The Joint Investigating Committee on Public Frauds have submitted the following additional report:

Among the remarkable frauds perpetrated against the State, that of the South

Carolina Bank and Trust Company should not be overlooked.

On the 29th day of October, 1873, a bill was introduced entitled "A bill to

make appropriation to pay the claims of the South Garolina Bank and Trust Com-pany." which provided for the payment of claims amounting to the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dol-lars. The itemized schedule furnished by Hardy Solomon, President, estabclusively that only the sum of \$108,865.71 was due the bank, and that a large number of claims on this schedwere of a doubtful character. This bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, of which committee the notorious Bowley was chairman. Upon this bill there were majority and minority reports. The minority report contained, amongst others, these objec-

"That the wording of the bill was so obscure and indefinite, that it was impossible to separate the principal from the faterest; that the terms of the bill required and directed the Treasurer to claims as against all others, which is at once illegal, unjust and od ous; that the passage of this bill would be to give an ist and unfair preference to a power-corporation, when it is a well known fact, that the salaries of school teachers who have labored for a mere pittince, School Commissioners, Judges of our Courts, County Anditors, clerks of dif-ferent departments of State and many members of your bonorable body remainunpaid for mouths, and in some instances for years. As a still more grievous fact, it is known that \$200,000 of the approprintion for public schools for the years 1871-2, and a large portion for 1872-3,

The presentation of such considerations availed absolutely nothing, and under the leadership of Bowley and the persuasive arguments furnished by Hardy folomon, the House was induced to pass the

indicates, that the same cogent reasons influenced grave and reverend Semutors o vote in favor of this thinly disguised fraud, for it is now known that the bank referred to was inaugurated in fraud, sup-ported by a ring of political pirates com-posed of Chamberlain, Scott, Parker and other State officials, and exhibited during its existence a series of corruptions and robberies unknown in the history of any other corporation. It was through this disgraceful channel that thousands of dollars worth of fraudulent pay certified. cates and "armed force" orders found their way into the State Treasurer's office and were paid, whilst honest claimants were turned away heart-sick and dis-

der consideration it was well understood that this most secure bank could not exist without aid. It is not surprising therefore that the bill was passed by the expenditure of \$80,000 by way of bribes, absorbing more than two-thirds of the entire amount of the appropriation. Of this there can be no doubt, for with an amazing effrontery the books of the bank show the fact under the entry of "legisla-

The time for the failure of this bank had not arrived in the interest of the ring. The passage of the bill afforded a brief relief, and when the auspicious occasion arrived, its failure came with over \$200,000 of the money of the State and a large amount of school and county funds on deposit, with as worthless a lot of assets as were ever rendered in a court of insolvency. To this failure we shall refer hereafter in a separate report. We are tions of the evidence showing the method and means by which this iniquitous measure was fastened upon the people, and a special tax was levied upon them for the payment of the claims embraced by it.

It will be observed that a small rea-

It will be observed that a small por-tion of these claims were valid demands against the State. These were, however, in a large measure subsequently abstrac-t ed from the bill, and paid by the State Treasurer out of other funds, in order to give place to over twenty thousand dollars of fraudulent pay certificates manugive him an answer. I asked State lars of fraudulent pay certificates manufactured for the occasion, so that certain State officials might secure their share of "gratification."

"gratification."

"gratification."

"gratification."

"gratification."

Prince R. Rivers testifies, that he "voted for the bill; met the members at a caucus; Hardy Solomon was there and spoke in the cancus; the next night the members were to meet him there, and he was to see them separately. He offered could do for me. He said he did not me at the bank, in city bills. Sperry, of Georgetown, invited the members to meet Solomon at caucus. I think I met Keith and Humbert, of Darlington, at the bank."

The bank is a specific to the bank is a specific to the solution of the so me \$500: that am ount he afterwards paid know positively; that his pile had run

received goods amounting to about \$120. W. W. Ramsay, a member from same county, testifies that he "was paid \$100 to support the bill, and payment was made first by a certificate of deposit being given him; afterwards the certificate of deposit was paid in city bills and groceries."

James Young, a member from Laurens County, testifies that he "voted for the claims, and received about \$30 in city of

Columbia bills."

R. S. Tarlefon, member from Colleton, es that he voted for the bill and was paid \$50 worth of groceries, among them one barrel of molasses, shipped on the South Carolina Railroad and Charleston but refused to accept it. Before the final adjournment of the Legislature, Senator Nash told me that Hardy Solo-mon said I was a man, and that I had stuck to my word, and that he would like to make the friendship of a man

Hastings Gantt testifies that he "voted for the bill and received a paper calling rtificate of deposit.) Solomon wanted him to take

deposit.) Solomon wanted him to take groceries for it, which he refused, but discounted the paper at Mr. Love's store, under the Wheeler House."

David Graham, a member from Edgefield, testifies that he "voted for the claim, and received a certificate of deposit for \$100 in consideration of the

field, testifies that he "received about \$200 in groceries for supporting the \$125,000 claim."

#125,000 claim."

A. Simpkins, member from Edgefield, testifies that he "received, in consideration for supporting the bill, a certificate of deposit in his (Solomon's) bank for

ranged. Hardy Solomon, F. L. Cardozo, R. H. Gleaves, and I think Gov. F. J. Moses, Jr., and myself were present. It was agreed that about \$20,000 should be \$250, which was paid in city money."

