

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The following is the full text of the President's message vetoing the river and harbor bill:

To the House of Representatives:

Having watched with much interest the progress of the House bill, No. 6242, entitled an act making an appropriation for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works, on the rivers 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 appropriations in the bill are clearly for the general welfare and are most beneficial in their character. Two of the objects for which provisions are 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 vital importance of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes and for the establishment of 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 should say that when my signature would make the bill of appropriations for these and other valuable national objects a law, it is with great reluctance and only under the sense of duty that I withhold it. My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for a purpose not for the common defense or general welfare, and which will 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 improvements. I regard such appropriations of public money as beyond the power given by the Constitution to Congress, and as President, I feel 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 are to be devoted purely to local objects, tending to increase in number and amount. As a citizen of one State, I find that when money is raised for which they, in common with the whole country are taxed, 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 of the public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus, as a bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support; this result invariably and necessarily follows the neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law-making power. 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 amount of appropriations for this purpose was \$3,975,800; in 1875 \$5,664,851; in 1880, \$3,976,500, and 1881, \$11,451,350, 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 purpose of the bill so long as the appropriations are confined to the objects indicated by the grant of power, I cannot escape the conclusion that as 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 the annual appropriation bills. The President is in effect directed to expend so large an amount of money within so brief a period that it cannot be economically and advantageously, but must constitute an extravagant expenditure of the public moneys, which is an evil not to be measured by the value of that money to the people who are taxed for it. They sustain greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those who are entrusted with the official duty

through all the ramifications of the 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 the expenditure during the fiscal year, and that the sum so appropriated be expended only for such an object 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 the whole subject will be open for their consideration.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 1, 1882.

The following is the public debt statement: Total debt, \$1,905,225,526; total interest, \$10,926,919; cash in treasury, \$241,093,931. Debt, less cash in treasury, \$1,675,054,443; decrease during July, \$13,860,027. The assets include the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Co., the interest payable in lawful money. Principal outstanding, \$61,623,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, \$323,117; interest paid by the United States, \$55,344,682; interest repaid by the companies by transportation service, \$15,221,035; by cash payments of 5 per cent. of the net earnings, \$655,193; balance of interest paid by the United States, \$39,466,448.

There is little prospect for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, the would-be assassin of Guiteau, during the term of the present Administration, unless the President should act contrary to the advice of the Attorney-General. Mr. Brewster says that Mason's conduct was not only in violation of the law, but prejudicial to the good discipline that is the main element and strength of the army. The Attorney-General has no idea of recommending Mason's pardon.

The bill granting the right of way for the Southern Pacific Railroad through the Papago reservation has passed. The bill is regarded as very important, and the numerous friends of Delegate Quay have been profuse in their congratulations over his success. The passage of the bill, it is thought, will largely promote the railroad interests of Arizona.

NEW YORK, 1.—The Sun says: There appears to be some talk about taking Carl Schurz as the republican candidate for Congress in the up-town district which is now represented by Mr. Durgoo. This is a pretty close district, and if Mr. Schurz should be nominated, it might be rather hard to beat him.

DENVER, 1.—The National Mining Exposition was thrown open to the public to-day, and the ceremonies were of a character befitting such an event. Throughout yesterday and during the early hours of this morning the regular and special railway trains brought a large crowd of visitors until the city was filled to overflowing.

The exercises at the Exposition building opened with the playing of America by the band, followed by prayer, and then Hail Columbia, which was received with cheers. Many distinguished persons occupied the platform. Hon. D. W. Kelley was introduced to the vast audience and delivered the oration of the day.

At the outset of his remarks, Mr. Kelley expressed profound surprise at the changes which the few years since his last visit to Colorado had brought about. They were marvelous. It seemed scarcely possible that the improvements which he beheld on every hand were the work of men. They seemed to have sprung up by magic.

He challenged the present and succeeding generations of Colorado to build up here within the limits of the State a rival to Pennsylvania.

At the conclusion of Judge Kelley's able address, Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, president of the Exposition Association, made a brief speech, formally declaring the exhibition open, and started the machinery with his own hand. The Stars and Stripes were instantly run up on the main flagstaff, while a salute was fired by a battery stationed some distance away. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested throughout

by the 15,000 people in attendance, and the management consider that the success of the exposition is assured.

BOSTON, 1.—The wool market is steady, and with desirable orders firm. The demand was good, and Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been selling at 40 @ 42c for X and XX. Mixed X fleeces are in fair demand at 33 @ 40c; Ohio and Michigan at 44 @ 46c. Unwashed fleeces in demand at 18 @ 33c for coarse and low; 25 @ 33c for fine and medium grades. Combing and delaine fleeces have been in demand, and all desirable lots were taken as fast as offered. Prices ranged from 43c to 45c for fine delaine, and from 46c to 47c for fine No. 1 combing.

NEW YORK, 1.—So far as could be learned the losses of last night's fire will aggregate \$1,250,000, of which sum Hecker's loss is \$150,000.

