THE REPUBLICAN.

HODSON HOLCOMB, } PROPRIETORS.
CHAS. L. TRACY, }

HODSON HOLCOMB, Editor.
CHAS. H. ALLEN, Associate Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." – Harpers Weekly.

☞ Entered in the Post Office at Towanda as SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre Co.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES, of Bradford Co.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE, of Philadelphia.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN M. GREER, of Butler, Co.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MARRIOTT BROSIUS, of Lancaster.

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Republican Standing Committee, of the county of Bradford, a Convention of the Republican party will convene at the Borough of Towanda on Tuesday, the fifth day of September next, at one o'clock p. m. to nominate candidates to be voted for at the next general election to be held on Tuesday the 7th day of November next. Viz; Three persons for Representatives in the State Legislature, two persons for Jury Commissioners, and one person for representative in Congress, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

The Vigilance committees of the several election districts will call primary meetings at the usual places of holding delegate elections for their respective districts for Saturday, the 2nd day of September, 1882, to elect by ballot two delegates to represent each district in said Convention. The Delegate elections in the several Boroughs, and in Barclay and Ulster Townships will be opened promptly at 6 o'clock p. m. and close at 8 o'clock p. m. In Athens Township, third District, at 5 o'clock p. m. to close at 7 o'clock p. m. In North Towanda Township at 5 o'clock p. m. to close at 8 o'clock p. m., and in all other Township Districts at three o'clock p. m. to close at 5 o'clock p. m. The polls to be keptopen continuously from the first hour mentioned, in each case, until the last when they shall be closed and the votes counted and the result certified by proper officers of said meetings to the chairman of said Convention, and a copy delivered to the delegates elect.

The committees of Vigilance are requested to give written or printed notice of said primary election and to carefully observe the above rules in conducting the same. Every Republican elector in the county is urgently requested to attend the primary meetings and take part in said election.

W. J. YOUNG, Chairman.
GEO. W. BRINK, Secretary.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Alba boro.—C. B. Lawrence, W. M. Foss, C. M. Churchill.
Albany—Miles Osborn, Alonzo Benjamin, William Weed.
Armenia — George Covert, Richmond Sweet, Charles Green.
Asylum—Mahlon Hicks, Benjamin Kerrick, Geo. W. Kilmer.
Athens Boro, 1st Ward—M. N. Nevins, F. L. Kinner, J. P. Blood.
Athens Boro., 2nd Ward—D. W. Tripp, E. M. Frost, J. M. Ely.
Athens Twp., 1st Dist.—W. A. Plummer, Geo. D. Miller, Wright Dunham.
Athens Twp., 2nd Dist.—J. Field, Azel Knapp, Dr. Frank Keys.
Athens Twp., 3rd Dist.— W. H. Flory, M. C. Chapman, John Woodworth.
Barclay—John H. Davis, John Ditchburn, Henry V. Dugan.
Burlington Twp.—W. P. Lane, P. P. Burns, Harvey Spencer.
Burlington Boro—S. M. Dickerman, C. E. Campbell, John McKeeby.
Burlington West—John Campbell, Alfred Blackwell, Samuell Whitehead.
Canton Twp.—J. C. Roupp, Charles B. Taylor, Clark Brown.
Canton Boro.—M. E. Lilley, J. S. Griffin, J. H. Shaw.
Columbia—C. G. McClelland, Hollister Burleigh, Clark Palmer.
Franklin—Stern McKee, A. B. Crandall, O. L. Smiley.
Granville—H. H. Heald, George Barnes, Smith May.
Herrick—R. S. Hills, James Newell Geo. Titus.
LeRaysville Boro—Dr. C. S Dugenberry, J. P. Bosworth, Asa Nichols.
Leroy—S. B. Morse, Robert Mason, M. M. Griswold.
Litchfield—John F. Struble, C. H. Merill, M. E. Armstrong.
Monroe Boro.—D. M. Hinman, E. B. Young, A. R Owen.
Monroe Twp.—Chas. Northrup, Judson Blackman, Harvey Cummings.
New Albany—J. W. Wilcox, S. D. Steregre, S. S. S. Ormsby.
Orwell—Wesley Robinson. Eastman Workizer, Seldon Chubbuck.
Overton—C. M. Williams, C. Streveey, Jas. Molyneux.
Pike—L. A. Boswoath, W. W. Doolittle' Wm. B. Stevens.
Ridgbury—D. H. Larrison, P. C. Brown, C. C. Thompson.
Rome boro—B. G. Wilmot, E. P. Seeley, Leonard Whittaker.
Rome township—Charles Forbes, W. W. Moody, S. O. Allen.
Sheshequin—W. S. Elsbree, Frank Vought, Wm. Snyder, Jr.
Smithfield—D. W. Lane, E. J. Lewis, J. M. Eames.
South Creek—Fred Moore, Samuel Thompson, Harry Chase.
South Waverly—C. E. Pendleton, D. L. Fj Clark, W. H. Plum.
Springfield—Wm. Wigeston, W. A. Brown, Edson Harkness.
Standing Stone—J. O. Huff, P. B. Landmesser, Byron Vanness.
Sylvania—Charles Waldo, Horace Alexander, James Bristol.
Terry J. B. Horton. Shubal Dowman, Hiram Terry.
Towanda boro—1st ward—James Bryant, Perrin Pennypacker, Charles Brown.
Towanda boro.—2d ward—J. B. Felton, L. B. Coburn, John Dean.
Towanda boro—3d ward—Dr. E. H. Angle, Frank Smith, Will Jennings.
Towanda township—R. A. Bostley, H. M. Davison, Carey Horen,
Towanda North—Bishop Horton, John Lane, Winfield Stoyter.
Troy boro.—John Fletcher, H. M. Beales, B. A. Long.
Troy township—Thos. Manley, J. E. Strait, Emory Johnson.
Tuscarora—Nathan Strickland, Lester Smith, Charles Taylor.
Ulster—Jas. Mather, Thos. Howle, Chas. Cole.
Warren—A. A. Abel, N. E. Kingsland, R. L. Beardsley
Wells—Geo Knapp, Wm. Johnson, M Shepard.
Wilmot—J. E. Quick, Dan'l Ely, Hiram Meeks.
Windham—Lot Shoemaker, Jerre Jakeway, A. Boardman.
Wyalusing, 1st Dist.—Alden Lyon, Irvine Homet H. P. Gaylord.
Wysising—2d Dist.—Geo. Peet, Henry Rockafellow, Wm. Biles.
Wysox—1st district—Geo. Pool, Aaron Eddy, Albert Lent, Jr.
Wysox—2d District.—E. C. Ball, F. H. Owen, Bird Shores.