Charley Simms, member from Chester
County, testifies that he "voted for the
bill called 'Hardy Solomon's bill,' and after it was passed went to the bank, and Hardy Solomon gave him thirteen dollars in city money, and said that he had no more, but that I could get provisions at his store, and asked me what I wanted. and myself. I recognize the following certificates issued by Gleaves and myself I told him I wanted some flour and meat. 

John Dixon, member from Orange-Sepator James L. Jamison, of his county, made an arrangement with Solo-mon for him and received a check for him; that he owed Jamison and paid him in that way; thinks it was about

No. 154, in favor of M. E. Car-Abram Dannerly, of Orangeburg, tes-





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Charleston County, admits in his evi-dence that he "voted for the passage of Hardy Solomon's claim, and Mr. Solo-

me the sum of \$100, as well as I can re-

N. T. Spencer voted for the bill, and

-not in money; part of it was goods

in his evidence says: "After its parsage, I got the value of \$300 from him (Solo-

J. J. Grant says: "I voted for the bill,

but did not get anything for it. I don't think I even went to get anything. On reflection, I think I got some things from

J. C. Tingman, member from Charles-

ton, says he "voted for Solomon's claim, and was paid a small sum of money and

R. A. Turner, member from Charleston, says he "voted for the bill, and was promised \$300 by Mr. Solomon, but was only paid a little over \$100."

J. T. Gilmore testifies as follows: "I

was promised \$250 by Solomon to sup-port the bill. I voted for it, and received

Senator Jared Warley testifies that he

voted for the bill; that he was a member

\$100 in payment from Mr. Zealy, on

for Hardy Solomon's claim (was a mem-ber of the House at the time). James A.

I saw him and he agreed to pay me, but

paid for horses purchased of Mr. John

Representative Riley, of Orangeburg, testifies that he was paid to support the "bill."

Senator C. D. Hayne, of Aiken, admits in his evidence that he "was paid through a certificate of deposit \$575 for his support of Hardy Solomon's claim, and that it was placed to his credit in the South

Carolina Bank and Trust Company.

Lawrence Cain, Senator from Edge-field County, testifies that "at first he was opposed to the bill; that Senator

was opposed to the bill; that Schadel Jervey, of Charleston, waited on Mr. Solomon in reference to the bill in be-half of himself and other Senators, and

sum a little more than \$600. There were eight of us—myself, Senators W. R.

Jervey, W. E. Johnston, Moses Martin, J. H. White, C. D. Hayne, F. A. Clinton and Dublin I. Walker. I am satisfied these are the parties."

W. R. Jervey, Senator from Charles-

ton County, says: "Hardy Solomon sent for me to examine his claim. I went to

the bank, was shown the claims, and was

pass whether I voted for it or not, so I

went up to Hardy Solomon's with Car-dozo and told him I would vote for it;

pany for about the amount stated above

saying that it would show that I had that

amount deposited in the bank. I took

the certificate and transferred it after-

wards to General Gurney for a debt I owed him. I think that Senators Law-

rence Cain, J. H. White, F. A. Clinton and D. I. Walker, were among the eight referred to above."

Moses Martin, Senator from Fairfield,

says that he "voted for the bill and re-ceived from Hardy Solomon \$500 in con-

Senator Gaillard testified as follows

'I was offered \$500 to support the bill,

like me, and would deposit something to my credit. Nash also said I had better see Hardy. I saw him and he told me

he had placed the sum of \$500 to my credit at his bank. I drew the money on

my check."
S. J. Lee in his evidence says: "At the

omon passed, Hardy Solomon discovered that he could obtain a portion of it out

of a different appropriation, amounting to something over \$20,000, and desired the vacuum to be created in the \$125,000

otherwise paid, to be filled up by the issuance of pay certificates. I was then Speaker and attended a consultation to

determine how the matter should be ar-

withdrawn from the \$125,000, and the

vacuum thus created to be filled up by the increase of pay certificates by Gleaves

to fill the vacuum referred to above :

No. 151, in favor of S. J. Wells.

No. 152, in favor of P. M. At-

No. 153, in favor of C. T. Lee,

kinson, for...... 1,780 00

ideration of the same."

some goods from the store."

John Lilly for four cows."

from his store.'

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878.

was meant by 'Legislative Supplies.' Mr. Solomon, the President of the bank, di-

rected me to open and keep an account

of expenses which he termed 'Legisla-

tive Expenses.' I know, however, that

584 of Journal A are not in the names of

head of "Certificates of Deposit

atter are in the names of the same par-

Dunn, for \$800. In that case, instead

erasure. I cannot say what was erased,

nead of "Certificates of Deposit."

1873—Dec. 3, No. 89, S. L. Duncan—

594—\$100. 1873—Dec. 8, No. 92, L. Simmons-

598—\$40. No. 93, J. Smith, \$50.

No. 94, John Boston, \$125.

No. 95, W. A. Grant, \$200. No. 96, John T. Gilmore, \$250.

No. 97, R. H. Humbert, \$200.

No. 98, Hastings Gantt, \$75. No. 99, James D. Boston, \$312.

No. 100, Sam Green, \$320. No. 101, August Simkins, \$200. No. 102, M. L. Owens, \$200. No. 103, J. D. Robertson, \$100. No. 104, N. B. Myers, \$500.

No. 105, C. D. Hayne, \$575.)

89, S. L. Duncan for \$100 on page 594 of

Journal B for December 3, 1873. I also find an entry on page 594 of Journal A

of same date for same sum in name of

"Sundries" written over erasure, under head of "Legislative Expenses." I find

entries of the rest of these certificates of

deposit on page 598 of Journal B of De-

cember 8, 1873. I also find entries on page 598 of Journal A of same date for

"Legislative Expenses," one for \$11,451,11 and one for \$60, and both having the

figures "392" opposite in the first column, indicating that both entries were carried

to that page of general ledger already mentioned as having been cut out, after the general ledger had been turned over with other books of the bank to Mr.