Dillon, M. T., 1.—A destructive fire broke out in this town at noon to-day. The fire swept the entire business block between Bannock and Virginia Streets, facing on Montana Street. Loss about \$22,000; no insurance. The cause of the fire was boys firing firecrackers in the rear of Mrs. Hansen's lodging house. The burnt district will be rebuilt immediately.

LAREDO, Tex., 1.—The surrounding points have established a strict quarantine against Brownsville and Matamoras. There were several deaths on Sunday, including Gen. Santos Barnalidas, Representative to the Texas Legislature. A prominent physician, named Cartaz is prostrated with a fever of a mild type.

The deaths at Matamoras since Saturday, are 12; cases under treatment, 40. The Mexicans at Laredo resist quarantine against the yellow fever.

CINCINNATI, 1.—About noon the Licking River at its mouth opposite here assumed alarming proportions. The rise from above rushing into the Ohio caused great damage. Twenty-one barges were tied along the shore and were swept from Swift's landing; 10 of coal, one of stone, and one of coke. Golchell lost a boat house; Chas. Spink lost three barges; Stone & Brosmer lost two barges; the hull of the steamer *Champion* was sunk; Chas. Forbe's boating house was carried down the river, and various losses swell the total to \$50,000. The river has risen 28 feet since last night and is now running furiously.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., 1.—Two freight trains collided on the Lake Shore Railroad just west of this city, this morning. The cars, to the number of 60, were piled upon the engines and taking fire, burned up. The engineers were buried under the debris, but were rescued before the flames reached them. There were tramps on the train and four of them insist that seven of their comrades are in the burning mass. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

The disaster seems to have been due to criminal carelessness. A South Bend special says that the accident was owing to the failure of delivery of the train dispatcher's orders to the east-bound train to side-track at Palmer. Both trains were running 40 miles an hour, through a heavy fog. Chas. Stanton and Wm. Herring, the two engineers, both have broken legs and internal injuries, and the former had his arm literally cooked by steam. The cries of the tramps confined in burning box-cars were agonizing in the extreme, but neighboring farmers who gathered at the spot could do nothing, and they perished miserably.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A Walla Walla dispatch says: Mrs. Offinger, wife of a respectable German farmer of Umatilla County, committed suicide by taking strychnine. The tragedy is the result of a malicious trick on the part of some young men whom she prevented from associating with her young daughter, and who in revenge accused Mrs. Offinger of committing petty burglaries, larceny which had occurred in the vicinity. The charge unhinged her reason and caused the suicide.

CHICAGO, 2.—The latest details from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern collision at South Bend place the loss to the company at \$150,000 and say it may reach \$200,000. It seems that the accident was wholly due to the incompetency and gross carelessness of the employees of the company. Both trains were at full speed with assurance of a clear track, and in the midst of a dense fog when the collision occurred. The half dozen or more bodies that were burned in the wreck are not recovered and there is great delay

to business. The engines are demolished and the entire mass of cars and valuable merchandise destroyed.

An Austin special says: Private reports from Brownsville state that yellow fever has broken out there. Dr. Swearing states that the health officer is satisfied of the fact and fearing an epidemic has started to investigate this disease. The death rate at Matamoras is greater than at Havana.

A Philadelphia special says: A notorious pair of counterfeiters, a father and son named Wright, were arrested by United States officers at New Comerstown yesterday. But for the confession of other counterfeiters implicating them, they might have continued the business indefinitely, as they ran it discreetly under cover of jewelry, gunsmith and dental business.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The House by a vote of 123 to 60 passed the river and harbor bill over the veto.

The Senate passed the river and harbor bill over the President's veto; yeas 41, nays 15. The bill is now law.

In the vote passing the river and harbor appropriation bill over the President's veto, Representatives Rosecrans and Page voted with the ayes as did also Senators Miller, Farley, George and Jones—Fair was paired, but would have cast his vote similarly. The above are all the votes cast by the Pacific coasters.

FALMOUTH, Ky., 2.—The farmers along the Licking River, between here and Lovengood, four miles away, lose all their crops, valued at \$30,000, besides numbers of cattle drowned.

NEW YORK, 2.—The burning of Hecker's flour mills is attributed to a spark from the smelter which ignited the flour dust.

Major Jos. L. Leland, one of the proprietors of the Sturtevant House, died this morning.

TURNERS FALLS, Mass., 2.—The Keith paper mill was damaged by fire this morning. Damage \$60,000.

CINCINNATI, 2.—Two women were drowned in Mason County, Kentucky, by the flood last night, and two miles west of Maysville, two women and five children were drowned, their house being torn to pieces by the flood, the husband had a miraculous escape. The family of Richard Barnes, near Manchester, Ohio, was drowned.

INDIANAPOLIS, 2.—The Indiana State democratic convention met this morning. The chairman, W. H. English, said he was not a candidate for re-election or for any other office. He expressed a hope for harmony and that the best men would be nominated. John R. Coffroth was made permanent chairman. Ex-Gov. Hendrick submitted a platform, which was adopted under the previous question.

