

CHAS. HOLCOMB, PROPRIETOR. JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor. Entered in the Post Office at Towanda, Pa., as Second Class Matter.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre Co. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, WILLIAM T. DAVIES, of Bradford Co. ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN M. GREER, of Butler Co. CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE, MAIRIOTT BROSTUS, of Lancaster.

The Democratic ticket has ten legs, the regular Republican nine legs, and the Independent eight legs.

In 1901 the governmental intimates that the population of the United States will be 101,310,000.

Reform once again appears on the banners of democracy. What has become of "Tariff for Revenue only"?

The tender solicitude evinced by democratic newspapers for the Pennsylvania Independent this day, is really touching.

This State now has twenty-seven Congressmen and the Congressman-at-Large to be elected this fall will give us twenty-eight Representatives. Mr. Brostus will undoubtedly strengthen the delegation.

The candidates on the Democratic State ticket after six hours discussion in Philadelphia last week, decided on W. U. Hensel, of the Lancaster Intelligencer, as Chairman of their State Committee.

Those who are accustomed to forecasting political events with the nearest accuracy to occurancy, predict that the next congress will contain 172 Republicans and 152 Democrats in the lower house, a majority on the right side of twenty-one.

The State of Missouri has a larger number of farmers than either Pennsylvania, Indiana or Iowa, and in fact the fourth State in the Union in that department of agriculture, being exceeded only by Illinois, Ohio and New York. This great result is the work of railroad and immigration.

It is announced from interior New York, where is located the largest hop district in the United States, that the hop crop is a failure. This will affect the farmers more seriously than any other calamity. For it has been noticed that even if the barley crop and the malt crop both fail, we always have beer.

The greatest wool-growing county in the United States is said to be Washington county, Pa. It produces annually 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of wool, worth in cash \$1,000,000 for the wool alone, besides the sale of fine sheep for breeding purposes, and mutton, sheep and lambs for the meat markets of the East.

The Williamsport Bazaar is of the opinion that medical experts will soon mark among the cranks of this country, and their testimony will be looked upon as so much technical nonsense. In the Hayden, Malley and Gutierrez cases, the point blank contradictions and stubborn adherence to assumed positions places such evidence at a discount.

The West Chester Herald gets off the following good one: "A lion slams down from Egypt. It is reported that somebody threw a ripe tomato at one of the United States naval ships lying at Alexandria and the fruit striking the vessel fair on the side at water line made such a hole that the vessel immediately filled with water and sank."

The case of Sergeant Mason is still pending before the President, but he is understood to be averse to interference with the court-martial proceedings. The petition of Mason's counsel, raising the point that the court-martial was held in violation of the laws, has been referred to Judge Advocate General Swain, whose report is expected in a day or two.

The number of mercantile failures reported through the United States during the past six months was 3,649, against 3,180 in the same period in 1881, and 3,810 in the first half of 1882. The total assets for the past six months amounted to \$27,329,765 and the liabilities to \$42,382,289. In the same period in 1881 the assets were \$19,500,000 and the liabilities \$39,500,000.

The details from Alexandria are to the fullest extent evidence of the power of the English forces, as compared with those which Arabi had opposed to them. The forts have been silenced, the city has been set on fire and burned, a general sack and extensive massacres have taken place, and the operations must now be transferred to the land. The Egyptians having retreated to the interior.

It is charged that drunkenness is the cause of the disaster on the Ohio river whereby the Scioto steamer collided with a steam tug and between sixty and seventy lives were lost. For the credit of humanity it is to be hoped that this is not so. With the suspicion that men charged with the grave responsibility involved in caring for hundreds of lives, may be drunk, there will be very little comfort for excursionists on land or water.

Congress has directed the Department of Agriculture to collect and publish monthly, for the information of farmers, the freight rates of the various railroad and steamer lines for the purpose of enabling them to judge when and over what lines it will be the most profitable to ship their products. The move is one of the most practical of the department and will do more real good to farmers than the distribution of tons of seeds which nobody plants.

From the quarterly report of the State Treasurer it appears that during the three months ending on June 30, \$669,507.29 were paid in liquidation of the State debt and interest. The deposits in the various banks of the State on account of the sinking fund amounted on the first instant to \$2,671,597.84. The entire debt at that time was \$20,934,483.28, of which but \$500,000 bears interest at the rate of six per cent, the remainder having been funded at a lower rate.

