Belmont Chronicle.

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W. A. HUNT - - - - Editor.

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3 ins	4 50	5 00	5 75	6 75	9 50	14 20
4 ins	5 50	6 25	7 00	8 00	10 70	16 50
5 ins	6 25	7 00	8 00	9 00	12 00	17 50
6 ins	7 50	8 25	9 50	11 00	15 00	25 00
12 ins	12 00	13 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	40 00
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MASONIC DIRECTORY, 1874.

Belmont Lodge, No. 16, F & A. M. meets every Wednesday night on or preceding the full moon. H. B. BUMGARNER, W. M.
T. H. FERRELL, Sec'y.

St. Clairsville Chapter, No. 17 Royal Arch Masons, meets 3d Friday night each month at St. Clairsville and the 1st Friday each month at Bridgeport. JAMES CLARK, H. P.
T. H. FERRELL, Sec'y.

Belmont Council, No. 54 Royal Select and Super Excellent Masters, meets on the Second Tuesday night of every month.
C. W. CARROLL, T. I. G. M.
F. D. BAILY, Rec.

Hope Commandery No. 26 of Knights Templars, meets on the first Tuesday night of every month. A. J. BAGGS, Em Com
F. D. BAILY, Rec. mar1 6721

Business Cards.

D. D. T. COWEN,
Attorney at Law, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
Office on north side of Main Street, a few doors east of Marietta Street.

WM. H. TALLMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
BELLAIRE, OHIO.

ST. CLAIR KELLY,
Attorney at Law, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
Office first door east of the Court House.

Alfred H. Mitchell,
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Office in Collins' Block, opposite St. Clair Hotel.

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Office—230 South Belmont Street. jan875

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Particular attention given to collections and the settlement of estates.

ALEXIS COPE,
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F. TALLMAN. J. F. TALLMAN, Notary Public.
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OFFICE and Residence, over West's Drug Store, opposite First National Bank, Main Street. All work warranted. To ap 1, '76-p'd

PLUMMER'S GALLERY,
The Best and Finest Finished Photographs, Per Dozen, only $1 00
One Size, only 1 00
1138 Main St., Wheeling, West Va.
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COUNTY SURVEYOR,
IS now prepared to attend to his official duties, and wishes all persons addressing him to furnish Township and Section where survey is to be made. Fees $5 00 per day.
Address St. Clairsville, Belmont county O
apr1076tf

J. STONEBRAKER,
Barber and Hair Dresser,
One door west Treasurer's Office.
Curls, Braids, Switches and Wigs,
Prepared in the Latest Styles and on short notice. HAIR prepared at 50c per ounce.
Sept30-tf

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Monuments, Spires, Head Stones, etc.
MAIN STREET, CAMBRIDGE, OHIO,
Near the Depot,
Scotch Granite Monuments, Marble and Slate Mantels, Furnished to Order.
Designs and sample work can be seen at B St. Johnston's, General Agent, St. Clairsville Ohio. je19

Brass Band Music.
THE ST CLAIRSVILLE CORNET BAND, (Twelve Members,) with a variety of Music is now prepared to furnish good Music at reasonable rates and on short notice for Agricultural Fairs, Sunday Schools and other celebrations, Picnics, Exhibitions, Political and other Public Meetings. CHAS. E. HUGHES, Pres.
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Carpets and Oil Cloths.
Wall Paper,
Window Shades, Mats,
Rugs and Table Covers.
House Furnishing Goods,
A larger stock and greater variety than can be found in any other establishment in this city and at prices lower than offered for many years. Persons going to housekeeping can save money by giving us a call.
HARBOUR & DITTMAN,
143 MAIN STREET.
WHEELING, W. VA.
ma27tf

Latest Goods of the Season
For Spring and Summer Wear.
LOUIS P. HOFFNER'S
SPLENDID STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings and
Gent's Furnishing Goods!
Hats, Caps and Valises!
Just Received.
Nearly opposite St. Clair Ho'l,
T. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO

$12 a day at home. Agent wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me

Business Cards.

SHERMAN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, OHIO,
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ALBERT HOUSE,
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Marx Albert, Proprietor.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors of
Patents and Claims.
Practice in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and appear before all the Departments. Promptness and satisfaction given in all business entrusted to them. Correspondence solicited. 529 Seventh Street, opposite Post Office Department, WASHINGTON, D. C. sep28tf.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
CAPITAL, 100,000.
Bank open from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. Discount days Tuesdays, at 10 A. M. Money received on deposit. Collections made and proceeds remitted promptly. Exchange bought and sold
Directors—Conrad Troll, David Brown, Joseph Woodmansee, George Brown.
D. D. T. COWEN, President
H. C. WELDAY, Cashier.