Dunn, the receiver.

The attention of witness being called

to the following additional entries on page 57 of Individual Ledger A, under head of "Certificates of Deposit:" 1878—Dec. 10, No. 106, C. H. Sperry—

Dec. 11, No. 107, D. Graham-600-

Dec. 11, No. 108, M. Martin, \$500. Dec. 13, No. 109, F. Adamson—602—

Dec. 18, No. 110, John Lee-606-

Dec. 18, No. 111, J. H. White. \$398.46.

Dec. 18, No. 112, H. C. Corwin, \$345. Dec. 18, No. 113, H. J. Maxwell, \$1,790.

I do not remember what consideration was paid by these parties for these certifi-cates of deposit. I find entries of all of

them on pages 599, 600, 602 and 606 respectively. I also find entries ou corres-

ponding pages of Journal A for corres-ponding dates for like sums, and as there

are no other sums of the same amount in either book of the same date, it appears

that the latter entries are for the same

transaction. The latter entries appear under the head of "Legislative Expen-

ses," and in the name of "Sundry Per-

sons" written over erasures. They also have the figures "392" opposite, in the first column, indicating they are carried to that page of the general ledger, which, as I have already mentioned, has been

Expenses" the following entries: 1874—March 5. To amount

lative Expenses," where the names of the parties have been erased, or else the

numbers of the certificates of deposit

have been erased and where there is no

books were turned over to Receiver

All of which is respectfully submitted

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Chairman.

No. 155, in favor of G. T. Brontifies that he "attended a caucus held in the interest of Hardy Solomon's claim. After the discussion, the members were

out any consideration and are frauduinvited one by one into a private room. lent. They were all ante dated. This \$20,060 was to be divided between Cardozo, Gleaves, Moses, Hoge, and myself. I went in my turn in the room. I found Hardy Solomon, and no one else was present. He said if I would vote for his bill he would give me \$100. I voted for it. After the bill passed, I went with others down to Hardy Solomon's bank. The crowd went there just like when the Cardozo said at the consultation that he would take Hoge's for him. House certificate, No. 564, for \$4,960.23, in favor of H. C. Hawkins, is a fraudulent certificate, and was given by me to Hardy members went to get paid on their pay certificates, and he gave money to the different members without making much Solomon to go into his claim, and I re-ceived from him \$5,000 for my services secret of it. He gave me \$60 in city money; he did not give me any more, though I asked him twice afterwards for placed to my credit in the South Caro-lina Bank and Trust Company. The bank books corroborate Lee in this state John Vanderpool, a member from

Ex-Governor F. J. Moses testifies in eference to the claim: "A schedule representing the character and amount of the claim was laid before the General mon, in consideration thereof, paid to Assembly; a large number of claims provided in the bill were withdrawn by Solomon and collected out of the deficiency tax, and certificates issued in fictitious names by Gleaves and Lee that he (Moses) received \$7,000 of the amount; that the idea of withdrawing the lawful claims and substituting pay certificates was talked of on two or sions in his office, and thinks the first time Cardozo and Solomon were present; the second time Cardozo, Lee and the store—liquors and cigars. Mr. Solo-mon may have regarded this as a favor for supporting his bill." Gleaves; the two latter agreed to issue

them and Cardozo to pay them."

Mr. Lawrence N. Zealy, eashier of the bank corroborates the above statements as to the withdrawal of and substitution and collection of the fraudu lent paper for the houest. We cannot more fully exhibit the frauds and bribery connected with this transaction than by appending Mr. Zealy's evidence entire to this report as showing that ten Senators and twenty members of the a certificate of deposit for that amount on of deposit. The silent testimony of the bank. I traded the certificate to books of the bank speak more conclusively than all-other witnesses. One fact ascertained by reference to these books deserves mention. These books at one time passed into the custody of Comp-tabler General Thomas C. Dunn as re-Hardy Solomon's order."

Samuel Green, Senator from Beaufort in the list of persons who were the recipcounty, in his evidence, says: "I voted for Hardy Solomon's claim (was a memed under the head "Legislative Expen-Bowley, member from Georgetown, and chairman of Committee of Ways and dead, appears to be written in its place, Means, told me that I could get \$500 for in the handwriting of Dunn. The fact concurring in a favorable report on the was discovered by reference to the corbill to pay the claim. I concurred in the responding entry in the deposit book, report. I had nothing to do with Mr. Solomon until after the bill passed. Bowloy then referred me to Mr. Solomon. of a living person, there would have been of a living person, there would have been somuch to redeem the total depravity of this transaction. As it is, indignation is

did not pay it then. Afterwards he gave me about \$200, and said he had no more money then. The remaining \$300 was JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 15, 1878. L. N. Zealy, being sworn, deposes on oath as follows: I was acting cashier of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company in the year 1373, when the act to make appropriation for payment of claims of said bank was passed. The accompanying paper (printed) contains a list of the claims submitted to the Legislature in connection with the bill (exhibit marked "H. S. B.") When the appropriation act aforesaid had been passed, some of the claims mentioned "deficiency" appropriation, and other claims not included in the list aforesaid were substituted and paid under this reported that he (Solomon) was willing to pay the party \$5,000 and no more. Finally it was agreed that a party of us should receive for our support of the bill.

Should receive for our support of the bill.

