

Shall We Pay Exorbitant Taxes any Longer?

"Bunker Hill" sounds a note in our columns to-day, well calculated to wake the echoes from the mountains to the seaboard. Looking back upon the years of oppression, misrule, extravagance and profligacy of the party having political control in South Carolina, it all looks like a horrid dream. We can scarcely realize that it has been possible to endure it. It is striking that brave, intelligent and spirited men have been so unfortunate and unsuccessful in every movement they have made for their liberation. The more encroaching and offensive the steps taken against them by those who sway the numerical majority, the more inert they have become. They submit to see intelligence, culture, moral worth, character, honor, operate as so many grounds of exclusion from all participation in affairs. Look to the public positions, the offices which require ability, attainments and experience to fill them properly, and you will not find in them men possessing these indispensable qualifications. Adventurers and imbeciles, strong only in love and capacity for plunder and spoliation, swarm in these high places.

The only use citizens—natives of the State and others who have means—serve, is to pay the enormous contributions levied upon their property to keep up this extravagant and hideous form of government. They hear the cry, "Come up and be fleeced," and, like so many sheep, they submit uncomplainingly to the operation. It has not occurred to many apparently to inquire what value life has under such hard conditions; to fewer still, what means may be used to lighten the load of oppression, and to work such reforms in the civil administration as will make existence at least tolerable. We are now rapidly approaching the last analysis. Universal destitution prevails; debt presses in every direction, the comforts of life are no longer to be enjoyed, education has come to a halt, progress exists only in name. Under these circumstances, we have an assessment of property for taxation largely in excess of its value in the market. We have a tax levy, the largest ever made in South Carolina. It is morally certain that the objects to be accomplished by this levy and collection are not such as will promote the happiness or secure the protection of the people. It is to them a hateful contribution to the ease and luxury of a set of officials to whom they owe nothing but a sense of injury for imposition on their rights and insult to their feelings. They do not feel it desirable or necessary, as it is far from being agreeable, to keep up such a state of things any longer. Issues joined. The people propose to look a little more carefully into this tax before they pay it. The suggestions of our correspondent are well worth consideration. The example of Marion points the way of deliverance. The question is fairly raised, why do we submit tamely to such odious impositions. Why, indeed?

The Effect of the Injunction. Simultaneously with the announcement by the County Treasurer that his books would be opened yesterday morning for the receipt of taxes, an injunction ad interim, issued the night before by Judge Cooke, restraining the Treasurers from receiving certificates of indebtedness in payment of taxes, was served upon him. It is granted to the complaint of John Baskett vs. the State Treasurer and the County Treasurers, and is made returnable on the 19th instant. The order, with grounds of complaint, will be found in our columns in full. The day fixed for the return is subsequent to the time when the penalty will attach. Persons who have exchanged their greenbacks for certificates, in order to pay their taxes with it, are placed in an unpleasant predicament. Most of them will not be able to pay at all, because they cannot be considered as having each kind of money in sufficient quantity for the purpose. Nor should they do themselves so great an injustice as to pay greenbacks, after having purchased certificates upon the faith of the State. In this state of the case, how are they to be made to feel secure against the penalty? The Treasurer, of his own motion, can give no relief, as his duties are strictly ministerial. It will devolve upon the Governor and the Comptroller to take some action in the case. The time for collection ought to have been extended by the Legislature till the 1st of March. This was not done, and the consequence was that the people were to be harried and embarrassed with the necessity of paying by the 15th of January, or be mulcted heavily for their failure. The

injunction now issued puts it out of their power to meet the requirement of the Tax Collector. They are not responsible for the consequences, and must be exempted from them. The tender of certificates will, we suppose, be sufficient to exonerate any one from the penalty of non-payment of the tax. But something is due to the general anxiety on this point, and we can think of nothing better calculated to do this than an extension of the time of collection to the 1st of March.

Hold Your Certificates. The question has been asked us by several persons what shall they do with their certificates of indebtedness? Many have become alarmed, and are ready to take what they can get. We think that they should hold them firmly, offer them for their taxes, and if not received, as they cannot be here now, to still hold them, and give themselves no further concern about the matter. They have been put upon the community, have been bought and sold freely, upon the faith of the State officials and the General Assembly, that they would be good for taxes, and must always be good so far. The State is bound to make them good and receive them. We say nothing here of the wisdom or justice of issuing them. But once issued, once the Act has been published to the State, that they will be received for dues to it, a contract arises which must be respected. Let holders beware of speculators.

