this world renowned instrument.

SAMUEL THURSTON,

No. 3 Free Street Block, Portland.

N. B.—Ask for the BURDETT ORGAN

jy15 TUNING TO ORDER. dtf

SPECIAL Saturday Sale.

50 ct. Gauze Vests 25 cts.
25 ct. Lisle Gloves 12 1-2 cts.
75 ct. Silk Gloves marked down to 50 cts.
White Skirts 75c and $1.00
Large lot of new Parasols at half price.
Ladies' and Misses' Hose at greatly reduced prices.

J. M. DYER & CO.,

511 Congress St.
Aug4 eodtf

JULIUS EICHBERG'S

BOSTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND SCHOOL FOR VIOLIN

Instruction in all Branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 10, 11 12.

Address or apply to

JULIUS EICHBERG,

154 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass
aug2 eod6w

POLICIES,

THE PRESS.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 16.

THE PRESS.

May be obtained at the Periodical Depots of N. G. Fessenden, Horse Railroad Station; Marquis, 76 Exchange St.; Chisholm Bros.', Union Depot; Hodgson, 96½ Portland St.; John Cox, 660 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.; Barter, 190 Brackett St.; Elliott, 243 York 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. Fogg.
Orrs Island, S. C. Prince & Son.
Richmond, G. A. Beale.
Rockland, O. S. Andrews, R. H. Burnham & Wm. H. Hyde.
Saccarappa, W. B. Boothby.
Saco, H. B. Kendrick & Co., Wm. Stackpole.
So. Paris, A. M. Gerry.
Springvale, C. H. Freeze.
Skowhegan—Bixby & Buck.
Thomaston, S. Delano.
Vinalhaven, A. B. Vinal.
Waldoboro, G. Bliss.
Waterville, C. H. Hayes.
Yarmouth, W. F. Bennett.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"Why, bress your heart, Erasmus, dis yere fotygraph ain't like you nohow. It makes yer look ten years older."

"Dat's all right, honey, I needn't git anoder for de nex' ten years. See?"

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

"My poor man," said a woman who had given a tramp some breakfast, "you eat slowly and as if in pain."

"Yes, madam," he said sadly, "I had to sell the gold filling in my teeth last week for food or else starve."

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

"I understand that Colonel Blear is very wealthy."

"Well; he's worth about $100,000.

"How did he make it?"

"He made it out of coal oil."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; his wife lighted the fire with kerosene, and he got all her money.

Hay Fever sufferers ought to know of its efficacy. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me as a preventive to Hay Fever. Have been using it since the 9th of August and have found it a specific for that much dreaded disease. For ten years I have been a great sufferer from August 9th till frost, and have tried many alleged remedies, but Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found.—F. B. Ainsworth, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ragged urchin (weeping)—Oh, oh—oh, dear! Benevolent gent—What is the matter, my boy? Urchin—I've lost (sob) my penny. Oh! (Howls.)

Gent—Never mine; here is another.

Urchin sets up another howl as he pockets the coin).

Gent—What's the matter now?

Urchin—Oh, sir, if I hadn't lost that other one I'd have two now.

ALL good Grocers sell and recommend Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. Housekeepers should ask and insist upon having these goods, and send back the nauseous mess sent home under the name of extracts.

Customer (to fruit seller)—How much for the plums, aunty?

Aunty—Penny apiece, sah.

Customer—That's very high for plums, aunty, can't you let me have four for 5 cents?

Aunty—No, sah; dem plums cost me'n dat.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF PORTLAND WHOLESALE MARKET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG 15.

Jobbers continue to report a good business with a strong feeling in values. The Wheat markets have been unsettled, closing strong and higher. Flour is decidedly firmer and millers will not sell except at full prices; the stock here is exceedingly light, but buyers are operating only to supply immediate wants; no change is noted in quotations. Corn is steady and firmly held, while Oats are scarce and better. Provisions fairly active and steady. Sugar has been steady throughout the week at former prices; stock in the four ports latest dates was 103,345 tons against 157,848 tons in 1887 and 180,786 tons in 1886; total stock in all countries 816,433 tons against 876,094 tons last year. Molasses is steady and firm; stock in the ports at latest dates was 2906 hogsheads against 9296 hogsheads in 1887 and 8435 hogsheads in 1886. Coffee is unchanged, but the tone of the market is stronger. Brazil Coffee in stock and afloat:

Total stock in New York	153,248
Total stock in Baltimore	6,906
Total stock in New Orleans	3,127
Total stock in United States	163,321
Afloat from Rio per steamer to Aug. 4	112,000
" " per sail " "	20,000
" Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 4	8,000
Total	303,321

There is no material change to note in the business since last year 576,166

Dry Fish in small supply with an upward tendency. Mackerel have advanced; buyers refuse to pay the advance and are holding off; last sales from vessels $12 for small 3s, $14 for large, $19 for 2s and $25 for 1s. Fresh Cod and Haddock have been very scarce; the small catch is due to dogfish. Turpentine higher.

Imports.

CADIZ. Schr St Thomas—900 tons salt to John A Emery & Bro.

Railroad Receipts.

PORTLAND, Aug. 15, 1 8.

Receipts by Maine Central Railroad—For Portland 33 cars miscellaneous merchandise; for connecting roads 102 cars miscellaneous merchandise.

Grain Quotations.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Monday's quotations.

WHEAT.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Opening	82⅞	83	83⅝
Closing	82	82½	82⅝

CORN.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Opening	43⅝	44⅛	44⅝
Closing	43⅝	43½	43½

Tuesday's quotations.

WHEAT.

	Aug.	Sept	Oct.
Opening	82⅝	82⅞	82⅞
Highest	81⅞	82⅛	82⅝
Lowest	81⅝	81⅞	82⅛
Closing	81⅞	82	82⅝

CORN.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Opening	43½	43⅝	43¼
Highest	43½	45	44⅝
Lowest	43½	43⅛	43⅛
Closing	43½	45	44⅝

OATS.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Opening	....	....	24½
Highest	....	....	25
Lowest	....	....	24½
Closing	....	....	24⅝

Wednesday's quotations.

WHEAT.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Opening	82⅝	81⅞	82⅝
Highest	82⅝	83	83½
Lowest	82⅝	81⅞	82⅝
Closing	82⅝	83	83⅝

CORN.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Opening	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛
Highest	44⅝	45	44⅝
Lowest	44⅝	44½	44⅛
Closing	44⅝	44⅝	44¼

OATS.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Opening	....	....	24⅝
Highest	....	....	24⅝
Lowest	....	....	24⅝
Closing	....	....	24⅝

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	153	155
Casco Nat. Bank	100	142	144
First National Bank	100	112	115
Cumberland National Bank	40	48	50
Merchants' National Bank	75	119	120
National Traders' Bank	100	132	134
Portland Company	....	95	100
Portland Gas Company	....	50	80

BONDS.

State of Maine 6s, due 1889	102	103
Portland City 6s, Municip'l various	100	115
Portland City 6s, R. R. aid 1907	123	125
Portland City Funding 4s	....101½	102½
Bath City 6s, Mun. various	102	105
Bath City 6s R. R. aid various	101	108
Bangor City 6s, long R. R. aid	113	116
Bangor City 6s, long Mun.	120	122
Belfast City 6s, R. R. aid	104	106
Portland & Ken. R. R. 6s, various	108	104
Portland & Ken. R. R. 6s, 1895	109	111
Leeds & Farmington R. R. 6s	109	111
Maine Central R. R. 1st mtg 7s	..119	121
Maine Central R. R. Consol 7s	131	133
Maine Central R. R. Skg Fund 6s	105	106
Portland Water Co.		
" " 2d mtg 6s	103	105
" " 3d mtg 6s	..110	112
" " Consol 4s	....	96

Boston Stock Market.

[By Telegraph.]

The following quotations of stocks are received daily:

New York and New England Railroad, 43⅝ do pref	
Atch., Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad	*87⅝
C. B. & Q.	*111½
Mexican Central	15⅛
Wisconsin Central	18½
Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad com	40
do pref	*98½
Bell Telephone	*230½
Chicago, Burlington & Northern	49⅞
Boston & Lowell Railroad	*163
Boston & Maine R.	214⅝
Mexican Central 4s	67½
California Southern Railroad	43½
Wisconsin Central preferred	38½
Eastern Railroad	118
Maine State 6s, 1889	102⅝
Boston & Maine R 7s, 1894	142⅝
Boston & Albany	199⅝

*Ex-dividend.

