



St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, Aug. 4, 1882.

Caledonia County Republican Mass Convention.

The Republican voters in Caledonia county are requested to meet in Mass Convention at the Town Hall at St. Johnsbury, Wednesday, August 16th, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Assistant Judges of the County Court, Judge of Probate, State Attorney, Sheriff, and High Bailiff, to be supported by the President of the county at the next September election. Also to elect a County Committee. The annual convention will be extended by the President and the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad to all those attending the Convention. Return tickets will be furnished by applying to the Secretary of the Convention.

T. A. FLETCHER, St. Johnsbury.
CHARLES HODGINS, Westford.
CHARLES H. HARRIS, Westford.
County Committee.

St. Johnsbury, July 24, 1882.

Notice to Subscribers.

The following points in a sample:—
"Gents: Instead of sending the Caledonian to me for the next month, please send to Old Orchard. After that, send to me before." These orders are so numerous and involve so much expense, that we are obliged to charge the small sum of ten cents per change, which, when subscribers will please remit when ordering the change.

The prospect is now that Gov. St. John of Kansas is sure of a renomination, and that that grand new state will still have a grand temperance governor. Good!

The New York Tribune sets a good example to everybody in its "Fresh Air Fund." Over ten thousand dollars have already been sent in, and it is used in sending the poor city children into the country. Recently 200 boys and girls visited Lake Champlain, and many have had a sail on the Hudson, or a trip to the ocean.

The Democrats of this District met at Wells River last Thursday and nominated George L. Fletcher of Chester for Congress, he receiving 39 votes against 10 votes for J. L. Edwards of Newport and 10 for John W. Carrier of North Troy. The first question asked was probably, "Who's Fletcher?" He is said to be a lawyer of small practice, and he offers to stump the district against Poland.

We copy elsewhere the sentiment of the press on the nomination of Judge Poland—especially that of Vermont and this district. It will be noticed that even the papers which were quite bitterly opposed to him, like the Brattleboro Phoenix, accept the result gracefully and admit his superior ability and qualifications. We anticipate a cordial support throughout the District.

The custom of overcrowding excursion steamers has extended into our region. The new steamer Reindeer which has been running on Lake Champlain, is in the hands of the officers for overcrowding with passengers. It took 800 people on an excursion recently, although it had a license for only 300. If such active measures could be carried into effect elsewhere, drowning accidents would be less frequent.

President Arthur will receive the commendation of all right thinking persons for his timely veto of the River and Harbor bill. This bill included a vast amount of money ostensibly for public improvements, but much of it really to be turned into individual pockets. This "appropriation" has so grown as jobbers grow bolder, that from four millions in 1879, it has reached the enormous sum of twenty millions this year. It is high time a stop was put to this wholesale robbery of the treasury.

The voters of Caledonia county should remember the county convention to be held in this place two weeks from yesterday, and also remember that the best men are needed in all the offices. The shrewdest and ablest lawyer is needed as State's Attorney, for he has to deal with the shrewdest and most vicious of the criminal class. The same is true of the Sheriff. In fact, a good motto in all this business is, "Get the best." Men are riding and writing throughout the county these days in the interest of this and that candidate. Let the voters see it that they are not imposed upon.

It is pleasant to note the improved sentiment of many papers and people in the South. There is not evidently that general antipathy towards the North and Northern people which many suppose still exists. The Galveston (Texas) News, perhaps the most influential newspaper south of Louisville, has these words:—"The death of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln places the country in mourning for the relief of the most revered, if not the most remarkable, President since Washington." What better words than these could be expected from a Southern Democratic newspaper about the President who put down the Rebellion?

Printing for the State.

The Vermont editors made a mistake in attacking State Auditor Powell, for cutting down their bills for printing and advertising so ruthlessly. Col. Powell is a straight-forward, upright public officer, who tries faithfully to do his duty, so far as we have observed. He means to be just always, but he is not, and has no right to be, generous with public money. He will allow just what the law does for whatever work is done for the State, and if the newspapers are not satisfied with that, we don't know where there is any law to com-

pel them to do the work.—[Brattleboro Reformer.]
The Reformer goes off at half-cock, as usual. The laws of Vermont do not stipulate the price to be paid for but little of the printing which goes to the auditor for approval. The State does fix the price for printing the laws in the weekly papers, and although the price is too small, no one blames the auditor for it; it is entirely beyond his control. But when a proper state officer orders a certain amount of printing done, without making a contract for the same, and directs the bill sent to the auditor for payment, the auditor has no right to refuse full payment unless and bill is higher than advertised rates, or the price is in some way exorbitant. In other words, the printers of Vermont do not propose to have the auditor of accounts fix their prices. If they cannot do it themselves, let some practical printer and disinterested person do it—some one who knows enough to allow at least the cost of the work.

