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EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876.

NUMBER 35.

ONLY REMEDY

TEFAUMS, especially adap-VINE, where it is an easys Large Proper, othe growth of Peach-

unil fruits; also, Grains, cellent VINEYACDS, ORand an seen. mont, in a mild, delightful ny mors of the New York exets. Another Railroad F LARGE, SECCESS.

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elurned their attention reing, here grown rich, remeandy to clayey, wing, Latersected with must wet mendows, in musk are stored, suffie apland surface, after is natural fertility,
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is at once agreeable, healthy, and offectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. DATE: Thin hair is thickaling hair checked, (... J baldn, though not always, cured M. Nothing can restore the ers the follicles are destroyed, fauls atrophied and decayed. as remain can be saved for s by this application. Instead as the hair with a pasty sediwill keep it clean and vigorous. meal use will prevent the hair bing gray or falling off, and ally prevent baldness. Free se deleterious substances which e preparations dangerous and to the hair, the Vigor can of but not harm it. If wanted

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TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

-EVERY ACCUSATION A LIE-THE GOV-ERNMENT AIDING THE LIBELLERS.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the addressed to the public under date of the Governor Tilden made a false return of his years when no income tax existed. income for 1862, and states that he applied ed and promulgated by the internal reverence. This third mortgage was on the same copies of the income returns of Governor with these views. Tilden and of Governor Hayes, which copies were not furnished nor any acknowledgment given bis letter. Meanwhile, Tax System," which Mr. Secretary Chase \$2.500 for the second. says Mr. Hewitt, the adversaries of Governor Tilden have apparently bad free access to these, and have even been permitted to photo listograph so much of them as suited their purpose. Mr. Hewitt then proceeds cover the business of the year 1862, excluding to say :

I addressed a note to Judge James P. Sinned, who was the confidential law clerk of Governor Tilden during the whole period in which the law imposing an income tax was in force, asking him to examme the pretended account of Governor Tridea's income during the year 1862, pubhabed by the Times, and farnish me with such explanation in regard thereto as his necessaly familiarity with the details would enable him to supply. I have this day received his reply, presenting a full and eni ely sacisfactory refutation of the charges

of ore Times. His answer, herewich submitted to the public, shows that out of thirteen pretended hems of income, amounting to \$110,000, eleven i.ems, amousting to \$84,000, are wholly fictitious, while of the other two only one of \$1,000 is entirely true, and the second of \$25,000 is only partially true. The following is the.

REPLY OF JUDGE SINNOTT. NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1896.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman : My DEAR SIR :- I have received your no.e, with the copy of the Times of September 8. in reference to Mr. Tilden's income return for 1862, and have taken the mation you solicit.

I was in Mr. Tilden's law office during the whole period covered by the allegaions of the Times, and was more familiar han any other person-perhaps, even, than Mr. Tilden himself-with his profes sional services and with the carnings of his office, is being among my duties to keep such record or memoranda of them as was p eserved.

The charges to which you specially refer are epitomized and placarded on the front page of the Times, where, in parallel colmans, are displayed a fac simile of Mr tilden's income tax return for the year 1862, contrasted with a pretended statemeet of his real income for that year.

I have examined this statement with cale, and from my personal knowledge, find it to be false in every important paricular.

The first thing in this fabrication of the Times which arrested my attention, was the evident intent to mislead which characterizes it. It purports to be made up of separate items, the wording of which is varied in order to give the reader the idea that these items had been taken directly from bills or accounts which had been r ndered to some one or had been entered

in some book of account. For example, the first item reads, "February 19. Fee for rusices and master commissioners' deed," &c. : but the wording of the second irem is made different, and reads :- "February 25. Fees and expenses with reference to deed," &c.; and the thi ditem is put in still another and differen, made of expression, thus: "March 1. For drawing, &c., fi st mortgage deed; while in the fourth i.em the word "fees" and this time wishout the "expenses") is

brought into requisition. The obvious intent of these contrivances is to give color to these bogus items and the appearance of being copied from some real poper.