Jesse Pratt,
House and Sign
Painter and Glazier,
—AND—
Practical Paper Hanger,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
Graining, Glazing, Painting and Papering done on short notice. All branches of the trade will receive prompt attention.
Orders solicited. ap1-5tf

GEO. W. HOGE, MATTHIAS SHEETS. BENJ. R. COWEN, ANTHONY SHEETS, S. M. SHEETS.
HOGE, SHEETS & CO.,
BANKERS,
BELLAIRE, OHIO.
DEALIN EXCHANGE, and buy Coin, Coupons, and Government Bonds.
Deposits in money received. Interest paid on special deposits.
Drawers of foreign bills of exchange.
To a general banking business jy13

A. BRANUM & SONS,
Wholesale Grocers,
BANK STREET,
Bridgeport, Ohio.

T. C. FAWCETT
Dealer in the
CELEBRATED
ARLINGTON
—AND—
COUNSELLOR
Cook Stoves!
TIN, COPPER,
Sheet Iron Ware,
WOODEN PUMPS,
CASITNGS, &c.
Special attention given to
Tin & Sheet Iron Roofing
SPOUTING,
—AND—
GENERAL JOB WORK,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

Private Sale of Valuable
Property in Loydsville.
I WILL sell at Private Sale the property owned by the heirs of S. J. Chandler, deceased, situated in the town of Loydsville, Ohio, on which is a good Frame Dwelling House, Stable and other Outbuilings, besides the Grocery Building, formerly occupied by Joel Elliott. For particulars call on or address,
A. H. MITCHELL, St. Clairsville, O. DAVID S. HOGE, Loydsville, O.
ap27-tf

Wanted, Agents—Canvassers should secure territory at once for The Life and Public Services of Henry Wilson, by Rev. Elias Nason. For terms address the Publisher, R. B. RUSSELL, 55 Cornhill, Boston, Mass

PATTERSON,
DRUGGIST,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
PURE DRUGS,
Patent Medicines of all kinds,
Notions, Perfumery,
And Brushes.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
ALL KINDS IN USE HERE.
Stationery Goods,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
SHELF HARDWARE.
LAMPS, IN GREAT VARIEY,
AND CHEAP!
GOOD GOODS at FAIR PRICES.
St. Clairsville, Opposite Treasurer's Office.
Feb 10, 1876.

BELMONT CHRONICLE.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1876.

DR. SANDERSON
Can be consulted at Frazier House, Barnesville, on the 3d and 4th, and at McClure House, Wheeling, on the 5th of every month.
Feb 17th, '76 tf

Tilden.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Democratic.

IT COULD NOT BUT BE THAT A MAN EDUCATED IN CUNNING, IN HYPOCRISY, IN INIQUITY, NOMINATED IN CORRUPTION AND SHAMELESS EFFRONTERY, EVEN THOUGH HIS MILLIONS COULD ELECT HIM, WOULD GIVE US THE MOST CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION THE COUNTRY HAS EVER KNOWN.

The Campaign Challenge of 1876.

"*Name a single reform in doctrine, law or practice that the Democratic party has inaugurated and carried out since* 1840."—Senator Sherman, July, 1876.

"*Name one single good act of any kind that the Democratic party has performed in twenty-five years.*"—Senator Morton, July, 1876.

TILDEN.

Tilden Wouldn't Coerce the Southern Brethren.

I for one will resist UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES THE USE OF FORCE TO COERCE THE SOUTH INTO THE UNION. First, because it would be ineffective, and next, because it would lead to a war of extermination among those who are brethren, not by the ties of country alone, but of blood.—[*Tilden, at Albany, Feb.* 1, 1861.

Tilden's Connection With the Credit Mobilier.

Question by Mr. Hoar—Were you not informed by the counsel who drew this contract that this was a violation of law?

Answer by Oliver Ames—We were informed by counsel whom we consulted that this issuing of stock as a payment upon the contract for building the road was in entire compliance with law.

Question by Mr. Hoar—Who were the counsel that gave you that advice?

