PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

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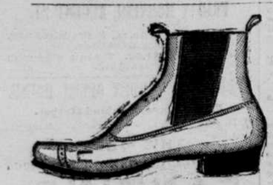
SPECIAL NOTICES.



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Steam Carpet Beating Machine, Pat., at

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Carpets cleansed at all seasons of the year.

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Established in 1843.

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CAUCUSES.

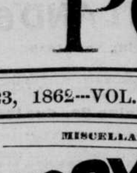
Cumberland.

The Republicans of Cumberland will meet at Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1888, at 7.30 p. m. to nominate a candidate for Representative to the Legislature.

Per order of Town Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL



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SPECIAL NOTICES, one-third additional.

Under head of "AMUSEMENTS" and AUCTION SALES," $2.00 per square per week; three insertions or less, $1.50.

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PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

TALKING COMMON SENSE IN POLITICS.

Mr. Reed's Speech to Biddeford Workingmen Last Night.

The Issue of the Campaign Forcibly Presented.

A Man Who Was Fresh and Wanted His Salt Free.

[Special to the Press.]

BIDDEFORD, Aug. 21.—It rained in Biddeford this evening, but this apparently had little effect in keeping the voters away from City Hall where Hon. T. B. Reed spoke on the great issue of the campaign. This meeting was no exception to the series of great and enthusiastic audiences that have come to hear him throughout his canvass in York county. At South Berwick yesterday evening he had a magnificent audience of over two thousand people, and tonight the reception was repeated here. Mr. Reed spoke in the largest audience room in the city. The large gallery was reserved for such gentlemen as brought ladies with them. As the ladies came out in good numbers, and in spite the rain, the gallery was well filled. The floor of the hall was reserved for the men—the voters—for the Biddeford police assumed that small boys have no business with the tariff question and summarily dismissed such as applied for admission. But every man was admitted, and they soon filled the hall. It was an interesting and an interested audience. Most of them were laboring men, some of them evidently having just come from their work. Such as could be accommodated filled the seats and the rest ranged themselves along the walls, in the side aisles and in the open space and doorways at the rear of the hall.

The presiding officer of the evening was Lucius H. Kendall, Esq., who introduced Mr. Reed with brief and appropriate remarks. On the stage were Hon. Amos Allen, York county member of the State committee, Eben Emerson, Levi G. Hanson, Judge Samuel W. Lucas, all three Tippecanoe veterans, Dr. John Lord, James G. Garland, George H. Boothby, and other prominent citizens. On the rear of the stage were the Biddeford Cornet band, a fine appearing organization composed entirely of young Irishmen of Biddeford.

Mr. Reed, on arising to address his audience, was greeted with loud and long applause from the floor and gallery. Mr. Reed devoted his speech almost entirely to the tariff question, which he discussed so brilliantly and clearly that he held the attention of his audience, many of whom were standing, through it all. The laboring men of Biddeford evidently have not lived all their lives in one of the industrial tariff cities of Maine without thinking and reading on the subject of the great tariff system, on which the prosperity of their city and themselves so much depends. The points of the speech from first to last were quickly appreciated and liberally applauded. Mr. Reed began by telling his audience that he should receive of them what they which they could reasonably be expected to be possessed of, for he was to discuss before them plain questions, questions involving common sense, "and you know," he said, "how difficult it is to talk common sense in politics." [Laughter.] After remarking how the old issues had either passed away or been temporarily obscured, Mr. Reed proceeded to the new question that has arisen involving the prosperity of the country. And by prosperity, he meant no vague phrase. When a nation is prosperous the people benefit by it. And this being so it was very proper to consider tonight whether the system that has been in force in this country for 25 years, is sound or not. What he had to say tonight would be on that question. Mr. Reed reviewed the history of the free trade idea in connection with the Democratic party up to the time when President Cleveland, doing his duty, put the Southern free trade wing of his party, coerced the Northern protectionist wing into voting for the Mills bill. Speaking of the futile efforts of the Democrats to carry out the Mills bill the speaker said that when the bill was before the House, the speaker said that when he took up his Democratic newspaper now—it was not so a few weeks ago—he found himself at odds over with practitioners on that side, and who, perhaps, are just as fearless in the wage of battle as any who have declaimed against this treaty. It does not shake in the least the faith in the face and be willing to admit what we know to be true, that the Senate of the United States today places the people of the United States in rough and immediate contact with the most dangerous class of the world, possibly be stated, and does so under the influence and shadow of the report brought in here by the committee on foreign relations, which is well calculated to lead people to prevent the British government from doing anything more in the way of negotiations with us, except merely to find out what we mean by these declarations. I repeat the remark which I have sometimes had occasion to make in this debate, that if this were the action of the British Parliament, and if a treaty which we had been informed, we were willing to approve, had been laid before that Parliament by the Queen, and been debated there as this has been debated here, and if such a report had been made upon it as has been made by the committee on foreign relations, charging the American people with outrageous and wilful violations of the treaty, and that the Queen had declared at the time for negotiation with the United States in relation to the matter had passed, and this was not a fit subject for negotiation, cannot be so misleading in American opinions as not to feel warranted in saying before the Senate today that we would accept that as a challenge to war. Now, how the British people would regard it, I do not profess, is not for me to say, or even to conjecture, for I know not. I trust in God that the calamities which seem to lie before us, and which would repeat those of the past, may not be of such an aggravated character as to force these two great and magnificent peoples into a collision with each other about so small a matter as the duty on salt fish. Will that side of the chamber pardon me in saying, however, that, when you have gone to your full extent and when these calamities occur and these trials are presented to our country, her interests, her feelings and her sensibilities shall all be ours and we will match breast to breast with you with the same alacrity as if we had never divided with you on this question or any other and what the majority shall declare to be the will of the American people in regard to this controversy, in the future shall be our will. "Whither thou goest we will go," and I dare say, notwithstanding all the sneers and contumely and contempt thrown upon the gentlemen on this side of the chamber because of their connection with the late rebellion and their advocacy of this treaty, that we shall prove just as true to the flag of America as you will; will spend our money just as freely as you will; will shed our blood as you have not dared to shed yours in times past. Then you will find the old spirit of the Southern Democracy aroused."

At the close of Senator Morgan's speech, proceedings on the fisheries treaty were interrupted by a resolution heretofore offered returning thanks to the State of New Jersey for the statues of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney, to be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives and accepting them in the name of the nation. The resolutions were adopted.

The consideration of the fisheries treaty was then resumed and the Senate proceeded to vote on the resolution by Senator Gibson providing for the recommittal of the treaty for amendment.

The resolution was rejected by a strict party vote: yeas, Democrats, 27; nays, Republicans, 31. The executive clerk then proceeded to read the treaty by article for amendment.

Senator Gray moved to amend Article 11 so as to provide that all United States fishing vessels be accorded, on all occasions, such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful supplies as are ordinarily granted United States trading vessels, on obtaining license for that purpose. The amendment was rejected by a like party vote: yeas, 27; nays, 30.

There being no further amendment offered to any article, the treaty was reported back from the committee of the whole to the Senate and a vote taken on the resolution of ratification, requiring a two-thirds majority. The resolution was rejected by a like party vote: yeas, 27; nays, 30.

Senator Morgan moved that the President be notified of the action of the Senate on the treaty and the presiding officer declared it so ordered under vote.

Storm Swept Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 21.—A storm which equals that of July 17 is now in progress here and shows no signs of abating. The substantial stone bridge over Whitney Creek was carried away just after a crowd had left it in response to the cry that it was going. Other bridges have gone and the damage already reaches $250,000, while fears are entertained for the Baltimore and Ohio station, built over the creek, the Market street iron bridge and other structures.

Foreign Notes.

Vienna advices say that 100 houses were wrecked and 50 persons seriously injured by a thunder storm, Monday, in villages in the vicinity.

Archbishop Coke has donated £50 to the fund for defraying the expenses of Parnell in prosecuting his action against the London Times.

HOW THE TREATY WAS REJECTED.

Its Fate Decided by a Strict Party Vote.

Senator Morgan Concludes His Speech With Visions of War,

And Bombastic Assurances of the Valor of Southern Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Senate went into open executive session on the fisheries treaty today, and Senator Morgan proceeded with his speech in favor of its ratification. He read the resolution adopted by the Universal Peace Union, at its recent meeting at Mystic, Conn., to the effect that the fisheries treaty should be speedily adopted, with power to amend it as experience may prove advisable, in the common interests of the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

In conclusion, Senator Morgan said: "These gentlemen [Republican senators] can fulminate idle "bulls" against the President and against the policy involved in the treaty. They can accept darkness in place of light, and insecurity in place of the firm rock on which the treaty would place the rights of the American people; but the people of the United States are revolting against this assumption on the part of the Senate committee on foreign relations, and revolting against the idea that the Senate of the United States which cannot declare war on its own motion, should put the country into a condition where war is one of the dismal prospects of the near future in the contemplation of many men as firm in their integrity, as bold in their defense of the rights of any of the senators on that side, and who, perhaps, are just as fearless in the wage of battle as any who have declaimed against this treaty. It does not shake in the least the faith in the face and be willing to admit what we know to be true, that the Senate of the United States today places the people of the United States in rough and immediate contact with the most dangerous class of the world, possibly be stated, and does so under the influence and shadow of the report brought in here by the committee on foreign relations, which is well calculated to lead people to prevent the British government from doing anything more in the way of negotiations with us, except merely to find out what we mean by these declarations. I repeat the remark which I have sometimes had occasion to make in this debate, that if this were the action of the British Parliament, and if a treaty which we had been informed, we were willing to approve, had been laid before that Parliament by the Queen, and been debated there as this has been debated here, and if such a report had been made upon it as has been made by the committee on foreign relations, charging the American people with outrageous and wilful violations of the treaty, and that the Queen had declared at the time for negotiation with the United States in relation to the matter had passed, and this was not a fit subject for negotiation, cannot be so misleading in American opinions as not to feel warranted in saying before the Senate today that we would accept that as a challenge to war. Now, how the British people would regard it, I do not profess, is not for me to say, or even to conjecture, for I know not. I trust in God that the calamities which seem to lie before us, and which would repeat those of the past, may not be of such an aggravated character as to force these two great and magnificent peoples into a collision with each other about so small a matter as the duty on salt fish. Will that side of the chamber pardon me in saying, however, that, when you have gone to your full extent and when these calamities occur and these trials are presented to our country, her interests, her feelings and her sensibilities shall all be ours and we will match breast to breast with you with the same alacrity as if we had never divided with you on this question or any other and what the majority shall declare to be the will of the American people in regard to this controversy, in the future shall be our will. "Whither thou goest we will go," and I dare say, notwithstanding all the sneers and contumely and contempt thrown upon the gentlemen on this side of the chamber because of their connection with the late rebellion and their advocacy of this treaty, that we shall prove just as true to the flag of America as you will; will spend our money just as freely as you will; will shed our blood as you have not dared to shed yours in times past. Then you will find the old spirit of the Southern Democracy aroused."

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General Harrison will probably stay two weeks on Middle Bass Island. He is the guest of ex-Governor Foster, who is a prominent member of the club which controls valuable shooting and fishing grounds on the islands.

MAJOR McKINLEY IN THE SOUTH.

His Speech at the Assembly of Georgia Chautauquans.

The Difference Between a Protective and a Revenue Tariff

Logically Defined and Discussed in Relation to American Needs.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—A heavy rain storm deterred many people from going to the Georgia Chautauqua today to hear Hon. Wm. McKinley, Jr., speak on the subject of protection. Mr. McKinley was introduced by Judge Howard Van Epps, and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens:

I make my acknowledgments to the Piedmont Society for the courtesy and cordiality of its invitation, which has given me the opportunity to meet for the first time an assemblage of the citizens of Georgia.

I have come upon the suggestion of the committee to address you upon a public question of great national import, which concerns not only the prosperity of one section of our common country, and which is of commanding interest to our sixty millions of people. It is no new subject I propose to consider. It is as old as governments by men. Taxation with few exceptions has been the chief and absorbing issue for more than a century of the Republic.

The Government was scarcely launched before its discussion commanded the best thought of the statesmen of the time, and in varying degrees it has been prominently before the public ever since. The different theories of taxation have an interest now which they have never possessed before. Public thought is awakened and the citizen is investigating for himself. Frank discussion and thoughtful consideration of the two conflicting theories are therefore demanded in the present state of the public mind, as well as the condition of our national Treasury How taxes are to be raised to support the Government, and by what method can they be levied and collected as to bear more lightly upon the people, and at the same time promote rather than retard national prosperity, is the scope of the theme which I propose to discuss before you today.

There are some things upon which all are in accord, and which are so manifest as to require no argument or amplification. They are admitted facts. Among them are that the United States must have sufficient money to meet its current expenses and maturing obligations; that the United States as a political society is without assets, without money, and has no income, except what it secures by taxes collected from its people. It must collect its money, whatever may be its actual requirements, either by direct taxes or by duties upon imports. There are few people to be found in the country who seriously favor the system of direct taxation for governmental expenses, that is, taxing the people, their property, real and personal, their occupations and employments. The American sentiment is practically unanimous in favor of raising at least a large share of the revenue for the Government by levying duties upon foreign importations.

It requires nearly $300,000,000 every year to meet the necessary wants of the public service and there is general assent to the proposition that the bulk of this vast sum shall be raised from customs sources. Up to this point there is substantial concurrence, and here individual and party sentiment divide, and I believe honestly divide, and to these lines of division, and the principles upon which they respectively rest, I invite your respectful consideration.

Free-traders, so-called, or, to be more exact the advocates of a revenue tariff, agreeing with the other school of political economists in import duties, insist that duties shall be levied upon that class of foreign products which are not produced in the United States, the principle being that revenue is the sole and only object of such taxation, and that a duty levied upon such foreign products as are little or no home competition will secure the largest revenue with the least rate of duty. And this is altogether true, for whenever you can find a foreign article which the people of this country require and which of necessity they must import, any duty, however low, indeed the very minimum will produce revenue; for inasmuch as there is no home produced article to contend for any part of the home market, importations will go on unchecked, and the revenue derived therefrom will be only limited by the extent of the importations influenced by the necessities of our people and their capacity to buy. An illustration familiar to all of you is the products of tea and coffee. Neither of these great staple articles is produced in the United States in quantities adequate to our people for these products, and they extend to every home and fireside in the land, are supplied from abroad. Now, any tax thereon, however small, would produce revenue, and produce a very considerable revenue to the Government; and this illustrates what is commonly understood as a "Revenue Tariff." A free-trade tariff, which levies upon the foreign competing product, it is made so low having revenue only in view, that the effect is to destroy home competition and increase the revenue therefrom by increasing importations.

Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, an eminent lawyer and experienced statesman, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives May 18, 1878, defined a revenue duty as follows:

"Therefore, as no higher duty ought to be laid than is necessary to raise the requisite revenue on any particular article, it follows that the revenue duty is the lowest duty which will bring the required revenue."