The general opinion in mercantile circles, in Philadelphia, is that the present situation in Egypt if they have any effect at all, will be favorable to our commerce. It is presumed that by the closing of the Suez Canal only important articles, tea, shipped through it will be stopped for a time. This will aid the holders of that article here and enable them to raise their prices. The Egyptian cotton crop, to a certain extent, competes with ours in Europe only. As there is not likely to be any raw material shipped from thence, of course holders of the American staple can appreciate their demands for their kind in liquidation of the debt of the Commonwealth and in meeting the interest on it. On July 1 the sinking fund had to its credit \$2,671,597.84, and the non-interest-bearing debt aggregated \$20,934,483.28. The total debt of the State was \$20,934,483.28, all of which has been funded at a lower rate of interest than six per cent, except the first \$500,000 of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College loan. On the first of July a loan of \$482,000, bearing interest, five, and bonds representing about two-thirds of that amount have been redeemed. The June Treasury statement shows that at the end of that month there were in the general fund \$1,089,050.54.

The attempt that was made to provide money for the payment of the expenses connected with Mr. Garfield's last sickness has been frustrated, as the amendment which was for that purpose added by the Senate to the General Deficiency bill has been rejected by the House. This must however be taken as a good omen, as it is not disposed to make any appropriation of this kind. The trouble is that the House was on its dignity on account of what it regarded as the Senate's unwarranted interference with a matter which it had in hand. It must be remembered that the House appointed a committee to consider the whole subject. The committee prepared two reports, on neither of which, however, has any action been taken, and so the House resents the Senate's action. It is a very petty spirit which in this connection is being shown all round.

Some idea of the vast money interest represented by the manufacturing industries of our country may be gathered from a recent census bulletin, which contains statistics of the capital, employees, and manufacturing value of the twenty leading cities. New York city, as a matter of course, heads the list with her 11,743,917.80 of capital and \$448,209,248 of annual products. Philadelphia ranks second, with \$7,376,000 of capital and \$204,495,171, with an annual product of \$94,091,725. Chicago, whose manufacturing interests are steadily enlarging, stands present third in extent of her manufactured goods. She has 3,479 factories with 77,601 employees. Her capital investment in this business is \$25,172,295, with an annual product of \$241,045,017. Brooklyn stands fourth and Boston fifth in importance. The former has 5,089 manufacturers, engaging 45,220 employees. Her manufacturing capital is \$27,621,399, with an annual return of \$169,757,590. Boston has an annual return of \$123,296,127 on a capital investment of \$43,750,127. This gives an employment of 57,813 persons working in 1,531 factories. The other cities, in order of importance, are St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Newark, Jersey City, Cleveland, Buffalo, Providence, Milwaukee, Louisville, Detroit, New Orleans and Washington. These cities combined have nearly 1,000,000 employees. The invested to keep them busy aggregates about \$200,000,000. Its annual return in manufactured products is over \$2,100,000,000.

PEACE PROSPECTS. We present elsewhere, the propositions submitted by the Regular Republican State Committee on Wednesday, July 12, at their meeting in Philadelphia, to the Independents as a basis of union between the contending wings of the party. The first and second propositions are not such as the Independents would be expected to consider. The third is so broad and liberal in its concessions to the demands of the Independents, that we say unhesitatingly, that they ought to accept it without further demands. If they are disposed to promote the restoration of harmony in the party they must concede something themselves. If their demands are so unreasonable as to forfeit the respect of the best elements of the party, and they persist in them to the rejection of the proffered terms, they will be left high and dry on the barren shoals of political discontent, unworthy the consideration of just men of any party. They make a serious mistake in treating all Republicans, who plead for regularity and party harmony, as adherents of the cause of Cameron. There are as many anti-Cameron Republicans, and perhaps more, if the test be made, than there are of those who are especially devoted to his political fortunes.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CHAS. HOLCOMB, PROPRIETOR. JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor. Entered in the Post Office at Towanda, Pa., as Second Class Matter.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre Co. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, WILLIAM T. DAVIES, of Bradford Co. ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN M. GREER, of Butler Co. CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE, MAIRIOTT BROSTUS, of Lancaster.