New York Stock and Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1888.—Money on call easy, ranging from 1½@2 per cent; last loan at 2 per cent, closing offered. Prime mercantile paper at 4@6½ per cent. Sterling Exchange and steady. Government bonds quiet and steady to firm. Railroad bonds firm and active. The stock market closed firm and final prices were ½ to 1¼ above opening prices.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 166,090 shares.

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

United States 3s	
New 4s, reg	127⅝
New 4s, coup	127⅝
New 4½s, reg	106½
New 4½s, coup	107⅝
Central Pacific 1sts	114½
Denver & R. Gr. 1sts	121
Erie 2ds	98½
Kansas Pacific Consols	109
Oregon Navi 1sts	116⅞
Union Pacific 1st	113¾
2o Land Grants	
3o Sinking Funds	

The following are closing quotations of stocks:

	Aug. 15.	Aug. 14.
Adams Express	147	147
Am. Express	109½	109
Central Pacific	36½	34¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	113	13
Chicago & Alton	131	133
do pref	160	160
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111½	111
Chicago & Hudson Canal Co	118	117¼
Delaware, Lacka. & Western	138½	137¼
Denver & Rio Grande	18⅛	18¼
Erie	27⅝	27⅝
Erie pref	62½	61
Illinois Central	118½	119
Ind. Bloom & West	15	15
Lake Erie & West	17	16¾
Lake Shore	95⅞	95⅝
Louis & Nash	59⅝	58⅝
Manhattan Elevated	91⅝	91
Michigan Central	86½	86¼
Minn & st. Louis	6½	6½
do pref	14	15
Missouri Pacific	81½	80⅝
New Jersey Central	38⅝	37½
Nor. Pacific common	25⅝	25½
do pref	57	56¾
Northwestern	113½	112¾
Northwestern pref	143	143½
New York Central	107¼	107¼
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	17⅝	16⅞
do pref	71½	70½
Ohio & Miss	23⅝	22⅞
Ont. & Western	16½	16¼
Oregon Trans-Cont'l	26½	25⅞
Pacific Mail	37½	36¼
Pullman Palace	167	167
Reading	68⅝	67⅝
Rock Island	107⅝	107¾
St Louis & San Fran	13½	31⅝
do pref	71	71⅛
do 1st pref	113	113
St Paul	72½	71⅞
do pref	111¼	105¾
St Paul, Minn & Man	105½	105
St. Paul & Omaha	40½	40
St. Paul & Omaha pref	108	108
Texas Pacific new	2⅝	2½
Union Pacific	60⅝	59⅞
U. S. Express	76¼	76
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	14½	14¼
do pref	26⅝	26¼
Western Union	84½	84⅛
Cleveland, Col. Cin. & Ind	60	60
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	19	19
Rich. & West Point Ter.	19⅝	19½
do pref	72	72
Manhattan Consol	135	135
Mobile & Ohio	37	37
Memphis & Charleston	37	37
New Orleans Pacific 1st	65	65
Oregon Improvement	34⅝	34½
Richmond & West Point	6⅝	6⅝
Richmond & Danville	120	120
St. Louis & S. F. 1st g bds	110	110
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38	38
Texas & Pacific land grants	22⅝	22½
do income bds	70	70
Wabash 2ds	91	91
Wabash pref	42⅝	42½
Lake Shore div bds	116	116
Mex. Central inc	29⅝	29½
Mex. Central money	6	6
Mex. Central land	1⅝	1½
Mex. Central 4s	67½	67½
Mex. Central stamped	64	64
Mex. National	75	75
Mex. National 20 paid	17	17
Mex. Southern	41⅝	41½
Mex. Southern pref	90	90
Kansas & Texas	30⅝	30⅝
Adams & Pacific	71	71
Allegheny Val	70	70
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	90	90
Col. Hock. Val. & Tol.	21⅝	21⅝
Ft. Worth & Denver City	1⅝	1⅝
Ga. Pacific	12½	12½
Ill. Central leased lines	98	98
Keokuk & Western	25	25
New York & New England	43⅝	43⅝
Norfolk & Western pref	18	18
Northern Pacific	25⅝	25⅝
do pref	57½	57½
Oregon & Transcontinental	26½	26⅝
Oregon & California	30	30
Pacific Express	73	73
Silver Bullion certificates	1.00	1.00

Boston Produce Market.

BOSTON, Aug. 15, 1888.—The following are to day's quotations of Provisions, &c.:

Pork—Long cut 18 00@18 50; short cuts 18 00@18 50; backs 18 50@19 00; light backs 17 50; pork tongues 19 00.

Lard—Choice 9¼@9¾c ⅌ lb in tcs; 9¾@10c in 1-lb pails; 10@10¼c in 5-lb pails; 10¼@10½c in 3 lb pails.

Hams at 11½@12½c, according to size and weight; hams 11½@12c.

Hogs—Choice city dressed hogs at 8¾c ⅌ lb; country do at 7½c.

Butter—Western extra creamery at 20@20c; extra firsts at 18½@19c; firsts at 17@18c; extra imitation creamery at 00@17c; do seconds at 15c; do factory, choice 16c; do fair to good at 13½@14c; New York and Vermont extra creamery at 21c; do ext firsts at 19@20c. The above quotations are receivers' prices for strictly wholesale lots. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

Cheese—Northern choice 9c; lower grades as to quality; Western at 8@8½c; sage at 9@9½c. Jobbing prices ½c higher.

Eggs—Eastern extras at 19@20c; fancy near-by stock higher; Eastern firsts at 18½@19c; extra Western and N Hill 19@19½c; fresh Western 17½c; N S and N B at 18@18½c; Michigan choice at 18c. Jobbing prices 1c higher.

Poultry—Choice spring chickens 23@25; Western at 16@18c; Northern dressed fowls at 14@17; Western iced fowls 13@00c; dressed ducks 15@17c; live fowls at 00@12c; live chickens at 13@15; live spring ducks at 12@12½c.

Beans—Choice small N Y hand picked peas at 2 80@2 90 ⅌ bush; choice New York large hand picked do 2 80@2 85; small Vermont hand-picked do at 2 85@3 10.

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; Eastern swale 10 @11. Rye straw, choice, at 18 00@19 00; oat straw 8 00@9 00.

Potatoes—$1 75@1 87½ ⅌ bbl for choice natives, 1 75 for Jerseys.

Brighton Cattle Market.

For the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1888.

Amount of stock at market—Cattle 1084, Sheep and Lambs 12,320; Swine 57,766; veals 126; horses 288; number Western Cattle 659; Northern and Eastern Cattle, cows, &c., 430.

Prices of Beef Cattle ⅌ 100 lbs, live weight—Extra quality 6 12½@6 50; first quality 5 75@6 00; second quality at 4 75@5 62½; third quality 3 75@4 62½; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, etc., at 3 00@3 50.

Brighton Hides 6½c ⅌ lb.

Brighton Tallow 3¾c ⅌ lb.

Country Hides 6@5½c.

Country Tallow 1¾@2¾c ⅌ lb.

Calf skins 5@6c ⅌ lb.

Dairy skins 15@50c.

Sheared skins 20c each.

Lamb Skins 40@50c.

Veal Calves 2½@6c ⅌ lb live weight.

Working Oxen—Few pairs in market. We note sales of

	Girth.	Length.	Live weight.	Price
1	7	3	3350	$14
1	6	8	2600	$115
1	6	8	2800	$125
1	6	6	2600	$85

Sheep and Lambs—Those brought in were all owned by butchers. Lambs coming from 7@7½c. Sheep at 4½@5c ⅌ lb live weight landed at the yards.

Swine—Western fat hogs are costing 6 00@6 25 ⅌ lb live weight.

Domestic Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1888.—Flour market—receipts 2833 packages; exports 3666 bbls and 7259 sacks; held steadily but generally quiet; sales 16,000 bbls.