Personal and Political.

The Boston Transcript thinks that "the clique of politicians who propose to defeat the Hon. George F. Hoar at the next election have undertaken a large contract."

Senator Jones of Nevada is quoted as saying that California will go Republican.

The New York Herald states authoritatively that the Democratic managers will ignore Tammany entirely in the next state convention.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks is pushing himself to the front again in Indiana. He is getting where the Presidential lightning can find him, if it goes his way.

A correspondent, writing from Yonkers, N. Y., says that Mr. Tilden, though well, is not able to jump a five-bar gate. Undoubtedly he is better able to sit upon the fence.

Ben Holton, a Kentucky negro, has sued the Duncan brothers of Oldham county for \$50,000 damages for stringing him up by the neck to make him confess to incendiarism.

Gay Godd's World newspaper hears that Carl Schurz is to run for Congress in the 7th New York district.

Fred Billings of Woodstock is one of the incorporators of the proposed Nicaragua canal.

The list of delegates elected to the gubernatorial convention in Kansas shows at present a large majority against the renomination of St. John. There are many elements combined in the attempt to defeat him. Among these are the dissatisfied Republicans, the Germans and the railroads. If he succeeds in getting a renomination against such odds it will be the greatest political triumph achieved in the recent history of Kansas.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, is reported to be growing steadily weaker.

Wise precautions are being taken by the Maine Republicans to guard against a repetition of the Garcelon frauds. This care is believed to be necessary from the facts that Gov. Plaisted signed an address approving Garcelon's course in the counting-out frauds of 1879, and that he will be a member of the board which will count the votes cast this year.

Appropos of a current report that Carl Schurz is to be a candidate for Congress in New York city, Mr. Schurz says he would not accept a Congressional nomination if it were offered to him unanimously by both parties.

Rev. James Hartigan, an ex-Methuist minister, is under arrest at Croton, N. Y., for shooting at his brother Aaron and his brother's father-in-law, David Bird, in a quarrel over some crops owned in common.

Our New York Letter.

New York City, July 28, 1882.

Out-herding Herod, the sun has been slaughtering our children during the last few days, and still each dawn breaks with fiery fervor. The centennial year had some pretty hot weather, which lasted a good while, but it was not of such a killing quality. The air in our streets, baked as to sidewalks and walls, is like the blast from a furnace. Two hundred deaths a day from the heat alone is a pretty heavy average. It is weather for cautious feeling, working, and, above all, drinking.

Hotter than the weather, if possible, are the feelings of the several hundreds of members of the so-called Turf clubs, where the initiation fee is \$1 and there is an ironclad oath which discounts the obligations of the Carbonari. These cheerful establishments have been raided by Constable, the famous man with a nose for nastiness, and the club members are disconsolate. Some lucky hits are made sometimes, of course, or they would not be patronized, but there's plenty of cheating. The latest development has been the accusation by a prominent bookmaker of Walton, the "plunger," whose systematic method of making enormous presents to jockeys nearly earned him a public horse whipping in England. His practices hitherto have been supposed to be within the law, however exceptional, but the charge now is that he has deliberately had horses "pulled." If so, I hope he'll land in state prison.

We have a rich jackass who gets together a lot of jockeys and other kindred swells of the racing world, and they transgressing themselves with gorgeous costumes and earn a magnificent banquet by aiding in some of the most abominable humbuggery. The latest exploit was the making of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, all in the most classical style. The costumes worn by the small performers were worth a small fortune, and the time wasted by really eminent men in preparing for this solemn childishness would have sufficed to earn another.

Barrios, the president of Guatemala, is here. What his particular career is, I can't say. The dailies have found a dozen motives, of which selling his country is about the least, provided he could deliver it after the sale. If half that is said about him is true he must be a queer genius. As to shooting and otherwise murdering people who disagree with him, that's nothing, for it is only natural for the vivacious Central Americans to indulge themselves in

this way, but he is accused of whipping ladies publicly, stripping them and hanging them up in nets with grass over them which his cows were led up to eat, and similar atrocities. An Austrian general was once handed over in historical fashion by the draymen of Barclay, Perkins & Co., the great London brewers. It would be odd if Barrios experienced similar rude justice here.