The Democratic ticket has ten legs, the regular Republican nine legs, and the Independent eight legs.

In 1901 the governmental intimates that the population of the United States will be 101,310,000.

Reform once again appears on the banners of democracy. What has become of "Tariff for Revenue only"?

The tender solicitude evinced by democratic newspapers for the Pennsylvania Independent this day, is really touching.

This State now has twenty-seven Congressmen and the Congressman-at-Large to be elected this fall will give us twenty-eight Representatives. Mr. Brostus will undoubtedly strengthen the delegation.

The candidates on the Democratic State ticket after six hours discussion in Philadelphia last week, decided on W. U. Hensel, of the Lancaster Intelligencer, as Chairman of their State Committee.

Those who are accustomed to forecasting political events with the nearest accuracy to occurancy, predict that the next congress will contain 172 Republicans and 152 Democrats in the lower house, a majority on the right side of twenty-one.

The State of Missouri has a larger number of farmers than either Pennsylvania, Indiana or Iowa, and in fact the fourth State in the Union in that department of agriculture, being exceeded only by Illinois, Ohio and New York. This great result is the work of railroad and immigration.

It is announced from interior New York, where is located the largest hop district in the United States, that the hop crop is a failure. This will affect the farmers more seriously than any other calamity. For it has been noticed that even if the barley crop and the malt crop both fail, we always have beer.

The greatest wool-growing county in the United States is said to be Washington county, Pa. It produces annually 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of wool, worth in cash \$1,000,000 for the wool alone, besides the sale of fine sheep for breeding purposes, and mutton, sheep and lambs for the meat markets of the East.

The Williamsport Bazaar is of the opinion that medical experts will soon mark among the cranks of this country, and their testimony will be looked upon as so much technical nonsense. In the Hayden, Malley and Gutierrez cases, the point blank contradictions and stubborn adherence to assumed positions places such evidence at a discount.

The West Chester Herald gets off the following good one: "A lion slams down from Egypt. It is reported that somebody threw a ripe tomato at one of the United States naval ships lying at Alexandria and the fruit striking the vessel fair on the side at water line made such a hole that the vessel immediately filled with water and sank."

The case of Sergeant Mason is still pending before the President, but he is understood to be averse to interference with the court-martial proceedings. The petition of Mason's counsel, raising the point that the court-martial was held in violation of the laws, has been referred to Judge Advocate General Swain, whose report is expected in a day or two.

The number of mercantile failures reported through the United States during the past six months was 3,649, against 3,180 in the same period in 1881, and 3,810 in the first half of 1882. The total assets for the past six months amounted to \$27,329,765 and the liabilities to \$42,382,289. In the same period in 1881 the assets were \$19,500,000 and the liabilities \$39,500,000.

The details from Alexandria are to the fullest extent evidence of the power of the English forces, as compared with those which Arabi had opposed to them. The forts have been silenced, the city has been set on fire and burned, a general sack and extensive massacres have taken place, and the operations must now be transferred to the land. The Egyptians having retreated to the interior.

It is charged that drunkenness is the cause of the disaster on the Ohio river whereby the Scioto steamer collided with a steam tug and between sixty and seventy lives were lost. For the credit of humanity it is to be hoped that this is not so. With the suspicion that men charged with the grave responsibility involved in caring for hundreds of lives, may be drunk, there will be very little comfort for excursionists on land or water.

Congress has directed the Department of Agriculture to collect and publish monthly, for the information of farmers, the freight rates of the various railroad and steamer lines for the purpose of enabling them to judge when and over what lines it will be the most profitable to ship their products. The move is one of the most practical of the department and will do more real good to farmers than the distribution of tons of seeds which nobody plants.

From the quarterly report of the State Treasurer it appears that during the three months ending on June 30, \$669,507.29 were paid in liquidation of the State debt and interest. The deposits in the various banks of the State on account of the sinking fund amounted on the first instant to \$2,671,597.84. The entire debt at that time was \$20,934,483.28, of which but \$500,000 bears interest at the rate of six per cent, the remainder having been funded at a lower rate.

