PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

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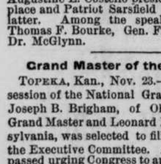

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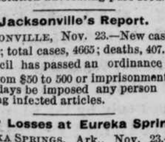

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La Bourgogne's Distinguished Passengers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Lord Sackville, his two daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain arrived from Washington on the 5 45 Pennsylvania train. The two families occupied separate cars and did not meet. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were driven to the Brevoort House and Lord Sackville and family went directly aboard the steamer La Bourgogne, whence the ex-minister afterward proceeded alone to attend a private dinner party. The steamer sails for Havre tomorrow.

The Classification of Woolens.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—At a meeting of the Woolen Goods Association today, it was decided to appoint a committee of 25 manufacturers and commission merchants to visit Washington at the next session of Congress and urge a prompt passage of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to classify as woolen cloth all imports of worsted cloth, whether known under the name of worsted cloth or under the names of worsted, or diagonals, or otherwise.

The Manchester Martyrs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Irish revolutionary brotherhood in this city celebrated tonight the 21st anniversary of the execution of Allen, Larian and O'Brien (the "Manchester Martyrs") for killing Constable Brett in the streets of Manchester. The Brotherhood is divided. One faction met at Cooper Union and the other at Chickering Hall. Augustine E. Costello presided at the former place and Patriot Sarsfield Cassidy at the latter. Among the speakers were Gen. Thomas F. Bourke, Gen. F. D. Miller and Dr. McGlynn.

Grand Master of the Grangers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23.—At the closing session of the National Grange Convention, Joseph B. Brigham, of Ohio, was elected Grand Master and Leonard Rhons, of Pennsylvania, was selected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee. A resolution was passed urging Congress to appropriate money for a deep-water harbor on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico. A resolution urging that United States Senators be elected directly by the people was passed, as was also a resolution advocating pure food.

Jacksonville's Report.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 23.—New cases, 6; deaths, 2; total cases, 4665; deaths, 407. The city council has passed an ordinance that a fine of from $50 to 500 or imprisonment from 30 to 90 days be imposed any person found concealing infected articles.

Heavy Losses at Eureka Springs.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 23.—Fire this morning destroyed the greater part of the business portion of the city. The loss is estimated at $200,000 with very little insurance.

The New York, New Haven & Connecticut road is prosperous. A 10 per cent dividend has just been declared, and the business will soon demand a double track on the shore line and four tracks on the New York division.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

FULL WEIGHT. ROYAL BAKING POWDER. ABSOLUTELY PURE. ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1888, 8 p.m.

The indications for the next 24 hours for New England are warmer, fair weather, winds shifting to southeasterly.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 23, 1888.

	8 A M	8 P M
Barometer	30.739	30.661
Thermometer	10.7	24.0
Dew Point	3.	8.
Humidity	67.	50.
Wind	N	S
Velocity	8	3
Weather	Clear	Clear

Mean daily bar...30.700 Maximum ther....25.0
Mean daily ther...17.5 Minimum ther....7.0
Mean daily d'w'pt..5.5 Max. vel. wind...23
Mean daily hum...58.5 Total precip....0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Nov. 23, 1888, 8.00 P. M.)

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

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer Exposed.	Thermometer Change in last 24 hours.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	State of the Weather.
Eastport, Me	30.66	28	+18	NW	8	Clear
Portland, Me	30.61	24	+8	W	3	Clear
Boston, Mass	30.68	24	0	NE	6	Cloudy
Block Island	30.64	30	-2	NE	12	Cloudy
Nantucket	30.54	32	-2	NE	12	Cloudy
New York	30.64	32	-2	NE	6	Clear
Philadelphia	30.64	30	-4	NE	14	Cloudy
Washington	30.64	32	-2	NE	8	Clear
Norfolk, Va.	30.42	40	-2	NE	10	Cloudy
Hatteras						
Wilmington	30.24	44	-4	NE	10	Cloudy
Jacksonville	30.22	42	-4	N	18	Rain
Galveston	30.24	56	+4	NE	6	Clear
Montgomery	30.34	54	-2	NE	6	Clear
New Orleans	30.24	56	-2	NE	14	Clear
Knoxville	30.40	40	+6	NE	6	Clear
Memphis	30.36	46	+6	NE	6	Clear
Cincinnati	30.38	44	+6	Clm	1	Clear
Pittsburg	30.46	34	+4	E	6	Clear
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.50	34	+4	NE	14	Clear
Cleveland	30.42	34	-2	SE	8	Clear
Detroit	30.42	34	-2	SE	6	Clear
Chicago, Ill.	30.40	34	-2	SW	6	Clear
St. Louis	30.36	40	+2	SW	6	Clear
St. Paul, Minn	30.26	34	0	SW	14	Clear
Duluth	30.20	28	+4	SW	14	Clear
St. Vincent	30.34	26	+2	E	14	Snow
Denver, Col.	30.24	44	0	N	14	Clear
Halifax, N. S.	30.44	30	0	N	14	Clear
Montreal	30.68	8	+2	NE	12	Clear
Bismarck	30.84	38	+8	E	8	Clear

THE STATE'S AFFAIRS.

Bills for Pauper Supplies—Inaccurate Returns—The Presidential Vote.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Nov. 23.—Bills for pauper supplies sent in to the State, not substantiated by oath or testimony, being simply the *ipse dixit* of some officer of the town, will not be paid, and the committee of the council expect in each case every material fact to be supported by the oath or affirmation of some person of lawful age who has knowledge of the same. It is on account of the absence of these safeguards that many claims in the hands of the committee have not been passed upon.

The committee on election returns have submitted their tabulation of the returns to the Council. Those which were defective have been corrected by the substitution of certified copies of the records in many instances, but the tabulation still shows some persons elected who in reality were not. There are four instances of this kind. R. J. Condon appears to be elected Senator in Knox county, but when the proper proof is filed, showing that the vote of Rockland was in fact for Gresham F. Burgess instead of for Gresham H. Burgess, as the return shows it to have been, Mr. Burgess will have a substantial plurality. Through similar errors the returns show the election of Lewis F. Starrett, clerk of courts in Knox county, instead of Ralph R. Ulmer; Hosea B. Cary, representative to the legislature from the Pittston class, instead of Henry P. Closson, and Isaac G. Reynolds, representative of the Brooks class, instead of Hosea B. Littlefield. The report of the committee of the Council names November 22 as the date on which the 20 days allowed by the statutes for the parties to introduce additional evidence, showing for whom the votes were actually cast should commence. No doubt the persons interested will furnish the proper proof during the time allotted so that all these errors can be corrected and the final report will show the proper persons elected and they will receive the certificates.

The committee of the council on elections has received all the returns of the Presidential vote excepting from Eagle Lake, Molunkus, Wallagrass, Winterville, Fort Kent and Hudson Plantations. Hon. S. W. Matthews has been sent to Aroostook county as the messenger of the State to obtain the returns from the delinquent plantations there, and Mr. Fred Potter performs a similar duty in Penobscot county, going to Hudson as messenger.

FROZEN IN.

Seven Schooners in the Kennebec Made Prisoners by Jack Frost.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Nov. 23.—At 5.30 a. m. this morning the temperature was 4 degrees below zero. The river is frozen over solidly between Brown's Island and Garniner, two miles below, and seven schooners are in the ice unable to move. Unless a thaw comes they will be likely to remain all winter. The Star of the East will probably return to the Kennebec on Saturday, from Boston, coming up the river as far as the ice will allow. The Della Collins went to Bath on Friday to escape the freezing.

MAINE.

Colonel Allen's Nomination.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Nov. 23.—The council will not act finally on the nomination of Colonel S. H. Allen for Warden of the State Prison until the next meeting, Thursday, the 29th inst. The matter is now in the hands of the committee on State Prison.

Mrs. Osborne's Sudden Death.

SKOWHEGAN, Nov. 23.—Mrs. J. E. Osborne, landlady of the Quinnebasset House, Norridgewock, dropped dead this afternoon in the dining room, of heart disease.

The Case of Mrs. Nye.

FARMINGTON, Nov. 23.—Charles Nye and his wife Clara, of New Sharon, were arraigned before Judge Chandler this afternoon, charged with the larceny of a wagon from Capt. P. P. Tufts, of Farmington, on Sunday, which they sold in Solon. Both were held for the grand jury in $300, failing to procure which they were committed to jail. The case excited lots of interest here. This is the woman who called Capt. Tufts out of bed, saying a dog had frightened her horse and wrecked her wagon. She said she was on her way to visit her sick daughter here, and asked the loan of his wagon. She got the wagon and disappeared. Officer Sylvester took the case in hand and arrested the woman and her husband.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF MR. CLEVELAND.

Editor Dana on the Purpose of the Retiring President.

A Leader Who Did Not Care a Copper for His Party.

Bribery and Intimidation Used by West Virginia Democrats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Paris correspondent of the Herald interviewed Charles A. Dana yesterday on the late elections and elicited from him the following views:

"On general principles," said Mr. Dana, "in order to insure the President a second term of office, there must be something of special and unusual importance to comment him to public favor. Cleveland had no such element to aid him. On the contrary, he was handicapped in many ways. He had no strong personal friends. He was cordially disliked by the leaders of the Democratic party and the political directors of the Democratic press. Even before the election I do not believe there was a more unpopular person in the United States than he, and after next March, when the game is all over, the universal wonder will be how such a man as Cleveland ever came to fill such a high position. During his administration he did no thing to win the confidence and support of his party; in fact, he did not care a copper for the real interests of the Democrats. What he worked and schemed for from beginning to end was the welfare and advancement of Mr. Grover Cleveland. In his manner toward his supporters he was always cold and overbearing, and he never, by any chance, put himself out to be courteous or accommodating. He thought himself to be a man of destiny, and so far above his followers that he could kick them about as he pleased. He has finally discovered his mistake. He was always trying to produce a sensation which would make people talk about him. He did not choose any given line of action so much because he believed in it as because he believed in its advantages for himself. He did not dare to veto either the Oleomargine bill or the River and Harbor bill, although he was convinced that they were both unwise. He did veto a lot of pension bills because he saw an opportunity to set people talking of his prudent oversight over expenses without alienating any of the influential classes. His knowledge on all subjects was superficial. In many things he made mistakes as to what would really redound to his advantage. His negotiations of the Mexican treaty and the extradition treaty did him much harm among the Irish and the fishermen. If he had not been politically dead already of course his position on the tariff would have finished him.

"This last election has, therefore, settled the free trade question. No party can succeed in the United States which wavers in its adherence to protection. California wants protection for its wines and woolens and fruits; Alabama wants it for its iron, and so will Colorado in a time. The whole West wants it for manufactures and industries, which are springing up there as if by magic. The East has always wanted it and the South will follow suit. The Democratic leaders were beaten in a fair fight because they deserved to be. There was never an election more quiet and orderly. There was never one with less corruption at the polls. The talk about Cleveland having been knifed in New York by Hill and Hewitt is nonsense. Those two men aided rather than injured the Presidential ticket. The bitterness aroused in New York State by these sentional jealousies resulted in drawing out an enormous vote, which always helps the Democrats. Furthermore, Hill gained thousands of votes among Republicans opposed to restricting the sale of liquor, and many such men were thus led to cast a straight Democratic ticket. If the Democrats had chosen as their candidate a man without Cleveland's host of enemies, and if they had excluded from their platform anything which might be construed as leaning toward free trade, I think there is no doubt they would have been successful. As it is they are set back where they were twenty years ago, and they have a Republican majority against them in both Houses.

"As to the coming administration, I am sure Blaine will be Secretary of State, unless he should refuse. Warner Miller will probably be offered either the Treasury or the Interior Department, Harrison, in a decided measure, owes his election to the resolute stand taken by Miller on the liquor question, which has drawn thousands of votes from the Prohibition party, all so much clear gain for the Republicans. I suppose Harrison will make a clean sweep among Democratic officeholders; his party believes in civil service reform—for themselves."

FLEMING'S METHODS.

Stories of Bribery and Intimidation in West Virginia.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., Nov. 23.—The political developments in this State continue to be of the most startling character. This is the home of Judge Brooks Fleming, the Democratic candidate for governor, and he is interested in the Montana Coal and Coke Company, which employe a large number of hands. Before the election it was given out that all the employes of the works would be expected to vote for Fleming, but all did not do so, and since then 15 men at the Gaston mines have been discharged and seven men at the Montana. None of them were given any reason, but as they voted the Republican ticket they freely decided that they were martyrs to the cause.

Edward Dunon, one of the men dismissed, said today that 20 others would have to go for voting the Republican ticket before the week was over. Lot Fleming, a second cousin of the judge, who worked at the "pluck me" store of the company, was discharged before the election for remarking that he would vote for Goff for governor. Henry Hoskins, who had declared his intention of voting the Republican ticket, was the Sunday before election, enticed to the other end of the county and held there.

Chairman Fleming of the Republican county committee, organized a posse of Republicans, who armed themselves, and secured his release after exposed threats. William Murdock, a colored man, was taken nine miles from Fairmont, where he was kept under guard; but the Republicans got wind of this and a posse recaptured him. Joseph Marley, a Republican, was literally picked up and taken to the private office of Judge Fleming, Democratic candidate for governor, where he was locked up. In a few minutes a crowd had surrounded the office and demanded his release, and he was let out. Two men offered John Hamilton and Manning Gore a jug of whiskey and $5 to vote the Democratic ticket. This he refused to do, and they took him by force to an adjoining neighborhood where they confined him all night and the next day made him vote the Democratic ticket. At Glover's Gap, Amegia Hockenberry was called upon by the candidate for sheriff of the county and offered $20 to vote the Democratic ticket. This he refused to do, and they then told him they would make a levy on his property and sell it, as he owed some back taxes. He still refused, and when the Republicans heard of it they made up a purse and paid the man's taxes. William Morgan, a bank clerk at Mannington, received a letter from James Haze, the Democratic candidate for the legislature, offering him $12 to vote for him. To all these outrages the parties named have made affidavits for use at the proper time.

New York's Vote.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The electoral vote in New York as canvassed by the State board, is as follows, the highest and lowest number of votes received by any elector being given. Republican: highest, 650,337; lowest, 648,759. Democratic: highest, 635,905; lowest, 635,800. Prohibition: highest, 30,231; lowest, 30,222. Socialist: highest, 2,068; lowest, 2,022. Union Labor: highest, 636; lowest, 531. United Labor, electors at large: Redpath, 3,668; Wilder, 2,447.

Senator's Morgan's State.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 23.—At a joint caucus of Democratic senators and representatives to the Alabama legislature today, Senator Morgan was nominated by acclamation to be his own successor.

The Banner State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 28.—Official figures today show Harrison's plurality in Kansas to be 80,176.

A Southern Majority.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 23.—The official canvas of South Carolina's vote shows Cleveland had 65,825; Harrison, 13,740. A Democratic majority of 52,085. Democratic congressmen are elected in all the seven districts. In the seventh or "black" district, Col. William Elliott, the present incumbent was re elected by a vote of 8,350 to 7,000 for Miller, his colored competitor.

A Fall in Real Estate.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 23.—A cave-in, covering a tract half a mile square, occurred this afternoon at Parson's Station, between the Mineral Spring colliery, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and Laurel Run colliery, operated by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. The cave in is about six feet deep. Both water mains, each 16 inches in diameter, of the Wilkesbarre Water Company, which extend under the caved district, were snapped off, and an immense volume of water from the reservoir rushed into the mines. Work at both collieries had to be abandoned until repairs are made and the water pumped out.

MISS QUINN'S WILD RIDE.

Sprang from a Carriage to the Back of a Runaway Horse.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Miss Ida Quinn left Newark yesterday in a buggy pulled by a spirited horse to drive to her home in Kingsland, N. J. She had only proceeded a short distance when the wind carried a piece of white paper across the horse's path. The animal rushed to one side of the road, then to the other, and finally dashed down the avenue at lightning speed. Miss Quinn's first impulse was to jump from the vehicle, but the speed at which the carriage was going made that impossible.

The situation grew desperate. Still clutching to the reins with an iron grasp Miss Quinn stood right up in the buggy, made a spring and secured a hold on the animal's back. She had hardly jumped on the horse's back when a crash was heard behind and the buggy had been dashed against a telegraph pole and shattered. The horse rushed along the quiet road with Miss Quinn clinging to his back. Near Essex a truck came up going in the opposite direction. The driver saw the young lady's perilous position and as they passed he made a grab for the animal. Then there was a fierce contest between man and horse and the animal yielded and Miss Quinn was got off the horse. So long as there was danger Miss Quinn retained an unshaken nerve, but the subsequent reaction proved too much for her. She was carried to her parent's home in a semi-conscious condition, but apart from nervous excitement she is none the worse for her ride.

Gen. Ramsay Honorably Discharged.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 23.—Gen. John Ramsay, manager of the New Jersey State Republican General Committee, charged with having induced a man to falsely register in place of a sick voter, was honorably discharged today in the supreme court.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-Senator Rollins, who was stricken with vertigo in Boston yesterday, was unconscious as late hour last night.

On December 15, it is said a Chicago syndicate will secure control of the four St. Louis street railways.

The report that switchmen on the trunk lines east of the Mississippi threaten to strike unless their pay is raised, is denied.

The Canadian Pacific road has made arrangements to run trains into Chicago over the Wabash tracks.

Olaf Sunde, cashier of the New York Daily News, is reported to have absconded with at least $8000, and perhaps $10,000.

The Vermont House of Representatives yesterday morning refused the Pitkin liquor license bill a third reading, by a vote of 149 to 57.

Brigadier General Miles assumed command of the Division of the Pacific yesterday morning. General Howard and Lieutenant Greble have left San Francisco for New York.

The grand jury in Hudson county, N. J., have made a presentment that the unnecessary use of soft coal in locomotives a nuisance. They also object to the blowing of locomotive whistles.

Pocomoke City, Maryland, was swept by fire Thursday night. All the business section was burned, and the loss will be half a million dollars. The fire was discovered at 4 p. m., and a strong wind sent the flames rapidly from one building to another.

Albert Shultz, of Altoona, Pa., aged 15, returned last evening from a hunting expedition and thoughtlessly pointed his gun at his nephew, a prattling baby, eight months old. The gun was discharged, killing the baby.

A man in Denver, Col., who, on the advice of a pleasant fellow he met in New York, decided to have $10,000 in gold exchanged for currency and shipped to Denver, became a sharper has his money and he has a package of blank paper.

Perry Belmont is in Washington receiving his last instructions as minister to Spain, and returns to Washington in a few days. He will probably follow diplomatic precedents and sell the effects in his house on Rhode Island avenue at public sale before he leaves Washington.

A man who registered as F. S. Carleton, of Boston, committed suicide by shooting at the Fayhyan House, Fabyans, yesterday morning. The name registered was probably assumed, as on his watch pocket of his trousers was the name S. C. Foster, the initials indicating transposition.

J. E. Bedell, the New York real estate clerk who swindled his employers and clients out of $264,000, was yesterday sentenced on his plea of guilty to State prison for 25 years and 4 months. Goss, one of the policy dealers who got $30,000 out of Bedell, pleaded guilty to felony, and was fined $1000.

A special train bearing members of the Boston Ideal Opera Company, was derailed at Ashland, Wis., Thursday afternoon by an open switch. The train was running 35 miles an hour, but only the engine and baggage car left the track. The passengers were thrown into wild excitement, but no one save the engineer was hurt.

The failure of J. W. McIntosh & Co., bankers, 57 Milk street, Boston, was announced yesterday morning. The firm's accounts are not yet made, and no statement of the assets and liabilities can now be given. The failure is owing chiefly to the shrinkage in Flint and Pere Marquette railroad securities.

Among the features of the St. Paul carnival this year will probably be a Russian toboggan slide, two towers being built and the slides extending from one to the other. The leading toboggan clubs of New York city will be asked to be present. A regular Russian bear hunt is also proposed and many other Russsian features.

H. H. Scott, of Hinkley, Minn., village president and county surveyor, killed Sidney K. Irvin, an engineer at an eastern Minnesota railway water tank, Thursday. They quarreled violently, and finally came to blows. Scott drew a revolver and shot Irvin three times, killing him. The railroad men threaten to lynch Scott.

Two freight trains on the Cleveland & Pittsburg road collided at Hammondsville, Pa., at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Both engines and a number of cars were demolished. One of the engineers had a leg crushed. The engineer and a brakeman of the other train are missing and are supposed to be under the wreck.

The general term of the New York supreme court, yesterday, decided that the American Bell Telephone Company, of Boston, is liable to a tax upon the business it does in the State. A tax is claimed upon business transacted in the State from 1882 to 1886, and judgment is given against the company for $34,478.

The New York World's Indianapolis correspondent telegraphs an interview with General Harrison, in which the latter denies the truth of the published reports of statements made by him concerning the annexation of Canada. The General says he has had no talk with any one on the subject of the annexation of Canada, and has said nothing about using the surplus in purchasing the territory of the Dominion.

The extensive works of the Fort Wayne, Ind., Electric Light Company were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with all the costly machinery, engines, tools and patterns. The company is the most prominent of the electric light manufacturers in America. The amount of capital invested is fully half a million dollars. The total loss amounts to over $300,000; insurance $148,000.

A circular is printed in the New York papers which is largely distributed in manufacturing districts among workingmen signed "Blocks of five." It urges the workingmen to form themselves into blocks of five for the purpose of demanding legislation by Congress which will be of practical benefit to the wage earners. The Republicans, it says, must be held to their promise of higher wages which it was claimed before the election would follow Republican success.

George Burggraf, who runs a meat market on the outskirts of Chicago, and resides in the rear, was attacked Thursday night by two burglars who entered his apartment and almost murdered him. His cries for help aroused his invalid wife, her mother and sister, who came to Burggraf's assistance. One burglar retreated but the other made a desperate fight. He bit the fingers of the women and cut them badly with a knife. He was finally overpowered and tied with ropes until the police arrived.

From present appearances the Valparaiso Bank failure in Valparaiso, Nebraska, is the most gigantic swindle and defalcation ever known in that quarter. It develops that Scoville, one of its owners, has altered many of the notes payable to the bank, making out amounts much more than they originally were, and that he then deposited the notes with other banks as collateral for money with which to speculate. Notes which were paid, and which should have been cancelled, have been used in the same manner. Scoville and Crafts, after swindling the business men of the town and their friends out of as much money as possible, suddenly decamped, and it is thought they are in Canada.

THE DAKOTAS' CLAIM TO STATEHOOD.

Territory for Two States Each With Two Representatives,

Kept Out for Eight Years by Democratic Opposition.

Mr. Breckenridge Said Wait Until After Cleveland's Re-election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There are indications that the Democratic leaders in Congress will make a virtue of necessity and yield a reluctant and unwilling consent to legislation for the admission into the Union, as states, of several territories which have been kept out for partisan reasons. But the Democrats will strive at the same time to save something from the political wreck by insisting upon the admission of New Mexico along with Dakota, Washington and Montana, and preventing the division of the territory first named. The Democratic idea of a "compromise" has been always to surrender at the last moment, and then get the best of the bargain. At half century ago progressive Michigan was kept out of the Union until backward Arkansas was admitted on equal terms, although the representative population of the latter, including slaves, was only 52,000, while the free white population of the former was 65,000, or exactly one-quarter greater.

Dakota was entitled to admission eight years ago, and when the Republicans were in control in the XLVIIth Congress legislation to that end was attempted, but it was defeated by Democratic filibustering. In the last six years the Democratic majority in the House has been deaf, not only to Dakota, but to Washington as well, simply because it was feared that both would be Republican. In the last Congress, and during the first session of this Congress, Chairman Springer, of the committee on territories, whenever approached on the subject, would say, with a shrewd leer:

"Oh, Dakota can wait until after Cleveland's re-election. There will not be any more new states until after 1888."

Well, Dakota probably will not wait "until after Cleveland's re-election." At the last session a false pretehce of doing justice to the territories which were fit for statehood was attempted by the Democratic majority of the territorial committee in the form of an "omnibus" bill looking to the simultaneous admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico. It is generally believed that Montana and New Mexico would be surely Democratic, and Washington probably so. The proposition to divide Dakota, which clearly is entitled to admission as two states, would not have received a vote last winter in the Democratic caucus which ruled the House at the pleasure of Carlisle, Mills and Blanchard. It is probably that Democrats will continue to resist it, and the "omnibus" bill, which was sent to the rear last winter to make way for the Oklahoma bill, will be urged. The Republican Senate can not agree to that measure. It stands thoroughly committed not only to the division of Dakota, but to the principle that the claims of the Territory to admission must be separately considered, and approved or rejected on their own merits. That part of Dakota territory north of the 46th parallel of north latitude, commonly styled North Dakota, contains a population of about 265,000, and the part south of that parallel, commonly styled South Dakota, contains a population of about 300,000. Under the existing ratio of apportionment, each would be entitled to two representatives in Congress and four electoral votes for President and Vice President. In the election of 1886 North Dakota cast 36,024, and South Dakota 63,040 votes—making a total of 99,064 votes—to elect a delegate to Congress, who may speak but not vote in that body.

THE CONSPIRATORS ALARMED.

