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DeTreville & Heyward
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW
Orangeburg, C. H., S. C.
Will practice in the various Courts of the State
W. J. DeTreville, James S. Heyward
June 23

ABIAL LATHROP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Orangeburg, S. C.
Office in rear of Masonic Hall.
March 3

Knowlton & Wannamaker,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Orangeburg, S. C.
Aug. B. Knowlton, F. M. Wannamaker,
Orangeburg, C. H. St. Matthews,
May 5 1877

DENTISTRY.
Dr. L. S. Wolfe can be found at his office over Ezekiel's Store where he is prepared to execute work on the most improved styles, at short notice and at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed.
June 30

MAKE NO MISTAKE!
TAKE HEPATINE
The Great Remedy for Diseases of the Liver.
TAKE HEPATINE
The Great Cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.
TAKE HEPATINE
The Great Cure for Indigestion and Liver Disease.
TAKE HEPATINE
The Great Cure for Constipation and Liver Disease.
TAKE HEPATINE
The Great Cure for Sick Headache & Liver Disease.
TAKE HEPATINE
The Great Cure for Chills, Fever and Liver Disease.
TAKE HEPATINE
The Great Cure for Bilious Attacks and Liver Disease.
TAKE HEPATINE
For Sour Stomach, Flatulence and Liver Disease.
TAKE HEPATINE
For Female Weakness, General Debility and Liver Disease.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?
A state of the Stomach in which its functions are disturbed, often without the presence of other diseases, attended with loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, sour stomach, rising of food after eating, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, acid or fetid eructations, a fluttering or sinking at the pit of the stomach, palpitations, illusion of the senses, morbid feelings and uneasiness of various kinds, and which is permanently cured if you take **HEPATINE**

WHAT IS CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS?
A state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as designed by nature and are inordinately hard and expelled with difficulty, caused by a low state of the system, which diminishes the action of the muscular coat of the stomach. This disease is easily cured if you will take **HEPATINE**

WHAT IS INDIGESTION?
A condition of the Stomach produced by inactivity of the Liver, and in which the food is not properly digested, and in which condition the sufferer is liable to become the victim of indigestion every disease that human flesh is heir to—chills, fever, and general prostration. It is properly cured if you take **HEPATINE**

WHAT IS SICK & NERVOUS HEADACHE?
It was at one time supposed that the seat of the brain was in the stomach. Certain it is a wonderful sympathy exists between the two, and what affects one has an immediate effect on the other. So it is that indigestion invariably is followed by a sympathetic action of the brain, and headaches all arise from this cause. Headaches are easily cured if you will take **HEPATINE**

WHAT IS SOUR STOMACH?
The former is the primary cause of the latter. A sour stomach creates the heat and burning sensation. The contents of the stomach ferment and turn sour. Sick stomach, followed by griping, colic and diarrhoea, often occur.
When the skin is yellow, **TAKE HEPATINE**
When the tongue is coated, **TAKE HEPATINE**

HEPATINE
DEATH TO DISEASE!
For bitter, bad taste in the mouth, **TAKE HEPATINE**
A teaspoonful in a wineglass full of water, as directed on bottle, and you never will be sick. This is saying a great deal, but we **MAKE NO MISTAKE!**
TAKE HEPATINE
FIFTY DOSES IN EACH BOTTLE.
FOR SALE BY
A. C. DUKES, Druggist.
May 19 1877

FOR SALE.
A house and lot at Jamison's Turn Out bounded on the East by the S. C. Rail Road. Will be sold cheap. Apply to MRS. H. M. ANEREW'S
aug 11

CHAMBERLAIN UNMASKED.
Niles G. Parker's Story of the South Carolina Ring.

Ten Years of Rasenlity—An Expose of the Crimes of the Carpet-bag Government from the Reconstruction Convention to its Final Overthrow—D. H. Chamberlain and H. H. Kimpton, the Arch Conspirators—Parker Didn't Intend to Steal at First, but Chamberlain Tempted him with Golden Fruit—He Repents and Believes in Hampton.