Answer—SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Reformer Tilden's Company.

The following table, copied from one of the documentary reports of the New York Legislature, shows what sort of company Reformer Tilden kept previously to his political conversion. The money was paid to Tilden for professional (?) services out of the Treasury of the Erie Railroad company, by the persons and in the sums named, viz:

James Fisk, jr., March to December 1868, six items, legal and incidental	$ 117,400 43
Daniel Drew and Jay Gould, several items, legal and incidental	484,600 00
Wm. M. Tweed, November 25, 1868	20,000 00
Wm. M. Tweed, December 1, 1868	5,500 00
Wm. M. Tweed, December 4, 1868	4,500 00
Wm. M. Tweed, January to June, 1869	27,912 88
Wm. M. Tweed, December 9, 1869	25,000 00
Wm. M. Tweed, April 8, 1870	12,000 00
Wm. M. Tweed, June 4, 1870	10,750 00
Jay Gould, September 3, 1870	100,000 00
Jay Gould, September 5, 1870	50,000 00
Jay Gould, September 9, 1870	44,000 00
Wm. M. Tweed, expenses and counsel fees	35,000 00
Wm. M. Tweed, expenses and counsel fees	75,000 00
Wm. M. Tweed, expenses and counsel fees	21,000 00
Total	$1,632,003 29

Tilden's Two Oaths.

On December 26, 1863, Mr. Tilden swore to a return, for income tax, in which he said:

"I hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits or income of Samuel J. Tilden, of the city of New York, and county of New York, State of York, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, or from any source whatever, from 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the excise laws of the United States. *Income from all sources, Seven Thousand One Hundred and Eighteen Dollars*"

In his answer to the complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company against himself and others, which answer was filed recently, Mr. Tilden swore, as follows:

"That for such services, the defendant, Tilden, made a charge of *Ten Thousand Dollars* against said second mortgage bondholders, *and the said charge was paid, by or on behalf of said second mortgage bondholders, on the 17th of October,* 1862; * * * that the defendant, Tilden, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars* on account of professional services rendered to the first mortgage bondholders and the receivers, *which was paid* to him by the said Azariah C. Flagg, * * * and *which payment appears under date of November* 7, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said Tilden 'on account of professional services.'"

Few Things That We Know.
We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause;—we know that very few physicians are successful in their treatment of these disorders;—we know that DaCasto's Radical Cure will, without the shadow of a doubt, almost immediately relieve and permanently cure all of these distressing symptoms;—we know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter;—we know that if you will give it a fair trial you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses" Will you give us a trial, and do it now? Trial size 25c. Sold by HOGE, the Druggist, opposite the St. Clair Hotel.
Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe, extremely palatable. No physic required—costs 25 cents. Try it.
June 8, 1876.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.
1876-77.
Belmont County, Ohio.

1st Saturday of Nov., Martin's Ferry.
3d Saturday of Nov., St. Clairsville.
2d Saturday of Dec., St. Clairsville.
2d Saturday of Jan., Belmont.
2d Saturday of Feb., St. Clairsville.
2d Saturday of March, Bridgeport.
4th Saturday of March, St. Clairsville.
2d Saturday of April, Barnesville.
1st Saturday of May, Bellaire.
3d Saturday of May, St. Clairsville.
2d Saturday of June, St. Clairsville.
4th Saturday of June, St. Clairsville.
Also at the close of the Institute at Morristown in August, 1877.
Examinations begin at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Promptness is expected.
Testimonials of character are needed if applicant is not known to the Board, and certificates of success in teaching are allowed their proper weight.
Ex. Board, { CHAS. R. SHREVE, R. ALEXANDER, J. J. BURNS.
Sep. 7-4td

Cheap Farms Cheap! Farms!
THESE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN WIRT COUNTY, WEST VA. All who *desire to purchase* PRIME FARMING LANDS, either *cleared or timbered*, River Bottom or Upland, at the LOWEST panic prices, will do well to call on or address J. S. CRABB,
BURNING SPRINGS
July 20-3m pd Wirt County, WestVa.
Exchanges made for lands and proper y elsewhere.