1873, in favor of John B. Dennis, Nos. 15 116 117 for \$5,000 each : Comptroller's warrant dated June 17, 1873, in navor of N. F. Walker, superintendent, No. 219, for \$500; salary orders on State Treasurer, two of them drawn by Judge R. B. Carpenter for \$375 each, one by Judge Thompson H. Cooke for \$583.23, and one by Adjutant General Purvis for \$25

The following claims not provided for

paid out of the appropriation under the special act:	
JOINT PAY CERTIFICATES DATED DE CEMBER 17, 1872.	E-
No. 152, in favor of P. M. At- kinson, for	26
No. 153, in favor of C. T. Lee,	
ter, for	
Brown, for	
No. 156, in favor of J. 1. Mc-	0
No. 151, in favor of J. J. Wells,	00

No. 149, in favor of B. M. Pat-No. 150, in favor of P. D. Smith,

act was passed, for we included in the list aforesaid all claims that we had on hand at the bank. MARCH 4, 1878. L. N. Zealy, being recalled, further de-poses on oath as follows: The attention of witness being called

to the following entries on page 57 of Individual Ledger A, under the head of "Certificates of Deposit:"
1873—Nov. 20, No. 72, John C. Hope -584-\$500. 1873-No. 73, James M. Smith-\$1,000.

"I do not remember what consideration was paid by Mr. Hope and Mr. Smith for these two certificates of deposit. I find entries of both of them on page 584 of Journal B of same date. I also entries on page 584 of Journal A of same date for same sums, and as there are no other sums for same amount in either book of same date, it appears that the latter entries are for the same transactions. The latter entries appear under the head of 'Legislative Supplies.' The figures '372' opposite each of these latter entries, in the first column, indicate that these entries are carried to that page of the general ledger. I find, however, there is no such page in the general ledger. The leaves in the general ledger from page 390 to 395 have been cut out. I do not know who cut them out. I do not think I have looked at that part of the general ledger since the bank sus-pended on July 2, 1875. I do not think I have had any occasion to look at it since. I was acting cashler of the bank

HENEY A. MEETZE, On part of Senate. S. DIBBLE, GERHARD MULLER, at the time of its suspension. I was in the habit of handling the books every J. G. Blue, on part of House. - A wild Texan boarded the train day, including the general ledger, and am satisfied the leaves from page 390 to at Fort Worth for Dallas. It was his first ride on the cars, and as the conductor am satisfied the leaves from page 335 were not cut out at the time of the suspension of the bank. All the books of the bank, including the general ledger, we handed over to the rereached in his hip pocket for his punch books of the bank, including the general ledger, we handed over to the receiver of the bank two or three days thought he leveled a navy six on the

PETER COOPER'S PROJECT. The Institute at Limestone Springs, South Carolina—Educational Plans.

It was stated some time ago that Mr. the amount of those expenses was a clear Peter Cooper was arranging for the establishment of an institution in South Carolina, to be of a somewhat similar oss to the bank. The entries on page character to the Cooper Institute. It was regarded as a mistake. But it now ap-Mr. Hope and Mr. Smith, as the entries in the other books are. They are in the names of 'Sundry Persons,' written in each case over erasure. I do not recognize the handwriting in which 'Sundry Persons' is written. I am certain the erasures were not made at the time I was un the books to the reasures." pears, however, that, although the news was premature, Mr. Cooper does enter-tain a design of the kind, and that it is more than probable that he will shortly put it in execution. Mr. Cooper, some time since, advanced the sum of \$13,000 The attention of witness being called to Mr. G. H. Bomar, who owns a large property at Limestone Springs, South Carolina, taking a mortgage on the prop-erty, with the privilege of purchasing it at any time within a year for \$26,000 He subsequently advanced \$4,000 more for the purpose of developing some of to the following additional entries on page 57 of Individual Ledger A, under 1873—Nov. 24, No. 75, Mrs. M. Dora Whittemore—587—\$5,000. Valitemore—587—50,000.

Nov. 29, No. 77, L. Cain—591,—\$473.

No. 78, W. R. Jervey, \$600.

No. 79, W. E. Johnston, \$605.

No. 81, W. B. Nash, \$4,350.

Dec. 2, No. 86, T. C. Dunn, \$800.

"I do not remember what considerations of these for the purpose of developing some of the natural resources of the land, which leaves a balance of \$9,000, by the payment of which the property will beco his, Limestone Springs is near Spar-tanburg, on the line of the Air Line Railroad, and was in ante bellum days a tion was paid by these parties for these certificates of deposit. I find entries of all of these on pages 589, 591 and 593, respectively, of Journal B, of corresponding dates. In all these cases these favorite summer resort for Southerners and winter resort for Northerners. The elevation above the sea is about 1,200 feet and the air and water are said to be exceptionally fine. When the place was prosperous it supported a young ladies' college, a hotel, a large church, &c., but ties, except in the case of No. 86, T. C. during the war it fell into decay, and after the war Mr. Bomar, after purchasof T. C. Dunn's name appearing, the name of 'J. Crews' appears, written over ing the property for a mere song, tried to re-establish the school. Owing to the depression of affairs in the South he was unsuccessful in his enterprise, and find-

