PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 23, 1862--VOL. 27. PORTLAND, MAINE, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1888. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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. w2d&wtf

International Steamship Co.

ONE TRIP PER WEEK.

ON and after Monday, Dec. 10, the steamers of this line will make but one trip per week, leaving Portland every Monday at 5.30 p. m. for Eastport and St. John. Returning, will leave St. John and Eastport for Portland on Thursdays.

dec4sn10t J. B. COYLE, Manager.

SQUIRE'S Strictly Pure Kettle Rendered LEAF LARD!

Put up expressly

FOR FAMILY USE

in 3, 5, 10 lb pails and 10 lb tubs; is for sale by every First-Class Grocer and Provision Dealer; all Lard rendered by us is free from all Cotton Seed Oil, Tallow, Suet, and other adulterants so commonly used, and is **Warranted Strictly Pure.** None genuine without our name stamped upon the package.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO. nov14 smtf

J. P. WELCH.

We can convince everyone that our

RUBBER BOOTS, Shoes and Overshoes,

are very superior to those sold by other dealers and so largely advertised.

They are not made by any Glove company; but are manufactured by the ORIGINAL GOODYEAR CO., of New York, and for style and wear, are not equalled by any other goods made in this country. Although these Rubbers cost very much more, our prices are as low as can be found in Portland.

Our small expenses enable us to give you a better grade of goods for the same money.

J. P. WELCH, 421 Congress St.

nov24 smtf

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,

Published every day (Sundays excepted) by the PORTLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

AT 97 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

Address all communications to

PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1888, 8 p.m.

Indications—Light snow turning into rain; warmer, south-westerly winds.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 3, 1888.

	8 A M	8 P M
Barometer	29.929	29.899
Thermometer	29.5	35.0
Dew Point	22.	24.
Humidity	75.	86.
Wind	W	N
Velocity	5.	4.
Weather	Clear	Cloudy

Mean daily bar....29.915 Maximum ther....39.1
Mean daily ther....32.5 Minimum ther....26.1
Mean daily d'wpt.23.0 Mean daily rel. hum....6
Mean daily hum....69.5 Total precip....0

MAINE.

Non-Partisan Temperance Work.

CARIBOU, Dec. 3.—The non-partisan W. C. T. U., of Caribou, lately separated from the old organization, is in a flourishing condition and issues a call for a convention, to be holden in the Union church at Caribou, Dec. 13th and 14th, to organize for the purpose of temperance work in the county on a non-partisan basis.

The Caribou Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union voted at its last meeting not to become auxilliary to the State W. C. T. U., because of the third party agitation, considering it wiser to remain as an independent body, undisturbed by contending factions.

Queen City News.

BANGOR, Dec. 3.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners in session here to-night signed the report approving the location of the Dexter and Piscataquis Railroad as asked for. Isaac Ray, a barber, had a shock of paralysis in his shop Saturday night after closing up, and laid there until this evening, when his friends opened the door and found him on the floor. He was taken to a hotel and it is thought will recover.

AUGUSTA MATTERS.

A Petition for a Charter for the Electric Railroad.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Dec. 3.—One of the most important industries which has been started in this section for many months is now being pushed by well known gentlemen. It is the building and equipment of an electric railway between Augusta and Gardiner, running of course through Hallowell and Farmingdale. A petition was put in circulation this afternoon, asking the next legislature to grant a charter. A. F. Jerrold of Fairfield, and Col. H. G. Staples of this city are interested. It is proposed to run cars hourly.

Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Fairfield is seriously ill of catarrhal fever, with symptoms of pneumonia.

The Star of the East has gone into winter quarters at Bath. Heretofore she has remained in Boston during the winter.

AFFAIRS IN COREA.

The Great Denny Playing Into the Hands of the Russians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The steamship Gaelic arrived from Yokohama yesterday. Advices from Corea show that everything appears to be moving as Russia desires. The general feeling seems to be that the King's adviser, Denny, is playing into the hands of Russia. The Shanghai Courier says it has trustworthy information to show that the presence in Chinese waters of United States, Russian and French men-of-war, is for the purpose of preventing the opposition of China to Corean independence. The Japanese papers, however, think that the presence of two United States men-of-war is only a precaution against Chinese hostilities to American residents in Corea.

YOUNG BEAL WAS NOT THE MAN.

Druggist McManus Discovers that He Made a Blunder

Which Convicted a Son of the Murder of His Father.

An Important Chapter in the Clinton Murder Case.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Dec. 3.—Developments of a remarkable and startling character have recently come to light in the celebrated Beal murder case. Last February C. C. Beal, a prominent merchant of Clinton, drank a quantity of liquor from a bottle in his cellar and shortly afterwards died in great agony, the symptoms being those of strychnine poisoning. His son Charles Beal, a smooth-faced boy of 21 was arrested, tried and convicted on the charge of murdering his father by placing strychnine in the liquor and is now waiting sentence providing a new trial is not granted him The chief witness for the government and the one whose testimony undoubtedly convicted the boy, was J. F. McManus, a Waterville druggist. Mr. McManus testified that about three weeks before the trial a boy whom he swore was Chas. Beal, entered his store and inquired for strychnine, saying that he wanted some to make the old man sick and asking how much it would require. McManus replied, "about as much as a dose of epsom salts." One day last week Mr. McManus sent a messenger in haste to a gentleman interested in the case and wanted him to come to his store quick. The gentleman was not in and the druggist at once forwarded a note marked important, to another interested party, asking him to come to the store. The latter poison went and hardly had he come into McManus's presence when the latter exclaimed, "My testimony was all wrong regarding Chas. Beal. I was mistaken in the man. It was not he at all who asked about the person on that February day," and then McManus went on to describe how he discovered his mistake. "I was walking along the street today," he said, "when I saw a young man coming towards me. I looked at him. I recognized him in an instant as Chas. Beal, supposing that he was out of jail for some reason pending the decision of the judge on the granting of a new trial. Well, as I drew nearer to him, I saw that it was not Charles Beal at all, but nevertheless it was the man who was in my store that day. I am certain of this, and was mistaken in my evidence, although when I testified I was positive the boy who asked about the poison was young Beal."

What the effect of this mistake, which is all important to the future of the boy, will be it is difficult to tell. Judge Whitehouse, who presided at the trial, has said that without McManus's testimony the boy could not have been convicted, and without it the government's case would have been decidedly weak.

Mrs. Beal Will Sue.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Dec. 3.—The Provident Aid Society of Portland refused to pay the life insurance coming to the demented son of C. C. Beal of Clinton through his father's death on the ground that Beal was a drinking man. Now the widow will bring a suit to recover the sum. It will be shown that in 1886 when the policy was made that Beal was a temperate man and for this reason the society has no legal grounds for refusing payment. He only drank hard within six months of his death.

MAKING TROUBLE.

How the Bangor Steamer Bar Harbor Was Libelled.

BANGOR, Dec. 3.—The libelling of the Bangor and Bar Harbor Steamboat Company's steamer Bar Harbor grows out of an attempt made by Commissioner Morton and the well known "Bill" King to get the company into trouble. Among the stockholders of the company are Chief Justice John A. Peters, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Dr. Charles Hamlin, Morse & Co., Dole & Fogg, Wheelwright & Clark, Rice & Miller, T. G. Stickney, Dr. Sumner Laughton, Hon. F. M. Laughton, Rev. George W. Field, Rev. Amos Phelps, Rev. E. H. Dyley, Rev. F. T. Haselwood, Hon. E. B. Nealey, Hon. Charles V. Lord, Charles A. Gibson, N. H. Bragg & Sons, which includes the present mayor of Bangor, A. H. Roberts, Rice Sons, Williams & Getchell, Dole Bros., John S. Jenness, J. L. Marston, Arad Thompson, Wood, Bishop & Co., Frank P. Wood and Reuel Smith, all of Bangor; John M. Gardiner, S. K. Whiting and Hon. William Sargent of Castine; Thomas Roberts of Bar Harbor and many others.

The story told of the affair is that last summer one of the company's steamers, the Silver Star, while chartered by Bar Harbor parties, carried a shipwrecked crew to Grand Menan and in returning committed a technical offence by neglecting to enter at the custom house. Upon this Morton and his clique made complaint and the steamer was libelled. But Collector Roberts, ignoring Morton, brought the matter to the attention of Secretary Fairchild and the Silver Star was promptly released.

Morton and King were eager for revenge and hit upon a plan to injure the company while building the Bar Harbor, an old and condemned steamer was bought by Captain Barbour, the company's agent, for her engines which were perfectly good. It was then found that the old steamer's keelson was sound and it was used in the new boat, which is 40 feet longer than the condemned craft. Upon this the libel was based, alleging that the Bar Harbor is in reality an old steamer built over, is based. The company have retained Hon. Wm. L. Putnam, who assures them that their proceedings are perfectly legal and the prospects are that Messrs. Morton and King will decidedly over reach themselves in their last attempt to create trouble.

THE SECOND SESSION.

How the Congress Met and Listened to the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The second session of the Fiftieth Congress met to-day. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock. The galleries were filled except those of the President and diplomatic corps. A committee was appointed to notify the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. The Senate then took a recess until 1.30 p. m. At the conclusion of the recess the committee to wait upon the President reported that he would communicate in writing, and immediately the President's message was delivered by one of his secretaries and the secretary of the Senate proceeded to read it.

Long before the hour for the meeting of the second session the galleries of the House with the exception of that reserved for the President and diplomatic corps were filled with spectators, while on the floor there was much handshaking. Congratulations on re-election or condolences on defeat were exchanged.

The recent election was the chief topic of conversation but their was no bitter feeling manifested, jocose raillery on the part of the Republicans and patient resignation on the part of the Democrats being everywhere evident. The Republican members who are prominently mentioned in connection with the speakership came in for an extra share of felicitions, it being generally conceded on the floor that the next House will be Republican with from 3 to 7 majority.

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to transfer. The House then took a recess till 1.30.

After recess the committee appointed to wait upon the President reported that the President would communicate with Congress forthwith. Mr. Prude, one of the President's secretaries, then delivered the President's message and it was read by the clerk of the House.

That portion of the message in which the President treats of the tariff question was listened to attentively by members on both sides of the House. Now and then a smile, more of triumph than of derison, would appear upon the face of some enthusiastic Republican, but the silence was not broken until the clerk read in a clear voice, "the cause for which the battle was waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause." Then the Democrats could no longer restrain their feelings and broke out into a round of applause which was answered by the Republicans with derisive laughter.

GENERAL GOFF'S ELECTION.

Sure of a Majority, but Afraid of Being Counted Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—General Goff, of West Virginia, says: "Upon the returns I have a majority, and am elected, but it may be that a Democratic legislature will count me out. The completed returns from three congressional districts show that there have been elected two Democrats and one Republican. In the first district Atkinson was undoubtedly elected, and I think that even a Democratic House of Representatives would give him his seat. It was the intention of the committee to secure writs of injunction to restrain the returing boards from certifying the election of the Democrats. They secured such an injunction in Ohio county, but before it could be done in the other counties the fraudulent count had been certified. If anyone had told me three months ago that such thing could be done in my state, I should have resented the imputation for I would not have believed it. Such things never occurred before, and the reason was probably that the Democrats have usually had things their own way. But one thing is settled: The solid South is broken, and hereafter West Virginia may be classed as a Republican State. It should be remembered, too, that we had the fight all by ourselves. After I was nominated all the best speakers on the Republican side of the House promised to come and help us out. Not a single one put in an appearance."