Democratic Schemers Not Pleased at Being Discovered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Democratic managers have been thrown into a state of mingled amazement and dismay today by the exposure of their renewed plot to capture the House. They seem to have agreed to keep matters at a standstill for a few hours, hoping that the storm would blow over. The two classes of conspirators are Southern Congressmen and Democratic officials of the House. The four districts selected by the conspirators are the second Louisiana, second North Carolina, third Tennessee and fourth Maryland. The special agent of the Democratic conspirators is still in New Orleans, but he has been inactive for twenty-four hours. No action will be taken in the North Carolina district until Thursday of next week, when the State canvassing board meets. The Governor of Maryland still refuses to issue certificates to the elected congressmen, and is evidently still waiting for some excuse to give a certificate to Rayner, the defeated Democratic candidate in the fourth district.

With almost an empty treasury the Virginia Bourbons have determined to have an extra session of the legislature for January next. The main, but concealed, purpose of the move is to give the present governor and senate the opportunity to appoint 107 Bourbon county and city school superintendents, which they may not have if a regular session is awaited. Virginia Republicans claim that the consternation among the Democrats proves that they realize how slight a hold they now have upon the Old Dominion. The officials of the House claimed this morning that the roll of the next House will show a Democratic majority of three.

Copying a Weak Model.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—News comes across the water to the effect that the stern of the English gunboat "Scout" has sunk considerably, and the rear frames show signs of weakness. The new gunboats Yorktown, Bennington and others recently built for our navy are patterned upon the English model which now shows signs of failure.

Maine Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Pensions were granted to Maine people today as follows:

Hiram L. Burton, Upper Stillwater.
Leonard G. Dingley, Lisbon.
William J. Gerhell, Pittsfield.
William Gulliver, Winslow.

INCREASE.

Elisha S. Chapell (navy), Pembroke
Alonzo C. Kersey, Crystal.
Martin V. B. Hardy, Fairbanks.
William H. Hesancy, Union.
Godfrey Gognoy, Farmington.
Jonathan Grobes, Mercer.

THE STATE.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

The New Brunswick railway has forwarded the past month 40,000 bushels of potatoes to points west of Bangor. Most of them are from Aroostook. The Boston price for Aroostook potatoes is from 55 to 65 cents. The price paid to the farmers is $1.15 to $1.25 per barrel.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Franklin Standard is the name of a new independent weekly paper published in Farmington by R. A. Carver.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

A movement is on foot to have nearly all Hancock peninsula, or all that part of the town of Hancock which is south of the following described line set off and incorporated into a separate town.

Mr. William Doane, of Reed's brook, Bucksport, in taking a Colt gun his rifle after returning from a hunt Monday, accidentally discharged the piece, the bullet striking his 12-years-old daughter in the upper part of the right thigh, passing through and striking the thumb of the right hand at the second joint. She is likely to recover.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

The Boston Advertiser says that electric lighting from storage batteries is apparently booming in Maine. Grant & Story, the agents in that State for the Electrical Accumulator Company of Massachusetts, have this week ordered two more outfits, one of which is for a central station at Waterville, where the charging dynamos will be driven by water pawer.

KNOX COUNTY.

Camden takes another start ahead. This time it is electric lights. An agent of the New York Electric Light Company has made a contract supplying about all business places, including the Knight brick block now constructing, where the motor will be located.

Mr. Granville E. Carleton of Rockport has received notice that his application for a patent on his process for burning lime with coal, has been granted by the Patent Office. He uses a soft coal, supplying a draft by means of a blower, operated in his own kilns by a water motor, and modifies the heat by supplying each furnace with a spray of water, which protects the brick work of the fire box and adapts the flame to the necessities of the conditions required for the production of a good quality of lime. Mr. Carleton states that the process is proved to be a success in his own experience, resulting in quite a saving in expense.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

A petition for a division of the town of Boothbay will be presented to the next legislature, the residents at the Harbor and of the country portion of the town not being able to agree. The people of the Harbor want a system of water-works, and repeated meetings of the town have been called to effect their introduction, but the project has been each time voted down. The Harbor citizens have now resolved to ask for a division, and Mr. R. M. White, C. E., is running a line which will be made the new town line if the petition is granted.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

The next Universalist State Convention will be held at Bangor during the first week in June, 1889.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

The railway station at Shirley was looted Wednesday night. The perpetrators are unknown.

The State of Maine Slate Company has been organized at Monson, but having its place of business in Blanchard, with a capital stock of $9,000; amount paid in, $900; par value of shares, $100. The stockholders are Pierce M. Jones, David E. Jones, Evan Jones, Hugh Thomas, William H. Williams, John M. Jones, William Erickson, and Laurin H. Bartlett, all of Monson. John M. Jones is president, Pierce M. Jones is treasurer, and Laurin A. Bartlett, Hugh Thomas and William A. Williams directors. The purposes of the corporation are for doing and carrying on the business of mining, quarrying and manufacturing roofing slates, and for making and manufacturing all and every other kind of slate articles.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Mr. Burrill of Portland, connected with the engineer corps, was in Richmond Tuesday, looking over the ground of the proposed improvements in the Kennebec. The work will begin as soon as practicable in the spring, and will consist of dredging the channels on both sides of Swan Island. It will be remembered that an appropriation of $75,000 was made for the river at the last session of Congress.

Arrangements have been made for the building of an immense barge at the ship works in Bath. It is to be 250 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 16 feet deep, and will be capable of carrying 3000 tons of ice. The barge is to be fitted with a lower mast and storm sails, and it will require a crew of three or four men to handle her. She will be built especially for the transportrtion of ice, but will be used in bringing coal on return trips. She is to be built by the Knickerbocker Towage Company, and will be completed in time for next season's business on the river. Quite a number of Gardiner ice men are interested in the enterprise.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The East Somerset Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at the Agricultural Hall in Hartland last Saturday. The treasurer's report shows the society to be financially ahead. The following were elected officers: President, C. M. Jewett; vice presidents, N. B. Turner and A. Linn; secretary, G. M. Lang; assistant secretary, Fred Goodrich; treasurer, S. L. Mayo; trustees, O. G. Shaw, H. W. Bradbury, Lewis Fish, S. H. Goodwin and N. W. Goodrich.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Eastport Sentinel says that the southern end of Campobello is a dangerous place for vessels making West Quoddy bay in a storm. Two vessels were wrecked there in one night a fortnight ago. A lighthouse there, instead of one on Mulholland's Point, would seem to be of much greater advantage to shipping.

The Lamoine Packing Company's sardine factory, with all its contents, at East Lamoine, burned early Friday morning. Spontaneous combustion was the supposed cause of the fire. The loss is not less than $8,000. Partially insured.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE POPULARS.

The auction sale of seats for the Stockbridge "populars" will be held at City Hall at 7.45 p. m. today. The three quarters of an hour preceding the sale Grimmer's Orchestra will give a fine concert. The gallery seats will be reserved for ladies. The price for course tickets is very low, and the series of entertainments one of the best given by any bureau throughout New England. Only six seats will be sold to any one person, and all holders of ticket out of town will have the advantage of half fares on the railroads and late trains.

THE THIRD STOCKBRIDGE.

Good seats can still be had at Stockbridge's for the Campanini concert Monday evening. The third act from "Faust" will be an immense feature of the performance. The artists are among the best known in the musical world. At Boston Thursday evening the company gave a concert and the papers speak in strong terms of the excellence of the members. Campanini was in glorious, old time voice; Miss DeVere proved a great acquisition to the favorite soprani that have appeared in Boston; Puente sang admirably; Miss Groebel was good, and several operatic finales were given by all the members of the troupe with great effect.

PORTLA

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 24.

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.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Constant thanksgiving and gratitude are due from the American people to Almighty God for His goodness and mercy which have followed them since the day He made them a nation and vouchsafed to them a free government. With loving kindness, He has constantly led us in the way of prosperity and greatness. He has not visited with swift punishment our shortcomings, but with a gracious care He has warned us of our dependence upon His forbearance and has taught us that obedience to His holy law is the price of a continuance of His precious gifts. In acknowledgement of all that God has done for us as a nation, and to the end that on an appointed day, the united prayers and praise of a grateful country may reach the throne of grace, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart, Thursday, the 29th day of November instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed throughout the land.

On that day let all our people suspend their ordinary work and occupations, and in their accustomed place of worship, with prayer and songs of praise, render thanks to God for all His mercies, for the abundance of harvests which have rewarded the toil of the husbandman during the year that has passed, and for the high rewards that have followed the labors of our people in their shops and their marts of trade and traffic. Let us give thanks for peace and for social order and contentment within our borders; and for our advancement in all that adds to national greatness. And, mindful of the afflictive dispensation with which a portion of our land has been visited, let us, while we humble ourselves before the power of God, acknowledge His mercy in setting bounds to the deadly march of pestilence, and let our hearts be chastened by sympathy with our fellow countrymen who have suffered and who mourn. And as we return thanks for all the blessings which we have received from the hands of our Heavenly father. Let us not forget that he has enjoined on us charity and on this day of thanksgiving let us generously remember the the poor and needy, so that our tribute of praise and gratitude may be acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Done at the city of Washington, on the 1st day of November, 1888, and in the independence of the United States the 113th.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

(SEAL) In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United states to be affixed.

By the President,

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Proclamation by the Governor of Maine.

Governor Marble has issued the following Thanksgiving Day address:

Among the traditions inherited from our fathers is the observance of a day of thanksgiving, praise and festivity near the close of every year. The memories that cluster round this cherished legacy cause its return to be hailed by the people of Maine with pleasure and gratitude.

In recognition of this Christian and appropriate custom now established in all the states of this union, and in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, with the advice of the Executive Council, I hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

On that occasion, let us forego our usual vocations, and in appreciation of the blessings of peace, health and comfort that have been so generously showered upon us as a people throughout the year, lift up our hearts to Him "who doeth all things well," in earnest, thoughtfulness and praise

And I appeal to all those who are the recipients of bounty to remember that they have the poor with them always," that thus remembering out of their allowance in deeds of charity, and with a liberal hand they minister to the sick and dispense material aid to the poor and unfortunate, to the end that *all* may enjoy as fully as possible the sixty-eighth THANKSGIVING DAY anniversary of our State.

It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance at the hearing on the discontinuance of Brackett street, which takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and that the cogent reasons that exist why the action asked for should not be taken will be strongly presented. Brackett street is the proper terminus for the overhead bridge extending to Portland bridge. The present bridge to Clark street is very unsatisfactory. Its sharp curves make it positively dangerous. This bridge, we understand, is nearly worn out and must soon be rebuilt. When rebuilt its location should be changed, and it should be built straight from the draw of the Portland bridge to the foot of Brackett street. The Portland bridge has become a very important thoroughfare, and the approaches to it should be made safe and convenient. The Clark street bridge is neither. It was the best possible solution of the difficulty that existed at the time it was built, but now that the Union passenger station has been located on Congress street a bridge to Brackett street is practicable. In the near future such a bridge should be built. The city, therefore, should not surrender any rights it may have on Brackett street.

The Bangor Commercial has got out with the Mugwumps. Commenting on the Boston Herald's claim that the Mugwump has been a very powerful factor in the two last Presidential elections, the Commercial says "there is plenty of evidence that in 1884, when the Mugwumps came out strongest, in the pivotal State of New York the Democratic defection was considerably greater than the Mugwump accession and almost sufficient to lose the State; that while President Cleveland, who had the support of all the Mugwump press in New York, lost the State by over 13,000, Governor Hill, who enjoyed the united and most malignant opposition of the same papers, was elected by a plurality considerably larger than that by which Cleveland was beaten." This is tantamount to an allegation that the Mugwumps are sure to drive off more of the regulars than their own strength numbers, and therefore that what is gained from them is more than lost from the men who hate them so cordially that they will not vote a ticket which the Mugwumps support, no matter what are its merits otherwise. As many Republicans take the same view of the effect of Mugwump support as the Commercial it looks as though hereafter the energies of both parties would be devoted to driving off the Mugwump.

The hearing on the Portland & Rochester extension disclosed the fact that the track around the park and through the poor farm was to be constructed not to accommodate any existing business or meet any present necessity, but to take care of a business which is expected to grow up on Back Cove some time in the future. Mr. Putnam's remarks negatived any idea that the existing business of the Portland & Rochester road demanded the facilities asked for. We believe in giving all reasonable facilities to the railroads, in dealing liberally with them. But it is not clear that the petitioners have made out in this instance such a case of public necessity or public convenience as will justify the city in making the sacrifices which the approval of the proposed location involves. It would seem that all the connection with the Union station that the Portland & Rochester or the Grand Trunk needs can be had by way of Woodford's corner, at much less expense than by the proposed route. To be sure that route is longer, but only by a trifle. Mr. Wescott says the Portland & Rochester will never accept that route, but what are its insuperable objections he does not specify. Perhaps, on the whole, the board's refusal to act on Thursday night, was for the best. The question is a very important one, and needs all the light that can be shed on it. Before January it may be illuminated a good deal more. At present the public undoubtedly feels that the location the Portland & Rochester asks for does not promise sufficient benefits to the city to compensate for the sacrifices that must be made to obtain it.

In an address delivered this week before the Congregational Club of New York city, Hon. William M. Ivins, City Chamberlain, gave a concise and interesting description of the practical power of the liquor interests in an election. This power is not only such as belongs to a very extensive and prosperous industry; but it is, by the peculiar conditions under which it exists, concentrated in a very few hands. Of the liquor stores in New York city 4710 are subject to mortgages on their bar fixtures, which mortgages aggregate in value about five million dollars. A few individuals, generally great brewers and not many over a hundred in number, hold all these mortgages. It is plain that when these hundred men agree upon a policy they have immediately 4710 places which they can convert into places of political activity and influence. The proprietor of each of these places has within the circle of his influence a certain number of voters, often a very large number, whom he can drive to the polls to do the will of his masters. Of course money is needed in these outposts of influence; but money can readily be raised by the brewing kings. During the last election the brewers levied an assessment upon themselves of one cent a keg upon the last year's output. It is estimated that this small and easily borne tax netted eighty thousand dollars for the Democratic campaign fund. One of the most remarkable and interesting features of this concentration of political power in the hands of a few princes of the liquor interest, is the great power which one or two men may wield in New York city. The great brewing firm of Bernheimer & Schmid holds mortgages over six hundred saloons to secure the payment of about $300,000, while another brewer, Mr. George Ehret, holds two hundred mortgages to secure the payment of half a million dollars. Politically considered this means that Bernheimer & Schmid have six hundred centres of political influence in New York city absolutely devoted to their interest, and capable of being wielded as a political unit by them. Not only do these conditions exist in New York city; they extend as well to almost every city and State where there are extensive liquor interests. In New Hampshire the great breweries in Portsmouth are said to dominate the saloon interests largely in Manchester and other cities of the State, thus giving a constant and readily wielded political factor when such aid is needed in the controversies of the State. Great and dangerous seem such powers, and great and dangerous they undoubtedly are. But there is this consoling reflection: The power of the people is still greater, and the power of the high rewards that have followed the labors of our people in their shops and their marts of trade and traffic. Let us give thanks for peace and for social order and contentment within our borders; and for our advancement in all that adds to national greatness. And, mindful of the afflictive dispensation with which a portion of our land has been visited, let us, while we humble ourselves before the power of God, acknowledge His mercy in setting bounds to the deadly march of pestilence, and let our hearts be chastened by sympathy with our fellow countrymen who have suffered and who mourn. And as we return thanks for all the blessings which we have received from the hands of our Heavenly father. Let us not forget that he has enjoined on us charity and on this day of thanksgiving let us generously remember the the poor and needy, so that our tribute of praise and gratitude may be acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

A Too Powerful Official.

The closeness of the newly elected House of Representatives has drawn public attention to the despotic power conferred upon the clerk of that body. There is no other officer of the government who has so much power confided to him, with so little responsibility for the exercise of it. He makes up the roll of members, and there is no appeal from his decision. The great majority of the House may be convinced that names he has placed on the roll ought not to be there, but they have no power to take them off until after the House has organized and elected a speaker. If two representatives present rival certificates he has power to say which gentleman's name shall go on the roll, and which one shall be kept off. In case of a close House he can, by conspiring with the certificating power of a State or States, turn the House over to one party or the other as he sees fit. In the organization of the newly elected House the clerk's despotic powers are likely to be employed for all they are worth to assist the Democracy in their enterprise of capturing that branch of the government. Republicans admitted for a week after election are now being counted out, with the full certainty that the clerk can be depended upon to recognize the beneficiaries of the frauds instead of the candidates really elected and place them on the roll. Once there they will be able to vote for Speaker just as if they had been fairly elected, and in this instance there may be enough of them to control the organization. It is quite obvious that the clerk of the House is altogether too consequential a person, that too much power has been committed to him and that something must be done to clip his wings in the future.

The Ashbourne Act.

The Ashbourne Act, over the extension of which debate has been going on in the British Parliament almost all of this week, is one of the numerous acts relating to the land tenure of Ireland, which is so complicated and difficult for a stranger to understand. The decay of the Irish agricultural interests during the last decade has been very rapid. As a consequence the tenant farmers,—and almost all the farmers rent and not own their farms,—have found it more difficult each year to pay their rent. As hardships have increased, dissatisfaction with the system of land tenure has accompanied dissatisfaction with high rates of rent. At the bottom of the whole agitation for home rule is the agitation in favor of lower rent; and side by side with the agitation for lower rent has grown up an agitation against all systems of rental. Some keen observers have declared their opinions that in its real nature the struggle waged in Ireland to-day is in reality a struggle to overturn the system of landlordism; and because the most popular plan for overturning the landlords contemplates buying them out with money furnished by the government, the Irish agitation has been described as socialistic in its essence. And there is much to be said in favor of this view of the question. The Ashbourne Act, for instance, over which the lines of debate have been drawn this week in Parliament, authorizes the government to lend money at 4½ per cent. to the tenant to enable him to buy his farm when the landlord is willing to sell at "fifteen years' purchase," that is, for the total amount of the rental of fifteen years. The government pays 3 per cent. on this sum, and the difference of one and a half per cent. which comes out of the tenant's pocket, is credited to the tenant, and goes towards the reduction of the principal, which it is to extinguish in about forty years. Already the government has, in the three years in which the act has been in operation, used about twenty-five million dollars in purchasing farms for tenants, It now asks for another twenty-five million dollars for use for the same purpose. It is not difficult to see the force of the objection raised by Parnell and Gladstone that the government would soon, should this policy be carried out, become the landlord of the whole country. It is more difficult to understand why the Conservative party of England, the party of established monarchy, established church and established property rights, should favor a policy distinctly tending towards socialism. Their reason of course is plain. The Ashbourne act helps the Irish Conservative landlords out of some very poor investments, but even this would not seem to be sufficient reason to lead the landlord and property-holding party of England to favor a policy so radical in its tendencies. The next step will be the forcible expropriation of all landlords by the government for the masses of the people, a step that would level the aristocracy of England forever.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

[Henry Cabot Lodge.)

The party has so many good men it is hard to say which one they may select. All the New England members will, of course, be for Mr. Reed. I think he has earned it. He was made leader at a time when that was no such a pleasant position.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Episodes in American History. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. We are glad that the political bite which our author received has not retarded him in his natural vocation of telling good historic stories. It is not too much to say that a book from his pen is always welcome. He writes English as good as the best; there is nothing stilted about him; he cannot write a page without an outcropping of humor; he has wit enough, but does not tire one with it. What more would you have? About fifty times too many books are printed every year, but none too many like Higginson's. The contents of this volume are: The Old Salem Sea Captains; A Revolutionary Congressman on Horseback; A New England Vagabond; The Maroons of Surinam; Gabriel's Defeat; Denmark Vesey; Nat Turner's Insurrection and an Appendix. We cannot run through a synopsis of these "episodes," but give one delicious paragraph, which alone, as the showman says, is worth the price of the book. Of Henry Tufts, "a New England vagabond," in the time of the Revolution, he says: "He was a man whose virtues might doubtless have been very useful to us, had he possessed any, but whose great historic value lies, strange as it may seem, in his vices. His dingy little book [an autobiography] derives its worth from the very badness of the society into which it brings us; it reveals the existence, behind all that was decent and moral in that period, of a desperate and lawless majority. (Boston: Lee & Shepard; Portland: Stevens & Jones.)

A Brief History of Maine. By George J. Varney, member of Maine Historical Society. This new "Story of the State" now in press, is dedicated "To the Young People of Maine;" and if it will induce these young people to find out something about their own State we bid it cordial welcome. Our observation leads us to believe that our boys who are rapidly nearing manhood know very little about the State in which they have been born and bred. They will probably pass a better examination upon the history of Rome or China than of their own native commonwealth. Now, boys! Hold up your hands. How many of you are thoroughly familiar with the history of your own State? We do not see many hands up. You have not had a valid excuse. There are, and have been for years, histories of Maine which would have given you the necessary information if you had read them carefully. But now, at any rate, you have no excuse at all. Here is a new book of but few more than three hundred pages, well indexed, written in elementary style and with questions at the end of each chapter, so that you can review what you have read and fix it accurately in your minds. Do not let this opportunity slip to acquire at least a consistent outline of this important branch of knowledge. The letter press of the work (an 8vo volume) is good; the illustrations, if somewhat familiar, are sufficient, and the binding, with its pine cones and needles and the arms of the State, is tasteful and pretty. (Portland: McLellan, Mosher & Co.)

A Blockaded Family. Life in Southern Alabama During the Civil War. By Parthenia Antoinette Hague. This is an interesting sketch of the experiences of a Southern family during the war between the States, from the beginning of the secession movement to the declaration of peace. It tells of the devices rendered necessary by the blockade in the effort to supply food and clothing to the soldiers, the families of the planters and the negroes. It describes the labors and sufferings of the Southern women, the painful realities of civil strife, the straitened condition of the people, scenes of pillage and plunder, and the over-running of the South by the Northern armies. The book is written in a kindly and loyal spirit, with no expression of sectional bitterness, but it will show to many who have given the matter little thought, what the women and children of the South had to suffer, and how far short we have come in realizing it or in giving these innocent victims sufficient sympathy. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.)

Our Phil and Other Stories. By Katharine Floyd Dana. The title of this volume would give the impression that it is a book for boys especially, but this is not the case. It is series of three sketches of negro character, which were published in the Atlantic Monthly some fifteen years ago under the assumed name of Olive A. Wadsworth. The author's real name is now given on the title page of the book and she is no longer living, having died in 1886. Our Phil, "the blackest darky that ever was born," is the subject of the quaint and pathetic story with which the book opens. Aunt Rosy's Chest, and Marty's Various Mercies are both charming and clever delineations of negro customs and characteristics, vivid and life-like descriptions of the old plantation days at the South, which have passed like a dream and can never be repeated. Among all the interesting literature of the South which is prevailing among us at present, none will be found more interesting than Mrs. Dana's graphic sketches. (New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Portland: Loring, Short& Harmon.)

Cambridge Series of English Classics. Chapters from Jane Austen. Edited by Oscar Fay Adams. This is another excellent aid to the study of English literature, in which Mr. Adams, the editor, has displayed excellent taste and skill and has given us representative chapters from six of the author's best novels. Interesting and exhaustive reviews and criticisms of Miss Austen's work and genius have been quoted, and are from the pens of Geo. William Curtis, T. W. Higginson, Henrietta Keddie, Mrs. Thackeray-Ritchie, Lord Macaulay, Lord Edward Bradbourne and others. Mr. Adams's volume is by no means a new text book, but even those most familiar with Miss Austen's work will take pleasure in refreshing their memories from its pages and young students will be led by it to examine the novels in their entirety. (Boston: Lee & Shepard; Portland: Stevens & Jones.)

The Earth in Past Ages. By Sophia Bledsoe Herrick. Illustrated. Mrs. Herrick's little volume entitled Chapters on Plant Life was so favorably received and has become so familiar to all young students of the wonders of nature, that no other recommendation than the author's name is needed to call attention to her new work The Earth in Past Ages. This is a most interesting study in geology, and the truths it contains are quite as wonderful and interesting as any fiction. The book is thoroughly well done from beginning to end, and cannot fail of instructing as well as entertaining. It is full of excellent illustrations which greatly assist the text, and is daintily bound in pretty colors, making a most attractive volume. (New York: Harper & Brothers; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.)

The Peckster Professorship. An Episode in the History of Psychical Research. By J. P. Quincy. If one expects in Mr. Quincy's novel a "light and airy" nothingness which requires little thought and no culture in the reader, he will be greatly disappointed. Upon a tiny thread of story, with little or no plot, the author has massed—not strung—philosophical disquisition upon psychical research, spiritism, curious coincidences, and all manner of occult phenomena, which will be extremely interesting to modern searchers after hidden forces. The style of the book is remarkably elegant and refined, the work of a gentleman and a scholar. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.)

Readings from the Waverly Novels. Edited for School and Home Use. By Albert F. Blaisdell, A. M. This volume will prove a valuable text book to all students of English literature, and will serve the young people as an introduction to the literary masterpieces of Sir Walter Scott. The selections are excellent, and are prefaced by a sketch of the great author and various expressions of opinion upon Scott's novels by such men as Gladstone, Washington Irving, Carlyle, Jeffrey and others. The notes are full, clearly explanatory and well analyzed, and the work is a valuable one. (Boston: Lee & Shepard; Portland: Stevens & Jones.)