The general opinion in mercantile circles, in Philadelphia, is that the present situation in Egypt if they have any effect at all, will be favorable to our commerce. It is presumed that by the closing of the Suez Canal only important articles, tea, shipped through it will be stopped for a time. This will aid the holders of that article here and enable them to raise their prices. The Egyptian cotton crop, to a certain extent, competes with ours in Europe only. As there is not likely to be any raw material shipped from thence, of course holders of the American staple can appreciate their demands for their kind in liquidation of the debt of the Commonwealth and in meeting the interest on it. On July 1 the sinking fund had to its credit \$2,671,597.84, and the non-interest-bearing debt aggregated \$20,934,483.28. The total debt of the State was \$20,934,483.28, all of which has been funded at a lower rate of interest than six per cent, except the first \$500,000 of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College loan. On the first of July a loan of \$482,000, bearing interest, five, and bonds representing about two-thirds of that amount have been redeemed. The June Treasury statement shows that at the end of that month there were in the general fund \$1,089,050.54.

The attempt that was made to provide money for the payment of the expenses connected with Mr. Garfield's last sickness has been frustrated, as the amendment which was for that purpose added by the Senate to the General Deficiency bill has been rejected by the House. This must however be taken as a good omen, as it is not disposed to make any appropriation of this kind. The trouble is that the House was on its dignity on account of what it regarded as the Senate's unwarranted interference with a matter which it had in hand. It must be remembered that the House appointed a committee to consider the whole subject. The committee prepared two reports, on neither of which, however, has any action been taken, and so the House resents the Senate's action. It is a very petty spirit which in this connection is being shown all round.

Some idea of the vast money interest represented by the manufacturing industries of our country may be gathered from a recent census bulletin, which contains statistics of the capital, employees, and manufacturing value of the twenty leading cities. New York city, as a matter of course, heads the list with her 11,743,917.80 of capital and \$448,209,248 of annual products. Philadelphia ranks second, with \$7,376,000 of capital and \$204,495,171, with an annual product of \$94,091,725. Chicago, whose manufacturing interests are steadily enlarging, stands present third in extent of her manufactured goods. She has 3,479 factories with 77,601 employees. Her capital investment in this business is \$25,172,295, with an annual product of \$241,045,017. Brooklyn stands fourth and Boston fifth in importance. The former has 5,089 manufacturers, engaging 45,220 employees. Her manufacturing capital is \$27,621,399, with an annual return of \$169,757,590. Boston has an annual return of \$123,296,127 on a capital investment of \$43,750,127. This gives an employment of 57,813 persons working in 1,531 factories. The other cities, in order of importance, are St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Newark, Jersey City, Cleveland, Buffalo, Providence, Milwaukee, Louisville, Detroit, New Orleans and Washington. These cities combined have nearly 1,000,000 employees. The invested to keep them busy aggregates about \$200,000,000. Its annual return in manufactured products is over \$2,100,000,000.

PEACE PROSPECTS. We present elsewhere, the propositions submitted by the Regular Republican State Committee on Wednesday, July 12, at their meeting in Philadelphia, to the Independents as a basis of union between the contending wings of the party. The first and second propositions are not such as the Independents would be expected to consider. The third is so broad and liberal in its concessions to the demands of the Independents, that we say unhesitatingly, that they ought to accept it without further demands. If they are disposed to promote the restoration of harmony in the party they must concede something themselves. If their demands are so unreasonable as to forfeit the respect of the best elements of the party, and they persist in them to the rejection of the proffered terms, they will be left high and dry on the barren shoals of political discontent, unworthy the consideration of just men of any party. They make a serious mistake in treating all Republicans, who plead for regularity and party harmony, as adherents of the cause of Cameron. There are as many anti-Cameron Republicans, and perhaps more, if the test be made, than there are of those who are especially devoted to his political fortunes.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CHAS. HOLCOMB, PROPRIETOR. JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor. Entered in the Post Office at Towanda, Pa., as Second Class Matter.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre Co. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, WILLIAM T. DAVIES, of Bradford Co. ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN M. GREER, of Butler Co. CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE, MAIRIOTT BROSTUS, of Lancaster.