Hole and corner societies are always in danger of a burst up, and that is one check on monopoly. The railroads are eternally cutting rates on the sly, then openly, and so on. It is the same with the steamship companies. They solemnly get together, and every now and then break out into a fight. Then when the fight worries them, they get reconciled only to come together again. The brewers are the last in this business. The Moderate Society has been analyzing their beer, and now the brewers are trembling in their boots, or at least some of them, lest their analysis should be published. One of the honest ones is anxious to give his receipts and get the benefit of the enormous free advertising. This will possibly break up the association which is a powerful one, with features of mutual help, etc., which are admirable in one circumstance that it is used to cover the misdeeds of a minority of brewers who adulterate their liquor.

Judge Poland.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

We are glad that the Second district has done its whole duty by the State by sending its best man, measured by his public talents and long experience, to represent the district in the field with which he is so familiar, in that he was so much honored, and from which he was so unjustly driven, amid the congratulations of all men of both parties, who like to see Vermont represented in Congress by stalwart, in mind and body.—[Rutland Herald.]

Shake, Uncle Luke! It was an easy victory at Montpelier yesterday, and the first ballot determined the fact that Judge Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, will represent the 2d Vermont district in Congress if he lives. He had 191 votes, or 24 more than were necessary to a choice, to 125 for Congressman Grout and 15 scattering. An able young man to now would have been the thing, but the district has lettered itself in ability.—[Springfield Republican.]

With his long experience, and rare qualifications, Judge Poland will prove a valuable asset to the district. The election of New England in the House, Gen. Grout, who was defeated, has shown during the present session that he possesses the qualities which would have made him a valuable Representative in Congress, as he has done before, with high dignity, capacity and influence; and no one can forget that eight years ago, in a district largely included in the present Second district, he was elected to Congress, and he failed of an election. The present nomination was made by a fair majority of the convention and by a vote which would have given Judge Poland a majority of votes in a full convention, if as we trust may be the case, the former opponents of Judge Poland, are now willing—as he declares himself to be—to let bygones be bygones, and will cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority, as indicated in the convention, it will all be well.—[Burlington Free Press.]

The nomination of Luke P. Poland was simply the righting of a great wrong by the people. It was a defeat for the advocates of a joint committee of politicians whose sympathies or active efforts were enlisted to perpetrate in the new Second district a reign of mediocrity under Grout and ultimately transfer his sovereignty to other hands. Poland carried a clear case of the people against the politicians, their allies and camp-followers, and the plaintiffs have won a verdict which will be triumphantly reaffirmed by the voters of last year in September.—[Montpelier Watchman.]

The nomination of Judge Poland will not only be received with much favor in the State, but in the country, and will give us a representation in the House worthy of the State in the Collins, Four and Phelps.—[Bellows Falls Times.]

The most potent factor in Judge Poland's success was his possession of an uncommon lot of brains and a general knowledge of this fact. The excitement of the election, the fact that his nomination is, on the whole, as fairly due to the fact that the people wanted him in preference to anybody else, as is the case in the great majority of political conventions. And indeed a part of the support which Gen. Grout received came not because men preferred him to Judge Poland, but because they thought that his service of the term having been well performed, he should be re-elected him, although his old district was broken up, a failure to re-elect him would be taken as an unmerited rebuke.—[Montpelier Freeman.]

We can't help complimenting our Republican friends on the wisdom with which they have displayed in deciding to send Luke P. Poland back to Congress. There are defects in Judge Poland's make-up as in all of poor humanity, and they are defects which may be counted on to be corrected in the future. But counting them all, he is still a bigger man by all odds, and has more capacity for useful public service, than any competitor that was even named for a candidate. He received when he was in Congress, though it had some blemishes, was on the whole one to be proud of. Judge Poland is a self-made man; he has pushed his way up in the world, without the finances and the help of a college learning, but by the force of his vigorous manhood and the big brain that he carries on his shoulder.—[Brattleboro Reformer.]

We make no attempt to conceal our own belief that a wiser choice would have been the fact that, in the eyes of young and able men of the district, who would thus have been put in training for a public career which at no distant day must come to some of them. This consideration, however, does not obscure the fact that, in the eyes of the country at large, the return of Judge Poland to Congress will give Vermont a large degree of prominence in matters of national legislation.—[Brattleboro Phoenix—anti-Poland.]

