

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

TAXING INCOMES.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is no doubt that the popular sentiment is very much opposed to the income tax, but we are sure that the feeling is an impulsive one, and not at all based on deliberate reflection. The tax is unpopular in its operation, chiefly by reason of the inex-perience of the people with regard to taxa-tion in general. It is to be remembered that previous to the war we had little or no necessity in that direction. We had no public debt, and a very economical governmental machinery. We consequently had no need to put taxes upon the necessities of life, or in any way to impair the industries of the country. The case is very different now, and it is most remarkable to note the willingness of the people to submit to the burden. We doubt if history furnishes a parallel to the cheerful submission of our citizens to a degree of taxation, in a crude and repulsive form, which would not be tolerated for a moment in any other civilized country. It is this cheerful and submissive temper

which calls most loudly for careful consideration, and it ought to meet a corresponding treatment from Congress, as well as from the officials who have charge of the collection of taxes. The study should be how to lighten the burdens of the people, and at the same time to produce the necessary amount of funds; and not, as sometimes seems to be the case at Washington, to get the most out of the people without regard to the interests affected. On principle there is no question that the income tax is one of the best devices of the whole revenue scheme. It reaches interests which ought to be reached, and which cannot be so fairly reached in any other way. It falls upon a class which can best afford to pay, and which would otherwise evade their proper contribution to the general requirement of revenue. Yet while the imposition is eminently wise and salutary, it is one which is inevitably unpopular, simply because it falls upon a class who largely control popular sentiment. Hence the necessity for a politic regard to all those details which affect the general verdict.

The income tax is the most clamored about of any, for the reason that it has been the worst administered, besides being excessive in its rate. The regulations which have been made with reference to its collection have been inquisitorial and exceedingly offensive; but there is no doubt that the amount realized from it has been a clear gain to the mass of tax-payers, for the reason that it would not have been realized from any other source. But 272,843 persons out of our forty millions of people pay the tax, amounting to about thirty-five million dollars, and we venture to say that no equal amount is raised which falls upon a class better able to pay it. If we could get rid of the odious features of the collection, and could make the burden fall where it ought, the tax would be as popular as it now is odious. How best to do this is the problem; and it is one which Congress ought to consider very seriously. We are glad to see that there is a growing appreciation of this necessity, and that members are beginning to see that the popular demand for reform must be beeded.

That the present tax is excessive is very generally admitted, and that it is annoyingly

Sunday is to be in the new state of law, the I result in the minds of good citizens will not be favorable to this Democratic change. It will be observed, however, that the Atterney-General of the State has given an opinion that the sale of liquor on Sundays is still prohibited by law, and it is to be hoped that before another Sunday shall invite a murder carnival the Mayor and the police authorities will take steps to enforce the law, whatever it may be. Onr local authorities have now greater power in the government of the city than they have had before for many years, and it is necessary for them to show that they are equal to the right use of that power.

"YOU LIE ! YOU VILLAIN ! YOU LIE !" From the N. Y. Tribune.

The organs of the slums, and their feeble imitators among journals once respectable, but having lost their hold upon respectable readers, and now frantically appealing to the slums for support, continue to tell so many lies in their present spasmodic defense of the family relation against the onslaughts of the respectable part of the community, that it seems hardly worth while to expose them. Here, for example, is an instance of the lie. pure and simple, persisted in with an earnest-ness that shows the poor liar must think there is gain in it. In one column will be found the pretended report of a passage in a recent sermon of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham's, as published in the New York Times; in the other the exact words used by Mr. Frothingham, as taken down by a stenographer.

ham, as taken down by a stenographer. What the Timesreported. "The laws of matrimony should be so remodelled that the husband and wife rigge relations were so could not be jealous of regulated by haw that the social not be jealous of regulated by haw that the condition of marriage should be a permission to each to act as he or she and affections." What Mr. Frothingham really said. "Suppose that the mar-riage relations were so regulated by haw that the social and the wife should be a permission to each to act as he or she each of the feelings and affections."

lents, to the enjoyment of the proceeds of labor, so that the marriage bond should be a heart-bond, and not a legal one only; so that men and women should be bound together by their hopes, and be-liefs, and trusts, and affec-tions; and suppose that some knowledge could be imparted by which the conditions of wholesome, healthy, happy marriage healthy, happy marriage that marriages should not be, as they are now, so frequently the result of more whim, impulse, or caprice, but should be the result of thoughtuness and complements and conscient Whatwould be the event?