The Democratic ticket has ten legs, the regular Republican nine legs, and the Independent eight legs.

In 1901 the governmental intimates that the population of the United States will be 101,310,000.

Reform once again appears on the banners of democracy. What has become of "Tariff for Revenue only"?

The tender solicitude evinced by democratic newspapers for the Pennsylvania Independent this day, is really touching.

This State now has twenty-seven Congressmen and the Congressman-at-Large to be elected this fall will give us twenty-eight Representatives. Mr. Brostus will undoubtedly strengthen the delegation.

The candidates on the Democratic State ticket after six hours discussion in Philadelphia last week, decided on W. U. Hensel, of the Lancaster Intelligencer, as Chairman of their State Committee.

Those who are accustomed to forecasting political events with the nearest accuracy to occurancy, predict that the next congress will contain 172 Republicans and 152 Democrats in the lower house, a majority on the right side of twenty-one.

The State of Missouri has a larger number of farmers than either Pennsylvania, Indiana or Iowa, and in fact the fourth State in the Union in that department of agriculture, being exceeded only by Illinois, Ohio and New York. This great result is the work of railroad and immigration.

It is announced from interior New York, where is located the largest hop district in the United States, that the hop crop is a failure. This will affect the farmers more seriously than any other calamity. For it has been noticed that even if the barley crop and the malt crop both fail, we always have beer.

The greatest wool-growing county in the United States is said to be Washington county, Pa. It produces annually 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of wool, worth in cash \$1,000,000 for the wool alone, besides the sale of fine sheep for breeding purposes, and mutton, sheep and lambs for the meat markets of the East.

The Williamsport Bazaar is of the opinion that medical experts will soon mark among the cranks of this country, and their testimony will be looked upon as so much technical nonsense. In the Hayden, Malley and Gutierrez cases, the point blank contradictions and stubborn adherence to assumed positions places such evidence at a discount.

The West Chester Herald gets off the following good one: "A lion slams down from Egypt. It is reported that somebody threw a ripe tomato at one of the United States naval ships lying at Alexandria and the fruit striking the vessel fair on the side at water line made such a hole that the vessel immediately filled with water and sank."

The case of Sergeant Mason is still pending before the President, but he is understood to be averse to interference with the court-martial proceedings. The petition of Mason's counsel, raising the point that the court-martial was held in violation of the laws, has been referred to Judge Advocate General Swain, whose report is expected in a day or two.

The number of mercantile failures reported through the United States during the past six months was 3,649, against 3,180 in the same period in 1881, and 3,810 in the first half of 1882. The total assets for the past six months amounted to \$27,329,765 and the liabilities to \$42,382,289. In the same period in 1881 the assets were \$19,500,000 and the liabilities \$39,500,000.

The details from Alexandria are to the fullest extent evidence of the power of the English forces, as compared with those which Arabi had opposed to them. The forts have been silenced, the city has been set on fire and burned, a general sack and extensive massacres have taken place, and the operations must now be transferred to the land. The Egyptians having retreated to the interior.

It is charged that drunkenness is the cause of the disaster on the Ohio river whereby the Scioto steamer collided with a steam tug and between sixty and seventy lives were lost. For the credit of humanity it is to be hoped that this is not so. With the suspicion that men charged with the grave responsibility involved in caring for hundreds of lives, may be drunk, there will be very little comfort for excursionists on land or water.

Congress has directed the Department of Agriculture to collect and publish monthly, for the information of farmers, the freight rates of the various railroad and steamer lines for the purpose of enabling them to judge when and over what lines it will be the most profitable to ship their products. The move is one of the most practical of the department and will do more real good to farmers than the distribution of tons of seeds which nobody plants.

From the quarterly report of the State Treasurer it appears that during the three months ending on June 30, \$669,507.29 were paid in liquidation of the State debt and interest. The deposits in the various banks of the State on account of the sinking fund amounted on the first instant to \$2,671,597.84. The entire debt at that time was \$20,934,483.28, of which but \$500,000 bears interest at the rate of six per cent, the remainder having been funded at a lower rate.