St. Nicholas, Volume XV. Part 1st, November, 1887 to April, 1888. Part 2d, May, 1888, to October, 1888. What could be more beautiful and delightful to the heart of a child than these two red and gold volumes of St. Nicholas, containing a year's harvest of pictures and stories the most perfect of which pen and pencil are capable. The best writers of poetry and fiction, the foremost artists of the day have combined to make the most faultless magazine for children that the world has ever seen, and they are lucky babies who get it. (New York: The Century Company.)

The Stories Mother Nature Told her Children. By Jane Andrews. These stories are as fascinating as fairy tales, with the added merit in the children's eyes of being "truly" stories. No better books for the young are to be found than those written by the author of the Seven Little Sisters. Valuable information is conveyed in a delightful manner which will impress the facts indelibly upon the youthful mind and make the child eager to search farther into the mysteries of Nature. (Boston: Lee & Shepard; Portland: Stevens & Jones.)

Three Vassar Girls in France. By Elizabeth Champney. The varied fortunes of the Vassar Girls have been followed with interest by young readers. In this latest volume the party are in France during the Franco-Prussian war, and they meet with many exciting adventures. Mrs. Champney gives a vivid description of the siege of Paris which is of historical value and interest. The illustrations are by "Champ," De Neuville, Detaille and others. (Boston: Estes & Lauriat; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.)

Some of the papers are speaking about "President-elect Harrison" and "Vice President-elect Morton." They are not elected until the electoral college casts its votes in January and its vote is officially declared. Harrison and Morton are virtually President-elect, but not so in reality.

The Bugle Song, and Other Poems. Illustrated. This is a pretty and dainty volume of the "gift-book" order, and is very suitable to the coming Christmas time. The type and paper are of the best, the illustrations tasteful, and the binding all that could be desired—while the price is moderate, and it should win many buyers. (Boston: Estes & Lauriat; Portland: McLellan, Mosher & Co.)

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

There are only twelve candidates for United States Senator in Minnesota.

Mrs. John A. Logan, who sailed for Europe recently, is to edit a new periodical called the Home Magazine, which will soon be started in Washington.

Richard A. Proctor's widow has considerably less than $1000 which she can call her own, and a movement to pension her in recognition of her husband's service to science has been started in England.

It seems to be generally agreed that M. W. Fuller of Chicago comes out of the four years of Democratic rule in the luckiest way. He got the biggest plum, one that cannot be taken from him, and after very little work for the party.

David Hostetter, whose death in Pittsburg has been announced, left a fortune estimated at $20,000,000 made by judicious advertising of his bitters. He sometimes spent half a million dollars a year in newspaper advertising alone.

There will be no less than four ex-speakers on the floor of the next House, in case the Republicans organize that body.—Samuel J. Randall, John G. Carlisle, General Banks and S. S. Cox, who was Speaker pro tem. of the 44th Congress during the long illness of Speaker Kerr.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton received her wealth from her father. She was Miss Street, and her girlhood was passed amid all the luxury that money could procure. She is a fine musician and a most accomplished linguist. More than that she is a beautiful woman, one who will grace our national drawing rooms, and of whom we shall be proud.

King Milan of Servia is an impecunious potentate, who would be wise to make himself less conspicuous than he has been of late. His extended visit to the baths of Gleichenburg has set tongues wagging in Vienna, and it is rumored that he has been detained at the baths for debt. He is now without money or credit, and how he is to pay alimony to his divorced wife is a conundrum. Milan's ruling passion is for games of chance, and he would pawn anything he possessed for the sake of gambling.

"Did n't Know 't was Loaded"

May do for a stupid boy's excuse; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child languishing daily and fails to recognize the want of a tonic and blood-purifier? Formerly, a course of bitters, or sulphur and molasses, was the rule in well-regulated families; but now all intelligent households keep **Ayer's Sarsaparilla,** which is at once pleasant to the taste, and the most searching and effective blood medicine ever discovered.

Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st., Boston, writes: "My daughter, now 21 years old, was in perfect health until a year ago when she began to complain of fatigue, headache, debility, dizziness, indigestion, and loss of appetite. I concluded that all her complaints originated in impure blood, and induced her to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soon restored her blood-making organs to healthy action, and in due time reëstablished her former health. I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for the lassitude and debility incident to spring time."

J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring Medicine, I find a splendid substitute for the old-time compounds in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Pills. After their use, I feel fresher and stronger to go through the summer."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Manson G. Larrabee & CO.

You should watch closely our

MIDDLE ST. PRICES

if you are a purchaser of

DRY GOODS.

Now is the time to buy from our stock of all Wool Plaids and Stripe English Serges, which were purchased at a great reduction in price. 40 inches wide at

59 Cents Per Yard.

BLACK ALL WOOL HENRIETTAS.

We have just received the balance of that lot of Henriettas which sold so quickly last week. 40 inches wide and the same price.

75 Cents Per Yard.

Manson G. Larrabee & CO.

$1.50 PER YARD.

Five pieces 24 inch Black Satin Duchess. When they sold these goods at $2.00 they were considered good value. Remember they are 24 inches wide and very fine finish, at

$1.50 Per Yard.

There is no Black Silk that wears better, or is more highly recommended than the Guinet. Every yard warranted. Our special prices this week on this make of goods are

98c, $1.19, $1.33 Per Yard.

A full line of colored Satins for fancy work, etc., at

50 Cents Per Yard.

Fifteen shades of Silk Warp Drap D'Alma, 40 inches wide, at

98 Cents Per Yard.

Our Colored Silk Plushes at 50 cents are good value.

Manufacturers' agents of the 36 inch all Wool Tricots at

29 Cents Per Yard.

Dr. Warner's Health Underwear for Ladies, Gents and Children, is made of the fine downy camel's hair, mixed with Australian wool, and are warranted not to shrink; free from cotton, dye or other adulterations. These goods are not medicated. They depend for their healthfulness upon sanitary qualities of pure undyed Wool and Camel's Hair, the material which nature has provided for clothing from the earliest history of the world.

— FOR SALE AT —

Manson G. Larrabee & CO'S.

Especially good values in Elastic Hip Corsets at

50 Cents,

in drab only, and every size from 18 to 30 Senator, Bonanza and Revilo White Shirts

$1.00, 75 and 50 Cents.

Those looking for Comforters will find a large line of styles and low prices in this department.

8 cases of chocolate and white ground Prints at

5 Cents Per Yard.

In our Blanket Department the trade still continues in a brisk form, everybody being pleased with the low prices made on Blankets.

Our 17c Sea Foam Batting for 12 1-2c
" 12 1-2c " " " " 10c
" 10c " " " " 8c

Manson G. Larrabee & Co.

nov15 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pears' Soap

Fair white hands.

Bright clear complexion

Soft healthful skin.

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

au4 eod1ynrm

MAKE HENS LAY

WE SEND BY MAIL A LARGE 2¼ POUND CAN FOR $1.20, TWO SMALL PACKS 50 CTS. POST PAID.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

Sheridan's Condition Powder

Is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Strictly a medicine, to be given in the food, once daily, in small doses. Prevents and cures all diseases of hens. Worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and to keep them healthy. Testimonials sent free by mail. Ask your druggist, grocer, general store, or feed dealer for it. If you can't get it, send at once to us. Take no other kind. We will send postpaid by mail as follows:—A new, enlarged, elegantly illustrated copy of the "FARMERS' POULTRY RAISING GUIDE" (price 25 cents; tells how to make money with a few hens), and two small packages of Powder for 60 cents; or, one large 2 1-4 pound can and Guide, $1.20. Sample package of Powder, 25 cents, five for $1.00. Six large cans, express prepaid, for $5.00. Send stamps or cash. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom-House Street, Boston, Mass.

Tu&F&w1ynrm

GOOD THINGS FOR YOUR THANKSGIVING DINNER!

None of the Holidays is more agreeably anticipated or pleasantly remembered than our Thanksgiving, and nothing contributes so much to the pleasure of its observance as its dinner, the preparation of which is now attracting the earnest attention of the housekeeper.

We are, as heretofore,

HEADQUARTERS

for the numberless good things which enter into the make-up of this repast. This year our selections have been unusually large and in the wide assortment presented no one can fail in finding just what is wanted. We never sacrifice quality to make phenomenal prices. Everything is fresh, new and bright, and as for prices we point to the volume of our patronage which could have never been attracted and held by other than the

LOWEST PRICES!

We offer in all grades and varieties the following seasonable goods: New Dehesa Raisins in clusters for table use, New Imperial Cabinets, Dehesa Muscatels, Seedless Raisins, Ondura and Valencia Raisins, New Vostezza and English Currants, New Leghorn Citron, Candied Lemon and Orange Peel, New French and Turkish Prunes, New Layer Figs, New Fard and Persian Dates, Fresh Malaga Grapes, Florida Oranges and Lemons, English Walnuts, Castanas, Pecans, Filberts, Almonds and Shelbark Walnuts, Prepared Mince Meat, Plum Pudding all ready for use, New Cider Jelly, New Vermont Honey, French Soups of all kinds in glass jars, Huckins' Soups of all kinds, a full line of Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Olives, Table Sauces, Catsups, Chutneys, Capers, Curry Powder, and Table Vinegar, French Peas and Mushrooms, Salad Cream, Pate de Foie Gras, Anchovies in oil, Anchovy Paste, Yarmouth Bloaters, Guava Jelly, Preserves, Marmalades and Jellies of all kinds, Brandy Peaches, Pears and Cherries, California Wine Jelly, Wine Calves Feet Jelly, etc., etc.

CANDIES!

Candies are now considered a necessary adjunct to the Thanksgiving dinner. We have added many new kinds and now offer over 60 varieties, comprising everything from the finest Bon Bons down to plain Broken Candy, all at about one-half the price generally charged at other stores.

Geo. C. Shaw & Co.,

585 CONGRESS and 235 MIDDLE STREET.

nov22 d3t

GREAT CLEARING SALE AT TURNER BROS.

10 cent Century Prints	6	cents
12 1-2 cent Dress Ginghams	7	"
Part pieces Wamsutta Cotton	10	"
20 dozen 50 cent Towels	25	"
1500 yards 50 cent All Wool Dress Goods,	25	"

2000 yards Fine Dress Goods on one counter, will be closed out without regard to cost.

Extra Bargains in Black Dress Goods.

$2.00 Black Silk Velvets in Stripes - 59 cents

HEADQUARTERS FOR SEAL PLUSH CLOAKS.

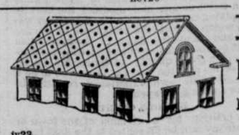
BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED.

nov21 dtf

We are on too high ground to be drowned out at present, neither do we propose to starve while we have so many goods that the people want. In a few words will say A FIVE DOLLAR BILL WILL go further toward the PURCHASE of A STOVE, RANGE, CARPET, PARLOR SUIT or CHAMBER SET than at any time since the other flood.

THE ATKINSON HOUSE FURNISHING CO.

nov20 dtf



BEST ROOF

In the World is the Montross Patent

Metal Shingles.

Send for Circulars and Price-Lists Free.

E. VAN NOORDEN & CO.,

383 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

jy23 Tu&F6m

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY OF PORTLAND.

Notice of Hearing.

WHEREAS, John W. Lane has petitioned the City Council to discontinue that part of a Street or Public Way in said city, beginning at the junction of Brackett Street with Commercial Street, thence westerly to the base of the retaining wall of the Boston and Maine Railroad, discontinuing so much of said Brackett Street as shall not appear to be used by the city; and whereas said petition was referred by the City Council, November 4th, 1888, to the undersigned, for them to consider and act upon, therefore

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on laying out new streets, will meet to hear the parties and view the proposed way on SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, 1888, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the corner of Brackett and Commercial Streets, and will then and there proceed to determine and adjudge whether the public convenience requires said street or way to be discontinued.

Given under our hands on this 17th day of November, A. D. 1888.

CHAS. J. CHAPMAN, Mayor
NATHAN E. REDDON,
WILLIAM H. SMITH,
JOHN F. RAND,
FRANCIS HIGGINS,
J. HENRY CROCKETT,
Committee on Laying out New Streets.

nov17 dtd

CITY OF PORTLAND, ME.

Notice of Hearing.

UPON a petition of C. F. Rounds for permission to build a wooden stable and carriage house, 60x30 feet in its dimensions, on Boyd street, in rear of his present stable.

Notice is hereby given that the Committee on New Wooden Buildings will give a hearing to all parties interested in said petition, on MONDAY, Nov. 26, '88, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Aldermen's Room in City Building.

By order of the Committee

GEO. C. BURGESS, City Clerk.

Portland, November 23, 1888. nov23d3t

DON'T FAIL

—TO—

Visit My Store!

-- DURING THE NEXT —

TEN DAYS.

GREAT

25 CENT SALE

— OF —

Childrens' Books

VASES AND JEWELRY.

Beautiful Plush Photograph Albums for $2.00.

Frank B. Clark.

nov3 dtf

FOR THIS DAY ONLY

$2.00

Will buy a pair of Brown's double sole sewed Waukesphast, Congress and Bals. These goods are well made, finely finished and perfect fitting, equal in service and style to any $3.00 shoe.

Remember this is the best Fall and Winter Boot to wear without rubbers, ever offered in this city and is designed to fill a long felt want for a low priced durable boot.

Ladies' $2.00 Boots

In Kid and Goat, Opera and Common Sense lasts.

BROWN,

Sign of Mammoth Gold Boot,

461 CONGRESS ST., - Market Square.

nov17 eodtf

THE ATKINSON HOUSE FURNISHING CO

never offered greater inducements to buyers and those who ought to buy than now. Not only is an eight pound turkey given with every Range but the price as quoted now beats the world. Come and see the best Ranges and the smallest figures ever made.

LADIES, LADIES,

of Portland and Vicinity.

We will **Open Nov. 1st,** a branch **Dress Cutting School.** The **MAGIC SCALE,** a perfect **Tailor System** of dress cutting, with all its modern improvements, invented by W. C. Rood, of Quincy, Ill. We measure as the Tailors do; we cut Cloaks, Dolmans, Tea Gowns, including all kinds of **Children's Suits;** we have a new French sleeve and French dart. This system we teach thoroughly, neglecting no point that will benefit our pupils. After having eighteen years of experience and using **Twelve Different Systems,** we pronounce this the **Best Perfect** of all. We have taught Ladies that have systems costing from $15 to $25, and pronounce this **Far Superior** to all others. Patterns cut to order. Lesson, Book and Scale, including oral instructions, lessons in basting, giving each scholar a test lining, thus proving all our assertions, for **$5.00.** Stopping for a short time at the **Chadwick House, Room 4, First Floor.** Medals awarded in Maine and New Hampshire State Fairs: also Diploma awarded in New England Fair, 1888. MRS. O. E. BULLARD,

General Agent for Maine and New Hampshire.

Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. oct3 d1m

YOUR BANK ACCOUNT.

If you desire to open one or to make any change we shall be pleased to confer with you. We allow Interest on Time Deposits, Discount Business Paper, Issue Drafts on the Principal European Cities, also Travelers Letters of Credit, and transact any business in the line of **BANKING.**

INVESTMENTS We offer you good Municipal, School and R. R. **BONDS** and other Safe Securities. Call or send for lists. An experience of twenty-five years gives us great advantage in selecting the best investments, both as to legality and financial standing. We also deal in **LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.**

S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS,

CHICAGO SUCC'RS PRESTON KEAN & CO.

N. Y. Office: 2 Wall St., cor. Broadway.

oct13 1awSeow9t

NOTICE.

Those parties who have my club and discount tickets for photographs purchased from different agents during the last seven or eight years are urgently requested to use the same and come in and sit for their pictures, between now and December 1st. Although the time within which these tickets could be used has thus far not been limited, yet I feel called upon to give this public notice to my patrons, that it is very probable that they will soon be discontinued, especially those issued years ago. All tickets now are good, however.

Those who sit within the above specified time will receive extra benefits. For further particulars inquire at studio.

Respectfully,

HEARN, Photographer,

514 Congress Street.

Portland, Oct. 13, 1888. oct13dtf

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

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

United States 4 1-2 Per Cent Bonds,

DUE 1891.

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

Two and One-quarter Per Cent

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

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

Woodbury & Moulton

Cor. Middle and Exchange Sts.,

PORTLAND, - - - - ME.

my25 dtf

H. M. PAYSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

OFFER FOR SALE

Water Works Co. 6 Per Cent Bonds, principal and interest of which are Guaranteed, making them doubly safe for investment.

Price Par and Accrued Interest.

— ALSO —

City of Portland.....6s
City of Calais.....6s
City of Zanesville, Ohio.....4 1-2s
Androscoggin & Kennebec R. R.....6s
Maine Central R. R.....5s
21 Shares First National Bank Stock.
10 Shares Casco National Bank Stock.

nov12 dtf

THE

Northern Banking Co.

— OFFERS FOR SALE —

5 Per Cent Debenture Bonds of the Company, a legal investment for Savings Banks.

7 Per Cent First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate in the best sections of Kansas.

8 Per Cent First Mortgage Real Estate Loans of the Maricopa Loan and Trust Company, of Phœnix, Arizona.

Also Bank Stocks and other Investments.

mh10 ST&TU

WE WOULD INFORM HOLDERS OF

PORTLAND 6s

Maturing Nov. 1, 1888,

that we are now prepared to furnish

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 24.

THE PRESS

May be obtained at the Periodical Depots of N 9. 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. Jefferson.
Boothbay, C. F. Kennniston.
Boston, Mass., American House.
Brunswick, B. L. Dennison.
Camden, Fred Lewis.
Cumberland Mills, K. S. Raymond.
Damariscotta, E. W. Dunbar.
Deering, C. M. Rector.
Freeport, W. A. Mitchell.
Fryeburg, J. C. Gerry.
Fairfield, E. H. Evans.
Farmington, White & Marwick.
Gardiner, Palmer & Co.
Gorham, Jas. H. Irish & Co.
Lewiston, Chandler & Estes.
Long Island, T. M. Glendenning.
Mechanic Falls, Merrill & Deming.
Norway, S. L. Crockett, A. O. Noyes.
Old Orchard, Geo. E. Fogg., J. W. Peterson.
Orrs Island, S. C. Prince & Son.
Richmond, G. A. Beale.
Rockland, O. S. Andrews, R. H. Burnham & Wm. H. Burnham.
Saco, Frank Smith.
Sacarappa, W. B. Boothby.
Saco, H. B. Kendrick & Co., Wm. Stackpole.
So. Paris, A. M. Gerry.
Springvale, C. H. Pierce.
Skowhegan—Bixby & Buck., Geo. Cushing.
So. Poland, H. Ricker & Son.
Sanford, F. H. Wingate.
Thomaston, E. Walsh.
Vinalhaven, A. B. Vinal.
Waldoboro, G. Bliss.
Waterville, C. H. Hayes.
Yarmouth, W. F. Bennett.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Youngest daughter (of seven)—Papa, I can't—I positively can't stand the strain! I m-m-must t-tell you! I had planned to elope to-night!

Father—Just my luck! What did you want to peach for? Now I suppose I've got to stop you!

I have not used all of one bottle yet. I suffered from catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the nauseating dropping in the throat peculiar to that disease, and nose bleed almost daily. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April, when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised in the Boston *Budget*. I procured a bottle, and since the first day's use have had no more bleeding—the soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston *Budget*, formerly with Boston *Journal*.

Johnny—Papa, this paper says that Mr. Smith died intestate. What's that?

Father—It means that—er—that Mr. Smith had something the matter with his intestines—some sort of inflammation of the bowels, I should suppose.

"When some deep and immediable wound" takes your breath away send for Salvation Oil.

"When the swallows homeward fly," is the time when coughs and colds begin to appear. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures every case. Price 25 cents.

"You should have counted on the expense of married life before you entered upon it," said the young husband's friend; "it was only a question of common sense and reason that you should have exercised."

"Common sense and reason?" echoed the young benedict. "Why, I was in love!"

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

Little 3-year-old Robin had got a shoe button in his nose, and his mother took him in great haste to the doctor's. The removal of the button caused the little fellow some pain.

"Well, my little man," said the physician, "are you all right now?"

"Yes, I are all right now," was the indignant response, "but I am doin' to have oo 'rested."

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Deacon—Do they use the revised edition of the Bible at your church, Mrs. Hymnal?

Mrs. Hymnal—We used to do so, but since this craze for the antique began we did not wish to be behind the age, so we adopted the other book.

Smartweed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Rocky Mountain engineering:
"How far is it to the next station?"
"Bout two miles by rail."
"What's the name of the place?"
"Barker."
"Why, that's the name of this town."
"Yes; but yer see the road takes a hossshoe curve an' comes in here agin 'bout a couple of blocks above."

A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say:

"I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, when it costs them anything—this won't cost them a cent. I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by drugging. At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restored me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who, when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact." The medicine mentioned is *guaranteed* to cure those delicate diseases peculiar to females. Read printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

Visitor—Say, Quillpen, you are awful for making mistakes in your paper—did you know it?

Editor—Well, occasional inaccuracies will creep into the best managed journals, I suppose.

Visitor—Exactly. But there is one thing I have noticed, you always get it straight.

Editor (eagerly)—What's that?

Visitor—The column rules.

"I WOULD SAY to my friends, and all who chance to read this, that I have used Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam in my family for a long time, and consider it a very valuable medicine. It cures when all other remedies fail; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, &c.

"E. S. GETCHELL, Boston."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND WHOLESALE MARKET.

PORTLAND, Nov. 23, 1888.

There is but little change to note in the business situation. Flour continues very dull and buyers have the advantage; all grades show a drop of about 25c a barrel. Provisions are steady with a better tone, but prices remain unchanged. Cheese commands full figures; as Liverpool prices have advanced to 58s. Timothy Seed is firmer, with an advance West of 15c. Beans steady. Yellow Eyes are now quoted at 3 50 for job lots.

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

Flour.	**Grain.**
Superfine and low grades..4 00@4 75	H Mxd Corn.....59@60
X Spring and XX Spring..4 75@5 15	Corn, bag lots...60@62
Patent Spring Wheats....7 50@7 75	Meal, bag lots...58@59
Mich. straight roller.....5 75@6 00	Oats, car lots.....37@38
clear do.....5 50@5 75	Oats, bag lots.....40@42
stone ground 5 25@5 50	Cotton Seed.
St Louis st'gt Winter Wheat Patents.....6 75@7 00	car lots..26 75@27 25
	do bag...28 00@29 00
	Sack'd Bran
	car lots..19 50@20 50
	do bag...21 00@22 00
	Middlings..21 00@24 00
	do bag lots.22 00@26 00
Fish.	**Provisions.**
Cod, ⅌ qtl. Large Shore 4 50@4.75	Pork—
Large Bank 4 50@5 00	Backs...19 00@19 50
Small.....3 75@4 25	Clear...18 50@19 00
Pollock.....2 75@3 50	Short clts 18 50@19 00
Haddock.....2 00@2 50	Beef—
Hake.....2 00@2 25	Ex Mess...9 25@9 75
Herring	Plate.....11 50@12 00
Scaled ⅌ bx..25@27	Ex Plate 13 50@14 00
No 1.....17@21	Lard—
Mackerel ⅌ bbl—	Tcs & ⅌ 8 75@9 50
Shore 1s.26 00@28 00	Tierces..8 75@9 50
Shore 2s.20 00@22 00	Pails.....9½@12
Med. 3s.$18 00@20 00	Hams ⅌ lb 12 @12½
Large...$00@00 00	do covered 14½@14¾
Produce.	**Oil**
Cranberries— Cape Cod 8 50@9 00	Kerosene— Po Ref. Pet.....9
Pea Beans...2 00@2 15	Pratt's Ast'l, bbl. 12¾
Medium...2 00@2 15	Devoe's, Brilliant. 12¾
German mat 2 00@2 25	Ligonia.....10½
Yellow Eyes.3 25@3 50	Centennial.....10½
Swt Potatoes.3 00@3 50	**Raisins.**
Potatoes, bus 30@60c	Muscatel.....2 00@3 00
Onions in bbls 2 00@2 25	London Lay'r 2 85@3 50
	Ondura Lay. 8½@9¼c
	Valencias.....7½@8
	Sugar.
	Granulated ⅌ lb.....7⅝
Chickens.....12@16	Extra C.....7⅛
Fowls.....12@14	**Seeds.**
Geese.....	Red Top.....90@3 10
Ducks.....	Timothy Seed 2 00@2½
Apples.	Clover.....10 @12c
Baldwins 1 00@1 50	**Cheese.**
Eating apples 1 75@2 00	Vermont.....11½@13½
Evaporated ⅌ lb 8@9c	N.Y. factory 11 @13
	Sage.....14 @15
	Butter.
Lemons.	Creamery ⅌ lb...25@27
Palermo.....6 00@4 50	Gilt Edge Ver....24@26
Messina.....0 00@0 00	Choice.....18@20
Malagers.....	Good.....17@18
Oranges.	Store.....16@18
Florida..... @	**Eggs.**
Valencia..... @	Eastern ext.....26@27
Messina and Pa-	Can & Western 25@26
Palermo ⅌ box.0 00@00	Limed.....