Congress adjourned on Tuesday at 3. p.

The President Friday affixed his signature to a number of measures, including the act authorizing the erection of a public building at Williamsport, Pa., and the joint resolution authorizing the return of a stand of colors to the Society of the Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill makes provision for three hundred and fifty additional clerks in the War Department for work on pension cases. The majority of the new clerks will be assigned to duty in the office of the Attorney General and the Surgeon General. There are already over two thousand applications.

The leading journals of Iowa that were thiefly responsible for the recent victory of the Prohobition liquor law in the election in that State now come boldly to the front and proclaim defiantly their intention to insist upon the resolute, vigorous, energetic and sweeping enforcement of the law by the total suppression of the liquor traffic, no matter what the consequences may be.

The skeleton of the central transept is all that remains of the Main Centennial Building at Philadelphia, and about twenty workmen are engaged in razing it to the ground. Piles of iron, glass and ornamental woodwork are scattered promiscuously around the famous structure. A considerable quantity of the iron taken from the building has been shipped to Pittsburg. It is expected by December not a vestige of the big building will remain.

Apparently this year's harvest in nearly every staple is to be about as good and abundant as nature can make it. A little while ago the western farmers were sighing for sunshine, and since then they have had all they wanted. More recently they have been crying for rain, and now that, also, has been vouchsafed them. If marketing is not a great deal cheaper next fall than it is now, or has been lately, people will want to know the reason why.

The receipts into the Treasury of the United States from customs and internal revenue for each business day last week were as follows:

Monday	$1,839,554.33
Tuesday	914,449.42
Wednesday	1,605,866.82
Thursday	991,119.10
Friday	1,504,341.05
Saturday	1,444,316.51
Total	$8,299,747.29
Daily average	$1,383,291.05

It is feared that another roll of names must be added to the long list of those who have unprofitably lost their lives in attempting to explore the higher latitudes of the Arctic Ocean. Engineer Melville telegraphs that Lieutenant Chipps and his party have in all probability been lost. It is enough, and much more than enough. There should be no further sacrifice of human life in futile attempts to realize the dream of penetrating to the Pole. The thing cannot be done, and even if it could be done, no one would be benefited by its achievement.

The hop crop is said to be short, this year, and the prices of hops has risen to unprecedented figures. In 1878 and 1879, it ranged from 3 to 12 cents a pound, but within a week or two it has risen to half a dollar. People who had the forethought—or the foresight—last spring to plant an abundant breadth of hops will be reaping presently the advantrge of these big rates. The crops in this is stated to be, in a good year, 490,000 bales, and that of 480,000 bales and that of Continental Europe 750,000 bales, the weight of each being 185 pounds.

