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THE THIEVE'S CARNIVAL. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUD.

We now proceed to show the enormous expenditures for other purposes. The first we shall consider is that of FURNITURE.

We find that there has been paid out within four years for furniture alone over two hundred thousand dollars, and of this amount Mr. Berry and Mr. Fagan, furniture dealers, testify that at the present time there is at the State House only seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars' worth appraised at the prices paid for it; and

three hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth of furniture purchased by Attorney-General Melton, and paid for by him out of his contingent fund, and at this time is in the attorney-general's office.

Mr. Berry says he furnished a large number of Committee rooms outside of the State House, as well as bed-rooms. He remembers furnishing the rooms occupied by W. J. Whipper, T. Hurley, T. B. Johnston, J. E. Green and others, and some of the rooms he furnished as often as three times! He also furnished rooms at Mrs. Randall's, for Speaker Moses, traded furniture to members for pay certificates, and furnished almost all the offices in the State House.

EVERY SESSION!
In continuation, he states that he furnished at least forty bed-rooms, but does not know who occupied them all, or what became of the furniture. It was paid for in legislative pay certificates.

We ask reference to the evidence of Sergeant-at-arms Williams, on the subject of furniture. He says he purchased a lot of furniture from Mr. Berry, consisting of chairs, tables, washstands and bed-room sets. Some of the rooms thus furnished were occupied by Gen. W. J. Whipper, W. H. Jones and James A. Bowley. He does not know what became of the furniture, but endeavored to collect it, and was told by J. B. Dennis, James A. Bowley, Benjamin Byas and Charles Minor that he had nothing to do with it; consequently he troubled himself no more about it. He says the rooms over the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company were furnished also, and were occupied by Senator J. P. Owens, T. Hurley and W. H. Gardner, and that he also furnished Speaker Lee's rooms and

OTHER PRIVATE ROOMS,
at the boarding houses of members, with fine carpets, stoves and other furniture, and that they were claimed as committee rooms. He says: "I cannot undertake to explain the accounts of Mr. Berry. I know that large quantities of furniture were furnished by him every session, and that as soon as the General Assembly adjourned it disappeared, and I was compelled, under the order of the Speaker or some committee chairman, to refurnish all the rooms as soon as the Legislature met." These rooms, he adds, "were

OUTSIDE OF THE CAPITOL
building, and he believes the furniture was stolen by those who had charge of it."

W. K. Greenfield testified that the rooms he rented were newly, thoroughly and, in some instances, most extravagantly furnished every fall, about the time the General Assembly convened, and that the furniture was removed by different persons, and not by regular dealers, and looked as if it was being divided up among them; that he rented the rooms with the understanding that they were for public business, but they may have been used otherwise, and that he was generally paid for them with legislative pay certificates.

JOHN B. DENNIS
testifies that he purchased furniture for forty rooms, including the offices of the governor, attorney-general, comptroller-general, and the hall of the House of Representatives. His evidence proves most conclusively that a majority of the members of the House combined against the persons who furnished these goods and demanded to be paid for voting for the claim. The bills were more than doubled and certificates issued for them. The New York firms and Mr. Berry received only the amounts due on their accounts. Benj. Byas, chairman of the committee, who reported favorably on the raised claim, received a pay certificate to the amount of \$12,319 50—the remainder was divided between.

FIFTY OTHER MEMBERS,
as follows: W. R. Jervy had \$2,100, which he was to divide between himself, T. A. Davis, W. C. Glover, J. J. Hardy, P. P. Hedges, Abram Smith, J. W. Lloyd, J. A. Bowley and Orlando Levy, all members from Charleston County, except Bowley, who represented Georgetown County.

Humbert, of Darlington, received a certificate of an even ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, which he was to divide between himself, Alfred Hart, S. J. Keith, S. Sanders, J. Long, Frank Adamson, John F. Henderson, Hastings Gantt, R. Tarleton and Fortune Giles.