Ex-Postmaster General D. M. Key received a telegram at Chattanooga Monday from General Brady, requesting his presence at Washington to testify before the Senate committee. He will probably comply.

An investigation into the accounts of Robert F. Richards, the accounting clerk in the treasurer's office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company, reveals a defalcation of \$200,000. It is thought that the First National bank of Chicago will be the principal loser.

The deaths for the twenty-four hours in New York, ending Sunday noon, were 260. There were 114 were children under five years.

At Newark, N. J., Emma Young, queen of the gypsies, died Friday, and will be buried with great gypsy ceremonies.

Vermont fairs will be held as follows: State fair in Burlington, September 12-15; Addison county fair at Middlebury, September 6-8; Union exhibition at St. Albans, August 31, September 1; Dog River Valley, at Northfield, September 2-4; Poultney county fair at Poultney, September 26-28; Rupert at West Rupert, September 26-28.

The highly sensitive young men at West Point are to be the companionship of another colored cadet. His name is Lemuel W. Livingston, and he is appointed from the Second Florida District. His appointment is the result of a competitive examination, in which he distanced the white contestants.

A \$7,000 diamond was found in the bed of a North Carolina creek.

The River and Harbor Bill.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT—THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. The following is the President's message vetoing the River and Harbor bill:

To the House of Representatives: Having watched with much interest the House bill No. 6242, entitled "an act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works of the United States 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 beneficent in their character. Two of the objects for which provision is made were 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 importance of legislation for the reconstruction of the harbor lines along the Potomac front. In April last, by special message, I recommended an appropriation for the reconstruction of the harbor front at Washington. It is not necessary that I say that when my signature would make the bill appropriate for those and other valuable national objects, a law, it is with great reluctance and only under a sense of duty that I withhold my signature. I object to the bill in that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defense or general welfare and which do not promote commerce among the States, or with foreign nations, or the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of the particular localities in which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriation of the public money as beyond the powers given by the Constitution to Congress and the President.

I feel more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the evils which manifestly result from this infraction of the Constitution. Appropriations of this nature to be devoted purely to local objects tend to increase in number and in amount. As the citizens in one state are not to be benefited, they are common with the whole country, and taxed, is to be expended for local improvements in another state, they demand similar benefits for themselves, and it is not unusual that they should seek to appropriate themselves for such of the public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus, as the bill becomes more objectionable, it is more difficult to resist, and it is inevitable, 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 influence of 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 \$3,750,000; in 1881, \$11,300,000; and by the present act it is appropriated \$12,743,875. While feeling every disposition to leave to the legislature the responsibility of determining the propriety of expenditures for the purposes of the bill, so long as the appropriations are confined to objects indicated by the grant of powers, 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 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 small number of persons who are taxed for it; they sustain a greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those who are intrusted with official duty through all the ramifications of Government.

These objections could be removed and every constitutional purpose reached if one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated for expenditures 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, and to recommend the Constitution to recommend to a consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient to carry out the purposes of the bill, and to assure that the public interest will be in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene again in four months, when this whole subject will be open for their consideration.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 1, 1882.

Pay up or Resign.

The words "voluntary contribution" are not pleasing to the ears of most treasury clerk a few days ago on his way to Republican headquarters to pay, in his language, his "political black-mail." It was the day after the celebrated letter from the Independent, stepped out of its way when it denominated one who had always lent his strong arm in protection of the Mussulman faith and rights. Some even go so far as to assert that British gold investigated the article. Arabi has issued a proclamation, calling on his people to obey him until the prophet reveals to him who shall be Khedive, as Tewfik has said Egypt to England and deferred his country's rights to British English protection. The bombardments of the Aboukir forts will probably be made at an early day. The Porte is still unwilling to deign to receive the British ultimatum, that a matter that is under the jurisdiction of the conference. The Porte is negotiating a loan of 100,000 Turkish pounds and 6,000 equipments for troops who are to be sent to Egypt as soon as possible. The Porte has received a petition, signed by 2,000 Egyptian notables, requesting the Sultan not to ratify the dismissal of Arabi by the Khedive.

Lord Dufferin declares England's intention to be to co-operate with Turkey if the Sultan will decide upon some definite plan, but that in the absence of any action by the Porte she will be compelled to restore order to Egypt even if alone.