"You say that the question as to your inauguration rests with the Legislature. How does that body stand?"

"The Democrats claim one majority on joint ballot, but the political complexion really depends upon the course of two or three men elected as labor candidates. They may or may not vote with the Demerats."

The Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There are now in the field three open candidates for speaker, McKinley of Ohio, Cannon of Illinois, and Reed of Maine. It is only within a day or two that Reed and McKinley acknowledged themselves candidates. Now they are willing to admit that they are "in the hands of their friends." The friends of the other candidates say Reed is handicapped by the fact that he comes from the East.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

Senatorial and Journalistic Comments on the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representatives of the Associated Press today endeavored to obtain from prominent members of the Senate an expression of their views upon the President's message. Senator Hoar said: "About all I can say is that it embodies the utterances of a disappointed politician."

Senator Sherman—"The latter part of the message consists of a review of the work of the different branches of the government. There is nothing striking about it. The first part I did not hear."

Senator Cullam—"Of necessity, he dies game on his tariff views and in his reference to international affairs runs into a great scold."

Senator Frye—"The only part of the communication which interested me was that referring to the Blair education question. I am now trying to solve the problem therein. The President states that there has been nothing of moment occuring since March last. Why then does he so severely criticise us for not passing retaliatory measures."

Our Cousins' Opinion.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The London Morning Post commenting on the President's message says: If America is really inclined to resume negotiations on the fisheries she will find the English ministers animated only by a sincere desire to promote the final and satisfactory adjustment which Mr. Cleveland mentions while unable to hold some opinion as Mr. Cleveland as to what the great demand of comity are.

The Daily news says it would express more regret for Cleveland's acrimonious reference to the dismissal of Sackville if Salisbury had set the example. Cleveland thinks he evidently has Salisbury's fatal gift of a bitter tongue. In other respects, the message seems the most powerful performance the President has accomplished.

Boston and Maine Finances.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—The financial report of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the year ending September 30, shows a total income of $3,703,938 and a net income of $3,857,254. After paying dividends, interest and rental there is a deficit for the year of $81,510.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. James Longstreet, of Georgia, was among Gen. Harrison's visitors yesterday.

Mr. Gladstone participated in a general debate in the Commons yesterday, on the Irish question, severely criticising the course of the government and citing cases of murder and outrage in support of his position.

A convention of North Dakota people will be held in Jamestown, to devise some method to obtain speedy admission into the Union. This is the first movement in North Dakota for Statehood.

Detectives are working on the incendiary case of Uledo Calvert and Mrs. Cooper mine in Michigan. As a bell rope was cut and the water pipe disconnected there is no doubt that the mine was fired.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning Thomas Burke, a signal light tender on the Old Colony railroad, while travelling on a railway velocipede, north of Canton, R. I., was struck and killed by a locomotive. Two hours later at Mount Hope station Michael Nolan, a track patrolman, was run down by a hand car while attempting to run down by a construction train. Both men were instantly killed.

Commander Burbank, of the Maine Grand Army, is among the G. A. R. men whose opinions of the bolt in Indiana are published in the New York Press. He says: "I apprehend that the significance and result of the reported Democratic victories in the Grand Army will be local, and limited to two or three States. Such an attempt would assuredly meet with ignominious failure in Maine. I consider the movement to be inspired by defeat and disappointment."

The New York Herald's Indianapolis correspondent telegraphs that he attempted to interview General Harrison upon the subject of the bolt and reported that Senator Allison has been offered the treasury portfolio. The General, he says, was in a bad humor and absolutely refused to talk upon the subject, saying, "The favor of which you will have to take care of their own rumors. I will neither affirm nor deny them." The Herald man adds that it was evident from General Harrison's manner that the publication of the rumor greatly annoyed him, the inference being that the statement is correct. It is known that Senator Allison was recently in private conference with the President-elect for fully five hours.

THE STATE.

KNOX COUNTY.

James W. Hardy, a farmer of Lincolnville, died at his mother's house in Camden Sunday night from the effects of a lovedose of opium which he took Friday night. He was disappointed in love. He was a veteran of company H., Eighth Maine Regiment. His age was 46.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

A house situated two miles out on the Marston road in Gardiner, owned by Robert Burnham burned Sunday, together with most of the furniture. Loss $3,000; covered by insurance. A defective flue was the cause.

Capt. Oscar E. W. F. Hinkley of Oldtown has just been appointed night watchman at the State House. He will take the place of Mr. J. M. Libby, who having entirely recovered from the effects of his recent accident, will resume his former situation as superintendent of the steam heating department.

The Augusta authorities think they have found evidence tending to implicate a woman named Julia Patten and an unknown pal whom she calls "Pete" in the murder of Jacob Britt, who was found dead on the railroad track at Augusta one day last June. The coroner's jury decided that Britt was killed by the train. The woman has fled.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

They are to have a Young Men's Christian Association in Bath. A conference was held in the Winter street Congregational church Sunday afternoon, and after the work had been explained by the State secretary, E. A. Lawrence, it was voted unanimously to organize.

The Bailey Praying Band.

The Bailey Praying Band commenced a series of meetings at Sanford last Saturday afternoon. A very cordial reception was given them by the pastors of the three churches and by Christians of all denominations in the place. On the Sabbath five services were held all of which were fully attended and as encreasing interest was manifest as the day proceeded. At the evening service the Congregational church was filled to overflowing. Many came who were unable to find even standing room. A noticeable feature of the audience being a great number of young men who remained standing during the entire service, and constantly giving evidence by their earnest attention of a deep interest in the meeting. The members of the Band at the close of the services expressed great admiration at the manner in which this large number of young men evidently listened.

The great number of people present and such hearty co-operation of the pastors of the churches give assurance that Sanford is now to be blessed by one of the greatest revivals in the history of the town. Mr. C. M. Bailey was present and had charge of the Sabbath. Messrs. Allen and Jones of the Band have made a most favorable impression on the people of Sanford, their peculiar fitness for their calling as evangelists being apparent to all.

A Gloomy Farewell.

President Cleveland's Last Annual Message to Congress,

He Finds the Citizen Trampled by Trusts and Monopolies,

While the Rich and the Poor are Dividing into Classes.

The Country, However, Seems to be Getting on Very Well,

With Tranquility at Home and Peace with Other Powers.

No Specific Recommendation Regarding Tariff Revision,

Except the Old Demand for Free Raw Materials.

The Regrettable Occurrence in Which Lord Sackville Took Part.

Our Financial Condition, Army and Navy Matters.

To the Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed. Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether, in the past, we have always kept within the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear, which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

When the experiment of our government was undertaken, the charter adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate, and by restraint within the limitations they fix, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government.

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relation of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of people by their government.

DEMOCRATIC SIMPLICITY.

The citizen of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful, and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Corporations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people who, side by side in friendly competition, wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them.

A FOREBODING OF EVIL.

A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes very little dreamed of by the fathers of the republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a clever scrutiny develops a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's lot, not satisfied with his honest simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth. We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufactories are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the Government, and are largely built up on unduly exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening, and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear, or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restricted creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

IS THE GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANT?

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws, but to the extent that the mass of our citizens are incordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few the government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing powers, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law.

INJURIOUS TO THE BODY POLITIC.

The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles, in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people is displayed by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

THE MASSES AND THE CLASSES.

The grievances not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets, where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to pay for the benefit of others such enhanced prices for the things they need that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish them support or leave no margin for accumulation. Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families. When to the weakness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will have the fact that this unnatural and unhappily such a condition of things. The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws, but to the extent that the mass of our citizens are incordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few the government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing powers, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law.

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IS THE GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANT?

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority

THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4.

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.

Cheer up Mr. Cleveland. The country will survive in spite of your defeat.

P. T. Barnum indignantly denounces as a humbug the story that he has retired from the show business. "The contract with my only and equal partner, James A. Bailey," he writes, "is for fifty years, dead or alive, and we intend that our posterity shall continue it for centuries." A patrimony of elephants, kangaroos, tigers, ant-eaters and bare-back riders is a lively sort of a legacy, and it is doubtful if the scions of the houses of Barnum and Bailey through the centuries will all be able to administer successfully the great and remarkable inheritance. Nevertheless the people of America will appreciate Mr. Barnum's thoughtfulness in arranging circuses for them down through the ages.

The yellow fever microbe must be longer lived than the well known "oldest inhabitant." One of the inspectors of the United States Marine Hospital service thinks yellow fever may be said to be indigenous in Plant City, though in other places it has been imported. His reasons are that at Plant City are buried quite a number of soldiers of the Seminole war who died of yellow fever. Their bodies were probably interred only a foot under the ground, and, as the place is surrounded by marshes and swamps, the inspector thinks it is possible that the appearance of the fever at this point may be explained by the impregnation of the air with the poison. The Seminole War ended in 1842, forty-six years ago. If the microbe can perpetuate itself or its species for that length of time in that manner, it is even more of a terror than popular fears have conceded it to be.

The President's gloominess may be due to too much Thanksgiving dinner.

It required several great nations to fight the Thirty Years' war; but a few towns on the line of Somerset and Waldo counties have just ended a war over a bridge that began forty-two years ago. The bridge crosses the river Sebasticook at Peltona Point between the towns of Pittsfield and Detroit. Actual hostilities began in 1846 when "Hiram Hutchinson and forty-eight others" petitioned and secured the location of the road and bridge. In 1848 "Thomas Fowler, town agent of Unity" petitioned for discontinuance of the road, and the battle was fully on. But there had been skirmishes even before this, one in 1838 and another as early as 1828; although with 1836 began the actual contest. The fight seems to have languished during the civil war, but in 1877 it began again, and during this decade has been carried on vigorously going from the court of the county commissioners up to the Law Court. Pittsfield, with allies in Burnham, Unity and Troy, has fought for the bridge and the town of Detroit against it. Detroit has at last yielded, and a bridge costing $8000 has been completed and opened for travel. The law costs have not been fully reckoned and probably never will be; but they would undoubtedly amount to enough to build several similar bridges.

The President has condescended in his message to give Congress some information as to the state of the Nation. Inasmuch as he has not done this before in an annual message for two years, perhaps we ought to overlook the fact that some of this information isn't correct. The message glitters with nuggets of untruth like these:

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people.

Our farmers, long-suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

The existing industrial situation is injurious to the health of our entire body-politic. It stifles in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice, and an assumption that the government is an instrumentality through which individual advantage is to be gained.

The first passages of the message seem based on the idea that the country is going to the dogs, and that Mr. Cleveland is the only man who knows how to prevent it.

Mr. Cleveland's Thanksgiving proclamation and Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress don't harmonize well.