Imports.

ST JOHN, NB. Schs Nellie King and Roy—210,000 ft spr boards to M P Emery.

Foreign Exports.

ROSARIO SA, Schr R D Bibber—572,913 feet lumber 50,353 do pickets.

Railroad Receipts.

PORTLAND, Nov. 23 1888.

Receipts by Maine Central Railroad—For Portland 115 cars miscellaneous merchandise; for connecting roads cars 122 miscellaneous merchandise.

Grain Quotations.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
Thursday's quotations.

WHEAT.

	Nov.	Dec	May.
Opening.....	108	107¼	111
Highest.....	108	108⅝	111¾
Lowest.....	108	107¼	110⅝
Closing.....	108	108⅛	111½

CORN.

	Nov.	Dec.	May
Opening.....	40	38⅛	38⅝
Highest.....	41¼	38⅝	39
Lowest.....	40	38	38⅞
Closing.....	40¾	38¼	38⅞

OATS.

	Nov.
Opening.....	26¼
Highest.....	26¼
Lowest.....	26¼
Closing.....	26¼

Friday's quotations.

WHEAT.

	Nov.	Dec	May
Opening....	107	108⅝	111⅝
Highest.....	107	108¾	112
Lowest.....	107	107¼	110½
Closing.....	107	107¼	110½

CORN.

	Nov.	Dec	May
Opening....	41	38¼	39
Highest.....	41½	38¾	39⅛
Lowest.....	41	38¼	38⅝
Closing.....	41	38⅛	38⅞

OATS.

	Nov
Opening.....	27
Highest.....	27
Lowest.....	27
Closing.....	27

Portland Daily Press Stock List.

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

STOCKS.

Descriptions.	Par Value.	Bid.	Asked
Canal National Bank....	100	153	155
Casco Nat. Bank.....	100	142	144
First National Bank.....	100	110	115
Cumberland National Bank..	40	49	50
Merchants' National Bank..	75	120	121
National Traders' Bank.....	100	132	134
Portland Company.....		95	100
Portland Gas Company.....	50	80	87

BONDS.

State of Maine 6s, due 1889	101½	102
Portland City 6s, Municip'l various	100	115
Portland City 6s, R. R. aid 1907	122	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	102½	105½
Portland & Ken. R. R. 6s, 1895	108	110
Leeds & Farming'n R. R. 6s	108½	110½
Maine Central R. R. 1st mtg 7s	119	121
Maine Central R. R. Consol 7s	131	133
Maine Central R. R. Sky Fund 6s	105	108
Portland Water Co. 6s, due 1891	103	104
" " " " 1899	110	112
" " 4s " 1927	95	97

Boston Stock Market.

[By Telegraph.]

The following quotations of stocks are received daily:

New York and New England Railroad	42⅝
do pref	110
Atch., Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad	68⅛
Bell Telephone	203
Mexican Central	12⅛
Boston & Maine R	180
Eastern Railroad	76
Chicago, Burlington & Northern	44
Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad com	
do pref	97
Old Colony Railroad	174¾

New York Stock and Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1888.—Money on call has been easy at 2@3 per cent; last loan at 2, closing offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 4½@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange is quiet, but steady to firm. Government bonds dull and firm. Railroad bonds are dull. The stock market closed active and strong at highest prices of the day.

Land transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 455,000 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	107⅝
New 4½s, coup	108⅝
Central Pacific 1st s	113½
Denver & R Gr. 1sts	118½
Erie 2ds	109½
Kansas Pacific Con sols	111
Oregon Nav. 1sts	111
Union Pacific 1st	113¾
do Land Grants	
do Sinking Funds	

The following are closing quotations of stocks:

	Nov. 22.	Nov. 23.
Adams Express	146	145
Am. Express	111	112
Central Pacific	34½	34½
Chesapeake & Ohio	18½	18¼
Chicago & Alton	134	133
do pref	155	155
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	108½	108½
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co	119	118¾
Delaware, Lacka. & Western	136½	136⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	*16	15½
Erie	25⅝	25⅝
Erie pref	61	61
Illinois Central	115¼	115¼
Ind. Bloom & West	*8	14
Lake Erie & West	16⅝	17
Lake Shore	93⅝	93¾
Louis & Nash	54⅝	54⅝
Manhattan Elevated	93	92
Michigan Central	84¼	85¼
Minn & St. Louis	5½	5½
do pref	12	12
Missouri Pacific	76¾	77¾
New Jersey Central	36½	36⅝
Nor. Pacific common	25	24⅞
do pref	58⅝	58⅝
Northwestern	109	109
Northwestern pref	140	141
New York Central	107¼	107½
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	17¼	17½
do pref	69	70
Ohio & Miss	21⅞	22
Ont. & Western	15	15
Oregon Trans-Cont'l	29	29
Pacific Mail	37¼	38
Pullman Palace	172½	171½
Reading	47⅞	47¾
Rock Island	105	105½
St Louis & San Fran	25¼	25¾
do pref	65¾	65⅞
do 1st pref	111	111
St Paul	83⅛	83¼
do pref	102⅝	103⅛
St Paul, Minn & Man	101⅝	102
St. Paul & Omaha	34⅝	34⅝
St. Paul & Omaha pref	100⅛	101¼
Texas Pacific (new)	22⅝	22½
Union Pacific	62⅝	62½
U. S. Express	73	73
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	13⅛	13
do pref	26	24¾
Western Union	84⅝	83¼
Richmond & West Point	26⅛	26
do pref, new	9	8¾
East Tenn. pref	71	70
Wells, Fargo Express	136	130
Oregon Nav	91	91
Houston & Texas Cen	14	14
Mobile & Ohio	9	9
Metropolitan El	127	127
Lake Erie & West	43	43
do pref	82	82

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Nov 23, 1888.—The following are to-day's closing quotations of mining stocks:

Rocking Coal	22 00
Homestake	12
Ontario	33 00
Quicksilver	7 00
do pref	36 00
Alnador	2 75
Col. Coal	33¾
Plymouth	9 00

Boston Produce Market.

BOSTON Nov. 23 1888.—The following are to-day's quotations of Provisions, &c.:

Pork—Long cuts 18 00@18 50; backs at 18 50@18 75; lean ends 18 50@19 00; pork tongues at 19 00; prime mess 18 00@18 50.

Lard—Choice 9¼@9½c ⅌ lb in tcs; 10-lb pails in cases 9¾@10¼c; 5-lb pails 10@10¼c; 3-lb, 10¼@10½c.

Hams at 11½; pressed hams 12½c.

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

Butter—Western extra creamery at 30@32; firsts and extra firsts at 24@26c; extra imitation creamery at 22@23c; do seconds 20@22c; dairy extra, choice at 12½@18c; New York and Vermont extra creamery 30@32; do ext firsts at 6@29; New York and Vermont, good to choice, 20@26c; fair to good 18@20c; Eastern crm good to choice at 21@30c. The above quotations are receivers' prices for strictly wholesale lots. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

Cheese—North choice 10@11¼c; lower grades as to quality; Western 11c; sage 11@12c; skims, jobbing prices ½c higher.

Eggs—Eastern extras at 30@28c; fancy near-by stock nigher; Eastern firsts at 26@27c; extra Vt and N H at 00@28c; fresh Western at 24c; N S and N B at 25c; Michigan choice at 26@27. Jobbing price 1c higher.

Poultry—Turkeys, Northern choice at 18@20c; fair to good at 14@17c; chickens, choice Northern 17@18; fair to good 12@16; fowls, choice at 15c; common to good at 12@14; ducks, young, 14@16; Western fed chickens, choice at 12@13; Western choice chickens 12@13c; fair to good 10@11; fowls, 11@12c; old cocks 7@8.

Beans—Choice small N Y hand picked pea at 2 40@2 60 ⅌ bush; choice New York large hand picked do 2 00@2 10; small Vermont hand picked do at 2 75; choice yellow eyes 3 25@3 30.

Hay—Choice prime hay at $18½@$19½; fair to good at $16 00@$18 00; Eastern fine $14@$16; poor to ordinary $14@$17; East swale 10@$11; Rye straw, choice, at $00 00@18 50; Oat straw 10 00@11 00.

Potatoes—Houlton Rose at 55c ⅌ bush, Hebron 60c; Aroostook Hebrons 50@55c; Burbanks 40@45c.

Gloucester Fish Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING, Nov. 22.

We quote large Georges Codfish at 4¾ ⅌ qtl, and small at 4¼; Bank $4¼ and $4; Shore at $4½ and $4¼ for large and small. Dry Bank $4¾ and $4½; Nova Scotia pickled Shore $4½; Newfoundland codfish $6@$6½.

We quote cusk at 3½ ⅌ qtl; hake $2¼; haddock $3¼; heavy salted pollock $2½; and English cured do $3½.

Boneless and prepared fish at 3½@5c ⅌ lb for hake, haddock and cusk, and 4@7c ⅌ lb for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut at 1¼@1c ⅌ lb; smoked salmon 15c; do haddock 6c. Medium herring at 2c ⅌ box; trucks 18c; length wise 19c; No 1s at 17c; Bloaters at 60c; canned trout $1½; fresh halibut at $1¼; fresh salmon at 20c; clams 1 25; lobsters 1 80; mackerel 1 75.

Laborador herring $6½ ⅌ bbl; medium split $6; Newfoundland do at $6½; Eastport at $5; pickled codfish $5½; haddock $4½; halibut heads at 3; tongues $8; sounds $10; tongues and sounds $10; alewives 50; trout $14½; California salmon at $16; Halifax do $20; Newfoundland do $15. Clambait $7 to $7½; silvers $6½; halibut fins $13.

We quote cod oil at 30@32c ⅌ gal; medicine oil at 60c; blackfish oil 55c. Livers at 25c ⅌ bucket.

Fish scrap at $6 ⅌ ton; dry do $16, liver do $4; fish skins not sold by contract quoted $35@$40 ⅌ ton.

Chicago Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1888.—Cattle market—receipts 10,000; shipments 3000; steady, choice beeves at 5 00@5 15; steers at 3 75@4 90; stockers and feeders 2 00@3 25; cows, bulls and mixed at 1 40@3 10; Texas cattle at 1 40@3 10; Western 3 00@4 00.

Hogs receipts 16,000; shipments 50,000; strong and higher; mixed at 5 20@5 45; heavy 5 30@5 67½; light at 5 20@5 45; skips 3 50@5 50.

Sheep—receipts 5,000; shipments 10,000; weak; natives 2 75@4 75; Western at 3 25@4 00; Texans 2 50@3 50; lambs at 4 00@5 75.

Domestic Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1888.—Flour market—receipts 12,018 packages; exports 6875 bbls and 28 8 sacks; held steady and quiet; sales 11,800 bbls; low extra 3 20@4 00; city mills extra at 5 00@6 35; city mills patents at 6 00@7 20; winter wheat, low grades at 3 30@4 00; fair to fancy at 4 05@6 00; do patents at 5 40@6 75; Minnesota clear at 4 50@5 85; straights do at 5 35@6 50; do patents at 5 75@7 10; do rye mixtures at 4 50@5 65; superfine at 3 00@3 65; fine at 2 20@3 30; Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra 3 35@4 00; good to choice do 4 10@6 65. Rye flour firmer with a moderate demand; superfine at 3 10@3 65. Buckwheat flour moderate; State 2 65@2 75. **Wheat** receipts 89,564 bush; exports—bush; sales 13,000 bush; dull, heavy and ¾@1¼c lower; No 2 Red at 1 08@1 08¼ elev, 1 08¾ afloat, 1 06@1 07½ f o b; No 3 Red 99c; No 2 Milwaukee 1 06¼; No 1 White 1 07; No 1 Red at 1 14½. Rye lower and heavy; State at 63@67c; Western 62@65. **Barley** weak and dull. **Corn**—receipts 230,000 bush; exports 56,791 bush, sales 171,000 bush; irregular, early ½@¾c higher; closed weaker with the advance lost; good demand and light offerings; No 2 at 50@50½c in elev, 50¼@51c afloat; No 2 White at 56c. **Oats**—receipts 14,200 bush, exports 180 bush; sales 168,000 bush; fairly active and weak; No 3 at 31c; do White at 33⅝@34½c; No 2 at 32@32¼c; White do 36¼@36½c; No 1 at 33c; White do 42c; Mixed Western 30@33c; White do at 36c; White State 35c; No 2 Chicagoat 33c. **Coffee**—Rio higher; fair cargoes 16¼c. **Sugar**—raw firm and quiet; refined steady and quiet; C 6¼@6 5-16c, Extra C 6⅝@6 7 16; White Extra C 6½@6 9-16c; Yellow 6⅜@6⅜; standard A 6 87½; Mould A at 7½; confectioners A 7¼c; off A 6 56@6 62½c; powdered 7⅝c; granulated 7¼c; Cubes 7½c; cut loaf and crushed at 8c. **Petroleum** quiet and steady—united at 86½. Pork is quiet. Beef quiet. **Lard** opened higher and closed barely steady; Western steam part to arrive at 8 8 ⅌ 8 87½, closing 8 87½; city steam at 8 10; refined for Continent at 9; S A 10. **Butter**—choice in light supply and strong; State dairy at 19@28. Western crm 20@30c; Elgt at 34. **Cheese** is higher with moderate demand; State 9½@11½c; Western 9¼@10¾.

Freights to Liverpool stronger.

BALTIMORE, Nov 23, 1888.—The Flour market is dull. Wheat is quiet and lower; No 2 Spring at 1 06@1 07; No 2 Red 1 06¾@1 07. Corn moderately active—No 2 at 41c. Oats higher; No 2 at 27@27½c. No 2 Rye at 54c. Provisions—mess Pork quiet at 14 50@14 60. Lard quiet at 8 42½. Dry salted shoulders 7 37½@7 50; short clear sides at 8 00@8 12½. Whiskey 1 20.

Receipts—Flour, 19,000 bbls, wheat 36,000 bu, corn 338,000 bus, oats 144,000 bus, barley, 7,000 bush, rye 10,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour 20,000 bbls, wheat 14,000 bush, corn 180,000 bush, oats, 97,000 bus, barley 59,000 bush, rye 71,000 bush.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23, 1888.—The Flour market dull. Wheat is quiet but firmer; No 2 at 1 04. Corn quiet and easier; No 2 36⅝. Oat higher—No 2 at 26½. Rye firm and higher—No 2 at 50½c bid. Whiskey steady at 1 14. Provisions quiet, dull and weak; Pork at 15 00. Lard—prime steam at 8 12½@8 20; fancy leaf 9 25; dry salted meats small lots—shoulders 7 25@7 37½; longs at 7 50@7 62½; clear ribs at 7 62½@7 75; short clear at 7 85@7 95. Bacon—shoulders at 7 50; longs at 8 00; clear ribs at 8 62½@8 75; short clear 8 50@8 90. Hams $11 00@$13 50.

Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bush; corn, 62,000 bush; oats 29,000 bush; rye 0,000 bush; barley, 13,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 11,000 bush; corn, 14,000 bush; oats, 4000 bush; rye 1,000 bush, barley 1,000 bush.

DETROIT, Nov. 23, 1888.—Wheat—No 1 White 1 06¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23 1888.—Cotton market easy; middling 9⅝c

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23 1888.—Cotton market steady; middling 9¾.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23, 1888.—Cotton market is easy; middling 9 3-16c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 23, 1888.—Cotton market is quiet; middling at 9½c.

MOBILE, Nov. 23, 1888.—Cotton market is easier; middling at 9⅝c.

European Markets.

By Telegraph.]

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1888.—Consols at 96 11-16 for money and 96¾ for the account.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1888.—U. S. 4s, 130¾; 4½s 109¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—The Cotton market—dull and in buyers favor; American at 5 9-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 30,000 bales

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23 1888—Quotations—Winter 1s 2d; Spring wheat at 8s 2½d; C ub Wheat 8s 3d a 8s 3½d. Corn—mixed Western at 4s 9½d. Peas at 5s 11d. Provisions, &c.—Pork, prime Eastern mess at 82s 6d. Bacon 47s 0d for short clear and 45s 0d for long clear. Cheese 55s. Lard 46s 0d.

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

FROM	FOR	
Rhynland	New York	Antwerp	Nov 24
Bohemia	New York	Hamburg	Nov 24
Etruria	New York	Liverpool	Nov 24
Helvetia	New York	London	Nov 24
La Bourgogne	New York	Havre	Nov 24
Elbe	New York	Bremen	Nov 24
Saratoga	New York	Key West & Havana	Nov 24
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Nov 27
City of Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov 28
Advance	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov 28
Celtic	New York	Liverpool	Nov 28
Polynesian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov 29
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Nov 29
Colon	New York	Aspinwall	Nov 20
Alaska	New York	Liverpool	Nov 20
Philadelphia	New York	Lagunayra	Nov 21
Republic	New York	Liverpool	Nov 21
City of New York	New York	Liverpool	Nov 21
Travestine	New York	Bremen	Nov 21
Manhattan	New York	Havana	Nov 21
City of Richmond	New York	Liverpool	Dec 1
Gallia	New York	Liverpool	Dec 1
Anchoria	New York	Glasgow	Dec 1
Werra	New York	Bremen	Dec 1
Scythia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec 1
La Champagne	New York	Havre	Dec 1
Ventnigra	New York	Glasgow	Dec 1
Vancouver	Portland	Liverpool	Dec 6
Pavonia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec 8
Sarmatian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec 13

MINIATURE ALMANAC.—NOVEMBER 24.

Sun rises	6 49	High water	2 34
Sun sets	4 07		2 40
Length of day	9 18	Height	8 0 in
Moon rises	9 18		8 8 in

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

Arrived.

Steamer Reading, Smith, Philadelphia—coal to Randall & McAllister.

Sch Roy, (Br) Lister, St John, NB—lumber to M P Emery.

Sch Neille King, (Br) Sylvester, St John, NB—lumber to M P Emery.

Sch John H Kennedy, McVane, Souris, PEI, with potatoes. Foresail split. Is ordered to Boston.

Sch Lucy W Dyer, Cape Shore, with 25,000 lbs fish—(ar 22d.)

Sch J R Cotter, (Br) Wilband, St John, NB, for Vineyard-Haven, with loss of part of deckload.

Sch John M Plummer, shore, with 15,000 lbs fish

Sch Gertie May, shore, with 25,000 lbs fish.

Cleared.

Sch R D Bibber, Pinkham, Rosario—Wm Hasskins & Son.

Sch Theodore Dean, Conaty, Bridgeport—Rumery, Birnie & Co.

Sch Grace Webster, Jewett, New York—Portland Cooperage Co.

Sch Cecilia, (Br) Benjamin, Parrsboro, NS—Gallagher & Co.

SAILED—Barques President, Alex Campbell; sch Robt G Dun.

Sch C B Church, reported 22d, has not arrived. Was mistaken for a vessel which put in for a harbor.

FROM MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Sld fm Liverpool 22d, steamer Sarmatian, Richardson, Portland.

Ar at Iloilo 7th inst, ship Wm H Smith, Merritt, San Pedro.

Ar at Rosario Sept 22, barque Mary E Russell, Nichols, New York.

Sld fm Demarara 31st, sch Aldine, Dennison, Philadelphia.

Sld fm Port Spain Oct 30, brig Josefa, Snow, for Jamaica; Nov 2, sch F L Richardson, Belano, for Turks Island and Boston.

Ar at St Pierre 2d inst, brig J F Merry, Brady, New York.

Memoranda.

Capt Bragg, of steamer Winthrop, reports the Bell buoy in the slew of Pollock Rip, Nantucket Shoals, is broken and bell fallen out.

St John, NB, Nov 22—The fire on brig Angelia, has been extinguished, and the vessel is now being discharged for repairs.

Domestic Ports.

SEATTLE—Ar 18th, barque Gen Fairchild' Boyd, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO—Cld 15th, sch Geo V Jordan Lynam, Sydney, NSW.

Ar 22d, ship McNear, Dickinson, Ballimore via Rio Janeiro.

Cld 22d, ship I F Chapman, Thompson, for New York.

PASCAGOULA—Cld 22d, sch Maggie Dalling, Dalling, Havana.

APALACHICOLA—Ar 22d, sch Scotia, Shearer, Calbarien; Walter L Plummer, Plummer, from Kingston, Ja.

MOBILE—Cld 21st, sch Stephen G Loud, Matthews, Boston.

SAVANNAH—Sld 21st, sch Jos Souther, Baxter, St Simons.

DARIEN—Cld 22d, sch Chas H Haskell, Silsbee, New York.

CHARLESTON—Ar 22d, sch Myronus, Chase, New York.

WILMINGTON, NC—Cld 20th, sch M C Moseley, Torrey, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK—Cld 2d, sch Helen A Chase, Southard, Aspinwall.

Ar 22d, sch Bertha E Glover, Dyer, Rockland.

BALTIMORE—Cld 22d, ship Lucille, Sherman, San Francisco.

Cld 22d, schs Mattie B Russell, Collins, Portland; M V B Chase, Pinkham, Hoboken.

Newcastle—Passed down 20th, sch Jona Sawyer, for Saco.

PERTH AMBOY—Ar 20th, sch John Somes, Robbins, Woods Hall; Empress, Kendall, New York.

NEW YORK—At 21st, schs Drisko, fm Amboy for Beverly; H A DeWitt, do for Danversport; Freddie Eaton, Grierson, Calais; Addie Wessels, Mullen, Hyannis; F A Sawyer, Freethy, Providence.

Ar 22d, brig Telos, Bangor; Katahdin, do; schs Trenton, Shulee, NS; W Sautsbury, and L Hill, do; Cora Green, Hattie, Charlotte Buck, J Paine, and Fred Smith, do; L A Boardman, and J Kennedy, Calais; Adam Bowlby, Ellsworth; Annie T Bailey, Kennebec; Bill Stowe, do for Philadelphia Nulato, Machias; Isabella Alberto, and Martha Innis, Rockland; Ann, Eliza, Nile, James Mulloy, Eagle; Speedwell, and Lady of the Ocean, from Rockland; Nancy J Day, Round Pond; Lizzie Carr, Thomaston; Geo Churchman, Sullivan; Ned P Walker, Vinalhaven; Geo A Lawry, do; Mollie Rhodes, do; Abbie Keaton, Wiscasset.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 22d, sch Abby L Dow, Townsend, Portland.

Cld 22d, barque F A Willey, Willey, Key West.

Passed the Gate 21st, sch J W Fish, Hoboken for Salem.

STONINGTON—Ar 21st, sch Paragon, Davis, Bangor.

NEW HAVEN—Ar 22d, sch Douglas Haynes, Greenleaf, Wiscasset.

PROVIDENCE—Ar 22d, sch Paul Seavey, Kimball, Bangor.

Sld 22d, sch Andrew Peters, Britt, New York.

NEWPORT—Ar 21st, sch Chattanooga, Linnell, Port Liberty.

WOOD'S HOLL—Ar 21st, sch Lucy M Collins, Kendall, Bangor.

VINEYARD-HAVEN—Ar 21st, schs Jer

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 24.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Illustrated lecture—Life of Christ.
Grand concert—City hall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

J. P. Welch, 421 Congress street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carriages and sleighs—Z. Thompson, Jr.
Fred R. Farrington, 208 Middle street.
Holiday goods—Lamson the jeweler.
C. H. Files—Physician and Surgeon.
Dean Bros.—453 Congress street.
Picture frames—Hark L. Hill.
Overcoats—Haskell & Jones.
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
Found—Mitchell's 5c store.
Eastman Bros. & Bancroft.
Ladies—J. W. Turner.
Standard Clothing Co.
Lost—Childs' watch.
Owen, Moore & Co.
Rines Brothers.
Girl wanted—Z.
State of Maine.
Rooms to let.
House to let.
Store to let.

Little Frank Sawyer,

son of Fred E Sawyer, employed at Thomas Briggs's confectionery, 379 Congress street, Portland, has been growing deaf since he was four teen months old. At that time he was taken with what the doctors at first thought was measles, but what turned out to be scarlet rash. This left him with a severe sore throat and a discharge from the ears more or less all the time. From this the little fellow gradually grew deaf, until he could scarcely hear anything without being yelled at. This has continued for nearly five years.

Mr. Sawyer did everything in his power for his boy, employing the best physicians and trying everything he could hear of, but no use, the child slowly but surely was fast becoming hopelessly deaf. Mrs. Sawyer had been reading of the many cures constantly being made by Doctors Smith and McMullen, the magnetic physicians at the U. S. Hotel, and thought perhaps there might be help for the boy. That was three weeks ago.

The child was taken under the treatment of Doctors Smith and McMullen at once. Today he can hear any conversation. The discharge from the ears has ceased and the boy is in every way as well as any one. The father and mother of little Frank, (who by the way is very beautiful and bright little fellow), cannot half express their thanks to these celebrated doctors for performing such a wonderful cure upon their child.

Doctors Smith and McMullen treat every form of chronic disease. They are permanently located at the U. S. Hotel and can be consulted free from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.
nov20 d&w1w

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation; Gives healthy sleep; also aids digestion; Without narcotic stupefaction. oct5d&w1y

Prof. Brown, the Optician, will be away until Tuesday, the 27th. After that he will be here until further notice, as advertised. nov24-2t

SUNDAY SERVICES.