This definition is a fair and frank one, and I accept it. A revenue tariff is, therefore, such a one as will produce the largest revenue from the lowest duty. The lowest rate duty which will encourage importations, diminish home production and inevitably increase the revenue; it will of necessity check competition at home and send our merchants abroad to buy; the duty affords no protection, not even incidental, for the manufacturer, who discover that such duty favors the home producer, that instant you discover that importations and revenue are checked, and that our own producers are left in undisturbed possession of the home market, or a part of it. Then at once the advocate of a revenue tariff reduces the duty, bringing it down to the true revenue standard, or he is overwhelmed by the demand for a free trade maxim, "where protection begins revenue ends," and the question of revenue is always controlling. A revenue tariff is inconsistent with protection; it is intended for a wholly different purpose. It loses its force and character as a genuine revenue tariff when it becomes to any extent protective. It has ceased to be an object. It can have but one effect—that of opening up our markets to the foreign producer—impoverishing the home producer and enriching the foreign.

England is more nearly a free trade country than any other and her system of taxation furnishes an unmistakable example of the practice and principle of a revenue tariff. Her import duties are imposed almost exclusively upon articles which cannot be produced by her own people upon her own soil. Tobacco, snuff, cigars, chicory, cocoa, currants, figs, raisins, wines, brandy, wine, tea and coffee, these are the articles from which her customs revenue is derived—articles, in the main, not produced in England, but which must be supplied from abroad, while practically all competing products of foreign make and production are admitted through her custom houses free of duty.

The aggregate amount of the dutiable imports of Great Britain will not be without interest. It will be observed that her duties are more largely imposed upon peculiarly American products than upon any others. The duty upon tobacco is, according to moisture, from 84 to 92 cents per pound for the raw or unmanufactured article, and if manufactured pays a duty of from $1.04 to $1.16 per pound. The manufactured article is made dutiable at 20 cents a pound greater than the raw product, which, with all of England's manufactures, is intended as a protection to those engaged in the manipulation of tobacco. It is almost prohibitive to Americans who would export manufactured tobacco. The aggregate equivalent of the duty on tobacco is nearly 200 per cent. England pay a duty of $1.32 per pound, and from tobacco and snuff over $43,000,000 of duties are collected annually. The duty on tea is 12 cents a pound. How would the American people enjoy paying such a duty upon this article of every day use? The duty collected from this source is over $18,000,000 annually. Coffee pays a duty of 3 cents a pound, but if ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured it must pay a duty of 4 cents a pound—another example of where England protects those engaged in manufacture. Cocoa pays a duty of 2 cents a pound, but if it is in any form subjected to manufacture it pays 4 cents a pound, the duty on the manufactured article being double that on the raw material.

Besides the articles I have named, there are about ninety or a hundred others, chiefly of American production, protected and other medicines, which are dutiable at $3.36 per gallon. More than $96,000,000, or nearly one fourth of the British revenues, are raised from customs duties.

You will note the character of taxation by which the revenue reformer invites the people of the United States. Both free and dutiable lists are made to bear a large share of the burden of taxation. It is not with any great significance that the nearer we approach this system the more generous the bestowal of British commendation. Every step we take in that direction, every enlargement of the free list of competing foreign products, every reduction of duty upon such products is hailed as a vindication of Cobden and a benediction to British interests. It is vain for the British statesman to assure us that their system is best for us. We are not accustomed to look to our commercial rivals for disinterested favors. "It is folly," said Washington in his farewell address, "in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure and which a just pride ought to discard." We are not, Mr. President, insensible to the good opinion of mankind and of the English-speaking race, but when it is to be had only at the expense of our industrial independence at the sacrifice of the dignity and independence of labor and the destruction of national prosperity, we must regard it with suspicion and turn from it as the eulogy of selfish interest and the commendation of interested greed.

The other theory of taxation, and the one which I believe to be essential to American development and national prosperity, is based upon an exactly opposite principle. It permits all articles of foreign production, whether of the field, the factory, or the mine, except luxuries, which we cannot produce in the United States, to enter our ports free and unburdened by custom house exactions. The duty is to be imposed upon the foreign competing product, that is, the product which, if brought into this country, would contend with the markets. Under this system if the foreign producer would enter our market with a competing product he must contribute something for the privilege which he is to enjoy, and this something, in the form of duties, goes into the Treasury, furnishing revenue to the government; and these duties operate to protect the joint product of labor and capital against a like foreign product.

This mode of levying duties answer a double purpose. It produces revenue to the government, and at the same time fosters and encourages the occupations of our own people, promotes industrial development, opens up new mines, builds new factories, and sustains those already established, which in turn furnish employment to labor at fair and remunerative wages. A revenue tariff accomplishes but a single purpose—that of raising revenue; it has no other mission; while a protective tariff accomplishes this and more—it brings revenue to the American Treasury and discriminates in favor of the American citizen. A revenue tariff invites the product of foreign labor and foreign capital to occupy our markets free and unobstrained in competition with the products of our own labor and capital. A protective tariff invites the product of foreign labor and foreign capital which are necessary to the wants of our people (which we cannot produce in the United States) to occupy our markets and go untaxed to the people, but insists that every foreign competing which is produced at home, or can be successfully, in quantities capable of supplying the domestic consumption, shall, whenever necessary to maintain suitable rewards to our labor, bear a duty which shall not be so high as to prohibit importations, but at such a rate as will produce the necessary revenues and at the same time not destroy but encourage American production. It says to the world of producers, "If you want to share with the citizens of the United States their home market, you must pay for the privilege of doing it. Your product shall not enter in free and unrestrained competition with the product of our own people, but shall be discriminated against to the extent at least to fully protect and defend our own."

Hon. Alexander Stephens, a distinguished citizen of your own State, and endeared to the people of the South, stated on June 23, 1882, this theory so well that I beg to quote from him:

The best way to raise revenue is by duties upon imports. They bear less heavily on the tax-payers, and, as a general rule, that is the way we should look to. In levying duties on imports you can at the same time make foreign producers pay for the use of your markets, and in that way, protect and encourage the industry and protection to American industry. It is not true as a general proposition that the consumer pays all the duty imposed on commodities brought from other countries. This is a question of considerable argue. In most instances, where the duties are judiciously laid, they are borne partly by the consumer and partly by the importer.

"To allow Congress thus to raise revenue by duties upon imports was one of the main objects in the formation of the Constitution of 1787. This system of internal revenue taxation by excise and stamp duties was not favored by the fathers of the Republic in times past, I speak plainly, and say that it was looked upon then as not only of British origin, but there was always the odium of British oppression attached to the Americanmind. There was never any legislation more abhorrent to the people of this country, even in their colonial condition, than what was known as the infamous stamp act."

It is alleged as a serious objection to protective duties that the tax, whatever it may be, increases the cost of the foreign as well as the domestic product, the payment of such tax or duty, and that it is wholly paid by the consumer. This objection would be worthy of serious consideration if it were true, but, when the statement is made it falls over again, it is without foundation in fact. Wherever the foreign product has successful competion at home the duty is rarely paid by the consumer. It is paid from the profits of the manufacturer, or divided between him and the merchant, or the importer, and diminishes their profits to that extent. Duty or no duty, the foreign producer knows the consumer would fare worse than he fares now. There is not in the long line of staple products consumed by the people a single product of foreign production under free competition at home, made possible by protective duties. There is not an article that enters into the every day uses of the family which is produced in the United States, which has been made cheaper and more accessible as the result of home production and development, which was to be secured only by the sturdy maintenance of the protective system. While this is true of protective tariffs, exactly the opposite is true of revenue tariffs. They are always paid by the consumer. A duty put upon a foreign product, like tea, which is not produced at home, and which enters our markets free from home competition, the cost to the American consumer is exactly the foreign cost with the duty added, whatever that may be, plus the profits accruing, for example, there was a tax upon tea and coffee. There being no production of these articles in the United States, and no home competition, the foreign producer has the cost to the American public would be the cost abroad and the duty added. We imported last year 526,489,000 pounds of coffee. A duty of 3 cents a pound would have produced to the government over $52,000,000, which would have been paid by the 12,000,000 families of this country, consumers of coffee, and the foreign producer would have received the balance, amounting to hundred and eighty-four thousand pounds of tea were imported last year. At ten cents a pound $8,000,000 and upwards would have gone into the treasury, and the balance of cost would have been paid by our own people. Take sugar, as another example. We produced last year in this country about eight per cent. of what our consumers used. The duty collected from imported sugar amounted to $58,000,000. The domestic production was so inconsiderable as compared with the domestic consumption as to have little, if any, appreciable effect upon the price to the consumer, and therefore this sum was almost wholly paid by our own citizens, and the cost of sugar, to the American consumer, because of the inadequate home supply, is practically the foreign price, duty added, the domestic production being so small contrasted with the domestic demand that it in no wise controlled or influenced the price.

Tae price to us is fixed by the 92 per cent. which comes from abroad, plus the amount of the duty collected at the custom house. It is the same with other articles. Of the bulk of our consumption was produced at home. If you take any American production which is large enough to supply the domestic demand, the effect is different. Then the foreign production must undersell the home production in order to get a foot-hold in this market, and therefore the foreign producer is willing to surrender the whole duty, or a considerable part of it, consenting to less profits for the sake of extending his markets with the hope of ultimately destroying home competition. The real question, therefore, is whether in raising money to supply the government needs we should save thoughtful concern of the industrial interests of the people we represent, or, discarding that consideration, shall adjust our duties upon the revenue principle to secure revenue, and revenue only. The money must be raised, and in raising it the protectionist insists that it shall be so as to protection to those engaged in the manipulation of tobacco. It is almost prohibitive to Americans who would export manufactured tobacco. The aggregate equivalent of the duty on tobacco is nearly 200 per cent. England pay a duty of $1.32 per pound, and from tobacco and snuff over $43,000,000 of duties are collected annually. The duty on tea is 12 cents a pound. How would the American people enjoy paying such a duty upon this article of every day use? The duty collected from this source is over $18,000,000 annually. Coffee pays a duty of 3 cents a pound, but if ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured it must pay a duty of 4 cents a pound—another example of where England protects those engaged in manufacture. Cocoa pays a duty of 2 cents a pound, but if it is in any form subjected to manufacture it pays 4 cents a pound, the duty on the manufactured article being double that on the raw material.

Besides the articles I have named, there are about ninety or a hundred others, chiefly of American production, protected and other medicines, which are dutiable at $3.36 per gallon. More than $96,000,000, or nearly one fourth of the British revenues, are raised from customs duties.

You will note the character of taxation by which the revenue reformer invites the people of the United States. Both free and dutiable lists are made to bear a large share of the burden of taxation. It is not with any great significance that the nearer we approach this system the more generous the bestowal of British commendation. Every step we take in that direction, every enlargement of the free list of competing foreign products, every reduction of duty upon such products is hailed as a vindication of Cobden and a benediction to British interests. It is vain for the British statesman to assure us that their system is best for us. We are not accustomed to look to our commercial rivals for disinterested favors. "It is folly," said Washington in his farewell address, "in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure and which a just pride ought to discard." We are not, Mr. President, insensible to the good opinion of mankind and of the English-speaking race, but when it is to be had only at the expense of our industrial independence at the sacrifice of the dignity and independence of labor and the destruction of national prosperity, we must regard it with suspicion and turn from it as the eulogy of selfish interest and the commendation of interested greed.

The other theory of taxation, and the one which I believe to be essential to American development and national prosperity, is based upon an exactly opposite principle. It permits all articles of foreign production, whether of the field, the factory, or the mine, except luxuries, which we cannot produce in the United States, to enter our ports free and unburdened by custom house exactions. The duty is to be imposed upon the foreign competing product, that is, the product which, if brought into this country, would contend with the markets. Under this system if the foreign producer would enter our market with a competing product he must contribute something for the privilege which he is to enjoy, and this something, in the form of duties, goes into the Treasury, furnishing revenue to the government; and these duties operate to protect the joint product of labor and capital against a like foreign product.

This mode of levying duties answer a double purpose. It produces revenue to the government, and at the same time fosters and encourages the occupations of our own people, promotes industrial development, opens up new mines, builds new factories, and sustains those already established, which in turn furnish employment to labor at fair and remunerative wages. A revenue tariff accomplishes but a single purpose—that of raising revenue; it has no other mission; while a protective tariff accomplishes this and more—it brings revenue to the American Treasury and discriminates in favor of the American citizen. A revenue tariff invites the product of foreign labor and foreign capital to occupy our markets free and unobstrained in competition with the products of our own labor and capital. A protective tariff invites the product of foreign labor and foreign capital which are necessary to the wants of our people (which we cannot produce in the United States) to occupy our markets and go untaxed to the people, but insists that every foreign competing which is produced at home, or can be successfully, in quantities capable of supplying the domestic consumption, shall, whenever necessary to maintain suitable rewards to our labor, bear a duty which shall not be so high as to prohibit importations, but at such a rate as will produce the necessary revenues and at the same time not destroy but encourage American production. It says to the world of producers, "If you want to share with the citizens of the United States their home market, you must pay for the privilege of doing it. Your product shall not enter in free and unrestrained competition with the product of our own people, but shall be discriminated against to the extent at least to fully protect and defend our own."

Hon. Alexander Stephens, a distinguished citizen of your own State, and endeared to the people of the South, stated on June 23, 1882, this theory so well that I beg to quote from him:

The best way to raise revenue is by duties upon imports. They bear less heavily on the tax-payers, and, as a general rule, that is the way we should look to. In levying duties on imports you can at the same time make foreign producers pay for the use of your markets, and in that way, protect and encourage the industry and protection to American industry. It is not true as a general proposition that the consumer pays all the duty imposed on commodities brought from other countries. This is a question of considerable argue. In most instances, where the duties are judiciously laid, they are borne partly by the consumer and partly by the importer.

"To allow Congress thus to raise revenue by duties upon imports was one of the main objects in the formation of the Constitution of 1787. This system of internal revenue taxation by excise and stamp duties was not favored by the fathers of the Republic in times past, I speak plainly, and say that it was looked upon then as not only of British origin, but there was always the odium of British oppression attached to the Americanmind. There was never any legislation more abhorrent to the people of this country, even in their colonial condition, than what was known as the infamous stamp act."

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THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 22.

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 IN IANA.