The if st six i ems of this statement relate to maleers connected with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago vailway, and a right understanding of Mr. Tilden's relations to that emerprise, prior to and during be year 1862, is important at the

Now, the fact is that no such accounts as are contained in these six items ever existed, and no one of these pretended items has ever been made the subject of a specific charge by Mr. Tilden against any individu-

al or corporation whatever. Mr. Tilden became counsel for the holders of various classes of bonds secured upon and Master Commissioner's Deed, &c., the Pinsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, which was and is a railroad running through four different states, and built in sections, by three different corporations, which were afterwards consolida. other time, ted. When Mr. Tilden became counsel for the bondholders in 1859, it had outstanding nine different classes of bonds, upon all of which default had been made, and its affairs in general were in apparently hopeless bankruptcy and confusion. To any one particular case, from 1859 to the early part of 1862. The labor was particularly ardnous during the years 1860 and

in each of the states, and these had so far No such charge was ever made, rendered progressed by June, 1861, that decrees of or collected by Mr. Tilden. foreclosure and sale were then entered. The road was actually sold on the 24th of not quite so long as an ordinary deed, and October, 1861, and possession taken under was intended to have the effect of a quit the sale. Of course this could not be ac complished until all the conflicting interesis, the nine different classes of bondhold. United States supreme court. Mr. Tilden ers, the secured creditors, the unscented was never paid for it in any shape. creditors and the stockholders had been Third Hom. - March 1. "For drafting, barmonized and satisfied, not until legislative acts adequate to meet a case such as corporation, \$5,000." The such as such as had never before arisen, either here or in charge as this, and no specific of the like sum of \$10,000 on account of professional services and losses. The simple fact of lawfol deductions, such as expenses, at his place of business in a moment, that professional services and losses. The simple fact of lawfol deductions. The simple fact of lawfol deductions and every-like and losses. The simple fact of lawfol deductions are such as expenses, at his place of business in a moment, that professional services and losses. The simple fact of lawfol deductions are lawfol deductions. successfully passed in four different sintes. or collected by Mr. Tilden. All this was accomplished principally un-All this was accomplished principally distributed and admirably distributed and admirably distributed and admirably distributed and sold income after taking out the law of the law of deductions. For me it only remains to as- boiling-over impatience and got the whole Tilden before the close of the year 1861, but it was only one i'em of continued ser-His engagements on account of this rail. vice running back to the year 1859, and the His engagements on account of this land adequacy of the missing article—right in road during that whole period were controls which were verified by the affi- the drawer where he jerked it out and then stant and engrossing. Whatever pay he an employment to draw a single paper of stant and engrossing. Whatever pay is this description have no application at all him as for the entire service as a this description have no application at all him as for claims against the organization tion, had lived a life so pure and blameless a woman has of maddening a choloric huswhole, it was not itemized or apportioned, in this case.

the 1st of January, 1862, and the incomes ond mortgage deeds, &c., \$2,500." THE CHARGES FULLY MET AND DISPROVED falling under its operation were those acerning from and after the said 1st of Jan'y, or collected by Mr. Tilden. 1862. Iccome which had accound before

that time was exempt from its operation. I do not think it necessary to occupy National Democratic Committee, in a letter much time or space in discussing the legal of the case, in most respects a copy of the aspects of this income question or in sus-20th inst., refers to the charges which have retain free from income tax moneys which specific sam was ever paid for it. been made in the Republican papers that he had already earned by his own labor in

rae department itself and is in full accord In 1863 Hon, George S. Boniwell, then

officially approved and authorized. Under date of May, 1863, the manual contains (np. 273, 274) the following decision | dec for the drawing of this instrument. by the commissioner of internal revenue : A merchant's return of income should

previous years. Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, or i em in a bill. together with an estimate of unrealized or entingent income due to that year.

In view of these decisions and official, done in the year 1862. nonections of the interest revenue departstand complerely justified. But here is no the high rates which ruled in subsequent an horizy for any d flerent view.