Congressman Oates of Alabama thinks the best way to solve the Southern problem is to disfranchise the negro. That can be done only by constitutional amendment, and such amendment could never receive the sanction of the necessary number of States. The negro has been given the ballot; it is impossible now to legally take it away from him. Nevertheless it is taken away from him in eight or ten States quite as effectively as if it had been done by constitutional amendment, but with this difference, that while the negro is deprived of his right to vote he is still reckoned as a voter when the enumeration is made to fix the representation of the South. Were the negro legally disfranchised he could not be counted in this enumeration; and the representation of the Solid South in Congress and the electoral college would be greatly reduced. Instead of 121 members of the House from the old slave States there would be but eighty. In view of this effect Congressman Oates's plan is not likely to prove popular in his own section. The white South Carolinian who now counts for as much in the government as three white voters in Maine or any other Northern State, is not likely to grow enthusiastic over a plan under which he will be shorn of two-thirds of his present consequence. It is to the credit of Congressman Oates, however, that he admits that the South is at present in possession of stolen goods, and that he is willing to surrender them. In his ideas as regards the negro he is a Bourbon, but his views on the subject of larceny are sound.

New York city is adopting a new policy in the treatment of her insane. The asylums on Ward's, Blackwell's and Hart's Islands have been for some time overcrowded; and the city has now constructed at Centre Islip, Long Island, a group of one-story cottage buildings upon the system in use at the Alt Sherbitz Asylum, in Saxony. The chief feature of the scheme is to separate the patients into small groups of less than fifty persons, according to their condition and capacity for work, each group having its own houses, its own gardens and farm. The result upon the patients is said to be uniformly excellent. It is possible to give them pleasant out-door work every fine day, and the farm produce raised goes far towards defraying expenses. There is certainly one other advantage in such a system. A contagious disease like diphtheria, which now prevails at our own hospital at Augusta, would be routed much more easily and cheaply. There seems no reason to doubt that the management of the Augusta asylum is in all respects faithful and efficient. Dr. Sanborn has a high reputation, and those under him are capable and areful. But he has crowded together under his care a large population,—greater than that of many Maine villages,—existing under conditions that make it possible for the disease to intrench itself in spite of all that skill and experience can do. The fault is in the system. Maine cannot, perhaps, embark on any radically new system such as New York city is trying; but instead of continuing additions to the already overcrowded establishment a new institution might be erected in some accessible locality like Bangor. The Maine Legislature will undoubtedly consider this question this winter.

It is gratifying to observe that the Democracy are rousing themselves at last to the dangers of a corrupted ballot. For years now they have calmly looked on while a large per cent. of the voters of a dozen States were kept out of their rights by means of tissue ballots and false counts. This wholesale corruption of the ballot has never moved them. On the other hand, wherever anybody else has been moved by it and has demanded that such practices cease, they have insisted practically that they continue, because they were essential to the success of the Democratic party. Nobody ever heard of a Democrat that showed the slightest hesitation to profit by these practices. President Cleveland owes his election to them, so do Democratic Senators and Representatives from many Southern States and districts. But since the recent election the average Democrat has been sitting in sackcloth and ashes bewailing the corruption of the recent campaign. Rachel mourning for her children scarcely presented such a picture of sorrow and desolation as do these Democrats lamenting the degeneracy of the times. Newspapers which a few weeks ago were shouting for Hill, the avowed champion of free rum and the avowed enemy of ballot reform, have now grown tearful over alleged corrupt practices by the Republicans in the recent campaign. They profess to want an investigation. There are doubtless sincere deathbed conversions, but such conversions are very properly viewed with suspicion. Perhaps this awakening of the Democracy to questions of morality may be genuine, but there are some things about it that arouse suspicion. One is the anxiety to confine the investigation to Republican campaign methods Why not reveal all the corruption, if there was any in the recent campaign, Democratic as well as Republican? If the Republicans had a large campaign fund so did the Democrats, and there is just as much reason to suspect that the latter was used for improper purposes as the former. If the Democrats want to convince the public of their sincerity in this matter, the best way to do it is to make a clean breast of what they know about the disposal of the Democratic campaign fund. But better than exposing the corrupt practices of the past, if there have been any, would be the framing of laws to prevent their recurrence in the future. Last winter the Republican legislature of New York passed a ballot reform bill which had it become a law would have made bribery impracticable. This bill will undoubtedly be passed again this winter. Now if the Democracy are sincere in their demand for a pure ballot, let them go to work and compel Gov. Hill to sign it. Let them also prevent a repetition of the ballot box frauds that have been annually committed in the South for a dozen years past. These things will be works meet for repentance, and will convince the country that the Democracy have really been born again. But wailing over alleged Republican corruption while permitting corruption which they might put a stop to to flourish right under their eye will not be likely to impress the country with any other idea than that the persons who are guilty of these inconsistencies are no better than hypocrites.

The President's Message.

If there were any doubt that the President was grievously disappointed with the result of the election, his message to Congress has removed it. His cup of bitterness is so full that it runs over and spatters his message plentifully with its contents. Instead of a calm, dignified, thoughtful address, modelled according to the precedents established by the great men who have filled the presidential office, Mr. Cleveland inflicts upon the country a stump speech, of the variety that is accustomed to fall from the lips of wild-eyed reformers, disappointed and angry because the people have refused to accept their theories and swallow their nostrums. Mr. Cleveland seems to be awfully out of sorts. The government may be at peace with all the world, but the head of it is apparently at peace with nobody. He scolds Congress and pitches into corporations and protected manufacturers with great vigor and with every evidence of being thoroughly mad. According to the President, the country is fast going to the dogs. The farmers are robbed, the laboring men are robbed, almost everybody is robbed by our protective system. Mr. Cleveland has rehashed the assertions, the arguments and the gloomy predictions of the Democratic newspapers during the campaign, and fired them all off at once. It is lucky that the country had got used to such talk before this message made its appearance, else with its forbodings of strife and disaster it might have created a tremendous exodus of people fleeing from the impending doom. As it is probably the message will have no worse effect than to convince people that Mr. Cleveland wanted to be President four years more very much indeed and is not at all reconciled to his defeat, and that he deserves all the reputation for obstinacy he has obtained.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE SPOILS.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Turn the rascals out, and turn nobody but the rascals out.

The First Symptoms

Of all Lung diseases are much the same: feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin immediately to take **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man. His health remains good to the present day.

J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes: "Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY the CURE

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril if agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. aug4eod4wnrm1y

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, London, England. sep29TuS&w1y

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

Police Notice.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Police Examining Board will be held at the Common Council Room, in the City Building, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1888, at 7.30 o'clock.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, Chairman.

nov28 dtd

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIG JACKET SALE.

Entire Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets at less than Cost to Close.

One lot of Ladies' Reduced from $6.00 to $1.50
" " " Misses' " " .00 " 2.00

Special sale of Seal Plush Cloaks and Cloth Newmarkets purchased while attending the great clearing sale of the manufacturers in New York this week.

Also, a lot of fine Shawls purchased at the same time greatly under price.

DECEMBER 3d, we will commence the most important closing sale of the season in Dress Goods.

TURNER BROS.

dec1 dtf

Winter Overcoats!

We offer for November and December selection, Ready Made Heavy Weight Overcoats of the grade manufactured and sold by us for many years. These substitutes for

Custom-Made Garments!

from which they cannot be distinguished, and are sold much cheaper. Some varieties made from good domestic goods, trimmed and finished with the same care that is given to all our garments, are sold as low as

$5 $6, $7, $8, $10, $12.50.

Other lots from more costly Foreign and American goods, range from

$15, $18, $20, $22.50, $25, $30.

Our stock is full and complete.

HASKELL & JONES,

Lancaster Building, 470 Congress St.

nov24 eodtf

Elegant and Attractive Wedding Presents

MORRISON & CO., Jewelers,

Offer Special Bargains in new and beautiful designs in Silver and Plated Ware for Wedding Presents.

MORRISON & CO., Jewelers,

Dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

NO. 565 CONGRESS ST., - NEAR CITY HOTEL.

oct20 eod f

SURPLUS STOCK

of Men's, Youths' and Children's

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING

To be Turned into Money as Soon as Possible.

Owing to the long season of rainy weather I find I am overstocked and have got to dispose of the larger part of my goods.

Overcoats equal to Custom-Made Garments in quality and fit at any price you want to pay from $10.00 to $38.00.

Suits at equally low prices, sizes 33 to 44, and from $7.00 to $28.00 every garment a bargain.

Children's Overcoats and Suits which I shall sell at a liberal reduction from former prices.

Now is the time to seure your Heavy Weight Clothing, if you have not already done so, at a generous discount from the ordinary prices asked for similar goods elsewhere.

C. J. FARRINGTON,

180 — MIDDLE STREET — 182

Near Exchange.

dec1 dtf

SEAL PLUSHES! SEAL PLUSHES!

—AND—

Cloths for Dressing Gowns!

Seal Plush in three qualities. Prices are $15, $19 and $22 per yard

This is the second lot received this season. We have no hesitation in recommending these Plushes for Ladies' fine Outside Garments.

Long Garments purchased here cut and made for $6.00
Cloths for Gents' Dressing Gowns, in good variety from 75c to $1.50 yd

T. F. HOMSTED,

No. 451 Congress Street.

dec1 eodtf

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

TRADE MARK. **AMERICAN RUBBER COMPANY'S**

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

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

aug11 eodtf

W. & B. BRAND TRADE MARK

H. H. RICKER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, Portland.

aug9 ddm

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

$2.50. Until Dec. 15, we will cut Address or Monogram on Steel, and Stamp in assorted colors Five Quires of New York Linen Paper, with Envelopes, for $2.50; regular price is $5.25. This makes the best Christmas present, for the money, ever offered. Samples sent. W.W. Davis & Co., Stationers, 23 West Street, Boston. jan14eodly

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVEMBER 28th TO DECEMBER 9th!

To Reduce our Surplus Stock, for the next 10 days, we shall make the following prices, prior to our Annual Stock Taking:

Manson G. Larrabee & CO.

Here you are before our Dress Goods Department. These are 27 inches wide, one half wool, regular price 25 cents. Our ten days reduction price

9 Cents Per Yard.

A LARGE PURCHASE.

Too much for the demand at 50 cents. They are 54 inches wide, illuminated mixtures. Price for 10 days

25 Cents Per Yard.

When we purchased the first five cases of Scotch Mixtures, and sold them at 50 cents, they were considered good value. Our last large purchase puts them before you, during this 10 DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE, at

29 Cents Per Yard.

If we were representing to you goods only 40 inches wide, they would be considered cheap. But these are 48 inches wide, All Wool Henriettas, in colors and black, especially good value at $1.00. Price for 10 days,

75 Cents.

Remember the Width and Price.

ALL WOOL LUSTRA HENRIETTAS

— AT —

Manson G. Larrabee & Co.'s.

Manufacturers' Prices are cheap, but this

10 Days Clearance Sale

strikes the bed-rock on Shawls of every style and quality, as our stock is large and YOU get the benefit.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

In this Department we make

Sweeping Reductions.