These are the words of one whose knowledge of human nature and all its springs of action, formed his most distinguishing characteristic. May we not profit by this lesson of the sage? Is not the present condition of affairs "a flood tide," which, if seized upon, may float our gallant old State, free from the mud and slime in which she has stuck fast for years, and which have caused her noble timbers almost to rot and fall to pieces? Is any one disposed, freely and voluntarily, to pay taxes to support this thing called a government in South Carolina? Taxes for what? To be squandered by ignorant, thieving officials, lawless Judges, and colleges which have no pupils. If there is such a man, he is either a fool, or one who hopes to share the plunder. Why, then, do the honest and upright, the property-holders and tax-payers of the country, pay their hard-earned money to be used for such purposes? Simply because they fear that their property will be sold to meet the demand of the tax-gatherer. This, and this alone, has made them pay their taxes up to this time. As long as they saw that they could pay and live, they paid and lived in hopes of better times. Can they do it now? Who has money to pay his taxes? The farmer has none. His crop, owing to the low price of cotton, has been a failure, and he cannot pay his merchant and live. The merchant cannot pay his banker and his Northern creditor, because the farmer cannot pay him. The banks pay no dividends—on which many are solely dependent to enable them to pay their taxes—and will not lend a dollar, because their debtors cannot pay them. These causes will prevent a large majority of the people of the State from paying their taxes; and unless those who are able to pay will unite and make a common cause with those who cannot pay, the property of the latter will be confiscated and purchased with the funds of those who pay. Whereas, if all unite, there will be no money in the country to purchase lands, should they be sold for taxes. There will be no money in the treasury to enable the thieves to buy. The carpet-baggers have none. Their State bonds and worthless Blue Ridge scrip are already pledged for ten times their value, and the money squandered. And their recent attempt to take a bank, in order that they might fill their depleted pockets, has been most triumphantly defeated.

Northern capitalists, owing to the pressure at home, need all their money, and more, to meet their pressing wants there. There would then be none to buy our land, if it should be put up and sold for the payment of taxes. What, then, would be the result? You would look the wheels of this infamous government, and say to the world, that we will not support it any longer. Then take one-half of the amount which is required of us for taxes, and we can bring in 100,000 honest and industrious people, who will make good citizens, whose influence will be felt at once, and whose approach will be the hand-writing on the wall, foretelling the certain and speedy doom of the villains who have so long swayed the destinies of this noble old State, and caused her to droop her head in shame. The time is short; but Marion—all honor to her, for she has covered again with glory a glorious name—has led the way.

Let all the Counties follow. In three days of steam and electricity, things may be done in days which formerly required weeks to accomplish. Let the people of Richland—down-trodden and insulted Richland—meet on Monday next, to add their voice to the chorus which will soon resound in tones of thunder throughout the land.

Mr. E. B. Seabrook, formerly law partner of D. H. Chamberlain and Solicitor of the Second Circuit, was elected corporation counsel by the City Council of Charleston.

For the information of the public, and those holding certificates of indebtedness, I have determined, upon consultation with his Excellency the Governor, to make the following statements: A temporary injunction was issued, this morning, by his Honor Judge Cooke, on the application of Messrs. Monteith & Baskett, against the County Treasurers, who are required to show cause, on the 19th instant, why said temporary injunction should not be made permanent. It is due to the administration and the public to show the motives actuating the parties who have obtained this injunction. This is best seen by the following correspondence: STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. COLLEGE HALL, January 8, 1874. To C. H. Baldwin, Esq., Treasurer Richland County, Columbia, S. C.—MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to request that you will inform me of the circumstances connected with the order or injunction granted by his Honor Judge Cooke, yesterday, as far as the same may be known to you. I refer particularly to any facts coming to your knowledge prior to the granting of the order. Very respectfully, F. J. MOSES, JR., Governor South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 8, 1874. To Hon. F. J. Moses, Jr., Governor, &c.—DEAR SIR: Your note of this date is received, asking me for such information as I may have concerning the granting of an injunction against the receipt of certificates of indebtedness. In reply, I have the honor to say, that on yesterday I received a letter from a citizen of this city, informing me that the injunction order was signed and in his hands, known only to himself and his partner, and that the matter could still be adjusted, if attended to at an early hour.