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.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. THOMAS B. REED
will speak at

Springvale	Aug. 22
Bridgton	Aug. 23
Freeport	Aug. 24
Berwick	Aug. 25

EX-GOV. SIDNEY PERHAM
will speak at

North Kennebunkport	Aug. 22
North Lebanon	Aug. 23
West Lebanon	Aug. 24
North Berwick	Aug. 25

HON. JULIUS C. BURROWS, of Michigan
will speak at

Berwick	Aug. 23
Saco	Aug. 24

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin
will speak at

Bath	Aug. 30
Rockland	Aug. 31
Bangor	Sept. 1
Ellsworth	Sept. 3
Lewiston	Sept. 4
Portland	Sept. 5
Saco	Sept. 6

SOLON CHASE
will speak at

Centae Waterboro Depot	Aug. 22
South Waterboro	Aug. 23
North Shapleigh	Aug. 24
Emery's Mills	Aug. 25
Bar Mills	Aug. 28
Waterburn	Aug. 29
Easton Center	Aug. 30
Bridgewater	Aug. 31
Monticello	Sept. 1

E. C. JORDAN, of Alfred,
will speak at

South Waterboro	Aug. 23
North Shapleigh	Aug. 24

HON. J. R. BURTON, of Kansas,
will speak at

Bangor	Aug. 23

HON. W. C. DOAN, of Pennsylvania,
will speak at

Auburn Hall	Aug. 22
Bangor	Aug. 23
Houlton	Aug. 24
Haynesville	Aug. 25
Smyrna Mills	Aug. 27
Moro	Aug. 28
Sherman	Aug. 29

HON. NELSON DINGLEY, JR.,
will speak at

Lewiston	Aug. 25

HON. JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa,
will speak at

Bangor	Aug. 23
Lewiston	Aug. 25

GEN. ADAM E. KING, of Maryland,
will speak at

Union	Aug. 22
Bangor	Aug. 23
Guilford	Aug. 24
Sangerville	Aug. 25
Brownville	Aug. 27

DR. GEO. S. LORING, of Massachusetts,
will speak at

Canaan	Aug. 22
Bangor	Aug. 23
Lincoln	Aug. 24
Kenduskeag	Aug. 25
Monticello	Aug. 27
Blaine	Aug. 28
Sprague	Aug. 29
Limestone	Aug. 30
Mapleton	Aug. 31
Ashland	Sept. 1

HON. W. PLUMMER, of Dakota,
will speak at

Phillips	Aug. 22
Kingfield	Aug. 23
Rangeley	Aug. 24
Strong	Aug. 25

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE
will speak at

Bangor	Aug. 23
Lewiston	Aug. 25

HON. C. A. BOUTELLE
will speak at

Houlton	Aug. 22
Bangor	Aug. 23
Fort Fairfield	Aug. 24
Washburn	Aug. 25

HON. ANDREW P. WISWELL
will speak at

North Vassalboro	Aug. 27
Sidney	Aug. 28
Belgrade Mills	Aug. 29
Fayette Corner	Aug. 30
Wayne Village	Aug. 31
Manchester	Sept. 1
West Gardner (Spear's Corner)	Sept. 3
East Pittston	Sept. 4

HON. CHARLES J. NOYES, of Massachusetts,
will speak at

Winthrop	Aug. 27
Readfield	Aug. 28
Oakland	Aug. 29
Clinton	Aug. 30
Litchfield	Aug. 31
Hallowell	Sept. 1

HON. GEO. HANEY, of Tennessee,
will speak at

Willimantic	Aug. 24
Abbott Village	Aug. 25
Milo	Aug. 27
Atkinson	Aug. 28
China Village	Sept. 1
Vassalboro	Sept. 3
Mt. Vernon	Sept. 4
Monmouth	Sept. 5
Winthrop	Sept. 6
Oakland	Sept. 7
Hallowell	Sept. 8

HON. J. P. DOLLIVER, of Iowa,
will speak at

Gardiner	Aug. 30
Waterville	Aug. 31
Bangor	Sept. 1
Ellsworth	Sept. 3
Lewiston	Sept. 4
Portland	Sept. 5
Saco	Sept. 6

HON. JAMES MORRISON, of Phillips,
will speak at

Kingfield	Aug. 23
Rangeley	Aug. 24
Strong	Aug. 25
East Wilton	Aug. 30

HON. H. G. HORR, of Michigan,
will speak at

Biddeford	Aug. 28
Waterville	Sept. 6
Gardiner	Sept. 7

HON. S. W. MATHEWS, of Caribou,
will speak at

Farmington	Aug. 29
East Wilton	Aug. 30

HON. CHAS. E. LITTLEFIELD, of Rockland,
will speak at

Wilton	Aug. 27
Weld	Aug. 28

HON. D. F. DAVIS
will speak at

Etna Centre	Aug. 21

HON. A. W. SPEAR, of Gardiner,
will speak at

South Gardiner	Aug. 27
Litchfield	Aug. 28
North Wayne	Aug. 29
Vienna	Aug. 30
Rome	Aug. 31
Belgrade Depot	Sept. 1
North China	Sept. 3
Benton	Sept. 4
North Vassalboro	Sept. 5
Riverside	Sept. 6
Windsor Corner	Sept. 7
West Gardiner	Sept. 8

HON. HERBERT M. HEATH, of Augusta,
will speak at

Monmouth	Aug. 22
Clinton	Aug. 24
Smithfield	Aug. 27
Anson	Aug. 28
Corinville	Aug. 29
Athens	Aug. 30
Harmony	Aug. 31
Detroit	Sept. 1
Unity	Sept. 3
Center Montville	Sept. 4
Liberty	Sept. 5
Albion	Sept. 6
Weeks' Mills	Sept. 7

HON. LEROY T. CARLETON, of Winthrop,
will speak at

South Gardiner	Aug. 27
Litchfield	Aug. 28
North Wayne	Aug. 29
Vienna	Aug. 30
Rome	Aug. 31
Belgrade	Sept. 1
South China	Sept. 3
Benton	Sept. 4
North Vassalboro	Sept. 5
Riverside	Sept. 6
Windsor Corner	Sept. 7
West Gardiner	Sept. 8

HON. J. R. C. PITKIN, of Louisiana,
will speak at

Norridgewock	Aug. 23
Madison	Aug. 24
Solon	Aug. 25

Col. Fellows pledges himself to contribute $1000 to the Republican campaign fund if anybody will show him the declaration of a Republican in support of the doctrines of the Chicago platform. If the Colonel has a spare thousand he had better use it to pay the gambling debt that, according to the New York Times, which is just now laboring along with the Colonel in the interest of Democracy and free trade, he avoided by pleading that gambling was immoral.

Doubtless the Argus is capable of saying that protection produces strikes, for its foolishness is limitless, but so far as we know it has not yet made that assertion, nor has the PRESS accused it of doing so. The statement the PRESS made was that the Argus had declared that free raw materials would prevent strikes, and it cited the experience of England to prove the contrary. This declaration was not made by "G. A. E.," or any other correspondent but by the Argus itself. It is contained in an editorial in its Thursday's issue under the head "Concerning Strikes." Here is the paragraph:

> With the materials free, the most experienced manufacturers say that they can not only supply the home demand, but compete successfully in foreign markets—thus securing a wider field, more constant employment and more remunerative wages for the laboring men. With such a policy *strikes would disappear* and the whole country—not a favored few—would enjoy a legitimate, solid prosperity.

If this is not a declaration that free raw materials will prevent strikes, what is it?

The Canadian newspapers of all shades of opinion profess to see in the rejection of the fisheries treaty by our Senate a probability of serious complications. Yesterday we quoted from the Toronto Globe, the leading liberal or "grit" organ of Canada. Its declaration is now supplemented by the Halifax Herald, the bitterest Tory organ in the Maritime Provinces, which says:

> We are indeed apprehensive of very serious complications. Any resistance on the part of a United States fishing vessel which is caught in fragrant violation of our fishery laws will compel our Canadian cruisers to use force. The loss of a single life may lead to an open rupture between the two countries. War may ensue, yet the Canadian people will prefer war to contemptuous and even outrageous treatment at the hands of an alien government. We must either protect our fishery rights or else sacrifice our self respect and disgracefully forego all claims to a national dignity.

This is not the first time the Canadians have been at the verge of war with us because we declined to do as they dictated. But there is a power over the water that holds Canada in the hollow of its hand, and would on no account go to war with the United States. That power will make a good trade when it can, but the time has gone by when it will try to force down the throats of the American people an arrangement distasteful to the majority of the American Senate. Even with the great Democratic party as a passive ally the Canadians cannot force the treaty upon us by threats.

If we open our markets to foreign producers on equal terms with our own citizens, say the free trade Democrats—including the Hon. William Emery of Alfred—we shall reduce the cost of articles which the laboring man needs and thereby will increase the purchasing power of his wages. Certainly. And this is one of the benefits which free trade promises. Now let us look at another proposition and see if that is not equally true. If we permit laboring men of Europe, who live much cheaper and can work for much less than American laboring men, to be brought here under contract, to make articles which we need, to build railroads, to dig canals, to construct houses, we shall reduce the cost of these things and thereby increase the purchasing power of the American workingman's wages. Isn't this proposition just as true as the other? If the cheap labor of Europe is brought over here and set to making woolen goods is it not true that woolen goods can be sold cheaper and therefore the American workingman's wages buy more of them? If we set European laborers to building railroads here, will not the American laborer be benefited? Will not the railroads cost less, and will not the rates of transportation be less? If we set foreign cheap labor at work building houses would not they be built for less money, and would they not, therefore, be rented for less? Certainly all these results would follow. Then why not encourage contract laborers to come over here and do these things? The answer is that though that policy would tend to increase the purchasing power of the American laboring man's wages, that is, make things cheaper, it would inevitably decrease his wages or prevent his earning any at all. The free trade Democracy admit this; they admit that such a policy would be detrimental on the whole to the American laboring man; they admit that the gain in the purchasing power of his wages would be more than offset by the loss in the amount of his wages, and therefore they have helped pass a law excluding contract laborers. Now if this law is a wise and salutary one then a law restricting the importation of the products of cheap labor must be wise and salutary also, for they tend to precisely the same end, namely, to assist competition, which would reduce the wages of American labor. He who favors the exclusion of cheap laborers must logically favor exclusion of the products of cheap labor; and he who favors the free importation of the products of cheap labor cannot logically object on economic grounds to the importation of cheap labor. Both tend to cheapness, and cheapness is the great end of the free trade theory.

The Republican press talks about Democrats "dodging the issue." The issue is whether or not the surplus shall be lessened by the reduction of our tariff duties from 47 to 42½ per cent. That is the issue and no cheap and silly "free trade" scare can drive it out of sight. The people are not fools.—Lewiston Gazette.

No, the people are not fools. If they were they might believe that the great question to be settled in this campaign is whether we are to have a 47 per cent. protective tariff or a 42½ per cent. protective tariff. If they were fools they might believe that when the Hon. William L. Putnam says that great principles are at stake in this campaign he means simply the great principle of 42½ per cent. protection as distinguished from the other great principle of 47 per cent. protection. If they were fools they might think that Mr. Weston F. Thompson was invited to make a speech before a Democratic convention without knowing that he was a free trader and would deliver a free trade speech. If they were fools they might think that Mr. Charles E. Allen, who signs himself a "free trade farmer" and whose speeches are largely adapted from Bastiat, the prince of free trade writers, had inadvertently been nominated by the Democrats of the Secone Maine District. If they were fools they might accept the denial of the Argus, and Gazette, and Bangor Commercial and Rockland Opinion that they are for free trade in the face of their repeated denunciations of protection as robbery. If they were fools, we say, they might believe all these things. But the people are not fools therefore they believe none of these things. But they do believe that when the Hon. William L. Putnam says great principles or a great principle are at stake in this campaign, he refers to the two rival theories of a tariff for revenue only and a tariff for revenue and for protection also. They do believe that when avowed free traders, like Charles E. Allen, Weston F. Thompson, and Col. Henry Watterson are put upon the stump by the Democratic party to present the tariff question to the people it is because their views are in accordance with the views of the controlling element of the Democratic party. The Lewiston Gazette, like the Argus, in this campaign started off with making a vigorous fight against protection. Like the Argus, its courage has oozed out and it now fights only against 47 per cent. protection and in behalf of 42½ per cent. protection. Hereafter when it declares that protection is robbery it must be understood as meaning that 47 per cent. protection is robbery, while 42½ per cent. protection is righteousness. If it says protection oppresses the farmer it means of course that 47 per cent. protection oppresses, while 42½ per per cent. protection sets him free. How newspapers will stultify themselves for the good of the party!

Competition and Prices.

The Argus prints a three-and-a-half-column speech alleged to have been delivered at Alfred in some indefinite past time by Hon. William Emery, who, it will be remembered, was nominated for Congress in this District last month. How much reliance the people of York county have in what Mr. Emery says, we do not know. But if they have much reliance we beg leave to show them that in that speech he has made a collection of the barest misstatements and misrepresentations. For instance, he declares:

> When taxes are high, as at this time, on necessary and common articles, it takes all a man can earn to barely live and he is compelled to forego the use of much that he might otherwise obtain if goods were cheapened in price. The high tariff, being a system of high taxation, and because of its inequalities, fails to protect the laborer and persons of small means, as it protects the rich—compelling the poor man to pay very largely more than their proportion of national taxes, and it unmeasurably protects many of the manufacturers, it being so great as to prevent a fair competition with articles which can be manufactured abroad at a low cost, and such as many would buy if the tariff was only sufficiently high to create an honest competition only between manufacturers at home and those abroad *without any reduction of wages.*

Now it is a fact, which Mr. Emery knows as well as anyone else, that the laboring man was never as well off as at the present time, never had the necessaries of life so abundant and cheap and never enjoyed so many of the luxuries of life. It may be that there has not been that competition "between manufacturers at home and those abroad" which Mr. Emery would delight to see,—a competition which would only result in bringing our laborers into competition with foreign laborers who work for less and live for less—but we have had a domestic competition which has developed our resources, stimulated the inventive genius of our people, given employment to our laborers, and reduced prices to the lowest level consistent with the independence and prosperity of those laborers who produce the articles. There is no better illustration of the efficacy of domestic competition to bring prices down to the proper rate than is afforded by the paper trade, in which the people of Maine are interested both as heavy producers and heavy consumers. When the duty was first laid on paper it brought up the price, and this had the intended effect of stimulating the manufacturer. Paper made in America was high, and the makers realized large profits. David A. Wells, in 1866, declared in one of his reports, that a single paper making company had realized a profit of $178,000 in a year and ten others an average of $31,000 each. Paper was high, as much as sixteen cents a pound, for a quality which can now be bought for less than five cents. But the manufacture was increasing rapidly, and Mr. Wells favored a retention of the duty, remarking that it was a good opportunity "to thoroughly test the truth of the claim made by the protectionists" that "by stimulating domestic competition, protection could in time afford to the consumers manufactured products at the most reasonable prices." The result has been a triumphant vindication of that policy. Such has been the result of domestic competition that American newspapers can buy their paper at less than the cost of the same paper in London; and to-day American manufactures are exporting paper to England and other countries. But Mr. Emery and the other free traders will say: "But you taxed the people several years to build up the industry." Yes, but the result is an industry that gives employment to thousands of laborers, a good part of them right here in Maine; and furnishes paper at the lowest rates to consumers, who are delivered forever from the caprices of foreign and distant sources of supply.

He Couldn't Stand the Profession.

[New York Tribune.]

Senator Cullom tells a good story—and not being given to practising law much himself, I suppose he can afford to do so—of a prosperous storekeeper in a small Illinois town, the name of which has escaped me, who once practised law, but who has long since abandoned it. Being met by an old acquaintance, he was asked for all the particulars of his giving up the profession.

"Didn't it agree with your health?"

"Oh, yes," answered "Uncle Joe," as he was familiarly called by his friends.

"Didn't it pay?"

"First rate."

"Meet with sufficient favor from the courts?"

"All I could ask."

"Then what was it that compelled you to quit it?"

"Well, I'll tell you—I was too honest."

A loud laugh from the bystanders aroused "Uncle Joe" into earnestness, and he repeated the strange statement, and nailed it to his shop-counter with his huge fist. But his cross-examiner went on:

"When did you find this out?"

"In my very last case."

"What was that?"

"One in which I was retained to prosecute a neighbor for killing a dog."

"And he was acquitted? So you lost the case, and gave up your profession discouraged?"

"No, he was convicted."

"Then he was guilty?"

"No, he was innocent."

"But didn't the evidence prove his guilt?"

"Certainly it did."