Flour quotations—Fine at 2 10@2 35; superfine Western and State 2 50@3 40; common to good extra Western and State at 2 90@3 60; good to choice do at 3 50@5 15; common to choice White wheat Western extra at 4 60@4 90; fancy do at 4 95@5 15; common to good extra Ohio at 2 85@5 15; common to choice extra St Louis at 2 70@5 00; patent Minnesota extra good to prime at 4 50@4 80; choice to fancy do at 4 80 @5 15; 1300 low extra at 2 80@3 30; 2300 city mills extra at 4 00@5 10; 2600 bbls winter wheat low grades 2 80@3 30; do fair to fancy at 3 35@4 85; do patent 4 80@5 15; 6,100 bbls Minnesota clear at 3 35@4 40; rye mixtures 3 30@4 25; 850 superfine 2 50@3 10; 105 bbls fine do at 2 20@2 85. Southern flour steady with a moderate demand; common to fair extra at 2 90@3 45; good to choice do at 3 50@5 15. Rye flour steady; light offerings. **Wheat**—receipts 134,283 bush; exports 176,430 bush; sales 178,000 bush; higher with light trading, closing firm; No 2 Red at 92@92¾c elev, 94¼@95¼c delivered, 94½@95¼c to No 3 Red 87½c; No 1 Red 81c; No 1 hard at 96½@97¼c delivered. Rye unchanged; No 1 at 56c afloat. **Barley** is dull. **Corn**—receipts 46,750 bush; exports 55,450 bush; sales 153,000 bush irregular and less active, closing trifle easier than yesterday; No 2 at 53¾c, 54c afloat and delivered. **Oats**—receipts 21,000 bush, exports 75 bush; sales 134,000 bush; higher with moderate business owing to scarcity, closing steady; No 3 at 36c; White do 43½@44c; No 2 at 37½@38c; do White at 45@46½c; No 1 White at 47c; Mixed Western 33@40; do White 42@43c; No 2 Chicago 35½@36c. Coffee—Rio advanced steady 14¼. **Sugar**—raw strong but quiet; refined fairly active and steady; C at 6¼@6⅝c; Extra C at 6½c; White Extra C at 6⅝c; Yellow at 6¼c; standard A at 7¼c; Mould A at 7⅝c; Confectioners A at 7⅛c; off A at 6 13-16@6⅞c; powdered at 7⅞c; granulated 7⅝c; Cubes 7⅞c; cent loaf and crushed 8¼c. **Petroleum** firmer; united at 85¼c. Pork steady. Beef dull. **Lard** higher and scarce; Western steam at 9 15@9 25; city 8 70; refined quoted at 9 00 for Continent; S A at 810 25. **Butter** is firmer on best; State at 15@20½; Western 11@16c. **Cheese** very dull.

Freights to Liverpool irregular and weak.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1888.—The Flour market is firm. Wheat strong and higher; No 2 Spring at 82⅝c; No 2 Red at 84¼c. Corn lower; No 2 at 44¾@45c. Oats are firm; No 2 at 25¼@26¼c. Rye 49@49¾c for No 2. Barley nominal. Provisions—Mess Pork is weak at 19 20@19 25. Lard firmer and higher at 8 75@8 77½. Dry salted shoulders at 7 40@7 50; short clear 8 70@9 00. Whiskey at 1 20.

Receipts—Flour, 31,000 bbls, wheat 138,000 bu, corn 360,000 bush, oats 228,000 bus, barley, 2000 bush, rye 1,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour 13,000 bbls, wheat 115,000 bush, corn 195,000 bush, oats, 99,000 bu, barley 700 bush, rye 500 bush.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15, 1888.—The Flour market is steady. **Wheat** is higher; No 2 Red at 83¼c. Corn is higher good demand; No 2 at 41⅝@42c. Oats are better; No 2 at 24⅝@24¾c. Rye higher at 47½@48c. Whiskey steady at 1 14. Provisions very dull; only small jobbing trade; Pork 14 00 small lots. Lard—prime steam at 8 65; butchers 8 35. Dry salted meats—shoulders at 7 25@7 50; longs 8 25.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 116,000 bush; corn 75,000 bush; oats 40,000 bush; rye 0,000 bush; barley, 0,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 8,000 bush; oats, 14,000 bush; rye 000 bush, barley 0,000 bush.

DETROIT, Aug. 15, 1888.—Wheat—No 1 White at 87c bid; No 2 Red at 88c. Corn—No 2 at 44¾. Oats—No 2 at 25½c.

Receipts—Wheat 98,000 bush.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15, 1888.—Cotton is quiet; middling 10½c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15, 1888.—Cotton is firm; middling 10¼c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15, 1888.—Cotton steady; middling 10c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15, 1888.—Cotton steady; middling at 10c.

MOBILE, Aug. 15, 1888.—Cotton is firm; middling 10c.

European Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—The Cotton market—dull; middling uplands 5⅝d; do Orleans 5⅝d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1000 bales; receipts 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15, 1888—Quotations—Winter wheat 7s@7s 1½d; Spring wheat 7s 1½d@7s 2d; Club wheat 7s 2½d@7s 3½d. Corn mixed Western at 4s 6¼d; peas at 6s 2d. Provisions, &c.—Pork at 71s 3d. Bacon at 48s 3d for short clear and 48s 0d for long clear. Cheese 46s 6d. Lard 44s. Tallow 25s.

Portland Wholesale Prices Current.

For the week ending Aug. 15, 1888.