the amount, show it was the same certificate of ceposit as was entered in In-dividual Ledger A in the name of T. C. Dunn. I do not know who made the ing it impossible to carry on the school and keep the property, he endeavored to sell it to Mr. Cooper. erasure. It was not made at the time I gave up the books of the bank, including mell it to Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Cooper told the rest of the story himself to a reporter yesterday. He was sitting in his parlor reading a newspaper when the reporter called, and dropping entries on corresponding pages of Jour-nal A of corresponding dates for like sums, except the \$800, for which certifihis paper he began at once talking en-thusiastically of his new project, saying that if he found everything about the place to be as it was represented to him to be, and if he was able to carry out cate of deposit No. 86 was issued to T. C. Duan, which does not appear on page 593; and as there are no other sums of the same amount in either book of the such arrangements as he had in mind, he thought that Limestone Springs same date, it appears that the latter en-tries were for the same transaction. The entries appear under the head of 'Legis-lative Expenses.' The figures '592' apthe South. He referred to the great suc pear opposite each of these latter entries in the first column, and indicate that cess of the Cooper Institute and the good done to hundreds of young men these entries were carried to that page of and women through its instrumentality, and women through its instrumentality, and said that in many respects the new establishment would probably be made to resemble the Ccoper Institute. "I have got that going," he said, "so that it will support itself when I am gone, I think. It has an income now of about \$50,000 a year, and I want to make the new institution, if it is started, a selfthe general ledger, but, as I have already said, there is no such page in the general ledger; the same, with others, having been cut out since the general ledger and the other books of the bank were turned over to Receiver Dunn. Mrs. M. Dora Whittemore, as I understand, is the wife of Senator B. F. Whittemore. The denew institution, if it is started, a selfposits in her name were made by him."
(The attention of witness being called supporting one. I don't think much of these institutions that have to be supported by begging." He told of a numto the following additional entries on page 57 of Individual Ledger A, under head of "Certificates of Deposit." ber of instances of persons who had achieved good positions, and of some who had saved themselves from distress by the use of knowledge acquired in the Cooper Union schools, and, said that he intended to make the South Carolina school one of science and art, applicable and applied to every day life. "That's and applied to every day life. "That's my idea of a useful education," he said with a smile. Speaking further of the way in which he became interested in way in which he became interested in the matter, he said: "The place was once a famous water place, and there was there a college for young ladies. The head of the college, I forget his name, conducted it for sixteen years and educated some 2,000 young ladies and had only one death among them in all that time. He accumulated a fortune that time. He accumulated a fortune, I do not remember what consideration but when the rebel war broke out he was paid by these parties for these certifi-cates of deposit. I find an entry of No.

> see the only place on the mountain where the limestone appears on the surface is on this property, and they have had some old-fashioned kilns at work there, but now-e-days they make very different kilns from what they used to and he wanted to develop the mine." "I have never seen the place," continued Mr. Cooper, "but what I know of it I learned from a pamphlet about it which was shown to make the place," which was shown to me, and from what a number of persons have told me who have been there. They say it is a most delightful spot, and the most desirable site for anything of the kind in all the country around. The climate is most healthful, and the grounds themselves are beautiful, with a great number of trees of fine growth, large fruit orchards, &c. Then there is a large building erected for a hotel and a brick church capable of seating 500 persons, and ten other smaller buildings. Then it is thought that by establishing an attraction there people will be induced to buy villa sites and erect residences there, to which the Southern people will go to escape the malaria of the lower country escape the malaria of the lower country in the summer time, while the Northern

Bomar bought the place for a song and

undertook to carry on a school there,

undertook to carry on a school there, but everything was depressed as it is, I suppose, all through the South, and he was pressed by his creditors and finally became anxious to sell for \$27,000, although I suppose the buildings on the property could not be put up for \$200,000. He came to me and I advanced the trace of the first edvance was

him \$17,000. The first advance was only \$13,000, but I lent him \$4,000 after-

ward to build some new lime kilns. You

people will go there in the winter as they used to do."
"Have you then decided fully to establish this institution?" asked the Mr. Cooper, "but I am going down to see the place very soon. I'm going to take my daughter and some others of the fomily with me, and I shall go down and find out what the place really and what is necessary to be done. Of course you know the buildings must be very much out of repair, and will need

(The attention of witness here called to page 528 of general ledger.)
I find under the head of "Legislative a quantity of painting and other work. A building will get out of repair when it is neglected for fifteen years, as they paid sundry persons...\$76,105 34 January 24. To amount "What do you propose to call the institution, or is it too soon to ask that?" from cash file...... 5,000 00

said the reporter. "Oh, I can't tell that yet. I haven't got as far as that," said Mr. Cooper. "I am going down there, first to decide whether I shall do anything more about This amount was a clear loss to the bank. I find other amounts included in this, charged under the head of "Legisit, and then to arrange the details of it n case I determine to go on."
"It is said that there will be a normal

school established in addition to the reg-ular academic course for the benefit of and a good deal exhausted, but was no those who intend to become teachers. Is

clue as to the identification. Some of these erasures were made at the time the people how to support themselves. The learn what is practically useful to them.

Not long ago a lady was unexpectedly reduced to poverty by her husband's being disabled through some injury, and she said that in casting about for something to do in this emergency she re-membered that she had learned how to write stenographicaly in one of our

"It is also said that there will be in the new establishment a kindergarten department, and that it will be the charge of a lady; and also that there will be a school of art and design," said

"Yes, that is a very correct account," said Mr. Cooper, "but it is not started yet." And he smiled again.

"Everything about it will be under the charge of women," he continued, "excepting that Mr. Bomar will con-tinue to be at the head of it. But I must say again that it is too soon to talk about the particulars. At present I have not determined upon them." And Mr. Cooper changed the subject of the conversation, saying that he had recently prepared an article for the press, which would soon be published, in which he had set forth his views of what was necessary to be done to preserve the existence of the republic. The life of the nation, he thought, was trembling in the balance, and prompt measures should be taken to avert disaster.—New York Herald.