"Then why do you say he was innocent?"

"Because I had killed the dog myself a few nights before for trespassing on my poultry, and I came to the conclusion that any business that would aid a man to convict a neighbor of his own crimes wasn't the business for me, so I gave it up."

Tilden's Ready Wit.

[New York Tribune.]

Speaking of Democrats and politics, Robert G. Maxwell, the superintendent of the Insurance Department, who was here this week, gave a good instance of the quickness of wit of that eminent Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Maxwell said that shortly after the election of 1874 William Dorsheimer, who had just run for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Mr. Tilden, came into Mr. Tildens office in Wall street and said: "I have just received from Albany the official canvass of our vote and I find, Mr. Tilden, that I in about 300 votes ahead of you. You received 90,000 majority, and I receive 50,300, in round numbers." Mr. Tilden smiled benignly and then crushed Dorsheimer with the remark: "I gave you those 50,000 votes."

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS.

A Scaly, Itchig, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me in the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. Ou thousand dollars would not tempt me to have that disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring worm, psoriasis, etc. I took ... and ... Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as ear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and seen what you would have cured me for $200.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in our book of Psoriasis (Picture number two: How to Cure Skin Diseases) but now I am as clear ... any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch one in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. Scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know write me, or any one who reads this may write to me, and I will answer it. JESSE DENNIS DOWNING,

WATERBURY, VT. Jan 4th 1887

Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers', Bakers', Grocers' and Fisherwoman's Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp and Blood, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier external, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

FREE! FREE FROM PAIN!

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness. The first and only pain killing Plaster. 25 cts. au15W&S&w2w

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 invester 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.
Curtis C. Nichols, Boston, Treas. Five Cents 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 F. Pease, Kansas, City, Past A. A. G. of G. A. R. Department of Mo.
aug10 d1mnrm

ENGRAVED.

50 visiting cards and copper plate for $1.00. Our second annual offer, good only during June, July and August. Regular price, $20. Send for samples. W. W. DAVIS & CO., Wedding Stationers and Engravers, 23 Tremont St., Boston. jan14eodm

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUGUST BARGAINS
— IN —
Ready-Made Clothing.

The values we offer you this month are extraordinary. Our Mammoth Fall Stock, the largest we have ever put before the Portland public, will be here soon.

Just now we are offering Men's All Wool Suits at $8, $10, $12 and $15, that are from 25 to 40 per cent. less than can be found elsewhere for the quality.

Extra bargains in Men's and Young Men's Trousers at low prices to correspond with the season.

Gents' and Young Men's Half Season and Vacation Suits.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. By far the largest and finest stock in the city. Jacket Suits, $2.00 and upwards. Sailor Suits, 85 cents and upwards. Blouses and Flannel Shirt Waists in all colors, Shirts, Odd Knee Pants, 25 cents and upwards. Shirt Waists, 15 cents and upwards. 75, 87 cts. and $1.00 Boys' Shirt Waists for only 50 cents each.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

Standard Clothing Co.,
255 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

W. C. WARE, - - - Nanager.

Headquarters and Wholesale Rooms, 395 to 403,

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

aug16 dtf

FOR OLD PEOPLE!

In old people the nervous system is weakened, and that must be strengthened. One of the most prominent medical writers of the day, in speaking of the prevalence of rheumatic troubles among the aged, says: "The various pains, rheumatic or other, which old people often complain of, and which materially disturb their comfort, result from disordered nerves." There it is in a nut shell—the medicine for old people must be a nerve tonic.

Old people are beset with constipation, flatulency, drowsiness, diarrhœa, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia. These diseases are of nervous origin. Paine's Celery Compound, that great nerve tonic, is almost a specific in these disorders, and by its regulating influence on the liver, bowels, and kidneys, removes the disorders peculiar to old age. Old people find it stimulating to the vital powers, productive of appetite, and a promoter of digestion.

Sold by druggists. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials from nervous, debilitated, and aged people, who bless Paine's Celery Compound.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

jan11 eod&w rmly

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE WALDO.
Little Chebeague Island, Portland, Me.

One of the most popular summer resorts on Casco Bay; unequalled as a quiet resort for families; Hotel accommodations strictly first-class; pure spring water; perfect drainage; superior facilities for bathing, boating and fishing. Open June 27th.

je4eod3m J. B. REED, Manager.

CATES COTTAGE.
White Mountains. - - Shelburne, N. H.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, with excellent table, during month of September; teams furnished for mountain excursions. Address Box No. 53.

aug19 d1w*

Crown Liquid Coffee.

Eclipsing all previous efforts and solving the mystery which for years has baffled the experiments of eminent chemists in England, France and Germany.

READ ITS MERITS.

It is absolutely pure Coffee.
It is made from the best of Java and Mocha.
It gives the most cups of Coffee for the money, consequently the most economical.
It is the only Coffee that dyspeptics can use freely without harm.
It will keep in any climate and any length of time.
It is put up in neat glass bottles and sold for 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle.

Just Think Of It

A delicious Cup of Coffee for less than one cent and made as you want it, One Cup or more and in a second's time.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

july23 eod1m

Hearn
THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER
514 CONGRESS STREET,
PORTLAND - - ME.

feb5 dtf

Vaughan's Bridge CLOSED.

The public is hereby notified that owing to the unsafe condition of the draw on Vaughan's Bridge, it is necessary to close the bridge to travel while a new draw is being put in.

GEO. S. STAPLES,
Street Commissioner.

aug20 dtf

MAKE AN APPOINTMENT
— AT THE —
Lamson STUDIO,

to sitting when you have a leisure hour. Nothing gives as much satisfaction as a finely finished photograph of yourself, your children or your friends. **Up only one flight;** making it easy for the children or older persons.

OPP. THE FALMOUTH HOTEL.

sep2 eod1y

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION Of 1889.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. COMMISSION, 33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. All persons firms or corporations who desire to make exhibits at the above named Exposition are hereby notified that information, application blanks for space, will be published by the undersigned upon application at the above address.

WM. R. FRANKLIN, Comr. General.
SOMERVILLE P. TUCK, Ass't Com'r. to Gen'l.

aug1 S&W&w3w

MOORE'S KINNEBUNK BAND

is prepared to furnish music for all occasions.

D. A. CHANDLER, Conductor and Agent,
431 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME.

Portland, Aug. 20, 1888. aug21d1w*

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

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SIXTH YEAR
— OF —
Mrs. Perry's School
FOR CHILDREN.
WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 17th,
at 119 Winter Street.

A specialty will be made of fitting pupils for the Grammar Schools.

The Sewing Classes will be continued on Saturday mornings. aug8eod2m

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL STUDIES

Given to private pupils by the subscriber

J. W. COLCORD,
143 PEARL STREET.

jan24 dtf

C. L. Gay

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 eod1f

WESTBROOK SEMINARY
— AND —
FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall Term Begins Tuesday, September 4.

— ADDRESS —

JAMES P. WESTON, PRESIDENT, DEERING, ME.

aug6eod4w

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., Prin.**

JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
For Sale Saturday,
500
Popular Novels
at the Low Price of
10 CENTS EACH.

The Best Place in Portland to buy
Writing Paper!

Frank B. Clark,
515 CONGRESS STREET.

aug11 dtf

CAMPAIGN UNIFORMS!
Every Description.
BURLEIGH CLOTHING COMPANY,
184 Middle Street.

aug20 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

C. J. FARRINGTON,
180 Middle St. 182

au4 dtf

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

LAST GREAT SALE!
Previous to Closing for Repairs.
BARGAINS NEVER YET OFFERED!

4000 yards of 50 cent Dress Goods will be closed out at 25, 29, and 33 cents in Silk Mixtures, Plaids and Checks.

1000 yards of Plain Colored Silk Velvets reduced from $2.00 to $1.00.

One case of Black Silk Warp Henriettas, guaranteed the best imported, at lower prices than can be duplicated.

TURNER BROS.

au21 dtf

A NEW CARD TO THE PUBLIC

"The best advertisement for an article is quality--- the next consideration is price."

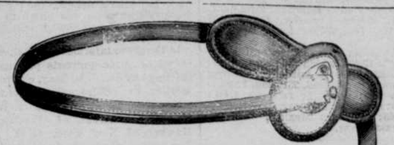
Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price
Lubin's Toilet Powder	.15	Hood's Tooth Powder	.15
" " Perfumes, bottles	.55	Sozodont	.49
" " " bulk, per oz.	.29	Jewsbury & Brown's Tooth Paste	.25
" Soap	.28, .42, .60	Calder's Dentifrice	.15
Pear's Soap	.13, .15, .19	Our Own "	.15
" " Shaving	.18, .26, .45	Brown's "	.15
Colgate's Violet Powder	.15	Murray & Lanman's Florida Water	.47
" Cashmere Bouquet	.15	Hoyt's German Colognie	.15
" Perfume	.25	Swan Down Face Powder	.10
" Toilet Water	.38, .70	Riker's "	.17
" Rosodora Water	.38	Saunders' "	.24
" Cashmere Bouquet Water	.70	Lablache "	.30
" Soap, Rosodora	.14	Lazell's Perfumes, bulk, oz.	.25
" " Pansy	.14	Vaseline "	.12
" " Cashmere Bouquet	.21	Imported Bay Rum, per pint	.40
" " Spermaceti	.30	Guppy & Co's Cologne Waters, per pint	.65
" " Violet	.30	Oriental Cream	.95
" " Glycerine	.14	Coudray's Brilliantine	.30, .40
" " Marguerite	.14	" Lavender Water	.45, .50
" " Vaseline	.15	Pinaud's " "	.60, .65
" " Tar	.11	Our Own Beef, Iron and Wine	.35
" " Eau de Cologne	.18	" " Wine of Cocoa	.50
" " Naiades	.14	" " Florida Water	.20, .35
Cuticura "	.15, $1.75 per doz.	Hagan's Magnolia Balm	.50
Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream	.35	Laird's Bloom of Youth	.50

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

C. H. GUPPY & CO.,
Corner Congress and Preble Streets.

mar23 eodtf

TRUSSES. TRUSSES.



In our stock may be found
HARD RUBBER, LEATHER AND ELASTIC

of every kind. Our long experience enables us to furnish TRUSSES practically constructed of the best material. A PERFECT FIT is guaranteed in every instance. We would call special attention to our improved pad. By their use the most difficult forms of HERNIA can be retained.

GEO. C. FRYE,
Corner Congress and Franklin Streets, - - Portland, Me.

je16 M,W&F tf

UNION DEPOT CAFES.

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

EVENING SPREADS.

Fancy Ices, Sweets, Soda, etc. Long experience of our patrons keep open even the convenorders promptly and carefully attended to. All invite all to favor us with an early call.

jy18tf GEO. E. WOODBURY & SON, Props.

EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA
EVERY WEEK VIA ALL LINES.

For tickets and information, apply to the Ticket Agent, Boston & Maine R. R., Commercial street South. Lowest rates to all points West and

dec20dtf

FINANCIAL.

PORTLAND 6s
Maturing Nov., 1888,

paid at our office on presentation, and for which we will allow

THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 22.

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, 560 Congress St.; Costello, 7 Exchange St.; Holden, 47 Middle St.; Jewett, 504 Congress St.; Peterson, 2 Exchange St.; Goold, 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 & Cox.
Gorham, Jas. H. Irish & Co.
Lewiston, Chandler & Estes.
Long Island, T. M. Gleasening.
Mechanic Falls, A. W. Bridge, Merrill &[illegible]ing.
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. H. Gerry.
Springvale, C. H. Pierce.
Skowhegan—Bixby & Buck.
Thomaston, D. Delano.
Vinalhaven, A. R. Vinal.
Waldoboro, G. Bliss.
Waterville, C. H. Hayes.
Yarmouth, W. F. Bennett.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The lord provost of a certain well-known city in England had a daughter married to a gentleman of the name of Baird; and speaking of names of 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."

The Road Healthward Made Easier.

You have been ill, we will suppose, and are convalescing slowly. That is, you are trying to pick up a little flesh, to regain some of your wonted color, to accustom your stomach to more solid nutriment than its recently enfeebled condition permitted you to take. How can you accelerate your snail's pace healthward? We are warranted by concurrent testimony in affirming, that if you will use twice or thrice daily a wineglass of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an enabling medicine of long ascertained purity and tonic virtues, that you will be materially aided. It promotes digestion, if the gastric juices, and helps the system to assimilate the nourishment of which it stands so much in need. It remedies a tendency to constipation without convulsing the bowels. The liver it stimulates to renewed activity, safely promotes the action of the kidneys and bladder, and annihilates malaria and rheumatism at the outset.

Miss Multum (to the artist)—Don't you find it very hard to catch Mr. Warden's expression, Mr. Soley?

Mr. Soley—Just about as hard as it is to catch trout in Rockaway Inlet.

Miss Multum—Why, there are no trout there.

Mr. Soley (quietly)—I know it.

My friend, look here!

you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

"Why can't they make these dummies more lifelike?" said a facetious fellow to a battery of a clothing store and slapping a figure a vigorous blow on the cheek.

The "dummy" turned suddenly, let fly his left arm, and the facetious man went down on the pavement as though struck by a lightning express.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic

try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one makes you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

Vigorous Friend—Well, George, how do you feel to-day, and how do you like your new medicine?

Confirmed Invalid—Oh, I'm feeling as miserable as usual, but I'm profitably employing what time I have.

V. F.—What are you doing?

C. L.—Writing a series of articles on "How to Always Enjoy Good Health."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHTS.

The following are recent charters:

Ship Alice M. Minot, Portland to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, lumber $12.

Brig Henry B. Cleaves, and Schrs Falmouth, Anna L. Lothrop, John H. Converse and Sarah & Ellen, Kennebec to Philadelphia, ice 60c.

Schr Lucy A. Davis, Portland to Rosario, lumber $14.

Schr Addie Jordan, Sullivan to New York, paving stone at private terms.

Imports.

TRAPANI. Bark Columbus—1700 tons salt to John A Emery & Bro.

Railroad Receipts.

PORTLAND, Aug. 21, 1888.

Receipts by Maine Central Railroad—For Portland 34 cars, miscellaneous merchandise; for connecting roads 103 cars miscellaneous merchandise.

Grain Quotations.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
Monday's quotations.

WHEAT.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Opening	84⅞	84¼	85¼
Highest	85⅝	86	86⅝
Lowest	84¼	84¼	85¼
Closing	85⅝	85⅞	86⅝
CORN.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Opening	45	44⅝	44⅝
Highest	45	44⅝	44⅝
Lowest	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
Closing	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
OATS.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Opening		25¼	25¼
Highest		25¼	25¼
Lowest		25	25
Closing		25	25

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	165
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	85

BONDS.

State of Maine 6s, due 1889	102	103
Portland City 6s, Municipl'l varous	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	103
Bangor City 6s, long R. R. aid	113	116
Bangor City 6s, long Mun.	120	122
Belfast City 6s, R. R. aid	104	106
And. & Ken. R. R. 6s, various	103	104
Portland & Ken. R. R. 6s, 1895	109	111
Leeds & Farmingth R. R. 6s	109	111
Me. Central R. R. 1st mtge 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	42¾	43¼
do pref		116
Atch., Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad	87⅝	87¾
C. B. & Q.		112
Mexican Central		15
Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad com		38
do pref		99
Bell Telephone		231
Mexican Central R. R. 1st mtge		67
California Southern Railroad		44
Wisconsin Central		18⅝
Wisconsin Central preferred		38½
Eastern Railroad		118
Eastern Railroad pref		*130
Boston & Albany		201
Chicago, Burlington & Northern		46 ⅝

*Ex-dividend.