$15 for $1 Thirty brilliant 9x11 chromos, with elegant folio, $1. Beatrice, Snow-Storm, Gold Fish, Fruit and other popular chromos, each 9½ feet long only 50c each. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean is authority for the statement that of all the prominent crooked whiskyites in that city only one support Hayes and Wheeler. They have had a taste of Republican administration, and they don't like it. Another fact is equally significant. Nine of the ten city members of the Board of County Commissioners are supporters of Tilden and Hendricks. Several of them are under indictment for alleged frauds committed upon the county treasury, and only two or three of them retain the confidence of the community which intrusted them with the cares and responsibilities of office. Caught in the toils of the law, and regarded with distrust and aversion, these men turn lovingly to the Democratic party, the sure refuge of rogues

THE current number of Scribner's contains a very interesting paper on "John Chinaman in San Francisco," written by a resident of that city. The importation of the Chinese is regarded as an unmixed evil. No consideration of cheap service, cheap cigars or cheap laundry work is accepted as an offset to the menace of their presence, especially in view of the fact that the 107,000 now in the State are the advance guard of 400,000,000, most of whom would better their condition by coming. The writer has gathered a number of instructive facts in regard to the manner of their shipment and of obtaining employment and of obtaining employment on arrival. The number of Chinese domestics in San Francisco is estimated at 13,000, boot makers 4,000, cigar makers 3,500, clothiers and wool workers 2,300, washmen 2,200. There are between eighty and ninety cigar factories, which manufacture between nine and ten millions of cigars a month. The writer takes a gloomy view of the prospects of white labor in California if Chinese importation be not checked, but the San Francisco *Call* thinks he is not sufficiently impressed with the fact that the people of the Pacific coast are thoroughly resolved that it shall be checked, and that if one method fails another will be discovered.

Resumption Approaching.

"Repeal the Resumption act," cry the Democrats. Far on the road toward resumption we have traveled already, with much weary effort. Now they insist that we shall lose all that we have gained, journey all the way back again, and begin some other course in order that Democrats and not Republicans may get credit for results. Those who really desire resumption at all have no better reason, but they give many pretexts. A great many do not desire resumption at all. They want inflation, or outright repudiation; they love the greenback because it can be used by inflation to rob the millions who earn and save money for the benefit of the few who borrow it, or they hate the greenback because it helped to suppress rebellion. With these it is of waste of time to argue. They are public enemies as dangerous as any who sent deadly bullets to loyal hearts during the war. The man who wants to rob his neighbor by inflation, and the man who wants to dishonor his flag by repudiation, are beyond the reach of argument. As well answer rebel bullets with Webster's speeches, or read the Sermon on the Mount to the burglar at your cash box. But the men who really want resumption, at some time, are not beyond the reach of reason. Those who know that specie payments must come, either by honest effort or after a terrible plunge into the gulf of bankruptcy; those who know that business can never truly revive nor industry permanently prosper without honest money, ought also to know that, having traveled far toward resumption, we are fools if we throw away all that we have gained. What excuses do they give?

I. That we have made no progress toward resumption. This is a palpable error. To resume, we must be prepared to pay so much of the greenback debt as may be presented for payment. We can get the money for payment only by taxing or borrowing, and power to borrow depends upon public credit. When the Resumption act was passed, sales of five per cent bonds had ceased, and the bonds were below par in gold. Now 4½ per cent bonds sell freely, and are above par in gold. Our power to borrow the money needed has been increased more than one-eighth, and that is definite progress on the part of the Government. But the people have made great progress also. Many hundred millions have been earned and saved, to start the wheels of industry again when a solid basis can be had. Debts amounting to thousands of millions have been gradually adjusted toward the coin level, so far, indeed, that as to many articles and trades, the result of resumption would now be an advance, and not further decline. All these great changes have cost much; not too much if we are to gain the permanent prosperity desired; for too much if we are to throw away all we have gained.

II. That we cannot resume in 1879. With respect for many who say this, we must tell them plainly that it is arrant nonsense. The Government *can* resume whenever it pleases to fund greenbacks at par in bonds. It *can* resume whenever it pleases, by sales of bonds for greenbacks to raise the balance of legal tenders held in the Treasury fifty or one hundred millions. It *can* resume in either of several ways; the doubt which really troubles men is whether the country will be so prepared for resumption by 1879 that the change can then be made without too great a shock. That we can settle only by trying. We are rapidly getting into the desired position, and no man can tell, until the time draws near, whether the voluntary adjustment of their affairs by the people may not enable us to resume without any shock whatever. If, when the time draws near, we find it necessary to defer the date, the question can then be considered. At present it is supreme folly to throw away all that we have gained because we fear that we may have to defer the date.

