

THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 28.

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 if a name is not used.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Proclamation by the Governor of Maine.

Governor Marble has issued the following Thanksgiving Day address:

Among the traditions handed down from our fathers to the observation of the day of Thanksgiving and festivity near the close of every year. The numerous that cluster about this day have caused 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 the Union, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council of the State, I have, on the twenty-ninth day of November, next, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer.

On that occasion, let us invoke the usual vocation, peace, health and comfort that have been so generously showered upon us as a people through the year, lift up our hearts to him "who doeth all things well" in earnest thanksgiving and prayer.

And I appeal to all those who are the recipients of plenty to remember "that they have the poor with them always," and that the abundance of their allowance in deeds of charity, and with a liberal hand, they give to the needy, and thus secure material aid to the poor and unfortunate, and the end that all may enjoy as a people the sixty-eighth THANKSGIVING DAY anniversary of our State.

The ultra-Orthodox party of Germany is very much stirred up because the university of Gießen has made Bismarck a doctor of divinity.

The Chicago Tribune wants President Cleveland to go to farming after next March. There is the same reason urged against this, probably, that the President is not continuing to be a President. He doesn't know anything about how farming should be done.

Texas elects a United States Senator when the Legislature meets in January. Mr. Coke would like to fill his seat another term, but several gentlemen prominent in national or Texas politics, are either open aspirants for the seat, or would accept it if tendered to them. Among them are John Hancock, J. W. Throckmorton, A. W. Terrell, Barnett Gibbs and Roger Q. Mills.

Of these Mr. Mills ought to have the preference on account of the work he did for the country when he proposed the bill that knocked out the Democratic party.

Cabinet making still goes on with as much persistence and untiring industry as if the cabinet and newspaper were concerned in it were commissioned by Gen. Harrison to form a cabinet, and the only question was as to each day to agree. Every position has been filled by three or four different persons, and each day brings to light some additional favorite son who has claims that entitle him to recognition. Meanwhile reports that come from Indianapolis substantially agree and state that Gen. Harrison has done nothing about his cabinet. A General is believed to have a mind of his own, and is likely to insist on making up his own cabinet, the self-constituted cabinet makers seem to be putting themselves to a heap of unnecessary trouble.

Gen. Palmer, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, has withdrawn from the Grand Army on the ground that during the recent campaign he was the organization took part in politics and aided in his defeat. There is nothing to show, however, except Gen. Palmer's suspicion, that such was the case. President Grant, Army members deny the truth of the charge, and there is an entire absence of that circumstantial evidence which must have been present had the organization been used as Gen. Palmer alleges. No such movement could have been successfully concealed.

The Democratic members of the Grand Army would certainly have found it out. During the campaign and election, the probability is strong that Gen. Palmer has been sored by defeat when he expected victory and is wrongfully charging the responsibility for his disappointment upon the Grand Army because he counted on their votes and did not get them.

The Bidsford Journal calls upon the Maine legislators in August next January to pass an electoral reform bill, as has become a law in Massachusetts. This is the Australian plan, the strong feature of which is that it helps to do away with assessments upon candidates, prevents electioneering close to the polls, and abolishes all forms of electoral intimidation by making the ballot absolutely secret. If the representations made at the time of the municipal elections by the Journal and its contemporaries are truthful, and we have never seen the slightest reason to doubt their truthfulness, there is no city on the New England continent more in need of the practical workings of an electoral reform law than that of Bidsford; and it is not surprising that the Journal, which has fought the ring courageously and persistently, now advocates an electoral reform bill. And why would not a measure that is so loudly called for in one ring-ridden city be a good thing for the whole State. There are many cities and some towns in Maine that are liable to be afflicted as Bidsford is. It is easier to prevent than to cure a corrupted suffrage.

Congress assemblies again next Monday. As the Presidential election is over there will be no occasion to play for position in the national legislature can speedily get down to business and stay down until the constitutional limit of its life is reached on the fourth day of March. There will be little time, even though the disposition exist, to do anything more than pass the regular appropriation bills. The Senate, however, has a tariff bill before it, and it may be that it will be passed and sent to the House. There, however, it will probably slumber, for it is likely that the members may be too busy to accept of the best possible solution of the tariff difficulty, the free trade leaders will probably have sufficient power to prevent it. There is little chance, therefore, of any tariff legislation this winter. That subject will go over to President Harrison's administration to be taken up and disposed of then. It is safe to predict that the tariff session little new legislation of importance will be enacted. The appropriation bill will exhaust the time, and the patience of the country as well as of the congressmen.