New York Stock and Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1888.—Money on call easy, ranging from 1@2 per cent.; last loan at 1 per cent, closing offered 1. Prime mercantile paper at 4½@6½ per cent. Sterling Exchange is steady. Government bonds dull but firm. Railroad bonds quiet and barely steady. The stock market closed quiet but strong at about the best prices of the day.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 169,140 shares.

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

United States 3s	
New 4s, reg	128½
New 4s, coup	128½
New 4½s, reg	106⅝
New 4½s, coup	107¾
Central Pacific 1sts	114½
Lenver & R. Gr. 1sts	121

Boston Produce Market.

BOSTON, Aug. 20, 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@18 00; pigs 19 00.

Lard—Choice 9¼@9¾c ⅌ lb in tcs; 9⅝@10c in 10-lb pails; 10@10¼c in 5-lb pails; 10¼@10½c in 3 lb pails.

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

Hogs—Choice city dressed hogs at 8⅜c ⅌ lb; country do at 7½c.

Butter—Western extra creamery at 20@00c; extra firsts at 18@19c; firsts at 17@18c; extra Imitation creamery at 00@17c; do seconds at 15c; do factory, choice 16@17c; 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—North choice 8¼@9 lower grades as to quality; Western at 8@8½c; sage at 9@9½c. Jobbing prices ½c higher.

Eggs—Eastern extras at 19@19½; fancy near-by stock higher; Eastern firsts 18@18½c; extra Vt and N H 19@19½c; fresh Western 17@17½c; N S and N B at 18c; Michigan choice at 18½c. Jobbing price 1c higher.

Poultry—Choice spring chickens 23@25; Western at 16@17c; Northern dressed fowls at 14@17; Western iced fowls 14@15c; dressed ducks 15@17c; live fowls at 00c; live chickens at 13@15; live spring ducks at 21@22½c.

Beans—Choice small N Y hand picked pea at 2 30@2 90 ⅌ bush; choice New York large hand picked do 2 65@2 70; small Vermont hand-picked do at 3 05@3 10.

Hay—Choice prime hay 19 00; some fancy $20; fair to good at $17@18 00; Eastern fine $14@15; poor to ordinary $13@15; East[illegible]ale 10@$11. Rye straw, choice, at 17 00@18 00; oat straw 8 00@9 00.

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

Watertown Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph.)

WATERTOWN, Aug. 21, 1888.—Cattle market is firm.

Market Beef—Extra q 5c@6c; first quality at 6.00@6 25; second quality 5 00@5 50; third quality at 4 00@4 50.

Receipts of cattle 2204.

Working Oxen ⅌ pair $90@$160; Milch Cows and Calves $25@$48; Farrow Cows at $15@$30; fancy at $50@$75; Yearlings at 5 50@$18; two years old $14@$25; three years $20@$35.

Sheep—Receipts 4564. Western fat, live at 4¾@7; northern dressed 7¾c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 6914; in lots 2 50@$4 50; extra $5@$6 00.

Veal Calves 2½@6c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1888.—Cattle market—receipts 10,000; shipments 3000; steers 3 80@5 80; beeves 5 75@6 00; stockers and feeders at 2 00@3 30; cows, bulls and mixed at 1 30@3 00; Texas cattle 1 50@3 60; western rangers 3 00@4 80.

Hogs receipts 8,000; shipments 3500; slow; mixed 5 05@5 55; heavy 6 10@6 05; light 5 90@6 05; skins 4 20@5 80.

Sheep—receipts 5,000; shipments 2000; firm; natives at 2 80@4 00; Western sheep 3 25@3 95; Texas 3 00@3 25; lambs at 4 50@6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Domestic Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1888.—Flour market—receipts 29,763 packages; exports 1692 bbls and 37,043 sacks; very active and generally stronger, in instances higher; sales 45,000 bbls; including 2200 bbls low extra at 2 20@2 35; 7200 city mills extra at 4 75@4 90; 13,450 bbls winter wheat, including low grades at, 2 90@3 35; fair to fancy at 3 40@4 85, and patents at 4 80@5 25; 21,000 bbls Minnesota, including clear at 4 50@4 70, and rye mixtures 3 45@4 40; 2250 superfine 2 60@3 20; 1850 bbls state and Western 2 30@2 90; Southern flour firmer; common to fair extra at 2 90@3 40; good to choice do at 3 50@5 15. Rye flour firm.

Wheat—receipts 434,103 bush; exports 75,544 bush; sales 184,000 bu; less doing; light offering and generally strong; No 2 Red at 97¾c elev, 99 @99¼c afloat, 99@99¾c f o b; No 2 Red at 92c; No 4 Red 84½; extra 97c; No. 2 White 96½c; No 1 hard at 1 00¼ store. Rye nominal. Barley—some demand. Corn—receipts 49,700 bush; exports 165,567 bush, sales 112,000 bush; quiet and about steady; No 2 nominally at 54c in elev, Oats—receipts 164,000 bush, exports 377 bush; sales 192,000 bush; lower and moderately active; No 3 at 32@33c; White do 33@35c; No 2 at 35@38c; do White at 45@48c; No 1 at 39c; White do 48c; Mixed Western 32@39c; do White 40@48c; No 2 Chicago at 39c. Coffee—Rio firm and more active; fair cargoes at 14¼. Sugar—raw firm; demand moderate; refined quiet, steady; C 6¼@6⅝c; Extra C 6½c; White Extra C 6⅝c; Yellow 6⅛c; standard A at 7¼c; Mould A at 7⅝c; Confectioners A at 7⅛c; off A, at 6 13-16@6⅞c; powdered at 7⅝c; granulated 7⅝c; Cubes 7⅞c; crushed loaf and crushed 8¼c. Petroleum is steady; moderate demand; United 75½c. Pork more active and unsettled, Beef small sales, Lard dull and lower; Western steam 9 25; city steam at 8 80; refined at 9 00 for Continent; S A $10 35. Butter, Cheese and Eggs steady and higher on choice; low grades weak; State dairy 15@19; State crm 20½@21; Western dairy 11@14½. Cheese quiet and about steady.

Freights to Liverpool steady.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1888.—The Flour market is strong. Wheat is higher; No 2 Spring at 86¾@86⅞c; No 2 Red at 88c. Corn lower: No 2 at 44⅝c. Oats quiet; No 2 at 25c. Rye at 48c for No 2. Barley nominal. Provisions neglected—less Pork at 13 65@13 67½. Lard 8 77@8 90. Dry salted shoulders at 7 40@7 50; short clear at 8 50@9 00. Whiskey at 1 20.

Receipts—Flour, 21,796 bbls, wheat 109,045 bu, corn 129,515 bush, oats 200,146 bus, barley, 60,015 bush, rye 16,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour 14,767 bbls, wheat 72,605 bush, corn 235,659 bush, oats, 135,902 bu, barley 16 30 bush, rye 7,792 bush.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21, 1888.—The Flour market is quiet. Wheat is strong and higher; No 2 Red at 88¼@88½c. Corn is irregular; No 2 at 40@40⅝c. Oats firm; No 2 at 24⅝@24¾c. Rye is quiet but firm at 49c. Whiskey steady at 1 14. Provisions dull and lower. Pork 14 25@14 37½. In job lots; Lard—prime steam nominal 8 72½; dry salted meats—shoulders 7 50; longs and ribs 8 45; short clears at 7 75. Bacon—shoulders at 8 25; longs and ribs at 9 25@9 40; short clears at 9 50@9 70. Hams $12 50@14.

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 88,000 bush; corn 53,000 bush; oats 25,000 bush; rye 0,000 bush; barley, 0,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 55,000 bush; corn, 143,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; rye 2,000 bush, barley 000 bush.

DETROIT, Aug. 21, 1888.—Wheat—No 1 White at 90c; No 2 Red at 92c. Corn, No 2 at 46c. Oats —No 2 at 26¼c.

Receipts—Wheat, 135,000 bu; corn, 5600 bush; Oats, 30,900 bu.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 21, 1888.—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21, 1888.—Cotton nominal, middling 10c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21, 1888.—Cotton steady; middling at 10c.

MOBILE, Aug. 21, 1888.—Cotton quiet; middling 10c.

European Markets.

By Telegraph.]

LONDON, Aug. 21, 1888.—U. S. 4s, 131½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Cotton market—quiet with limited inquiry; middling uplands 5⅛d; do Orleans 5⅛d; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and exp 500 bales; receipts 2500 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21, 1888—Quotations—Winter wheat 7s 3d@7s 5d; Spring wheat 7s 3d@7s 5d; Club wheat 7s 6d@7s 7d. Corn mixed Western at 4s 7½d; peas at 6s 3d. Provisions &c.—Pork at 73s 9d. Bacon at 47s 9d for short clear and 47s 6d for long clear. Cheese 45s 6d. Lard 45s 0d. Tallow 26s.

PORTLAND WHOLESALE MARKET.

PORTLAND, Aug. 21, 1888.

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

Flour.		Grain.	
Superfine and low grades	2 95@4 00	H Mxd Corn	60@61
X Spring	[illegible]	Corn, bag lots	63@65
XX Spring	4 35@4 60	Meal, bag lots	60@62
Patent Spring	[illegible]	Oats, car lots	47@48
Wheats	5 50@5 75	Oats, bag lots	49@50
Mich. straight	[illegible]	Cotton Seed	[illegible]
		car lots	25 00@26 00

roller	5 00@5 25	do bag	26 00@27 00
clear do	4 75@5 00	Sack'd Br'n	
stone ground	4 50@4 75	car lots	19 00@20 00
St Louis st'ct		do bag	21 00@22 00
roller	5 13@5 25	Middlings, 21 00@25 00	
clear do	4 75@5 00	do bag lots, 22 00@27 00	
Winter Wheat		**Provisions.**	
Patents	5⅝@6 50	Pork	
Fish.		Backs	19 50@20 00
Cod, ⅌ qtl—		Clear	18 50@19 00
Large Shore	4 75@5 00	Mess	17 25@17 50
Large Bank	75@5 00	Beef—	
Small	3 50@4 40	Ex Mess	8 00@ 8 50
Pollock	2 25@3 25	Plate	9 25@9 50
Haddock	00@2 00	Ex Plate	9 50@10 00
Hake	2 00@2 25	Lard—	
Herring		Tubs ⅌ ⅌	9@9⅝c
Scaled ⅌ bx	25@27	Pieces	9 @9⅝c
No 1	00@00	Pails	9⅛@11
Mackerel ⅌ bbl—		Hams ⅌ lb	12½@13
Shores	00@00 00	do covered	14¼@15
Shore 2s	00 00@00 00	**Oil**	
Med. 3s	$00@00	Kerosene—	
Large	$00@00	Po Ref. P	8¼
Produce.		**Molasses.**	
Cranberries—		Pratt'n Ast'l	38@41
Cape Cod	00 00@00 00	Porto Rico	30@ 42
Pea Beans	3 00@3 10	Barbadoes	32@ 34
Medium	2 50@2 75	Demerara	26@ 28
German mdz	50@2 75	Boiling	22@23
Yellow Eyes	2 50@2 75	Fancy, Ponce	38@40
Swt Potatoes, 4 50@4 75		**Nails.**	
New Potatoes, bbl	1 75@2 00	Cask	2 15@2 25
Onions in bbls	@4 00	**Naval Stores.**	
		Tar ⅌ bbl	3 25@3 50
Chickens	12@15	Coal Tar	3 50@3 75
Fowls	11@14	Pitch	3 25@3 50
Geese		Wil. Pitch	3 00@3 25
Ducks		Rosin	3 00@4 00
Apples.		Turpine, gall	32@ 40
Green	2 00@2 75	Oakum	4½@10½
Evaporated ⅌ lb	8@10c	**Oil.**	@8¾
		Linseed	48@ 52
Lemons.		Boiled	51@ 56
Palermo	5 00@5 25	Sperm	1 00@1 15
Messina	4 00@5 25	Phin	60@ 65
Malagers.		Bank	30@ 35
Oranges.		Shore	28@ 33
Florida	@	Porgie	30@ 35
Valencia	@	Lard	60@ 70
Messina and Pa-		Castor	1 25@1 30
Palermo ⅌ bx	6 00@6 50	Neatsfoot	90@1 00
Brazil.		Elaine	52@ 56
Pilot Sup	7½@8	**Paints.**	
do sq	5½@6	Pure gro in oil	5 75@6 00
Ship	4½@5	Pure dry lead	7 75@6 00
Crackers ⅌ lb	6@6½	Ten Red	3@ 3½
Coal.		Am. Ext	5 00@7 00
Cumberland	4 50@5 00	Rochelle Yellow	2½
Acadia	@7 50	**Rice.**	
Chestnut	5 75@6 00	Rice, ⅌ lb	5½@6 7
Franklin	@7 00	Rangoon	5⅝@6
Lehigh	5 75@6 00	**Saleratus.**	
Coffee.		Saleratus	5@5½
Rio, roasted	18 @21	**Spices.**	
Java do	25 @28	Cassia, pure	15@ 17
Cooperage.		Cloves	25@ 28
Hhhd shooks and hds—		Ginger	15@ 15
Mol. city	1 50@1 75	Mace	75@ 90
Sug. city	95@1 05	Nutmegs	65@ 70
Sug. s'd slk	50@ 70	Pepper	22@ 26
Pine sugar—		**Starch.**	
Box shooks	@ 45	Laundry	3¼@7½
Sawr'ned pine—		**Teas.**	
Spruce 35 in 18	@ 20	Souchong	18@ 50
Pine 18	@ 20	Oolong	20@ 30
Hard pine	20	do choice	35@ 50
Mol. heading	22	Japan	25@ 30
Hoops.		do choice	35@ 40
New 14 ft	$25	**Tobacco.**	
Old	$20@$23	Best brands	50@ 60
Short do 8 ft	$10@$12	Medium	40@ 50
7 ft	$8	Common	25@ 30
Pop'r staves	$12@$14	Half ⅌	
Spruce rough	12	Natural leaf	60@ 70
Oak hhd			
staves	$12 50@$14		
Cordage.			
Amer'n ⅌ lb	11@12		
Manila	13½@14½		
Manila Bolt Rope	1x½		
Russi do	16@17		
Sisal	11½@12½		
Drugs and Dyes.			
Acid Oxalic	12@14		
" tart	50@ 52		
Ammonia—			
carb	15@20		
Ashes, pot	6⅝@ 8		
Bals copaiba	60@ 70		
Beeswax	26@ 30		
Bich bonbons			
Borax	10@ 12		
Brimstone	2¼@ 3		
Cochineal	40@ 45		
Copperas	2@ 3		
Cream tartar	27@ 30		
Ex. logwood	12@ 17		
Gumarabic	75@1 25		
Aloes cape	15@ 25		
Camphor	28@ 30		
Myrrh	00@ 40		
Opium	3 25@3 50		
Shellac	25@ 30		
Indigo	85@1 00		
Iodine	4 25@4 38		
Ipecac	2 00@		
Licorice	15@ 30		
Lal ex	34@ 40		
Morphine	2 25@2 50		
Oil bergamot	2 75@3 00		
Cod liver	1 50@2 00		
Lemon	1 50@2 50		
Olive	1 25@1 75		
Peppt	2 70@3 50		
Wintergreen	2 20@2 30		
Potass br'mide	40@ 48		
Chlorate	20@ 22		
Iodide	3 10@3 25		
Quicksilver			
Quinine	48@53		
Rhubarb	75@1 50		
Rt snake	35@ 40		
Saltpetre	10@ 16		
Sennas	25@ 30		
Canary seed	4c 4½		
Cardagons	1 00@1 75		
Soda, bicarb	2¾@ 6½		
Sal	2½@ 3½		
Sulphur	2¼@ 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	120
8 oz	16
10 oz	20
Gunpowder-Shot.	
Blasting	3 50@4 00
Sporting	6 25@6 50
Drop shot	6
Buck	7
Hay.	
Pressed	$12@$14
Straw	$ 8@$ 11
Iron.	
Common	2¼@2¼
Refined	2¼@2¾
Norway	4 4½
Cast steel	12 @15
German steel	5 @7
Shoe steel	3
Sheet iron—	
Common	3¼@4¼
H.O	4c 4½
Russia	13½@14
Galv	7c@8½