The general opinion in mercantile circles, in Philadelphia, is that the present situation in Egypt if they have any effect at all, will be favorable to our commerce. It is presumed that by the closing of the Suez Canal only important articles, tea, shipped through it will be stopped for a time. This will aid the holders of that article here and enable them to raise their prices. The Egyptian cotton crop, to a certain extent, competes with ours in Europe only. As there is not likely to be any raw material shipped from thence, of course holders of the American staple can appreciate their demands for their kind in liquidation of the debt of the Commonwealth and in meeting the interest on it. On July 1 the sinking fund had to its credit \$2,671,597.84, and the non-interest-bearing debt aggregated \$20,934,483.28. The total debt of the State was \$20,934,483.28, all of which has been funded at a lower rate of interest than six per cent, except the first \$500,000 of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College loan. On the first of July a loan of \$482,000, bearing interest, five, and bonds representing about two-thirds of that amount have been redeemed. The June Treasury statement shows that at the end of that month there were in the general fund \$1,089,050.54.

The attempt that was made to provide money for the payment of the expenses connected with Mr. Garfield's last sickness has been frustrated, as the amendment which was for that purpose added by the Senate to the General Deficiency bill has been rejected by the House. This must however be taken as a good omen, as it is not disposed to make any appropriation of this kind. The trouble is that the House was on its dignity on account of what it regarded as the Senate's unwarranted interference with a matter which it had in hand. It must be remembered that the House appointed a committee to consider the whole subject. The committee prepared two reports, on neither of which, however, has any action been taken, and so the House resents the Senate's action. It is a very petty spirit which in this connection is being shown all round.

Some idea of the vast money interest represented by the manufacturing industries of our country may be gathered from a recent census bulletin, which contains statistics of the capital, employees, and manufacturing value of the twenty leading cities. New York city, as a matter of course, heads the list with her 11,743,917.80 of capital and \$448,209,248 of annual products. Philadelphia ranks second, with \$7,376,000 of capital and \$204,495,171, with an annual product of \$94,091,725. Chicago, whose manufacturing interests are steadily enlarging, stands present third in extent of her manufactured goods. She has 3,479 factories with 77,601 employees. Her capital investment in this business is \$25,172,295, with an annual product of \$241,045,017. Brooklyn stands fourth and Boston fifth in importance. The former has 5,089 manufacturers, engaging 45,220 employees. Her manufacturing capital is \$27,621,399, with an annual return of \$169,757,590. Boston has an annual return of \$123,296,127 on a capital investment of \$43,750,127. This gives an employment of 57,813 persons working in 1,531 factories. The other cities, in order of importance, are St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Newark, Jersey City, Cleveland, Buffalo, Providence, Milwaukee, Louisville, Detroit, New Orleans and Washington. These cities combined have nearly 1,000,000 employees. The invested to keep them busy aggregates about \$200,000,000. Its annual return in manufactured products is over \$2,100,000,000.

PEACE PROSPECTS. We present elsewhere, the propositions submitted by the Regular Republican State Committee on Wednesday, July 12, at their meeting in Philadelphia, to the Independents as a basis of union between the contending wings of the party. The first and second propositions are not such as the Independents would be expected to consider. The third is so broad and liberal in its concessions to the demands of the Independents, that we say unhesitatingly, that they ought to accept it without further demands. If they are disposed to promote the restoration of harmony in the party they must concede something themselves. If their demands are so unreasonable as to forfeit the respect of the best elements of the party, and they persist in them to the rejection of the proffered terms, they will be left high and dry on the barren shoals of political discontent, unworthy the consideration of just men of any party. They make a serious mistake in treating all Republicans, who plead for regularity and party harmony, as adherents of the cause of Cameron. There are as many anti-Cameron Republicans, and perhaps more, if the test be made, than there are of those who are especially devoted to his political fortunes.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Republican party in 1866 repealed the tax of three mills on real estate. The value of the real estate in Pennsylvania in 1880, was \$1,646,914,868. A three mill tax for sixteen years amounts to \$74,203,913, which has all been saved to our "unfortunate" taxpayers.

