



"Let our Just Censures"

Attend the True Event."

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1875.

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What It Will Do!

IT will cure all Impurities of the Blood; it will cure all Scrofulous Diseases; it will remove all Tetter Affections; it will cure Rheumatism and Gouty Affections; it will remove all manner of Sores; it will improve the Complexion; it will remove all Pimples and Boils; it will cure all Constitutional Disorders; it will cure Ulcers, Swellings of the Glands; it will cure Cancer by removing the cause in the blood; it will give a Clear and Beautiful Skin; HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT will cure when other remedies fail. Let the afflicted try it. Ask for Heinitsh's Queen's Delight. June 4

Millinery OF the LATEST STYLES; also, Ladies' and Children's SUITS of all sizes and quality. UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, HAIR and FANCY GOODS. Just received, a large assortment of Wenck's PERFUMERY, at MRS. C. E. REED'S. April 25

Mackerel. CHOICE MESS MACKEREL. No. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL. Just opened and for sale low, at retail, JOHN AGNEW & SON.

The symptoms of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general constive, and sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times, very few of them; but the Liver is generally the organ most involved.



TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!

For all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen!

IT is evidently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills. After forty years' trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials of its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, Despondency, Gloom and forebodings of evil; all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

If you feel Dull, Drowsy, Debilitated, have frequent headache, Mouth tastes badly, poor Appetite and Tongue Coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

The Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

"I have never seen or tried such a simple, efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—H. HAINER, St. Louis, Mo.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect."—HON. ALEX. H. STEVENS.

"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science."—Gov. J. GILL SHORTER, Alabama.

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seventeen years. I can safely recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure."—H. F. THOMPSON.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator has proved a good and efficacious medicine."—C. A. NUTTINO, President of City Bank.

"We have been acquainted with Dr. Simmons' Liver Medicine for more than twenty years, and know it to be the best Liver Regulator offered to the public."—M. R. LYON and H. L. LYON, Druggists, Bellefontaine, Ga.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS ATTACKS, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, SOUR STOMACH, HEART BURN, &c., &c.,

It Has No Equal.

Is a faultless Family Medicine, Does not disarrange the system, Is sure to cure if taken regularly, Is no drastic violent medicine, Does not interfere with business, Is no intoxicating beverage, Contains the simplest and best remedies.

CAUTION.—Buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

Jan 30 1/2mo J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

The Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, of Mobile!

C. E. THAMES, President; T. N. FOWLER, Secretary; Gen. S. D. LEE, Superintendent of Agencies.

Assets \$750,000 in Gold.

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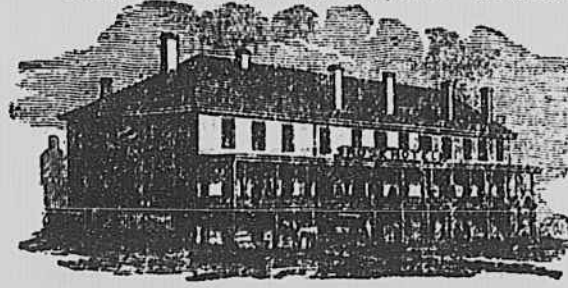
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A SOUTHERN COMPANY, keeps and lends its Money in the South. Since chartered, its dividends have varied from 17 to 27 per cent.

May 15 W. H. GIBBES, Agent.

ROSE'S HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C. WM. E. ROSE, Proprietor.



FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Fare \$2 1/2 a day, including Omnibus ride. Situated near the Capitol and in centre of business part of the city. My Omnibus will convey passengers to and from every train. The Ladies' Apartments are complete; entrance on Assembly street. BILLIARD and BATH ROOMS are all new and in good order. Ap 6

Ex-Councilman Carpenter Rises to Explain.