The German attempt to colonize Samoa appears to have had for its only result the throwing of that country into a state of anarchy where the life and property of foreigners as well as natives are at the mercy of rival factions. At last accounts the English and American consulates at Apia were in a state of siege, and the German government has undertaken to set up as king one Tamatua, but the natives are resisting under the lead of Matafua, and at last accounts a battle was imminent between the forces of the two rivals. The responsibility for the existing condition of things rests largely upon Germany. She deposited the late King and set up a protectorate, and then failed to provide a force adequate to maintain the latter's authority. Her interference in the Samoan civil war was a mistake, but the first step, was her duty to furnish a government strong enough to preserve the peace and protect the property and persons of the inhabitants of the Samoan Islands.

The Republicans of Missouri have the credit of being most persistent, aggressive and, as well, successful in the State. In St. Louis they laid out three Bourbon Congressmen at one blow, and in the State vote they strengthened their lines for the final and victorious assault on the Missouri Democratic candidate for governor comes over 200 short of a majority of all the votes cast. The Missouri Republicans think these figures encouraging enough to induce immigrants to seek their State, and they are now talking seriously of turning the Republican League of the State into a kind of immigration society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Private Dailz writes to the Springfield Republican that the luckiest thing that can happen to a man is to be born in Ohio; and that in politics it is almost necessary for an ambitious man to look back to a natal hour spent in the Buckeye State. In proof of this Mr. Dailz cites the fact that all the men elected to the Presidency by the Republicans since the war, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison, have been natives of Ohio, and that the last Republican speaker of the House was an Ohioan—Keller. Hence Mr. Dailz infers that the Speaker of the next House must be either McKinley or Butlerworth. The State of Ohio is a great State, and some of her statesmen have been great statesmen; but they should ponder that old hymn:

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Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," is today chiefly conspicuous for her lack of sons. She will never come to that, but the fact that she this year gave Harrison a plurality of 13,000, against a plurality of 31,892 in 1820, again suggests that Ohio statesmanship is being cultivated, the national at the expense of the home field.

A FAMILY SINKING FUND

That Would Help Out Wonderfully in a Day of Sickness.

[Harpers' Bazar.]

One of the wisest things in the world would be for every family of moderate or narrow means—those that have not a surplus of income in cash to call for unexpected expenses—to put by a reserve fund for occasion of illness; what in financial parlance is called a sinking fund, and which is to be drawn upon when druggists, doctors, and all other attendants of illness demand it. It is a fund which is accumulated by the payment of a few cents each week, and which, when needed, will be found to be a most valuable resource.

Most people think that when sickness comes they themselves can do the nursing in the family; and indeed most people have to do it, but nothing so soon as to have the whole family comfort, for not only is the household disarranged and disappointed, and the patient is not so well taken care of as if a professional person properly trained were employed, but the members of the family who do the nursing are worn out in body and mind and nerves, and there are no persons to be added to the list, requiring care and effort, and the result is a very small sum of money every month, which will eventually amount to a figure that would make it easy to hire a nurse at need—a nurse who, when the patient was used to her, would make it vastly more comfortable, not only to the patient, but to every member of the family. It is a very small sum of money every month, which will eventually amount to a figure that would make it easy to hire a nurse at need—a nurse who, when the patient was used to her, would make it vastly more comfortable, not only to the patient, but to every member of the family.

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The lanterns are the ordinary paper lanterns, which you see at American law-fairs, square boxes of oiled paper stretched over a wooden frame in which a lamp or candle burns. The lamps and lanterns are placed on the floor, and the children are allowed to play with them. It is a wonder, indeed, that there are not more fires, and when it is remembered that there is no chimney on any of the houses of Japan, and that the fuel of the stoves is a large extent charcoal, the danger from fire is appreciated. The ordinary Japanese smokes a pipe, and the fact that this pipe must be refilled about twice a minute adds to the danger of fire. The bowl of the Japanese pipe is not bigger than the bottom of a thimble. It holds about two puffs of smoke and it is usually made of brass or metal.

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Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a violent eruption of the skin, which rendered him almost insensible. Tried CURETTE'S Complete cure in five weeks.

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