[From the New York World.]
The World reporter called upon Mr. Niles G. Parker, at his house in Jersey City, and obtained from him a very full statement, which was taken down phonographically. The statement was made without previous preparation, and this may account in great measure for some looseness noticeable in the arrangement, and also for any slight inaccuracies of dates or figures. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Parker was engaged in conducting a large temperance meeting in Jersey City, and on returning home made the following statement:

PARKER'S RECORD AND ELECTION.
I settled in Charleston in February, 1860, engaging in planting and the mercantile supply business. In 1867 Gen. Canby appointed me an alderman in the City of Charleston. Gaillard was Mayor at the time and there was a place in the Council made vacant by death. A few months later I was appointed chairman of the committee of legislation under the Reconstruction acts. After the discharge of that duty, I devoted myself again to private business. I was soon, however, elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from

effort to secure my nomination or election. In that convention I was chairman of the committee on finance, and succeeded in raising the amount necessary for the expenses of the convention. In the discharge of my duties I had the cooperation and good will of Governor Orr. As a member of the convention I opposed the passage of the law authorizing the State to issue bonds. I took the ground that the State indebtedness and the current expenses could be provided for by taxation, and that any further issue of bonds was unnecessary. As in previous years the State expenses had not exceeded \$400,000. I did not believe that more than \$600,000 would be needed to cover them. The surplus amount paid into the treasury as collected taxes would be enough to meet the payment of interest on the State debts, consolidated and floating, and settle in the course of a few years all outstanding claims not represented already by State bonds. The act was incorporated in the Constitution, however, in spite of my opposition.

At the first election under the new Constitution I was put in nomination for State treasurer and was elected. This nomination grew wholly out of the success which I had achieved in raising the expenses of the convention. I went into office in July, 1868. Scott was Governor, Chamberlain was attorney-general, Cardozo, as secretary of State, Frank Moses was adjutant-general and Neagle was comptroller-general. The constitution of the Legislature was entirely Republican, I think without an exception. The Democrats refused to take part in the election. Naturally both Senate and House were composed very largely of colored members. Frank Moses was the speaker of the House, and undoubtedly the most influential member of it during his four years' term of office.

ONLY FORTY TWO DOLLARS IN THE STATE TREASURY.
When I took charge of the State treasury there was only forty two dollars in it. By the comptroller general's report for 1867 the bonded and stock debt was nearly \$6,000,000, and there was considerable interest outstanding

as well as other unadjusted debts amounting approximately to \$3,000,000. The tax of the first year was \$1 mills upon the assessed valuation of the property in the State. This tax was expected to yield \$1,200,000 or \$1,300,000. The fiscal year of the State closed on October 31st, 1868. We went into office in July, and a special session of the Legislature was called immediately. Instead of imposing a tax to cover the expenses of the current year as well as the year ended October 31, 1869, we only imposed one tax, as we had then an honest intention to relieve the people of the State of all but necessary burdens. So we made a tax for one year only, intending to provide for outstanding claims by the issue of bonds. Of this tax imposed we collected about three-fourths, and the balance was left outstanding. No extraordinary measures were resorted to enforce its collection, and I think that judgment was never obtained against the delinquents in the courts.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PECULIAR BILLS.
Under the Provisional Government a law had been passed authorizing the funding of all outstanding debts, interest and principal, up to July 1, 1867. The Legislature, in July, 1868, passed a bill to pay all interest due from July 1, 1867, in gold. This bill was engineered by the State financial agent, H. H. Kimpton. He was a friend and classmate of Chamberlain's, and was introduced by him to me as the proper man to be the financial agent of the State. He was appointed by the financial board—Scott, Chamberlain and myself. The bill was regarded by us as Kimpton's measure, and he represented that it would rise the value of the bonds materially, and enhance the credit of the State. In this view he was supported

that I never knew a financial act to pass the Legislature which was not proposed as a bill by Kimpton and sanctioned by Chamberlain. His bills were always passed as presented. In regard to this particular bill, it should be added that the interest demanded was paid in gold until the winter of 1869-70, when the law was changed, so that thereafter the interest was payable in currency. Kimpton was himself obliged to obtain the change of the act, as it was seen to be impossible to meet the demands upon the treasury for gold.

In the course of 1868 and 1869 the Legislature passed acts to provide for the redemption, at par, of all floating debts outstanding. All these financial measures authorizing the issue of bonds were susceptible of two interpretations. The wording of one act will sufficiently illustrate this point: "The Governor is hereby authorized and directed to borrow \$1,000,000 upon bonds of the State of South Carolina, said bonds to be signed by the Governor and treasurer, and sealed by the secretary of State, to be payable in South Carolina and at the New York financial agency." The debatable point is whether bonds representing \$1,000,000 were to be put on the market, or whether \$1,000,000 was to be obtained by the sale of bonds at any price. This point I will take up presently. In round numbers the financial board was authorized to raise \$3,200,000 in the year 1868-69 by the issue of bonds of the State of South Carolina; \$1,000,000 for the payment of interest on the public debt at 6 per cent., \$1,000,000 for the relief of the treasury at 7 per cent., \$500,000 for the redemption of Governor Orr's currency, and \$700,000 for the purchase of lands under the land commission. One million two hundred thousand dollars was called for in addition to provide for the redemption of the bills of the State bank. These bills have not yet been redeemed, but are floating about in considerable quantities, though I do not believe any one knows how many are in existence.