☞ On Sabbath evening, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Berry's farewell meeting will be held at Brown's Hill church. It will probably be her last meeting on the Cape this winter. All are invited.

☞ Susie Cartland Berry, Evangelist, will attend Friends' service on Oak street, Sabbath morning. She will also speak there Monday evening. All are invited to attend.

☞ The Sail Loft meetings are held at No. 6 Central Wharf every Sunday morning, commencing at 10.30 a. m. Strangers and others are cordially invited to be present. All are welcome.

ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.—Afternoon service as usual at 3 o'clock. Sunday School concert at 7 o'clock.

CHURCH OF CHRIST — Room 6 Brown's Block. Services on Lord's day at 10.30 a. m., 3 and 7 p. m. Tuesday Evening at 7.30 p. m.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Universalist)—Rev. M. Crosley, pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subject in the evening: "A man's a man for a' that."

CONGRESS SQUARE CHURCH.—(First Universalist)—Rev. Henry Blanchard, pastor. Services 10.30 a. m. Rev. T. B. Gregory of Biddeford will officiate.

CONGRESS ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. Frost, pastor. Bible Lecture at 10.30 a. m. Subject, "The Deity of Christ. Sunday School at 1.30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting at 9.30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

FIRST PARISH CHURCH—(Unitarian) Congress St., Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Williams' Hall Congress street.—Sunday school 2 p. m. Services at 3 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. by pastor Rev. J. E. Crosser. All are welcome.

FREE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. T. Dunn, Pastor. Bible Day. Sermon particularly to the Sunday School at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School concert at 7 p. m.

GOSPEL MISSION.—Rev. S. F. Pearson pastor. Sunday school, F. J. Russell, Sup't, and pastor's Bible class at 10.30 a. m. Prayer and testimony meeting at 7.30 p. m. Preaching by pastor at 3.00 and 8 15 p. m. Service of praise at 7 p. m. All are invited.

HIGH STREET CHURCH—Rev. Wm. H. Fenn, D. D., pastor. Evening service at 7. Subject of evening lecture: The plea of being led astray.

MOUNTFORD ST. A. U. M. P. CHURCH.—Rev. John J. Davis, Pastor. Services 10.30 a. m. Preaching at 3 and 7.30 p. m.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, New High Street—Rev. Howard C. Dunham, pastor. Divine worship and preaching by the pastor at 10.30 a. m. Sunday school at 12 m. At 7.30 p. m. Third lecture of Course on Questions of the Day, delivered by the pastor. Subject: "Is the Bible a Divine and Verbally Inspired Revelation? or Behold He Cometh with Clouds?" All are welcome.

PINE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev H. E. Foss at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Young People's Meeting at 6.30 p. m.

PREBLE CHAPEL—Sunday school at 2 p. m. Preaching by the pastor at 3 p. m. Band of Mercy Concert at 7 p. m. A cordial invitation to the public.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH — Library Hall, Mechanic's Building, corner Congress and Casco streets, Rev. E. P. Woodward, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 3 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Praise service at 7.00 p. m., and prayer meeting at 7.30 p. m. Seats free. Morning subject: "The Sufferings of Christ." Afternoon subject: "Christianity and Gambling."

SECOND PARISH (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH. Congress, Cor. of Pearl street. Preaching service at 10.30 a. m. by Rev. J. E. Crosser. At 3 p. m. Gen. Armstrong, Principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, will occupy the pulpit. Slave songs by the Hampton Quartette and other interesting services will be held. Sabbath school concert at 7 p. m. The Thanksgiving collection will be taken in the afternoon.

STATE STREET CHURCH.—Rev. F. T. Bayley pastor. The Work of Hampton Institute, Va. will be presented in the morning by Gen. S. C. Armstrong, the Principal of that Institution; with Addresses by Negro and Indian Students and singing by a Quartette of Negro students. The Pastor will preach at the evening service. Sunday School at 3 p. m.

ST. LAWRENCE ST. CONG. CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Wright, pastor. Preaching service at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School service at 1.30 p. m. Social service at 7 p. m.

THE PORTLAND LIBERAL FRATERNITY meets in Mystic Hall, No. 45½ Congress street, at 10.30 a. m. Subject for discussion: Resolved that Creed and Dogmas have retarded the progress of mankind.

THE PORTLAND SPIRITUAL TEMPLE, Mystic Hall, Congress street—Conference meetings at 2.30 and 7.30 p. m.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION meet in Science Hall, corner of Congress and Temple Sts., entrance on Temple, at 2 p. m. there will be good singing. The subject will be "Which is worth the most to the world, the mechanic or the theologian?" Opened by Dr. L. F. Webster.

VAUGHAN STREET CHURCH—Rev. D. W. LeLacheur, pastor. Prayer meeting at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 1.30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor at 3 p. m.

WEST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. S. K. Perkins, pastor. Preaching service at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p.m. by R. v. E. E. Bacon of Saccarappa. Sunday School at 11.45 a. m. Seats free.

WOODFORD'S CLARK MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH—Rev. Roscoe Sanderson, pastor. Sunday School at 1.30 p. m. Preaching at 2.30. Young People's meeting at 6.30; Song and social service at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening. Class meeting Friday evening at 7.30.

WOODFORDS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. Edwin P. Wilson, pastor. Morning service at 10.30 a. m. Preaching by the pastor Sunday school at close of morning service. Children's meeting at 3 p. m. Evening Social Service at 7 p. m., led by the pastor. Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting Friday at 7.30 p. m. A cordial welcome to all services.

WILLISTON CHURCH—The pastor, Rev. L. H. Hallock, will preach at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Gen. S. C. Armstrong will be present from Hampton University, with Indians and negroes at 7 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Consecration service Sunday morning in the reception room at 9.15 o'clock, leader F. C. Pinkham. Gospel service at 4.30 p. m., led by F. S. Davis. Rev. A. H. Wright will address the young men. Subject: "The non-confessor's responsibility."

MUNICIPAL COURT.

BEFORE RECORDER DYER.

FRIDAY—John Herbert. Intoxication; fined $1 and costs.

Walter Lee. Vagabond and idle person; 3 months in county jail.

Lewis Lahan. Assault; discharged.

Very Good Luck on the Banks.

Yesterday was the best fish day for some time, a number of vessels having had good luck on the Banks. First came the Gertie May, with a good 20,000 pounds of cod and haddock. The John Plummer brought in about the same amount, although the Gertie May was probably "high line" yesterday, and the George F. King had 18,000 pounds, as did also the Josephine Swanton. The crack fishermen of the Ella M. Doughty didn't have such good luck, and their catch weighed out only about 10,000 pounds. The Emma Jane arrived with 12,000 pounds, the Forest Maid 10,000, and the Maud Muller 10,000. The handling of all this fish made a very good day's work at the fish houses.

A Large Purchase.

Zenas Thompson, we are informed, has purchased the entire plant of Martin, Pennell & Co., corner of Elm and Cumberland streets, and will occupy it Jan. 1st.

TWO HUNDRED MILES PER HOUR.

The Bicycle Locomotive Now Building in this City.

What is Expected of the Recent Novel Invention.

"It's the oddest thing you ever saw on trucks, and it would puzzle you to name it on looking at it for the first time. It is an experiment; there never was anything like it before, but I tell you I believe something's going to come of it. I said on trucks, but excepting two little pony trucks under the fire box, there isn't but one wheel under it, and that's why it is odd," said the machinist to the PRESS reporter yesterday, as he led the way into the "setting up shop" of the Portland Company's great locomotive works. The scene inside was a busy one, and quite as novel as busy. Here were the huge iron skeletons of half a dozen locomotives. Some of the big machines were almost completed, and lacked only the finishing touch to be ready to go majestically forth for a humming trial trip over the road of steel, while others were but just begun. But the reporter was not there to look at ordinary locomotives, although the process of making them is indeed interesting. "Now show me your great bicycle locomotive," said he after a glance through the noisy shop. "This way," said the guide, "here it is. Now how does that strike you?"

Well it is an odd thing, known, or rather it eventually will be known, as the "Boynton bicycle locomotive." The Portland Company has had men actively at work upon it for some three weeks now, and although it is fast nearing completion, considerable yet remains to be done upon it. Its boiler is shaped about the same as the common locomotive boiler, not differing much in length, but rather smaller in diameter than that of a railroad locomotive. Its fire box is deeper, and the cab will be two stories high, the fireman occupying the lower and the engineer the upper story. It has two cylinders of the same shape, but a little smaller than the ordinary locomotive cylinders, located quite close together under the part of the boiler farthest from the cab. Then under the middle of the boiler is one giant, steel tired driving wheel. It is eight feet in diameter and was cast at the Portland Company's foundry last summer. The tire is deeply grooved, and on either side of the great driving wheel is a crank, to take the place of the treadles of a common bicycle. The pistons of the cylinders are attached by means of a driving rod to these cranks and by the power of steam the novel railroad bicycle will be propelled, it is claimed, anywhere from one to two hundred miles per hour. "How much will it cost?" From ten to fifteen thousand dollars, perhaps more, and will weigh say twenty-five tons.

"Who's invention is this, and when was the thing begun?" asked the PRESS man.

"The inventor is E. Moody Boynton, and he is very enthusiastic over it, and seems to have plenty of money with which to carry out his ideas. The cars will also be made to run on one rail and will be two stories high to correspond with the cab of the bicycle locomotive which will be some sixteen feet high."

"But what will prevent the whole thing from toppling over?"

"The track will be built thus: There will be a rail above as well as under the train. The upper rail will be supported by strong iron columns planted on either side of the lower rail at a sufficient distance apart to allow the train space to pass between them. Grooved wheels of a small size as compared with the driving wheel, will be fixed to the tops of the cars and locomotives will be run on the upper rail. In this way the train will be prevented from toppling over. Now, it is claimed that by this arrangement the friction will be much less and, therefore, the train can be propelled faster and with less power; the expense of constructing the road bed will be much less than the cost of the road bed of the railroads of the existing system, a very narrow road bed being all that is required. The machine was begun at Newburyport but they found the undertaking too great for them and so the contract was given to us. The boiler is made to carry a steam pressure of 180 pounds to the square inch, being made of steel. Oh, Mr. Boynton has got big ideas, and, as I said before, lots of money back of them. Some say, 'Oh, the thing will never be a success, it don't amount to anything.' Well, I don't think it will be a success, but it is a step in the right direction and I believe will lead to something successful. At any rate it isn't a bad way for rich men to spend money."

The machinist went to another part of the shop leaving the reporter to examine the big steam bicycle to his heart's content.

'Of what horse power is the boiler?" he ventured to ask of one of the half dozen men who were at work upon different parts of the odd locomotive.

"It's something new," was the laconic reply, "don't know anything about it."

"Where will it be used?"

"Don't know that either, but I understand that it will be tried at Old Orchard Beach."

"Not before another summer, I suppose."

"Maybe not, but there's big talk about giving it a trial at once, say the first of the year or as soon as it is completed."

It's only a "new invention," but who knows what may come of it? In this age of hurry and restlessness nothing moves too quickly, and who can say that the next generation will not go whizzing over steel roads at the rate of 200 miles per hour, passing from ocean to ocean, say in a couple of days? A semi-annihilation of space, so to speak.

Mayor Chapman's Illness.

A report was generally circulated about the city yesterday that Mayor Chapman was lying critically ill at his residence on Spring street, and that his physician doubted whether he would live through the day. Mayor Chapman had attended the hearing of the petition of the Rochester Railroad the evening previous, and then appeared in excellent health. At the close of the hearing he told Messenger Shaw he did not feel very well, and asked Mr. Shaw to get him a carriage to convey him home, but the Mayor took the horse car before the carriage arrived.

Dr. I. T. Dana was seen by a PRESS representative yesterday afternoon, and said there was no cause for alarm. Mayor Chapman was seized with a severe attack of renal colic about 3 a. m. yesterday, and sent for him. He had applied remedies, and the Mayor was very comfortable. He did not see how the report originated that the Mayor was a sufferer from an acute attack of Bright's disease, as he had nothing of the kind. The doctor said he hoped to have his patient out as well as ever in a day or two, and saw no reason why he should not unless a very severe return of the colic should occur.

A Real Whirlwind.

Captain Freeman Griffin of the fishing schooner Forest Maid said it was an unusual wind that capsized the Millie Florence. The Forest Maid is a good sized vessel and according to the captain's story she herself had a narrow escape from the same wind. "We were bound inward from the banks with a catch of fish," said Captain Griffin, "when I noticed by the water that a strong whirl-wind was rapidly approaching us. It was too near us when discovered to be avoided and in less time than it takes to tell it was upon us. It struck us such a blow that I thought we surely would be capsized. As it was we keeled over, taking a big sea and losing some 2,000 pounds of fish that was on deck. The water rushed down the hatches, but as luck would have it the vessel righted and we came through safely." The captain did not know at the time that the Millie Florence was capsized otherwise he might have rendered the crew of the unfortunate vessel assistance.

Haskell & Jones.

Offer some excellent ready made heavy weight overcoats of the grade they have manufactured and sold for many years past. They are made of good material and carefully trimmed and finished. Go and look at them in Lancaster building, No. 470 Congress street.

Real Estate Transfers.

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

Portland—Mary F. Hughey to John F. Hughey. $1 &c.

Freeport—Cornelia Griffin to Fannie M. Hyde. $1 &c.

PERSONAL.

Geo. W. Wescott, Esq., of Bridgton, is to remove to Seattle, W. T.

Hon. George P. Wescott and Mrs. Wescott have taken possession of their rooms at the Falmouth for the winter.

Mr. George E. Dame, of Boston, superintendent of the railway mail service of New England, is at the United States Hotel.

Mr. G. W. Marston has declined the office of vice president for Maine, tendered him by the Music Teachers' National Association.

The Ellsworth American hears that Gen. Harrison intends to take a cottage at Bar Harbor next summer.

Chas. W. Blaisdell, the East Denmark postmaster, carried a torch in the Bridgton Republican procession, as the result of an election bet with H. B. Moxcey of this town.

Frank L. Carney, of Augusta, to whom a position on the board of trustees of the Maine General Hospital was tendered, has declined.

E. C. Swett, of Portland, United States post office inspector, examined the Auburn post office Tuesday and found everything shipshape.

"The Relations of Teeth and Palate to Vocalism," by Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, professor of Operative Dentistry at Harvard University, has been published in pamphlet form.

S. J. Stewart, forme ly pastor of the Unitarian church in Bangor, has had an attack of brain fever, which has left him hopelessly insane. He is in Chicago, and has been placed in an asylum.

Mrs. Mary O'Brien, the venerable widow of the late Hon. Edward O'Brien, of Thomaston, fell recently and fractured the bone of one of her thighs. She is 92 years of age, and quite feeble.

Hon. W. H. Hunt of Liberty, Senator-elect for Waldo county, having rented a furnished house in Augusta for the winter, will occupy it with his family about the 10th of December.

The young friends of Miss Nellie and Master Charlie Lamson will be pleased to learn of their safe arrival in Berlin, Germany, after an unusually pleasant journey across the Atlantic.

Rev. M. Crosley, of the Church of the Messiah, occupies his pulpit tomorrow after an absence of two Sundays. In the evening he will take for his subject a line from Robert Burns, "A man's a man for a'that."

Dr. Charles O. Files, who has been in New York city and Brooklyn for the larger portion of the last two years, has concluded to resume practice in this city for the winter, with office at his residence, No. 14 Brown street.

Governor-elect Burleigh has tendered the position of Surgeon General on his staff to Dr. D. A. Robinson, of Bangor, and Dr. Robinson has accepted the position. The Whig says that a better selection could not have been made. Dr. Robinson is one of the sterling young Republicans of the State.

Prof. A. R. Sweetser, instructor in chemistry of the East Maine State Conference Seminary at Bucksport, has received and accepted a call to a position in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, N. H., where he will teach natural science and mathematics.

Rev. C. B. Wathen, for many years pastor of the Orono Congregational church, leaves Orono in a few days to accept of a pastorate in Chelmsford, Mass. Last Wednesday his people presented to him a purse of sixty dollars as a testimonial of their regard for him.

County Attorney-elect Frank W. Robinson has selected for his assistant Charles A. True, Esq., of this city, and Mr. True will be appointed when the new county officers come in on January 1st. The selection is a most excellent one, and is a good beginning for Mr. Robinson's administration in the County Attorney's office.

Mr. George P. Phenix, of Woodford's, closed his labors as teacher of science at Hebron Academy last week. On Friday the school presented to him twenty-five dollars in gold, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by all. Mr. Phenix goes to Connecticut to accept an excellent position in the Scientific Department of the State Normal School at New Britain.

The law requires that certificates of appointments issued to the trustees of the Maine General Hospital shall be signed by the government, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives. For the first time in several years the appointment of those officers becomes necessary, and the technical question whether Gov. Marble is still president of the Senate arise. It is understood that by the advice of the council the governor will sign only in his present official capacity.

The January number of Harper's Monthly Magazine will contain an article by Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., entitled "The Ancient City of Wisby." This article is richly illustrated by the Swedish artist, Thure de Thulstrup, and will from one of the chapters of Mr. Thomas' forthcoming book on "Sweden and the Swedes." To give an idea of the expense attending the publication of a first class American magazine, it may be stated that the drawing and engraving of the illustrations for this single paper of Mr. Thomas cost over one thousand two hundred dollars.

Hon. S. W. Matthews writes from Augusta to the Aroostook Republican as follows: "Undoubtedly Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., will be returned to his old place at the court of Sweden. No man in the country is so well fitted for that position as he, and, by general consent he is already booked for it. Mr. Thomas has done excellent service for the party during the recent campaign, especially among the Scandinavian population of the North West. Speaking their language like a native, he has been able to communicate with them with a nearness and warmth of feeling that has carried many into the Republican ranks."

Editor Tenney, of the Brunkswick Telegraph says that he was the last Whig in Maine. When he came to Maine to reside he was a Whig and edited the last Whig paper in this State the Bath Tribune. "About this time," says he in this week's Telegraph, having the most perfect assurance of his own sanity he naturally enough thought that his old Whig associates—not all but many of them—were insane in going over to the Republican party, and stood his ground like the lone watchman of the midnight hour for a time, a friend telling him that he was the only Whig left in Maine, and then slowly but safely swung over to the Democratic party as a voter." Mr. Tenney brought out a rooster after Harrison's election, and that is why he is explaining his political position.

The Harrison dinner, which occurred in Ellsworth, Tuesday, was a great success. A large number of veterans who voted for Harrisan in 1840 sat at the table with Republicans of this generation. The lady waiters were Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. F. B. Aiken, Mrs. J. D. Hopkins, Mrs. A. M. Hopkins, Mrs. E. K. Hopkins, Mrs. Geo. P. Dutton, Mrs. J. H. Partridge. Miss Lily Belcher, Mrs. A. W. Cushman, Mrs. Ella Hale, Miss Anna Hight and Mrs. Henry Whiting, Jr., Senator Hale, Judge A. P. Wiswell were among the speakers, and Hon. John D. Hopkins (Long John) presided most happily. In the course of the evening he related a story of one of Ellsworth's old-time honored citizens, Andrew Peters, who once told him how to vote right, "John," said he, "find out what the Democrats are agin and then go for it and you are sure to be right.

Burglary at Pine Point.

Burglars operated at Pine Point Thursday night. They broke into the Boston & Maine station and blew open the safe. The front windows were shattered by the explosion, and the safe door was blown across the office demolishing the partition. The station agent declines to state how much money was stolen, but says the burglars were well paid for their work. They got $150. Thursday was pay-day on the Boston & Maine, and the wages of the station men and section hands were in the safe. The American express office is also located there.

The Millie Florence.

A vessel came in yesterday and reported that the topmasts of the schooner Millie Florence that was capsized and sunk late Thursday afternoon were above water. A sloop was towed out to the sunken vessel and a diver hired to see if it would be possible to raise the vessel. It is understood that an attempt was being made last night to raise the vessel.

BRIEF JOTTINGS.

The exhibition of the Society of Art will close this evening. Tickets may be procured from the members.

Stockbridge has received the full score of "Yeomen of the Guard" and words, arranged for the piano by Joseph H. Wentworth.

It was bright and very cold yesterday morning. The mercury ranged from 2° to 10° above zero at 7 o'clock. In the afternoon and evening it was milder.

"Choosing a Profession," will be the subject of Dr. Dalton's sermon to young men tomorrow evening at St. Stephen's church. Seats free. All are invited.

The Portland Company will deliver to the Boston & Maine next week a very handsome and powerful forty-six ton locomotive. It is numbered 260 and named "Charlestown."

Rev. E. P. Woodward will preach at the Second Advent church, Mechanic's Library Hall, Sunday, at 3 p. m., on the "History, Morals, and Practical Workings of Gambling." The young are specially invited.

A new and cozy passenger waiting room has been fitted at the old Commercial street station, in what formerly was the restaurant. The large waiting room that was used when the Boston & Maine and Maine Central ran in there has been abandoned.

Mr. A. L. Ryser, the well known organist of St. Stephens, and the pianist of Mr. M. B. Gilbert's orchestra, has composed a very pretty polka especially adapted to the new Berlin which was composed by Mr. Gilbert. It is for sale by W. E. Chandler and M. B. Gilbert.

Alderman Gatley has received from Hon. John K. Anderson, mayor of Petersburg, Va., a badge of the lodge to which George Washington belonged. It is made of blue ribbon, bearing the Bible, compass and square, and the words "Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, Va."

Mr. Wilford G. Chapman will address the Portland Prohibition Club at their club room, 51½ Exchange street, (second flight), on Monday evening next. Subject: "Inexpediency of the Third Party as a means of putting down the liquor traffic." Members of the club will reply. The public are cordially invited to attend.

The third lecture of the course on "Questions of the Day" will be delivered in the New Jerusalem church, Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. Howard C. Dunham on the subject: Is the Bible a Divine and Verbally Inspired Revelation? or "Behold He Cometh with Clouds." All are welcome.

The steamer Secret, owned by the International line, has been withdrawn from the Bay route, between St. John and Annapolis, and hauled up at Portland. The Cleopatra, belonging to the same company, now on the route between Boston and Annapolis, will make but two more trips on that route this season, it is said.

The four large sheets of glass designed to cover the skylights on the roof of the rear extension of the Public Library building were successfully laid in place Thursday afternoon. These lights are each six feet square and five-eighths of an inch thick, and weigh about three hundred pounds apiece. The work of hoisting and laying them in position was managed by the contractor, W. W. Burrowes, the foreman of the work being James Kelley.

Death of Albert N. Hawes.

Albert N. Hawes, the well known oyster dealer on Commercial street, died yesterday morning at his residence on Falmouth street, Oakdale. Deering, at the age of 50 years. He had been sick for some little time with bilious fever but his death was not expected and was quite sudden.

Mr. Hawes came here from Wellfleet, Mass., about 1859 and entered Levi Atwood's oyster house as a clerk. Three years later he went into business for himself, keeping an oyster house on the corner of Market and Middle streets until the fire of 1866, when he was burned out. Then he went into business in Market Square with Henry Timmons and the firm name of Timmons & Hawes still exists. Several years ago he established a wholesale oyster house on Commercial street. He was burned out once or twice and at the time of his death occupied part of the Lyman brick block. Mr. Hawes was a member of Portland Lodge of Masons, Mt. Vernon chapter, St. Alban Commandery, the Masonic Relief, Ancient Brothers lodge and Machigonne encampment of Odd Fellows, the Odd Fellows' Benefit association, the Odd Fellows' Relief of Maine, the Odd Fellows' Relief of Portland and the Citizens' Relief. He was a man who had a very large circle of friends, being liked and respected by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and aged mother, Mrs. Adeline B. Hawes, widow of the late Captain Thomas N. Hawes. His daughter, Mrs. Herbert F. Libby, died some months ago.

The funeral will take place at his late residence on Falmouth street, Oakdale, in Deering at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Thanksgiving Service.

Tomorrow will be observed as Thanksgiving Sunday at the First Baptist church. The pastor's morning sermon will be addressed to the school; subject, Gleanings. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, there will be a Sunday school concert; subject, Sowing and Reaping. There will be interesting readings, recitations and singing, with blackboard illustrations. It is expected that each member of the school will bring a thanksgiving offering for the needy to the evening service. The public generally are cordially invited to these services.

Food and Digestion.

Such was the subject of Dr. Beardsley's second lecture delivered last night in the Congress Street Methodist course and the lecture was a decided success. The church was filled with an appreciative audience. Dr. Beardsley spoke nearly two hours and commanded their close attention during the entire lecture. The illustrations were very fine, the manikins, oil paintings, and models being exceedingly well executed and consequently very expensive. The third lecture will begin tonight; subject, "The eye."

Y. M. C. A. Meetings.

Thursday evening there will be a young men's meeting at 7.30 o'clock; Thanksgiving service.

Bible class for the study of the International Sunday school lessons Friday at 4.30 p. m. Leader, Rev J. M. Frost.

Boys' branch will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The Soldiers' Monument Fund.