Asbury L. Singleton, of Sumter, received a certificate for \$1,150, to divide between himself, E. Cain, H. C. Corwin, E. Ferguson, R. Gaither, S. Garey, A. S. Holmes, Barney Humphries, S. Melton, Wm. Littlefield, J. P. Singleton, Alfred Merc, E. M. Sumpter and Jared Warley.

H. H. HUNTER, FROM CHARLESTON,
demanded and received for himself a certificate for \$750; J. H. White received a certificate for \$250 for himself; W. F. C. Gardner, one for \$1,500 for himself; B. G. Yocum, one for \$1,500; W. J. Whipper, one for 3,000; A. O. Jones, one for 1,000; W. H. Jones, one for \$1,600; Joe Crews, one for \$3,000; Lawrence Cain, one for \$500, which witness says he bought from Cain afterwards, and Cain, in his evidence, admits receiving a small consideration on account of this matter; P. J. O'Connell received one for \$1,000; B. A. Nerland, one for \$100; C. J. Andell, one for \$500; B.

for \$250; Wm. Danaherly, one for \$50; Mitchell Goggins, one for \$100; S. J. Keith, one for \$100; Wm. Kennedy, one for \$100.

F. J. MOSES
had one certificate for \$5,000, and does not know how many more or exactly the amounts. We have not (owing to the want of time) ascertained who collected all the certificates referred to above, but find that B. Byas, B. G. Yocum and T. Hurley collected theirs, and that the five thousand dollar certificate given to Moses was exchanged for a State treasurer's due bill for that amount. Accounts Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 refer to this claim, and are referred to in A. O. Jones's evidence, when the vouchers prove that more than \$17,000 was allowed as interest on \$45,000 for seventeen months. Most of the certificates thus issued are in the treasurer's office and have been paid, but they do not bear the endorsement of either of the firms named in them, to-wit: Nicol, Davidson & Co., or Stewart, Sutphen & Co.

Gen. Dennis says that more than \$12,000 of these certificates were divided between Speaker Moses, Clerk A. O. Jones, Niles G. Parker, Tim Hurley and himself.

Your committee find that a large portion of the fraudulent certificates issued to pay the difference between the legitimate amount due for furniture and the amount for which it was raised have been paid.

After a careful examination of the furniture in the State House by Gen. Dennis, he affirms that there is not left there more than one-half of what was purchased, and very few of the clocks, which were of the finest quality, costing from \$150 to \$600 each, and that out of several mirrors which cost \$600 each, only one remains. From the report marked No. 73, "Exhibit A," to which we referred in the evidence of A. O. Jones, it appears that Benj. Byas, chairman of the committee, reported in favor of the raised claim which defrauded the State of at least \$45,000; but unfavorably on so much of it as referred to paying W. E. Rose a small amount due him for boarding the upholsterers, who were sent from New York to place and arrange the carpetings, furniture, &c. Gen. Dennis testifies that "in the spring or summer of 1869

C. P. LESLIE,
land commissioner, purchased a lot of furniture from Mr. Berry, ostensibly for his office, but in reality for his residence. Says he was in Governor Scott's office afterwards, and heard an altercation between him and Leslie, which was caused by the bills being sent to Scott for payment. Scott swore that he would not pay them, but did eventually do so from some fund or other."

The bills of Mr. Sileox, made out in Mr. Leslie's name, proved that furniture was supplied by the State to some of her distinguished "statesmen" as far back as 1869.

MAKING HASTE TO GROW RICH.
It is no longer a matter of surprise to your committee that members who only received six dollars per diem could, in a few weeks after their arrival in Columbia, obtain elegant furniture for their rooms, and Brussels carpets for their floors, and recline on Oriental spring and sponge mattresses, while their constituents were being hounded down by the inexorable tax-gatherer to pay the price of these luxuries.