It is gratifying says the *North American* to find in looking through the details of the vote by which the Senate concurred with the House in passing the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto that both of the Pennsylvania Senators took their stand with Mr. Arthur. Mr. Cameron voted with the minority in the negative, and Mr. Mitchell was paired with a Senator who would have voted aye. People who believe in honest government, and who think with the President that the extravagance of the River and Harbor bill is both demoralizing and unconstitutional, will make a note of that circumstance.

Those who are engaged in a vigorous effort to create a free trade reaction against the protective tariff, says the *North American*, are now endeavoring to convey the impression that the movement has suddenly become very powerful in the State of Iowa, whereas the truth is directly the reverse. Iowa was, it is true, very strongly averse to protection so long as its interests were exclusively agricultural. But at the present time there is scarcely a village or town of any size in that State on or near the route of a railway that has not become actively engaged in manufactures of some kind, thereby offering better local markets for the production of agriculture.

Yellow fever, it seems, has shown itself in a severe form, and with great fatality down on our boundary between Texas and Mexico, the Rio Grande. Cases are reported on the American side, at Brownsville, and on the Mexican side, at Metamoras, the death-rate is asserted to be greater than a Havana. So far, New Orleans has had no cases, except one reported three or four weeks ago, and the city is claimed to be exceptionally healthy. It is to be hoped it may continue so, and that the infection on the Rio Grande may not come any further north. It is remarked that the prospect is very encouraging for a healthy summer along the lower Mississippi, because when yellow fever comes it usually shows itself seriously before the end of July, and that date has now been safely passed.

The National Federation of Labor Unions at Washington has just issued an address to the trades unions and workingmen's assemblies of the United States, urging upon them the necessity of attending to the selection of members of Congress who are in sympathy with the claims of the labor unions. They do not urge the policy of making separate nominations, but rather the voting for such candidates from the old political parties as are willing to pledge themselves to their interests. They also invite a convention of delegates, one from each Congressional district, to meet in Washington on November 15, 1882, for the purpose of selecting a directory of seven men to formulate their claims and present them before Congress at next winter's session. The object of this action seems to be the passage of national legislation in the interest of a system of arbitration of all disputed questions between the laborer and the capitalist.

An opinion of timely interest was recently rendered by Judge Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court, in Massachusetts, with reference to silver quarters and half dollars with pieces cut out and the holes filled with other metal. Judge Lowell holds that such coins are in effect counterfeit, and that whoever so mutilates them or knowingly passes them is guilty of counterfeiting. The reasoning by which he reaches this conclusion is that coins of these denominations are required to be of certain weight and fineness, and are not a legal tender if they fall below the fixed standard. "If such a coin," he says, "has had an appreciable amount of silver removed from it we cannot say that it remains a good coin for its original value, or even for proportionate value. If, then, the hole is plugged with base metal or with any substance other than silver this is an act of counterfeiting, because it is making something appear to be a good coin for its apparant value which was not so before." This decision ought to be a timely warning to the rascals who have not scrupled to filch bits of silver from coins to the annoyance and inconvenience of the entire community.

We publish elsewhere the vote in each House of Congress on sustaining the Presidents veto of the River and Harbor appropriation bill. We think the points upon which the veto is based are well taken. If the Constitution can be construed so as to confer upon Congress the power to appropriate money for every inland stream, whether navigable or not, it will not be long before Congress will be appealed to for aid from local interests in every section of the country, and instead of $18,000,000, the sum now appropriated, the sum will be swollen to $100,000,000. The highest sum ever before appropriated for this purpose was about $11,000,000. We give elsewhere the message in full. In the House, the vote to pass the bill over the veto was about evenly divided, as was also the negative vote. In the Senate a majority of the affirmative vote was cast by democratic Senators, of the sixteen negative votes, twelve are Republican and four Democrats. We observe that Senator Cameron voted to sustain the veto, as did Mr. Jadwin, the member from this district in the House. Senator Mitchell was absent and did not record his vote.

