

THE DAILY PHOENIX.

"Let our Just Censures

Attend the True Event."

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1874.

VOLUME X—NUMBER 95: 104

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7, 1874.—Hon. H. B. ELLIOTT, Member to Congress of the Third Congressional District of the State of South Carolina.—Please call at Felix Cardarelli's and settle your tailor's bill, which has been standing since January, 1874. F. CARDARELLI. Charleston News and Courier copy three times. July 9 1mo

La Creme de la Creme, No. 1, price 50 cts. Contains On the Sea, Barcelona, by Kuba; The Break of Day, Reverie, by Arthur; La Ballerina, Folk, by Liebler; When the Swallows Homeward Fly, by Oesterly; Epileptics, Caprice, by Egghard—5 pieces for 50 cts.

CHEAP La Creme de la Creme, No. 3, contains the following music—50 cts.: Mountain Stream, Caprice, by S. Smith; Count on Me, Grop, by Jacoby; Graziosa, Romance, by Thibourg; Dancing Leaves, Inst., by Mattel; My Brezce, Inst., by Lange—5 pieces for 50 cts.

MUSIC La Creme de la Creme, No. 6, contains the following music—50 cts.: Chant du Bivouac, Transcription, by Ketterer; Thine Own Melodie, by Lange; Don Pasquale, Serenade, by Thalberg; The Angel's Dream, Reverie, by Lange; The Wild Rose, Romance, by Krug—5 pieces for 50 cts.

MAILED Monthly, No. 80, contains the following music—price 30 cents: Two Songs by Hays, two by Danke, one by Maywood; a Sacred Quartet, by Thomas; a Four-hand Piece, a Quasi-staple, an easy March and a beautiful Fantasia, by Kinkel—10 pieces for 30 cents.

POST-PAID Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 81, contains the following music—price 30 cents: Two new Songs by Hays, one by Pratt, one by Leslie, one by Stewart; a Trio for Female Voices, by Abt; a Sacred Quartet by Danke, two Polkas, a pretty Waltz and a March—11 pieces 30cts.

ON RECEIPT MARKED PRICE. Address J. L. PETERS, P. O. Box 5429 599 Broadway, New York, July 21-25 Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

New Church Music Book, For 1874-1875.

THE LEADER!!

BY H. R. PALMER and L. O. EMERSON, the most successful Church Music Book makers of the day. Will be ready in August, and will contain the usual Singing School Course, and a large amount of new and choice music for Choirs, Conventions, and Singing Classes. Specimen Pages now ready, and will be mailed, post-free, on application.

Price \$1.35, or \$13.00 per Dozen.

The Emerson New Method FOR REED ORGAN.

By L. O. Emerson and W. S. B. Matthews. \$2.50—One of the newest and very best of the new Methods.

Guide in the Art of Singing. By Geo. L. Orgood \$1.00. New and very superior book for Voice Training.

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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT After hearing the arguments in the great mandamus case, and having delayed a decision, seem to be

PUZZLED TO DETERMINE How to act towards just and unjust claims. Judges of the West, however, find no difficulty in it at once telling

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A celebrated 5c. CIGAR and one sold in imitation; for, really, the comparison is as ridiculous as comparing the climates of SOUTH CAROLINA AND AFRICA.

Besides, the copyrighted brand secures the exclusive sale of these justly celebrated Cigars to the

INDIAN GIRL CIGAR STORE, Columbia, S. C. July 7

Official Order, No. 1. I WANT all Smokers to know that there are still plenty more of the celebrated 5 cent PARTAGAS on hand. I guarantee that they contain more and a better quality of Tobacco than any other 5 cent Cigar sold in this city.

Special Order, No. 2. All Smokers of Pressed Cigars will please take notice that they can get a bunch containing 25 Cigars for \$1, and all other popular brands at equally low prices, at the CALIFORNIA CIGAR STORE, (Sign of the Indian Chief), 31 Door Below Wheeler House.