As a further illustration of the inordinate greed of this horde of robbers, we present the following, for nothing, however small, the Argus-eyed committee men who so dexterously played the game of "addition, division and silence":

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE.	
1871.	To James M. Allen, Dr.
Sept. 21. Bookcase.....	\$ 200
Sept. 21. Fitting closets.....	340
Nov. 21. Fitting up door frames.....	100
Dec. 8. Partitions in cloak room.....	650
Dec. 8. Partitions in cloak room.....	650
	\$2,000

By reference to the evidence of Mr. Wing, a master mechanic, it will be seen that the partitions charged for at \$650 each would be worth now about \$25 each, but at the time the account was rendered it was worth about one-third more. We also call attention to the evidence of several witnesses who testify that the account was raised by inserting the figure "3" in the item, "Fitting up closets," and the figure "6" in front of the two last amounts, thus making a gain of \$1,500.

We find that under the head of "Furniture" accounts were presented for mules, horses, BUGGIES, CARRIAGE HIRE AND HORSE FEED.

These accounts were passed upon and certificates issued accordingly.

In this connection we refer to the evidence of Mr. Pettingill, (under the head of "pay certificates," who was a dealer in horses and mules, and who says he sold to different members, and was paid in legislative pay certificates, naming Speaker S. J. Lee and W. H. Jones, of Georgetown, as two of such purchasers, and that he also received pay certificates for horse food, buggy hire," &c.

Mr. Greenfield says he did not sell any buggies or carriages directly to the State, but sold to the members and was paid for them with pay certificates. He remembers receiving a certificate, which proved to be a bill for payment for a carriage. At one time a proposition was made to sell a large portion of his stock of carriages and buggies if he would make out his account against the State and receive pay certificates in payment thereof, which he declined. We also refer to the evidence given by Sallas Randall, a committee clerk, who testified that a house of ill-fame in the City of Columbia was supplied with furniture at the expense of the State. We also refer to the account of Mr. LyBrand, a dealer in

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
designated as No. 37 by A. O. Jones, as an evidence that, whilst revelling in their Bacchanalian sports, the Muses were not neglected. The soft melody of the melodeon was invoked to inspire what spirits would not.

CARPETING.
We could not ascertain the actual amount of carpeting purchased or used, but the bills rendered amounted to several thousand dollars per annum. That some conception may be formed of this enormous expenditure, we refer to the evidence of Mr. Parse, who measured all the committee rooms, and offices in the State House and committee rooms outside, and testifies that it would require only 1,300 yards to carpet all of them. By reference to the account of Stewart, Sutphen & Co., designated as No. 73 by A. O. Jones, and reported from committee on contingent account, it will be found that during one session alone they sold to the State

4,658 YARDS OF CARPETING,
more than one thousand yards being finest Brussels. Gen. Dennis and Sergeant-at-arms Williams both testify that the committee rooms were furnished with new carpets every session, which were carried away in the spring of the year. Gen. Dennis says he knows that some of it was shipped to Massachusetts.

WOMEN AND WINE.—Of the worst foes that woman has ever had to encounter, wine stands at the head. The appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the lives of more women, ruined more hopes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brought them more sorrow, shame and hardship, than all other evils that live. The country numbers tens of thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands of women who are widows to-day and sit in hopeless weeds because their husbands have been slain by strong drink.

There are hundreds of thousands of homes, scattered all over the land, in which women live lives of torture, laboring through all the changes of suffering that lie between the extreme of fear and despair, because those whom they love like wine better than they do the women they have sworn to love. There are women by thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure, for that step has learned to reel under the influence of seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in the statement made in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create anything worse than the truth, and no pen can portray the truth. The sorrows and the horrors of a wife with a drunken husband, or a mother with a drunken son, are as near the realization of hell as can be reached in this world at least. The shame, the indignation, the sorrow, the sense of disgrace for herself and her children, the poverty (and not infrequently the beggary,) the fear and the fact of violence, the lingering life long struggle and despair, of countless women with drunken husbands, are enough to make all women curse, and engage unitedly to oppose it everywhere, as the worst enemy of their sex.