In previous conversations with the same person, he had informed me that he held a claim against the State for about \$5,500, and if that claim was paid, the injunction would not be procured. He further offered to take pay for his claim in "certificates of indebtedness." The letter referred to, and all other information and proof possessed by me in regard to this matter, are ready for production, if you desire them. I will add, that the claim held by the person referred to is a penitentiary warrant, which is now a subject of litigation, and which the State Treasurer has refused to pay. It was plainly impossible for me to pay the claim. I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c. C. H. BALDWIN, County Treasurer Richland County.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 7, 1874. C. H. Baldwin, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I write to inform you that the injunction was signed this evening, returnable 19th, and will be served on you in the morning at an early hour. It yet remains in my hands, known only to me, and to Mr. Baskett, and can yet be adjusted, if attended to at an early hour. Respectfully, (Signed) W. S. MONTEITH.

I leave the public to draw their own conclusions, or make their own comments. While the temporary injunction against the County Treasurers receiving them for taxes continues, and even if it should be made permanent, the holders of these certificates need not be alarmed as to their ultimate redemption, inasmuch as the State Treasurer is authorized by law to redeem them at the treasury, out of the incoming taxes, as well as the County Treasurers to receive them for taxes. In a word, if the certificates are not to be received for taxes, then other moneys will be received in their stead, which will be devoted to the redemption of the certificates. There seems to be a great deal of confusion in the minds of many persons in regard to these certificates, and the statements in the various newspapers have tended to confirm these mistaken notions. It is said, for instance, that the tax levy is not sufficient to redeem them; and even the amount issued has been questioned. For the benefit of the public, I would state that the total amount authorized and issued is \$231,996, for the following purposes: On account of deficiency..... \$100,500 Interest thereon..... 6,496 Appropriation for printing immigration report..... 75,000 Appropriation for printing tax duplicates..... 25,000 Appropriation for printing Supreme Court reports..... 25,000 Total..... \$231,996 To redeem these, a tax of one mill has been levied for printing of this session, which will probably realize at least \$160,000. The appropriations of this session of \$125,000, above stated, and for which certificates of indebtedness have been issued, will first be paid out of this tax of \$160,000, which will be seen to be more than ample for this purpose at least. To redeem the \$106,996 issued on account of deficiency, there is a tax of 3 1/2 mills levied to pay deficiencies; among which, this amount is, of course, included.

I will state, in conclusion, that it is the purpose of his Excellency the Governor to protect the interests of the holders of the "certificates of indebtedness," who have relied upon the good faith of the State in receiving them, and that I am determined to apply the taxes levied for their redemption faithfully to that purpose. F. L. CARDOZO, State Treasurer. COLUMBIA, January 8, 1874. With the ladies apron fronts substitute over-skirts both for street and reception dresses.

UNITED STATES COURT.—In the District Court, on the 7th, a bench warrant was ordered to issue for the arrest of James P. Slater, convicted of violating the internal revenue law. The grand jury returned true bills against Isaac Heyward and Jesse Brookington, for retailing liquor without paying the special internal revenue tax, and no bill in the case of Scheilo, charged with non-compliance with the stamp Act. The petit jury found John Grant guilty of selling goods on which the tax had not been paid, and assessed the penalty at \$35 and costs. W. W. Bradford, of Sumter, was finally discharged in bankruptcy. The petitions of James W. Lowry and David J. Lide, of Sumter; B. A. McAllister, of Anderson; R. E. Campbell and Mabin Madden, of Laurens, for voluntary bankruptcy, were referred to the registrars of their respective districts for report. John Robertson, creditor of W. T. Sealy, bankrupt, was allowed to establish lien to the amount of \$222 27. The report of the assignee as to exempted property of A. T. Black, bankrupt, was confirmed. The funds of the estate of L. D. McLakin were ordered to be distributed among his creditors. The assignee of Farum & Dotterer, adjudicated bankrupts in 1867, was ordered to sell all uncollected open accounts and close up the estate. The report of the registrar in the case of Eldridge R. Chandler, bankrupt, was confirmed. Burr J. Ramage was approved as an assignee of N. A. Hunter, of Newberry. The petty jury rendered a verdict of not guilty in the case of Philip Wetherhorn, charged with buying soldiers' clothing.