Information obtained within the past week satisfies us that the Independents will accept no terms upon which a settlement of the existing division in the Republican organization may be made, alike honorable to both wings of the party. Their purpose appears to be to humiliate somebody by accomplishing the defeat of the regular State ticket. They adhere to their ultimatum that both tickets shall be withdrawn and be ineligible to re-nomination by a new convention and refuse to accept any other terms. This seems to be an end of negotiations, and presents the case in such positive form that every Republican will comprehend its force and cannot misapprehend the situation. Republicans of independent proclivities, but who never desert the principles of the party, will now see the utter folly of contributing to its defeat by voting the Independent ticket which has no other purpose but to accomplish victory for the Democratic party. We must save the Republican party if possible, and settle personal grievances afterward. The State is not large enough for two Republican parties. The only hope of success is by reducing the Independent vote to the smallest possible minimum, and to this point the efforts of all Republicans must from this time forward be directed. So long as hope of compromise had any foundation we counseled the use of all honorable means to acchieve a settlement upon such a basis as would promise a restoration of party harmony, but as all prospect of such a result seems to be gone, there is no safe course for Republicans but to exert every possible effort for the election of the Regular ticket as it is, and we are prepared to do our share of the work in hand.

A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL.

Mr. Pattison's friends, particularly the committee which is grooming him, are not wise in their generation. They have stupidly blundered in sounding the key-note of his campaign. Mr. Pattison's official record, as far as it goes, is good, but it rests solely on an honest effort to do his duty in a position of no executive importance, whose duties are simple, easily performed and clearly defined by law. If Mr. Pattison were a candidate for a reelection to his present place, or for something else of a similar kind, his efficient and highly honorable discharge of the Controllership would be fit and effective campaign capital for him.

But it is one thing to keep the books of a city, however well, and quite another thing to fill the Executive chair of the second State in the Union. The Governor of Pennsylvania ought to be big enough not to wobble in his seat. He ought to be known for something more than honesty and good book-keeping. He should have an experience with the world, a knowledge of his State, its resources, its requirements, its people and their best aspirations. And while no man can be said to have claims on the public recognition, until there are no longer citizens who deserve well of the State, its Chief Magistracy should be bestowed with some regard to services rendered the State. Measured by this standard, the candidacy of Mr. Pattison is absurd.

There are men in the Democratic party who could have made a showing on this score, but it suited the party managers better to trade on the reform movement in Philadelphia which made Pattison a possibility. And it is another silly blunder of his friends that they are encouraging the rural voter with hopeful arithmetic in which 30,000 Republicans who voted for Pattison are made to play a ridiculous part. Perhaps it will not be thought discourteous if it be said that Pattison for Controller of Philadelphia in 1877 and 1880, and Pattison for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1882, are quite dissimilar propositions. The one stood for popular reform in municipal affairs, and was part of a general move on the works of a common enemy. The other stands for a merely partisan effort to secure control of the State Government. Mr. Pattison chosen to represent the people of Philadelphia is not the same man as Mr. Pattison bearing the standard of the Democratic party. Broad as this difference is, it is not the only one.

No National importance attached to the reform movement which put a Democrat in the Controller's office and made a Democrat Mayor of the Republican city of Philadelphia. Everybody understands that a State campaign, involving the election of Congressmen and half of a State Senate which is take part in the choice of a United States Senator, has a direct and pointed National bearing and deeply concerns the political parties in their National relations. Mr. Pattison will not command the support of the 30,000 Republicans who made him Controller any more than Mr. King, as the Democratic candidate for President, could gather in the Republicans who made him Mayor.

Mr. Pattison must stand or fall as a partizan candidate. The garment of municipol reform will not serve him in the broader arena which he has had the temerity to enter.—*The Press.*

PENNSYLVANIA PARAGRAPHS.

The new school building at Phœnixville will cost $10,735.

The total expenses of Lycoming county for July amounted to $4,727.83.

The State Board of Agriculture report that one-fourth of the acreage of Pennsylvania is woodland.

The loss by the strike to the iron-workers in Pittsburg to date in the matter of wages amounts to $2,010,000.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Williamsport in September.

It is reported that small-pox is epidemic at the Alice coal mines, near Mount Pleasant, Westmorland county.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society opened an office in Pittsburg last week to make preparations for the coming exhibition.

During a thunder storm the other day lightning struck the wire rope in a Mercer county coal mine, and, running down the shaft, shocking a number of miners at the bottom.

A well known dancing master of Philadelphia has begun a vigorous crusade against the waltz, which he claims has now degenerated to a shockingly immodest and demoralizing performance.

After this year, says the Pitsburg Chronicle, the State Fair will very probably go to Philadelphia. Last year the exhibition did not pay, because of the large premiums, but the Society had a fat reserve from which to draw. When the arrangement was made to have the fair in Pittsburg, it was agreed that it should only be held in two consecutive years. So the contract will expire after the September Fair by limitation.