CHARCOAL FOR ANIMALS.—It is difficult to do for brute animals, because they cannot tell what is the matter with them; and probably three-quarters of the attempts made to relieve them only make matters worse. Generally they are sick from over-eating. It is not uncommon for a horse or cow in the pasture to eat too much green clover or apples; or something else disarranges their stomachs; or in the barn they will get into the meal barrel, and suffer from the effects. In all such cases the remedy is pulverized charcoal. Take it new from the wood fire, grind it, and pour it down their throats.—It never can do any injury, and in hundreds of cases it has afforded speedy relief. There is no animal that over-eats so often as a pig; and, as a regulative of his digestive powers, there is nothing so good as charcoal. It should always be kept in the pig-stye, and in small quantities fed every few days, and it is worth more than the same bulk in corn.—*Ex.*

LAMAR'S TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH.

The following is the eloquent conclusion of Senator Lamar's recent speech. Although we cannot endorse his views as to silver, we shall not quarrel with him. He is an honor to the Senate, to Mississippi and the South:

Sir, go all the way back in this country and where have you found the steady advocates of free trade, the opponents of extravagant taxation, the opponents of moneyed monopolies, the opponents of those who are not capitalists, but who by Congressional plunder seek to make themselves capitalists in the passage of acts for the enrichment of great monopolies; who but the Democratic

try, the farmer of the West, the merchants of the North and the planters of the South? Why, sir, were not the planters of the South at the time they were denounced as bloated slaveholders, as an effete aristocracy, always considered as the eye of the Democracy of the North? They stood by them, and with Jefferson and Madison and Jackson and Polk. They always kept in the interests of labor the power of capital from interlacing itself with the power of government, and they did draw the very distinction in their influence and their power in this government.

I can never forget the closing hours of that power, for I was here and saw it pass from the hands of Southern Democratic statesmen into those who now wield the destinies of this country. I remember here on this floor the then distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. Seward,) who has since become more conspicuous in the eventful times that have occurred, declare that power had departed from the South; that the sceptre was now taken from her hand, and that thenceforth the great North, by reason of its superiority in numerical power and roll of sovereign States, would grasp this power as her own prerogative and become responsible for the administration of the whole government. I am aware that I listened to him with impatience and perhaps with prejudice, and thought his spirit was too much that of exultation, not realizing the magnitude of the great undertaking which was about to devolve upon him and his associates. It struck me that he did not have the sadness and solemnity which touch the heart of every great man when confronted with the great events and great responsibilities involving the interests of untold millions.

I shall never forget the answer that was made to him by a Southern Senator who sat near where my friend from Indiana (Mr. McDonald) now sits. He was surrounded by a circle of Southern Democratic statesmen, which, in ability and purity, will never be surpassed in the history of this country, whatever may be its glory—which glory, I trust, will be always great among the nations of the earth. There was James M. Mason, whose square and massive simplicity of character and purity, stand monumental in our annals. There was his accomplished colleague, Robert M. T. Hunter, whose clear and broad statesmanship found fit expression in a scholarly eloquence that drew into the same admiring circle his friends and opponents in the same admiring friendship. And then there was Mr. Slidell, shrewd and wise and prudent, and by his side sat J. P. Benjamin, whose astuteness and skill, eloquence and learning, have since won him fame and fortune upon that high olympic field of mental conflict, the great courts of Westminster. There was Robert Toombs, who never spoke without striking at the heart of a big thought and kindling the ideas of all who listened to him. There was Albert G. Brown, from my own State, who never had a sympathy outside of the wants and feelings of his own people; who yet was never overawed by their prejudices or swerved from his course by their passions.

There was another, Mr. President—shall I not be permitted to mention his name in this free American Senate, which has been so free to discuss and condemn his errors?—one who has been the vicarious sufferer for his people; who has been in prison cell, the solitude of whose punishment should lift him above the jibe and jeer of popular passion, whose words will ever remain as the sad and the grand memoranda, not of triumph, not of defiance, but of earnest purpose, the sincere motive of the great struggle for representative liberty and constitutional government. Among these and surrounded by them this Senator spoke to his associates in terms which I have never read from that day to this, but which are strept upon my memory, and which, if the Senate will permit me, I will repeat: "Sirs," said he, addressing his Northern associates, "what the Senator says is true. The power has passed! From our hands into your hands, but do not forget—it cannot be forgotten; it is written upon the brightest page of history—that we, the slaveholders of the South, took your country in her infancy, and after ruling her for sixty of the seventy years of her existence, we returned her to you without a spot upon her honor, matchless in her splendor, incomparable in her power, the pride and admiration of the world. Time will show what you will do with her; but no time can dim our glory or diminish your responsibility."