Flour.		**Grain.**	
Superfine and low grades	2 95@4 00	H Mxd Corn	60@61
X Spring and XX Spring	4 35@4 60	Corn, bag lots	63@65
Patent Spring Wheats	5 50@5 75	Meal, bag lots	60@62
Mich. straight roller	5 00@5 25	Oats, car lots	47@48
clear do	4 75@5 00	Oats, bag lots	48@50
stone ground	4 50@4 75	Cotton Seed, car lots	25 00@26 00
St Louis str'gt roller	5 13@5 25	do bag	26 00@27 00
clear do	4 75@5 00	Sacked Bran, car lots	19 00@20 00
Winter Wheat Patents	5⅝@6 50	do bag	21 00@22 00
		Middlings, 20 00@22 00	
		do bag lots	21 00@26 00
Fish.		**Provisions.**	
Cod, ⅌ qtl—Large Shore	4 75@5 00	Pork— Backs	19 50@20 00
Large Bank	4 75@5 00	Clear	18 50@19 00
Small	3 50@4 40	Mess	17 50@18 00
Pollock	2 25@3 25	Beef— Ex Plate	9 25@9 50
Haddock	....	Ex Plate	9 50@10 00
Hake	2 00@2 25	Ex Mess	8 00@ 8 50
Herring— Scaled ⅌ bx	25@27	Lard— Tubs ⅌ ⅌	9 @9⅝c
No 1	00@00	Tierces	9 @9⅝c
Mackerel ⅌ bbl—Shore 1s	00 00@00 00	Palls	9½@11
Shore 2s	00 00@00 00	Hams ⅌ lb	12½@13
Med. 3s	$00@$00	do covered	14⅝@15
Large	$00@$00	**Oil**	
Produce.		Kerosene— Po Ref. Pet	8¼
Cranberries—Cape Cod	00@00 00		
Cranberries—Jersey	00@00 00		
Cranberries—Medium	2 50@2 75		
Cranberries—German mxd	50@2 75		
Yellow Eyes	2 50@2 75		
Potatoes, Bush	1 00		
New Potatoes, bbl	2 00@2 25		
Onions in bbls	4 00@4 50		
Chickens	12@15		
Fowls	11@14		
Geese	....		
Ducks	....		
Apples.			
Green	2 75@4 50		
Evaporated ⅌ lb	8@10c		
Lemons.			
Palermos	5 00@5 25		
Messina	5 00@6 25		
Malagers	....		
Oranges.			
Florida	@		
Valencia	@		
Messina and Palermo ⅌ bx	6 00@650		
Brem.			
Pilot Sup	7½@8		
do sq	5½@6		
Ship	4½@ 5		
Crackers ⅌ lb	6@6½		
Coal.			
Cumberland	4 50@5 00		
Acadia	5 00@5 00		
Chestnut	5 75@6 00		
Franklin	@7 00		
Lehigh	5 75@6 00		
Coffee.			
Rio, roasted	18 @21		
Java do	25 @28		
Congerage.			
Hhhd shooks and hds—Mol. city	1 50@1 75		
Sug. city	95@1 00		
Sug. s'd shk	50@ 70		
Pine sugar—Box shooks	@ 45		
Sugar heading—Spruce 35 in 18	20		
Pine 18	@ 20		
Hard pine	20		
Mol. heading	22		
Hoops—New 14 ft	$25		
Old	$20@$22		
Short do 8 ft	$10@$12		
7 ft	$8		
Pop'r staves	$12@$14		
Spruce rough	12		
Oak and staves	$12 50@$14		
Cordage.			
Amer'n ⅌ lb	11@12		
Manila	13½@14½		
Manilla Bolt Rope	1½		
Russi do	16@17		
Sisal	11½@12½		
Drugs and Dyes.			
Acid Oxalic	12@14		
" tart	50@ 52		
Ammonia—carb	15@20		
Ashes, pot	6¾@ 8		
Bals coabia	60@ 70		
Beeswax	30@ 35		
Bich bowders	....		
Borax	10@ 12		
Brimstone	2½@ 3		
Cochineal	40@ 45		
Copperas	1½@ 3		
Cream tartar	37@ 39		
Ex. logwood	12@ 17		
Gumarabic	70@1 25		
Aloes capa	15@ 20		
Camphor	28@ 30		
Myrrh	50@ 55		
Opium	3 25@3 50		
Shellac	25@ 30		
Indigo	85@1 00		
Iodine	4 25@4 50		
Ipecac	2 00		
Licorice, rt	15@ 20		
Lal ex	34@ 40		
Morphine	2 25@2 50		
Oil bergamot	2 75@3 50		
Cod liver	1 50@2 00		
Lemon	2 25@2 50		
Olive	1 25@1 75		
Peppt	70@4 50		
Wintergreen	2 20@2 30		
Potass bi'rnde	40@ 48		
Chlorate	20@ 22		
Iodide	3 10@3 25		
Quicksilver	72		
Quinine	48@52		
Rhubarb	75@1 50		
Sal snake	35@ 40		
Saltpetre	10@ 12		
Senna	25@ 30		
Canary seed	4@ 4½		
Cardamons	1 00@1 50		
Soda, bi-carb	3¾@ 6¾		
Sal	2½@ 3		
Sulphur	2½@ 3½		
Sugar lead	20@ 22		
White wax	55@ 60		
Vitrol, blue	6@ 8		
Vanilla, bean	$7@$13		
Duck.			
No 1	33		
No 3	30		
No 10	20		
8 oz	16		
10 oz	20		
Gunpowder—Shot.			
Blasting	3 50@4 00		
Sporting	6 25@7 50		
Drop shot	6		
Buck	7		
Hay.			
Pressed	$12@$14		
Straw	8@$ 11		
Iron.			
Common	2¼@2¼		
Refined	2½@2¾		
Norway	4 @4½		
Cast steel	.12 @ 15		
German steel	5 @7		
Shoe steel	3		
Sheet iron—Common	3¼@4¼		
H.C.	4@4½		
Russia	13½@14		
Galv	7@8½		
Leather.			
New York—Light	20@ 21		
Mid weight	22@ 23		
Heavy	23@ 25		
Slaughter	32@ 34		
Good d'mgd	19@ 20		
Am calf	90@1 00		
Lumber.			
South pine	30 00@40 00		
Clear pine—Uppers	$56@$65		
Select	$43@$50		
Fine common	$35@$40		
Spruce	$13@$14		
Hemlock	$11@$12		
Pine—Spruce, X	$28@$30		
Clear	$26@$28		
2d clear	$20@$23		
No 1	$15@$16		
Fine	$25@$50		
Shingles—X cedar	3 50@3 75		
Clear cedar	3 00@3 25		
No 1	2 25@2 50		
No 1 cedar	1 25@1 75		
Spruce	1 50@1 75		
Laths, spruce	2 00@2 25		
Lime—Cement.			
Lime ⅌ cask	1 00		
Cement	1 50		
Matches.			
Star, ⅌ gross	50		
Diriigo	39@ 4		
Metals.			
Copper—14x48 com	26 28		
Cr'Copper	27@29		
14x48 planished	37		
Bolts	@ 25		
Y M sheath	17		
Y M Bolts	20		
Bottoms	30@32		
Tin—Strait	23@ 25		
English	23@ 25		
Char. I. C.	75@6 25		
Char. I. X.	7 75@8 25		
Terne	6 25@6 75		
Coke	5 25@5 50		
Antimony	14@15		
Zinc	6½@6 00		
Solder ½x½	16@18		
Molasses.			
P Porto Rico	30@ 42		
Barbadoes	32@ 34		
Cienfuegos	26@ 27		
Boiling	25@28		
Fancy Ponce	38@40		
Nails.			
Cask	2 15@2 25		
Naval Stores.			
Tar ⅌ bbl	3 25@3 50		
Coal Tar	5 00@5 75		
Pitch	3 25@3 50		
Wil. Pitch	3 00@3 25		
Rosin	3 00@3 25		
Turp'ne, gal	42@ 49		
Oakum	5½@10½		
Oil.			
Linseed	48@ 53		
Boiled	51@ 56		
Lard	1 00@1 15		
Whale	50@ 60		
Bank	30@ 35		
Shore	32@ 35		
Porgie	@ 33		
Lard	60@ 65		
Ironclad Yellow	2½		
Rice.			
Rice, ⅌ lb	5½@ 7		
Rangoon	5⅞@5¾		
Saleratus.			
Saleratus

THE PRESS.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 16.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

FINANCIAL.
Merchant's national bank.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
To be sold—Drug and stationery store.
Dogs for sale—M. H. Ranlett.
Auction sale at Old Orchard.
Schlotterbeck & Foss 6.
Found—Ladies' basque.
Standard Clothing Co.
Invest your money.
Lost—Portuguese.
For sale—Bicycles.
House for sale.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.
aug14 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 Billousness, 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, Billous Fever, etc. You who are suffering can well appreciate a cure. We recommend Green's August Flower. Its cures are marvelous.
novl d1ycTu

THE PRESS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The PORTLAND DAILY PRESS will be furnished from now until September 15th, postage prepaid, for **50 Cents.** From now until the November election, for **$1.50.**

The MAINE STATE PRESS, which is published every Thursday, will be furnished from now until September 15th, for **15 cents.** From now until the November election, for **25 cents.**

The cash must accompany all orders.

Address PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
97 Exchange street, Portland, Me.

PORTLAND POST OFFICE.

Summer Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.

Cashier's Office, (Sunday excepted), 7.30 a. m. to 7.00 p. m.; Money order department, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Registry department, 9.00 a. m. to 6 p. m.

General Delivery, (Sunday excepted) 7.30 a. m. to 7.00 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 10 a. m.

Carrier's Deliveries, (Sunday excepted)—In business section of the city between High and India street at 7 and 9 a. m., 12.30, 3.45 and 6 p. m. In other sections at 8 a. m., 1.45 and 5 p. m. Sunday delivery at Post Office window, 9 to 10 a. m. Collections from street boxes at 7 and 11 a. m., 4 and 8 p. m. Sunday 6 p. m. only.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Southern and Western, via Boston and Maine railroad (Eastern division)—Arrive, 12.25, 6.10 and 11.25 p. m.; Close 8.00 a. m., 12 m., 5.15 and 9 p. m.; Supplementary, 12.15 and 10 p. m.

Boston, intermediate offices and connections, via Boston & Maine railroad, (Western division)—Arrive at 12.30 and 8.30 p. m.; Close 8 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.

Eastern, via Maine Central Railroad—Arrive, 2 a. m. and 1 p. m.; Close 12.00 m. and 9 p. m.; Supplementary, 12.40 and 10 p. m.

Augusta, intermediate offices and connections, via Maine Central railroad—Arrive at 2 and 9 a. m., 1 and 6.00 p. m.; Close at 6.15 a. m., 12 m., 4.30 and 9 p. m.; Supplementary, 12.40 and 10 p. m.

Farmington, intermediate offices and connections, via Maine Central railroad—Arrive at 1 p. m.; Close at 12 m.; Supplementary 12.40 p. m.

Rockland, intermediate offices and connections, via Knox and Lincoln railroad—Arrive, 1 and 6.00 p.m.; Close at 6.15 a. m. and 12 m.; Supplementary, 12.40 p. m.

Skowhegan, intermediate offices and connections, via Maine Central railroad—Arrive at 2 a. m. and 1 p. m.; Close at 12 m. and 9 p. m.; Supplementary 12.40 and 10.00 p. m.

Auburn and Lewiston,—Arrive at 2 and 8.35 a. m. and 1 and 6 p. m.; Close, 6.30 a. m., 12 m., 4.30 and 9 p. m.; Supplementary, 12.40 and 10 p. m.

Bangor,—Arrive at 2 a. m., 1 and 6 p. m.; Close at 6.15 a. m., 12 m. and 9 p. m.; Supplementary 12.40 and 10.00 p. m.