With these preliminary observations, I will proceed to examine the fabrications of class of business in which he was engaged the Times in detail. The following is a required particularly great skill in negoticopy of the Times' statement :

THE PALSE INCOME RETURN OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN FOR 1862." fac-simile of the Democratic Candidate's Affidavit, contrasted with several items of his Income - A convincing though incom-

INCOME OF 1862. Some Bons of the (alleged) True Statement. February 19 - Fee for Trustee and Masser Commissioner's Deed to Purchasing Committee of Piresburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company February 25-Fees and expenses th reference to Deed of Former Rasirend Company, pursuant to order of Court, Prosburg, Fort

Wayne and Chicago Railrord Company..... March 1-For drafting, &c., First Mortgage Deed of reconstructed corporation, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Raitroad Company ... March 1 - Fees for Second Morigage Deed Pirisburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company

March 1-Fees for Third Morigage Deed Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company..... March 2-Fees for final conveyance to Railway Company, subject to the morigages, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Com-

June 14-Comberland Coal and Iron Company...... October 17 - Services to Second Mortcare Bondholders of St. Louis. Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, as per affidavit

gage Bondholders of St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, as per afficiavit December 31-Fees during year from Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. ... Fees during year from Toledo and Wasash Railroad Company...... Shave of bonds retained for services during year connected with re-

construction of Chicago and Alton Balance D y Dock Company DEDUCT.

For expenses of office, repairs and taxes \$6,500 For fees received, but not interpretation of law Net become as sworn to by Mr. Tilden Professional income fraudu-

lendy concealed SUMMARY. Amount, Amount of Tax. Income subject to 5 per cent. \$80,000 Interest resurred \$4,459.00 subject to three

per cent...... 7,118

Portion of unpaid debt to the government

EXAMINATION OF ITEMS. First Item. - This is entered under date of February 9, 1862, as a "Fee for mastees |

No such charge was ever made, rendered or collected by Mr. Tildea, or any one on his behalf at the date mentioned, or at any The instrument itself was a simple trus-

tees' and masters' deed, principally consisting of recitals adapted to the case of a railroad foreclosure, and peculiar chiefly in the magnitude of the property conveyed. The preparation of such an instrument than a lawyer ordinarily does in regard to of years, and no specific charge whatever March, 1869. was ever made for it. Second Rem - February 25, "Fees and expenses, with reference to deed of former

861.
Suits of foreclosure were instituted early court, &c., \$2,000."

In point of fact the document, which is claim, was not drawn by Mr. Tilden at all, but by Judge N. H. Swayne, now of the

The income tax law went into effect on | Fourth Item .- March 1. "Yees for sec-No such charge was ever made, rendered

The observations in regard to the first (Fols. 146, 147, 148.) moregage apply equally to this, with the additional force . hat being, from the nature first mortgage, it furnished a great deal less basis for a charge. In point of fact no

Fifth Item .- "March 1. Fees for third mortgage deed, &c., \$4,500."

property and drawn for the same client as be second, but secured an indebtedness only about two-fift he as large, and yes this late commissioner of internal revenue, pre- stelement pars down \$4,500 as the fee for pared a "Manual of the Direct and Excise drawing the third mor gage, as against Of course no such charge or any other

specific charge was ever made by Mr. Til-Sixth Rem .- March 2. "Fees for final conveyance to railway company, subject to the mortgage, Pirsburgh, Fort Wayne and Ch'cago railroad company, \$5,000." Mr. Tilden never made, rendered or col-

lec ed, nor was he ever paid any such bill Nor is there any hing but the dates of these deeds on which to base the assump tion that the work on them was exclusively

And right here it is proper to say a few ment Mr. Tilden's income reand for 1862 woods in regard to Mr. Tilden's scale of was made up so that, even if a different charges. It is a great mistake to suppose view had been expressed, Mr. Tilden would' that counsel must have been paid in 1862 at years. Mr. Tilden at that time was in the habit of charging very low prices. The ation-a thorough knowledge of men, a thorough knowledge of the railway system and business condition and prospects of the country, and a constructive power of devising and suggesting ways and means of whole soswer. reconciling apparently conflicting pecaniplete showing, which convicts Mr. Tilden ary interests to the permanent benefit and of perjacy and of cheating the Govern- satisfac ion of all concerned. The mere drawing of papers was bardly thought of was terminated in a decree as early as Anin estimating the value of Mr. Tilden's ser- gust 8, 1861, (folio 67), and that the road vice. He was paid because he reconciled and escaed, as no other man in this conntry could then have done, interests worth least nice months of the year 1862 which millions which to many persons seemed could not have called for these services, hopelessly lost. Yet in this publication he and as to the laterval between January and is set down, upon mere su mise, and with- | Much, 1862, any lawyer will understand out any data or anthority, as receiving \$24,000 for work which could not reasonably have occupied more than one month of his time, while the answer in the St. Louis, Al on and Terre Hante case discloses the fact that he was working at the same class

> Seventh Hem .- "June 14. Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, \$5,000." The Times allows that one balf of this sum should be deducted, on the ground hat it probably was not carned in 1862 .-

the rate of \$20,000 for four consecutive

years' service, or at the rate of \$5,000 a year.