June 6

Hay and Straw Cutters. RAW-HIDE ROLLER STRAW CUTTERS. Self-sharpening Straw Cutters. American Lever Straw Cutters. Champion Hay and Straw Cutters. Burdick's National Hay and Straw Cutters, comprising the best assortment in the city, and for sale at low prices by

JOHN AGNEW & SON, June 24

MILLINERY. A FULL line of latest styles; also, Ladies' and Children's SUITS, Mrs. Moody's celebrated CORSETS, with other styles; UNDER-WEAR in great variety; HAIR of all description; and Bazaar Patterns, which will be sold very low. Please call and see for yourselves, at

MRS. C. E. REED'S, June 23mos

Straw Hats. GO to D. EPSTIN'S, under Columbia Hotel, for cheap and stylish STRAW HATS. May 30

Bargains in Suits. FOR bargains in Business and Dress SUITS, go to D. EPSTIN'S, under Columbia Hotel. May 30

CASH. AFFER TO-DAY, we will sell goods for CASH ONLY.

COPELAND & PEARDEN, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 29, 1874 3mo

50 DOZEN of the above, in fine order, for sale very low, by HOPE & GYLES, June 21

To Rent. TO an approved tenant, the two-story COITAGE, with six rooms, on Marion street, between Blanding and Sumter streets. Apply at the Central Hotel. MRS. S. S. GOUBESSMITH, July 12

House to Rent. THE HOUSE and FOUR ACRE LOT of Mrs. E. J. Arthur. Good garden and excellent well of water. Possession given immediately. Apply to WM. MARTIN or E. H. ARTHUR, July 4

To All Whom It May Concern. NOTICE is hereby given that application was made on the 10th day of July, 1874, to the Clerk of the Court for Richland County, by John C. Seegers, G. Diercks, William Steigitz, B. Koelmig, George Hinns, M. Ehrlich, F. A. Jacobs, Eibi F. Hei, D. Epain, F. Koneman, J. F. Eisenmann, Henry Habensicht, G. D. Eberhardt, and others, for a charter of incorporation for THE COLUMBIA GERMAN SOUJETZEN VORHEIN, in accordance with the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided. July 12 mw10

Aperichts. CONGRESS WATER. Tarrant's Seltzer, Citrate Magnesia, Seiditz Powders. For sale at L. T. SILLIMAN & CO'S Drug Store, July 7

Apple Jack. A LOT of pure mountain APPLE BRANDY, two and three years old. A genuine article. JOHN C. SEEGERS.

COME QUICK! You will miss the BEST BARGAINS that have been offered to the people of Columbia by

C. F. JACKSON, The Leader of Low Prices.

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THE satisfaction this PRESS has given in the past, the great improvement made on it, and the fact of its being from forty to fifty dollars cheaper than any other good Press, should induce planters and others to send for one of our new Circulars before purchasing. We also manufacture Irons for Water Power Presses and Screw Presses. Address

PENDLETON & BOARDMAN, Foundry and Machine Works, Kollock Street, Augusta, Ga. July 2 mw10

Hay! Hay! Hay!!! THE SOUTHERN WAREHOUSE COMPANY has always on hand the largest stock of HAY in Columbia, comprising both Eastern and Western, which will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge for drayage, and at the very lowest rates.

Our facilities for purchasing and handling are such as to enable us to compete successfully with any other house, and parties in need will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, for we cannot be undersold. Particular attention is called to our stock of Eastern HAY, which is the best in the market. May 6 3mo

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY AT THE Grand Central Dry Goods Establishment OF

W. D. LOVE & CO.

HAVING purchased a bankrupt stock of RIBBONS for cash, we are offering them at the low price of 25 cents a yard, in grosgrain and abbeville, in all colors, from No. 9 to 60. SASH RIBBONS in proportion. All our Goods have been marked down 20 to 30 per cent. below market value.