Recently a couple named Mr. Tartle and Miss Gump, proceeded, as they supposed, across the West Virginia line into Pennsylvania and were married. They did this in order to avoid the trouble of getting a license. After living together for twenty-four hours they discovered that through a mistake they had not been out of the State, and consequently they were not married. They then went back and had the ceremony performed over again on ground they were sure was in Pennsylvaania.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Lieutenant Danenhower, of Arctic fame, writes that he is slowly, but he thinks surely, recovering his eyesight.

Mr. George I. Seney has given the Wesleyan Female College, Georgia, another check for twenty-five thousand dollars, making his gift to this college aggregate one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, United States Attorney-General, has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual oration before the New York State Bar Association, at its convention in Albany September 19.

Captain Mayne Reid is described as wearing odd kinds of clothes, peculiar both in fabric and cut. He has been seen wearing a red vest, a high striped collar with points reaching his eyes and coat and trousers of equally grotesque appearance.

F. M. Darby, recently appointed United States sub-treasurer at Baltimore, last week relieved Peter Negley, who had held the office twelve years. The count of the funds in the vault was completed and the amount on hand, over $4,900,000, was found correct to a penny.

Lieutenant John W. Danehower had a consultation Friday with Secretary Chandler regarding the removal to this country of the remains of Lieutenant DeLong and his comrades. The duty will probably be Lieutenant Harber, who is now engaged in the search for Lieutenant Chipp's party.

Rear Admirable Crosby, commanding the South Atlantic station, has been instructed to transport in the flag ship Brooklyn, from Montevideo to Santa Cruz, Patagonia, the party of astronomers who are to observe the approacing transit of Venus. The party will arrive at Montevideo from Liverpool about October 15.

President Arthur, Governor Hamilton, of Maryland; General Beaver, W. U. Hensel and other distinguished gentlemen have written to the managers of the Grangers tri-State picnic, to be held at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, accepting invitations to attend the meeting, which begins August 21. It will continue in session four days.

It is gratifying to learn that the report of Senator Edmunds' intention to retire from public life is without foundation, and that though domestic bereavement will prevent him from again attending at Washington this session, he has no idea of resigning his position in the Senate. This is as it should be, for there are few men in the Senate Chamber whom the public could less afford to spare.

President Arthur has received an invitation from some of the prominent business men of Chicago, together with leading citizens of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, inviting him to visit their respective States in the early autumn. The gentlemen who presented the invitation feel confident that the President will accept. It is thought likely that the trip will be made sometime in September.

Friends of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll say that when he undertook the defence of the Star Route men he fully believed in their innocence. But the more recent testimonny as to their guilt has convinced him that he was upholding a bad cause. Consequently, they say he has determined as soon as he is done with the case, to quit the law business entirely, and devote all his attention to lecturing.

Major George S. Leland, the well known hotel man, died at the Sturtevant House, New York, at nine o'clock a. m., Thursday, of rheumatism of the heart. He had been confined to his bed since July 3. The deceased was born in Langsford, Vt., and was forty-four years old at the time of his death. His first venture, in 1850, was the Clinton Hotel, on Beekman street. He next started the Metropolitan in 1852. In 1861 he acted as Chief Commissary to the Army of the Potomac, and was created a Major by Lincoln during the war. In 1864 he started the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. Subsequently he came back to New York city, and, after being connected with the St. Charles Hotel, started the Sturtevant House eleven years ago, under the firm name of Lewis & George S. Leland. His brother, Warren Leland, is the proprietor of the Delavan House at Albany. Deceased was a widower, having one child, a son eight years old.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The republican state committee of New York has decided to hold the state convention at Saratoga, September 20th.

Composed of the best known tonics, iron and cinchona, with well known aromatics, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It cures indigestion, and all kindred troubles.

The eighth Ohio district republicans renominated J. W. Keifer for congress last week. General Kennedy withdrew, and seconded the nomination of Keifer, and moved that it be made unanimous, which was done.

The Wilkes-Barre *Union Leader* pretends to believe that Pattison can be elected even should the Republicans harmonize, if the Democrats get out their full vote. In other words, Pattison will be elected if he gets votes enough.

If Chauncey F. Black is elected this fall he may be the Democratic candidate for President in 1884. He will then have an opportunity to shout his Jeffersonian principles all over the land, and retire to his beautiful home in York for life.

The republican state convention of Iowa, met at DesMoines, last week J. A. T. Hull, the present incumbent, was nominated for secretary of state; J. L. Brown, for auditor; Smith McPherson, for attorney-general, and Judge Seevers, for judge of the supreme court.