Canada, intermediate offices and connections, via Grand Trunk railroad—Arrive at 12.25 p. m.; Close at 1.00 p. m.

Gorham, N. H., intermediate offices and connections, via Grand Trunk railroad—Arrive at 8.35 a. m. and 12.25 p. m.; Close at 6.30 and 8.45 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.

Swanton, Vt., intermediate offices and connections, via Portland and Ogdensburg railroad—Arrive at 8.15 p. m.; Close at 8.00 a. m.

Bartlett, N. H., intermediate offices and connections, via Portland & Ogdensburg railroad—Arrive at 900 a. m. and 8.15 p. m.; Close at 8.00 a. m. and 12.00 m.

Rochester, N. H., intermediate offices and connections, via Portland & Rochester railroad—Arrive at 1.45 p. m.; Close at 7 a. m. and 12 m.;

Eastport, (tri weekly) via steamers International Co.—Arrive at 6 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Close at 4.30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Chebeague, Long and Cousens Islands—Arrive at 9.30 a. m.; Close at 4.30 p. m.

Peak's Island—Arrive at 9.10 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Close 8 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Stage Mails, &c.

Duck Pond, Westbrook, Windham, Raymond and South Casco—Arrive at 11 a. m.; Close at 2 p. m.

Bowery Beach, Ocean House and Knightville—Arrive at 10 a. m.; Close at 3 p. m.

South Portland, Ferry Village and Willard—Arrive at 8 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.; Close at 8 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

East Deering—Arrive at 7.30 p. m.; Close at 7.00 a. m.

BRIEF JOTTINGS.

Holders of U. S. four per cent bonds may learn something to their advantage by applying to the Merchants National Bank.

In the Brookline, Mass., police court, Tuesday, Ernest M. Pelton, who married Mary Riley in Portland ten years ago, was bound over on a charge of bigamy. He took a second wife three years ago.

The young men's meeting will be held in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. this evening from 7.30 to 8.30 o'clock. Assistant Secretary Chas. T. Johnson will lead. A cordial invitation is extended to all young men to attend.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Mr. Wright and wife start on a vacation trip to Eastern Maine today.

Chas. Sumner Carleton, of New York, the singer, son of S. S. Carleton, is in the city.

Mr. J. M. S. Hunter, editor of the Farmington Chronicle, and Alonzo Sylvester, Esq., Republican candidate for sheriff in Franklin county this year, were in Portland yesterday.

Mr. Harry Sawyer, headwaiter at the Ottawa House, has been given a handsome silver watch and Mr. J. L. Norman, the steward, received a silk umbrella, rubber coat and traveling bag, as testimonials of their fellow employes' esteem.

Sergeant N. D. Lane, of the signal service, who for some time past has been stationed in Washington at the office of the chief signal officer, has been ordered to the Portland station and will assume charge today. Mr. H. H. Roche who has been temporarily stationed here pending the arrival of Sergeant Lane, has returned to Eastport.

Killed in the Machinery.

At the Portland Dry Dock yesterday forenoon George Hiles, the assistant engineer of the works, accompanied by another man, went down into the well room of the dock to make some repairs about the pump. The engine was running and the pump at work when they went down. After a little while the man who was with Mr. Hiles returned up the ladder to the engine floor. Immediately he heard an unusual thumping sound from the bottom of the well, and called to Hiles but received no answer. He immediately stopped the engine and descended the ladder where a dreadful sight met his gaze. Hiles was caught in the machinery and terribly mangled. Assistance was summoned and the unfortunate man was raised out of the well. He was taken to the Maine General Hospital, where he died in less than an hour afterward.

Hiles was a married man about 35 years of age. He leaves a widow and an infant child.

Grocers' Excursion.

The grocers of this city today take an outing, going on an excursion to Sebago Lake for which elaborate preparations have been made. A special train will leave at 8.15 a. m., and returning will leave the Lake at 6 p. m. The tickets will be good to go on any train during the day. All who intend to go on the excursion are requested to meet in Market Square at 7.15 sharp and march from there headed by Merriman's band to the Union depot. All the grocery stores will be closed during the day.

Mr. Blaine and the Senatorship.

[Lewiston Journal.]

I asked Mr. Blaine if he cared to make any comment on the absurd story in the Democratic papers that he is plotting to get the seat of Senator Frye. He said that he did not care to say anything about it—not that he had any reservations or felt any delicacy about it, but because it was one of those things which it is best to pass over in silence. "You can characterize it in your paper just as you see fit," said he.

Mr. Blaine tossed the subject aside as one unworthy of consideration.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Encampment of Maine.

The annual session of the Grand Encampment of Maine opened at Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday morning.

The report of Grand Patriarch Woodbury showed the Encampment to be in good condition, and that he had done good work among them during the year.

The report of Grand Scribe B. C. Stone showed:

Number of Encampments	45
Members July 1, 1887	4452
Admitted and reinstated	226
Deceased	45
Withdrawn	13
Suspended	122
	180
Present membership	4597
Gain in membership	145
Patriarchs relieved	31
Weeks' sickness for which benefits were paid	3465
Paid for relief of Patriarchs	$11,059.19
Paid for burying the dead	733.40
Total payments for relief	41,792.59
Expenses, separate from benefits	6,202.16
Annual receipts	22,219.56
Invested funds	55,393.54

The report of Grand Treasurer A. E. Chase showed that the available assets of the Grand Encampment amount to $3,898.21.

Thirty-one new members received the Grand Encampment degree.

These officers were then chosen:

Grand Patriarch—Joseph S. Gilliatt, of Portland.

Grand High Priest—Charles H. French, of Portland.

Grand Senior Warden—R. M. Mason, of Auburn.

Grand Scribe—B. C. Stone, of Portland.

Grand Treasurer—A. E. Chase, of Portland.

Grand Junior Warden—W. H. Austin, of North Berwick.

Grand Representative—L. P. Woodbury, of Lewiston.

The secret work was exemplified by Grand Representatives Milton Higgins and A. F. Richardson.

A law was passed allowing subordinate Encampments to pay the expenses of two representatives to attend the session of the Grand Encampment.

The following subordinate Grand officers and standing committees were appointed by Grand Patriarch Gilliatt:

Grand Marshal—Fred E. Haskell, of Portland.

Grand Sentinel—Y. E. Moore, of Bangor.

Deputy Grand Sentinel—B. F. Wing, of Bangor.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Credentials—F. T. Merritt, C. F. Tobie, H. K. Coleswortby.

Communications of G. P.—S. W. Cook, J. T. Mason, John Blethen.

Returns—W. D. Plummer, George Turner, J. F. Lougee.

Finance—George S. Winn, C. L. Guptill, F. L. Moseley.

Charters—Marion Crosley, F. P. Putnam, E. H. C. Tompson.

Unfinished Business—J. Davis, E. T. Lee, E. Gerry.

Appeals—Wm. H. Smith, O. B. Whitten, J. G. Elder, A. T. Richardson, George A. Gilpatrick.

Legislation—Byron Kimball, H. P. Cox, R. B. Capen.

State of the Order—Milton Higgins, S. P. Woodbury, Geo. F. Stetson.

By-Laws—J. Henry Crockett, F. A. Gray, Geo. E. Kenworthy, Jr.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND PATRIARCHS.

W. S. Jackson, Kittery; W. H. Austin, Berwick; Austin B. Bryant, Saco; J. S. Gilliatt, Portland; D. Wadsworth, Corrish; Isaac Webb, Bridgton; J. L. Brikes, Norway; J. A. Mason, Auburn; J. S. Mendall, Canton; E. Gerry, Farmington; W. Frank Wall, Augusta; M. P. Heseltonn, Skowhegan; Henry Thomas, Bangor; E. F. Washburn, Dover, A. G. Spencer, Belfast; F. S. Alden, Union; W. J. Donnell, Houlton; E. E. Scates, Dover, Fairfield; L. M. Robinson, St. Stephen, N. B.

Adjourned to meet at Portland, August, 1889.

THE STATE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

One of the most severe earthquake shocks ever felt in this vicinity of Winthrop, occurred at 8.20 o'clock Tuesday evening. A report like that of a heavy cannon, continued for thirty seconds, shaking the earth violently, swaying buildings and rattling dishes and furniture. A second shock occurred about midnight, somewhat lighter but of about the same duration.