THE MORE CURRENCY FALLACY.—For the benefit of the currency tinkers, especially those who want more of the article, it is worth while to show how little they have learned from past experience. The crisis of 1837 was preceded by an increase in the amount of paper circulation, that raised it from \$94,000,000 in 1834 to \$149,000,000 in 1837—an inflation of 59 per cent. in three years. The crisis of 1857 was preceded by an increase that raised the amount in circulation from \$155,000,000 in 1851 to \$204,000,000 in 1854; and then, after a check that reduced it to \$186,000,000 in 1855, raised it again to \$214,000,000 in 1857. This, it is perceived, was a much more moderate and gradual inflation than the earlier one, amounting to only 38 per cent. in six years. It was helped, to be sure, as an inflation, by an even larger increase in the specie circulation, but that was an increase that powerfully aided to alleviate the shock of the crisis when it came, and to restore trade afterwards. In contrast with these comes now the crisis of 1873, which was preceded by an increase in the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, equal to 100 per cent., within the three or four years that followed 1861, and equal to 300 per cent. in the amount of mere paper currency. While all this is unquestioned, there are currency doctors of similia similibus curantur school, who hold that "a hair of the hound will cure the wound," and insist that as the crisis came with too much paper money, the true remedy is a little more of the same.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—Thomas Barnett, aged about twenty-two years, son of A. H. Barnett, residing near Bethel, in this County, was accidentally shot on Friday last. On that day, he was tending a saw-mill near the house, and had with him his gun for the purpose of shooting ducks. No person was present at the time of the accident; but, from his position when discovered, the supposition is, that on quitting the mill and starting to the house to answer a summons of his sister, in his haste he seized his gun by the muzzle and in drawing it toward him from the pile of boards on which it was lying, the hammer of the lock caught against the projecting end of a stick, which raised it so as to fall with sufficient force to explode the cap. The contents of the gun were discharged in the right breast of the unfortunate man, and death must have been almost instantaneous. [Yorkville Enquirer.]

The News and Courier says, editorially, concerning the recent appropriation bill of the city of Charleston: "The bill to appropriate money to meet the liabilities of the city of Charleston for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1874, as introduced in the City Council by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, calls for \$389,000; being \$263,000 for current expenses, and \$126,000 for 'unpaid bills of 1871 and 1872.' The general appropriations appear to be somewhat less than those of last year; but a deficiency of \$250,000, for unpaid bills, is something wholly unlooked for, and the public interest demands that as much information as possible be given concerning the deficiency, and the manner in which it has arisen."

The Richmond Enquirer is credibly advised that during the coming spring there will be hundreds of families from Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Devonshire and other localities in Old England, emigrating to Virginia. These settlers are generally people of considerable means, who prefer having lands of their own in Virginia, purchased at reasonable rates and yielding good profits, to leasing lands in England at twenty-five dollars per acre per annum. In the County of Amelia a number of English families have found homes. A STRANGER'S FATE IN NEW YORK.—Nathaniel French, a prominent Mason of Nassau, N. P., who has been missing since his arrival in New York six months ago, investigation shows was brutally beaten and robbed within twenty-four hours after his arrival; that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital where he died, and the body being unrecognized and unclaimed was buried in Potters' field.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX. CASH will be the rule at the PHOENIX office hereafter. There will be a grand battle royal at Fine's cock-pit on Friday, the 9th inst. There seems to be no doubt but that Alderman L. Cass Carpenter will soon re-enter the newspaper field. There will be a grand battle royal at Fine's cock pit on Friday, the 9th inst. Clear weather at last. Yesterday was a pleasant day. The tickets for the opera bouffe, on Monday evening next, are going off rapidly. A few more left, however. A fire in the Eastern part of the city would have been disastrous, on Wednesday night, as the city water was shut off. The fine weather, yesterday, made ample amends for the dreary rain of the days previous. Mrs. Oates draws full houses in Savannah. She is even a greater favorite in that village than "old rye." There will be a grand battle royal at Fine's cock-pit on Friday, the 9th inst. If the whispered report be true, we are about to be rid of obnoxious—those paniers of hair carried with such ostentation by the belles of the present day. Subscribe for the paper and not borrow from your neighbors, is the wise suggestion of one of our patrons, who, by the way, is a sufferer from the practice. The attention of depositors in the Citizens' Savings Bank is called to a notice in another column. They are invited to call during to-day and to-morrow. Messrs. Smolk & Evans are engaged in numbering Richardson street. The neat gilt number in front of the PHOENIX building is a specimen of their handiwork. It does not seem to be generally understood that only twelve mills of the nineteen levied are authorized by the Tax Act to be received in "certificates of indebtedness"—the County and school taxes must be paid in bankable funds. Transfer printing inks are invaluable to railroad companies, banks, merchants, manufacturers and others. They are enduring and changeless, and will copy sharp and clear for an indefinite period of time. Having just received a fresh supply of inks, we are prepared to execute orders at moderate prices. There will be a grand battle royal at Fine's cock-pit on Friday, the 9th inst.