A sure cure for impoverished blood, pimples, and sallow complexion, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It will produce a healthy color, smooth skin, and is absolutely not injurious.

The very latest political sensation in regard to the Presidential nomination of the Republicans in 1884 emanates from Governor Foster, of Ohio, and is to the effect that James G. Blaine has at the present time almost incontestable evidences to assure him of the nomination beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The Presidential election of 1884 is still so distant that it is somewhat surprising to observe the attention devoted to James G. Blaine by some of the leading journals of the country, for the apparent purpose of killing him off as a candidate, by fostering and stimulating bitter antagonism and prejudices against him among intelligent Republicans. The natural effect of this policy is to keep alive a strong friendship for him by all who admire his public career.—*North American.*

The Republicans have opened the campaign in Arkansas, and their prospects are reported to be good for electing the Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Governor Churchill promised the Republicans that they shall have an honest election. But in Phillips County, where the Democratic frauds have been particularly flagrant, the bulldozers and ballot-box-stuffers openly avow their intention to defy the Governor and prevent a fair election.

Speaker Keifer in a letter to the convention which renominated him defined the color of his Republicanism in this way: "It is said I am a Stalwart Republican. If by this is meant that I have always been uncompromising when Republican principles were involved, the statement is true. If by this it is meant to charge me with belonging to a faction of the Republican party it is palpably untrue. If by this it is proposed to charge me with favoring, either now or in the past, any particular Republicans to the exclusion of others, the charge and suggestion are utterly unfounded. If by this it is proposed to charge me with unfaithfulness to any President or Administration since I have been in congress, it is untrue. If by this I am to be charged with independence enough to have positive convictions and to express them fearlessly, then there is just ground for the charge."

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

The loss of life by the bombardment of Alexandria is reported to exceed 2,000. The total loss of property must be immense.

It is stated that yellow fever has really broken out at Brownsville, Tex. Dr. S. Wearinger, State health officer, is satisfied of the fact, and has started from Austin to investigate the progress of the disease.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is safe, agreeable and beneficial. It is the most elegant, and its effects are very lasting, making it the most economical of toilet preparations. By its use ladies can keep their hair abundant and natural in color, lustre, and texture. Sold by Dr. H. C. Porter & Son, Towanda, Pa.

A company has been chartered with an alleged capital of $100,000,000, to construct a double-track air-line freight railway from New York to the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, with branches to Chicago and St. Louis. The projected railroad is to be called the "Continental Railway Company." It is a big scheme.

The most destructive storm which has visited Milwaukee for years swept over the city Thursday. The damage to property is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. William Koppheimer, a fireman at Plankinton's packing-house, was killed by lightning while about the building. The water in basements rose rapidly, and in one instance an infant child was drowned. The Eighth-district school-house and several dwelling-houses and the schooner Agnes Smith were struck by lightning, and more or less damaged.

The number of passengers arrived at the various ports of the United States during the month of June last was 90,971, of whom 84,786 were immigrants, 3,613 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 2,572 aliens not intending to remain in this country. The number of immigrants for the month of June 1881, was 95,535. The total number of immigrants arrived during the year was 789,003, being 119,572 more than during the previous fiscal year, and a much larger number than during any previous in the history of the country.

A Great Advertiser Dead.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Charles A. Vogeler, managing partner of the firm of A. Vogeler & Co., of this city, proprietors of patent medicines, died this morning quite unexpectedly, of typho-malarial fever, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Vogeler has for ten yaars past had the reputation of being the largest advertiser in the world gained in connection with his placing St. Jacob's Oil on the market. His establishment on Lombard street has an advertising department in which twenty able writers and two hundred girls are employed, the latter to mark the newspapers, numbering between eight and nine hundred, which are received daily.

Mr. Vogeler was the originator of the narrative style of advertising, which he first introduced in the West and which has since worked its way Eastward. Among other evidences of his enterprise was the purchase and maintenance of a steamer, now running on the Mississippi and known as the St. Jacob's Oil," which he used to advertise his business from the headwaters of the Missouri down to New Orleans The steamer travels about in the bayous of the Mississippi and tributaries, giving pyrotechnic displays and otherwise rendering famous the great Baltimore firm. Mr. Vogeler, who was also a member of the firms of Vogeler, Sons & Co. and Vogeler, Meyers & Co., enjoyed a marked popularity in this city, where he was probably the best-known resident. Although only 34 years old, his energy and business tact enabled him to manage with ease the vast business of the house of which he was the head. This spring he sent his agents to Europe, who are now advertising the firm's medicines in every language and in every country on the continent. To-night the Oriole Baltimore Mystic Carnival Society, of which the deceased was vice president, passed resolutions of regret and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association will do the same on Monday. The firm of A. Vogeler & Son did a business aggregating several millions of dollars per annum, and it has been the policy of the deceased to spend over $1,000,000 per annum in advertising.