250 dozen HOSE AND HALF HOSE—good heavy Goods for working people—which we offer at 10c and 12c, a pair—worth double the money. 250 pieces handsome Summer DRESS GOODS, at 25c a yard. Our BOOTS AND SHOES are from the best makers and sold at low prices. Purchasers are requested to examine our stock before making their selections.

W. D. LOVE & CO. May 10 (Under the Wheeler House.)

THRASHING MACHINES,

HORSE POWERS

Engines, Reapers, Mowers, Fans, Grain Cradles, SEASONABLE LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY GENERALLY. For sale by

LORICK & LOWRANCE. Order early so as to give ample time and avoid disappointment.

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Central National Bank Building. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Bed-Rooms from \$3 per month upwards; Family Rooms from \$6 per month upwards; Lawyers' Offices from \$6 per month upwards. WATER, GAS, WATER and WOOD CLOSETS and other modern improvements inside building. No back rooms, all fronting on the street. Good ventilation. A Janitor in charge of building. Apply to Central Bank, or to Messrs. SEIBELS & EZELL.

April 2

Scuppernong and Saetern Wines.

50 DOZEN of the above, in fine order, for sale very low, by HOPE & GYLES, June 21

GLENN SPRINGS, SPARTANBURG COUNTY, S. C. IS made the most attractive resort in the South. Extensive alterations and improvements have been made. Every amusement that is to be found at the best Watering Places in the country will be provided. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates from Columbia and Charleston to the Springs, and return are on sale at ticket offices. Rates from \$15 to \$18 per week; \$40 to \$50 per month—arranged according to accommodations desired.

GORMAN & CALMAN, (Of Columbia Hotel.) June 21 mths

Montgomery White Sulphur Springs. THIS famous Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of JUNE. The Buildings have been refitted and furnished in the most elegant modern style, and there is every appliance for the comfort, convenience and amusement of our Guests, such as Express, Ticket, Post and Telegraph Offices, &c., &c. Music by the Naval Academy Band from Annapolis, Md. Visitors leave the A. M. & O. Railroad at Big Tunnel, and thence by branch road 1 1/2 miles to the Springs. Address

COLIHUN & COWAN, Proprietors, May 23 2mo

THE PLACE to buy your READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, etc., etc., is at the

CHEAPEST And largest Clothing Store South of Richmond. Our Stock is almost daily replenished

IN All its departments with all the latest styles. We guarantee to please the taste of

THE Most fastidious in every particular; warrant our Goods to be as represented, and will sell as cheap as any house in the

CITY. Those in want of fine Custom-made Garments should give us a call before going elsewhere.

R. & W. C. SWAFFIELD, May 31

SPRING 1874. AND 1874. **SUMMER.**

FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, Coats, Pants and Vests, in all the latest styles. All the garments are well made. A large line of the celebrated STAR SHIRTS.

LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS, GENTS' NECK TIES and Windser Scarfs, Linen Collars and Socks. The best KID GLOVES. Silk, Straw and Felt HATS. Panama and Chip HATS. UMBRELLAS, CANES, TRUNKS and SATCHELS.

KINARD & WILEY, May 31

MONEY TO LOAN, On Marketable Collaterals. EXCHANGE on New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and all prominent cities of the United States and Europe bought and sold. DEPOSITS received and interest-bearing certificates issued. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SILVER bought and sold. ACCOUNTS of merchants and others from the city and country solicited, and LIBERAL LINES OF DISCOUNTS granted by the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. Corner of Plain and Richardson streets.