Mr. John F. Chase of the Fifth Maine Battery will present to the Battery Association at their reunion at Oakland, next Thursday, a gavel about which many historic associations cling. The head is made from an old rebel cannon wheel, found by Mr. Chase on the battlefield at Gettysburg. The handle is of a young peach growing on the same field. At the coming reunion of the association a basket of Gettysburg peaches will form a part of the banquet.

KNOX COUNTY.

Nettie Perry, the three-year-old daughter of William Perry, of Rockland, who was terribly burned Tuesday evening, died soon after.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Fairfield board of trade has decided in favor of celebrating the town's centennial September 25, 26, and 27.

YORK COUNTY.

Detective Michael Power of Halifax has begun legal proceedings against the Saco and Biddeford Savings Bank to recover pay for his services in arresting Frank C. McNeally the defaulter. It is reported from Saco that young McNeally is still in the Dominion of Canada. He has not yet settled down in any work. It is believed that the bank paid him all or part of the reward that was offered for the stolen bonds after they were returned to the institution.

Political Notes.

The Lincoln County Republican convention was held in Damariscotta yesterday morning. The following nominations were made: Senators, Henry Nash, Addison; Elisha E. Holbrook, Vanceboro; commissioner, George H. Coffin, Harrington; treasurer, Austin F. Kingsley, East Machias; sheriff, I. P. Longfellow, Machias; attorney, Charles Peabody, Millbridge; clerk of courts, P. H. Longfellow, Machias; judge of probate, George E. Gardner, Calais; register of probate, Mason H. Wildner, Machias. At the close of balloting, Hon. I. A. Gile, of Worcester, and others addressed the convention.

The Washsington county Republican convention was held in Ellsworth yesterday. The following nominations were made: Senators, Charles C. Burrill, Ellsworth; Henry W. Sargent, Sedgwick; commissioner, J. M. Hutchins, Penobscot; treasurer, James F. Davis, Ellsworth; sheriff, D. L. Fields, Ellsworth; attorney, Elmer P. Spofford, Deer Isle; clerk of courts, H. B. Saunders, Ellsworth; register of probate, Charles P. Dorr, Ellsworth.

The first Republican campaign club for 1888 in Auburn has been raised by operatives in the Ara Cushman Company's shoe factory. The club was organized last Monday evening, and at that time had one hundred and ten members. Following are the officers chosen at organization: President, H. J. Litchfield; Vice Presidents, George Jones, Chandler Bearce; Secretary, C. F. Barrows; Treasurer, F. J. Ward.

There was a good attendance at Whitmarsh's Hall, Norway, Saturday evening at the organization of the Republican campaign club, and the following officers were chosen: President, Asa D. True; Vice Presidents, [illegible]

HOW WE DO IT IN PORTLAND.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Mr. Miller's speech was listened to with earnest attention throughout. His points were made with great clearness, and the problems of the tariff were brought home to the audience with directness and force. His speech was one to be remembered, and its cogent reasoning will linger in the minds of its hearers and bear good fruit in November. His allusions to the Republican Presidential candidates evoked round after round of cheers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's speech Mr. Cleaves called for three cheers for the candidates and the speakers, which were heartily given, and the great meeting dispersed.

THE PARADE.

Portland Companies Escort Visiting Companies Through Crowded Streets.

Early in the afternoon the Portland campaign companies and those out of town, companies that arrived on the morning trains, began to assemble at the Republican headquarters on Federal street to prepare to march to the Union depot to meet the visiting companies. Lincoln Park and the street in front of Park Garden was crowded with people who assembled to see the companies form and march to the depot. At about 4.30 p. m. the line was formed and march was taken in the following order down Pearl street to Middle, to Free, to Congress, to the Union depot.

Platoon of Police, Capt. Chas. Stevens,
Chief Marshal Whitman Sawyer and Aids.
Col. L. S. Sanborn and Commissary W. W. Ruby.
Harrison Drum Corps, Robert Brown leader, 21 men.
Harrison Pioneers, Capt. F. H. Webster, 1st Lieut. A. H. Spear, 2d Lieut. E. H. Brooks, 80 men.
Chandler's Band, F. L. Collins leader, 25 men.
Tippecanoe Guards, Capt. G. A. Dow, 1st Lieut. Fred Waldron, 2d Lieut. Fred S. Freeman 90 men.
Harrison Guards, Capt. J. D. Prindible, 1st Lieut. G. W. Gilchrist, 2d Lieut. C. H. Thombs, 70 men.
Harrison Cadets, Capt. Fred H. Graves, 1st Lieut. Lewis Huston, 2d Lieut. Clarence Brooks, 35 men.
Harrison Artillery, Capt. J. H. B. Morrill, 1st Lieut. S. L. Day, 2d Lieut. C. Melcher, 3d Lieut. W. C. Googins, 4th Lieut. David O'Connier, 50 men.
North Berwick Drum Corps, Wm. H. Austin leader, 12 men.
North Berwick Republican Club, Capt. Moses S. Hurd, 150 men.
Wells Harrison Guards, Capt. B. Maxwell, 50 men.
Hollis Harrison Guards, Capt. Frank Leavitt, 15 men.
Waterboro Republican Club.
Freeport Harrison Guards, Capt. Eben Patterson 50 men.
Westbrook Band.
Westbrook Harrison and Morton Club, Capt. H. G. Mills, 1st Lieut. W. Webb—64 men.
Marshal Wm. H. Green and aids.
Harrison Cadets, Capt. Fred H. Grover—35 men.
Portland Tippecanoe Club, Capt. G. A. Dow—90 men.
Rockland Band.
Rockland Young Men's Republican Club, Capt. E. W. Berry—125 men.
Bath Harrison and Morton Club.
Belfast Republican Club.
Brunswick Drum Corps.
Brunswick Harrison Guards, 100 men, C. E. Townshend, Captain.
Portland Harrison Guards, Capt. J. D. Prindable, 70 men.
Biddeford Band.
Biddeford Lincoln Guards.
Saco Drum Corps.
Saco Harrison Guards.
Richmond Harrison and Morton Club.
Augusta Band.
Augusta Harrison Guards.

Mr. Blaine stood on the roof of J. T. Stubbs's art gallery as the procession passed by and was greeted with cheers by the different companies as they passed. Col. Dow stood just back of Mr. Blaine and Mayor Chapman on his right. The street in front of the Portland Club House was thronged people and the cheers that greeted Mr. Blaine were prolonged and loud.

The companies broke ranks when the headquarters were reached and the great crowd dispersed until the evening meeting.

The North Berwick Drum Corps and Berwick Harrison Club to the number of 150 men, and the Wells Harrison Club, 50 men, had arrived on the morning train over the Boston and Maine road, and marched to the headquarters on Federal street, where they broke ranks. They went to Peaks Island and took dinner, returning in time to take part in the procession.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Speeches by Hon. T. B. Reed and Hon. A. W. Tenney.

City Hall was packed to the doors last night long before the hour of the meeting, and the audience which listened to Mr. Reed and Mr. Tenney was an enthusiastic one. The reception given the representative of the First District was a royal one, the vast audience uniting in long continued, vociferous expressions of their greeting. Colonel J. W. Spaulding, who presided, was warmly applauded, and spoke substantially as follows:

MR. SPAULDING'S SPEECH.