VETOED.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

The agony caused by the delay of the President in communicating to Congress his views on the river and harbor bill was ended this afternoon, at twenty five minutes past four. A dispute was in progress at the time relative to the proper distribution of reports of the tenth census, but the advent of Secretary Pruden caused a cessation of hostilities. He bore in his hand a roll of manuscript, in brown wrapping paper, which he held aloft while awaiting recognition by the Speaker, and was observed whispering the contents of the roll to several Representatives seated near him. The House became serious in an instant, and Speaker Keifer handed Clerk McPherson the message, and he at once began the reading. Not over ten minutes was occupied in its delivery and the silence in the Chamber was only interrupted once This was when the clause was read to the effect that as the bill became more objectionable the more support it would receive. A number of the members said audibly: "That is correct." The full text of the message was as follows:

THE VETO MESSAGE.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Having watched with much interest the progress of House bill No. 6,242, entitled "an act making appropriation for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on river and harbors and for other purposes," and having since it was received carefully examined it, after mature consideration I am constrained to return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my signature and with my objections to its passage.

Many of the appropriations in the bill are clearly for the general welfare and most beneficial in their character. Two of the objects for which provision is made where by me considered so important that I felt it my duty to direct to them the attention of Congress. In my annual message in December last I urged the vital importance of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes and for the establishment of the harbor lines along the Potomac front. In April last, by special message, I recommended an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. It is not necessary that I say that when any signature would make the bill appropriating for these and other valuable national objects a law it is with great reluctance and only under a sense of duty that I withhold it.

My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defence or general welfare and which do not promote commerce among the States. These provisions, on the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of the particular localities in which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriations of the public money as beyond the powers given by the Constitution to Congress and the President.

I feel the more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the peculiar evils which manifestly result from this infraction of the Constitution. Appropriations of this nature to be devoted purely to local objects tend to an increase in number and in amount. As the citizens of one State find the money—to raise which they in common with the whole country are taxed—is to be expended for local improvements in another State, they demand similar benefits for themselves, and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such use of the public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus as the bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support. This result is invariable and necessarily follows a neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law-making power.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements have, under the influences to which I have alluded, increased year by year out of proportion to the progress of the country, great as that has been. In 1870 the aggregate appropriation was $3,675,500; in 1875, $6,648,517.50; in 1880, $8,976,500, and in 1881, $11,451,300, while by the present act there is appropriated $18,743,875. While feeling every disposition to leave to the legislature the responsibility of determining what amount should be appropriated for the purposes of the bill so long as the appropriations are confined to objects indicated by the grant of power, I cannot escape the conclusion that as a part of the law-making power of the government the duty devolves upon me to withhold my signature from the bill containing appropriations which in my opinion greatly exceed in amount the needs of the country for the present fiscal year.

It being the usage to provide money for these purposes by annual appropriation bills, the President is in effect directed to expend so large an amount of money within so brief a period that the expenditure cannot be made economically and advantageously.

The extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of that money to the people who are taxed for it. They sustain a greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those that are entrusted with official duty through all the ramifications of government.

These objections could be removed and every constitutional purpose readily obtained should Congress enact that one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year and that the sum so appropriated be expended only for such objects named in the bill as the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall determine; provided that in no case shall the expenditure for any one purpose exceed the sum now designated by the bill for that purpose.

I feel authorized to make this suggestion because of the duty imposed upon the President by the Constitution to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient and because it is my earnest desire that the public works which are in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene again in four months, when this whole subject will be open for their consideration.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 1, 1882.

PASSED OVER THE VETO.

The bill was taken up on Wednesday, the 2d, and passed over the President's veto by the following vote: (Democrats in *italics.*)

IN THE HOUSE—YEAS.