Seegers' vs. Cincinnati Beer. THE Cincinnati Gazette makes the astonishing announcement that Cincinnati beer is no longer pure, but adulterated with molasses, sugar of starch, and other and the poisonous concoction. The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report for 1865, says that Prof. Mapes, of New York, analyzed the beer from a dozen different breweries, and found all of it adulterated. Coccoloba Indicus and nux vomica entered largely into its composition. J. C. SEEGERS guarantees his beer to be pure and reliable. He does not adulterate it, but brews from the best barley, malt and hops. Jan 23

PARKER & CAYLESS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, ROOM 1 Parker's Block, Main street, Columbia, S. C. May 10

P. B. GLASS, Accountant. Will attend to Opening, Closing or Keeping Sets of BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS for Merchants, Bankers, Mechanics, Professional Men or others, and to any business pertaining to the Counting Room. COPYING or WRITING of any description executed promptly. Office at Columbia Hotel, first floor. June 9

Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad. Nature's Highway Across the Mountains! LIGHT GRADES, EASY CURVES, NO TUNNELING! LET IT BE BUILT SPEEDILY!

A link in the Air-Line Road between the cities of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and Charleston, seventy-four miles long, with less than twenty miles of heavy work.

Shorter than any line from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to either of these cities, and many hundred miles nearer to these centres of Western trade than any existing line to Charleston.

The Road that promises to make Charleston the market for the trade of the great North-west, the West Indies, South America and Europe; also, an important emigrant station.

ECONOMICAL IN CONSTRUCTION, SAFE IN MANAGEMENT AND PROFITABLE IN RESULTS.

An important enterprise for the development of South Carolina.

Shares Fifty Dollars each, payable in ten installments.

Every citizen of this State should own at least one Share.

CHARLESTON, with her magnificent Harbor and genial climate; her immense undeveloped back country, containing a fertile soil, fine pasture grounds and inexhaustible water power; her contiguity to the West Indies and South America, and her unparalleled European ocean course, is destined, upon the completion of this important TRUNK LINE, to emerge from her prostrated condition and become what nature has intended she should be—the GREAT COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS of the SOUTHERN SECTION of the UNITED STATES.

LIMIT OF STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY. The following clause in the charter is published for the information of subscribers:

Sec. 4. "That no Stockholder of said Company shall be held liable for the debts, contracts or acts of said corporation, beyond the amounts actually subscribed to the Capital Stock of said Company by such Stockholder."

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Principal Office and Address, 25 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.

C. G. MEMMINGER, President. A. C. KAUFMAN, Secretary and Treas. July 5

Excursion Tickets to New York. \$5.31.30-75

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 30, 1874.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS to New York and return, via Charleston and Steamship, at REDUCED RATES, will be on sale on and after 1st July. Steamers sail on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent. July 1

Excursion Season of 1874 via Atlantic Coast and Midland Lines.

CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA, AND WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROADS. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 26, 1874.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS to all prominent Virginia Springs and Western North Carolina Excursion Points, good until November 1, 1874, will be on sale at the Company's Ticket Office in this city, both via Charlotte and via Wilmington, on and after June 1, 1874.

Tickets to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, via Bay Line, at reduced rates, also on sale. A. POPE, General Passenger Agent. June 7

Notice. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SPARTANBURG & UNION R. R. CO. On and after June 1, 1874, Trains on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad will run, making close connection with the Greenville and Columbia and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroads, going away with the delay at Abston.

The Spartanburg and Union Railroad is completely equipped for this business; Road being in fine condition, makes good time and safe connections.

Passengers traveling this route will have every attention. W. W. DAVIES, Superintendent. July 27 2mo

Jewelry! Jewelry! Jewelry!

WM. GLAZE. This new store, Main street, nearly opposite the Central National Bank, has large and beautiful stock of fine WATCHES, stem and key winders, from best European and American manufacturers, and of his own importation, in gold and silver cases. Elegant JEWELRY! An unrivaled assortment just received, and in sets and cases. Bridal Presents, and a very fine selection of Plated-Ware, Gold Watch and Neck Chains, Locketts, elegant Seal, Wedding and Engagement Rings, large stock of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and a great variety of Fancy Articles. My stock is the largest and best selected in the Southern country and will be sold as cheap as same article can be bought anywhere. Oct 21