At Alexandria, Aug. 1.—Admiral Seymour has received an order from the British government to bombard the Aboukir forts if they do not unconditionally surrender. De Lesseps publishes on behalf of the Canal company, a declaration issued by a great number of Bedouin chiefs, stating that they will destroy the Suez canal by any means.

The War in Egypt.

THE NOTABLES, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS BRIDE TO SUSTAIN ARABI.

An official telegram from the rebel government says: The Khedive having issued a decree dismissing Arabi Pasha from the Ministry for neglect to defend Alexandria, and having published a proclamation declaring that England is the friend of Egypt, Arabi Pasha has called on the country, of which he is the submissive servant, to pronounce its will in the matter. At a great meeting called for Saturday, comprising Ulema, Cadis, the Coptic Patriarch, heads of the Armenian, Greek and Maronite communities, various high functionaries, mudirs, notables and leading merchants, in all three thousand and sixty-four persons, moving speeches were delivered, especially by Ali Bey, under secretary of the Soudan who recounted outrages of English sailors upon Alexandria waters. The meeting, which only three dissentients, decided to maintain Arabi so that he might defend the country until the conclusion of a satisfactory peace or the total extermination of his forces. All decrees to the contrary were declared annulled, as the Khedive was beyond the pale of Mussulman law. It was resolved that the decisions of the meeting be submitted to the Porte. Consisting of the Khedive who were present at the meeting declared that Tewfik would be Khedive if he sided with the country and the army, but that under the present circumstances he is either a prisoner or a puppet of the British and his authority is repudiated. Immense numbers of people paraded the streets last evening, shouting "Victory to friends of Egypt against aggressors."

News and Other Items.

The Democrats of the Second Vermont District last Thursday nominated George L. Fletcher of Chester for Congress.

Postmaster-General Howe says it has been simply impossible for him to arrange for fast mail service between New York and San Francisco with the \$600,000 appropriated for the purpose because of the jealousy and rapacity of the railroads west of Detroit and Toledo.

The value of the hay crop in Vermont, according to the statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington, is \$12,263,101. Total for New England, \$66,383,041.

An enterprise is on foot to illuminate Mt. Washington by electricity. It is proposed to place six powerful lights on the observatory, and it is said that they can be seen at a distance of 100 miles.

Herbert Bartlett, 16, and Frank P. Green, another youngster, were arrested at Newburyport Friday for the recent highway robbery there of Mr. Fowl. Bartlett confessed, implicating Green, in whose possession were found pistols, masks and chloroform.

Grading has begun on the new railroad running to Sheldon Falls from Freightsburg, P. Q., known as the Montreal, Portland and Boston railroad. It will connect with the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain, and form a new route to Boston via the White Mountains and Portland.

Fanny Parnell, aged 29 years, sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart at Bordentown, N. J., last Thursday afternoon.

It is not an uncommon occurrence at Hammon, N. J., to ship 40,000 quarts of blackberries in a single day. More than 1000 Italians are employed in picking.

The Detroit Post and Tribune says: "The Republican papers of Michigan are almost unanimous in condemnation of the attack made in the Grand Army Journal on Senator Ferry."

The River and Harbor Bill.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT—THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. The following is the President's message vetoing the River and Harbor bill:

To the House of Representatives: Having watched with much interest the House bill No. 6242, entitled "an act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works of the United States 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 beneficent in their character. Two of the objects for which provision is made were 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 importance of legislation for the reconstruction of the harbor lines along the Potomac front. In April last, by special message, I recommended an appropriation for the reconstruction of the harbor front at Washington. It is not necessary that I say that when my signature would make the bill appropriate for those and other valuable national objects, a law, it is with great reluctance and only under a sense of duty that I withhold my signature. I object to the bill in that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defense or general welfare and which do not promote commerce among the States, or with foreign nations, or the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of the particular localities in which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriation of the public money as beyond the powers given by the Constitution to Congress and the President.

I feel more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the evils which manifestly result from this infraction of the Constitution. Appropriations of this nature to be devoted purely to local objects tend to increase in number and in amount. As the citizens in one state are not to be benefited, they are common with the whole country, and taxed, is to be expended for local improvements in another state, they demand similar benefits for themselves, and it is not unusual that they should seek to appropriate themselves for such of the public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus, as the bill becomes more objectionable, it is more difficult to resist, and it is inevitable, 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 influence of 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 \$3,750,000; in 1881, \$11,300,000; and by the present act it is appropriated \$12,743,875. While feeling every disposition to leave to the legislature the responsibility of determining the propriety of expenditures for the purposes of the bill, so long as the appropriations are confined to objects indicated by the grant of powers, 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 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 small number of persons who are taxed for it; they sustain a greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those who are intrusted with official duty through all the ramifications of Government.