Neither was any of it. Governor Tilden rendered no services to the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company in that year. He did render it important ser-

vices during previous years beginning with 1858, but they were all concluded before ed it must have been in bonds and in set tlement of an old account, and not taxable. Eighth Item .- "October 17. Service to second mortgage bondholders of St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute railroad company, as

10,000 | per affidavit, \$10,000." Of course no bill was ever rendered by Mr. Tilden in the above form. But this i em, and the one next following, furnished be only basis on which the Times started out on this defamatory crusade. It pretended to have discovered an inconsis ency between Governor Tilden's return of income in 1862 and certain allegations contriped in an answer in equity, filed by the

1,000 | defendants, of whom Mr. Tilden is one of \$110,000 foo , in a suit brought by the St. Louis, Alon & Terre Hause railroad company. If you will turn to page 37, felio 145, you will find these words:

"That for such services the defendant Tilden made a charge of \$10,000 against said second morigage bondholders, and the said charge was paid by or on behalf of said second mortgage bondholders, on the 17th of October, 1862, out of a fund contributed 81,882 by said second mortgage bondbolders, under an agreement between themselves dated November 1, 1859,"

Now, then, the question presents itself, what were the "services" for which this payment was made, and when were they rendered? To ascertain this we need only look at folio 143, where we find these words: men's in bill of complaints as to the services of the defendant, Sannel J. Tilden, that he had long prior to and at the time of the commencement of the foreclosure suit in the said bill of complaint mentioned been the counsel for the second mortgage bondholders, in whose behalf such suit was instituted, and that he was counsel also for bondholders, and had been from some time in the year 1857."

It appears, therefore, that this money was paid for services running drough five years anterior to 1862, and it does not appear that any part whatever was earned in that year. The decree fixing and confirming the rights of the second mortgage bondholders was rescue this enterprise, Mr. Tilden labored could form no item of charge worth concontinually, and much more laborously sidering in a payment for an entire service and the sale itself took place as early as

No appreciable part, if any, of this item can therefore be apportioned to the year

Ninth Hem .- "November 7. Services to first mortgage bondbolders of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute railroad company, as per affidavit, \$10,000," This item was the original mainstay of the Times slander, and is clong to with

considerable tenacity, In support of its theory on this subject, the Times has appealed to the goswer before mentioned .at page 37 we find the following state

mortgage bondholders and the receivers, is, the amounts returned were the net re- thing in its place. Just about the time he which was paid to him by the said Azariah

the said bill of complaint memioned."-, ple.

the services an account of which such payment was made, the reader is referred to the opposite page, at folio 144, where we find it stated that Mr. Tilden "was also the counsel for said receivers, and that he also acted as the principal counsel for the said first mortgage bondholders, in relation to the foreclosure proceedings herein before take that course, and good and honorable men-loosed, and o her proceedings connected therewith, and that such service had commerced prior to the year 1859, and we e rendered from time to time during a period of upward of three years thereafter.

In other words, the services were rendered ig 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. No e-maiderable part of these services belong to the year 1862. The foreclosure proceedings in which they were rendered had aheady

reached a decree in August, 1861. I am awa e that a most disinger nos consuch se vices had commenced prior to the time during a period of upward of three with the facis.

ascertain the meaning and intent of this ernment. Respectfully yours, passage, and found it ambiguous, he would look to the context and, indeed, to the