In this session also the famous Conversion act was passed. This act authorized the issue of bonds to take up all outstanding bonded and stock in-

debtedness of every kind, and authorized, furthermore, all holders of stock or any kind of government securities to convert them into these bonds. The object of this act was declared to be to give uniformity and consolidation to all classes of securities. All these acts, I repeat, were presented by the financial agent, Kimpton, and urged upon the financial board by him as a necessity. They were never prepared by Scott or myself, but always by Chamberlain and Kimpton. Chamberlain used to say to me that Kimpton declared these measures to be necessary, and he supposed that they were so. Under the act authorizing the Governor to borrow \$1,000,000 to pay the interest upon the public debts, \$2,000,000 of bonds were issued. Five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds were returned and bonded in presence of the financial board and others, \$250,000 were exchanged by the financial agent for conversion bonds, and \$1,250,000 remained out. The \$500,000 bonds that were returned had passed through the hands of the financial agent. While in his possession coupons might have been taken off, or they might have been applied for the payment of the interest, and so got into the hands of the public. In this last way, they might have been presented to the State treasury honestly for funding. I was sued upon a civil process for \$450,000 in 1874, the allegation being that I had funded that amount illegally in the treasury. A judgment was rendered against me for \$75,000; but this, you will bear in mind, was the judgment on a technical wrong in a civil suit. As soon as the conversion act was passed, a very large number of these bonds were printed. Of these bonds \$1,200,000 were issued strictly in accordance with the provision of the law. All other bonds were put on the market in an arbitrary manner. For all that, the money obtained by the State on these bonds by Frank Moses was issued by me, as treasurer, in accordance with law.

ENORMOUS ISSUES OF BONDS.
Now the \$3,200,000 which the Legislature authorized the Governor to raise by the sale of bonds had to be obtained at a sacrifice. The bonds of the State would not sell at anything like par. In fact, when first issued, we were obliged to dispose of them for twenty cents on a dollar. When the acts passed the Legislature, I understood, and I think it was generally understood by all members of the Legislature except those let into the secret, that \$3,200,000 in bonds at par was the total sum authorized by the acts. When the acts were passed, however, Chamberlain and Kimpton pointed out what was the literal interpretation of the acts. They contended that bonds could be sold at any sacrifice to obtain the sum in cash of \$3,200,000. Relying on Chamberlain as the legal advisor of the board, Scott and I consented to the issue of the amount of bonds necessary to raise the authorized sum. He found, however, that the ordinary bonds of the State were not taken readily when put on the market. Bankers require the best security possible, before they will invest their money in the purchase of bonds, that the bonds are legally issued. This point was involved in some doubt, and when they discovered that there were more than a million of bonds issued under the act to provide for the payment of the public debt, they refused to deal these bonds, or rather to take them in any way. In this exigency recourse was had to the act authorizing the issue of conversion bonds. The act provides that these bonds shall be issued for the redemption of other State securities, but it was contended by Chamberlain and Kimpton, that these bonds could also be issued directly, that is they could be put on the market and sold like ordinary bonds, and the proceeds devoted to the redemption of outstanding claims and to meet other State expenses. Scott and I were prevailed upon by Chamberlain and Kimpton to countenance this issue of bonds. When,

therefore, these conversion bonds were put directly on the market they were sold quite readily, for brokers had no means of knowing how many were issued, or could be issued, in one year. So they secured these bonds as collateral security, and purchased them in preference to the others. Perhaps this was not exactly fair, but we went on the principle that outsiders were bound to look out for themselves. The object of the financial board in this was to secure money at the least cost to the State, and there was no intention to defraud the State thereby.

DEBT INCREASED \$10,000,000 IN FOUR YEARS.
During the four years, in which we were in office the bonded debt was increased about \$10,000,000. All outstanding claims were provided for and wiped out, so that at the end of the four years the only outstanding debt was for the current expenses of the State during 1872. This board has been censured for causing these acts to be passed. Who drew up and presented the acts? Chamberlain drew up every one of them, and Kimpton presented them. The proposition for the issue of conversion bonds directly was made by Chamberlain. I looked upon this issue as a necessity. I look upon it now as I did then. My first opposition to the issue of bonds in the Constitutional Convention was due to the belief that the State expenses could be provided for without this issue, by taxation. When I found, however, that the State expenses were extravagant, and demands were made upon the treasury by law for money, I acquiesced in the measures proposed by Chamberlain and Kimpton.