Leather.	
Light	20@ 21
Mid weight	22@ 23
Heavy	23@ 25
Slaughter	32@ 34
Good Crop'd	15@ 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
Clapboards—	
Spruce, X	$28@$30
Clear	$26@$28
2d clear	$20@$23
No 1	$16@$18
Pine	$25@$50
Shingles—	
X cedar	3 50@3 75
Clear cedar, 2	00@3 25
X No 1	00@2 50
No 1 cedar	1 25@1 75
Spruce	1 25@1 50
Laths, spruce	00@2 15
Lime-Cement.	
Lime ⅌ cask	1 05
Cement	1 90
Matches.	
Star, ⅌ gross	50
Diriguo	39@ 4
Metals.	
Copper—	
14x48 cop	26 28
Cr. Copper	27@29
14x48 planished	37
Bolts	@ 25
Y M sheath	17
Y M Bolts	20
Bottoms	30@32
Tin—	
Straits	23@ 25
English	23@ 25
Char. I. C	5 75@6 25
Char. I. X	7 75@8 25
Terne	6 75@7 25
Coke	5 25@ 550
Zinc	7 00@8 00
Solder ½x½	16@18

Domestic Ports.

TACOMA—Ar 19th, ships Parker M Whitmore, Whitmore, San Pedro; St David, Pearson, from San Diego.

PEORIA, O—Cld 13th, Jas Drummond, Curtis, Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ar 20th, ship L Schepp, Gates, New York.

GALVESTON—Cld 20th, brig Edw H Williams, Johnson, Pensacola.

SHIP ISLAND—Ar 10th, sch Alice Archer, Fletcher, Aspinwall.

RICHMOND—Ar 20th, sch Warner Moore, Crockett, Bangor.

NORFOLK—Ar 18th, sch Bertha Warner, Lathrop, Rockport.

Sld 20th, sch Norena, Chase, Jamaica.

GEORGETOWN, DC—Old 18th, sch Puritan, Sargent, Stonington.

BALTIMORE—Ar 20th, sch Annie Bliss, O'Donnell, Savannah.

Cld 20th, schs Coneuih, Conner, Portland; C B Church, Gallagher, Portsmouth; Oliver S Barrett, Wallace, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 19th, sch E C Knowles, Mayhew, Bath.

Cld 20th, barque Alex Campbell, Bunker, jor Portland.

NEW YORK—Ar 20th, ship Paramita, Lawrence, Calcutta; barque Jessie Macgregor, McFadden, Baltimore; F T Drisko, Hillsboro; H C Higginson, do; Georgietta, Bangor; B L Eaton, Gibbs; Reuben Eastman, Gardiner; Hunter, Hurricane Island; Idaho, and Alice Oakes, Rockland; Dolphin, New Haven.

Cld 20th, Point, bound in, schs Elvira, from two Rivers, NS; Jessie Hart, from Boston; Zelia, fm Whiting.

In Hart Islands Roads, schs Saarbruck, from St John, NB; W D Ewing, from Calais; Silver Heels, from Rockland.

Passed the Gate 19th, schs James Barrett, fm New York for Augusta; Mary E Oliver, do for Dauversport; Maggie Todd, Amboy for Boston.

NEW HAVEN—Ar 18th, sch Henry May, Hallowell, Calais.

NEW BEDFORD—Ar 11th, schs J R Bodwell, Metcalf, Rockland; George & Albert, Wentworth, Bangor.

Ar 19th, sch Mary Farrow, Thorndike, from Bangor.

VINEYARD-HAVEN—Ar 19th, schs Unison, Bird, New York; Izetta, from St John, NB, for Philadelphia.

Ar 20th, sch J & H Crowley, Calais for New Haven.

HYANNIS—Ar 20th, sch J Nickerson, Winslow Portland for New York.

BOSTON—Ar 20th, scbs D W Hunt, Merritt, Philadelphia; Hannah F Carlton, Bryant, Perth, Amboy; E G Sawyer, Sawyer, Hoboken; A B Crocker, Look, do; Lygonia, Fullerton, do; Lugano, Clark, New York; A Hooper, and Ophir, Calais; Julia A Decker, and E F Newcomb, Deer Isle; Victor Puig, and Black Warrior, do; Monticello, do; G A Pierce, Sherman, Amboy; Lincoln, Wilson, Millbridge; Lulu, Leighton, Millbridge; Centurion, Burrell, and Lyra, Dodge, Bangor; Waterloo, Creamer, and Honest Abe, do; L H Smith, Castine; Mary Ellen, Rockland; Victory, Mounton, Calais; S W Brown, and Polly, fm Rockland; Rose E, Pinkham, Boothbay; Republic, Vinalhaven; Radiant, Rockport; Kipley, do; Jas Holmes, Ryan, Belfast; Gurnet, and Orizon, Bath; Sarah, and Geo Savage, do; S E Nash, do; Jas A Gray, Saco.

Cld 20th, schs Tremont, Cotton, Sand River, NS; Nellie Star, Cole, Hillsboro.

Cld 20th, barque Moonbeam, for Brunswick.

Ar 21st, schs June Bright, Barter, Savannah; Annie T Bailey, Marston, Philadelphia; F C Pendleton, Hatch, Georgetown; Elizabeth M Cook, Martin, Hoboken.

Cld 21st, brig Stockton, Allen, Surinam; Hannah P Carlton, Bryant, Hillsboro.

SALEM—Ar 20th, sch Raven, Warren, Port Johnson.

PORTSMOUTH—Ar 20th, schs S I. Davis, Burgess Port Liberty; D S Lawrence, Paterson, fm Elsworth.

PORTSMOUTH—Ar 20th, schs May Day, Fountain, New York fot Dover; Nellie, Drinkwater, Hoboken; H W Cushman, Brown, Bangor.

Sld 20th, sch Modesty, Lowell, (from Dover) for Bangor.

BATH—Ar 20th, brig J L Bowen, Ray, Norfolk; schs Maud, Robinson, do; Joshua Baker, Kelley, Boston; H H Benedict, Manson, do; Agricola, Cleaveland; Austin Bowman, and H P Simmons, Grace, Boston; Fannie Hodgkins, Simmons, from Dover.

Ar 20th, brig H B Cleaves, Charlson, Portladd; schs John H Converse, Grace, do.

Sld 20th, schs Eleanor, Poole, East Boothbay; C E Morrison, Smith, and C A Coulomb, Magee, Philadelphia; E P Rogers, Moore, and Jed Frye, Langley, New Castle.

DOVER—Ar 20th, sch Ivy Bell, New York.

FALL RIVER—Ar 19th, sch Florida, White, Rockland for Taunton.

Foreign Ports.

Ar at Yokohama July 13th, ship Hoogly, Lewis, Penang.

At Hong Kong 19th, ship Wandering Jew, Nichols, from Shanghai, ldg for New York.

At Shanghai July 13, ship C C Chapman, Hichborn, for Hong Kong and New York.

Sld fm Batavia July 12th, barque John M Clerk, Pendleton, Macassar and New York.

Sld fm Antwerp 18th inst, ship Samaria, Snow, for Baltimore.

Ar at Macelo prev to 19th inst, brig Sarah & Emma, Nash, New York, (and sailed 20th for St Thomas.)

Cld at Rio Janeiro July 24, ship Lydia Skolfield, Dunning, Port Kads.

Ar at St Pierre 17th inst, brig John H Crandon, Norwell, New York.

Ar at St Jorn Spain July 30, brig J F Merry, Walls, Demerara.

Ar at St Thomas July 30th, sch W R Chester, Timpson, Grenada.

Ar at St John, NB, 20th, schs Willie Martin, Perry, Gloucester; Eagle, Peck, Boston; Roy, Lister, Portland; J Barker, Camp, Rockland.

Cld 20th, sch Almeda, Smith, Rockland.

Cld at Hillsboro 18th, sch Wambeck, Edgett, Rockland.

Spoken.

July 7, lat 8 N, lon 26 W, ship Coringa, Dodge, from New York for Sydney.

July 17, lat 4 02 S, lon 30 03 W, barque Martha P Tucker, Smith, from New York for Buenos Ayres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Do You Chew? Then get the BEST which is FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

Genuine has a RED H tin tag on every plug. OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the purest and most lasting piece of Standard Chewing Tobacco on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial. Your dealer has it.

my16 eod&w1ytopotcoled

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—About the 11th of July, a note for $10 made by Thomas N. Bailey, payable to John McMullen, dated July 5, 1888. The finder will please leave it at THIS OFFICE. 18-1

LOST—Black and tan dog with C. O. Fenno, Fall River, Mass., marked on brass collar. reward will be given by carrying the dog to M. I. WILLIAMS, at Boston & Maine Depot. 18-1

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, somewhere between Hines Brothers and Woodfords Corner, a ladies' long black leather portemonnaie, with solid silver clas

THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 22.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fun for the ladies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carriages cheap—Zenas Thompson, Jr.
J. M. Dyer & Co.—511 Congress street.
For sale—Michigan ashes.
$1000 offered for a cure.
Salesmen wanted—2.
Young man wanted.
Owen, Moore & Co.
Wanted—Cook.
Man wanted.
Police.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's sale—Real estate.

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

Do not forget to add to your Drinking Water, Lemonade or Soda, 10 drops of **Augustura Bitters**. It imparts a delicious flavor and prevents Malaria and all Summer Diseases. Be sure and get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.
aug20 eod&w1w

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.
aug21 d&w1w

A WARNING.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from diseases of the Throat and Lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system, and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly, and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat, and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs, producing Consumption, and to the head, causing Catarrh. Now all this is dangerous, and if allowed to proceed will, in time, cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous, and may lose you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your Throat, Lungs or Nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief. nov8-d1y-cT

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

— AND —

FLAG RAISING

— AT —

YARMOUTH,

under the direction of the

Yarmouth Republican Club,

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 22d.

COL. CLARK E. CARR,

of Illinois, will speak.

GRAND

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

— AT —

Bangor, Aug. 23d,

to be addressed by

HON. JAS. G. BLAINE

AND OTHERS.

Special trains and low rates on the Maine Central.

HON. THOS. B. REED

will address the

Republicans of Freeport

on the Issues of the Day at

Freeport Friday Evening, Aug. 24th.

THE PRESS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS will be furnished from now until the November election for **$1 00.**

THE MAINE STATE PRESS, which is published every Thursday, will be furnished from now until the November election, for **25 cents.**

The cash must accompany all orders.

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

ATTENTION HARRISON ARTILLERY.

All members of the Artillery are requested to be at their Headquarters, Myrtle street, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock sharp, drill for Bangor. Those who are not going please return their uniforms to headquarters so as to have them filled.

Per order J. H. B. MORRILL, Captain.
G. E. MAGGOWAN, Clerk.

ATTENTION HARRISON GUARDS.

Every member is requested to be present at headquarters, at Park Garden THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 22d, at 7.30 o'clock, for drill and business.

Per order, J. D. PRINDABLE, Capt. Commanding Co.
L. H. TIBBETTS, Clerk.

BANNER WARD SEAMEN.

The Banner Ward Seamen will meet at Headquarters THIS EVENING, at 7.30 sharp, for drill and to arrange for the Bangor rally. Every member must be present Per order,

T. H. E. FORISTAL, Captain.
CHAS. M. JEWETT, Clerk.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

BEFORE JUDGE GOULD.

Thomas A. Foley, Jeremiah Donahue. Assault; Donahue fined $5 and costs; Foley discharged.

James Manaberry. Assault; continued to August 22.

Mark O'Hare. Common drunkard; continued for sentence.

Larry O'Hare. Obstructing sidewalk; fined $5 and costs.

Walter Lewis. Larceny; reform school during minority.

Orlando F. Cash. Obtaining money under false pretenses; 60 days in county jail; appealed.

John Mackie, Annie Mackie. Intoxication; 20 days in county jail.

Catherine O'Neil. Intoxication; 20 days in city house of correction. Suspended.

Thomas Godfrey. Resisting officer; fined $30 and costs.

Thomas Godfrey. Common drunkard; 60 days in county jail.

Thomas Feeney. Common drunkard; 60 days in county jail.

Martin Lyden, John P. Davis. Intoxication; fined $3 and costs each.

$384,000,000 in One Year.

The interest that merchants and financiers—who seek protection for their business and their families—take in life insurance is shown by the fact that the three largest American companies combined issued policies amounting to over $384,000,000 in 1887. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which is the largest and most successful company in the whole world, had on January 1st $118,806,851.88 of accumulated assets belonging to its policy-holders, to whom it has paid $237,753,789 since organization in 1843. The "Distribution Policy" issued by the Mutual Life is as safe as a United States bond, and is a much better and less costly investment.

Cole's Moonlight Sail.

About fifty persons assembled on Custom House wharf last night to go on Cole's moonlight trip down the bay, but owing to the cloudy weather it was deemed advisable to postpone the sail until tonight, or if stormy the first pleasant night thereafter. The sail will be a delightful one. There will be a band of music on board, and a new route will be taken. The steamer Merryoneag will carry the party.

BRIEF JOTTINGS.

Fra Diavolo will be produced at Greenwood Garden Opera House next week.

The ladies' fishing trip will take place Friday on the steamer Forest Queen.

Two coal barges entered the harbor yesterday.

The foundation for the Longfellow statue in State street square is being laid.

Mr. John E. DeWitt and party enjoyed a sail yesterday in the steamer Cadet which they chartered.

Chandler's First Regiment Band has been engaged by the Republicans to take part in the celebration at Bangor next Thursday.

The meeting of the Portland & Ogdensburg stockholders to authorize the president to sign the lease of the road to the Maine Central, takes place today at 3 p. m.

Marshal Hawkes went to Great Falls yesterday and recovered a watch stolen by a fifteen year old girl of that place from her aunt whom she visited in this city.

There are to be two more good times given by the Trefdale Association this season—the general illumination, and the hayrack ride to and from the Garden.

At a meeting of Banner Ward Marines held last night it was voted to change the name of the company to Banner Ward Seamen, owing to the company having adopted a sailor uniform.