In 1870 horses and cattle were exempt from the three mill tax. In 1880 the value of horses and cattle was \$33,288,895. A three mill tax on this sum for nine years amounts to \$898,798. By these two acts of Republican legislation the "unfortunate" taxpayers were saved the enormous sum of: On real estate.....\$74,203,913 On horses and cattle.....898,798

The receipts into the United States Treasury from internal revenue and customs for each business day last week were as follows: Monday.....\$1,540,654.26 Tuesday.....900,811.74 Wednesday.....1,411,094.02 Thursday.....935,433.43 Friday.....1,423,881.69 Saturday.....1,151,012.12

Total.....\$7,729,406.70 Daily average.....\$1,288,067.78

The quarterly report of the State Treasurer shows that in April, May and June last amounting to three months, the sinking fund had to its credit \$2,671,597.84, and the non-interest-bearing debt aggregated \$20,934,483.28. The total debt of the State was \$20,934,483.28, all of which has been funded at a lower rate of interest than six per cent, except the first \$500,000 of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College loan. On the first of July a loan of \$482,000, bearing interest, five, and bonds representing about two-thirds of that amount have been redeemed. The June Treasury statement shows that at the end of that month there were in the general fund \$1,089,050.54.

The attempt that was made to provide money for the payment of the expenses connected with Mr. Garfield's last sickness has been frustrated, as the amendment which was for that purpose added by the Senate to the General Deficiency bill has been rejected by the House. This must however be taken as a good omen, as it is not disposed to make any appropriation of this kind. The trouble is that the House was on its dignity on account of what it regarded as the Senate's unwarranted interference with a matter which it had in hand. It must be remembered that the House appointed a committee to consider the whole subject. The committee prepared two reports, on neither of which, however, has any action been taken, and so the House resents the Senate's action. It is a very petty spirit which in this connection is being shown all round.

Some idea of the vast money interest represented by the manufacturing industries of our country may be gathered from a recent census bulletin, which contains statistics of the capital, employees, and manufacturing value of the twenty leading cities. New York city, as a matter of course, heads the list with her 11,743,917.80 of capital and \$448,209,248 of annual products. Philadelphia ranks second, with \$7,376,000 of capital and \$204,495,171, with an annual product of \$94,091,725. Chicago, whose manufacturing interests are steadily enlarging, stands present third in extent of her manufactured goods. She has 3,479 factories with 77,601 employees. Her capital investment in this business is \$25,172,295, with an annual product of \$241,045,017. Brooklyn stands fourth and Boston fifth in importance. The former has 5,089 manufacturers, engaging 45,220 employees. Her manufacturing capital is \$27,621,399, with an annual return of \$169,757,590. Boston has an annual return of \$123,296,127 on a capital investment of \$43,750,127. This gives an employment of 57,813 persons working in 1,531 factories. The other cities, in order of importance, are St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Newark, Jersey City, Cleveland, Buffalo, Providence, Milwaukee, Louisville, Detroit, New Orleans and Washington. These cities combined have nearly 1,000,000 employees. The invested to keep them busy aggregates about \$200,000,000. Its annual return in manufactured products is over \$2,100,000,000.

PEACE PROSPECTS. We present elsewhere, the propositions submitted by the Regular Republican State Committee on Wednesday, July 12, at their meeting in Philadelphia, to the Independents as a basis of union between the contending wings of the party. The first and second propositions are not such as the Independents would be expected to consider. The third is so broad and liberal in its concessions to the demands of the Independents, that we say unhesitatingly, that they ought to accept it without further demands. If they are disposed to promote the restoration of harmony in the party they must concede something themselves. If their demands are so unreasonable as to forfeit the respect of the best elements of the party, and they persist in them to the rejection of the proffered terms, they will be left high and dry on the barren shoals of political discontent, unworthy the consideration of just men of any party. They make a serious mistake in treating all Republicans, who plead for regularity and party harmony, as adherents of the cause of Cameron. There are as many anti-Cameron Republicans, and perhaps more, if the test be made, than there are of those who are especially devoted to his political fortunes.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, have decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not. The committee have also decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not. The committee have also decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, have decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not. The committee have also decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not. The committee have also decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, have decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not. The committee have also decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not. The committee have also decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, have decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not. The committee have also decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not. The committee have also decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, have decided to bring before the House, while waiting for the Senate to pass the annual appropriation bills, all of which have passed the House, several more of which have not. The committee have also decided to bring before the House