III. That "forced resumption"—the pledge to resume at a particular time, and the consequent effort to get ready—depresses business. That is partly true; but in what sense? If your factory or your barn has got out of order, so that repairs are necessary to prevent serious disaster, do you refuse to make them because it will "depress business" to put in a new barn floor, or new machinery, or a new boiler? Sooner or later that temporary loss must be met, as well as any other part of the cost of repairs. No sensible man risks the loss of all he has by running with a boiler liable to explode, because it would depress business to stop work for a week. No matter when the change to a sound currency may be made, or by what method, it will involve some individual losses, some change of prices, some temporary depression of business. The greater part of this unavoidable sacrifice for the sake of a great gain we have made already. Shall we throw it all away? The new boiler is more than half in readiness; shall we tumble it out, and replace the old one, because the change "depresses business?" Already business begins to revive, as prices reach hardpan. It would be unspeakable folly to undo what we have done, and go back to hopeless uncertainty.—N. Y. Tribune.

Tilden's Defense Reviewed!

An Open Letter to Mr. Hewitt.

A Comparison of the Income Tax Law and the Defense—No Option Permitted—A Return Easily made by Such an Able Lawyer.

General A. B. Nettleton has addressed to Mr. Hewitt, a striking letter on the subject of Mr. Tilden's income tax, whereof the following are the salient points:

DEAR SIR: You will agree that the balance of power in the pending Presidential canvass is held by a body of independent voters in the Northern States, who acknowledge unswerving allegiance to no party, and wear the badge of no leader; men who believe political parties are as useful as servants, not as masters—as instruments, not as ends. To this body of non-partisan citizens, many of whom in April last were prepared to seek relief from certain evil elements of the Republican party by voting for a worthy Democratic candidate, the personal character and antecedents of the two nominess are of the highest importance. From the point of view of an independent layman, who sees the sins of the Republicans without being blind to the past and prospective sins of their opponents, permit me to call your attention briefly to a few points in the general field, and review a single chapter in the history of the Democratic reform candidate for the Presidency—bearing in mind that (except in cases of distinct conversion, like St. Paul's) a man's history is his character. * * * * *

It is a matter of common fame, and more or less of definite knowledge, among Mr. Tilden's neighbors and professional brethren that he accumulated the bulk of his fortune of several million dollars during the ten years from 1861 to 1871. This no one probably questions, as official and corporate records would certainly prove it. These large gains came partly from a singular lucrative legal practice, and partly from shrewd investments in several corporations to which his legal practice had introduced him. Great and sudden as was this accumulation of wealth, no one has the right to question its legitimacy in the absence of specific adverse evidence. The only fair question to be asked is—What attitude did Mr. Tilden, as the owner of vast wealth, assume the Republic in its hour of mortal struggle; how did he treat the legal and equitable pecuniary claims of a government which was striving to keep a roof and a flag over his head? * * * Beginning with 1862, and ending with 1872, the United States Government laid a tax on all incomes above a certain limit, the exemptions under the law being designed to excuse the poor and lay the burden those best able to bear it, the well-to do and the rich. * * * The official records show, and Mr. Tilden in his published defense necessarily admits, that in eight years out of ten he deliberately disobeyed the law, refused to make any return whatever, compelled the law officers to estimate his income as best they could, guided by his remarkable and now discredited return of 1862, and then paid the penalty of his violation of law by having 25 and 50 per cent. added to the regular tax. This is definite, confessed, conclusive. How does Mr. Tilden justify his course and attempt to retain the confidence of his countrymen? Let his defense be read (the italics being the writer's) alongside the letter of the law he systematically violated:

MR. TILDEN'S CONFESSION AND DEFENSE.	LANGUAGE OF THE INCOME LAW.
In respect to the allegation that after two years of the income tax Mr. Tilden made no return, * * * the answer is simple. *The statute gave the taxpayer the option to take that course*, and good and honorable reasons existed why a scrupulous man should accept that option. Mr. Tilden received no favors from the Government officers, and sought none. *He did nothing but pay all they imposed on him.* Nearly all his income from investments paid the tax through the corporations whose bonds and stocks he held, without allowing for the lawful deductions. On the residue, after the lawful deductions were made, he believed at the time that instead of paying less he oftener paid more than would have been the result of a full but troublesome accounting. He preferred in that way to be exempted from the difficulties incident to attempting a specific statement of the affairs in which he was interested, and of the corporations and business in which he was an investor; and also to be exempted from abjudicating on the facts and the law applicable, to uncertain and fluctuating elements during rapid and violent changes of fictitious values. The law was unsettled; questions of real difficulty existed. Constructions were set up by officials which were often conflicting, unintelligible or incapable of a just or safe application, and it was not agreeable to make a return on a doubtful or disputed theory, or in contradiction to even unmeritorious claims made in behalf of the Government.—[Mr. Sinnott's letter of Sept. 29, 1876.	"SECTION 118. *And be it further enacted,* That *it shall be the duty of all persons* of lawful age to make and render a list or return, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the Assistant Assessor of the district in which they reside, of the amount of their income, gains and profits, as aforesaid; all guardians and trustees * * * *shall* make and render a list, as aforesaid * * * of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act as trustee; and the Assistant Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party rendering it * * And in case *any person,* guardian or trustee, *shall neglect or refuse to make and render such list or return, or shall render a false or fraudulent list or return,* it shall be the duty of the Assessor or Assistant Assessor to make such list according to the best information he can obtain * * * *and to add* 25 *per centum* [afterward increased to 50] *as a penalty,* to the amount of the duty due on such lists, in all cases of willful neglect or refusal to make and render a list or return, *and in all cases of a fraudulent list or return* having been rendered, *to add* 100 *per centum, as a penalty,* to the amount of duty ascertained to be due, the duty and the additions thereto as penalty to be assessed and collected in the manner provided for in other cases of willful neglect or refusal to render a list or return, or of rendering a false or fraudulent return."

A single sentence of the defense gives the key to Mr. Tilden's mental processes and moral standards; it ought also to render his election impossible and his continued candidacy absurd: "The statute gave the taxpayer the option to take that course." With his general intelligence and legal knowledge, Mr. Tilden, when he wrote or authorized that statement, knew perfectly well (you can pardon plain speech) that, in a desperate strait, he was employing an untruth to justify his violation of law. Not one reputable member of Mr. Tilden's profession can be induced to say that the income law, above quoted, gave or permitted, or in the remotest degree alluded to, an "option" on the part of taxpayers as to making or refusing to make a yearly sworn return of income. To make such return was made the imperative duty of every citizen liable to tax, without one exception, and refusal or willful neglect to make it was punished with a penalty which was supposed to be adequate to suppress or prevent the offense, except common rascals not likely to have considerable incomes. The law gave Mr. Tilden precisely the same sort of "option" to make a false or fraudulent return, and attached to this "option" a penalty similar in kind but greater in degree. In case the Governor's sworn return of 1862 proves, in the crucible of the courts, to have been spurious, will he plead an "option" as a defense against the charge of perjury? * * *

The difficulties environing an honest man who desired to make a fair return of income under the law were not what Mr. Tilden paints them. He had only to set down the items about which there was no question, and refer doubtful points, with a frank statement of facts, to the department for a ruling. Against an unjust ruling every citizen had his remedy in the courts. Several million plain people readily performed a duty which "the ablest lawyer of New York" found too intricate and dangerous to attempt. The industry and legal acumen which were equal to the task of straightening the tangled web of the Fort Wayne company's myriad mortgages, should have enabled their possessor to enumerate intelligibly his annual gains. Bouvier defines "penalty," when the word occurs in a statute, as "the punishment inflicted by law for its violation," and Mr. Tilden, the lawyer, is aware that the word has no other statutory meaning. To make the argument of an "option" more conclusively impossible, the United States Circuit Court in Rhode Island has, within the last three days, decided (United States against Rowland G. Hazard,) that a taxpayer who refused to make a return under the income act, and paid his assessed tax with penalty added, has not discharged his legal obligation to nor closed his account with the Government; but is bound in law to make his total payment equal to the legal tax on his actual taxable income, whenever the Government can procure proof of what that actual income was. In other words, no man shall successfully plead his own violation of law as a bar to the collection of what he owes the Government. Where does this decision leave Mr. Tilden's "option?" * * *

Mr. Tilden's sins are thus far his own. Is it your purpose, Mr. Hewitt, to make them the sins of the party, by asking Democratic editors and orators, in the campaign you are directing, to attempt a defense and justification of what you know cannot be defended? What do you think of the moral effect on the young men of the country of a thousand newspapers and as many speakers, in "a reform canvass," loudly approving the deliberate violation of law, under circumstances of virtual fraud, by a Presidential candidate. * * * Several recently prominent Americans, for merely "accepting the option" of not presenting correct exhibits of certain distilling operations, are now behind prison grates. Mr. Tilden is as likely to escape this law of political and social retribution, and become President of a self-respecting nation, as he is to evade the grip of gravitation. This is as good a time as can ever occur for the American people to teach American politicians of all parties that he who aspires to the highest post in this Republic must carry the white shield of an honest life. Sincerely yours,

A. B. NETTLETON,

No. 228 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, September 27, 1876.