JEFF. DAVIS' CAPTURE. The Version Authorized by the Ex-Con federate President.

From the N. Y. Herald

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 27, 1878. Innumerable stories of the flight and capture of Jefferson Davis have been published both North and South by writers in both sections. Until now, however, Jefferson Davis' own account has never been in print. The Southern Historical Society Papers, in its March issue, will contain a full narrative of that memorable affair, written by Major W. T. Walthall, the private Secretary of Mr. was gotten up under the eye of Mr. Da-vis, and under his special supervision, and it is therefore regarded as Davis' own account of his flight and capture. The writer says :

"On the evening of the second day (which was the 9th of May) preparations were made for departure immediately after nightfall, when Col. W. P. Johnston returned from a neighboring village with the report that a band of 150 men were to attack the camp that night.

Meantime his horse (Davis'), already saddled, with his holsters and blanket in place, was in charge of his body servant, and he himself was lying clothed, booted and even spurred, when, a little after daybreak, the alarm was given that the camp was attacked. Springing to his feet and stepping out of the tent, he saw at once, from the manner in which the assailants were deploying around the camp, that they were trained soldiers, and not irregular banditti, and, returning, he so informed Mrs. Davis.
"As we have said, the President was

already fully dressed. He hastily took leave of his wife, who threw over his shoulders a waterproof cloak or wrapper, either as a protection from the dampness of the early morning, or in the hope that it might serve as a partial disguise, or perhaps with woman's ready and rapid thoughtfulness of its possible use for both these purposes. Mrs. Davis also directed a female servant, who was present, to take an empty bucket and accompany him in the direction of the spring, his horse, on the other side of the camp, being cut off from access by the interposi-

tion of the assailants. "He had advanced only a few steps from the door of the tent when he was challenged by a mounted soldier, who presented his carbine and ordered him to lent the rebels some \$70,000. They used surrender.' The answer was, 'I never him up, and when the war was over Mr. surrender to a band of thieves.' The carbine was still presented, but the man refrained from firing-it is but fair to presume from an unwillingness to kill his adversary—while the President con-tinued to advance. This was not from deliberation or foolhardy recklessness, but of deliberate purpose. \* \* \* \*

Observing that the man, who was finely mounted, was so near as to be considera-bly above him, he had little apprehension of being hit, and believed that by taking advantage of the excitement of the shot he might easily tip him from the saddle and get possession of his horse. The feasibility of this design was not to be tested, however, for at this moment Mrs. Davis, seeing only his danger, and animated by a characteristic and heroic determination to share it, ran forward and threw her arms around his neck with some impassioned exclamation, which probably none of the parties pres-ent would be able to repeat correctly. upon bringing the matter to an immediate issue, and, seeing that this was now lost, the Fresident simply said, 'God's will be done,' as he quietly turned back and seated himself upon a fallen tree, near which a care fire was huming." near which a camp-fire was burning." A letter written by Colonel William Preston Johnson, late Aid to Mr. Davis,

to the writer of the article, Major Walthall, confirms this statement? hall, conurins this statement?

LEXINGTON, VA., July 14, 1877.

Major W. T. Walthall, Mobile, Ala.

My Dear Sir: Your letter has just come to hand, and I reply at once. Wilson's monograph is witten with a very strong en strong animus, not to say virus. It is not historical. It bears upon its face all the marks of special pleading. He states as matters of fact numbers of circumstances which could not be of his own knowledge, and which he must have picked up as rumor or mere gossip. Sin-gle errors of this sort are blemishes; but when they are grouped and used as fact and argument they become, what you

truly call them, 'calumny.'
"For instance, Mrs. Davis is represented as leaving Richmond with the President. My recollection is that she left some weeks beforehand. Breckinridge left on horseback and went to General Lee, rejoining Mr. Davis at Danville. I do not doubt that all the account of 'the Lee, rejoining and do not doubt that all the account of the preparations for flight' is purely fictitious. His statement of the conditions of the armistice is incorrect. \* \* \* \* die out, and farmers wonder why their "You will have the facts of our retreat "You will have the facts of our retreat trees are not thrifty as their neighbor's who look after and manures his trees are not thrifty as their neighbor's who look after and manures his trees. and saw myself. The testimony is chiefly negative, but in so far as it goes will probably aid you. My understanding

was that we were to part with Mrs. Davis' train on the morning of the 9th. We did not, and the President continued and a good deal exhausted, but was not those who intend to become teachers. Is the man to say anything about it. The that so?" asked the reporter.

"Oh yes. I consider that to be a most valuable department. Teach the young one of the unloaded pistols, which he asked me to carry, as it incommoded him. institution must not only be made self-supporting, but the pupils must also. Size of our train and our route, about Now in the Cooper Institute the especial which I had not previously talked, as he value of the classes is that the students had said nothing and I did not wish to force his confidence. It was, however, distinctly understood that we were going to Texas. I that day said to him that I did not believe we could get west through Mississippi, and that, by rapid movements and a bold attempt by sea from the Florida ing water. The writer says: "I have tried the above ingredients with marked tried the above ingredients with marked safely and promptly. He replied, 'It is success; have cured fowls in the last classes. She applied at one of the courts true—every negro in Mississippi knows stage of the disease. I make it a pracfor employment, and now she says she me.' I also talked with Judge Reagan tice now to give my fowls some of it