Treasurer Hersey yesterday received an additional $100 from Mr. Fritz H. Jordan. The contributions to date stand as follows:

Amount brought forward	$3,384
Fritz H. Jordan	100
Mrs. George Fuller	25
Charles E. D le	25
Donald Fuller	10
Cash	4
Total	$3,548

Aged Mother Earth's Wrinkles.

[Lincoln County News.]

Little Teddie, who lives at Sheepscot Bridge, was walking out to see the illuminations at a recent celebration. The ground being rough and frozen hurt his feet and looking up with a frown he says, "what does make so many wrinkles in the road."

A New Cook Book.

An enterprising New York firm have just published a superior Cook Book containing selected modern receipts, thoroughly tested and approved by well known housekeepers. To introduce, they propose to send free gratis to every applicant mentioning the name of this paper a book neatly bound, printed in two colors, and containing 150 receipts. Send at once, inclose stamp and write name plainly. Address Kinsman & Co., 343 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Fine Clothing.

Fred R. Farrington has just received one of the largest and finest lines of Winter Clothing to be found in New England. He has overcoats for Men, Youths and Children of the best makes and at very reasonable prices. His line of Suitings will compare favorably with Custom made goods. We would advise anyone in search of ready made clothing to call on Fred. See his advertisement in another column.

Another New Feature.

A song by J. L. Malloy, words and music complete, will be a new feature in the Telegram tomorrow. In sheet form it would cost 30 cents. Lots of good things and all for three cents.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Nov. 22, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, Jaehir T. Burdick of New Hartford, Conn., and Miss Cora M. Goodwin of Marianville, Me.

Nov. 22, by Rev. J. M. Frost, Robert S. Philbrick and Miss Carrie E. Hurst, both of Kittery.

At Peaks Island, Nov. 21, by Rev. J. R. Hall, Oscar C. Randall and Miss Nellie C. Trefethen, both of Peaks Island.

In South Paris, Nov. 13, Walter H. Levett and Miss Anne B. Forbes, both of Paris.

In Fairfield, Nov. 17, William Ireland and Miss Jennie Morton.

In Andover, Nov. 3, Henry R. Porter of Andover and Ethel Colby of Sumner.

In Rockland, Nov. 14, Charles F. Frost of Rockland and Miss Kate M. Fales of Thomaston.

In Rockland, Nov. 17, Almond Farnham and Miss Lizzie M. Brown.

In Union, Nov. 17, Albert L. Eseney and Miss Annie L. Fish, both of Hope.

In Union, Nov. 14, Jordan P. Libby and Miss Zora A. Russell, both of Saco.

DEATHS.

In Deering, Nov. 23, Albert N. Hawes, aged 50 years 4 months.

[Funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, Falmouth street.

In Cumberland Centre, Nov. 10, Hannah C. Richards, aged 79 years.

In Topsham, Nov. 18, Charles F. Noyes, aged 27 years.

In Lincolnville, Nov. 15, Frank L. Wadsworth, aged 28 years.

In South Auburn, Nov. 17, Charles P. Jordan, aged 93 years 7 months.

In Rockland, Nov. 21, Charles J. Smith, aged 33 years 6 months.

In Bath, Nov. 21, Ray Armond, son of John H. and Alice E. Getchell, aged 5 months.

In Rockland, Nov. 15, Elizabeth, widow of the late Ephraim Ulmer, aged 81 years 1 month.

In Rockland, Nov. 18, Capt. William Spofford, aged 80 years.

In Hardinsburg, Ky., Nov. 10, of paralysis, Orin Harmon, aged 55 years 10 months,—formerly of Durham.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also results from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for catarrh, which it cures by eradicating from the blood the impurity which causes and promotes this disease. Try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house, as I think it is worth its weight in gold." MRS. G. R. GIBB, 1029 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Cures Catarrh

"This certifies that I was cured of a bad case of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla two years ago." WM. H. NOYES, East Jefferson, Me.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I have received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy." J. F. HUBBARD, Streator, Ill.

Can Recommend It.

"I feel it my duty to say that I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised and took two bottles. I am completely cured of irregularities and constipation of my bowels, catarrh and bronchial affections. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to strangers and friends." H. H. DURGAN, Atlantic City, N. J. N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar
apr27 d&w1y

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Holiday GOODS

—THE—

LAMSON, JEWELER

177 Middle St., near Post Office.

I have returned from California and settled down again in the Old Stand where I started 17 Years ago. Maine is plenty good enough for me, and I am going now to give my Maine friends the Best Bargains in Watches and Jewelry, etc., ever offered in the State. I have a particularly fine stock of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains selected for the Holidays at prices to suit all purses. Come and make your selections early and thus get just what you want and have it off your minds; and if you want to leave your watches to be regulated to the standard I live, I will give them my personal attention daily and can warrant satisfaction. I have a most beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Children's Finger Rings, also Gentlemen's Seal Rings. I have always made a specialty of elegant and moderate priced rings for engagements, weddings or presents of friendship and can serve you well. Call and examine. Also Sleeve Buttons Pins and Ear Drops, Stude, Collar Buttons, Bracelets, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, Napkin Rings, Silver Ware, Clocks, Celluloid Toilet and Shaving Sets, in Plush or Leather Cases, and something new for this Christmas, namely, Celluloid Imitation Carved Ivory Bas Relief, handsomely framed, at reasonable prices. The largest and best stock of Opera Glasses in Maine. Come and see me soon.

C. H. LAMSON,

177 Middle Street, - - near Post Office.

Open Evenings until after Christmas.
nov24 dtf

The Singer's Christmas.

It is high time to commence practising Christmas Music, and to plan festivals. DITSON & CO. publish a large number of Christmas Carols, Anthems, Songs, Quartettes, &c. Please send for lists.

Beautiful Cantatas for Girls and Boys.

Good Tidings, or Sailor Boy's Christmas. By Rosabel. 25 cts. $2.40 a doz.
Babes of Bethlehem. Children's Voices an Quartet. Benj. Cutler. 20 cts. $1 80 per doz.
Jingle Bells. Peculiar and very pretty. Leo R. Lewis. 30 cts. $3.00 per dozen.
Christmas Gift. A Santa Claus Story. Rosabel 25 cts. $2.40 per doz.
Caught Napping. A nice musical Drama. Leo. R. Lewis. 30 cts. $3 per doz.
King Winter. A true cold weather Cantata. L. O. Emerson. 30 cts. $3 per doz.
Messenger of Christmas. T. M. Towne. 30 cts. $3 per doz
Christmas Songs and Carols. For Young Children. Kate Douglas Wiggin. 12 cts. $1.08 per doz.

Bright and Interesting Christmas Services.

Joyful Chimes. (8 cts., 72 cts. doz.) Rosabel.
Birthday of our Lord. (6 cts., 72 cts. doz.) Rosabel. **Song of the Christ,** (12 cts., $1.08 doz.) Sawyer.

Cantatas for Choirs, Societies, &c.

Christmas Eve. (35 cts., $3.12 doz.) Gade
**Christmas.

PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 23, 1862—VOL. 27. PORTLAND, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1888—SUPPLEMENT. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses!

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY

for Everybody wears Rubbers, and

Pure India Rubbers

are what we beg to call your attention to. We believe it to be a fact that ninety-nine out of every one hundred purchasers of RUBBER FOOTWEAR of any make have for a long period been dissatisfied with their wearing qualities and have repeatedly asked "why don't they make better Rubbers?" In order to meet this great demand, we have had made especially to our order by the GOODYEAR GLOVE RUBBER CO., of NEW YORK, (who are conceded by all to make the best Rubber goods in the world) a very large line of SUPERIOR QUALITY

PURE INDIA RUBBERS

for Ladies, Misses and Children, Men and Boys in every conceivable style and shape. In order to get these goods made as we wanted them, we were obliged to order very largely believing that the public would appreciate our efforts. Although they will cost us considerably more than the ordinary FIRST QUALITY goods, we have decided to sell them at the same price as all STANDARD GOODS are sold thereby, we believe, giving them a more extensive sale. As a guarantee of the genuineness of the goods, and as a protection to ourselves against other and inferior makes of so-called "GOODYEARS," we have had stamped on every pair our name,

DEAN BROS., PORTLAND, ME.,

and in order to get this SUPERIOR QUALITY we ask you to see that this Stamp is on them. We shall carry this line exclusively for our BEST GOODS in Light, Medium and Heavy Weights, and guarantee them

SUPERIOR TO ANY RUBBER GOODS

yet offered to the Portland public. The old fault of slipping at the heel is entirely obviated in these goods, as they are all made on new and improved lasts. We ask particular attention to our line of Men's and Boys' Rubber Boots in Light and Heavy Weights, they are extra nice fitting, being made on regular calf boot lasts, and we warrant every pair.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Ladies' extra fancy Light Weight Rubbers, Footholds and Sandals; Ladies' Light Weight, Jersey cloth, high button Overshoes; Ladies' Heavy Pure Gum Sandals; Misses' and Children Spring Heel Rubbers and Spring Heel, Jersey cloth, high button Overshoes; Children's Spring Heel Rubber Boots; Men's and Boys' Warranted Rubber Boots; Men's Footholds, Sandals, and Heavy Lumbermen's Overs; Men's extra Light, Jersey cloth Arctics and Alaskas. To all those who have had trouble with the wearing and fitting qualities of their Rubbers, we would extend an invitation to give this line a trial.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT 455 Congress Street. **DEAN BROS.** MEN'S DEPARTMENT 453 Congress Street.
oct26 eod2m

C. J. FARRINGTON.

It will pay you to visit my store before purchasing anything in the line of Mens, Youths or Children's

OVERCOATS OR SUITS.

Owing to the unfavorable weather of the last few days I find I have a surplus in stock which must be turned into cash at once, and have marked goods accordingly. In my stock you will find Men's Overcoats ranging in prices from $5.00 to $40 elegantly made and equal to custom garments in style and fit.

EVERYONE A BARGAIN.

Young Men's cutaway and sack suits from $6.00 to $30. Children's Cape Coats ages 5 to 9 years, prices from $4 to $12. Boys' Reefers all wool and indigo from 6 to 14 years with all wool flannel lining at only $8.00. A full line of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I ask you to call knowing that if you only see our suits and Overcoats at prices named you will surely purchase.

C. J. FARRINGTON,
180—MIDDLE STREET—182
nov10 dtf

WHITE STORE!

Read! We Speak in No Uncertain Terms!

WE SAID WE WERE GOING TO GIVE THE PUBLIC A BENEFIT.

Read, and see whether we are or not. This week we will pay our attention to the Workingman.

For every one hundred cents he gives us he will receive one hundred and twenty-five cents in goods.

READ THE BARGAINS.

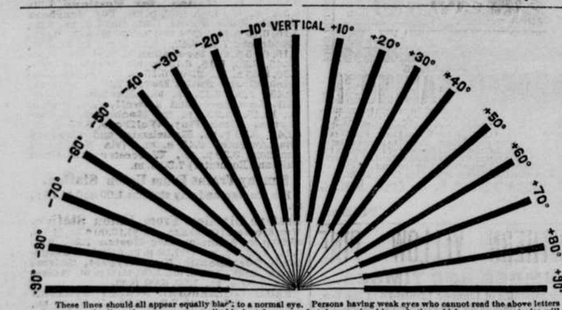
Oil Tanned Leather Jackets	$ 4.00,	worth $ 6.00
Raritan Overcoats	5.00,	" 8.00
Gray Mixed Overcoats	6.00,	" 9.00
Indigo Blue (end edge) Overcoats	7.50,	" 12.00
Blue Beaver Overcoats	10.00,	" 15.00
Victory Woolen Suits	7.00,	" 10.00
Five Different Styles of Suiting	9.00,	" 12.00
Genuine Sawyer Suits	12.00,	" 18.00

Come to Our Store! Examine Our Goods! Our Low Prices will Surprise You!

Goods purchased at our store, if not entirely satisfactory, can be returned and money will be refunded.

C. D. CUNNINGHAM & CO.,
28 Market Square.

C. D. CUNNINGHAM. - - - - T. H. FLAHERTY.
oct18 eodtjan9



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

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

GEORGE C. FRYE corner Congress and Franklin Streets.
je16 ST&Ttf

Rubber Boots AND Shoes.

There is no line of goods manufactured of which the consumer knows so little regarding quality.

You ask for a pair of GOOD RUBBERS and take whatever the retailer offers you. If you will insist on having the

AMERICAN RUBBER COMPANY'S

TRADE MARK.

goods and be sure that they bear this Company's name or trade mark, you will be assured of a good article. They are made of the finest Pure Para Rubber, and are sold by all First Class retailers. Insist on having them and take no others.

aug11 eod6m

BUSINESS CARDS.

RICHARD WEBB, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

has removed to

No. 48 1-2 Exchange Street.
nov1 d1m

WM. M. MARKS

Book, Card —AND— Job Printer

PRINTERS' EXCHANGE,

97 1-2 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

FINE JOB PRINTING A SPECIALTY

All orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to. nov11eodtf

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

House and Office 399½ Congress St., Portland, Me.

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

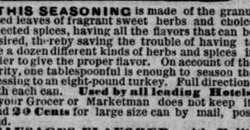
C. H. KILBY, No. 93 Exchange street, dealer in Western mortgages, coupon bonds; houses rented or sold; small dwellings or tenements obtained; rentals collected; a number of good agents and canvassers wanted. nov22d4w

THIS SEASONING is made of the granulated leaves of fragrant sweet herbs and choice selected spices, having all the flavor that can be desired, thereby saving the trouble of having to use a dozen different kinds of herbs and spices in order to get the proper flavor. On account of the purity, one tablespoonful is enough to season the dressing to an eight-pound turkey. Full directions with each can. Used by all leading Hotels. If your Grocer or Marketman does not keep it, send 20 Cents for large size can by mail, post paid.

SAUSAGES FLAVORED with Bell's Spiced Sausage Seasoning will remind you of your old New England home. Price, 25 cts. per lb.

Beware of spurious articles put on the market by unprincipled dealers in imitation of Bell's Seasoning.

W. G. BELL & CO., Boston, Mass.
nov6 Tu,Th&S1m



This is the TOP of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation.

This exact Label is on each Pearl Top Chimney. A dealer may say and think he has others as good, BUT HE HAS NOT. Insist upon the Exact Label and Top.

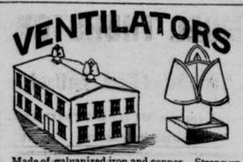
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb27 MW&F&wt

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

$5.00 PER SET.

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

Dr. F. J. BONNEY, - Dentist,
499 1-2 Congress, Cor. of Brown.
mar29 dtf



Made of galvanized iron and copper. Strong upward draft. Exhausts foul air, odors, gases, steam, etc. from mills, stores and dwellings; cures smoky chimneys. Perfectly storm-proof.

Galvanized iron and copper cornices and gutters, Sheet metal work for buildings. Send for illustrated circular.

E. VAN NOORDEN & CO.,
383 Harrison Ave., BOSTON, Mass.
jy23 S&W6m

CIDER BARRELS.

Barrels and Kegs for Cider; also 100 Bass' Ale Hhds.,

— FOR SALE BY —

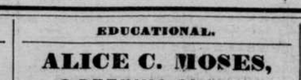
R. STANLEY & SON,
410 Fore St., Portland, Me.
oct3 dtf

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Lillie Leighton, having left my bed and board without my fault, I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date. ENOCH M. LEIGHTON.
Portland, Me., Nov. 10, 1888 nov12d3w*

EDUCATIONAL.

ALICE C. MOSES,
3 DEERING PLACE.
Elocution and Literature.
Delsarte Expression a Specialty.

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



Portland School of Stenography.

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

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

PORTLAND SOCIETY OF ART.
DRAWING SCHOOL

Will commence Dec. 1, 1888, and continue five months. Alger V. Currier, (late of Paris, France), Instructor and Critic.

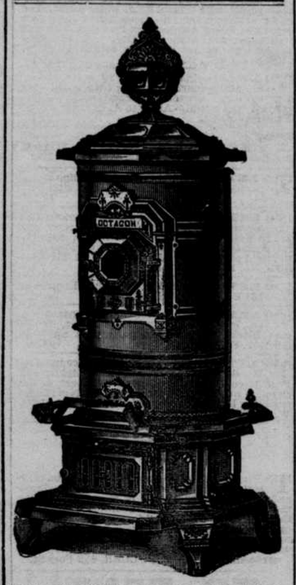
Full particulars can be obtained from the circulars which can be procured at the Society's rooms, or by applying to any member of the committee in charge.

THOMAS TASH, 64 Deering street,
JOHN CALVIN STEVENS, Oxford Building,
CYRUS F. DAVIS, 175 Vaughan street,
MISS INEZ A. BLANCHARD, 97 Emery street,
nov17eodtdec1 Committee in charge.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL STUDIES

Given to private pupils by the subscriber

J. W. COLCORD,
143 PEARL STREET.
jan24 d3m

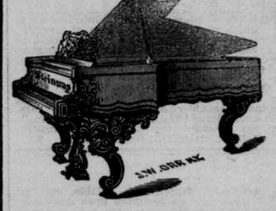


THE ATKINSON HOUSE FURNISHING CO.

have the handsomest display of the most popular Stoves ever shown in New England. We do not have to use a telescope to see that we shall have to carry many over unless we make prices that can be seen with the naked eye. We have marked them CLEAR DOWN, for they must go; don't wait, but come at once.

STEINWAY
— AND —
HARDMAN
PIANOS

and several other well-known makes.



The Celebrated Smith American Organs.

For CASH or on INSTALLMENTS.

WOODWARD & SUMNER,
123 EXCHANGE STREET.
feb11 MW&F tf

INSURE
AT THE AGENCY OF
PRENTISS LORING,
No. 31 1-2 Exchange St.,

SPRINGFIELD
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
— OF —
PRINGFIELD, MASS.
ORGANIZED 1849.

Statement, Jan. 1, 1888.

ASSETS:

Real estate, unincumbered	$ 110,853.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	261,550.00
Stocks and bonds owned by Co.	2,380,308.00
Loans secured by collaterals	26,900.00
Cash in bank and office	82,291.03
Interest due and accrued	28,943.47
Premiums and rents in due course of collection	209,060.48
	$3,099,903.98

LIABILITIES:

Losses unadjusted and not due	$ 172,025.32
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks	1,176,067.54
All other demands against the Co.	27,825.00
Cash capital	1,250,000.00
Net Surplus	473,986.12
	$3,099,903.98

J. N. DUNHAM, Pres. S. J. HALL, Sec.

PRENTISS LORING, Agent,
31 1-2 Exchange Street.
nov12 d3w

POLICIES, Protected by the Popular Maine Non-Forfeiture Law issued only by the OLD UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Portland, Maine.
aug11 eodtf

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,

Published every day (Sundays excepted) by the PORTLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY, AT 97 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

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

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

$1.50 per square, daily, first week; 75 cents per week after; three insertions or less, $1.00 continuing every other day after first week, 50 cents.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES, one-third additional.

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

THE MAINE STATE PRESS.

Published every THURSDAY MORNING, at $2.50 a year; if paid in advance, $2.00 a year.

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

Address all communications to
PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

THE TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

Effect of the Recent Supreme Court Decision on a Matter of Public Interest.

[Providence Journal.]

The decision rendered against the Bell Telephone Company by the United States Supreme Court is not only of interest because it is the first set-back which this company has received after a long succession of favorable verdicts in the Courts, but is of much importance in its general bearing upon patent laws, in that it establishes the principle that the monopoly inherent in the patent is not a right, but a privilege, and that in granting it the nation does not necessarily part with its power of supervision and control. The essential facts in this case may be soon told. The Government, after investigations in the Attorney General's office and by Secretary Lamar, of the Interior Department, and the two heads of departments in the Patent Office, concluded that *prima facia* evidence existed that the Bell Telephone patents were obtained through mistake and fraud; and suit was therefore brought in the United States Court for the District of Ohio. The Bell Company pleaded, however, that it could only be sued where it was incorporated that is, in Massachusetts; and the Government forthwith brought suit there, only to be defeated, the sustaining the demurrer of the company, that in the absence of specific law to that effect the Government has no right to take away a patent, even though it were true that it had been obtained through errors in the Patent Office or by fraud on the part of the applicant. The present decision of the Supreme Court simply sets aside the opinion of the Massachusetts Court, and declares it to be good common sense, that the nation is competent to correct its own blunders and to withdraw from an action into which it had been led by misrepresentation and chicanery.

The decision affects the Bell Telephone Company no farther than this; it does not touch the merits of the real question at issue at all, and the original case will now go before the Court in Massachusetts for trial if the Government still thinks it worth while to prosecute the matter. Whether it will do so, it is, of course, impossible to say, and it is to be supposed that the decision will rest very largely upon the extent and value of the the evidence secured by the Government since last winter. The contention of the prosecution is first that Gray and Bell applied for patents on the same day, and that instead of declaring an interference the clerk filed the applicants face down in the order of their receipt, but that the next clerk instead of revising the pile began to work from top to bottom, and so gave to Bell a precedence to which Gray was entitled; and second, that Bell swore that he was the original inventor of the telephone, well knowing that he was not, that with one of his attorneys and an examiner in the Patent Office he investigated the papers in the office, whereby he was enabled to incorporate the details of the inventions of other applicants in his own application, and that he purposely called his telephone a "multiplex telegraph" in order to throw the Government off its guard. These are serious charges, and if their truth is established should certainly call for the reversal of the patents. But it is to be remembered that the decision of the Supreme Court last March—the last prepared by Chief Justice Waite—covered this very matter of propriety of invention and of fraudulent procurement; it acquitted Bell of the charge of collusion and summarily dismissed all the other claimants, declaring emphatically that "Bell was the first discoverer." There has been a rumor current of late that the Government experts had accidentally discovered new and important evidence of a sort not suspected by them during the prosecution of the former suit, and that they are preparing to join in the fight with confident expectation of victory. The value of this assertion the future must disclose. Meanwhile it must seem evident that little expectation can be entertained of driving the Bell Company from its position unless some such new evidence exists; and in any event, such is the law's delay, the company will doubtless be able to continue its course of extortion and oppression for two or three years without molestation. By that time the patents in dispute will have very nearly expired, the first having but a little over four and the other only five years to run.

It can hardly be thought then that the present decision will have any very serious practical effect upon the Bell Telephone Company. Important it certainly is in that it sweeps away the monstrous pretence that the nation may be swindled into granting privileges worth a hundred million of dollars to its possessors, and have no power to redress the wrong when it becomes apparent. But the Bell Company seems to be too strongly intrenched in its position to be seriously moved, even if these patents should be annulled. Its monopoly by no means depends altogether upon these. On the contrary, the original patents are probably of comparatively small importance to it now. If it were deprived of all its monopolies, it has grown to such magnitude, and so possesses the field, that it might successfully defy competition, although forced to abate some thing of its greed. The melancholy thing is that the inventions which make the telephone a practical business success almost all lie outside of these patents, and that the Bell Company has pretty much the monopoly of them. Patents which are essential to the telephone of today have been bought by this company and have still many years to run; while for ten years or more it has, by taking advantage of the imperfections of our patent laws, enjoyed the advantage of other inventions and delayed the day of the issue of the patents upon them, its hope being to secure these patents as nearly as possible to the date of the expiration of the original letters, and thus practically secure an extension for seventeen years more. The Bell Telephone Company constitutes one of the most exacting and oppressive monopolies which the country has known; it has amassed amazing wealth by extortion from the people who have given it life; and the nation would rejoice to see it crushed. But the prospect of effecting this object by direct assault certainly seems very slight. What we may do—and, it is much to be feared, all we can do—is to amend our patent laws that the truth of fraud may be more readily ascertained, and that it shall become impossible for men enriched by the nation to thwart its will and secure privileges which it was never intended for them to possess.

Mrs. Harrison and Her Family.

[Indianapolis Letter to N. Y. World.]

"Will you tell me of your girlhood days?"

"Yes, they were my happy ones," she said feelingly. "I was born in Oxford, O. My father, Dr. John W. Scott, was professor of the Miami university at the time of my birth, and was afterward president of the female college in the same town, which position he held at the time of my marriage. I received my education at the seminary there, and was a happy girl. We village girls were very simple in our wants then. We had driving and sleighing parties, but we did not dance. It was considered a great sin there, but we managed to have just as much fun without. We would put on our newly starched calico dresses and sun bonnets, and we were grand and content. Isn't it wonderful how the lives of girls have changed? Imagine any girl during her graduating year wearing a sun bonnet, yet we all did so, and were proud of them when newly laundered."

"Where did you meet Gen. Harrison?"

"At Oxford. He was a student at the university and I at the seminary. We were friends, and we were graduated the same year. When he was 20 years old and I almost that we were married. So we started in life young, and we have never been sorry."

"Are your parents living."

"My father who will be 89 years old in January, is living in Washington with my widowed sister, Mrs Russell Lord. I have also a brother living."

"What family have you?"

