

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia...

THEY CURED YOUR FATHERS AND MOTHERS, And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country...

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts, the Roots, Herbs, and Bark...

DEBILITY. There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system...

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old...

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. These remedies are the best Blood Purifiers ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood...

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

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The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1868.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,450.

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Veto of the Arkansas Bill.

The President has transmitted to the House the following message, returning with his objections the bill for the admission of Arkansas:

To the House of Representatives: I return without my signature a bill entitled "An Act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress."

The approval of this bill would be an admission on the part of the Executive that the "Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional.

In reference to these measures has undergone no change, but on the contrary, has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution.

Even were this not the case, I could not consent to a bill which is based, upon the assumption either that by an act of rebellion of a portion of its people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may at its pleasure, expel or exclude a State from the Union, or interrupt its relations with the Government by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives.

If Arkansas is a State not in the Union, this bill does not admit it as a State into the Union. If, on the other hand, Arkansas is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare it entitled "to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union."

The Constitution already declares that "each State shall have at least one Representative;" "that the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State;" and "that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its suffrage in the Senate." That instrument also makes each House "the judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," and therefore all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas in all its constitutional relations to the Government is the decision by each House upon the eligibility of those who, presenting their credentials, claim seats in the respective Houses of Congress.

This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution; and believing that had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the State would long since have been completed, I once again recommend that it be adopted by each House, in preference to legislation which I respectfully submit is not only of at least doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but is unnecessary, not so effective in its operation as the mode prescribed by the Constitution, involves the additional delay, and from its terms may be taken rather as applicable to a Territory about to be admitted as one of the United States than to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards of a quarter of a century.

The bill declares the State of Arkansas entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition:

That the constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall be duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State. Provided, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

I have been unable to find in the Constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress. In assuming the power to impose a "fundamental condition" upon a State which has been duly admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, Congress asserts a right to enter a State as if may a Territory, and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people—the elective franchise. This question is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves, and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject would be to reverse the fundamental principle of the Republic, and to place in the hands of the Federal Government (which is the creature of the States) the sovereignty which justly belongs to the States or the people, to the true source of all political power by whom our federal system was created, and to those who will all its subordinate.

The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the "fundamental condition" which Congress endeavors to make unalterable and irrevocable. Nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed should the people of the State amend or change the particular portions of the constitution which it is one of the purposes of the bill to perpetuate, but leaves them in uncertainty and doubt as to the consequences of such action, when the circumstances under which this constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress are considered. It is not unreasonable to suppose that efforts will be made to

WHAT BECOMES OF THE WASTE?

It is one of the wonderful facts in the economy of Nature, that no particle of matter, however minute or worthless it may appear, is ever wasted.

Nothing is ever destroyed, for though we may change the form of matter, and make it for the time unfit for its primary use, we can never annihilate anything, for nature will use the elements apparently destroyed for some of her most subtle and valuable processes.

In the last number of the London Quarterly, we find a graphic account of some of the ways in which art is learning to imitate nature in this respect, and is putting to various important uses the refuse matter that is daily cast away as worthless.

The dust heaps of London, which contain all the waste of its 500,000 houses, were formerly deposited on open ground, forming vast hills, where swine were brought to fatten, but of late this nuisance has been abolished, and now the contents of the dust carts are separated and analyzed as soon as they arrive.

The waste coal is divided, and the larger pieces resold, while the refuse coal-dust takes the bricks that rebuild the city. The bones go to the boiling houses to make gelatine, the larger ones being converted into the numerous articles now manufactured of bone, the smaller being ground down for manure, and the fat around them carefully preserved for soap.

The paper, sorted according to color, is re-made into paper, the worst portions being used for wrapper and papier-mache ornaments. The cotton and linen rags are of course converted into paper; the woolen ones being changed into brilliant and silky cloths of various textures.

This is the original shoddy, the figurative meaning of which is so familiar to us all. The old metal is stripped of its solder (the most valuable part) and remelted, scraps of iron being frequently used to secure the copper that is found in some streams, and which will incrust the iron, and in time dissolve it, so that it is replaced by a mass of copper which would otherwise escape into the sea.

Broken glass is melted and worked up anew, and glass vials are resold to the druggists. Old boots and shoes are, if possible, patched up and sold to those who are willing to buy them, or if too far gone, the leather is cut up into pieces for the cobbler. India-rubber shoes and other articles are melted, mixed with new gum, and reformed into their original shapes.

The vegetable decay feeds the pigs, and the broken crockery is powdered to make new roads.

In France, the dead body of every horse is utilized, the hair going to the upholsterer, the hide to the tanner, the intestines to make strings for lathes, the fat is sold for 12 cents a pound, the hoofs and bones are sent to the turner.

Even the rats of Paris are secured for their furs, and their skins which are used for gloves. The French sheep are also now made to contribute in a novel manner to the use of man.

They draw from the land, in grazing, a large amount of potash, much of which is expelled from the skin in the form of sweat, constituting about 15 per cent. of the weight of the fresh fleece.

The potash is extracted by immersing the raw wool in water, evaporating the solution, and distilling the residue, from which is obtained some gas used in lighting the factory, some ammonia, and a final residue carbonate, sulphate, and chloride of potassium, which are separated and sold.

It has been computed that eighty-four sheep would in this way produce potash to the value of about five dollars each year.