Perhaps, on the general ground of the incapacity which has been so painfully evident since Governor Raymond's death, the original misrepresentation here might be excused. But the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Mr. Frothingham's Society waited upon the publisher of the Times, who is now (to the amusement of all who notice him) masquerading in Governor Raymond's old clothes as its editor, with the transcript of the steno-graphers' notes. Yet to this day the *Times* persists in its bold and foolish sainder. Is it any wonder that its circulation has so steadily declined, or that people think of it now almost as little as they do of the Courier and Enquirer ?

CHARITABLE BLACK-MAIL. From the N. Y. World.

Moral Chicago is disgusted at two recent occurrences in that city. Number one, that Mme. Rosa would not be interviewed by some ladies of its first families; number two. that Mme. Rosa's business agent would not consent to her singing in concert or in opera for an orphan asylum belonging to the city; that gentleman assigning as reasons that Mme. Rosa had just lost her only mother, and that she was hoarse. Now, if indignant Chicago is not satisfied with these reasonswhich are sufficient ta excuse any public singer-will it reflect that even under the guise of charity it has no right to "blackmail" any actor or cantatrice. If Parepa-Rosa has received immense sums in Chicago, as the papers there have the good taste to assert in aggravation of her crime, it should be remembered that it was fairly earned, for Chicago never was known to contribute largely to any one's fortune without obtaining beforehand what it considered to be a full equivalent for its outlay. It would certainly have been a gracious act for M'me Rosa to have sung for the orphans of Chicago. There are high precedents in her art for doing so. Ristori has played for the young Italians here; Patti has sung in Brooklyn recently for an Italian priest's church; M'me. Tietjens sings for Cardinal Cullen in his Cathedral whenever she visits Dublin, and even acts as queteuse at some charity collection, or "presides" at a table in a charity bazaar, selling her photograph and bouquets at enormous profits to the susceptible Irish youth. But no one outside of Chicago has ever dreamed that these favors could be demanded of these ladies as of right. What would a Chicago newspaper editor think if some of his rather celebrated townswomen proposed to him that he should give a week's profits to a local charity, and then on his refusal complain that "we subscribe largely to your paper." This is Mme. Rosa's case exactly; but, even so, one is inclined to think that if she had been approached with proper deference-such as is due to her either in private or in public -she would have been only too glad to* have consented. But asking her to a Chicago lunch, or pressing her to meet specimens of Chicago society, "the best people in the city," is hardly an inducement to her to perform even an act of charity.

that President Baker of the Texas Contral. President Young of the Northern, and Re-ceiver Crosby of the Houston and New Orleans Railroad, all unite in the opinion that Chinese labor is fike only labor that they can depend upon under the present circum-stances that attend the State. With this conviction, two of the three parties above men-tioned already contemplate a large increase in the number of Chinese in their employment.

THE FENIAN SCARE. From the Toronto Globe.

We are unable, from the information before ns, to discover the faintest gleam of Fenian bayonets along the whole line of frontier now supposed to be guarded with such jealous care by the volunteer troops of the Dominion. We say supposed, because there are indications in the telegrams that just where the Fenians ought to come the preparations are stupidly inadequate, and even of a nature to invite a successful attack. Soldiers without pants in Quebec-artillery without supports in Ontario! 'Twould make one angry if the conviction were not forced upon the mind, that after all the whole thing is bogus, and that the men who have control of affairs don't really believe in it. If so, the cost of the pants and of sending another corps of infantry to the front may as well be saved. As matters stand, either the Government is fooling the people or criminally neglecting its duty.

We noticed in a recent issue the negligence of persons in charge of the commissariat of a volunteer regiment which was compelled, in consequence, to travel a whole day without food. Our Quebec correspondent gives rather a dismal picture of militia administration in that province generally. Not only do the mus-ters fall far short of the enrolled strength, but there are no uniforms for many of the men when they present themselves. Requisitions have been kept for a year in the circumlocution office at Ottawa, and then finally have been lost. When there is a stir and the young gentlemen of Ottawa are persuaded to drop the Saturday Review the Minister provides for the improvement of their minds. and attend to business, they find tunics and caps in abundance, but no pants. We once heard of a savage chief whose sole article of dress was a gorgeous military cap, nature being left to provide the remainder of his uniform. This seems to be the sort of notion about a soldier's equipment prevailing at Ottawa, if there are any "notions" at all in that region. The pants, before mentioned, are on one side of the Atlantic, the caps and tunics on the other. This reminds one of the old Orimean story over again, and those blunders of inefficient and supercilious ministers and their clerks cost the lives of an army.

THE AMENDMENT CELEBRATION. From the Harrisburg Patriot.