"I have a son in Montana. He is married to the daughter of Senator Saunders, the old war governor. My son has a cattle ranch and is somewhat of a journalist. He has one child, Martisser, a little daughter. I have a daughter, Mrs. Mary—we call her Mamie—McKee. She lives here with us, and her husband is a tradesman in a boot and shoe house in this city. They were married when Mr. Harrison was in Washington, so we had them take charge of the house for us, and since our return they have lived with us. My daughter has two children, Benjamin Harrison McKee, 18 years old, who is the ninth Benjamin Harrison directly down, and the baby, Mary Dodge McKee, who is but eight weeks old, but is a jolly, plump little fairy."

SOURCE OF SPEECH.

Cases where Children Develop Original Languages

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

A Boston newspaper recently published an account of two brothers living in that city, who, it declares, have grown to man's estate without ever being able to speak the English language, although born in the United States of American parents, and having heard English spoken continuously Their vocal organs have been examined by the best specialists and found to be perfectly normal. These brothers, it is asserted, speak language of their own, which they perfectly understand, but which, thus far, has has been unintelligible to everybody else. Some words of the language were given by the journal referred to, and a philologist would trace a resemblance, if nothing more, to Sanscrit.

But the case referred to is not without its parallel. The writer of this article saw, on more than one occasion, two children, a brother and sister, living at a little stage station in the State of Nevada, who had invented a language of their own, which they constantly used in talking with each other. The girl was 9 or 10 years of age, and the boy a year or two younger. There could be no mistake about the matter. The children would play together and chatter in this strange speech of their own devising, and it was perfectly apparent that it was not such meaningless gibberish as children often use in play, but a genuine language. It resembled no language with which the writer had any acquaintance. There could be detected no resemblance to any modern language, no similarity to root forms or stems which may be said, roughly, to be common to all spoken languages; nor was there any likeness to either Latin or Greek, and consequently none to the cognate language which is called Sanscrit.

The children were not at all shy about talking in the presence of strangers, but they could not be made to understand what translation from English into their language meant. They understood English, and could and did speak it when spoken to; but they either could not or would not give the equivalents of English words in their own language. The mother of the children said she could not in any way account for this strange linguistic freak. She said that the first time she heard them, and indeed for many times afterward, she paid no attention, as she supposed they were "only "jabbering nonsense" as she expressed it, and so she was entirely unable to say whether the language was evolutionary, or whether the children spoke it just as well the first time as the last. They certainly spoke enough of it when the writer heard them to understand them without difficulty, although it seemed to the writer from the cursory observations he could make that the vocabulary was a very limited one; but that would have been equally the case with children of that age had they been speaking English.

There has been a story in vogue for many years, although it is impossible to verify it, and it is probably apocryphal, that for the purpose of determining whether there was a primal language, and if so what it was, two infants were at one time confined in the Bastile, and were never allowed to hear a word of any language spoken, it being supposed that nature would supply them with the means of communicating with each other as they grew old enough to talk, and that the controversy as to a primal language would be conclusively determined. The story says, however, that up to 11 years of age the children never uttered an articulate sound. They communicated with each other in a fashion, but it was entirely by signs, and not by anything resembling a spoken language of any kind. The story goes on to say that they were then released from their confinement and placed among people where they heard French spoken all around them, and that they soon learned to speak the language which they heard, but never gave any signs of knowing any other tongue.

The story may be true, or it may not. If it is, it would tend very strongly to show that our speech is the result of imitation, and that the faculty of articulate speech depends on the ability to repeat what is gathered from the speech of others. This view receives confirmation from the observation of deaf and dumb people, who are, as a rule, dumb because they are deaf. They possess the vocal organs fully developed, but they cannot speak because they are not able to imitate either the sound of language or the mechanical vocal efforts of speaking persons, and this, not because of innate inability, but because of the lack of a medium of intercommunication.

And yet the observation of the cases in Massachusetts and Nevada to which we have referred shows that there must be exceptions to what would seem to be a general rule. Those children in Nevada knew no more of the accepted theories of philology than they did of the differential calculus. They did not know the first thing about the development theory; they never heard of the rules of linguistic structure; and yet they constructed for themselves a language which was, for all practical purposes, just as much a language as Hebrew or Greek or German or English. It meant something to them; each could understand the other; each could say what he or she wanted to say, and that constitutes a language.

The Boston case is somewhat different, if it is told correctly. In that case there would seem to be some structural deficiency in the brain—some distorted convolution or something of the sort—for, generally speaking, a man who can speak one language can speak every other, at least after a fashion; but these brothers, it is asserted, cannot speak English, although they can understand it to a certain extent.

These cases, strange as they may be, do not militate in any degeee against the generally received doctrines of philology. They are freaks of nature, nothing more, and are, if we stop to consider, no more strange than other cases with which we are familiar.

How It Came About.

There is a little story to tell about Elizabeth Stuart Phelp's marriage, says the New York Sun. The bridegroom is a son of Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of the Independent. "Last winter the senior Ward took up Mrs. Phelp's latest work carelessly," said this informant, "as he sat in the sanctum and glanced at one of the pages. He immediately became interested, and kept on reading to the neglect of more important duties, until the time came for him to go home. He walked to the south ferry with his mind still absorbed in what he had read, and he was so distracted with it that in crossing the crowded street to get to the ferry entrance, he allowed himself to be run over by a heavy truck and badly injured. Some of his ribs were broken, and for a day or two his life was considered in danger. The driver who run him down was arrested, but Dr. Ward declared that no blame was attached to him.

"It was altogether my own fault' he said. 'My mind was engrossed with something else than taking care of my body just then, or it wouldn't have happened.'

"When the season of outing came around, Dr. Ward was barely convalescing, and his son took him on a yachting cruise. They stopped at Gloucester, Mass., near which Miss Phelps has a summer residence, and the neighborhood of which she had not long before stirred up immensely by her story of 'Jack' in which the people thereabouts were described, and not altogether agreeably. The Wards visited Miss Phelps, getting an introduction through a friend, and at the earnest desire of Dr. Ward who had become greatly interested in the authoress through a perusal of her works while recovering from the accident which she had indirectly caused. All through the past summer the Wards hung about Gloucester, and it became apparent to observers that this was due to the son rather than to the father. Although the former was hardly 35 years old, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is something like 50, their relations took on an unmistakable aspect of courtship. The result was the marriage ceremony at the Phelps seashore cottage, East Gloucester, a few days ago.

The Phonograph vs. Shorthand.

[Lyman H. Nelson in the New York Mail and Express.]

Is the shorthand writer's business ruined? Are the 150,000 men and women at present engaged as amanuenses, court and newspaper reporters to be obliged to look for "other fields of labor" on account of the antagonism of this new and wonderful result of Edison's brain?

These and other equally consequential questions are to-day being asked by the thousands interested. At first sight it appears as if this new machine would accomplish these ends so direful to many, so beneficial perhaps, to more. It has been held all along and daily illustrated in the matter of salaries that the stenographer is a mere machine; that his operations, after the different kinds of "pot-hooks" are learned, are purely mechanical. Business men seem to forget that it requires not only brains to write and brains to read, but brains to listen, too. And this is the first and most disastrous weak point about the phonograph. It must be remembered that most business men are not in many senses of the word literary.

It is difficult to talk good, grammatical English in prompt answer to a bulky mail, and the difficulty is remedied by "backing and filling," by changing words and sentences, and oftentimes by entirely altering the original meaning. All this is obviously impracticable in the use of the phonograph. It will be impossible to alter or improve the phraseology after the words are uttered. Though it must be confessed that the trouble after all is not so much with the machine as with the man, and when the minds of men become equal to it, the usefulness of the phonograph will vastly increase.

Business men who can dictate a reply accurately and concisely enough upon reading a letter may utilize the phonograph with some degree of success. But even then there are sufficient obstacles in the way of its use to debar its immediate acceptance. One of them is the fact that no economical, reliable and rapid method of copying the letter after it has been dictated into the wax cylinder has as yet been presented. Copies of all business letters in this day of complication and rush are as a matter of principle retained, and until this obstacle is overcome it is a serious one.

The wax cylinders are some three or four inches long and perhaps half as much in diameter, and these attributes of the newcomer are greatly to its injury when the proper filing of correspondence is considered. Along with copying of letters written goes the systematic filing of letters received. And there are scores of patented files upon the market now, the first aim of every one of which is to economize space. According to the proposed method a man who daily receives fifty letters will have half his office filled by them.

Another point against the phonograph is in the matter of time consumed in listening to the contents as they may be ground out. Every one knows how much faster one can read to himself than aloud, and this principle applied to the question in hand will show the difference in the amount of time required in the perusal of one's mail, by the ear-reading of the new process as compared with the eye-reading of the old.

In court reporting the phonograph will, when suitable mechanism is joined for catching the voices in different parts of the room, prove a valuable auxiliary to the reporter's notes by being a means of verification as to their correctness. But even here the stenographer cannot be dispensed with, for the phonograph is still confronted by the objection that any particular part of the testimony cannot readily be found, but it will be necessary to go over an indefinite amount of the evidence before the desired portion is reached. And, too, every other irrelevant noise in the court room would make its impression upon the cylinder and thus complicate the record and make it less clear and concise than the shorthand.

A host of other objections might be added; but perhaps these are sufficient to show that the services of stenographers will still be as invaluable as ever.

SHERIDAN FRIGHTENED.

He Tells His Experiences of A Walk Across A High Trestle.

[Chicago Times.]

One night just before the Chicago fire Gen. Sheridan was entertaining a comrade of the Army of the Cumberland. The night was stormy. After a good dinner they were enjoying a post-prandial cigar. Just then Sheridan said: "Now, in answer to your questions, 'Was I afraid? Was I ever scared?' In ans wer to the first: I am confident no man in his right mind goes into a battle without a feeling of dread—a something that cannot be descri bed, only experienced. This feeling will vary according to the peculiar nervous organizations of the individual. In it are involved all the questions of moral responsibility and its effect on the individual, the future, etc. I know that it has its effect on me, but there comes duty which is above every thing. In doing your duty outsiders lose sight of this and in that way some men get the credit of being without fear.

"Now, as to the question of a scare. Show me the man who has not been scared and he will be a phenomenon. After the Tulahoma campaign, with its flights of Hoover's and Liberty Gaps, with Bragg forced beyond the Tennessee river, we went into camp. My division consisted of three brigades. Two were stationed at Deckard, on the Nashville and Chattanoga railroad. The third brigade was at the terminus of a branch railroad which ran to some coal mines some 10 or 15 miles away. This road ran through some rich valleys (called coves in that part of the country), in which some splendid plantations were situated.

"One day, just before we began the move that culminated in the battle of Chickamauga, I went up to the end of the road to inspect my brigade stationed at that point. I took a staff officer with me. We drove up the mountain in an ambulance and left orders for a hand car with a detail of men to be at the termini at 6 o'clock p. m. to take a look at the junction and main camp at Deckard. I inspected my brigade and waited until 7, but no car came. I then took my staff officer and started down the track, expecting every moment to meet the car. We walked until twilight and no car came. Seeing a light at a short distance from the road, but still near enough to hear the car if it came, we went up and requested supper. The proprietor of the plantation was a courtly old gentleman, who I thought received us rather coldly and seemed ill at ease. He gave us a nice supper, but I noticed every thing was hurried. I also noticed a commotion among the negroes.

"After supper the old man approached me and said: 'I see by your uniform you are a major general in the Union army, and I must enter my solemn protest against you being here in the position you are without a proper guard or escort. You well know those mountains are full of ignorant, fanatical men, ignorant of the laws of war,—in fact, but little better than Indians. They would deem it a patriotic act to murder you. I say murder, for it would be murder. Since you arrived I have put every safeguard around you. I have sent my negroes in every direction to watch and to give warning at the first intimation of danger. As I said, these men are ignorant, and, I am sorry to say beyond my control. I could not protect you for one instant, and I beg of you for God's sake, go, and I pray you may safely reach camp. And permit me the privilege of an old man and let me beg of you never expose yourself to such risks again. You will know the terrible punishment that fell on the community when Gen. McCook was murdered in his ambulance. The innocent and guilty alike suffered. I shall pray for your safe return to camp, for should anything befall you God help this community. You do not realize what your safety is to us. I don't want to appear inhospitable, but for God's sake go. I want you to come and dine with me, but with proper escort. Then I will feel free from all responsibility and will be happy to see you.

"I hurried away, appreciating the old man's fears, although I frankly admit I had never thought of it before or of my personal danger or its effects on any one in case of any accident to myself. As I walked away I must say I grew anxious. The force of the old man's fears and words grew on me. Not that I feared for myself, but if any accident should happen to me, I could, in my imagination, see my division taking a terrible revenge. So I hurried on hoping to meet the hand car before we came to the big trestle work, some 70 feet high and over 150 feet long—a spiderly affair, with nothing but ties to walk on. I dreaded this more than any thing else, for I always get dizzy trying to walk at any great hight. After walking for about an hour (the darkness being intense) I heard the rattle of the car, and stopped for it to come up. The sergeant said a mistake had been made, and that they had been sent down the main line to the tunnel. Not finding me, they came back to the junction, and had hurried on hoping to find me.

"I got on the car and remarked: 'Thank God you met me anyway before I came to the big trestle over the ravine. That I could not have crossed. 'The big trestle' said the sergeant, 'why you walked that over a mile back.' The car soon brought us to camp. Thinking of the risk of the walk over the trestle-work 70 feet or more hight—walked by stepping from tie to tie in the dark—and that without knowing it, the effect was such that when I got to my tent I was the worst scared man in the Army of the Cumberland. The retrospect weakened me. Never again during the war did I expose myself where any evil befalling me could entail punishment on innocent people.

"The next day the old man visited the camp, congratulated me on my safe return and gave me a formal invitation to dine with him, stipulating for a strong escort. I accepted the invitation and had a royal good time. This time I found my host charming—in fact my beau ideal of an entertainer. You see, conditions make all the difference in the world in the actions of a man. He and I afterwards became good friends, and I have many pleasant remembrances of him and his family. Soon aftewards we moved. The battle of Chickamauga followed, then the famine of Chattanooga and Lookout mountain. After this came my transfer East. I have never seen or heard of the old man since."

Why She Was A Heroine.

[Detroit Free Press.]

We were running down from Charleston to Savannah, and the train was humming along at high speed when the danger signal blew, and the air brakes were put on hard. As the train stopped all the passengers piled out to see what was the trouble, and we soon discovered that a culvert around the short curve had been washed out. A negro woman had flagged the train with a white apron, and of course, we all looked upon her as a heroine.

"When did you discover that the culvert had gone?" I asked.

"Just about half an hour ago."

"And your first thought was to stop the train?"

"Yes, sah."

"Well, you are a brave woman. We owe our lives to you.'

"Does ye? I nebber thought of that."

"But you stopped the train."

"Yes, sah; but I didn't want that bulgine to git off de track an' go plowin' frew my cotton patch an' frowin' hot water all ober the place. Dat's why I stopped de train, sah."

LONG LIFE.

Light Complectioned New Englanders Long Lived.

[Popular Science Monthly.]

I have alluded to the fact that in the subjects of the census the complexion in most instances is light. While this may be due to the northern origin of the majority of New England people, and have no special bearing upon the subject of longevity, it may possibly be very important as showing the effect of temperament upon the length of life. That the sanguine temperament predominates in these people is undoubtedly a fact, and it appears that the sanguine-nervous (judged from the complexion, color of the eyes and general build) is most common. In theory, certainly this temperament is that which would most conduce to longevity. Other facts, of the nature of these gathered in New England, from some other locality, might offset these and disprove the theory; but, until these other facts are gathered, I think the theory that people with nervous sanguine temperament, and the two nicely blended, are liable to live longer than those who possess a nervous bilious or a bilious lymphatic temperament, with either predominating, is strong enough to work with; and, while it does not directly teach us how to live longer, it points to something in the future that means a great deal to the human race.

The fact that the majority of men are bony and muscular, and the women plump, is easily explained, I think, by the occupations. In the work of the men their muscles have been brought into play so much, and have used such a large proportion of the nourishment taken into the system, that fat could not accumulate. With the women the reverse has been true, especially after they reached the age of 50, when grown up daughters took the hardest of the work from the mothers' shoulders.

In regard to food, the evidence is so uniformly one way that those who advise a simple diet, and those who cry out against meat, must either hold their theories to be above facts or to give them up. There is certainly nothing "simple" about the diet of a New England farmer. It consists of salt and fresh pork and beef and all sorts of common fish and vegetables, almost always poorly cooked, and pies and cakes of the most indigestible sorts. The food is "plain

NEW NEICHBORS.

BY SARA ORNE JEWETT.

[Once a Week.]

The Peltons were new-comers to that part of the country, who had bought a large farm and good farmhouse, and had paid for them when the deeds were passd. This was not without an effect, for they were received into the best rural society with every possible honor. They made improvements in their house, and were also generous in church matters, and willing at once to take part in town affairs. Everybody thought it was a great satisfaction to have so considerable an addition to the neighborhood.

There was no mystery about these pleasant, well-to-do people. John Pelton had been raised on a good farm, and always meant to have one of his own before he died. He had been in the lumber business in Foxbridge, the nearest large town, and had done well, though he was not so rich as if he had kept to his business longer. One of the daughters complained that the farm was dull, but her brother and sister entered most heartily into their farmer's life.

When they first came to the farm, bag and baggage, Miss Tamsen Spencer was on the spot to welcome them, and to lend a helping hand about unpacking the bedding and getting supper. She had brought a basket of doughnuts and an apple pie, and before they knew it the teapot was on the stove and a generous supper table spread by her quick hand. The Peltons had been delayed in leaving Foxbridge, and were fretted and uneasy, but the neighborly act of Miss Tamsen Spencer restored their serenity.

It was very late in October when they came to the farm, and by Thanksgiving Tamsen had become so intimate and indispensable a friend that she was bidden to dine with the Pelton household. She had sighed over her brother's absence and her own lonely feelings when the time for family reunions came round, and her new friends were glad to show their friendliness The invitation was eagerly expected, and was accepted after proper consideration.

As time went on, Miss Tamsen's information, not to say gossip, about their townsfolk was much relied upon. There seemed to be nobody whose inmost secrets were not known to her, and she reposed the greatest confidence in the Peltons, by apparently telling them everything she had stored away in her busy brain.

John Pelton, who was a shrewd man, did not altogether unhold his womenfolk in such excessive intimacy, but after Tamsen applied herself devotedly to curing him of a bad attack of rheumatism, he began to think that she was garrulous but harmless, and ceased to warn his wife of trusting overmuch to such hungry ears and a glib tongue. The amiable Tamsen rarely did great mischief; she had only a storyteller's art of romancing a little and setting forth the barest facts in an interesting way. If she had indeed been malicious, she might have prejudiced the simple-hearted newcomers against half the town.

But the long Vermont winter wore away, and by spring the Peltons had other friends, thanks to their attendance upon a cheerful succession of parish gatherings. Tamsen Spencer was no longer their only guide, philosopher and friend, and she was a little jealous because others were taking her place. The young people made friends easily, and Tamsen began to watch them and to grow curious about them. She was almost as well contented with her secrets and mysteries, and intense delight in finding out all sorts of things without asking questions, as she had been in the days when she had closer alliance with the household.

In her own home, her only companion was an industrious deaf and dumb brother a little older than herself, who managed their five or six acres of land alone in summer and worked at shoemaking in the winter. He was a most unsatisfactory companion for such a sister. She was too impatient by nature to spend much time in conversing with him by means of the little slate which he carried in his pocket, and poor Jotham was a solitary soul. His sole recreation was in tramping off by himself once or twice a year, nobody, not even Tamsen, knew exactly where; but from time to time he visited a cousin who lived about fifteen miles away, andonce, after he had been gone a longer time than usual, he proudly reported that he had been as far as Boston. When his sister read the startling word Boston on his smooth bit of slate she hastened to ask indignantly why he had not given her a chance to share the great delight, Jotham shook his head knowingly, as if to go alone were best.

There was something pathetic in the way that Tamsen loved society, and in her misused but really delightful gift of story telling. To be sure she often talked too long about little things and was wearisome, but that was only a misuse of what might have been a charming gift with a little more tact that comes from cultivation and larger mindedness. With all her faults, she had made far more of her opportunities than most of the Delford people. Of all the women in Delford she would have most quickly made herself harmonious with strangers or with cosmopolitan society, and while it was often said that she talked too much, almost everybody was glad to see the cheerful, entertaining creature coming. She even had the tact to conceal her curiosity, and it never would occur to you while she told you a delicious tale of your neighbor's affairs, that her innocent-looking quick gray eyes were seeing everything within the four walls of your kitchen.

Forgive this lingering description of Miss Tamsen Spencer's characteristics, for the story of one of her adventures would count for nothing without it. You must understand how solemn she could be at a funeral, and how gay at a wedding; that nobody could talk so ably with the minister upon almost any subject, or understood the practice of medicine from either the old or the young doctor's point of view so well as this same Tamsen. She was intimate with half a dozen families, and had a morbid fear, though she had so much to say about other people, that other people should find out anything about her own affairs. She was as secretive and accumulative as an old crow. She could not bear to be questioned; indeed she rarely gave anyone a chance.

There was not a woman in Delford with such proper pride or almost improper self-respect.

"I've got plans that have waited these forty years for the right time to be suitably carried out," announced our heroine one day to Mrs. Pelton. "I do maintain that if you keep a-wishing, you wish things round as you want 'em."

"I'd like to think so," answered good Mrs. Pelton, doubtfully. She was beating eggs for her famous sponge cake, and Tamsen sat by the window in the sun.

"'Tis so," said Tamsen, decidedly. "Now there was a curious instance last week. I saw a pattern of pretty light calico 27 years ago this spring, and set my heart on some of it for a dress; a pink sprig it had and a polka spot. I sent for ten yards of it, and 'twas all gone, and I couldn't find nothin' to suit me for a long spell. An' last week I found out by watchin' of him that brother Jotham calculated to go over to old Tanner Brigham's to get a side o' lighter calf skin than he had on hand, and I says on the slate, "Get me a dress-length o' some o' his old calico, just to work about in, if you can strike a bargain.' You don't know about Tanner Brigham's store? Well, it's worth a day's journey. There ain't scarcely any trade over that way, and he's had most of his stuff since the year one. When he gets anything new it has to be old fashioned, so's not to take the shine off the rest of his goods. He actually asked me to buy a couple o' foot stoves last time I was over—said he'd got some on hand he'd let me have reasonable. He ain't very cheap generally, gets so attached to his goods he hates to let 'em go; but he tans by spells, and likes to have a place to stay in winter time and bad weather. There was a talk of the stage tavern's being built over there once, and several folks moved in, and a blacksmith, when Brigham set up. But 'twan't so, and the stage come over Pine Hill instead, as you know, and there he's stuck as if he expected 'twas goin' to grow to be a city. What do you suppose Jotham came luggin' home under one arm and huggin' his calfskin with the other? That very same pattern o' calico, with the pink sprig 'long of a polka spot! There was a faded streak 'way into two or three folds, but I'm goin' to get me a dress out of it some way or other. 'Twas just as pretty as ever, an' I tell you I was pleased as a child. I give Jotham a reg'lar good thump on his back, an' I made him some toppin' rye drop cakes for his supper."

Mrs. Pelton had beaten the eggs into a fine froth, and went into the pantry for fresh supplies.

"It sounds like a calico I used to have," she said, with great interest. "It was a beautiful thing to wear, and I laid it by once when I was called into black, and I've always intended to make me a pretty comforter of it. You couldn't tell it from one o' them handsome old French calicoes."

"Nor this," responds Tamsen, eagerly; and then, it being a busy day, she took leave. She had not spoken of it, but Brother Jotham had been tempted by the lovely spring weather to go on a pilgrimage before plowing time. Tamsen was alone, and from past experience did not expect him for several days.

That evening she spread out the calico on the kitchen floor and held the lamp close to it, and put her patterns on, and measured off the skirt breadths, and was greatly perplexed because there were more faded streaks than she had feared at first. She spent painstaking hours over it, and turned and twisted it about; but there was no hope of making both skirt and waist of even the simplest sort, without nearly another yard. The old remnant was very provoking, and Tamsen felt ready to give it up. She even dreamed of it half the night, and waked up with a brain fevered by dancing visions of polka spots and sprigs of pink.

"There!" she exclaimed, "if ever Miss Pelton gets out her materials for comforters, you may be sure I'll make a little tradin'. That's all the outlook there is."

Just as she sat at her solitary breakfast, the Peltons drove by with their best wagon and both horses, going to Mrs. Pelton's sister's in Foxbridge, where there was a family party. Mrs. Pelton's mother being still alive. Two brothers had come on from the West, and there was to be a famous dinner. Tamsen had heard all about it, and she rushed to the door and waved a sympathetic farewell. One of the Pelton girls was already in Foxbridge, the father and mother, and son and younger daughter were in the wagon. They would not be at home until evening.

"I am thankful they've got such a good day," said lonely Tamsen, as she went back into the house. She always wished that she belonged to a large family.

The dress was looked over again by daylight, and sadly folded up and put away.

"I never did have a gown of two kinds o' calico, and I won't now," said Miss Spencer proudly. "There, I should just like to know if Miss Pelton's the same exactly. Like as not it isn't."

She looked out of the window two or three times toward the Pelton house.