The drainage that has just been completed in London, not only secures health to its inhabitants, but is estimated to be worth two millions of pound sterling, in the manner it yields.

For many years the English went to great expense to procure guano from the Pacific Islands, which formed a less useful manure than that which was already poisoning the air of their own shores.

Various useful products are now obtained from the offensive refuse of gas works, which was formerly emptied into the sea. Benzine, naphtha, lampblack, paraffin oil, and ammonia, are some of these.

The delicate perfume, so highly prized by the most fastidious, is often obtained from refuse and repulsive materials. Fusil oil, a peculiarly fetid liquid, forms the basis of the oil of pears, oil of apples, and oil of grapes.

The oil of almonds, so much in demand as a perfume and flavor, is procured by the action of nitric acid on the offensive oils of gas tar, and the "oil demille fleur," is chiefly derived from the drainage of the cow house.—Public Ledger.

LITTLE WOMEN.—The woman is irrefragable. Too fragile to come into the fighting section of humanity, a puny creature whom one blow from a man's huge fist could annihilate, absolutely fearless, and insolent with the insolence which only those dare show who know that retribution cannot follow—what can be done with her? She is afraid of nothing, and to be controlled by no one. Sheltered behind her weakness as behind a triple shield of brass, the angriest man dare not touch her while she provokes him to a combat in which his hands are tied. She gets her own way in everything and everywhere. At home and abroad she is equally dominant and irresistible, equally free from obedience and from fear.

A pretty female artist can draw the men equally with a brush and a bluish.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

A Mother's Manners Mold the Child.

There is no disputing this fact—it shines in the face of every little child. The coarse, bawling, scolding woman will have coarse, vicious, bawling, fighting children.

She who cries on every occasion, "I'll box your ears—I'll slap your jaws—I'll break your neck," is known as thoroughly through her children as if her unwomanly manners were openly displayed in the public streets.

These remarks were suggested by the conversation in a street car—that great institution for the students of men and manners—between a friend and a schoolmaster. Our teacher was caustic, lively and sharp. His wit flashed like the polished edge of a diamond, and kept the car in a roar.

The entire community of insiders—and whoever is intimate with one of these conveyances can form a pretty good idea of our numbers, inclusive of the 'one more' so well known to the fraternity—turned their heads, eyes and ears one way, and finally our teacher said—"I can always tell the mother by the boy. The urchin who draws back with doubled fists and lungs at his playmate, has a very questionable mother. She may feed him and clothe him, cram him with sweetmeats, coax him with promises, but if she gets mad she fights.

"She will pull him by the jacket; she will give him a knock in the back; she will drag him by the hair; she will call him all sorts of wicked names, while fashion plays over her red face in lambent flames that curl and writhe out at the corners of her red eyes.

"And we never see the courteous little fellow with smooth locks and gentle manners—in whom delicacy does not detract from courage or manliness, but we say that boy's mother is a true lady. Her words and ways are soft, loving and quiet. If she reproves, her language is 'my son'—not 'you little wretch—you plague of my life—you torment—you scamp!'

"She loves before him as a pillar of light before the wandering Israelites, and her beams are reflected into his face. To him the word mother is synonymous with everything pure, sweet and beautiful. Is he an artist? In after-life, that which with the holy radiance shines on his canvass will be the mother's face. Whoever flits across his path with sunny smiles and soft, low voice will bring 'mother's image,' freshly to his heart. 'She is like my mother,' will be the highest meed of his praise. Not even when the hair turns silver and eye grows dim will the majesty of that life and presence desert him.

"But the ruffian mother—alas, that there are such—will form the ruffian character of the man. If in turn will become a merciless tyrant, with a tongue sharper than a two edged sword, and remembering the bawling and cutting, seek some meek, gentle victim for the sacrifice, with the condition that he shall be master. And master he is for a few sad years, when he wears a widower's weed till he finds a victim number two."

We wonder not that there are so many awkward, ungainly men in society—they have all been trained by women who knew not nor cared for the holy nature of their trust. They had been made bitter to the hearts core, and that bitterness will find vent and lodgment somewhere. Strike the infant in anger and he will, if he cannot reach you, vent his passion by beating the door, the chair or any inanimate thing within reach. Strike him repeatedly, and by the time he wears shoes he will have become a bully, with hands that double for fight as naturally as if special pains had been taken to teach him the art of boxing.

Mothers, remember that your manners mold the child. Who will not say that mothers ought to be thoroughly educated, whether their sons are or not?

LIVING WITHOUT SLEEP.—Five young men in Berlin lately made an agreement for a wager, to see who of them could keep awake for a whole week. They all held out for about five days and a half, by drinking largely of strong coffee, and keeping up a constant round of active exercises and exciting amusements. At the end of that time two of them yielded to drowsiness. A third soon after fell asleep while riding, tumbled from his saddle and broke his arm. A fourth was attacked by severe sickness and compelled to retire from the lists. The fifth held out to the end, but lost twenty-five pounds of flesh in winning the wager.

Longago, Frederick the Great and Voltaire made a similar experiment, making use of the same stimulant of strong coffee, but they did not succeed in driving away sleep for more than four days. "Tired nature" obstinately refused to accept any substitute for her "sweet restorer."

The majesty of justice was fearfully sustained by Lord Ekgrove who it is related, once sentenced a tailor for murdering a soldier, in these words: "And not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of his life,