It contains a strong arraignment of the republican party for corruption, usurpation, dishonest violation of the Constitution, fraud and perjury in '76, and other sins, and calls upon the voters of Indiana to wipe out the stains of Dorseyism in 1880. It demands a reduction of taxes to the lowest possible point consistent with the necessary civil service reforms and denounces the republican administration for neglect of duty toward imprisoned American citizens abroad. The other planks are the same as usual in like documents.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 31.—The House of Commons last evening, consented, after a long discussion, to modify Hartington's motion approving the dispatch to Egypt of 5,000 Indian troops, with a reserve of 1,500 men, so as to leave the question of charging the cost of the expedition to the Indian finances open for future discussion.

It is stated that the government is negotiating for the laying of a cable from Alexandria to Port Said. The London News considers that England must, in common prudence, prevent Turkish troops landing in Egypt.

The French gunboats sailed to-day, the consul general of France having been ordered to withdraw the entire fleet from Egypt.

The French residents at Port Said protest against the withdrawal of the French squadron, and announce their intention of placing themselves under the protection of the United States. The Turkish fleet is not going to Egypt.

The water along the coast of Port Said is very shallow and the large ships cannot approach within four miles of Rosetta or within three miles of Damietta. The feeling among the French inhabitants

against DeLesseps is very strong. The English vice-consul has a letter declaring that as he aided the Governor of Port Said in escaping Arabi Pasha's vengeance he has been condemned to death.

Arabi is working on the fortifications all along the coast, especially at Damietta and Rosetta.

The Russian press, with the exception of a few minor journals continue hostile to England and firmly persuade that England will also have an account to settle with Turkey as well as with Arabi Pasha.

The London Daily News is informed that the government possesses evidence implicating the Porte with Arabi Pasha, both before and after the latter's assumption of active hostility toward England and the Khedive, and the documents on the subject may eventually be submitted to Parliament. The same paper believes the Porte will accept as the condition of Turkish intervention the issuance of a proclamation by the Porte, declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel and placing Ottoman troops under the command of Gen. Wolsely.

There are troops enough here to hold Alexandria against any attack by Arabi Pasha, though scarcely enough to drive the enemy back to Cairo. Arabi has organized a committee of five officers in Cairo to prepare for defense. Many peaceful natives have been arrested for lukewarmness in Arabi's cause. There is no hope of good results from the negotiations between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha. A large number of the worst class of Bedouins are marching from Moriont towards Alexandria. Scetki Pasha, a more popular and less fanatical man, has been appointed Governor, vice Refill at Pasha. The deputation of notables from Cairo, who came to ascertain the true state of affairs, return tomorrow via Kefre el Dwar.

LONDON, 1.—The following regulations were adopted for the government of war correspondents in Egypt. All correspondents under the provisions of the military act are required to have licenses from the Duke of Cambridge, and are not allowed to go out of the post without permission. Cipher dispatches are forbidden. Staff officers supervising the telegrams may stop or alter them.

PARIS, 2.—It is highly probable that De Freycinet will resume the premiership. This was seriously talked of at a meeting of senators and deputies last evening.

DeLesseps telegraphs that he has made no protest against the entrance of British men-of-war into the Suez Canal, but he protested against infractions of the company's regulations committed by two vessels after entering the canal.

LONDON, 2.—Richard Kelly, proprietor of the *Tosco Herald* was served with a summons, under the prevention of crime Act, charging him with publishing an article written by James Redpath, encouraging the murder of landlords.

Sir Garnet Wolsely has started for Egypt.

ST. PETERSBURG, 2.—Russia consented that her minister should renew his attendance at the conference only when the Porte announced his readiness to send Turkish troops to Egypt.

Engineer Melville and seamen Noros and Niederman of the *Jernette's* crew, have arrived at Tobolsk. They believe that Lieutenant Chipp and companions perished in a storm.

ALEXANDRIA, 2.—Marines from the *Inconstant*, *Defiance* and *Invincible*, landed at Gabri, and were conveyed by train to Meks, which they occupied. A scare took place last evening. There is a clump of trees on the Sweetwater Canal, about in the centre of the British line of outposts, which was guarded by a company of the Sixteenth Rifles. The men were duly posted there last evening and cautioned by Maj.-Gen. Allison as to the necessity of maintaining absolute steadiness and were ordered in the event of an attack in force to fall back in order or barricade the house by the side of the canal. These instructions were apparently fully understood, and the General left satisfied. About 2 o'clock in the morning the enemy suddenly appeared on the left of our outpost with infantry and cavalry. They had approached very rapidly and unobserved, and before our men had time to check their advance they charged the clump of trees at a gallop. The rifles fired a single volley and then broke and ran along the bank of the canal. The outlook would seem to have been very defective and worse still, in retreating the troops neglected all the