Sir, it is not my purpose to say what has been done with it; the arraignment of the

Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) is still before the country. There is testimony, however, by a witness who may be regarded as more impartial than he; a judge sterner than he. I will read what he says. [Mr. Lamar here quoted from the remarks of Mr. Hoar, one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives in the Belknap impeachment trial, in regard to official corruption in the Federal government, New York city and various States; the expulsion of members of the House of Representatives for selling cadetships, etc., and resuming his argument, said:] Mr. President, we, the successors of these men, are here to-day. By a policy which is a noteworthy

to mingle with the representatives from the States of this Union in a common council for the good of this country. We come no longer as representatives of the capital interests of the South. We come, not as allies of the laboring men of the North, but as laborers ourselves—every one of us and all our constituents taught the stern lesson of the necessity of earning our subsistence by the sweat of our face. But, Sir, we come with our convictions unchanged as to the necessity of the laboring class being protected in all their rights and all their interests, for when they sink the social fabric of society must sink and crumble with them. But we come believing that they are honest, that they are self-reliant and true to their obligations, and that what is their duty to do they will feel it to their interest to do. We have differed upon this great question, but of one thing the world may be assured, that no Southern Senator, representing the Southern people, will give a vote upon the one side or the other which is not designed to protect the laboring classes of this country alike with its capital, or, on the other hand, that will not preserve untarnished the sacred honor of America. (Applause in the galleries.)

SMALL THINGS.—In order to make farming a decided success in the South we must educate ourselves in the way of giving more attention to the small things connected with the business. In other words, we must bring ourselves into the habit of "making every edge cut," and saving every thing, no matter how insignificant, that comes within our reach. A strict adherence to this rule is what makes it pay at the North—the main profit coming to the Northern farmer grows out of his savings of small things—a cent here and a cent there. One hundred of these cents make a dollar, you see, and very often we might save a hundred, and not unfrequently several hundred of them in a single day, where we now permit them to go to loss. One hundred a day would be \$365 added to your year by profits, which would be no insignificant affair, especially to the person running his business on a somewhat small scale.

In times past, when everything was flush, we were able to get along reasonably well without concerning ourselves about small things, so we allowed them to go by the board, as beneath our notice. Finally this became a habit with us, and we took upon ourselves a kind of false dignity relative to small things—thought it undignified to give them the least attention. But those flush times are not hovering over this section of country now, and hence a change must be made, and the sooner made the better for us and for the South in general. To make it will be no easy task, however. It cannot be inaugurated by one fell swoop, as it were—the individuals making up our farming population must bring it on gradually, by commencing to practice it themselves, each throwing off his false dignity without regard to what shall be said by this "dignitary" or that. Each for himself alone must adapt and live up to that adage which teaches us that if we "take care of the dimes the dollars will take care of themselves."—*Mobile Tribune.*

HINTS FOR THE ORCHARD.—Pruning before planting is of great importance.—No matter how carefully a tree may be taken up, a large share of its fibrous roots are lost, and the top should be cut back in proportion. The tree as received from the nursery will probably have four or five branches, and if planted as it is, only a few of the uppermost buds on each branch will start. It should be cut back to leave but three or four buds on each branch. Novices hesitate to do this, but it is all important to the future welfare of the tree. At the same time all bruised roots should be cut back to sound wood.

Mulching newly planted trees is often highly important, whatever will prevent evaporation from the soil will answer. In some localities stones are the most available mulch. Use bog-hay, pine needles, straw, or whatever will cover the surface.

Old Trees may be renovated by cutting out the crowded branches, manuring, and giving the trunk and larger branches a wash of ley or soft soap, and scraping.

Crops in the Orchard.—A young orchard may be cultivated with manured crops, such as potatoes and root crops, but when the trees come into bearing, they need all the soil to themselves.—*American Agriculturist.*

It's the cooper who does a staving business.