The schooner Fanny Thrasher landed 12,000 pounds of sword fish yesterday; the Little Nell 7,000 pounds of cod and haddock; the Island Queen 5,000 pounds, and the Ira Kilburn 5,800 pounds.

Ladies of the Martha Washington Society will have a picnic dinner with Mrs. G. W. Beals, at Great Diamond Island Thursday, Aug. 23d, or if stormy Thursday, on Friday. They steamer Isis will leave the city at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Commercial Union Telegraph Company have opened their office on Exchange street. They have a first class district system of 10 miles of wire and 300 call boxes. A quadruplex will be in operation with Boston in a short time.

Delegates and others from Arcana Lodge wishing to attend the District Lodge at Little Falls, Windham, Wednesday, Aug. 22d, will be taken there by Mr. Charles Fairfield, barge Mayflower, leaving Mystic Hall at 7.30 a. m., sharp.

A young man named Winslow Sterling, employed at H. S. Melcher's on Commercial street, and living at Peak's Island, met with a painful accident yesterday morning. While at work at the elevator he caught his hand in the gear and jammed it severely.

PERSONAL.

Governor Marble is visting at Boothbay.

Gen. J. L. Chamberlain will be the orator for the Lynn, Mass., Post, G. A. R., on next Memorial Day.

Hon. John G. Priest, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting his brother, Warren Priest, of Thomaston.

Mr. Blaine will go to Poland Springs after the rally in Lewiston, Saturday, remaining there over Sunday.

Capt. Edwin B. Dow, from New York, of the 6th Maine Battery, is in the city visiting his father, John E. Dow, Esq.

Bishop Heesley will preach in Bar Harbor next Sunday morning, and in the afternoon will administer the rite of confirmation in Ellsworth.

Dr. E. E. Holt, of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and family, are the guests of F. O. Beal, Esq., and wife, at the Bangor House.

Mrs. Simmons, mother of the sculptor Simmons, is to remove from Lewiston to Portland. She has sold her house on Lowell street, Lewiston.

Mr. C. E. Arnold, of Albany, N. Y., general manager of the Commercial Union Telegraph Company, was in the city yesterday.

Rev. J. W. Chickering, of Washington, formerly of Portland, is spending a few days with his frieds, J. H. Lovjoy and Justice Aspinwall in Albany, Me.

Presiding Elder Jones of the Methodist church, will return home from England this week, and will speak at the Saco Methodist church next Sunday morning. He will give an interesting talk on the world abroad.

Rev. Wolcott Caskins, D. D., of Newton, Mass., is at North Bridgton, with his family. Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Washington, D. C., so well-known in Portland, is visiting in the same place; also Rev. E. P. Wilson, pastor of the Congregational church at Woodfords.

J. R. Milliken, Esq., of the office of Secretary of State, at Augusta, was in Portland yesterday, on his way to revist his old home at Scarborough. Mr. Milliken has been in the Secretary's office for 30 years, and is the oldest employ in point of service, in the State House. Among legislators, past and present, he has hundreds of acquaintances and friends.

The Bangor Mass Meeting.

The great Republican mass meeting at Bangor will occur Thursday, Aug. 23d. Mr. Blaine, Congressman Boutelle, J. R. Burton of Kansas, W. C. Doan of Pennsylvania, John C. Kasson of Iowa, and others will speak. It will be one of the largest meetings in the State for the campaign. The Maine Central railroad will put all its splendid facilities at the service of the crowds that will attend. A special excursion train will run as follows, at the following rates of fare, from Portland and stations east: Portland, 11.50 a. m., $3.00; Woodfords, 11.55 a. m., $3.00; Westbrook Junction, 12 m., $3.00; West Falmouth, 12.09 p. m., $3.00; Cumberland, 12.18 p. m., $3.00; Yarmouth Junction, 12.27 p. m., $2.75; Freeport, 12.36 p. m., $2.50; Bath, 12.30 p. m., $2.50; Harding's, 12.40 p. m., $2.50; Brunswick, 12.58 p. m., $2.50; Topsham, 1.03 p. m., $2.50; Bowdoinham, 1.17 p. m., $2.50; Harward's, 1.25 p. m., $2.50; Richmond, 1.34 p. m., $2.50; Iceboro, 1.39 p. m., $2.25; South Gardiner, 1.48 p. m., $2.20; Gardiner, 1.58 p. m., $2.00; Hallowell, 2.10 p m., $1.85.

Fire in Deering.

At about 9.30 o'clock last night, fire was discovered in the engine house in W. A. Clark & Co.'s coal and wood yard at Woodford's Corner, Deering. The fire soon caught in M. E. Moore's two and one-half story carpenter and wood-working shop, which stands close by, and in a short time it was in flames. At 10.30, Machigonne engine and hose wagon of Portland, arrived, and the fire was prevented from spreading to other buildings, although the carpenter shop and engine house were totally destroyed. Some fifteen cords of wood were also burned. Mr. Clark told a PRESS reporter that he thought his loss would be $500, there being no insurance on his engine house. Mr. Moore had $3000 worth of new machinery in his shop, and it is lightly insured with J. H. Coffin. Had the wind been North or South, and the night a dry one, a number of other buildings would have been destroyed.

Mrs. Mary D. Mountfort.

Mrs. Mary D. Mountfort, who died last Monday after an illness of about a week, was born in Portland, October 17, 1824, and has resided here until the time of her death. Her life was spent in teaching in which she excelled, having much musical talent, being a member of the "Social Music Society," now the Haydns, and singing the soprano in several of the church choirs. In 1850 she was married to the late Capt. Joseph Mountfort. She was an earnest Christian lady of the Universalist belief, although not a member of any church organization. She possessed an unusually cheerful disposition, was an excellent and zealous hand in time of sickness, and a most indulgent and loving mother. One son and three daughters survive to mourn her loss. The funeral service will take place at her late residence on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Real Estate Transfers.

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

Portland—Alvira Deering to James McCarthy. $150.

Cushing's Island—Francis Cushing to Helen Brown. $1.

Deering—Lemuel W. Dyer to C. S. Bates. $1 etc.

Cape Elizabeth—Rufus Moses to F. H. Dennett. $1 etc.

John Brown to Charles Build. $1 etc.

Scarboro—Edmund A. Ward to Hans Lund. $1 etc.

Yarmouth—Cincinnati Pulight to Henry N. Burrit. $1 etc.

Windham—Lizzie D. Bodge et als., to Frank W. Bryant. $1 etc.

Brunswick—Cyrus E. Mustard to John J. Ridout. $25.

Cyrus E. Mustard to Inhabitants of Sagadahoc county. $50.

South Bridgton—Harriet Dennett to George B. Dennett. $550.

THE CALLANT 17TH MAINE.

Celebration of the Twenty-Sixth Anniversary of "Muster In."

Arrangements Completed for the Dedication of Their Monument.

The brave 17th, true and tried among the many gallant and dauntless regiments of Maine, that battled with the rebels in the late civil war, ended its last engagement at Appomattox, and was mustered out on the 10th day of June, 1865, laden with honors, such as are shared only by those that, like itself, won immortal renown by years of unremitting bravery and bloody contest in behalf of their country at a time of very imminent peril. Yesterday the 17th Maine Regiment Association met at Long Island to celebrate the 26th anniversary of its "muster in." All of the surviving members who possibly could assembled at Bosworth Post Hall in the morning, and from that place, escorted by the Maine State Fife and Drum Corps, they marched to Custom House wharf and at 9.30 embarked in the steamer Emita for Long Island. They numbered in all about 125, and with them they carried the red diamond of the 1st Division of the army corps to which the 17th was attached, and the old, tattered, blood stained, regimental flags. The day was as pleasant as could be desired, and everything proved favorable for the occasion.

Among those present were Gen. Geo. W. West, Gen. William Hobson, Boston; Col. Edward Moore, Portland; Major Wm. H. Green, Portland; Adj. C. W. Roberts, Portland; Capt. John C. Perry, Portland, Capt. I. S. Ponse, Lewiston; Cap. Geo. W. Verrill, Portland; Capt. James Webb, Saccarappa; Lieut. D. B. Stevens, Lewiston; Lieut. J. S. Hobbs, Falmouth; Lieut. J. W. Safford, Portland; Capt. S. C. Paine, New Sharon; Capt. G. F. Sparrow, Portland. Among the invited guests present were Col. Elijah J. Walker, of the 4th Maine Infantry, and Col. H. R. Millett, of the 5th Maine.

Letters of regret were received from Gen. C. P. Mattocks, Col. Chas. B. Merrill, Commander Horace Burbank, of the Maine Division of the Grand Army of the Republic; Col. H. S. Melcher, of the 20th Maine; Col. F. E. Heath, of the 19th Maine, and others.

Immediately upon arriving at the island breakfast was partaken of in Ponce's cafe, and after that there was a social reunion of comrades and rifle practice. Here and there were seen groups of veterans talking over old war times, and many were the reminiscences, some sad, some pleasing, related of those memorable days. The target shooting for a silver division badge was participated in by many of the comrades, the victorious contestant being Oliver Stacy of Co. I., of Saco.

As soon as the rifle shooting was finished the comrades assembled in front of Ponce's cafe, and at 2 o'clock p. m., marched in to dinner. The dining hall was adorned with bunting and flags, on the table were vases of ferns and wild flowers, and the dinner was indeed an excellent one.

After dinner Col. Edward Moore called the Association to order and said: "Comrades, I am very happy to see so many of you present here today. I hope that at the next reunion the same interest will be manifested. Thinking it would interest you I have compiled some facts concerning our own regiment which I will read. It was 26 years ago today that our regiment started for the South with 1040 officers and men to take part in the late war for the preservation of the Union, and during our three years' service we had assigned to our regiments 1075 recruits, 136 of this number failed to join the regiment. During our three years of service, Co. A. had on its rolls 140 men; Co. B., 188; Co. C., 217; Co. D., 176; Co. E., 196; Co. F., 178; Co. G., 197; Co. H., 198; Co. I., 199; Co. K., 206 making a total of 1925 men and 54 officers. Of this number 207 officers and men were killed or died of wounds received in battle, making the regiment the thirty-fourth on the list of over 1000 regiments engaged in service in the Union Army. During our terms of service we lost 128 officers and men from disease, 68 were taken prisoners and over 700 were wounded. Our first engagement, as you will all remember, was at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13th, 1862, in which we met with a loss of 16 killed and wounded. Our next engagement was at Chancellorsville on May 2d, 3d and 4th, where we met with a loss of four killed, 69 wounded, and 47 were taken prisoners. On June 11, 1863, we started for Gettysburg, where we arrived at 9 a. m. on July 2d, and became engaged with Longstreet's Corps of the Confederate army in the Wheat Field, and on the 3d took part in the repulse of Longstreet's assault. Our total loss at the battle of Gettysburg was 28 killed and 105 wounded.

November 27, 1863, we were engaged at Lincoln Green, Virginia, where we had 8 killed and 68 wounded; May 5, 1864, at Todd's Tavern, where we lost 11 men and had 68 wounded.

May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness we lost 14 men, having 82 wounded and 10 taken prisoners; May 12, 1864, at Spottylvania we had 3 killed, 43 wounded and 8 taken prisoners; May 24, 1864, at Taylor's Ridge, 5 were killed and 17 wounded. During Grant's campaign, before Petersburg, 115 were killed in our regiment, and 248 were wounded.

We took part in 27 battles during our term of service, besides doing duty on the picket line, where we lost a number of officers and men, making our loss something over 60 per cent of the whole number of men engaged in service.

Col. Moore, president of the association, then introduced Col. Elijah J. Walker, of the gallant 4th Maine Regiment. Col. Walker was received with great applause, and three ringing cheers were given for the regiment which he represented. He said: "Comrades of the 17th Maine Regiment, ladies and gentlemen,—I thank you very kindly for the invitation to be present here today. I did not expect to be called upon today to address you, for it is well known that I am not a public speaker. I can lead you into an engagement with the enemy with less diffidence than I can speak to you here today. [Cheers.] Some of you may remember me as having been at the Wilderness. [Cheers.] I think from what some of you have told me today that such is the fact. In closing I will thank you for this kind reception."

Col. H. R. Millett of the 5th Maine regiment was the next speaker introduced and he was greeted with three hearty cheers. He said: "Comrades and ladies, I am in a worse fix than your gallant Colonel of the 4th. I didn't have the pleasure of serving with you during the war, but I did have the pleasure of once visiting you, and on that occasion I was handsomely received. I am certainly very glad to meet you and would like to see you all at the 5th's cottage on Peaks Island. We think we have a very good home there.

"There are a great many interesting things that come up at such a time as this, and I must say that I was astonished at the figures your president has given today in speaking of the 17th regiment. We know your history is a glorious one. In fact, when anything desperate was needed the Maine regiments were always at the front. [Applause.] I hope we shall meet at the old battle ground at Gettysburg in October."

Adjutant Roberts, on behalf of the committee on excursion, then submitted the following report which was accepted:

To the Seventeenth Maine Regiment Association.

Comrades:—The committee appointed June 12, 1888, to ascertain the cost of transportation, subsistence and other expenses connected with an excursion to Gettysburg, Pa., October 10th, the time fixed by the State Commission for the dedication of the Maine monuments would respectfully report as follows:

TRANSPORTATION.

Proposals for transportation by two routes have been received by your committee and are now under consideration by the committee on transportation appointed by the Maine commission. They are as follows: From Portland via the Boston & Maine railroad to Boston, Old Colony railroad from Boston to Fall River, connecting with the Fall River Steamboat line to New York; annex boat from New York to Jersey City and Pennsylvania railroad from Jersey City to Gettysburg. By this route the excursion will start from Portland on Monday, October 8th at 9 o'clock a. m. or 12.45 p. m.; arrive in Boston at 1 p. m. or 5 p. m. Leave Boston from Old Colony railroad station at 6 o'clock p. m., arrive in New York on Tuesday, Oct. 9th, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leave Jersey City, via Pennsylvania railroad, at 9 o'clock a. m., and reach Gettysburg at 5.35 o'clock p. m. Another route suggested is via the Portland & Rochester, Worcester & Nashua, and Providence & Worcester railroads to Providence, R. I.; Providence line of steamers to New York, annex boat to Jersey City, and Pennsylvania railroad to Gettysburg.

By the latter route the excursion will start from Portland about 1 o'clock on Monday, Oct. 8th, by special train direct to Providence, without change of cars, via Rochester and Nashua & Worcester, arriving at Providence at 7 o'clock p. m. Leave Providence by steamer at 7.45 p. m., arriving in New York on Tuesday, Oct. 9th, at 7 o'clock a. m. Leave Jersey City, via Pennsylvania railroad, at 9 o'clock, arriving in Gettysburg at 5.35 p. m. The fare by either of the routes indicated is placed at $14 for the round trip.

Extra travelling accommodations can be procured as follows: State rooms on Sound steamers, by either route, $1 and $2, according to size and location, and should be applied for at least ten days before the date of the excursion. Parlor car seats between Portland and Boston 60 cents; between Portland and Providence, not exceeding 75 cents; between Jersey City and Harrisburg, $1, or, if desirable, a special parlor car from Jersey City to Gettysburg, can be obtained for $45.