The negroes of Pennsylvania generally devoted yesterday (April 26) to the formal cele-bration of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. There was nothing in the day which distinguished it from any other in the which distinguished it from any other in the rolling year, but with a race which has made no record in political or military achieve-ment, the 26th of April will serve their pur-pose as well as any of those which have been made memorable in the history of other races. The anniversary of a San Domingo massacre, to which alone the negroes can recur, would ill bent the tame celebration of a vistory in the accomplishment of which they have struck scarcely a blow. From the abundant preparations for this day it is quite evident that the negroes have been at more pains to appropriately celebrate the amendment that have ever been at to achieve it.

bled, under the protection of the military, bled, under the protection of the military, to prey on the misfortunes of a portion of their fellow-citizens. All this that a political party might maintain posses-sion of its ill-gotten power by means of the negro vote. For this the jewel of American liberty has been thrown down at the feet of a DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature Office On Ve few hundred thousand negroes utterly ignorant of its inestimable value, heedless of its cost, and indifferent to its use. Let the pro-JD gt cession move on.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PAS-SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their ears through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for ears fare. 4151m NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE mabscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEC. PLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURS DAY, the 5th day of May next, at 16 oklock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officurs and directors. D. B. MCGINLEY, OHARLESS A. MILLER, R. D. BAROLAY, 4 2t M5 J. B. WALKER.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE, TARNYON, N. J., April 11, 1870 The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gamdea and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Office, on TUFSDAY, the loth of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensing year. SAMURI, J BAYARD, 416 tMy9 Secretary O. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 27 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, April II, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pony, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MON-DAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11% o'clock A. M. 4,11 l9t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Companyon MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. 4 11 194 ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, COMPANY, Odice, No. 237 S. FOURTH Street.

FOURTH Street. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 clock M. 4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

- It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Oleanses and Purifies Artificial Toeth! Is a Superior Article for Ohldren! Bold by all druggists and dentints. A.M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 32 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBEET Sts., Philadelphia.

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WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counseller at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, Now York. 105

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f Pennsylvania, 1895.		
flice southeast corner of Streets, Phil	iadeiphia.	WALNUT
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INLAND INS	SURANCES	A Design of the second
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Merchandise generally Houses	; on Stores, I	Owellings,
ASSETS OF TH	E COMPANY	. In
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Loan, ten-for 100,000 United States	Six Per Cent.	\$218,000.00
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10,000 Philadelphia	and Southern	8,990.00
nany, Si) ahay	res stock	7,500.00
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Froperties \$1,281,400 Par.		
Cost, \$1	Market value, 1 ,215,622 27.	
Real Estate Bills Receivable for Insur Balances due at Agencie	ances made	36,000-00 923,700-75
Premiums on Marine Po	licies, Accrued	
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John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon,	A. B. Berger, D. T. Morgan,	Pittsburg, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, THOMAS JOHN C. HENRY LYLBURN, Sect	S C. HAND, Pro	sident
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Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....81,991,837'45

Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696'74

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property...... United States Government and other Loan

Bonds. Railroad, Bank and Oanal Stocks.

Incorporated 1794.

_____ JANUARE 1, 1970.

Charter Perpetual.

8766,450

55,708

89.65

collected there are thousands of witnesses to testify; but those facts do not afford a sufficient ground for its entire abolition. We have little doubt that, with a reduction from five to two, or even three per cent., an increase in the amount of exemption, and a more considerate and thorough collection, the tax could be made to yield far more than it does, and at the same time be popularized. While the fact is indisputable that we are raising altogether too much money by taxation, it is equally apparent that we have not yet learned the best methods and sources of revenue. English statesmen have made taxation a study, and they seem to have brought the science very nearly to perfection. With them the income tax is a favorite, just as it will be with us when we come to know it better. What we need is a general reduction of taxation, and to place the burden where it will be felt the least. We hold that a moderate and a properly collected income tax will be the most satisfactory and just of any that can be devised, and we hope the House of Representatives will firmly resist the effort of the Senate to keep it at its present figure, chiefly for the reason that we think such a course is calculated to make the tax odious and ultimately to cause its absolute repeal.

THE FIRST SUNDAY OF FREE RUM. From the N. Y. Herald.

On Sunday last there was no police surveillance of the drinking-snops in the city and no active restraint upon the sale of beyerages. There was rather a presumption on the part of the keepers of bar-rooms that they would not be interfered with than an understanding to that effect between them and the police. Many drinking-places were closed as usual, but the larger number were open in a quiet way. The initiated could get in at a side entrance, and an enterprising traveller would have found that the key was not turned against him even at the main entrance. This anomalous condition seems to have been the result of some uncertainty in regard to the present state of the law touching the sale of liquors on Sunday. There was so much done and undone by the Legislature in its action on the Excise law that it was not really known whether a Sunday clause was in force; and the dealers, on the one hand, feared to violate a law that might still be vital, while the police, on the other hand, were doubtful of authority to interfere with the traffic. As a fact, therefore, the dram trade was free, and it is a coincidence worthy of note that the murder return is very large. Four assaultseach one ending in death or likely so to end-are reported for that single day. Whisky was apparently the immediately exciting cause in every case.