By referring to page 17 of this same answee you will perceive that the foreclosure suit in which these services were rendered was actually sold in the mouth of March, 1862. So that there must have been at that this could not have called for much service, being the time occupied by the running of the advertisement of sale, &c. Forthermore, the paymen's which give rise to the discussion were both made before the close of the year 1862, and it is so

of business, and about the same time, at sa'ed in the answer. If I recollect rightly the Times has on a former occasion referred to the dare of the agreement of the first mor gage bondholders set forth to the answer (April 15, 1861) as evidence that the services were of short coolingance. But this agreement was but the final confirmation of negotiations which had been going on for three years. There was a preliminary agreement, adopted at a meeting of bondoolders September 22, 1859, and modified from time to time, and this earlier agreement was itself the result of prolonged regotiations, the the close of 1861. If anything was receiv- affairs of the road being almost hopolessly involved with conflicting claims and inter esis. Parsnant to this preliminary agreement possession of the entire railroad had

been obtained as far back as December 12, Tenth Item -"December 31. Fees during year from Chicago and Northwestern

railroad company, \$20,000." This item is totally false. Mr. Tilden received no fees, compensation or paymen s from the Chicago and Northwestern railway company in the year 1862.

Eleventh Item. - "Fees during year from Toledo and Wabash rail.oad company,

\$15,000,11 The recklessness of the falsehood will appear when it is known that the Toledo and Wabash railroad company never, at any time, was a client of Mr. Tilden's, and that he never in the year 1862, or at any o ber time, received any fees from that company, or rendered them any profession-

al se vice whatever. Twelfth Item .- "Share of bonds relained for se-vices during year connected with the reconstruction of the Chicago and Alton

railroad company, \$25,000. No bonds were retained or received for such services in 1862, nor was so large, amount ever received, including expenses and disbursements. Services were rendered, and no doubt they were taken into ac count in computing the gross earnings of

that year. Thirteenth and last Item .- "Salary as "And they further say, touching the state- trustee and president of the Balance Dock company, \$1,000,"

This item of \$1,000 is correct except as to the date, and is the only one of the whole thirteen of which that can be said. At the oniset of these nitacks on Governor Tilden, in regard to bistaxable income in 1862, still another allegation was made,

as if on positive knowledge, namely-that the trustees of the said second moregage he had received from the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad company \$33,000 in first mortgage bonds during that year. This charge is unqualifiedly false; and, now that it has been pointed out in the public ionenals that the complaint itself. in the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute snit showed these bonds not used up to the year 1864, the charge appears to have been abandoned even by the Times, which newspaper, after asserting the fact in positive te ms, subsequently published a report

> income in 1862. It seems proper to say that a return made

committee last aforesaid that any claim of | touch bim, until by the general voice of a the defendant last aforesald for \$10,000 great party he had become their candidate against the reorganization be allowed as in | for the highest office in the gift of the peo-

In respect to the allegation that after To ascertain the time of the rendition of two years of the income tax Mr. Tilden made no return, but left that portion of his tax which was in excess of the payments for his account made by the corporations whose bonds and stock he held, to be assessed under the law by the estmate of the public officers, the answer is simple. The statute gave the taxpayer the option to reasons existed why a scrupulous man should accept that option. Mr. Tilden recrived no favor 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 be held without allowance for the lawful deductions. On the residue, after the lawful deductions were made, he believed at the time that instead of paying less he of:ener paid more than would have struction has been put by the Times upon been the result of a full but troublesome a sentence from the answer which I have accounting. He preferred in that way to here quoted, viz : The words, "and that be exempted from the difficulties incident to attempting a specific statement of the year 1859, and were rendered from time to affairs in which he was interested and of the corporations and business in which he years thereafter." The argument of the was an investor; and also to be exempted Times is that this sentence admi.s the con- from the responsibility of adjudicating on tinuance of the services during the whole the facts and the law applicable to uncerof the year 1862. I submit that even if tain and fluctuating elements during rapid these words stood alone, any fair mind and violent changes of fictitious values, would read them as meaning that the ser- The law was unsettled; questions of real vice continued for upward of three years difficulty existed. Constructions were set after they had commenced, which is ex- up by officials which were often conflicting, pressly stated to have been before the year unintelligible or incapable of a just or safe 1859. This is the true construction of the application, and it was not agreeable to words. It is their meaning. It accords make a return on a doubtful or disputed theory, or in contradiction to even unmeri-Eur, of course, if the writer desired to torious claims made in behalf of the gov-

JAMES P. SINNOTT.