Meals en route, after leaving Portland, if via Boston, can be obtained at the railroad stations in Boston. If via Worcester & Nashua, on the train between those two cities (if desirable) or on board the steamer after leaving Providence. Breakfast Tuesday morning, at 50 cents, on board the steamer, or at the Pennsylvania railroad station in Jersey City. Twenty minutes will be allowed for dinner at Philadelphia. A dining room car is also attached to the train between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, from 11.50 o'clock a. m. to 3.30 o'clock p. m., and a buffet parlor car with dining accommodations, between Philadelphia and Gettysburg Junction, from 11.50 a. m. to 3.30 p. m.

Your committee have received proposals from responsible persons in Gettysburg to board and lodge the veterans and their friends for $1.25 per day. The City Hotel in Gettysburg will accommodate all who desire to go there for $1.50 per day. The committee have received proposals to convey excursionists to points of interest at the following rates: Wednesday, October 10th, to the Wheatfield, Peach Orchard, Devil's Den, Round Top, (allowing time for the dedication,) and visiting the scenes of Pickett's charge on the return, 75 cents for each person; Thursday a. m., to the scene of the first day's battle and the Springs Hotel, 50 cents each; Thursday p. m., to the National Cemetery and Culps Hill, 50 cents each; at other times and for other places at the rate of 50 cents for a half day's service.

The foregoing programme can be changed to suit the convenience of the party.

Return trains will leave Gettysburg at 9 o'clock p. m. on any day after the dedication and arrive in New York in season to connect with the Sound steamers via the Fall River and Providence line, reaching Boston early the following morning and Portland by the several trains from Boston during the day and evening.

Corrected time tables on the various railroads for the fall months may change somewhat the hours of arrival and departure, which with other details can be announced in a circular and through the daily papers of the State as soon as ascertained. Your committee are assured that the tickets for the return trip will be made good for a number of days during the week following that of the dedication, to enable excursionists to visit points further south, before returning home, and the committee are in communication with railroad officials in reference to side excursions into Virginia and Washington, but are not yet prepared to announce definite terms.

Your committee would, in closing their report, state that by the terms offered them and submitted herewith, in their opinion the excursion can be made comfortable by the veterans in a week's time, at an expense of about $25 each; and in conferring with the representatives of other veteran organizations, it appears to be the general desire to extend its privileges to citizens generally as well as ladies who would like to visit the historic battle field of Gettysburg; and they feel confident that it will be one of the most popular excursions that ever left our State.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. W. ROBERTS, WM. H. GREEN, J. M. WEBB, } Committee.

Twenty-five comrades present stated that they had decided to visit Gettysburg on the excursion.

Col. Walker, of the 4th Maine, said: "I thank you for the arrangements you have made. I shall go to Gettysburg, and shall induce all I can of the 4th to go."

Col. Millitt said a large delegation of the 5th would go.

The 17th Maine's monument stands a little over 21 feet high, and its base is seven feet square. The figure on top is life size, and as a whole the monument is considered one of the most appropriate on the field of Gettysburg.

It was voted to have special badges for the occasion. The red diamond will be stamped on a blue ribbon, and the lettering will be in gold.

Secretary Webb read his report which was accepted.

The necrologist, Capt. Geo. W. Webb, submitted his report of those of the regiment who have died since the last reunion, and it was accepted. The report was as follows:

Jordan M. Hall, 2d Lieut. Co. F, died Feb. 2, 1888, at Chicago, Ill.

Thomas A. Roberts, Col, died Feb. 9, 1888, at Portland, Maine.

Robert B. Whitcomb, corp'l Co. H, died April 17th, 1888, at Portland.

Hannibal Wight, Co. H, died August, 1888, in Massachusetts.

It was voted to hold the next reunion at Mechanic Falls, on the first Tuesday after the 18th of August, 1886.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Col. Edward Moore.
Vice Presidents—Capt. J. [illegible]rry, Cyrus Wardwell.
Secretary and Treasurer—Capt. F. M. Webb.
Necrologist—Capt. Geo. W. Verrill.
Directors—Adjt. C. W. Roberts, Capt. I. S. Price, Thomas M. Dennett.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the surviving members of the Seventeenth Maine Regiment have learned, with profound sorrow, of the death of our first Colonel, and desiring to place on record something to express our great esteem for his ability, courage, kindness of heart, and all the good qualities which always distinguished him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish the memory of our deceased leader, whose exemplary conduct in life is worthy for all to strive to emulate; whose loss is a personal one to each of us, and whose absence at our reunions hereafter will be deeply felt.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our daily papers, be spread upon our records, and a copy of them be sent to the family of our deceased comrades.

WILLIAM H. GREEN, GEORGE W. WEST, WILLIAM HOBSON, GEORGE W. VERRILL, For the Committee.

After the foregoing resolutions had been read, the steamer Express was taken for the city. The water was very smooth, and the homeward sail was delightful. Surely the day was well spent, the reunion a happy one, and the occasion one long to be remembered with pleasure by all those who were there assembled.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Special Meeting of the City Council Last Night.

There was a special meeting of the City Council last evening to authorize the city treasurer to transfer the Portland and Ogdensburg bonds owned by the city to the treasurer of the Portland and Ogdensburg railway company and receive therefor a certificate of stock.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

Mayor Chapman presided. Aldermen Gatley, Cunningham and Hobbs were absent.

An order transferring the aapropriation of $4,000 for the addition to Casco engine house to the appropriation for the repairs on Vaughan's bridge was laid on the table after considerable animated discussion.

The following orders were passed;

That the City Marshal be directed to furnish this Board with a list of the names of parties who hold licenses to drive carriages within the limits of the city.

That the City Marshal be directed to compel the Salvation Army to conduct their meetings in a way that will not disturb the people who reside near their barracks.

That the City Treasurer deposit with the treasurer of the Portland and Ogdensburg railway company the bonds of said company held by the city, and receive therefor certificates of stock, 22,005 shares on account of the stock which the city is or may be entitled to receive, any additional stock to which the city may be entitled to be issued hereafter, the city hereby waiving no rights to the additional stock claimed by it. The receipt of the treasurer of the Portland and Ogdensburg railway that he received said bonds for the purpose provided in this vote shall be the City Treasurer's voucher therefor.

In Common Council.

In the absence of the president, Councilman True was elected president pro tem., and Councilman Tompson was elected clerk.

Absent, Councilmen Jordan, Coyne, Laughlin, Callahan, Sylvester and Lewis.

Papers from the upper board were passed in concurrence.

Fraternity Cadets.

The Fraternity Primary Cadets will be entertained by Mr. Gibson at the Ottawa House this evening and give a military drill at eight o'clock.

The order of exercises is as follows:

Address by Col. E. C. Farrington
Reception of Cadets by Rev. Dr. McKenzie, of Cambridge.
Military drill by Company B.
Silent drill by Company A.
Prize drill by Company B.

The Cadets will leave Portland at seven and return at ten o'clock. The teachers and friends of the Fraternity are especially requested to be present.

Gospel Mission.

Mrs. Jerry McCauly, of the Water Street Mission, New York city, will be present at the Mission this evening. Mrs. McCauly spoke at the sail loft meeting on Sunday morning last with much power and acceptance. A very deep interest has been awakened in her and the great work in which she is engaged, and those who were deprived the pleasure of hearing her on Sunday will have an opportunity this evening. F. A. Bent's quartette will lead the singing. All are cordially invited.

Democratic Nominations.

The delegates chosen at the Democratic ward caucuses last Thursday night to nominate five candidates for representatives to the legislature have nominated the following:

Wm. G. Davis.
Martin A. Dillingham.
Peter O'Connor.
Charles A. Cushing.
Leander W. Fobes.

Campmeeting at Fryeburg.

The Methodist campmeeting at Martha's Grove, Fryeburg, under the direction of the presiding elder in this district commenced its sessions on Monday evening. It will continue one week. It is hoped that, with favorable weather, it may be well attended. The Hayes Quartette, who assisted at the closing concert of the Chautauqua Union, was present and will lead the singing.

Glenarm, the winner in the free for all races at Augusta, reached home in Lewiston yesterday. Mr. Drake's friends turned out with a brass band and after a speech of welcome, escorted the owner of the horse to his home.

MAJOR McKINLEY IN THE SOUTH.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

not wait for his dinner, and the United States do not want citizens who make Presidents and Senates and House of Representatives to be in a condition of dependence and destitution. That is not the sort of citizenship we want.

Next to the laborer the farmer is the immediate beneficiary of the American system. It brings to his plantation a city of consumers. The farmer and the factory are brought into close proximity. The problem of transportation is largely eliminated. He finds a market not only for staple products which would bear transportation, but for many products which but for a home market would waste and decay in the fields. I need not tell a farmer in this neighborhood of the beneficial effects of a home market. His own experience is better than any philosophy. Atlanta has given him an abject lesson. It has increased the value of his farm products and enhanced the value of every foot of ground he owns.

Benjamin Franklin, writing from London, in 1771, to Humphrey Marshall, comprehended the situation when he said:

"Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he supplies. Here in England it is well known and understood that wherever a manufacture is established which employs a number of hands, it raises the value of land in the neighboring country all around it; partly by the greater demand near at hand for the produce of the land and partly from the plenty of money drawn by the manufacturers to that part of the country. It seems therefore the interest of all our farmers and owners of lands to encourage our young manufacturers in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries."

The fathers of the Republic appreciated the necessity for a home market. They were all farmers and planters. They could not sell to each other, for each supplied his own wants. This was their situation. They recognized the importance of diversifying the occupations of the people. They must promote other pursuits than the cultivation of the soil. They must have, if the would prosper, consumers who would absorb the surplus products of the farm. The result was a protective tariff, and under it the wisdom and foresight of the founders of the Republic have been more than vindicated. Andrew Jackson put the case as well as has ever been done when he declared in 1824, "Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out the remedy: Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it on mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs and distributing labor to the most profitable account and benefit to the country." One-third of the cotton crop of the South is consumed at home. Who would not wish that all of it might find a market in the United States? We would be better off; you would be better off. The country at large would be the gainer if the whole cotton crop was fabricated in our own mills by our own people. Transportation would to a great extent be saved. We would make and buy more cotton cloths at home, and send abroad for less; idle labor would be employed; idle capital find investment; the South would increase its spindles and its looms, and general and permanent prosperity would follow.

The tariff reformer seeks to flatter the New England manufacturer with the suggestion that he no longer needs protection, and should turn his influence in favor of the other system. He assures him that he has reached such perfection in manufacture, such completeness of organization, such advancement in mechanical skill, that he has nothing to fear from competition abroad, and that he has but to reach out for our own and the world's markets and they are his. He assures him that he has nothing longer to fear from foreign competition, but that his serious danger is from home competition; that while he is indebted for his splendid progress in industrial development to a protective system, he has outgrown it, and if it is to be continued the people of the South and West will become his dangerous rivals, and that to avoid this new competition he invites him to assist in withholding from the States which have been slower in industrial development that measure of legislative aid which has been so profitably invoked by the New England States and to which they are indebted for their wonderful advancement in mechanical and industrial pursuits. What do the South and the West say to this narrow and provincial view? It may be true that the New England manufacturer has reached that rank and that degree of perfection when protection to him is not so essential as it once was, but the West and the South are in exactly the same condition that New England was twenty years ago, and I am sure will insist that the same fostering legislation shall be accorded for their development that has been so long enjoyed by their more progressive fellow citizens on the Eastern coast. The truth is, protection must be universal in its application; equally within the reach of all sections and all industries, or it should be abandoned altogether. It cannot be enjoyed by one interest to the exclusion of another. The New England woolen mills cannot demand protection upon their cloth and deny it to wool, and they do not. The rice planter cannot hope to enjoy full protection against foreign competition and deny equal protection to the producer of salt. The sugar planter of Louisiana cannot invoke the power of Congress for protective duties and yet deny like protection to industries in other parts of the country. The system must stand as a whole or fall. As Burke said of liberty, "it is the clear right of all or of none. It is only perfect when universal." It must be a protective tariff for all interests requiring the encouragement of the government, or it must be free trade or a revenue tariff and rest alike upon all classes and all portions of the country.

We are different from any other nation, and it is that difference which makes us the best. Our political system rests upon a principle different from that of any other. It is founded upon the consent of the people. If we had wanted it otherwise we would not have left home, but would have remained the obedient child of an imperious parent. We would not have turned away from the mother country. We would have remained one of her dependencies. We would not have fought our way through blood and sacrifice to independence. We separated to set up for ourselves a free and independent political society, and that policy is the best for us which best subserves the purposes of our organization, our citizenship and our civilization. It is ours to work out our own destiny, and in doing so furnish an example of a free and progressive people, whose industrial policy has made it possible to satisfy the best and highest aspirations of men, and which closes no field to human endeavor. We would wish for all mankind the beneficence of our system and the opportunities which it presents. We bid them level their conditions up to ours; we will not level ours down to theirs. We will remove all restrictions from international trade as we have removed all restrictions from interstate trade whenever they will raise their labor and their conditions to our standard.

Men of Georgia, upon this great industrial question there should be no North nor South. To us of every section have been entrusted the interests of our country—our whole country. To others have been confided the care of other nations and other peoples. We will not interfere with them; we bid them not interfere with us. My fellow citizens, in this conflict, influenced by patriotism, national interest, and national pride, let us be Americans.

THE STATE.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

C. B. Pineo's livery and boarding stable at Bar Harbor caught fire in the hay loft yesterday noon and was destroyed. The live stock and most all the carriages were saved. The loss is over $6,000. A sorrel pair belonging to Mrs. Osborne of New York, together with a great number of Pineo's horses, were made to jump fifteen feet from a platform in the rear of the stable. No insurance.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

The machinery for the new shoe factory in Gardiner has arrived and will be put in place immediately.

Mrs. Blake, wife of H. Q. Blake, proprietor of the Hallowell House, died suddenly Sunday morning after retiring appearing as well as ever the night before. The body was sent to Auburn, Mrs. Blake's former home, Monday morning.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

The grain crops in Penobscot county were never heavier than the present season—oats, especially, are making a splendid show upon nearly every farm in the county. Many fields are fully ripe and going into the barn in the best condition. In a few fields the rust commenced its work during the dull weather of last week, where they were not quite ripe, but the cool weather following is very favorable and they will not be much damaged. Corn is looking at its best in many fields.

Penobscot County Grange held their August meeting with North Newport Grange Saturday. Worthy Master Gregory presided. An eloquent address of welcome was given to the Pomona by Worthy Master Richardson, of North Newport Grange, and a response was made by Worthy Master Smith, of North Star Grange, Dixmont. A bountiful dinner was provided as usual by the worthy matrons. St. Albans Grange held a memorial service Saturday evening on the death of National Master Darden, of Mississippi.

The Universalists of East Eddington had a very largely attended meeting in the grove on Sunday, the services being as usual. They were conducted by Rev. Mr. Ross, of East Eddington, and Rev. W. W. Hooper, of Orono.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Levi McFadden, of Bowdoinham, a farmer, fell from a staging under the roof of his barn to the cellar yesterday morning, striking on the rocks. He lived but a short time, the base of the brain being fractured.

The August term of the Sagadahoc county supreme judicial court, Judge Foster presiding, opened yesterday morning at Bath. There are no cases of importance and it will probably be a short term.

Another Democratic Trust.

*To the Edit