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, New York.

INEBRIETY IN AMERICA.

Partly a Vice and Partly a Disease.

The Americans Association for the Cure of Inebriates held its seventh annual meeting at the hall of the College of Physicians, in Philadelphia, Wednesday. Dr. George M. Beard of New York read a paper on 'The Causes of the Increase of Inebriety in America,' which is given in abstract below:

The habit of drinking to intoxication was defined as partly a vice and partly a disease. The inebriate is one who drinks to excess against his will, and in spite of resolutions to the contrary, and when there are no external temptations to do so. Inebriety resembles other nervous diseases in its hereditary character, and in its periodicity. It runs in families, and in many cases the attacks come on like the attacks of neuralgia, at mathematically regular intervals. During these intervals the inebriate is perfectly self-controlled, and may not be tempted by the presence of stimulants. The inebriate desires to recover as much as the neuralgic sufferer. The commonly accepted cause of inebriety in America is the increase of intemperance; but this is a great error. For fifty years the better classes have been growing more and more temperate. There never was a time in the history of civilization when there was so little excessive drinking in proportion to the population as now.

The fundamental proposition of the speaker was that inebriety was increasing, because the higher classes—the brain-working classes—were becoming more sensitive and nervous. We cannot bear alcohol as our fathers could. That functional nervous disease and nervous sensitiveness on which inebriety depends has been on the increase for many years in all the great centers of civilization, but especially in America. This is proved by four methods of investigation. (1.) By comparing the higher and lower classes of the present day. The majority of the cases of drunkenness are among the lower orders—the abjectly poor and ignorant. The majority of the cases of inebriety are among those men and women who are more or less cultivated. In both classes, however, the vice may lead to the disease. It is found by observation that not only inebriety, but all allied nervous states, are incomparably less frequent among the literary, professional and business classes than among those who live by manual labor. Hay fever, for example, is unknown in the tenement-house population of New York.

(2.) By a comparison of the present time with a quarter or half a century ago. There is a pretty general agreement among good observers that our fathers did not suffer as we do from a variety of nervous symptoms. We are more susceptible to drugs, to tea and coffee and tobacco, as well as to alcohol when unadulterated. (3.) By comparison of the present time with the middle ages, and the few centuries preceding the nineteenth century. The mediæval epidemics of hysterics and St. Vitus Dance were psychical not physical, the result of superstitious and untrained minds acting on strong bodies, and not of nervous exhaustion. That form of trouble yet survives in the so-called 'servant girl hysteria.' Insanity as well as inebriety has certainly increased since that time, making all allowance for deficient observation of those ages and the more extended philanthropy of the present. They have increased during the past fifteen years, and out of proportion to the increase of population. (4.) By comparing the nervous status of woman with that in past time. The child-bearing and child-rearing capacity has diminished. Female inebriety, though not so abundant as reports would have us believe, is not yet unfrequent both in England and America. Inebriety and all functional nervous maladies and symptoms are more frequent in the northern part of the United States than in Europe. This is explained partly by the degrees of our climate and violent alternations of heat and cold, partly by our free institutions, and partly the pressing necessities of pioneer life.

It is true that brain workers live longer than muscle workers, and that longevity has increased with the progress of civilization, but for a variety of reasons nervousness is an aid and friend to longevity. While inebriety may shorten life, yet nervousness, on which inebriety depends, and of which it is the expression, may protect the system against acute and fatal disease. Inebriates are to be kept away from alcohol, which is the exciting factor, by confinement in an asylum. This may may need to be supplemented by positive tonic treatment. Not an inconsiderable portion of cases are permanently benefitted by this system, which originated in America, and is now introduced into England. By successive eliminations a thoroughly acclimated race may be developed. This process appears to be already going on. If this view be sound, then the problem of inebriety and of allied nervous states is being slowly solved for us by forces in comparison with which all our organizations and institutions are but as the chips and the foam on the surface of the ocean tide.