These goods have been considered good bargains at our usual low Middle Street Prices:

$1.75 Faille Francaise in black, 24 inches wide, $1.26.
$1.50 Faille Francaise, in black and colors, at 98 cents.
$1.25 Faille Francaise, in black only, at 85 cents.
$1.00 Faille Francaise, in black only, at 75 cents.
$2.00 Black Satin Duchess, 24 inches wide, $1.50.
$1.75 Black Satin Duchess, 21 inches wide, $1.25.
$1.50 Black Satin Duchess, 21 inches wide, at $1.00.
$1.25 Black and Colored Duchess, 21 inches wide, 92 cents.
$1.00 Black Duchess 85 cents at

Manson G. Larrabee & Co.'s.

"GUINET" BLACK SILKS.

$2.00 quality for	$1.50
1.75 " "	1.25
1.50 " "	1.00
1.25 " "	.92
1.00 " "	.75

We have sold Guinet Silk for years, and warranted every yard of them, and have yet to find one that has not given perfect satisfaction in every respect.

Watered Silks in colors and black regular price $1.50 and $1.25, now all at

$1.00 PER YARD.

Manson G. Larrabee & CO.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

In this department we take our bitterest dose, first, in Black Silk Warp Henriettas, marked down

from	$2.00 to $1.38
"	1.75 " 1.39
"	1.50 " 1.25
"	1.25 " .98
"	1.00 " .85

These are Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas.

Our Black All Wool Henriettas, Silk finish, 48 inches wide, considered good value at $1.00. During this Clearance Sale we shall sell them for 75 cents.

Black Cashmeres are always good and as STAPLE AS WHEAT. But as an extra inducement to the ladies to visit our store during the

REDUCTION SALE.

which lasts ONLY 10 DAYS, we make these Deep Sea Prices:

5 pieces All Wool Cashmeres 34 cents per yard.
5 pieces 40 inch All Wool Cashmere at 39 cents.
5 pieces 40 inch All Wool Cashmere at 45 cents.
10 pieces All Wool Cashmere, 40 inches wide, 50 cents.
10 pieces All Wool Cashmere, 40 inches wide, 59 cents.
10 pieces 40 inch All Wool Cashmere 62 1-2 cents.

On these goods comments are unnecessary. Please call and examine; or, if out of town, send for samples to

Manson G. Larrabee & Co.

We have in stock 12 pieces of Black and White Dress Goods in different widths of stripe; also large and small Plaids, suitable for Combination Suiting marked down TO SELL from Our Usual Middle Street Low Prices.

VELVETS.

$2.00 Black Velvet now	$1.50
1.75 " "	1.25
1.50 " "	1.00
1.25 " "	.72

All our 18 inch Colored Velvets at 75 cents per yard.

All our Fancy and Black Stripe Velvets at 50 cents.

Do not hesitate, for at the 9th day you will not find all the new and desirable shades in our 50 cent colored.

PLUSHES.

Trimmings to match. Dress Goods which will be sold regardless of cost. Remember this is only a 10 Days' Sale.

We are the Manufacturers' Agents for the Original All Wool Tricots, 36 inches wide at 29 cents per yard.

The most popular Gentlemen's white Shirts in the market.

Senator at - - -	$1.00
Bonanza at - - -	.75
Revilo at - - -	.50

Manson G. Larrabee & CO'S.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

In this department we offer the following bargains, which cannot fail to attract attention and cause the closest buyers to stop and consider.

Our Turkey Red Damask which has been considered more than reasonable, at 75, 60, 50, 40 and 30 cents, during these ten days' clearance sale will be marked at 69, 50, 37 1-2, 33 and 25 cts. per yard.

N. B.—The 69 cent quality is an imported Damask, and was bought at importers' price, which we shall put on our counter for the next ten days at THIS VERY LOW FIGURE.

In our White, Cream and Brown Damask we had defied competition, but the prices mentioned in our 10 DAYS' SALE must cause the deaf to hear.

Regular price $1.50, now	$1.25
" 1.25, "	1.00
" 1.00, "	.75
" .75, "	.62
" .50, "	.37 1-2
" .35, "	.25
" .25, "	.20

During this 10 Days' Sale, we shall show a fine line of Napkins and Towels which in the past have called forth many favorable comments.

Manson G. Larrabee & Co.

Underwear:

Specialties for 10 Days.

Gents' All Wool Scarlet Underwear that we have sold this season for $1.00, during this 10 Days' Sale we shall sell these goods for

69 Cents Apiece.

Gents' Grey Mixed Undershirts, at 19 cents.

Ladies' White Undervests at 25 cents.

Children's White Undervests and Pants at 19 cents.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Merino Hose at 12 1-2 cents.

Children's All Wool Hose at 15 cents.

Gents' Merino Hose, finished seams, firm quality and extra value at 10 cents.

Hosiery for Ladies, Gents and Children at very low prices for this 10 days' sale.

LADIES' WHITE COLLARS

in all sizes, 4 for 25 cents.

An Extra value in Linen Collars for 10 days, 10 cents apiece.

An odd lot of Colored Collars and Cuffs, 3 for 25 cents.

Too many of this lot of 10 cent Handkerchiefs, and we shall sell them during this Clearance Sale at

5 Cents Apiece.

They are Hemstitched, with colored borders. Ladies' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs,

Two for 5 Cents,

MANSON G. LARRABEE & CO.,

246 MIDDLE STREET.

nov29 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

CALL TO-DAY

and examine our stock of

ULSTERS,

Winter Overcoats AND WINTER SUITINGS,

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Gentlemen's Furnishings.

Greatest assortment of

NECKWEAR

ever exhibited by any concern in New England. We guarantee our goods and prices.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

FRED R. FARRINGTON,

UNDER FALMOUTH HOTEL,

208 MIDDLE STREET.

Portland, Me.

nov24 eodtf

To Vessel Owners.

THE Port Clyde Marine Railway has been thoroughly rebuilt, and is now in readiness to take out all vessels in need of repairs. All work dispatched quickly and satisfaction guaranteed. Address, W. C. STIMPSON, Jr., Port Clyde, Me.

dec16dtf

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

FINANCIAL.

Albany & Susquehanna . .	6s
Pac. of Missouri 1st M't'ge Gold .	4s
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific .	5s
Pennsylvania Co's Gold . .	4 1-2s
St. Louis City 30-Year Gold .	4s

And other prime investments.

— FOR SALE BY —

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

30 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

nov28 dtf

$75,000

Clinton (Iowa) Water Works Co. Sinking Fund Sixes, principal and interest Guaranteed, Price Par and Accrued Interest.

This Company was incorporated in 1874 under a charter from the State, and has a revenue much in excess of its running expenses and interest. Population of the City of Clinton, is over 16,000.

FOR SALE BY

H. M. PAYSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

nov29 dtf

WE WOULD INFORM HOLDERS OF

PORTLAND 6s

Maturing Nov. 1, 1888,

that we are now prepared to furnish long City of Portland 6 per cent bonds in their place (while the limited supply which we have on hand lasts) or we will take them now in exchange for other securities which we are offering and which will yield a better net rate of interest. We would also remind holders of

State of Maine 6s, due 1889.

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

United States 4 1-2 Per Cent Bonds,

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

SWAN & BARRETT,

186 Middle Street, Portland, Me.

sep28 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 Mariceps Loan and Trust Company, of Phœnix, Arizona.

Also Bank Stocks and other Investments.

mh10 ST&Tuf

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHARLES O. FILES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

14 Brown St.

Office hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

nov24 d1m

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 had 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

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

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 Most 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. dec1d1w

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

The Toy the Child Likes Best

—IS THE—

"ANCHOR" Stone Building Blocks.

Real Stone. Three Colors.

A CLEVER PRESENT for children of all ages. For $1.75, or $2.00 a good average box.

Descriptive Catalogue sent post-free on application to

F. Ad. Richter & Co.,

310 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

oct9 p&w2mo

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

ARRANGEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT, CITY HALL,

DEC. 4, at 8 O'CLOCK.

Miss Lilian Carll Smith, Contralto,

assisted by the following celebrated artists: Miss Alice May Esty, Soprano; Mr. James H Ricketson, Tenor; Miss Gertrude M. Larkin, Cornetist; Mr. H. G. Hopper, Pianist; Mr. William L. Whitney, Baiso; (son of Myron W. Whitney, America's greatest basso). Every seat in the house reserved at 50 cents. For sale at Stockbridge's, on Monday, Nov. 26. nov24d10t

4th Stockbridge.

AT CITY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

THE NATIONAL

SWEDISH LADIES CONCERT,

A Double Quartette of PEASANT GIRLS from Stockholm, in Dalecarlian Costumes.

Ruth Lindstrom, Marie Louise Lundberg, Marie Stenstrom, Sofie Hellberg, Amelie Jager, Hulda Lindstrom, Sofie Lundberg, Ingeborg Lofgren.

Organized by Prof. August Edgrene, Director of the Grand Opera for the King of Sweden.

Assisted by Mr. EDMUND T. PHELON, the celebrated Humorist and Character Sketch Artist,

500

Good Reserved Seats at 35 Cents. Other seats 50 and 75 cents, now on sale at Stockbridge's Music Store.

Half fare on M. C. R. R. to all holding Course Tickets. Late trains on the G. T. R. R.

NOTE—The door will be kept closed during the performance of each number.

nov29d1w

HOT DINNERS.

The Ladies of the Second Parish Society assisted by the gentlemen, will hold a Fair in the Vestry of the church, corner of Pearl and Congress streets, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 5 and 6. Useful and fancy articles for sale, also home-made preserves, jellies and pickles. Hot turkey dinner Wednesday; clam dinner Thursday, from 12 o'clk till 2, 25 cents; suppers served each evening from 6 to 7.30 o'clock, 20 cents; a pleasant feature of the Fair will be a very fine Art Gallery. Admission afternoons free; evening after 7 o'clock, 10 cents.

dec4 d3t

THE LADIES OF THE

First Baptist Society!

— WILL HOLD A —

FAIR IN Y. M. C. A. HALL,

No. 439 Congress Street, on the Afternoons and Evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 5 and 6; a variety of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale; supper will be served in the evenings and lunch in the afternoons of both days; supper 25 cents. dec4d3t

THE LADIES OF THE

New Jerusalem Church

— will hold a —

Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles and Homemade Confectionery, at their Vestry, New High street, on Thursday and Friday afternoon and evenings, Dec. 6 and 7. Supper Thursday evening from 7 to 8 o'clock, followed by readings and music. Tickets to supper 25 cents; admission afternoons and Friday evening free. dec4d3t

THE

Stockbridge POPULARS

At City Hall.

8-Magnificent Entertainments-8

COURSE TICKETS

including Reserved Seats, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, according to location.

THE ARRAY OF TALENT:

The Spectacular Minstrels, Gilmore's Band, "Yoeman of the Guard," "Il Travatore," Kennan, Clee Club, Wilder, Spanish Students, and other attractions.

Only 25 cts., 31 1-4 cts., 37 1-2 cents per Entertainment.

BUY YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE

dec1 d1w

Gilbert's Assembly!