Fellow citizens—I esteem it a high honor to be called upon to preside over this great and magnificent meeting, and I am extremely grateful to you for your kindness in assenting to the proposal of the committee in extending to me this privilege. The proceedings of the day have awakened thought and aroused enthusiasm to that degree that all our energies are now in tune for a proper consideration of the questions of the hour. We are not assembled here as partizans merely, but as citizens of a great republic to consider what we had better do, and to discuss and determine the issues of the hour that we may be prepared when the occasion arrives for us to cast our votes for those candidates who represent the principles which we believe will best promote the interests of all the people of this great land. [Applause.] When we look around about us we note that we are a nation of laborers; that we all, from necessity, are obliged to work, and, therefore, we are accustomed to honor the laborers of the country, and, at the very threshold of the discussed one of the issues in the present campaign, we find that the great and important question relates to their interests. We note, as we look around us, that all men have achieved eminence and success or have amassed wealth have been those who sprang from what is termed the ranks of labor, who, by their great energy, skill and application, have amassed wealth or attained a name which has made them honored by the citizens of the nation. It seems, then, when we look around to determine what we had better do that those matters and these steps in governmental affairs which shall most promote and protect the industries of the country, which employ labor and offer opportunities for individual advancement and development are those which should receive our support and our encouragement. That brings us naturally to the great questions of the campaign, the protection of our home industries, the protection of our home laborers, and the protection of our homes. [Applause.] The question resolves itself into a very simple one. We all agree, Democrats and Republicans alike, that it is necessary to raise by the revenues of the country just so much money as is required to discharge national obligations, and no one desires to raise more than that, but the Republicans, as I understand it, believe that this matter shall be so regulated that it will protect all the struggling industries of the land. [applause.] While those who are opposed to us entertain the belief—those who are not free-traders out and out,—that there should be a tariff for revenue only, leaving out the great element of protection. That is the question simply stated, and it seems plain and clear, and thus the lines are drawn and the issue formed. It has been said to us that there has been a tremendous surplus created, but not necessarily so large if all of the sacred obligations of the government are met, and I am one of those who entertain very strong feelings in regard to a disposition of a portion of that surplus. When I look around and see so many of my late comrades of the war, so many of whom are now passing their old days in actual want, it is for a disposition of a portion of that surplus. [Applause.] I believe that the claims of the old soldiers in need are the most sacred that the government have to determine and to pass upon; it seems to me that the day is not far distant; that the day is fixed and the hour noted when the American people are going to rise in their might and in their majesty and say to the executive of the country, "Stand one side, sir; the claim of the old veteran shall be paid." [Cheers.]

It gives me great pleasure to be able to say to you this evening that you are to listen to that matchless debator and legislator, a leader of leaders, one who needs no introduction to an audience gathered here, or gathered in any hall in the country. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the speaker of the next House of the National Congress. [Great applause.]

When the applause had subsided, Mr. Reed spoke as follows:

MR. REED'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens and Ladies and Gentlemen:

If there ever was a spontaneous gathering of the people of the State of Maine it is to be found in this hall and in the region surrounding it. [Applause.] So spontaneous has it been, and so lacking seemed to have been certain preparations usual on such occasions, that even those of us who are to address you were not aware that we were to have that honor until quite a late moment. I had intended, myself, not to let off the audience that usually gathers in this hall by so short a speech as I shall make to you tonight. I do not intend, however, to discuss the tariff question in half an evening, nor do I intend to inflict upon the gentleman who is to follow me the necessity of discussing the same question in a divided evening. I intend to give him and you the benefit of the whole evening together, excepting a few preliminary remarks.

I do not remember to have seen such enthusiasm throughout the country as exists to-day since the year 1856 when, a boy of sixteen, I began to have and to express my views about politics. [Applause.] At least half of this audience can remember that glorious time. It was a great season, when the conscience of the nation was awakened, when every man felt, as every freeman ought to feel at every election, that the destinies of the nation were in his hands and he was himself determined to do his duty to his country [Applause.] No such great audience as this could then greet the speaker, for no such magnificent hall as this threw open its doors, but such as we had was packed to repletion, as this hall is packed tonight. And I can remember the uprising of the multitude as Hannibal Hamlin [loud applause,] that spotless statesman who so well deserves your applause, stood up after his march to Kittery, thus far across the State. I believe we shall find when we get through that all over the North there will be the same uprising by men as determined as those men were that the institutions of this country should be preserved as they have been made by the intelligence and good sense of past times. The question after all tonight is the consummation of the good which we know, the preservation of the system which we have proved by actual experience to be sound, safe and enriching. Only one portion of the country has been heard from, and teat portion is in the end of that great belt which stretches from Maine to the Pacific coast; that great belt which is to this country the belt of empire, for it contains the most thriving and vigorous population, of even this thriving and vigorous country. [Great applause.] The State of Oregon [applause] has spoken, and no member of the President's party today but becomes restless when the name of Oregon is mentioned. [Laughter and applause.] That was the culminating point of the attack upon the industries of this nation. It is there that the great timber belt terminates; it is there that the shepherds tend their sheep; it is there that the great principle of protection gives its strongest assurances of success to a new and a growing country. Before we shall come to the State of Vermont, ever faithful and true, ever sound, ever true to the great doctrines which have thus far ruled this country and will forever rule it. Vermont has never yet been known to make a mistake [cheers], and then will come our opportunity to say what we think of this four years of Democratic rule. [Applause.] Four years of Democratic rule do I say? Let me correct it. Four years of the rule of a President from New York and his friends. [Laughter and applause.] The Democrats hardly used to be divided into men who believed in free trade and lived under the swelter of a southern sun, and protectionists who lived in the North, but for the second time in the history of that party, its majority has taken control, and it rules at the democratic party in the North which has witnessed sixteen Democratic representatives, all but four of them, driven in by the power of the President's administrations, to say whether they will remain true to the principles that have always professed, or whether they will do as they did once before in their history, yield to numbers against right. We shall witness the spectacle. For my part I believe now as I believed then that many of them will be found steadfast and true to principles, following their opinions instead of their leaders, and the result will be a great triumph by the true majority of the people of the United States. [Great applause.] Already there are all over the country signs not only of separation, but signs of retreat. How bold and brave they were when they started out! From the south came the declaration that the constitution of the United States would not permit the doctrine of protection, and today it has dwindled to a faint echo from Mr. Putnam, who suspects that may be the constitution of the United States won't permit it after all. [Laughter.] I do not know that I ought to reproach the President's party with being inconsistent. I do not know that we should recognize them if they were not. [Laughter.] I do not know that we should realize whom we were fighting if they were not looking one way and rowing another. [Laughter.] I do not believe we should know our old foes if they did not paint a picture of one animal and label it underneath another. [Renewed laughter.] It is not natural to them. [Great laughter and applause.] Their great chieftain has set them the example. [Laughter.] After declaring a doctrine which every member of the Cobden Club and every doctrinaire in this country will recognize as the broadest statement of free trade, namely, that you not only pay the duties on every article that is imported, but you pay a like amount in excess of price on every article that is manufactured in this country, a declaration that every man who knows anything of free trade knows to be the very essence of it, he then declares that really free trade is out of the question. As I have said elsewhere, it is as if Mr. Ingersoll, after one of his violent assaults upon the Bible, should proclaim to an astonished world that on the whole he was very friendly to Christianity, [laughter and applause,] or, as if Wendall Phillips, after one of his magnificent onslaughts upon human slavery, had declared that on the whole he was a hunker Democrat, dyed in the wool. [Great laughter and applause.] But I have no right to say a word more. [Cries of "go on, "go on".] I am going to stop with a bit of exhortation. You must remember that four years ago we did very well, having very good cause for it; having a man whom we were pleased to honor, whom we did honor to the full extent of our votes, and whom we have honored today to the full extent of our hurrahs. That has set the mark high, and it becomes your duty to reach it again, to put forth your energies so we may show to the rest of the people of the United States that when a question like this arises the people of the State of Maine, active, vigorous and intelligent, are in the van of the great march to victory. [Loud cheering.

Chairman Spaulding then introduced Hon. A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, in fitting language. Mr. Tenney spoke as follows:

MR. TENNEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

New York claps hands with Maine tonight and felicitates this audience upon the magnificence and auspicious opening of your own State campaign, as well as on the national campaign in which we are to decide whether we are to be freemen or slaves.

Never have we had a presidential campaign in which there were less of politics than this. We are to decide in this contest whether or not America shall own herself. Whether her harbors shall belong to American products or European. Whether the price of american labor shall be measured by the European standard or by the American. It is in fact, simply a home question, a question of the fireside and of the hearthstone. No question more important can be presented to the American people or any people than that of the industries relating to that people. The questions that summons us to action this autumn are as tremendous as those which called patriotism to action in 1860. [Applause.]

The parallel running between these two dates 1860 and 1888 is peculiar and very suggestive. In the year 1860 an attack was made by a solid South, aided and abetted by a large fraction of the Democratic party in North against the political system of our country. Today an attack is made by the same section of the country and by the same fraction of the Democratic party upon the industrial system of the country. [Applause.]

I know there were many Democrats who put on the blue, stepped into the ranks of the Union army, and with high resolves declared that come what might, and cost what it would, this Republic should not die. [Applause.] I know that in this early autumn there are thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats coming from the farms, the workshops, factories and mills and, with equally high resolves, are declaring that American industries shall be protected from harm—from whatever source it may come. [Applause.]