In November, 1776, Washington, with hirty-five hundred soldiers, entered Newa k on his retreat through New Jersey, and remained encamped for six days. On the morning of November 28 Washington marched out of Newark in a south westerly direction, and Lord Cornwallis and his a.my marched pompously in from New York. The British officers quartered themselves in the best houses, and demand ed the best furniture to make their rooms conforable. When they moved on, they took the furniture along with their luggage. A British garrison was left in Newark until after the battle of Trenton. Both officers and soldiers committed so many outrageous

acts that a volunteer company was secretly

formed to punish them whenever an oppor-

tunity should occur. These volunteers

were furnished by the Newark women

Origin of the "Jersey Blues."

wich tow focks and pantaloons dyed bluewhich was the origin of the name "Jersey Blues"-and were commanded by Captain Littell, who distinguished himself by many daring exploits. On the day the British garrison abandoned Newark and marched to Elizabeth, it was noted that a detachment was sent toward Connecticut farms, purpose not known. Captain Littell and his Blues speedily followed them. Coming suddenly ipon the unsuspecting enemy, Littell ambushed a few men in their rear, and appeared in front with the rest of his force, and demanded an instant surrender. They turned to escape, and, finding themselves thwarted, laid down their arms without firing a gun. The British general was exasperated by their capture, and or-

dered out a body of Hessians to avenge the

affront; but Littell goaded them by spirit-

ed attacks, without special exposure to his

own men, until he bad them driven into a wretched swamp, where he compelled them to surrender to greatly inferior numbers. Mortified beyond measure at this second discomfiture, a troop of horse was sent to annihilate the "rebel devils;" but they in tinu were routed, and songht safety in flight. A Tory was finally persuaded, through the offer of a large reward, to lead three hundred troops to Littell's house in the night for the purpose of earthing him off his guard. As they were preparing to storm the dwelling, they were artacked in the rear so sharply as to be driven precipitately away. While collecting their scattered forces in the road below, Littell, who had formed an ambuscade along a fence line, fired upon them, and the commander fell. In the confusion and darkness they were unable to form an estimate of the number of their assailants, and fled like their predecessors .- Martha J. Lamb,

in Harper's Magazine for October.

HOW A MAN LOOKS FOR CLEAN CLOTHES. -Did you ever see a man try to find a clean shirt or a handkerchief or something in the bureau drawer where his wife keeps her clean lineh? It mostly happens when he's in a harry, when he has got his fireworks temper on, and his wife has got the baby on her lap or she is 'up to the elbows" in dough. He finds the white clothes arranged in such symmetrical layers as only a woman after long practice can accomplish and he dives in a good deal as he would fish for nubs of kindling in a barrel of shavings, pitching everything right or left to the floor. Meanwhile as he fails to get the required article, stewing and swearing and offering up selected expressions of relief to his feelings in a suppressed tone of voice, and vowing in a way especially designed to reach the cars of his wife that "it does beat the old-what's his name?-a thing can't of a commissee of that company, also amagbe put where it can ever be found." onistic to Mr. Tilden, but wurch showed that, in 1870, these bonds were will in the this time his wife yells out from below that hands of the purchasing committee, and the article sought is right at the top, when so could not have formed any part of his he sarcastically wants to know if she supposes he has "got no eyes," then tears around into that linen at a more furious under outh must be assumed to be correct rate than ever, swearing that the shirt ain't upless it can be shown to be false. This there, for he has got clear to the bottom, attempt has been made by the Times, and, And then he gathers everything up in a growing bolder from day to day, its efforts broth and rams them back anyhow; just have finally culminated in a specification as he can grab them, in savage handfuls, To this document we shall now refer, and of thirteen items, twelve of which are tearing around and jerking things all over wholly or mainly fictitious. While the with a nervous looseness. Then he sings Times was thus making excursions into out in a sort of abstracted way, as if ad-"That the defendant Tilden, for a part the regions of fiction it seems to have found dressing no one in particular, that he can of his services aforesaid, also made a charge it convenient to overlook the possibilities always tell where to find anything he needs sult of income after taking out the lawful has worked himself into a red-hot worry of * * * * * sen that every fact within my knowledge room in a litter, his wife glides in and lays "And these defendants deny that either confirms the good faith and adequacy of her hand upon the missing article-right in aforesaid were for, or were ever stated be davit of one who, for more than a genera- nammed it back again-in that quiet way or that it was resolved by the purchasing that the breath of calumny had fuled to band into a fit state for the lanatic asylum.