Speech of Hon. L. Cass Carpenter, at Parker's Hall, Tuesday Evening, June 8, 1875, in Defence of Republican Administration of City Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: In coming forward to respond to the general call from the citizens composing this meeting, it can hardly be expected of me, at this late hour of the night, now verging on to midnight, to make any extended remarks, although the subject under discussion affords ample opportunity for one to do so. We are called upon to meet here to-night to listen to the report of the committee appointed by the City Council of Columbia, to examine the condition of the city finances, and to report the results of that investigation to the citizens who pay the taxes which keeps the city government in operation. You have listened to that report, and have also heard the excellent resolutions adopted, which were offered by the gentleman who preceded me. I did not come here to discuss this report, but did come to say a few words, if opportunity was afforded me, in justification of the actions of the two Republican Councils whose operations have been so unjustly and unfairly criticised and held up to scorn and condemnation by the citizens' committee. And in doing this, Mr. Chairman, I propose to confine myself to the report made by that committee, and shall not take advantage of any information which I may have derived while a member of the Council, except in so far as that may be necessary to prove my assertions while dealing with this report. I could have wished, sir, as I have no doubt every right thinking non-partisan does, that this investigation had been conducted in a non-political spirit, and for no other purpose than to correct prevailing abuses in official circles, and give to the city a more economical form of government; but from the action of the meeting which adopted this report, and from the tone and temper displayed at that meeting, I am forced to a very different conclusion. If the action of the committee was intended to be non-partisan, why does this report attempt to throw all the blame for the increase of the city debt, or the diversion of public funds, as they are pleased to term it, upon the two Republican Councils which have administered the affairs of the city since June, 1870? Had the two Democratic Councils, which exercised official powers from 1866 to 1870, no lot or part in this matter? Did they discharge the high duties devolving upon them in the spirit which this report seems to imply? Did they pay a stricter regard to the credit of the city, and do more toward preserving it, than the two Republican Councils which succeeded them? Let us see from the report itself, and I desire each impartial gentleman present to follow me through a few items in this report, to see if I misstate or draw any unnatural inferences therefrom. The report is evidently the work of the Chairman of the Committee, Major Gulick, formerly Cashier of the Carolina National Bank, a gentleman who had quite as much to do with persuading the Council to dispose of the bonds, etc., just as they did dispose of them up to June, 1873, as any other gentleman in this city. Now, sir, I proceed to the report, and I propose to confine my attention to the committee's own figures as to the amounts paid out for interest during the years beginning with 1866 and ending the 30th of April, 1874, a period of eight years, four of which cover a Democratic and four a Republican administration. According to the accepted statement of Wm. J. Etter, former City Clerk, and I believe this statement had the verification of a committee of business men of the city, whose endorsement ought to be good anywhere, the bonded debt in 1866 amounted to \$344,850. A portion of this debt bore interest at five per cent., a portion at six per cent. and a portion at seven per cent. The actual interest upon the bonded city debt per annum would amount in round numbers to \$22,000. Now, how much of this debt did the Democratic Councils pay while they enjoyed aldermanic honors? The following carefully prepared table, in which the expenditures are taken solely from the committee's report, shows that each year of their administration they failed to pay honest debts, held by "widows and orphans," and allowed said debt to accumulate yearly from \$2,000 to nearly \$20,000, as follows:

1866—Interest on bonded debt \$22,096; interest paid 5,459; leaving unpaid 16,537. 1867—Interest on bonded debt \$22,096; interest paid 5,260; leaving unpaid 16,836. 1868—Interest on bonded debt \$22,096; interest paid 3,585; leaving unpaid 18,511. 1869—Interest on bonded debt \$22,096; interest paid 19,245; leaving unpaid 2,851. 1870—Interest on bonded debt \$22,096; interest paid 31,656; over-paid 9,560. Total interest unpaid \$54,735; deduct over-paid, 1870, 9,560; leaving unpaid 45,175.

Now let us look at this matter, divested of passion and prejudice, and in all candor and fairness, let me ask, who is responsible for the non-payment of this large amount of actual city indebtedness during the four years from 1866 to 1870? And let me again ask, if this amount was not an actual increase to the city debt during that time—an increase which a

Republican Council had to provide for? According to the Committee's own figures, only the sum of \$65,196 was paid out for interest, when the actual sum for that time amounted in round numbers to upwards of \$110,000. Now let us look at what was done by the Republican successors, who administered city affairs during the four years from 1870 to 1874, and in this statement I shall take my figures of expenditures exclusively from the report of the Committee of which Major Gulick was Chairman:

1870—Interest on bonded debt \$22,096; interest paid 31,656; over-paid interest 9,560. 1871—Interest on bonded debt \$22,096; interest paid 24,596; over-paid interest 2,500. 1872—Interest on bonded debt \$32,096; interest paid 65,227; over-paid interest 33,131. 1873—Interest on bonded debt \$37,006; interest paid 42,701; over-paid interest 5,695. 1874—Interest on bonded debt \$37,006; interest paid 66,797; over-paid interest 29,791. Total over-paid in four years \$71,117.