"There, now, you mustn't do any such thing!" she rebuked herself once; but a few minutes later the temptation became too great. "I promised 'em I would keep an eye on the house," she said to herself, "an' Mrs. Pelton wouldn't mind a bit. I mean to go over an' just see if 'tis the same pattern, and then I'll edge Miss Pelton on to gettin' it down some day herself, and I'll give her some new for it, rather'n be disappointed so after all these years. I know where she keeps her old pieces and such things, up in one o' them attic closets."

Behold light-footed Miss Tamsen stepping along the road with a guilty heart, but a sense of unusual delight. She did not say frankly to herself that a good rummage would make her happy, but as she unlocked the door and locked it again behind her, she fairly reveled in her opportunity.

It was a somewhat innocent pleasure after all. Tamsen was as honest a soul as ever breathed, but she took a long look at the picture of Mrs. Pelton's youngest child, a pretty little fellow who had died, and carefully studied Susy Pelton's last summer's wrap, of which she had never quite dared to ask a pattern. She spent an hour in her rummage, stepping softly about the rooms; counting Mrs. Pelton's gold-and-white cups and saucers to see if any were gone; and discovering the truth, which had long puzzled her, about the hiding place of the extra half dozen of silver spoons.

It took some time to get at the calico skirt that was waiting to be made into a comforter. Bags and bundles were many in the northwestern eaves-closet, and Miss Tamsen burrowed farther and farther in, trying to keep careful reckoning of the arrangement of the closet's contents. She was just reflecting that Mrs. Pelton ought to have been making some rugs during the winter out of some of those things, when there was a sudden rush of the gusty spring breeze through the house, the eaves-closet door slammed and snapped its outside latch, and poor Miss Tamsen was locked in.

"Oh, let me out, let me out!" she besought, wildly, stumbling on her knees among the bundles and piece-bags. It was no use to pound the door, or to put her strong shoulder against it desperately. The screws were sound, and at last she sank back and felt for the first time in her life a little faint and weak.

"They'll never hear me, and I don't want they should," she sobbed; "and Jotham's being away, I ain't goin' to be missed. Oh, be I goin' to die in my shame, and starve like a mouse in a drawer!" and so she prayed and cried and prayed again, and there was only the darkness and the shut door.

"I s'pose I did need a lesson with my peekin' and harkin'," she owned aloud, "but I ain't meant no harm. I ain't meant to harm folks. If I can be got out I'll be as dumb as Jotham. It's too harsh to leave me here to suffer." And so poor Tamsen whined and lamented from one long hungry to another.

What was to be done? There was no use pounding, for who could hear? The family would not be back until evening; there was a moon, and they did not mean to start until nightfall, or even later. Tamsen understood plainly that she had need of patience. Her only hope was that John Pelton would not leave his cattle unfed until too late. She tried to put the piece-bags into their places there in the dark, poor thing! Luckily she had tied them up as she looked into each, but she had taken some of them out of their places. Orderly Mrs. Pelton knew the nail where the brown bag hung, and the little ticking bag that held yarn, but there was no telling colors apart in this darkness.

After a long while a few stray gleams of light came under the door, and from a tiny nail-hole in the roof, and it seemed many hours before these rays of the bright spring life began to fade, and Tamsen knew that night was coming. Her excitement had kept her from feeling hungry yet. It was dismal enough all day, but more dismal as she approached the moment of her disgrace.

"Them young Peltons will tell of it from one end of the town to the other," she sighed, and cried again, heartily. Even her inventive mind knew how perfectly futile would be any attempt at excuse. If she could only say that a shower had come up, and she had hurried to shut the open windows in this open story! No, she could tell nothing but the truth.

"I am goin' to tell the truth," she reflected at last, mechanically. "I got so beset about my dress-pattern that I ran over to see if you did have some like it. I want you to laugh and despise me all you will!" Poor Tamsen! she never could hold up her head again.

"I'm goin' to count a thousand, and then I'm goin' to begin to pound," she resolved, "unless I hear the folks sooner; but this is the other side from the yard and the livin' room." The counting was slowly accomplished, and with beating heart Tamsen began to knock and call.

It only seemed to grow very hot in the eaves-closet for all her exertions, and there were no steps on the stairs.

Pound, pound, pound with fists on the wall and with stout boot-heels on the floor. She might have been a butterfly fluttering there in the dark, for all the response that came. Every ten minutes seemed an hour.

"It must be toward nine o'clock," thought Tamsen, when it was hardly seven. "When they come up to bed it will be my time," said the tired woman at last, and then remembered that she was over the shut up and unoccupied northwest chamber, as far as she could be from the nearest room where any one slept.

But surely she could make herself heard, and at it she went again, knocking and pounding until her hands were too lame to pound any more.

"Oh, my sakes, if I only had a good cup o' tea, seems to me I should hold out better," said Tamsen, sadly. The odor of camphor in the piece-bags made the air very close; she never would wish to go near camphor again, that she knew for certain; and by-and-by she grew heavy-headed and could not keep herself awake.

"What's that funny little noise?" asked one Pelton girl of the other. "I keep hearing a kind of a knocking somewhere about the house."

They had come home with their brother, and left the father and mother behind, for the long severed family was too delighted with its reunion to agree to separate so soon. Young John would drive over again next day and could do the work alone in the meantime.

"I don't hear any knockin," said the sister. "Oh, father was saying yesterday that he believed there were rats or squirrels in the walls," and neither of them took any heed of the noise again. The young people were tired with the festival and long drive home in the cool spring evening, and though they went to bed earlier than usual, and might have heard the anxious blows, the pioneer was lying asleep just then, and dreaming dismal dreams in the close closet among the piece-bags.

Nobody will believe it is true, but everybody must listen to the tale of Tamsen's unexpected escape.

Late in the night she waked with a start, and was too miserable and hopeless when she remembered her situation. Her head ached horribly, she could not pound any more; she began to think that she would rather be found dead in the eaves-closet than have to face the laughter of the Peltons. She crept closer to the low door and pushed it gently. It was very loose in its framing, and Tamsen's housekeeping sense knew that moths could find their evil way in, and that there could be no poorer place for woolens than her close quarters. She remembered the old-fashioned spring latch outside; she knew that if she had a knife she could whittle her way out; but there was nothing in her pocket but a spool of white cotton, good for nothing, as she grimly reflected, but to double again and again and hang herself.

Stop!—the hinges! would they possibly slip apart? And with trembling hands and last hopes Miss Tamsen lifted the eaves-closet door. It did slip, she caught it as it swayed outward, the fresh air rushed in, and Tamsen was a free woman.

"I wish I had taken a nap before, and waked up with my wits about me!" thought she, with grim contempt, as she stood outside in the dark.

"Why didn't I think of that and get home by noon? 'Twas because you'd got to be made good an' ashamed o' yourself, Tamsen Spencer. I'll have proper dealin's with you when the time comes. Now you've got to get down stairs an' out o' this house, without nobody hearin' you. 'Tis the dead o' night, and you look sharp!"

Who could properly describe the decent arrangement of the closet itself and the rehanging of the little door which still held by its latch?

Tamsen took off her shoes and went like an old pussy cat down the attic stairs, down the front stairs. Should she go out at the front door? No; it had a frightful creak, which Mrs. Pelton had deplored only the week before at house-cleaning time. Luckily, front doors were not of great use in Delford.

Tamsen opened the best parlor door and shut it again behind her softly. She lifted a window and was quickly outside it in the scratchy cinnamon rose-bushes. She shut the window and let its stick fall inside, and off she went down the lane to her own home and to bitter reflections.

. . . . . .

"Somebody's been clutterin' up my piece-bags!" said Mrs. Pelton, sharply, one day that very week.

"'Twan't me," said one daughter, and "'twan't me," said the other.

"'Twas me," said Miss Tamsen Spencer, who sat by the kitchen stove. She had been sick with a cold, and all alone, poor thing, and nobody had seen her before since the morning of the Foxbridge party.

"Young folks is always in a hurry," continued Mrs Pelton. "You needn't laugh, Susan and Lizzie. I'm real put out that you should have made me such a clutter. Tamsen, you don't have nobody to turn your house upside down the minute you've put it to rights."

"I'm the one, myself," again said Tamsen, in a meek, hoarse voice. She tried to laugh, but she could not. If this had only been somebody else's mischance, how well she could have told the story, but there she sat in unexplainable depression, and almost as speechless as brother Jotham with his slate. To think that an innocent curiosity should have imperceptibly led to such a shameful downfall of her pride! She was conscious of a desire to spend herself henceforth on better things. She was forced to leave the little circle of life in which she had been so great and so contented. But how many times she would have to be reminded of that eaves-closet before she died!

"Seems to me you're looking altogether too peaked for a common cold," said Mrs. Pelton, kindly. "'Tis so unusual for you to be shut up in the house. I wish you'd let us know. You must ha' felt like a mouse in a trap."

"I did, certain, Mrs. Pelton," responded Tamsen, with a plaintive sound in her voice.

SCARING WILD INDIANS.

Roman Candles Found To be More Effective Weapons Than Rifles.

"One of my adventures, eh?" said the book agent to a reporter to the Omaha Herald. "Well, about eight years ago I carried a pack of novelties such as you frequently see exhibited on the street corners and presided over by a sunburned Italian. With another man and a young fellow of eighteen I traveled through Kansas to the Colorado line, selling and trading our wares to the Indians for anything marketable in the cities. About the time of our arrival in the western part of Kansas the memorable Indian outbreak was terrorizing the country. From the south and west came reports of the terrible outrages perpetrated by the Indians and greasers. Houses were burned, the inmates were killed instantly or tortured to death, and all the cattle were driven off and scattered. You may be sure I felt considerable solicitude concerning the safety of my little party and took extra precautions to find secluded spots when camping. Of course, under the conditions, I deemed it advisable to get out of the neighborhood immediately. To do so we found it necessary to pass through the country most likely to be infested with straggling bands of Indians. Despite the risks we determined to make the attempt. After a long, hard day's tramp we encamped for the night in one of those small canyons so prevalent in Western Kansas. It was an excellent place, too. Our backs were effectually protected by a natural cave in the side of the bank, the entrance to which was concealed by tall grass. Sam, the boy of the party, was an exceedingly bright young fellow, and very familiar with the tactics of Indian warfare. Just before lying down I noticed him untying a good-sized bundle of sticks resembling short broom handles. He placed them within easy reach and tumbled down to sleep. I had noticed him fumbling around the bushes a short time before, but didn't pay much attention to his actions. The other fellow and myself concluded not to set a guard, as we were in such an excellent place. I don't know how long we had slept when we were awakened by Sam shaking us slightly and whispering:

"'Be quick, now the Indians are getting ready to slip in on us.'

"'By this time we were both wide awake and ready to use our rifles.

"'Listen,' whispered Sam; 'hear the dirty scamps sneaking up. Put down the rifles. I've got something better.'

"He handed us each four of the sticks mentioned, remarking:

"'Them's Roman candles. I've got a pile of whoppers along, and I think we can scare these tramps clean out o' their hides.'

"I caught the idea in a moment and strained my ears to listen for further demonstrations from the attacking party. We could hear them creeping here and there through the bushes, scarcely making a noise, but easily distinguished in the silence of the night.

"'Now,' whispered Sam, 'take two in each hand and I'll light them.'

"Suiting the action to the word he contrived to fight them in rapid succession. Then he turned them into the bushes and heavens! what a sight was revealed as the candles flashed. About fifty villainous looking savages and greasers were stooping and creeping toward us. At the first flash they stopped as if spell-bound. We turned them so the green and white balls would strike them in the face. The candles were tremendous affairs and eight or ten of them popping away independent of human aid was enough to terrorize any one. Our assailants wavered a moment, then with a terrible yell bounded away toward high ground as if the devil himself was in pursuit. We could hear them scrambling up the hillside, mount their horses and gallop away. Sam afterward explained that he had brought the candles as a side speculation, and he also explained that he had arranged a system of strings among the bushes so that no one could approach very close without meeting the obstruction and alarming him. It is needless to say that we reached safe ground in due time without further molestation.

BILLS COLLECTED BY WOMEN.

The New Scheme Which Business Houses Have Adopted.

[Kansas City Star.]

The avenues of employment for woman are continually increasing. Already she has proven herself a good clerk, a good bookkeeper, and a good type-writer, and the latest is a female collector. At least a dozen houses in Kansas City are now employing women in that capacity, and their number seems to be constantly increasing.

A woman may be a book-keeper or a type-writer and yet be the most feminine creature imaginable, despite her business relations, but a female dunner would seem to be another kind of business woman, and she brings forward very prominently the question of how much distinction must be made between a woman and a man in the same business. One thing is certain, one cannot kick a lady collector out of the office.

The female collectors are, for the most part, young women, and according to their employers they are as persistent and successful in their business as men. The mode of operation, however is somewhat peculiar, and they do not seem to go about the collection of a bill the same way as a man. The reporter happened in an office, yesterday, where fifteen or twenty young men were working. While he was talking with the manager, a well dressed young woman came in and inquired for one of the young men. He was pointed out to her, and while the whole office watched her she walked over to his desk and began a conversation with him in a low tone so low that no one could hear. After talking for a few minments she turned to go, and raising her voice, said:

"If you don't come in and settle I'll be around again on Saturday."

When she was gone the young man came in for an unmerciful guying, and it is safe to say he made a desperate effort to pay the bill before Saturday. She was the collector for a jewelry firm.

A well-known business man, speaking of the same subject said: "My wife not long ago purchased a sewing machine and was talked into the installment plan by the glib-tongued agent. For convenience the payments were to be collected at my office instead of at the house. When the collector appeared she was a very pretty young woman. She asked for me and taking a chair by my desk told me her business. I payed her the money and she went out. That was the end of it for that time, but the next time she did not catch me in, and everybody in the building knew she was hunting for me before she found me. After this she determined to find me and when a payment was due would appear at the office bright and early and wait for me if I could not come for an hour. 'My girl' came to be the talk of the building and I had to go around and make all the payments at once to stop her. Female collectors may be all right when when every one gets used to them, but until they do I think there is a little savor of blackmail in this style of making collections.

A merchant who has adopted the new scheme was asked about it and said: "I find that my lady collector is persistent, faithful and trustworthy, and has great success in making some very bad collections, and I don't see why a lady should not be permitted to ask for the payment of a bill, if she can do almost everything else about an office.

INDIVIDUAL RATINGS.

A System by Which Western Retail Merchants Avoid Bad Creditors.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

"Mrs. John Smith wants credit on that bill," said a dry goods salesman to his employer.

"She does, does she; what's her address and how long has she been in town?"

"Lived here about a year; her address is 726 —— street. Her husband is a bookkeeper in the St. Paul offices. She has bought small bills here before but always paid cash."

"Well, let's see," continued the merchant, reaching down a box from a cabinet letter file. "Ah, here it is, 'John Smith, 726 —— street—C. D.' How much does she want and for how long?"

"It will be about $60 and she says she will pay in two weeks or at the end of the month certain."

"Let her have the goods." Mrs. Smith departs with her purchases, all unconscious how a firm to which she was a comparative stranger made up its mind to give her credit.

"Ratings" of business men and firms, such as are furnished by the great commercial agencies, "Bradstreet's" and "Dun's," have been more or less familiar to the public for many years. It is only recently, however, that a similar system has been applied to retail buyers. In Milwaukee this work is done by a company which is chiefly known as an agency for the collection of retail accounts. The method of operation is this:

Contracts are made by the agency with various retailers to collect their bills and also to furnish them with information about their customers. This contract obliges the merchant to furnish, in turn, to the agency a list of his credit customers and his best estimate of their trustworthiness and promptness in paying their bills. In the office of the agency these various reports are consolidated and a general result made out, which is sent to other dealers connected with the agency. The various reports on the same John Smith run thus:

Grocer—Prompt at end of month.
Butcher—Same report.
Tailor—Fair pay, sometimes a little slow.
Saloon—Cash or next day.
Coal-dealer—Buys as he needs, pays at end of month.
Furniture—Bought on installments, not all paid for.

The man at the agency sizes up all these particulars, takes into account Mr. Smith's known or probable income and the size of his family, and gives Mr. Smith a rating accordingly, "C. D." This being interpreted means, "is good pay, may occasionally be slow, but all right if he is not let in too deep." Thus Mrs. Smith gets her fall dry goods on credit, up to a certain point. If she goes beyond that she is likely to be met with a request to pay up some of her arrears.

Thomas Jones may be reported thus:

Tailor—Dead beat.
Grocer—Slow.
Butcher—Slow.
Saloon—Good pay, fond of treating.
Furniture—Gives him by his wife's father.

The agency sizes up these points and reports Mr. Jones as "F" or "J." That is to say "slow or poor pay." The remarks may be added, "Has a wealthy father-in-law," or "wife has an income of her own." When the wife has an independent means she will probably be given a separate rating. If the wife is extravagant or her husband has in the past made trouble about her bills those facts will be noted.

All these matters of credit giving and "rating" are of course confidential between the merchant and the agency. Some tradesmen think the reports are a pretty good thing. Others place little reliance on them, preferring to credit only those whom they know or to rely upon their own judgment. The growth of the "installment" business and the widening perception of how really excellent a security an iron-clad chattel mortgage is, has cut off much of the old sort of credit business. One can get almost anything on credit now if he chooses to secure the seller with a cut-throat mortgage or a "lease with privilege to purchase." The increasing stringency of the laws against selling mortgaged property also makes the seller of goods on this sort of credit even more secure.

The Origin of the Shot-Tower.

[Chicago Mail.]

There was a mechanic at Bristol, England, who had a queer dream. Watts was his name and he was by trade a shoe-make. The making of the little leaden pellets was then a slow, laborious, and, consequently, costly process. Watts had to take great bars of lead and pound them out into sheets of a thickness about equal to the diameter of the shot he desired to make. Then he cut the sheets into little cubes, which he placed in a revolving barrel or box and rolled until the edges wore off from the constant friction and the little cubes became spheroids.

Watts had often racked his brain trying to devise a better scheme, but in vain. Finally after an evening spent with some jolly companions at the ale-house, he went home and turned into bed. He soon fell into a deep slumber, but the liquor evidently did not agree with him, for he had a bad dream. He thought he was out again with the "boys." They were all trying to find their way home when it began to rain shot, beautiful globules of lead, polished and shining, fell in a torrent and compelled him and his bibulous companions to draw their heavy limbs to a place of shelter.

In the morning, when Watts arose, he remembered the dream. He thought about it all day, and wondered what shape molten lead would take in falling a distance through the air. At last, when he could rest no longer, he carried a ladleful of the hot metal up into the steeple of the Church of St. Mary of Redcliffe and dropped it into the moat below. Descending, he took from the bottom of the shallow pool several handfuls of perfect shot far superior to any he had ever seen. Watts' fortune was made, for he had conceived the idea of the shot-tower, which has ever since been the only means employed in the manufacture of the little missles so much used in war and sport.

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THE second store and two thirds of upper or third story of the large new building just completed, at east end of Kennebec dam, Augusta, Me. Each floor has capacity of some 13,000 sq. ft., or 246 ft. long by 58 ft. wide. 200 horse power already established with several hundred more in reserve. Building within 50 ft. of railroad, side track running direct to building.

One of the best manufacturing locations in Kennebec County. The whole or any part of the above now ready for occupancy, and will be let on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of

N. W. COLE, Agent,
— AT THE OFFICE OF —
oc4 EDWARDS MAN'F'G COMPANY. dtf

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—That a sure preventive against colds, is Conant's Compound Vapor Bath, unlike all other baths, no matter what the weather, there is no danger of taking cold after a Compound Vapor Bath. Call (Ladies and Gents) and satisfy yourselves at 413 CONGRESS ST. 21-1

LOST—The lady who lost a black Spanish Lace scarf please call and prove property. MAASON G. LARRABEE & CO., 246 Middle street. 20-1

FOUND—A pocket book. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. JAMES A. BAIN, 114½ Exchange street. 20-1

FOUND — Another lot of Wash Boilers of which we have sold so many, at same old prices; also a lot of Handled Wire Fruit Baskets at 10 cents. Oil Stoves with heating apparatus, for cold chambers, at Mitchell's Five Cent Store, 520 Congress street. 17-1

LOST—Nov. 4th, near south Windham, a Fox Hound, reddish brown mixed with white, red spot on shoulder and rump, heavy brown ears, with collar marked "L. Leighton, Deering, Me.;" will pay reward for same or information. LEANDER LEIGHTON, Deering, Me. 9-2

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced, reliable, male or female nurses to attend upon diphtheria cases; liberal wages paid. Apply immediately in person at MRS. S. E. KILBY'S, Registry, 412 Congress Street, Portland. 23-1

WANTED—To call your attention to a few of our prices: Lard 11c per pound, pork steak and sausage 12c per pound, whole hams 12½c per pound, nice Vermont tub butter 24c per pound, strictly fancy N. Y. Baldwin apples $1.90 per barrel, best Ondara layer raisins 11c per pound. C. A. ROUNDS, corner Franklin and Oxford streets. 22-1

WANTED—Small rent of six or seven rooms convenient for house keeping, on ground floor if possible; located in the vicinity of Congress square; price not to exceed $20 per month. C. H. KILBY, Real Estate Agent, 93 Exchange St., Portland, Me. 22-1

HORSES TO BOARD—$2.25 a week; 4 lbs. grain daily, carrots, beets, best hay, light stalls seven feet wide, Sebago water; barn never freezes; 3½ exercise yards; foreman six years on Maplegrove stock farm. Address H. G. THOMAS, Saccarappa, Me. 22tf

WANTED—Mrs. Dr. Sherman can be found at her rooms, 87 Oak St., Cor. of Prospect. Corns, bunions and bad nails treated in a skillful manner. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8. p. m. 22-1

OFFICE WANTED — At once, small room, fitted with a desk and stove, near Exchange and Commercial streets. Apply to M. M., this office. 21 1

PUNG WANTED—One but little used will answer. Inquire of B. F. HASKELL, 470 Congress street. 21-1

WANTED — Horse for his keeping through the winter; best of references given. Address C. A. D., Press office. 20-1

WANTED—Bookkeeper. Address BOX 1698. 20-1

WANTED—Hotel and family washing; rough dry, 50 cts. a tub or $1.00 per barrel. Having fitted up one of the best equipped steam laundries in the State, am prepared to do all kinds of laundry work; all kinds of fancy ironing and fluting done; goods collected and delivered free of charge. Send postal to WESTBROOK TROY STEAM LAUNDRY, Saccarappa, Me. 19-1

FRESH EGGS WANTED by every poultryman when they are bringing the present high prices. Eggs can be had in abundance by feeding the Dirigo Egg Food. We will refund the money in every case where the food fails to increase the egg production. C. B. DALTON & CO., 27 Preble Street. 19-1

WANTED—A good second-hand double sleigh, traverse runners preferred. Address P. O. BOX 1613, stating price. 17-1

WANTED—Highest cash prices paid for castoff clothing, ladies or gents, or exchange for Turkish rugs. Please send letter or postal to M. DEGROOT, 94½ Middle street. 5-tf2w*

AGENTS WANTED.

Book Agents Wanted

To Sell Starrett's "Poems and Translations."

A nicely gotton up book. Translations represent the best German lyrical talent. Very complimentary notices from leading journals. With the book is sold a beautifully illustrated German poem. Either makes an appropriate Christmas gift. Sold at reasonable price and liberal commission given. Write for circular giving press notices and prices. Address, Box 1093, Rockland, Maine. nov13d2w*

BOARD.

Wanted.

BOARDERS, transient or permanent; table board by the meal, day or week; furnished rooms let with or without board. Apply at 291 SPRING STREET. jly2dtf

FEMALE HELP.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Swedish girl to do second work. Address by letter 55 SPRING ST., City. 23-1

WANTED—A situation. To do housework Please call or address 'M.,' This Office. 23-1

COOK WANTED—An American woman from 30 to 40 years old to do meat and pastry cooking; out of town; must be first-class in every respect; best of references required; wages from $35 to $40 per month. Address H. W. R., Press Office. 17-1

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WANT to save money buy your flour of us; we are selling Washburn's and Pillsbury's patent flour for $7.75; best St. Louis flour for $6 50 per barrel. C. A. ROUNDS, Cor. Franklin and Oxford street. 20-1

LADIES extra large fine French Kid Bals, large size, 7 to 9, A, B, C, D and E. Your troublesome feet perfectly fitted; your wide joints properly fitted; your ingrowing nails made comfortable by buying your boots at Brown's, sign of gold boot. 17-1

DONGOLA BOOTS, hand sewed, seamless, common sense, made for your troublesome feet, warranted to give you comfort if properly fitted. Extra large size a specialty. BROWN, sign of gold boot. 17-1

LADIES fine New York Bals, all widths, sizes and half sizes. Boyd's New York Boots in all the leading styles, at Brown's, sign gold boot. 17-1

CONCEDED—Headquarters for ladies' and men's $2.00 Bals. Our increasing trade compels us to keep a large assortment of $2.00 boots. Brown's popular Waukenphast, only $2.00. Sign of gold boot. 17-1

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—A party with $3000 to $4000 wanted to go to Sioux Falls, Dakota, to enter into the corn canning business; parties there agreeing to build a factory costing $7000