FRANK'S OF EX-GOVERNOR MOSES.
There was a terrible increase of the Legislature. Frank Moses was in the chair, and I am told by trustworthy persons that he has acknowledged to having signed away \$500,000 dishonestly, though I am sure that it was a much larger sum. I believe that three or four millions of dollars were spent in excess of the necessary expenses for the meetings of the Legislatures during these four years. Both Senate and House were responsible for this. The first president of the Senate was a pretty good man, Boozer. They soon got him out, however. He was elected a judge and went out during the first session. Ransier, a colored man, took his place. He was equal to the occasion. Corbin was president pro tem. of the Senate when Boozer, the Lieutenant Governor, was absent. He paid Corbin a good deal of money. Still he held a large number of offices and received large salaries and regular perquisites therefrom. I know nothing, therefore, to inculcate him.

I had no doubt that a number of charges brought against the treasury were improprio passed by the Legislature. In particular there were a number of five thousand dollar claims presented which I thought were outrageous, certificates issued by those who purchased senators and representatives. The certificates were properly authorized, however, and I had to pay them. Suppose I had refused to honor them, what would have been the result? Why I should have been kicked out for not doing my duty as treasurer. There was too much influence brought to bear against me. If I had stood out alone it would not have made any difference. Why, I have been to Frank Moses,

WITH TEARS IN MY EYES,
and said to him: "You will have no money at all in the treasury if you go on in this way." Frank Moses would only look up and laugh. "Talk about these Republican Reformers," he would say, "you never heard me say anything about reform." No, said I, I never did.
I went out of office on October 31, 1872. Scott went out at the same time, and Moses came in as Governor. Samuel Melton succeed Chamberlain as attorney general, but when Chamberlain went out of office he became

Melton's law partner, and so got right behind the throne again. One of the first acts of the Legislature after Frank Moses became Governor was an act directing the attorney general of the State to prosecute the late sinking fund commissioners of the State for corruption. These commissioners were Scott, Neagle, Chamberlain, the chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, and the chairman of the ways and means committee of the House. Did Melton do it now? What did he do? Waited until April 1874, and then commenced a prosecution against me. The complaint was made by Daniel H. Chamberlain, then Governor and ex-officio president of the sinking fund commission. The attorney general brought a suit for the recovery of \$25,000, alleged to have been fraudulently misapplied. I was arrested and held to bail. A night or two before my arrest Chamberlain had been talking to me as pleasantly as ever in the theatre, where Anna Dickinson was lecturing. We had a loving parting, but he snaked off and caused me to be arrested on the next day, or within a few days at any rate. When I succeeded, however, in pressing the thing to a suit it was not prosecuted by the attorney general. On whose shoulders does the blame for the borrowing of the \$25,000 lie? The sinking fund commissioners ought to have been prosecuted for their part in the matter as well as for other crimes which they committed. The treasury needed the money, and it was none of my business who lent the amount. It was not my funeral at all. I consulted with Chamberlain, asking him if it was any crime on my part to borrow this money. "No," he said, "it is no crime of yours." Chamberlain will say now that he was in a minority on the sinking fund commission, and that

he had no money to the treasury without his consent. At any rate the sinking fund commissioners are responsible in this matter and not myself, the treasurer.
THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD SWINDLE.
In regard to the Blue Ridge Railroad swindle, by which the State was said to have been defrauded out of \$1,800,000, I can say at least that I had nothing to do with the road, except when called upon, in my capacity as State treasurer, to pay over to the officers of the road the scrip voted by the Legislature. When Harrison was President of the road, \$4,000,000 was voted by the Legislature, in State scrip, to defray the expenses of its construction. Harrison applied to Scott, who was then Governor, for money, and Scott requested Kimpton furnish \$200,000 to Harrison for the road in return for \$600,000 of the bonded stock of the road owned by the State. Kimpton, I believe, still has that \$600,000 of stock. Cameron succeeded Harrison as president of the road, and Patterson succeeded Cameron. So Patterson came to have control of the four millions of stock, less the \$600,000 which Kimpton had gobbled. It is this \$3,600,000 that he has got now to account for. I know that he borrowed \$325,000 from a gentleman in this city, Mr. E. B. Wesley, giving \$700,000 of the Blue Ridge Road stock as security. I cannot tell what disposition he made of any portion except of this amount. I never owned a dollar's worth of stock in the road myself. Scott owned stock in it and holds it to-day. As to the letter of Patterson to me as State treasurer, published a few days ago, authorizing me to deliver to H. H. Kimpton revenue land scrip amounting to \$114,250, I am ready to admit that it is genuine. If you ask me whether I paid this order, I answer that I paid every order for this scrip made upon the treasury by Senator Patterson as president of the road. I did not see that I had any authority to withhold the scrip, so long as it was drawn in accordance with legal provisions. If the scrip was afterwards misapplied, I had nothing to do with this subsequent handling of it.
As financial agent of the State, Kimpton had in his possession all [CONTINUED ON SECONDED PAGE.]