I remember, as you remember, that in the year 1860 the grandest Democrat of this age declared that there could be but two parties, loyal men and traitors. So we declare in the early autumn of 1880 that in this tremendous struggle there are no Republicans, no Democrats, but we are either *Free-traders* or *Protectionists!* [Applause.]

I remember that in December, 1860, Mr. Buchanan, then President of the United States, sent a message to Congress in which he said: "I can find nothing in the constitution that will give me authority to coerce a sovereign State." I remember, too, that last December Grover Cleveland sent a message to Congress, in which he declared that the tariff law which went upon our statute books in 1860-1, born out of the necessities of the republic, a law that went upon the statutes by the patriotism of our people, a law out of which this nation has grown to its matchless prosperity—I say I remember that Grover Cleveland of New York declared in his message that this law was vicious, inequitable and illogical. [Applause.]

But the comparison stops not here. No sooner had rebellion crystalized into shape than England began to show sympathy for the South. Her privateers came out upon the seas to harass American vessels; contraband goods were sold in English markets; British gold bought powder and balls by which traitors for four years stood knee deep in human gore in their attempt to shoot this nation to death. What did England do this for? Simply as a matter of business; she wanted to get control of our market; she knew that dismemberment here was for her success; she knew that while plunging her beak into the vitals of this nation she would grow rich and prosperous and that our disasters would inure to her benefit. Had she any reason for this? Let us see. No sooner had the Southern Confederacy crystallized itself into government that it incorporated into its constitution a free-trade plank, and in order that I may be right, (for I see the reporters are busy) [laughter] and that you may know what the spirit is which lies behind the action of today, let me read you something from the constitution of the Confederate Congress. You will find it in section eight: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impost and excise for revenue, but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or further any branch of industry."

If this is not a declaration of free trade then the English language cannot express it.

England knew that if the South succeeded in the contest she would have ready and free admittance to our markets. How is it today? [Applause.] Shortly after Cleveland issued his message of last December than all England is on tip-toe with delight and a London spectator conveyed the sentiment of his people when he declared that Grover Cleveland had done more for free trade than any prime minister of Great Britain ever had. [Great applause.] But my friends I will drop that subject by saying we beat them now. [Cheers and applause.]

Yet at the very threshold of this canvass the Democrats say they are not free traders; that the issue is not protection on the one side and free trade on the other; that they are simply revenue reformers. [Cries of "Good" and applause.] How long since? The last speaker told you since the Oregon election [laughter and applause]; since Oregon's 3,000,000 of sheep voted the Republican ticket they are revenue reformers. [Renewed laughter.] Lumber, wool and all the industries of Oregon have been to the ballot box and she gave 30,000 majority, and they say we are not revenue reformers.

If the question, my fellow citizens, is not between protection and free trade why is it then that every free trader and every single free trade journal in America, no matter what may have been its political affiliations hitherto, supports the Democratic ticket? Why is it all the leading journals of Great Britain and all the statesmen, manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain, conservative and liberal, whig and tory, support the Democratic ticket? Cleveland is running a hundred times better in England than he is with us. [Laughter and cheers]. He will be elected over there, [more laughter]—but not here! [Applause.] I say that because I came from New York and know exactly what I am talking about.

Why is it they have made this assault upon our industries? What excuse do they give for it? Simply because there is a surplus in the treasury of the United States. I don't know how it is here in Maine, but I know in the section I came from there is Democracy and lots of it—pure and simple; and there is nothing in the city of New York that will disturb a Democrat so quickly as a surplus. [Great laughter.] We had one there for 25 years; Bill Tweed took the last, and we shan't have another for 25 years to come, unless something happens. Why I have written to Washington that if there is any surplus, I will mention it. Suppose there is $120,000,000, how much is that a head? $2.00; that is all. Not very much for a man who likes a surplus! and we are all after it; every honest and true man wants a surplus. I never knew but two men who did not: one was a free-trader, and the other was in the penitentiary. The moment you have a surplus in the United States treasury that moment the nations respect you. [Applause.] I tell you, my Republican brethren of Maine, if we had $120,000,000 surplus in 1860 you never would have seen the rebellion. Never! [Great applause.] What is the history of all the powers? The nations that have a surplus have credit. And the nation that has financial credit other powers let alone. [Applause.] But the moment you are not borrowing money and have no credit, that moment you become the football for the other nations of the earth. Well, my Democratic friends, there is some difference between now and 1860, isn't there? When we say "we" I mean the Republicans, came into power we didn't have any surplus; the most we had to contend with was the Democratic vacuum, [laughter] not a dollar in the treasury and not a cent. You came to New York city and undertook to place upon the market $1,200,000 at 12 per cent. interest and could not do it—selling the bonds of this country at 85 cents on the dollar, not a gun in the arsenals, not a ship on the sea—all sent South. Nothing but rebellion, treason, bankruptcy and wrong was the legacy inherited from the Democratic party and she had been in power 60 years.

The Republican party has had control in this country for 24 years and when we transferred the government to your hands we presented you with the grandest nation beneath the sun, [vociferous applause]—at peace with itself and all the world, a nation whose greenback dollar had 100 cents in it. You had shot 65 cents; it didn't really have but 35. We brought it back and gave you a currency that is unmatched in the world. Do you know, men of Maine that the greenback dollar born out of the necessities of the republic, protected by the loyalty of the Republican party travels with the circuit of the sun today, and finds discount nowhere. [Applause.]

It is as good in Hong Kong as in Washington, as good in Frankfort-on-the-Main, the money center of Europe (I know, for I have tried it) as right here in Portland, as good in London as in New York, in Berlin as in Chicago.

Your bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent are selling today at 27½ cents above par. Add 27 cents and 15 below par and it makes the dollar of the bond worth today in the money markets of this country 42½ cents more than it was in 1860. [Applause.] The difference, my Democratic brothers, is between coming in and going out.

I would like to follow this comparison, but it is too hot [suppressed laughter], and I am going to Vermont tomorrow, and I am bound to carry one State anyway. [Applause.]

Now there are several ways to get rid of the surplus; I will mention one or two. One is to take it [laughter]—right or wrong. That is the New York way. Another is to take off the internal revenue tax from tobacco which is thirty million dollars, take off from the spirits that enter into the arts, manufactures and medicines, ten more, which makes forty million dollars, take off from sugar fifty-eight millions more, and you have ninety-eight millions, having then touched only three industries. And why from sugar? Perhaps I am a little radical on that, but mark you, my friends, that we produce only nine per cent. of the sugar we consume, ninety-one per cent is imported, and we receive a greater revenue from sugar than from any other imported article. Another fact,—we are not raising the amount of sugar today that we did thirty-four years ago, by actual statistics (I have them in my pocket); not so much as we did twenty-five years ago; not so much as we did four years ago. If that industry can be encouraged, then let a portion of the duty remain, but reduce it one-half at least and then you will have eighty thousand dollars removed.

There is another way which I like better than any, and that is, take the surplus and pay our honest debts. [Applause.] It is a good thing to pay debts, provided you have the money to do it with. What would you think here in Portland of a man, a merchant, walking up and down your beautiful streets, owing ten thousand dollars, having five thousand in the bank, and saying, "I have a surplus of five thousand dollars"? You would say, "Pay your debts and you won't have quite so much surplus." In a very few years, if I reckon right, we shall have nearly nineteen hundred million dollars coming due. Why not anticipate it and pay the bill like men?

I will tell you something else we might do. We might give a pension to an old soldier now and then. [Applause.] It would not hurt us any, but, oh, how it would make birds sing to him in the evening of life! [Renewed applause.] We might give bread, raiment and shelter to the widows and orphans of the heroic dead who fell in battle. It would not impoverish us, but, oh, how it would enrich them, and fill the horizon of their lives with a new song and new hopes. We might build a fort now and then along our ten thousand miles of seacoast so that our maritime towns and cities could not be captured by foreign invaders. [Applause.] We might open up our inland water ways of river, canal and lake, so that the products of the West could be brought to the markets of the East by rival transportation on water and landlike. We might rebuild our navy, create a new merchant marine, so that the commerce of this mighty people might be carried to the markets of the world, not in English, French and German bottoms, but in American bottoms, [applause] built out of our own lumber and our own steel and by the genius and skill of our own workmen. After we have done this, and have a dollar left, then let us build school houses in the dark places of this land where ignorance broods like the night and cruelty and vice reign supreme. [Applause.] Don't talk to me of New England birth and origin and of the surplus when half the little children of