These objections could be removed and every constitutional purpose reached if one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated for expenditures 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, and to recommend the Constitution to recommend to a consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient to carry out the purposes of the bill, and to assure that the public interest will be in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene again in four months, when this whole subject will be open for their consideration.

The War in Egypt.

THE NOTABLES, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS BRIDE TO SUSTAIN ARABI.

An official telegram from the rebel government says: The Khedive having issued a decree dismissing Arabi Pasha from the Ministry for neglect to defend Alexandria, and having published a proclamation declaring that England is the friend of Egypt, Arabi Pasha has called on the country, of which he is the submissive servant, to pronounce its will in the matter. At a great meeting called for Saturday, comprising Ulema, Cadis, the Coptic Patriarch, heads of the Armenian, Greek and Maronite communities, various high functionaries, mudirs, notables and leading merchants, in all three thousand and sixty-four persons, moving speeches were delivered, especially by Ali Bey, under secretary of the Soudan who recounted outrages of English sailors upon Alexandria waters. The meeting, which only three dissentients, decided to maintain Arabi so that he might defend the country until the conclusion of a satisfactory peace or the total extermination of his forces. All decrees to the contrary were declared annulled, as the Khedive was beyond the pale of Mussulman law. It was resolved that the decisions of the meeting be submitted to the Porte. Consisting of the Khedive who were present at the meeting declared that Tewfik would be Khedive if he sided with the country and the army, but that under the present circumstances he is either a prisoner or a puppet of the British and his authority is repudiated. Immense numbers of people paraded the streets last evening, shouting "Victory to friends of Egypt against aggressors."

News and Other Items.

The Democrats of the Second Vermont District last Thursday nominated George L. Fletcher of Chester for Congress.

Postmaster-General Howe says it has been simply impossible for him to arrange for fast mail service between New York and San Francisco with the \$600,000 appropriated for the purpose because of the jealousy and rapacity of the railroads west of Detroit and Toledo.

The value of the hay crop in Vermont, according to the statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington, is \$12,263,101. Total for New England, \$66,383,041.

An enterprise is on foot to illuminate Mt. Washington by electricity. It is proposed to place six powerful lights on the observatory, and it is said that they can be seen at a distance of 100 miles.

Herbert Bartlett, 16, and Frank P. Green, another youngster, were arrested at Newburyport Friday for the recent highway robbery there of Mr. Fowl. Bartlett confessed, implicating Green, in whose possession were found pistols, masks and chloroform.

Grading has begun on the new railroad running to Sheldon Falls from Freightsburg, P. Q., known as the Montreal, Portland and Boston railroad. It will connect with the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain, and form a new route to Boston via the White Mountains and Portland.

Fanny Parnell, aged 29 years, sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart at Bordentown, N. J., last Thursday afternoon.

It is not an uncommon occurrence at Hammon, N. J., to ship 40,000 quarts of blackberries in a single day. More than 1000 Italians are employed in picking.

The Detroit Post and Tribune says: "The Republican papers of Michigan are almost unanimous in condemnation of the attack made in the Grand Army Journal on Senator Ferry."

T. C. Fletcher & Co's

All Summer Goods

At Reduced Prices.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

To be sold at greatly reduced prices.

One lot Dress Goods at one-half the original cost to close out.

Best American Gingham, all styles, at 10 cents.

Scotch Gingham, at 20 cents to close.

White Goods,

Table Damask,

New Styles

Very Cheap.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

AND PARASOLS.

AT BARGAINS.

Carpets, Carpets,

We will make very low prices on Carpets to close them out. We shall commence to receive our new Fall Patterns the last of August. Our stock is full and complete, all are invited to call and examine goods and prices which will be the best and lowest to be obtained in this section.

T. C. FLETCHER & CO.

THE CALEDONIAN WITH OTHER PAPERS.

Persons desiring of taking one or more papers or periodicals will save money and trouble by ordering them in connection with the Caledonian. The Caledonian will send the 1882 with any of the below named publications as follows:

The Household and the Caledonian, \$2