Summer Clothing. G. O. D. EPSTIN'S, under Columbia Hotel, for Men's and Boy's Spring and Summer CLOTHING. May 30

Speech of Ex-Governor Scott, At a Republican Mass Meeting, held at Jenkinsville, Fairfield County, S. C., July 4, 1874.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am present at your meeting to-day at the request of some of the people of your neighborhood. Although it is the Fourth of July, the anniversary of our national independence, it is not my intention to deliver to you any of the old stereotyped Fourth of July orations that have had an annual repetition for nearly one hundred years. I intend to talk to you, as colored men, of the errors of the past, and to admonish you of the dangers of the future. Whatever extenuation may be made for the past four years of profligate and reckless legislation, the majority of the voting element of this State cannot get rid of the responsibility, when colored men, as their representatives, constitute three-fourths of the law-making branch of the government. I must, however, say, to the credit of the first General Assembly elected under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, that they were a prudent and careful body of men. Both their general Acts and their appropriations of public moneys were marked by a care and consideration for the public interests that compare favorably with the best days of South Carolina. My intention is to make a very brief review of the action of the government while I was in office, and to fix the responsibility of each branch of the government for what was done, as well as to show that no individual member of the government can be held accountable for more than his own acts. Each individual member of the government is elected by the people, and his duties are defined by the Constitution and laws of the State. It necessarily follows, therefore, that each individual member of it can be held accountable for his own acts only. Without any disposition to cast the responsibility where it does not belong, I will, in the briefest and plainest manner possible, give you a history of the causes that have brought the Republican party into disgrace, and will, if not corrected, justly doom it to destruction.

I see, by the papers, that many of the leading politicians are crying for reform. No man is more gratified at this cry than myself; but I can scarcely feel a hope that all of them are in earnest in making it, when I look back over the past four years and remember that most of them have been either principals or accessories to all the bad and destructive legislation of that period, and have been parties to all the schemes whereby the moneys of the State have been squandered and its resources crippled for years to come. I say, frankly, that I have no confidence in the honesty of the professions of these men; nor can the people hope for any genuine reform from such a class of political demagogues, who are, in my judgment, only seeking for new fields of public plunder.

I also see, by the papers, that certain parties are exceedingly careful to state that the Legislature was bribed and corrupt schemes of legislation effected under Governor Scott's administration; but they are equally careful in forgetting to state that they themselves urged forward those schemes and were the principal participants in the profits derived from their adoption, while Governor Scott was the only one in his administration who made any determined opposition to them. I can scarcely hope, however, to relieve myself from the odium that is thus cast upon me by insinuation and falsehood, when I remember the observation of Cardinal Lorraine, that "a lie told for but an hour affects the destinies of a nation for seven years."

In 1868, when I was inaugurated Governor and the other State officers assumed the duties of the offices to which they had been elected, as is well known to you, the State had neither money nor credit, and an entire year intervened before any money could be collected from taxes. The Legislature did not deem it proper or practicable to levy taxes immediately upon a people who had just appealed to the Federal Government for the means to get bread. The only prudent mode of obtaining the funds necessary to meet the current expenses was by the use of State bonds. The Legislature, accordingly, authorized loans to the amount of \$2,500,000. Of this amount, \$500,000 was to redeem an issue of bills receivable which had been made during the year 1867; \$1,000,000 was to pay the interest already due on the public debt, and \$1,000,000 was to relieve the Treasury, that is, to pay the current expenses for the year that intervened before any money could be collected from taxes. This money could not be obtained by the sale of bonds at their par value, for we were not only subject to the ordinary disadvantages of those obliged to borrow money, but we were also under the additional disadvantage of having to carry on a Government organized out of elements without education and without experience; and at the same time, we were made to feel the effects of a very powerful, influential and effective political opposition. I do not speak of this for the purpose of blaming the opposition especially, but rather to remind you of the effect of