Atkins, Tenn.	Guenther, Wis.	Rice, Ohio.
Barbour, Va.	*Gunter*, Ark.	Rice, Mo.
Bayne, Pa.	Hammond, N. Y.	Rice, Mass.
Bingham, Pa.	Harmer, Pa.	Rich, Mass.
Blackburn, Ky.	Harris, Mass.	Richardson, N Y
Blanchard, La.	*Herrit*, N. J.	Ritchie, Ohio.
Bliss, N. Y.	Hazelton, Wis.	*Robertson*, La.
Bowman, Mass.	*Hatch*, Mo.	Robeson, N. J.
Brewer, N. J.	Hazelton, Wis.	Rosecrans, Cal.
Buck, Conn.	Henderson, Ill	Ross, N. J.
Buckner, Mo.	Hepburn, Iowa	Shallenberg'r, Pa
Burrows, Mich.	*Herndon*, Ala.	Sherwin, Ill.
Butterworth, O.	*Ho Mitchell*, Md.	*Simonton*, Tenn.
Cabell, Va.	*Hoge*, W. Va.	*Singleton*, Miss.
Calkins, Ind.	Horr, Mich.	Smalls, S. C.
Chandler, Mass.	*House*, Tenn.	Spaulding, Mich
Cannon, Ill.	Hubell, Mich.	*Speer*, Ga.
Carpenter, Iowa	Jones, Texas.	Spooner, R. I.
Chapman, Md.	*Jones*, Ark.	*Stephens*, Ga.
Clements, Ga.	*Kenna*, W. Va.	Stone, Mass.
Crapo, Mass.	*King*, La.	Strait, Minn.
Crouse, Ark.	*Latham*, N. C.	*Talbott*, Md.
Culberson, Texas	Lewis, Ill.	Taylor, Ohio.
Cullen, Ill.	Lord, Mich.	Townsend, Ohio
Davis, Ill.	Lynch, Miss.	*Tucker*, Va.
Dawes, Ohio.	Mackey, S. C.	*Upton*, Texas.
Demotte, Ind.	*Manning*, Miss	Urner, Md.
Denster, Wis	McClure, Ohio.	*Vance*, N. C.
Dibrell, Tenn.	McCold, Iowa.	VanAlstyne, N.Y
Dunn, Ark.	*McLane*, Md.	VanHorn, Mo.
Dunnell, Minn.	*McMillin*, Tenn.	Wait, Conn.
Ellis, La.	*Mills*, Texas	Ward, Pa
Ermentrout, Pa.	*Ketcham*, N. Y.	*Washburn*, Minn
Evins, S C.	*Oates*, Ala.	Webber, Mich.
Farwell, Iowa.	O'Neill, Pa.	*Wellborn*, Texas.
Ferro, Mo.	Page, Cal.	Waite, Ky.
Forney, Ala.	Parker, N. Y.	Williams, Wis.
Fulkerson, Tenn.	Payson, Ill.	*Williams*, Ala.
Garrison, Va.	Pierce, Ind.	*Wilson*, W. Va.
George, Oregon	*Phelps*, Conb.	*Wise*, Va.—122
Gibson, La	Pound, Wis.	
	Regan, Texas.	

NAYS.

Anderson, Ct.	*Hewitt*, N. Y.	Reed, Me.
Belmont, N. Y.	Hill, N. J.	Robinson, Mass.
Blount, Ga.	Hitcock, N. Y.	Robinson, Ohio.
Briggs, N. H.	*Holman*, Ind.	*Robinson*, N. Y.
Browne, Ind.	*Hufckins*, N. Y.	Ryan, Ks.
Barnum, Pa.	Jacobs, N. Y	*Scales*, N. C.
Buchanan, Ga.	Jadwin, Pa.	Smith, Pa.
Caldwell, Ky.	Kasson, Ia.	*Springer*, Ill.
Campbell, Pa.	Ketchum, N. Y.	*Stockslager*, Ind.
Converse, Ohio.	*Klotz*, Pa.	*Townshend*, Ill.
Cox, N. Y.	*Leedom*, Ohio.	*Turner*, Ga.
Dearing, Ia.	*Lafferr*, Ohio.	*Tyler*, Vt.
Dingley, Me.	McKinley, O.	Updegraff, Ohio.
Ermentrout, Pa	Miller, Pa.	Updegraff, Ia.
Fisher, Pa.	*Mutchler*, Pa.	*Warner*, Tenn.
Goodnight, Pa.	Norcross, Mass	*Wakhorne*, Tenn.
Hammond, Ga.	Peelle, Ind.	Whitlig, Ky.
Hardy, N. Y.	*Randall*, Pa.	Willits, Mich.
Haskell, Ks.	Ray, N. H.	Young, Ohio. —58

The following members were paired.

Atherton, Ohio.	*Geddes*, Ohio.	*Muldrow*, Miss.
Aldrich, Ill.	Hellman, Ind.	Murch, Me.
Armfield, N. C.	Humphrey, Wis.	*Martin*, Del.
Barr, Pa.	Hall, N. H.	*Nolan*, N. Y.
Bland, Mo.	Hubbs, N.