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

dec3 dtf

PORTLAND THEATRE

ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, Dec. 3.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Prices 15, 25 and 35 cents.

JOHN P. MOULTON'S

DRAMATIC COMPANY,

Supporting the Coming Comedian

JAY HUNT,

Will present the following:

MONDAY,	Rip Van Winkle.
TUESDAY,	Life in the Metropolis.
WEDNESDAY,	Colleen Bawn.
THURSDAY,	Ten Nights in a Bar Room.
FRIDAY,	My Best Girl.
SATURDAY,	Same Class.
WEDNESDAY, (Matinee)	My Best Girl.
SATURDAY, (Matinee)	Rip Van Winkle.

Sale of seats begins Friday, Nov. 30th.

nov29 dtd

COLLINS'

First Annual Concert!

AT CITY HALL, PORTLAND,

Monday Evening, Dec. 10, 1888.

First Regiment Band, Master Dana Holt, the Wonderful Boy Cornetist. Banjo Soloist, Reader, and other attractions.

Tickets, including reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at the usual places, by members of the band and at Stockbridge's. dec4d1w

Many people are in doubt as to who are successors to

HOYT, FOGG & DONHAM.

W. H. STEVENS, formerly with Hoyt, Fogg & Donham,

— AND —

EDWARD C. JONES, for many years with Bailey & Noyes,

constitute the new firm of

STEVENS & JONES.

— THEY ARE —

General Booksellers, Stationers,

— AND —

Blank Book Manufacturers,

and occupy store

No. 193 Middle Street,

— WHERE —

They would be pleased to see their friends at any time.

nov27 dtjan3

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

THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Affectionate wife—Can you do nothing for Henry, Doctor?

Doctor—Under present circumstances I am sorry to say that we can do nothing. This climate is too severe for him. He must have a change. If he could go where it is warmer—

Affectionate wife—But if he should not get well, doctor, he is certain to have the requisite change. It will be a great comfort to me to know when he is gone that he is in a less inclement location.

The cool winds chill the heart of the ice cart driver, and he now sits shivering on his box, a blue nosed victim of despair; the striking words "use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup" stare him in the face.

Worth its weight in gold, Salvation Oil. 25 cts.

"How long have you had that clock, Jenkins?" asked one of the regulars at the grocery store.

"About twenty-five years."

"By George, a clock is a wonderful piece of mechanism, isn't it. It almost takes my breath away when I stop to think of its tireless tick-tick-tick, running on year in and year out."

"Yes," replied the grocer, "but there is one thing that affects me still more."

"What is that?"

"The tireless tick-tick-tick that you've been running here ever since this store opened."

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,

Boy (reading aloud)—By heaven, I'd rather coin my heart and drop my blood for drachmas—

Parent (interrupting)—The bloke is blooody generous, Bobby. Who is the bloomin' bloke wot thinks that drachmas, or wot'ever you calls hit, is good in Hengland? Who wrote that there?

Boy—Shakespeare.

Parent—Sh-sh-keepeare, is 'it? I knew that cad was a thief, 'cos I've read about 'is goings on in that line; but, Bobby, I never heered he was a shover of the queer afore.

Why They Lead.

Dr. Pierce's medicines outsell all others, because of their possessing such superior curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in supplying them to the people (as they are doing through all druggists) on such conditions as no other medicines are sold under, viz: that they shall either benefit or cure the patient, or all money paid for them will be refunded. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific for catarrh in the head and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, if taken in time and given a fair trial. Money will be refunded if it does not benefit or cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

Mrs. Abner (calling on Aunt Dinah)—Yo' ain't lookin' even pansin' well dis mornin', Aunt Dinah.

Aunt Dinah (with a sigh)—No, 'deed I isn't. I doan know what I'se gwine to do wid dat air black hired girl of mine; she drives me to distraction.

Mrs. Abner—Why doan yo' hish a white girl?

Aunt Dinah—Well, I doan know; 'Rastus favors a white girl, but I allers found 'em so shiftless dar's no libin' wiv 'em.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

A Western paper recently offered a prize for the best story written by a pupil of a public school. Here are a few passages from the contributions offered:

"Cora Brown was fortunately the possessor of a birthday, for she was the daughter of rich friends."

"But all this time a cloud was gathering over Mrs. Delancy, which grew large as years went by, and that cloud was full of disappointment."

"My father desired me to marry a bank President, a handsome, reckless man, fond of naught save the gaming table."

"'Vat I dell you, vat I dell you?' shouted the Irishman."

"As she entered the room a cold, damp smell met her sight."

"She forgot the Lord and all His blessings, and after that she went and got married."

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

Fanny Morton, a celebrated English actress, being hissed in her youth, had the boldness to come before the audience and ask: "Which do you dislike—my playing or my person?"

"The playing!" was the cry from all sides.

"Well, that soothes me," was the answer. "My playing can be bettered, by my person I cannot alter."

She soon became the favorite of the public.

The breath of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he cannot go into society and he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked, and frequently entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat, sometimes producing inveterate bronchitis, which in its turn has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past justify declaring Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best, if not the only real cure for hay fever, rose cold and catarrh.

A little girl came to her mother with the question: "Which is worse, to tell a lie or to steal?"

The mother, taken by surprise, replied that both were so bad that she couldn't tell which was the worse.

"Well," said the little one, "I've been thinking a good deal about it, and I think that it is worse to lie than to steal. If you steal a bull dog and you take it back, unless you've eaten it; and if you have eaten it, you can pay for it. But" and there was a look of awe in the little face—"a lie is forever."

The Bull Dog and Young

Young Featherly on the way home from seeing his best girl, encountered a bull dog and sat on a limb of an apple tree until morning. The resultant cold was speedily cured by Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam however, and he is again around.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Railroad Receipts.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3, 1888.

Receipts by Maine Central Railroad—For Portland 106 cars miscellaneous merchandise for connecting roads cars 102 miscellaneous merchandise.

Grain Quotations.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Saturday's quotations.

WHEAT.

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Opening.....	104¼	106	110¾
Highest.....	104¼	106	111⅛
Lowest.....	102⅝	104¼	109⅛
Closing.....	102⅝	104¼	109¼

CORN.

	Dec.	Jan.	May
Opening.....	35⅝	38⅝	38⅛
Highest.....	36	36	38¼
Lowest.....	35⅛	35⅝	38⅛
Closing.....	35⅛	35⅝	38¼

OATS.

	Dec.
Opening.....	
Highest.....	26¼
Lowest.....	26⅛
Closing.....	26⅛

Monday's quotations.

WHEAT.

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Opening.....	101⅛	103⅛	108⅛
Highest.....	101⅛	103⅛	108⅝
Lowest.....	101¼	103	108⅛
Closing.....	101⅝	103	108¼

CORN.

	Dec.	Jan.	May
Opening.....	35⅝	35⅛	38⅛
Highest.....	35⅝	35⅛	38⅛
Lowest.....	35	35⅛	37⅝
Closing.....	35	35⅛	38

OATS.

	Dec.
Opening.....	
Highest.....	25½
Lowest.....	25⅛
Closing.....	25½

Boston Stock Market.

[By Telegraph.]

The following quotations of stocks are received daily:

New York and New England Railroad...	38⅛
do pref.....	98
Atch., Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.....	55⅛
Bell Telephone.....	201
Mexican Central.....	11½
Boston & Maine R.....	180
Eastern Railroad.....	80
Boston & Albany.....	199+
Wisconsin Central.....	15½
C. B. & Q.....	106½
California Southern Railroad.....	19
Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, com....	26
do pref.....	95
Old Colony Railroad.....	*171½
Chicago, Burlington & Northern.....	43½

*Ex-dividend.

New York Stock and Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1888.—Money has been easy, ranging from 2½ to 3 per cent.; last loan at 2½ per cent., closing offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 4⅝@6½ per cent. Sterling Exchange is quiet and steady. Government bonds dull but steady. Railroad bonds quiet and heavy. The stock market closed fairly active and about steady at a shade better than lowest prices.

The following are the closing quotations of Government securities:

United States 3s.....	95
New 4s, reg.....	127⅝
New 4s, coup.....	128⅝
New 4½s, reg.....	108
New 4½s, coup.....	108
Central Pacific 1sts.....	113½
Denver & R. Gr. 1sts.....	119¼
Erie 2ds.....	96⅝
Kansas Pacific Con'sols.....	111
Oregon Nav. 1sts.....	111½
Union Pacific 1st.....	114
" Land Grants.....	
" Sinking Funds.....	

The following are closing quotations of stocks:

	Dec 3.	Nov. 1
Adams Express.....	145	145
Am. Express.....	112	112
Central Pacific.....	35⅝	34
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	17⅞	18
Chicago & Alton.....	134	134
do pref.....	155	155
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	105¼	107⅛
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.....	118½	118⅛
Delaware, Lacka. & Western.....	135¾	136⅝
Denver & Rio Grande.....	15½	15½
Erie.....	25¼	25⅝
Erie pref.....	59	61
Illinois Central.....	113½	114¼
Ind. Bloom & West.....	12½	14
Lake Erie & West.....	15½	16
Lake Shore.....	99½	100⅝
Louis & Nash.....	53¼	53⅞
Manhattan Elevated.....	86	87
Michican Central.....	84¼	84½
Minn & St. Louis.....	5½	5
do pref.....	13	12
Missouri Pacific.....	72⅝	75⅛
New Jersey Central.....	39½	39
Nor. Pacific common.....	24	24¼
do pref.....	57⅝	58⅛
Northwestern.....	104⅝	105⅝
Northwestern pref.....	136¼	138½
New York Central.....	107¼	108
New York, Chicago & St. Louis..	17	17½
do pref.....		69
Ohio & Miss.....	20⅞	21
Ont. & Western.....	14⅝	14⅞
Oregon Trans-Cont'l.....	29	28¾
Pacific Mail.....	36⅝	37⅛
Pullman Palace.....	168½	170½
Reading.....	45⅝	46⅞
Rock Island.....	98⅝	101
St Louis & San Fran.....	23¼	25
do pref.....	62½	65¼
do 1st pref.....	111	111
St Paul.....	80⅞	82½
do pref.....	100⅞	102
St Paul, Minn & Man.....	99½	100
St. Paul & Omaha.....	31⅝	32¼
St. Paul & Omaha pref.....	97½	98
Texas Pacific (new).....	21¼	21½
Union Pacific.....	61⅝	62½
U. S. Express.....	73	73
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	12¾	12¾
do pref.....	24	24¼
Western Union.....	82½	83⅛
Richmond & West Point.....	23⅞	24¾
N. Jersey new.....	9	9
East Tenn. pref.....	65	65
Wells, Fargo Express.....	136	135
Oregon Nav.....	92	92½
Houston & Texas.....	13	13
Mobile & Ohio.....	9	9
Metropolitan El.....	127	127
Alton & Terre Haute.....		
do pref.....	82	82

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1888.—The following are to-day's closing quotations of mining stocks:

Hocking Coal.....	2 50
Homestake.....	12
Ontario.....	32 75
Quicksilver.....	6 00
do pref.....	30 00
Amador.....	2 25
Col. Coal.....	30⅛
Con. Cal. & Va.....	11½
Ophir.....	8

California Mining Stocks.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1888—The following are closing official quotations of mining stocks to-day:

Sierra Nevada.....	4 10
Yellow Jacket.....	5⅝
Best & Belcher.....	7⅛
Con. Cal. & Va.....	11⅝
Potosi.....	3 85
Mexican.....	5 25
Union.....	4 20
Crown Point.....	16
Hale & Norcross.....	6⅝
Bodie.....	1 80
Ophir.....	7½

Chicago Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 1888—Cattle market—receipts 14,000; shipments 4,000; slow and a shade lower choice beeves at 5 00@5 40; others at 3 90 @ 75; stockers and feeders at 1 60@2 00; cows, bulls and mixed 1 20@1 80. Texas steers 2 40@3 40; Western cattle at 2 60@3 15.