political influence in the management of the finances of the State, as it is regarded as being perfectly legitimate for the party which is out of power to do whatever they deem, necessary to discredit and break down the party which is in power. Perhaps our opponents in the State do not more than is usual in other States. But the result of it all was, that the bonds were hypothecated to raise the money needed for the current expenses of the State Government, and the preference to selling them, at the enormous sacrifice it would have been necessary to make of them, if they were sold at all. In addition to the bonds for raising the \$2,500,000 alluded to, the Legislature authorized the issue of \$700,000 of bonds for the Land Commission. The Land Commission spent something over \$700,000 in money, although the money realized from these bonds did not exceed \$400,000. Besides, there were \$212,000 of old bonds that were past due, redeemed by the Treasurer, making a total amount of over \$3,400,000 of money borrowed on State bonds. The extravagant percentage that was paid in New York for loans increased this amount very largely. Of this amount, however, all was subsequently paid by the sale of State bonds, with the exception of about \$600,000, that was found to be due the Financial Agent in 1872.

I will now give you the amount of money raised from taxes during the four years and a half I was in office. In 1868, as I have indicated, we collected no tax, but paid our current expenses from the loans made on State bonds. In 1869, we collected \$1,139,298.11; in 1870, \$825,509.10; in 1871, \$1,266,318.05, and in 1872, \$1,331,835.61. Each year, at the time the tax was levied, all the money it was supposed would be collected was expended in advance by appropriations to meet the legitimate expenses of the Government; but in none of these years did the Legislature levy any tax to meet their own expenses. They depended upon the Treasurer borrowing the money necessary for that purpose. During the first two years I was in office, the legislative expenses were as follows: In 1868, there were two sessions, that cost \$193,839.51, and in 1869, there was one session, that cost \$234,076.94. In 1870, when a new Legislature was elected, with nearly all new members, there came that terrible onslaught on the treasury that crushed out almost every hope for years to come. They appeared to be determined to take all the money in the treasury for themselves. They did succeed in getting \$414,000 for legislative expenses, and attempted to take \$265,000 more, which would have made an aggregate of \$679,000 for one session. But even this was small, compared with the session of 1871, which cost the State \$927,000 in money, besides \$500,000 of legislative pay certificates, most of which still remain unpaid, but are regarded as a part of the floating debt. To accomplish this robbery, it was necessary first to raise the cry of "Stop thief!" Hence, they began loudly to denounce the Governor and Treasurer for having done something which they could not very clearly define, but which they tried to make it appear had something to do with an over-issue of State bonds. The bonded debt at that time was about \$9,500,000, the only part of which created by ourselves was \$1,700,000. Of this sum, \$1,000,000 was to pay the current expenses of the Government for the year 1868-69, when, as I have already mentioned, there were no taxes collected. That there was a government in South Carolina during this period was no fault of mine; and that there was no money in its treasury to meet its expenses was also no fault of mine. Money could be raised only by authority of the Legislature, and not by any will of the Executive; and if Congress expected me to do what itself could not do, with all the property of a great nation at its back, it expected something more than was reasonable. During the war and up to its close, the United States sold their bonds at less than forty cents on the dollar. The State of South Carolina has received for its bonds an average of forty-two cents on the dollar, notwithstanding about \$5,000,000 of the bonds were sacrificed at from fifteen to thirty cents on the dollar at the time of the impeachment force, when the Legislature robbed the treasury of the money appropriated to pay interest on the public debt. Had the Legislature acted in good faith with the creditors of the State, and paid the interest on the public debt, no power on earth could have destroyed our credit, and the debt to-day would not exceed \$10,000,000, instead of being \$15,870,000; for you must remember that over \$5,000,000 was sacrificed to pay \$900,000 of borrowed money. Of this sum, at least \$340,000 was to pay for lands which were purchased in excess of the money realized on the bonds issued for that purpose. For the expenditure of this money, I do not hold myself in any way responsible, as the purchases were made without my knowledge or consent, notwithstanding the law had made me one of the board to advise in the purchase of lands. Desiring to correct the