From the New York Times.

Liberty Strangled in the South.

South Carolina Under the Power of Rebel Rifle Clubs—Republican Meetings Forbidden—Whites and Blacks Forced to Join Tilden Clubs.

The condition of affairs in South Carolina is evidently going from bad to worse, and the system of intimidation of negroes in Republican counties is so thorough and effective that there is not likely to be any Republican ballot in some of them. A private letter from Barnwell county to a gentleman now in this vicinity recounts several murders during the week, and states that wherever Republican meetings are announced the local rifle clubs assemble and prevent them. Two negroes were shot down in the cotton field near Elko, and these people are flocking into the camps every day for protection. Colored Democratic clubs are organized in various sections, and the negroes compelled by threats to join them. Liberty of opinion and of person seems to be at an end, and the authorities appear utterly helpless to prevent massacre or insure a free ballot. This is Tilden and Democracy. The following letter is from a gentleman thoroughly posted in South Carolina affairs:

"To the Editors of the New York Times.

"On my return to the city, I found the letter which I enclose to you awaiting me. I am tired of reading these letters. I know there is a just God, and that, ultimately, murderers will receive their just reward. What disgusts me is that neither the United States authorities can find any power, warrant or force to put a stop to this carnage. Attorney General Taft issued an order upon the subject recently. The order is a dead letter. Intimidation and murder for political opinions are in full operation. I suppose Secretary Taft thought his order would scare the Confederate ruffians into behaving themselves, but it did not. Then there came the order of General Sherman, directed to the commandant in the Department of the South, to see to it that Secretary Taft's order be enforced, but to be very careful, very cautious, &c. Well, this order may be good for something, but I don't believe it. The Confederates keep right on murdering; their object is accomplished. The negro and the white Republicans are intimidated sufficiently for this generation, and Barnwell county will not poll one Republican vote.

This county, on a full vote, gives 2,000 Republican majority—always has done it—but mark you, there will not be one vote for Hayes and Wheeler in the coming election. There never will be another Republican vote in that county until Gen. Hogood, who commands these murderers, and all his captains, lietenants and aids are made to pay the penalty of their crimes. Butler bosses the job in Edgefield, and his brother does the same thing for Aiken. All these counties are Republican, but they are hopelessly lost. The bullet and the knife have done their work. If Gov. Chamberlain has any pity in his heart he will withdraw from the canvass, and Secretary Taft and Gen. Sherman will revoke their orders. Geo. E. Osborne, for whom the ruffians are daily in search, is a Mason in good standing, a native of South Carolina, and served during the war in the Confederate army. He is County Chairman of the Republican party of Barnwell county, and Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, a true man—he has fled from his home, his wife and child. Only for his being a Mason, he never could have escaped certain death.

How could all this carnage, death and intimidation have been avoided? Had the Government announced that it conferred citizenship and would protect it in any State in case the local authorities were unable or unwilling to do so, and then sent Gen. Sheridan, or a man of his stamp, to see to it that this work of murder and intimidation cease, Hagood, Butler & Co., would have found it convenient to have had other business instead of riding over the county by night and day trying to shoot themselves into office. Sheridan would have met them on their own ground, and they would have ceased. Instead of that the Government sends a few infantry soldiers, and they have to bridge over the country, and by the time they reach their destination these rough-riders have done their murderous work, and are miles away. Then they trudge back to camp. So it goes. All that can decently be done now is for the Government to withdraw that handful of infantry they have sent, confess their inability to enforce the fifteeth amendment to the Constitution, and quit. SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Scene of the Mountain Meadows Massacre.

[Beaver (Utah) Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean, September 19.]

Nineteen years ago an emigrant train of one hundred and thirty-seven persons, while on their way to California, were massacred in this territory at a place called Mountain Meadows, and, beyond a doubt, it was done by the Mormons, at the instigation of their prophet, Brigham Young. John D. Lee, an adopted son of Brigham, figured most conspicuously in the awful tragedy.

Feeling that to intelligently conduct the prosecution it was necessary to visit the scene of the butchery, Sumner Howard, Esq., United States District Attorney for Zion, determined to do so. Accompanied by Marshal Nelson, Official Court Reporter A. S. Patterson, your correspondent, and a Mormon guide, he set out for that place