The most flagrant of these outrages was the murder of O'Day, the direct consequence of a drunkard's quarrel. Doubtless in this case the city is well enough rid of the victim; but, as we cannot always be sure what sort of a man is to be taken off, it is none the less desirable to prevent even murders like this; and it is not in the least likely that this crime would have been committed if the parties had not been able to hide themselves from public view in a convenient rum shop. O'Day began the disturbance in the street, already the worse for the liquor he had taken, and if he had persisted then he would doubtless have been safely carried away by the police; but the adjournment to a saloon where the shutters were closed and the rum barrels open necessitated another end to the quarrel. If this slaughter and the three less desperate cases associated with it in the reports for Sunday are any indications of what | For railway construction, we are informed

CHINESE LABOR IN TEXAS.

From the Gatesston Civilian, The experiment with Chinese labor in Texas

has now been three months in operation, and from every point of view has proved a decided success. The testimony of President Baker and the officers of the Central Railroad, in the further construction of which the first body of Chinese brought to Texas is at work, is unanimous as to the satisfactory deportment in every way of the men employed. Steady at their work, industrious when the contract hours of labor have expired, sober, frugal, willing, and mindful of the stipulations of their agreement, but exacting in the fulfilment of those in their favor, is the sum of the evidence in relation to them. They find no inconvenience in the climate, and enjoy good health thus far; nor do they anticipate any inability to stand the higher temperature of the coming summer.

In contrast with this state of affairs among the Chinese stands the fact that a number of the Swedes who came to labor on the same work have already given up their contract and left for Minnesota, declaring that they cannot endure he hot sun and must seek a colder climate. We think this result settles the question as to the class of labor that must be sought to revive the drooping industry of our coast country.

The Caucasians have found their highe glory and pride in wresting their own pri leges from those who sought to withhe them, and have left posterity to sing t pleans of victory. Having won their fra chises with their own good right hands, the have jealously guarded what they so dear earned. But in this case the fruit has falle without shaking, and is rotten before rip The Anglo-Saxons made their amendments Runnymede and Philadelphia, and celebrat them with hard blows on the field of batt But the careless negroes exult to-day ov the possession of a franchise, the strugg for which cost them nothing, and which c be lost for them with the same indifferen with which it was gained. The Caucasia have built with their own hands the brid over which they have marched in the confi for their rights and liberties. They have a perienced the truth that the bread of liber must be earned in bloody sweat. Their domitable spirit has kept them from pern nent subjugation, and has rendered the worthy of the enjoyment of freedom.

But without a struggle, by the accident a civil conflict in which they had little pa the negroes come into the possession o franchise which has cost the Anglo-Saxo years of revolution and conflict. The negro gain ignorant enjoyment of the suffrage the selfish determination of a political pa to maintain possession of power, at ev hazard to liberty itself. By giving them privileges of the ballot, the radicals have graded it, and given a wider scope for operations of the demagogues who prey the prejudices of the ignorant. With franchise the negroes only change th masters. The same want of sp which has made them slaves through the centuries in which all Caucasians have been marching to proudest triumphs of intellect, will k them slaves, even though they be armed w ballots. The yoke will remain a yoke, whet they obey a master in the Georgia rice-fiel or the decrees of a lodge of loyal league Instead of enlarging the area of freedom, radicals, by admitting the negroes to the frage, have made the outposts of liberty o the more difficult of defense. With the new enfranchised field hands in the numeri superiority in a number of States, it will hard to defeat the schemes of corrupt de gogues by the most unremitting efforts of truly patriotic and well-disposed.

While the procession passes, it may not out of place to once more remind the wh citizens that this fifteenth amendment been adopted without the consent of the jority of the people of Pennsylvania. Legislature which ratified the fifteenth art was not chosen for that purpose. Many of members owed their seats to their sturdy nial of any purpose to interfere with the frage. In proof of a want of consent on part of the people of Pennsylvania, it is o necessary to point to the State Constituti There it stands unaltered, unrepealed, w the word "white" written all over it, beca there is not a majority of the citizens Pennsylvania in favor of* this amendm The Constitution remains, not amended, trampled under foot, disobeyed and temned. The negroes exercise the suff in defiance of the fundamental law of

people of this State. * * That the negroes might be enfranchised, w men have been enslaved. State Const tions have been destroyed without the con of the people. The rule of the sword usurped that of the civil magistrate. Gre and unscrupulous adventurers have been

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