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man laughed happily at the thought of that Mr. Davis intended to turn wes south of Albany; but I had no definite idea of his purpose whether to go by sea or land. Indeed, my scope of duty was simply to follow and obey him; and, so long as I was not consulted, I was well content to do this and no more. I confess I did not have great hopes of escape though not apprehensive at the time of capture, as our secuts, ten picked men, were explicit that no Federals were near and that pickets were out. Both of these were errors. On the night of the 9th I was very much worn out with travel and watching, and lay down at the foot of a

"Just at gray dawn Mr. Davis' servant Jim awakened me. He said, 'Colonel, do you hear that firing?' I sprang up and said, 'Run and wake the President.' He did so. Hearing nothing as I pulled on my boots, I walked to the camp fire, some fifty or less steps off, and asked cook if Jim was not mistaken. At this moment I saw eight or ten men charging they were guerrillas trying to stampede the stock. I ran to my saddle, where I had slept, and began unfastening the holster to get out my revolver, but they were too quick for me. Three men rode up and demanded my pistol, which, as soon as I got out, I gave up to the leader, a bright, slim, soldierly fellow, dressed in Confederate gray clothes. The same Confederate gray clothes. The same man, I believe, captured Colonels Wood and Lubbock just after. One of my captors ordered me to the camp fire and stood guard over me. I soon became

"In the meantime the firing went on.
After about ten minutes, may be more, my guard left me and I walked over to Mrs. Davis' tent, about fifty yards off. Mrs. Davis was in great distress. I said to the President, who was sitting outside on a camp stool, 'This is a bad business, sir.' He replied, supposing I knew about the circumstances of the capture, 'I would have heaved the secundrel off his horse as he came up, but she caught me around the arms.' I understood what he meant, now he had proposed to dismount the trooper and get him he had proposed to dismount the trooper and get his horse, for he had taught me the trick. I merely replied, 'It would have been useless.'

"Mr. Davis was dressed as usual. He had on a knit woolen visor, which he al-ways wore at night for neuralgia. He wore cavalry boots. He complained of he wore it afterward. His own was not

"As I was looking for this coat, the firing still continuing, I met a mounted officer, who, if I am not mistaken, was a Captain Hodson. Feeling that the cause Captain Hodson. Feeling that the cause was lost, and not wishing useless bloodshed, I said to him, 'Captain, your men are fighting each other over yonder.' He answered very positively, 'You have our whole camp; I know your men are fighting each other. We have nobody on that side of the slough.' He then rode off Colonel Lubbock had a conversaoff. Colonel Lubbook had a conversation nearly identical with Colonel Pritchard, who was not polite I believe. You

Pritchard—I went up. Mr. Davis was oil gentlemen, but rumans. The did not make the reply attributed to him; acres are strewn the debris, nothing recould swear to that. My recollection maining of the exploded mills but the is that he said, in substance, and in an offensive manner, that 'he (Davis) was a prisoner, and could afford to talk so,' and walked away. Colonel Hamden's manner was conciliatory, if he was the other off this morning. Both the men killed officer. If I am not mistaken, the first were new workmen here, but Tupener

reconcile Mr. Davis to the situation. "On the route to Macon, three days afterward, Mrs. Davis complained to me with great bitterness that her trunks had been ransacked, the contents taken out and tumbled back with the leaves sticking to them. \* \* I never heard of Mr.
Davis' alleged disguise until I saw it in a
New York Herald the day I got to Fort
Delaware. I was astonished and, denounced it as a falsehood. The next day I was placed in solitary confinement, and remained there. I do not believe it possible that these ten days could have been passed with our captors without allusion to it if it had not been an afterthought or something to be kept from us.

\* Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON."

MANURING FRUIT TREES.-It may not be supposed that it is necessary to tell people they ought to manure their fruit trees, for ours and other agricultural papers have often urged this upon them. The experience of all is that orthem. The experience of all is that or-chards are almost universally neglected, and experience equally universal shows that it is only by calling repeated atten-tion to these matters that people will do better. We do so now because this is a particularly good time to attend to such work. The heaviest of farm work is over, and nothing is particularly press-ing, so that just this kind of things can be done with advantage to laborers and

the trees. When the trees are small and crops are cultivated and manured among them, the fertilizers, but when the trees grow so that the branches meet, crops cannot be grown to advantage any more, and then too often manuring in the orchard stops forever, and the trees commence to go backward ever afterwards; the leaves get yellow, the fruit poor and knotty, and much falls off before half maturing, and the worms take possession of the trees and hold on till one by one the trees

Dirt hauled from proper draining and ditching your roads; from around stumps, fence corners, deposits of washings, ashes from the house, especially cob ashes, soap suds, rotten leaves and chips, will you will see the advantage from year to year to repay you for all your attention, labor and expense upon your trees. - Our Home Journal.

CHICKEN CHOLERA-A CURE.-The following is said to be an infallible remedy for the so-called chicken cholera: Make a mixture of two ounces each of red pepper, alum, resin and flour of sul-phur, and put it in their food in proporof scalded meal. In severe cases, give about one-third of a tenspoonful in a meal pellet once a day to each fowl, putting a small lump of alum in their drinking water. tions of one tablespoonful to three pints 

Let bygones be bygones; oh, cherish no longer The thought that the sun of Affection has set; Eclipsed for a moment, its rays will be

If you, like a Christian, forgive and forget. Let bygones be bygones; your heart will be

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

Let bygones be bygones; if bygones were clouded

By ought that occasioned a pang of regret, Oh, let them in darken oblivion be shrouded, 'Tis wise, 'tis kind to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones, and good be ex-tracted

From ill over which it is folly to fret;