Hogs receipts 22,000; shipments 3500; slow and lower; mixed at 5 05@5 25; heavy at 5 15@5 25; light 5 00@5 35; skips 3 40@5 00.

Sheep—receipts 70 00; shipments 2000; steady; natives 3 00@4 55; Western at 3 30@3 85; Texans 2 50@3 40; lambs at 4 00@5 20.

Domestic Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1888.—Flour market quiet; 48,485 packages; exports 1689 bbls and 56 sacks; weak, shade lower and moderately active, with fair business doing; sales 340 bbls; Minnesota at 3 30@4 00; city mill's extra at 5 10@5 35; city mills patents 5 75@7 00; winter wheat grades 3 80@4 00; fair to fancy at 4 05@6 00; do patents at 5 40@6 75; Minnesota clear at 4 50@5 85; do straights at 3 85@5 50; do patents at 5 75@7 10; do rye mixtures 4 50@5 65; superfine at 3 00@3 65; fine 2 20@3 30; Southern flour dull and weak; common to fair extra 3 35@3 60; good to choice do at 4 10@6 00. Rye flour is steady and more active; superfine at 3 20@3 50. Buckwheat flour dull; State 2 30@2 65. Wheat—receipts 8 51,000 bush; exports—bush; sales 51,000 bush; dull and 1½@1¾c lower w f light export demand; No 2 Red at 1 02⅝@1 04 elev, 1 04⅝@1 05½ f o b; No 3 Red 97⅞c; No 2 Chicago at 1 08¼@1 08½; No 2 Milwaukee 1 03¼@1 04¼; No 1 White at 1 05; No 1 Red 1 1-16. Rye is dull and heavy. Barley weak and dull. Corn—rec ts 130,050 bush, exports 190,300 bush; sales 206,000 bush; fairly active and declined ¼c; closed steadier; No 2 at 47¾c elev, 48⅝@48⅞c afloat; No 2 White at 48½@49c; steamer Mixed at 44½@46½; No 3 at 44c. Oats—receipts 138,800 bush; exports—bush; sales 147,000 bu; weak, fairly active and ¼c lower; No 2 at 30⅛c; do White 32@32½c; No 2 32¼c; do White at 35½@35¾c; No 1 at 32c; White do at 42c; Mixed Western 31@33c; White do 34@44c; White State 35@44c. Coffee—No is weak and quieter; fair cargoes 17c. Sugar raw quiet and firm; refined held firmly and in demand; C 6 1-16@7c; extra C 7c; white extra C 7 1-16@7⅛c; yellow 6⅞@7c; standard A 7; Mould A at 7¾; confectioners A 7¼c. On a 6 6⅞@7¼c; considered 7⅝; granulated 7⅛@7¼c; Cubes 7⅝c; cut loaf and crushed at 8¼c. Petroleum quiet and steady—united 86½c. Pork is lower. Beef dull. Lard depressed and lower; moderate demand—Western steam 8 45; city steam 7 80; nominally easier on choice and quiet; Western refined 8 60. Butter—Western creamery 18@24c; Elgins 26c; Western dairy 11@14c; do good to choice 12@16c; do Western imitation creamery 14@18c; State dairy 11@14c; do good to choice do 14@16c. Rye is steady and more active; superfine at 3 20@3 50. Buckwheat flour dull; State 2 30@2 65. Wheat—receipts 8 51,000 bush; exports—bush; sales 51,000 bush; dull and 1¼@1¾c lower w f light export demand; No 2 Red at 1 03

THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
International Steamship Co.

AMUSEMENTS.
Hot dinners—Second parish society.
New Jerusalem church—sale.
Collins' first annual concert.
First Baptist society—Fair.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
J. M. Dyer & Co.—511 Congress street.
The Atkinson House Furnishing Co.
For sale—Sewall car heater stock.
For sale—Rich bargains.
Wanted—Two rooms.
M. C. M. association.
Situation wanted—3.
Owen, Moore & Co.
Tenement to let—4.
To let—Stove store.
Rooms to let—3.
Lost—Pug dog.
House to let.

AUCTION SALES.
F. O. Bailey & Co., auctioneers.

A Struggle for Years Ending in Victory.

Thomas T. Boylan, of Falmouth, Maine, has been a remarkable sufferer for twenty-two years. His trouble commenced with rheumatic fever, leaving him with a badly swollen knee, or what is commonly known as rheumatic white swelling. Mr. Boylan has suffered from this trouble ever since. He could never do an able bodied man's work on account of this trouble, and it has from this fact kept him a poor man all his life. He for years was treated by skilled physicians, and he has always been trying something, but the knee gradually grew worse until for the past five years he has been obliged to use crutch and cane. When Drs. Smith and McMullen were treating the sick free at Congress Hall, Mr. Boylan received four magnetic treatments he did not use his crutch After the fourth he went without the aid of any thing. He has ever since grew well and stronger, until he is now as well as any man and can do a full day's work. All of the swelling has disappeared and the full strength returned. Mr. Boylan had long ago given up ever getting any help, and he would not have went to Congress Hall, but it was free. Many hundred others were cured in the same way, and many are constantly being cured every day by these gifted magnetic physicians.

They are permanently located at the U. S. Hotel, and can be consulted free from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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

dec4 d&w1w

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

BRIEF JOTTINGS.

City Hall is engaged for the Charity ball to take place on the 29th of December.

Ancient Landmark Lodge will hold its annual meeting tomorrow night.

Falmouth Encampment of Odd Fellows, will work the Patriarch Degree tonight, followed by a supper in the banquet hall.

The Woman's Indian Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at High street vestry today at 3 p. m.

All members of Co. A., of the Fraternity Cadets, are requested to attend the meeting Wednesday evening, December 5th. Ex-members are cordially invited.

Steamer Samaritan, of the Allan line, sailed from Halifax for Portland at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She will be due here this forenoon.

Officer George H. Williams won the contest at the Catholic fair last night, for revolver and hand cuffs, the vote standing, Williams, 1405; Miles, 364.

The Portland Packing Company are now running their Prince Edward Island factories to their full capacity, packing beef and mutton for a heavy English contract.

General Manager Tucker of the Maine Central, presented turkeys to the employes of the horse car stables near the Union Station.

Charles D. Webster, who has been serving time at the Massachusetts House of Correction, was rearrested on Saturday on the expiration of his sentence, and sent to Portland to answer to the charge of stealing a horse and carriage in this city.

Sunday School Convention.

The following will be the programme for the convention of Sunday School Workers at Saccarappa, in the Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow. Rev. J. M. Frost will conduct the exercises:

10.00 a. m.—Opening exercises. Greetings. Prayer and praise service.
10.30 a. m.—Address, "What should the S. S. aim to do for the community?" Rev. A. M. Day.
11.00 a. m.—Conference. "Our special needs and how to meet them." Rev. J. M. Frost.
11.30 a. m.—Free discussion of points presented.
2.00 p. m.—Praise and promise service.
2.30 p. m.—Conference, "S. S. organization and management." Rev. L. M. Cousins.
3.00 p. m.—Study of lesson for next Sunday. Rev. D. W. LeLacheur.
3.45 p. m.—Address, "Joys and triumphs of S. S. work." Rev. D. B. Randall.
4.15 p. m.—Free discussion of points presented.
7.00 p. m.—Service of song, with topical hint.
7.30 p. m.—Address, "Who should be in the S. S., and why?" Rev. B. F. Snow.
8.00 p. m.—Address, "The book we study." Rev. F. T. Bayley.
8.30 p. m.—Question box. Closing exercises.

There will be a basket picnic. Tables and coffee furnished by the committee of arrangements. One fare on Maine Central, and tickets must be purchased at the point of starting.

The Prohibition Club.

The meeting of the Prohibition Club was fairly attended last evening. Mr. Wilford G. Chapman addressed the club by invitation and argued that the problem to be solved was to bring the sentiment which existed in favor of Prohibition into active operation to exterminate the liquor traffic. In order to do this he said it is necessary to stir men to act on this matter and there is more chance of success in attempting to induce Republicans who believe in prohibition to attend their own party caucuses and secure the nomination of temperance men than there is to induce them to leave all that is good in that party and join a third party.

Mr. George L. Kimball replied. He doubted very much whether a majority of the Republican party in Maine favored prohibition and claimed that the party truckled for the rum vote.

Mr. Charles Thornton Libby thought Mr. Chapman's method would not accomplish the desired result. A general discussion followed.

Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter.

At the annual convention of Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, held last evening, these officers were elected and appointed:

High Priest—Almon L. Johnson.
King—Stephen Scamman.
Scribe—Charles N. Pierce.
Treasurer—Martin A. Dillingham.
Secretary—Francis E. Chase.
Standing Committee—Geo. R. Shaw, A. C. Waite, C. D. Smith.
Captain of Host—W. N. Howe.
P. S.—F. D. Rogers.
R. A. C.—H. B. Bennett.
W. T. Y.—C. E. Snow.
M. S. V.—W. G. Norris.
M. F. V.—D. W. Haseltine.
Stewards—A. McDonald, A. P. Waite.
Organist—W. S. Smith.
Sentinel—W. O. Carney.

These officers were installed by the retiring High Priest, C. D. Smith.

Western Freight Rates.

Regarding Central Traffic meeting the result of Saturday's work was a complete agreement for an advance in rates on grain, provisions, dressed beef, live stock, etc., except demand of Grand Trunk regarding dressed beef rates via Montreal. The dressed beef rate to Montreal is to be raised to 47 cents, and a differential of two cents to be allowed Eire and Grand Trunk on dressed beef not going by way of Montreal.

Serious Accident.

A man named William Williams, was engaged in unloading barrels from the hold of a schooner lying at the Kerosene Oil Works wharf in Ligonia, yesterday, when one of the barrels fell upon him, breaking his shoulder and inflicting other injuries. He is about twenty-eight years old and married.

The Evangelical Alliance.

A meeting of the evangelical ministers of this city and vicinity was held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall yesterday morning, at which it was decided to hold a delegated meeting at the same place at 4.30 p. m. next Monday, to decide whether to establish a branch of the Alliance in Portland.

Second Parish Fair.

There will be a very pretty fair held in the Second Parish vestry, by the ladies Wednesday and Thursday. Hot dinners will be served, useful and fancy articles placed on sale, a fine art gallery and supper furnished each evening.