So that it will be seen from these figures, that not only did the Republicans pay all the interest which was left unpaid by their Democratic predecessors, for five years, but they paid large sums for this purpose which had been accumulating for a series of years previous to 1866. I, myself, counted coupons dating back as far as 1860 and 1861, which coupons were paid by the Council of 1872 to 1873, or more than eleven years after they were due. Now let us draw the parallel. The two Councils from 1866 to 1870 defaulted—that is, refused to pay, upon one single item of city indebtedness, to the amount of upwards of \$45,000; while a Republican Council, covering an equal period of time, actually over-paid upwards of \$70,000 upon this same item, which was handed down to them from administrations in which they had no lot or part. And now I desire to call the attention of the citizens to another very instructive feature of this report, for from this, I think, we can draw some very correct deductions in our efforts to discover the actual condition of the city finances, and that is in regard to the issue of city scrip, better known as city money. By a careful examination of this report, it will be found that much of the money realized during the years from 1865 to 1870 was realized from this source—a source fruitful of more evil than any other from which money has been derived. The following figures are taken exclusively from Major Gulick's report, and, of course, are regarded as reliable. I have simply made a statement of the amount issued and destroyed each year, without regard to whether they were called "old issue" or "new issue":

1866—City bills issued, \$5,039.90; redeemed, 1,202.80; over-issued, 3,837.10. 1867—City bills issued, \$12,000; redeemed, 5,638.85; over-issued, 6,361.15. 1868—City bills issued, \$11,475; redeemed, 8,358; over-issued, 3,117. 1869—City bills issued, \$6,480; redeemed, 4,852.90; over-issued, 1,627.10. 1870—City bills issued, \$17,645; redeemed, 10,588; over-issued, 7,057; total more issued than redeemed, 21,999.35.

Here we find another debt of \$22,000, handed down from a Democratic administration, which I suppose even the most violent partisan will not deny. Now let us see what the Republican administration did, which followed this: 1871—City bills issued, \$2,907.50; redeemed, 30,765.35; more redeemed than issued, 27,797.85. 1872—City bills issued, none; redeemed, 4,063.35; more redeemed than issued, 4,063.35. 1873—City bills issued, none; redeemed, 16.15; more redeemed than issued, 16.15. 1874—City bills issued, \$21,555.50; redeemed, 14,041.55; more issued than redeemed, 7,513.95; total more issued than redeemed, 31,777.35; from which deduct more issued than redeemed, 7,513.95; leaving total more redeemed than issued, 24,263.40.

During the first year of Mayor Alexander's administration, we find it redeeming nearly \$28,000 of indebtedness of former Councils, and yet we are told the public funds were squandered and misapplied. These two items alone, of interest and city money, are enough to convince any candid man that the Republicans made a record for fairness in the disposition of city funds far superior to that made by the Democratic Councils preceding them.

And now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, having already detained you too long with so dry a subject as figures, I propose to cut my remarks short, with a brief allusion to that portion of this report devoted to the city bonds authorized by the Legislature to construct the new City Hall, new market and for such other purposes as Council might deem for the interests of the city; and this, sir, is a subject which has been discussed over since the bonds were issued. Again I shall have recourse to the report of the committee, and before doing so, will preface this portion of my remarks with a statement of the Chairman's, in connection with the city bonds, while cashier of the Carolina National Bank. It will be remembered that the City Council entered into an arrangement with this bank while Mr. Gulick was cashier, to lease the City Hall when completed to said bank for a term of years. I remember distinctly of several interviews with the bank officers, the Chair-

man of the committee included, wherein the beauties and advantages of that arrangement were fully set forth, and by no one more forcibly or earnestly than by him. One feature of that plan was to make what is known as a "Construction Fund," to be used only to build the City Hall. The city bonds were to be placed at the disposal of the Carolina National Bank, and the proceeds thereof to the amount of \$66,000 were to be used, as I have already said, to construct the new City Hall. Now let us look at the figures presented by this report, and accepted by the tax-payers as being correct. According to this report, we find the following sums were paid out:

1872—Paid on City Hall, \$14,994.66; paid on new market, \$9,762.70. 1873—Paid on City Hall, \$12,900; deposited to Construction Fund, \$1,650; paid on new market, \$735. 1874—Paid on City Hall, \$3,534.28; deposited Construction Fund, \$14,245.70. Total, \$87,822.34.

The report says that the use made of this fund was: On the City Hall, \$61,428.94; market-house (blown down,) \$9,907.40—\$71,336.34; balance used for other purposes, \$66,359.49.

Now, I think I have shown from his own report, that instead of there having been but \$71,336.34 expended for the purposes for which these bonds were authorized, there were expended upwards of \$16,000 more than this report admits. Nor is this all. No man knows better than the Chairman of that committee that not less than \$50,000 of the proceeds of these bonds were used to pay notes held by the Carolina National Bank, Gov. R. K. Scott and others for money loaned to the Council prior to the one in which I had the honor to hold a seat, to erect a new City Hall. I say no one knows this fact better than the author of this report, for he was a party to one transaction, at least, of just this character. I myself deposited in the Carolina National Bank, when that gentleman was cashier, by instruction of Council, \$100,000 in new city bonds, enough of which was to liquidate the debt of the city to the bank for money loaned to take up the Negle bonds, and the balance to be applied to constructing the City Hall. Before depositing these bonds in said bank, I consulted the City Attorney, Mr. Tradewell, and obtained an opinion from him that the City Council would not only be justified in making such a disposition, but that they ought to do so, inasmuch as the notes then held by the bank were issued for the purpose of raising money to construct the City Hall. Whether this action was legal, it is not for me to decide; but I know full well that there was no intention on the part of any member of the Council to divert or misapply a single dollar derived from the sale of city bonds, and the utmost caution was observed by Council, both in the public sale and in the management of the funds afterward, for fear that the spirit of the law might be violated, and it was only after legal opinions had been given that the Council authorized the bonds to be disposed of in this way. The bank held notes against the city to the amount, if I mistake not, of \$38,000, which notes were regarded, not only by the City Attorney, Mr. Tradewell, but by the bank's attorney and the bank officers, as falling within the provisions of the law. These notes were paid with the proceeds of those bonds, and if unlawfully, no man is more responsible for the matter than the author of this very report. The City Council desired to do right in the matter of disposing of these bonds, and as but few of them were versed in the intricacies of the law, they regarded the safeguards placed around these bonds by the Legislature as meaning exactly what the language conveyed. Not a step was taken in this matter until the best legal talent in this city had first been consulted, and if any of the proceeds were diverted it was done unintentionally, and with no desire to defraud the city or misapply its revenues. I do not believe a single dollar of these bonds was diverted from its lawful use; but I do believe that hundreds of dollars of revenue were used to pay debts contracted by Democratic councils, the blame for which is now attempted to be shifted to Republican shoulders, but the effort will fail. There are scores of people who know full well who has been instrumental in securing the action of the Council upon many measures which now seem to be questionable, and these men shall not be permitted to escape their share of the responsibility. I see before me now a gentleman, a former member of the City Council and Chairman of the committee appointed by the Mayor to agree upon the very plan of which I spoke a moment ago, viz: The plan to dispose of the city bonds and create a "Construction fund" in the Carolina National Bank, and I ask him if his action was not influenced in a great degree by representations made by the bank officers, of which the gentleman who prepared this report was the chief.

Mr. Wilder here rose and said: "My actions were influenced not only by what Mr. Gulick said, and he said a good deal, but also by the lawyers, Mr. Tradewell and Major Melton, and I think the committee was influenced just as I was by these representations." Now, Mr. Chairman, although I was a member of that committee, I did not sign the re-

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]