The wisest of mortals have foolishly acted— The kindest are those who forgive and

lighter, When kindness of yours with reception

has met;
The flame of your love will be purer and brighter
If, Godlike, you strive to forgive and forget. Let bygones be bygones; oh, purge out the of malice, and try an example to set

To others, who, craving the mercy of heaven Are sadly too slow to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; remember how deeply To heaven's forbearance we all are in debt; They value God's infinite goodness too cheaply
To heed not the precept, "Forgive and

## Powder Mills Blown Up.

Boston, March 12, 1878. The Northeastern portion of Middle-sex county was startled a few minutes before nine o'clock to-day by the report of a terrific explosion, which was heard in Lowell, seven on miles away from the point at which the explosion oc-curred. It was soon learned that the shock came from the blowing up of two mills of the American Powder Company at South Acton. The company has been running on extra time to fill orders for the Turkish government, the powder being shipped from New Haven. Those who heard the report and were close scribe it as very picturesque. Soon after the shock was felt and the rumbling noise that accompanied it, a huge volume of smoke rose to the height of about five hundred feet, and floated away on the morning air. The two mills destroyed and completely shattered to pieces were the water press mill and mill No. 4. Both were new structures erected since the explain of light year. the explosion of last year.

Two workmen in the press mill—Low-ell Foster, of Winchendon, aged twenty-four and unmarried, and Turpener, be-longing in Kingston, N. Y., aged thirty and unmarried—were instantly killed, their bodies being thrown some three hundred wards from the mill. Turpener's hundred yards from the mill. Turpener's head was found quite a distance from the other portions of his body, and at the present time only about half of the re-mains have been seen. Both bodies were chilliness, and said they had taken away
his 'raglan.' I believe they were socalled, a light aquascutum or spring overcoat, sometimes called a 'waterproof.' I
coat, sometimes of the bodies were I went to look for it, and either I, or some one at my instance, found it, and found a quarter of a mile distant mashed found a quarter of a mile distant mashed to jelly. One arm was found in one place, a portion of a leg in another and tufts of scalp, with the hair on, in an other. The bodies are not recognizable, only on account of the fact that thei size was known by their comrades. The cause of the explosion is not known for certain, but Edmund Hooper, foreman on the line, says when near the press mill where Foster and Turpener were working, he heard a piece of machinery breat, and, knowing there would be troubly, sprang behind a tree and ran for the woods outside the grounds, the explosion following immediately. Several other of the employees were injured, but none seriously. The office of the company, sithated some 600 feet from the press "Not long afterward, seeing Mr. Davis in altercation with an officer—Colonel Pritchard—I went up. Mr. Davis was denunciatory in his remarks. The account given by Wilson is fabulous, except so far as Mr. Davis' remark is concerned—that 'their conduct was not that of graptlement but ruffer at the conduct was not that the conduct was not the conduct with the conduct was not the conduct with the conduct was not the conduct of gentlemen, but ruffians.' Pritchard the grounds and over an area of several

iron machinery and heavy framing tim-The amount of powder destroyed is not known, but it was only the accumulation offense was his addressing Mr. Davis as 'Jeff,' or some rude familiarity. But this you can verify. I tried just afterward to The shock was distinctly felt at Wal-The shock was distinctly felt at Waltham, some twelve miles distant. The remains of the men killed are now at the boarding house, and they present a sick-ening appearance. This is the third time within nine months that these m lls have exploded, and two of the former workmen left the work only a short time since, not daring to risk their lives longer.

> KEEP THE CHILDREN HAPPY .- Invent every possible amusement to keep your boys happy at home evenings. your boys happy at home evenings Never mind if they do scatter books and pictures, coats, hats and boots. Never mind if they do make a noise around you with their whistling and hurrahing ! We would stand aghast if we could have a vision of the young men gone to ulter destruction for the very reason that, hiv-ing cold, disagreeable, dull, stiff fires les at home, they sought amusement e se-where. The influence of a loving mother or sister is incalculable. Like the circle formed by casting a stone into the warer, formed by casting a stone into the wa'er, it goes on and on through a man's whole life. Circumstance and worldly pleas are may weaken the remembrance for a time, but each touch upon the cord of memory will awaken the old time music, and her face, her voice, and her loving words will come up before him like a revelation.
>
> The time will come, before you think, the world will be a second to the control of the c

when you would give the world to have your house tumbled by the dear hands of those very boys; when your heart shall long for their noisy steps in the hall, and their ruddy cheeks laid up to yours; when you would rather have their july whistle than the music of Thomas or the ly have dirty carpets, aye, live without carpets at all, but to have their bright, strong forms beside you once more. Then play with and pet them. Praise ohnny's drawing, Betty's music, and baby's first atttempt at writing his name. Encourage Tom to chop off his stick of wood, and Dick to persevere in making his hen-coop. If one shows a talent for figures, tell him he is your famous mathematician; and if another loves geogra-phy, tell him he will be sure to make a good traveler or a foreign minister. Go chickens and pigeons; and down to the creek-fall to see the mill in full opera-tion. Have them gather your mosses and grasses and bright autumn leaves, to decorate their rooms when the snow is all over the earth. And you will keep yourself young and fresh by entering into their joys.—Exchange.

- The postage stamp was introduced in London January 10, 1840, by Rowland Hill, in connection with cheap postage, The next nation to introduce France, nine years after. Germany bethe first to introduce the postal card. In nue from its Post Offices of thirteen mil-lions of dollars, while the United States, in the same time, lost about twenty-fou millions.

- "Pa, what is a legislature?" A legislature, my son, is a body elected by the