THIRTY-THREE IN ALL.

That is the Total Death Rate of the Gambo Powder Mills.

One New Name Added to the List Yesterday

When the Kernelling Mill was Blown to Pieces.

About ten miles north-west of Portland as the crow flies, although it is eleven and a half or twelve miles by road, are situated just north of Little Falls in the town of Windham, what are commonly known as the Gambo powder mills. They are, properly speaking the property of the Oriental Powder Mills. The Portland & Ogdensburg railroad, now the mountain division of the Maine Central, passes within a quarter of a mile of the mills at a flag station called Newhall. Leaving the train at Newhall it is but a short walk down the road on the west side of the track to the office of the powder company. This is a neat story and a half wooden structure, with one bay window and two good sized rooms, separated by folding doors, well equipped for an office and private office. There is a bend in the road here and a short distance further on the beautiful Presumpscot river falls thundering and foaming over the dam on one side of which is the saw mill owned by the Oriental Powder Company, and on the other side the mills in which the powder is made. The old Cumberland and Oxford canal passes within a hundred yards of the west bank at this point and it is between the Presumpscot and the obsolete canal that the mills are located. Rising abruptly from the west bank of the canal is a wooded hill that extends for some distance parallel with the canal. The Gambo Powder Mills were established in 1825, and since that early time they have produced thousands of kegs of powder. There are at present twenty different mills, and all told between fifty and sixty men are employed the year round. The mills are one-story wooden structures, some 50x30 feet on the ground, and are situated from a hundred feet to as many yards apart. Between many of them are barricades made of heavy timber, and shaped like a steep roof to prevent the concussion made by an explosion of one mill from exploding the one next to it. The different processes in the manufacture of the powder are carried on in the different mills.

The powerful explosive is composed of three ingredients—saltpetre, brimstone and charcoal. A number of men are kept busy cutting trees for the manufacture of charcoal. Poplar, willow and alder are used almost exclusively, and as these trees grow in close proximity to the mills, it costs but little to get the charcoal.

After the trees are cut down the bark is peeled off and the wood put into iron cylinders where it is burned. The newly made charcoal and the brimstone are pulverized together, after which the saltpetre and a little moisture is added, and the mixture rolled out into sheets. It is then taken to the kernelling mills where the mass is ground into little kernels and glazed. It is then put into kegs and stored in the stone magazines all ready for the market.

The manufacture of powder is very dangerous, and from the time when the first mill was built at Gambo until the present date numerous fatal explosions have occurred, making the place famous for its terrible catastrophies that have caused so many deaths. On the 12th of October, 1855, an explosion took place just as the canal boat, in use at that time, was crossing the river and all of the occupants, O. S. Whipple, James Whipple, Franklin Hawkes, John Swett, Edwin Hardy, Samuel Phinney and Luther Robinson were killed.

The older residents of Windham well remember the explosions that from time to time have made the earth quake in all the region round about. The following list of those who have lost their lives by these explosions since 1835 was made out by an old man who lives about a mile from the mills:

Charles Humphrey, Oct. 17, 1825.
Greenleaf Batchelder, Sept. 2, 1847.
Dennis Hatch, July 18, 1849.
Leander White, Oct. 1, 1850.
Thomas Bickford, Sept. 22, 1851.
Luther Robinson, Oct. 12, 1855.
Edwin Hardy, Oct. 12, 1855.
John Swett, Oct. 12, 1855.
Franklin Hawkes, Oct. 12, 1855.
Samuel Phinney, Oct. 12, 1855.
O. S. Whipple, Oct. 12, 1855.
James Whipple, Oct. 12, 1855.
A man named White killed May 4, 1856.
Oliver Gerry, May 4, 1856.
Peter Ritchie, Jan. 15, 1859.
David Jones, Jan. 15, 1859.
Albert Glidden, July 7, 1862.
Josiah Little, July 7, 1862.
Mark Varney, July 7, 1862.
Charles Carmichael, Sept. 9, 1861.
Hazard Freeman, Nov. 15, 1863.
Charles Charlow, Feb. 22, 1869.
Moses Hawkes, July, 1869.
Frank Jordan, August 2, 1870.
John Simmons, Nov. 15, 1871.
C. F. Stokes, Oct. 21, 1879.
Clinton Mayberry, Oct. 27, 1879.
Reuben Kenney, Jan. 31, 1884.
Clarence Clay, March 11, 1888.
Harry Hooper, March 11, 1886.
Edward Williams, Nov. 5, 1888.
Walter Childs, Nov. 5, 1888.

More than 30 persons, it will be seen, have been killed at Gambo since 1835 by the explosion of some of the mills, yet it is said to be impossible to avoid these catastrophies. Yesterday morning a little before 9 o'clock there was heard in Portland the sound of a far off explosion. Many said at once that Gambo has gone up again," and such proved to be a fact.

Less than a week ago William Bamblet, a man 55 years old, arrived at Gambo from Westfield, Mass., where he left his wife and two daughters. He was an old powder maker, having worked before in years gone by at the Gambo powder mills. So he readily found employment with the Oriental Powder Company and went to work yesterday morning as usual in the kernelling mill. At about 8.30 o'clock the second foreman went into the mill and found everything running smoothly and in good order. He soon left the house and went on down the plank walk to one of the other mills. He had been gone but a moment when there came from the mill that he had just left a great cloud of smoke, a flash of fire and then a terrific explosion and a mighty crash This was followed by the sound of falling timber, splinters and debris. A number of the workmen who were not far away and the foreman as soon as they realized what had happened rushed to the spot. Some distance from where the mill had once stood, they found among the debris the body of Mr. Bamblet who was the only man in the mill at the time. He was unconscious when found, and died before he could be taken to his boarding place near by. Drs. Marshall, Harper and Bailey and Undertaker Nicholls soon arrived, and an examination of the body showed that it was horribly burned and mutilated. Apparently every bone in the body was broken. Fortunately nobody else was hurt.

The PRESS reporter visited the scene of the terrible accident, and carefully examined the premises where it occurred. Leaving the main road he passed down the lower towpath of the canal, passing a powder house, then two barricades, then the ruins of the the mill that was destroyed by an explosion which killed Edward Williams and Walter Childs just a month before; then several more mills, until he came to a spot several hundred yards from the main road, where the mill in which the last explosion took place once stood. All that remains standing is a number of heavy timbers, on which rests a part of the machinery that was once in the centre of the powder mill. The ice on the canal was covered with debris; pieces of boards, six feet long, were thrown into tree tops 200 feet distant, and there they remained. A couple of good sized birch trees, 50 feet away, were broken short off just above the ground, and numerous branches of other trees were blown off. Several pieces of cloth were blown into trees near by, and splinters and slabs covered the ground for a considerable distance on all sides. One would know that a mill once stood there only by the few timbers and machinery that still remain on the spot. A shoe black with powder and other parts of clothing once worn by the unfortunate workman were found in the debris. Like all the other explosions that have here taken place nobody knows what caused it. Mr. Newhall, superintendent of the works said when asked what caused the explosion: "The cause is entirely unknown No living man can guess what caused it. Every precaution was used that ingenuity, science and forethought can suggest. As long as powder is made these accidents will happen, and the cause will still remain a secret. The mill in which the powder exploded has been running about five years, and was of the most modern construction. It will cost $1,000 to replace it, and until it is replaced, for it was the last kernelling mill, no more powder can be manufactured.

Of course the explosion formed the topic of conversation all through the town, and scores of curious people went to see the place where it occurred, but they were not allowed to pass upon the ground where the powder houses are without a permit from the superintendent's office, and so many were turned away disappointed. It will not be long before the kernelling will be rebuilt and operations once more resumed; and it probably won't be many years before another explosion takes place and somebody else is killed. In spite of this, however, there are lots of people who can be hired for $2.50 per day to risk their lives in the powder mills at Gambo.

In the explosion yesterday forenoon, which was heard more than fifteen miles away, some 500 pounds of powder were burned.

Dr. C. R. Crandall is visiting the Philadelphia hospitals and dispensaries for sick children.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Cushman is lying seriously ill at his home in Portland.

Assistant City Treasurer Libby and Prof. Bartlett are in San Francisco, and will leave today for Nevada. All well.

Mrs. Emily K. Andrews, wife of Col. Geo. L. Andrews, U. S. A., has contributed $25 to the Soldier's monument.

Hon. W. F. Lunt, and Gen. Hollis B. Hill were dined by Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Millay, while at Phoenix, Arizona.

Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson lectured in the Central Club course in Bangor last evening, on the subject, "Dr. Johnson and His Friends."

General Edward C. Hincks has been nominated for mayor of Cambridge, Mass., by the "Pay-as-you-go" convention. General Hincks was born in Bucksport, Me., in 1830.

Mr. Ansel G. Sawyer, the well known stable keeper of this city, was married yesterday to Miss Georgia Hamblin, daughter of Mr. Theodore Hamblin, of Saco.

Mr. John J. Ryan, of Rines Bros., died yesterday. Mr. Ryan was a prominent Odd Fellow, Mason and Knight of Pythias. He was very popular with the young men of the city and will be sorely missed by them.

Mr. Charles M. Gore rose from the dinner table at the City Hotel, Saturday and was leaving the room when he fell to the floor. He had received a shock of paralysis affecting the side. He was more comfortable yesterday.

Mr. C. K. Gage, of this city, has resigned his position as salesman with Stickney & Poor, Boston, Mass., to accept the vacancy caused by the death of his father, the late Fred A. Gage, of the firm of Harris, Gage & Tolman.

Rev. George F. Pratt, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and who was principal of the Brewer High school for two years, has applied for admission to the Unitarian fellowship. Until a few weeks Mr. Pratt has been rector of the Episcopal church, Clinton, Mass.

C. J. Baker, of Portland, and Miss Mary C. Peabody, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ridley, of Springvale, were married at the First Baptist church in that town Thursday. The bride wore white moeric antique, and the groom full dress. Miss Grace Harvey, of Rochester, N. H., was bridesmaid, and Mr. C. F. Johnson, of Portland, groomsman. Messrs. Frost and Nelson, of Springvale, were ushers. The church was handsomely decorated.

William Corner, son of Josiah T. Corner, and a well known pharmacist at F. P. Moody's drug store, Lowell, was married Thursday evening to Miss Ida M. Currier, of Portland, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the parents of the bride, groom, 30 Hastings street, Lowell, by Rev. B. A. Greene. A reception was held from 6.30 to 9 o'clock, the couple leaving for Boston on the night express on their wedding trip.

A late copy of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Republican, gives an account of the destruction by fire of the beautiful and costly residence of Charles A. Clark, in which the loss is placed at from $12,000 to $15,000 with an insurance of some $7.000. Col. Clark was formerly a Maine man, raised in Sangerville, Piscataquis county. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was the first man to enlist in Co. A, 6th Maine Infantry. He was rapidly promoted for gallantry and became adjutant to General Hiram Burnham.

Oliver Gerrish.

Mr. Oliver Gerrish, who has been in failing health for some time past, died in this city yesterday, at his residence on Winter street, aged 92 years and 11 months.

Mr. Gerrish was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 4th, 1796. His father was Timothy Gerrish, gold and silver smith, who, during the latter sixteen years of his life was deputy jailor and sheriff. Timothy Gerrish was a son of Andrew and grandson of Timothy, descendants of Captain William Gerrish, of Newbury, Mass., the latter having been born at Bristol, in Somersetshire, England, August 20th, 1617, and having emigrated to Newbury in 1640.

Oliver Gerrish's mother was a Pickering whose ancestor, John Pickering, went to Portsmouth from Massachusetts, having come originally from England, as stated by C. W. Brewster in his "Rambles about Portsmouth."

On leaving school, Mr. Gerrish went with Mr. John Gains to learn the watchmaking business, in the autumn of 1810, and served until he was twenty-one. In March, 1817, he went to Boston "to seek employment and experience in the business," as he remarked, and found it with Messrs. Williams and Johnson, on Cornhill, the corner of Washington and Court streets, continuing with them about nine months, when they closed their business by failure. He then went with Messrs. Baldwin and Jones, on Washington street, and continued there a year and a half, having a good opportunity to learn to trade in merchandise as well as to gain experience in the watch business. He then concluded to start for himself, and the approaching separation of the Province of Maine from Massachusetts, seeming to indicate a prosperous future for Portland (which was fulfilled by its population increasing one-half in the next ten years), he came here in the summer of 1819, and at once commenced business for himself. In that business, under his own name, and for twenty years as Gerrish & Pearson, his became—with the exception of the Marks Brothers—the oldest firm in town, Abner Lowell, William Senter and other veterans having learned their trade with him.

On January 6th, 1825, Mr. Gerrish married Sarah Little, daughter of Hall Little, of Windham. Previous to this, he had attended the First Parish Church, but about this time the New Jerusalem Society was formed, and he became and continued an earnest and active member of it, holding places of trust in the State and National societies, and serving faithfully as teacher in the Sunday school.

He was an earnest worker in educational and benevolent societies, having served as treasurer of the Provident Association, Bible Society of Maine, New Church Association, Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons (34 years) St. Alban Commandery and Mount Vernon Chapter (24 years), trustee and president of Portland Savings Bank, and the Masonic Fraternity (of which latter board he was chairman), president of the Mechanics' Association and Aged Brotherhood, and member of the Board of Trade, the Natural History Society and the Portland Athenæum.

He always took a deep interest in Masonry, having been initiated in Ancient Landmark Lodge Oct. 20, 1819. On the 50th anniversary of his membership, Nov. 24, 1869, the lodge presented him with a Junior Grand Warden's jewel of solid gold He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Mount Vernon Chapter Nov. 17, 1823, and the fiftieth anniversary of that event, in 1873, was observed by the Chapter, which invited all its old members to meet at a supper, where old times were discussed with much interest and good fellowship.

In January, 1836, during the height of the Morgan excitement, he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, in which place he served three years, after which, for 34 years, he served as treasurer until he declined a re-election, after which he was for many years annually elected one of the committee on finance.

For a whole generation he was President of the order of High Priesthood, and in 1859 he was Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge. In 1866 he was Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. He held the office of treasurer in St. Alban Commandery for two years, and was an efficient officer in the various bodies of the Scottish Rite. Of his official life, he said, on seeing how many positions he had held: "I can frankly say that I have never sought office, and, it seems, I seldom declined one."

Mr. Gerrish leaves three children, one daughter and two sons, Charles, married and living in Saco, and Dr. Frederic Henry Gerrish of this city. Another son, William S., was killed during the Rebellion. The daughter is unmarried and resides at home. Mrs. Gerrish died a short time ago.

The Ogdensburg Rental.

Yesterday City Treasurer Hersey received from Treasurer Linscott of the Maine Central, a check for $5,501.25, rent for the first three months of the Ogdensburg to that road under the new lease.

A GLOOMY FAREWELL.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

been coined $299,708,790, and of this $55,829,303 was in circulation in coin and $200,387,376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government.

On the 30th of November, 1888, $312,679,990 had been coined; $60,970,940 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and $237,418,346 in certificates.

The Secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur. For further valuable information and timely recommendations I ask the careful attention of the Congress to the Secretary's report.

THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War reports that the army, at the date of the last consolidated returns, consisted of 2189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $41,165,107.07, of which sum $958,516.63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements.

"The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications," provided for under the act approved September 22 last, was convened Oct. 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns under provisions of section 4, and also for procuring 12-inch breech-loading mortars, cast iron, hooped with steel, under the provisions of section 5 of the said act, were submitted to the Secretary of War for reference to the board by the Ordnance Department on the same date. These plans and specifications have been promptly approved by the board and the Secretary of War; the necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals in the newspapers throughout the country was granted by the Secretary on Nov. 12th and on Nov. 13th the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to be opened on December 20, 1888, and for the mortars on Dec 15, 1888.

A board of ordnance officers was convened at the Watervliet Arsenal on Oct. 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun factory at that point. The preliminary report of this board, with estimates for shop buildings and officers' quarters, was approved by the board of ordnance and fortifications Nov. 6 and 8. The specifications and form of advertisement and instructions to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting proposals for the excavations for the shop building and for erecting the two sets of officers' quarters, have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun factory building are well in hand and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The list of machines, etc., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months, and, after approval by the board of ordnance and fortifications, bids for furnishing the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them, probably about July, 1890. Under the provisions of the army bill, for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared, and advertisements for proposals will be issued early in December. The guns will be probably of 15 inches calibre, and fire a projectile that will carry a charge, each, of about 500 pounds of explosive gelatine with full calibre projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from the date of the contract, so that all the guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be purchased during the year 1889. I earnestly request that the recommendations contained in the Secretary's report—all of which are, in my opinion, calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the army—may receive the consideration of the Congress.

Among these the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers to test the fitness for promotion is of the utmost importance. This report has not been before recommended in the reform of the secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the argument he presents in its favor, that its adoption should be no longer neglected.

THE DEATH OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

The death of Gen. Sheridan in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and gallant soldier, a wise and discreet counsellor and a modest and sensible man. Those who came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and to the glory of his career, but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerate nature.

THE APACHE INDIANS.

The Apache Indians whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1885 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war at the Mount Vernon barracks in the State of Alabama. They numbered on the 31st day of October the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 70 boys ana 58 girls, in all 382 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as possible in the circumstances. The children as they arrive at a suitable age are sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Last summer some Carlisle and Hampton kind people asked permission to send two teachers to these Indians for the purpose of instructing the adults as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted, accommodations were provided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the parties with whom the plan originated. I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to their reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity. If the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the government, their continued restraint at a distance from the scene of repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthropy, every way injurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to outraged law and humanity. Experience has proved that they are dangerous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those who on the war path have heretofore acqually been guilty of atrocious murder, but of their kindred and friends, who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and comfort to those absent with bloody intent. These prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of their former reservation. They should be subjected to efforts calculated to their improvement and the softening of their savage and cruel instincts, but their return to their old home should be persistently resisted.

OUR SKELETON NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction, five, viz., the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel—have in that time been launched, and are rapidly approaching completion; and in addition to the navy yards of Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Herreshoff torpedo boat are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months.

The report shows that, notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction and additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current expenditures of the department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent. than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884. The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the department are reviewed by the Secretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open purchases, which in the years 1884 and 1885 amounted to over 50 per cent. of all the purchases of the department, to less than 11 per cent.; so that at the present time about 90 per cent. of the total department purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the expenditures on this account exceed an average of $2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies introduced.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of post offices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6124 in three years and of 2235 for the last fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as follows: New England States, 5; Middle States, 181; Southern States and Indian Territory (41), 1406; the States and Territories of the Pacific coast, 190; the ten States and Territories of the West and Northwest, 435; District of Columbia, 2; total, 2219. Free delivery offices have increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 198 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 15,705,917.48. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on 12,764.50 miles.

The volume of business in the money order division, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upward of $143,000,000 for the year. During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiations with all the Central and South American States. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying, and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American States and with Mexico. In January last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth class rates of postage. It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative readjustment of such of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the Postmaster General, attention is earnestly invited to his report. A department whose revenues have increased from $19,772,000 in 1870 to $52,700 000 in 1888, despite reductions of postage which have enormously reduced rates of revenue while greatly increasing its business, demands the careful consideration of the Congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

A bill proposed by the Postmaster General was introduced at the last session of the Congress, by which a uniform standard on the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the government for post office purposes. It was demonstrated that, aside from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens—invariably disturbed by change of leasings and of site—it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the government was paying in rents at the rate of from 7 to 10 per cent per annum on what the cost of such public buildings would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of a large number of bills constantly introduced for the erection of public buildings at places, and involving expenditures not justified by public necessity. I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of Congress.

Of the total number of postmasters, 34,873 are of the fourth class These, of course, receive no allowance whatever for expense in the service, and their compensation is fixed by percentages on receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and probably was, at some time, just, but the standard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business done by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject to the end that fourth-class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law itself fixing the rate intended for them.

Another class of postal employes, whose condition seems to demand legislation, is that of clerks in post offices; and I call especial attention to the repeated recommendations of the Postmaster General for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for promotion; for substitutes; for holidays and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars has been appropriated for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 358 for the past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of 40, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is $5,350,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The transactions of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888 are contained in the report of the Attorney General, as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made, and ought to receive consideration. It is stated in his report that, though judgments in civil suits amounting to $552,021.68 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of $132,934 was collected thereon, and that, though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to $541,808.43, only $38,486.42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment which extensively prevails, that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen. It also appears from this report that though prior to March 1, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the territories of Utah and Idaho under the laws of 1862 and 1882, punishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation as crimes, there have been since that date nearly six hundred convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887; and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end. Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, have resulted in a decree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than $800,000, is in the hands of a receiver pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past years are fully exhibited, but a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made; but I commend the entire report to the attention of the Congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration. I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved to the nature to become her untrammelled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and paternal citizens. They came into national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of the iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principles, cogently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition, or administration which permits favor to rapacious seizure by a favored few of expanded acres that many should enjoy, are accessory to offences against our national welfare and humanity not to be too severely condemned or punished. It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the national domain. That over 80,000,000 acres have been arrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims, to be taken for the homesteads of honest industry, although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost, must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing status. These lands require but a supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor can be furnished. I cannot think it but perilous to suffer these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies, which by such means may exercise lordship over the areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions which is the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained the cause of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest.

THE ABORIGINES.

The condition of our Indian population continues to improve and the proofs multiply that the transforming change, so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education, is in favorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorders, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the later methods of dealing with them and commends its continued observance. Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped if it shall be discreetly administered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarly needs, while at the same time the inalienability of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon any reservation it should be made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and, as soon as possible, community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unalloted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will, perhaps, add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate, but no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension urged by the Secretary of such complete facilities of education as shall at the earliest possible day embrace all teachable Indian youth of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the Congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payments of the full price of $1.25 per acre for the entire body of land the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish. The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law and their action was undoubtedly as thoroughly intellig