It was purely inadvertence on our part to speak of the Charleston News and Courier as the Charleston News. As our contemporary does not like to be curtailed of its fair proportions, we shall endeavor not to abbreviate it any more. We are indifferent as to what it calls us, NIX, PHOENIX or anything else. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M., 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M., 6 P. M. Charleston opens 8 A. M., 5.30 P. M.; closes 8 A. M., 6 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M., 12.30 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 12.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M. We learn, with pleasure, that Prof. Joseph H. Denck intends giving, at an early day, a grand instrumental and vocal concert, in which he will be assisted by several amateurs. As he has drawn full houses on several late occasions when he generously contributed his skill and genius for charitable purposes, we bespeak for him a large attendance. SUPREME COURT, January 8, 1874.—The Court met at 10 A. M. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Wright and Willard. Ex parte James M. Casson, et al. Petition for writ of certiorari. Mr. Miles was heard for petitioners. G. W. Armstrong, trustee, respondent, vs. H. M. Humphrey, et al., appellants. Mr. Youmans was heard for appellants. Mr. Young for respondent. Gustavus H. Zeigler, respondent, vs. North-eastern Railroad Company, appellant. Mr. Barker was heard for appellant. Mr. James Simons, Jr., for respondent. The following cases were submitted on printed arguments: Edmund Bull, respondent, vs. J. R. Lambson & Co., appellants. Mr. Maurice for appellants. Messrs. Rutledge & Young for respondent. Michael Darcy, respondent, vs. John C. Cochran, appellant. Messrs. Rutledge & Young for appellant. Messrs. Corbin & Stone for respondent. John C. Cochran, executor, appellant, vs. Michael Darcy, respondent. Messrs. Rutledge & Young for appellant, Messrs. Corbin & Stone for respondent. The following decisions were rendered: Philip Dann, Sheriff Union County, vs. A. D. Spears, et al. Motion dismissed. Opinion by Moses, C. J. A. H. Brown vs. Kirkpatrick & Witte. Continued. At 3 P. M., the Court adjourned until Wednesday, 21st, 10 A. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—"Belles" call a grand many people to church. A supreme court—Making love to the best little woman in the world. Better is it to tell a man of his faults, than to speak of them in his absence. If a Bedouin should lose his teeth, would he take gunz Arabia? Money at compound interest will double itself in eleven years, ten months and twenty-two days. TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.—Orders for advertisements, job work, etc., must be accompanied with the CASH. No exceptions can be made. Ordinary advertisements \$1 per square of nine printed lines for first insertion; fifty cents each subsequent insertion; weekly, monthly and yearly rates furnished on application. Advertisements inserted once a week, \$1 each insertion. Marriages and funeral invitations, \$1. Notices in local column fifteen cents a line, each insertion. Mr. Tilman R. Gaines has returned from his second trip to New York in the immigration work. Since the 10th of December, he has brought to comfortable homes in this State 112 persons, chiefly families. He expects to return to the North next week and spend several weeks there filling orders. An increasing interest is felt in every section of the State. Chester County alone expects to bring on 5,000 persons, as we are informed. Persons desiring immigrants can get them by addressing Mr. Gaines, Columbia, S. C. MR. MONTEITH AND THE INJUNCTION.—We have had a conversation with Mr. W. S. Monteith as to his purpose in procuring the injunction against the certificates of indebtedness being receivable for taxes or other dues against the State. It seems that he holds some claims against the State, which he has so far failed to collect. He represents that he has been in treaty with Mr. O. H. Baldwin to purchase them of him. He got up the injunction with the view of protecting this interest. He was not acting, or professing to act, in the interest of the public. After securing Judge Cooke's signature to his papers, he wrote to Mr. Baldwin, stating what he had done, and further stating that as yet it was known only to Mr. Baskett and himself. He intimated, further, that he (Mr. Baldwin) could avoid the consequences, by moving actively in the matter of his claim. In other words, he meant to use the lever of the injunction to prize out his money. His object was to take care of himself and his clients. Having the injunction ready to launch, he paused, and called on Mr. Baldwin to come to terms and purchase. Mr. Baldwin saw fit to decline, and the writ was served. The following is a copy of the note: C. H. Baldwin, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I write to inform you that the injunction was signed this evening, returnable the 19th, and will be served on you in the morning at an early hour. It yet remains in my hands, known only to Mr. Baskett and myself, and can yet be adjusted if attended to at an early hour. (Signed) W. S. MONTEITH. We should have mentioned before that Mr. Monteith admits that he offered to take the certificates of indebtedness in liquidation of his claim. When he failed in his object, he used the writ against the very currency which he was ready to receive himself. This is a new and decidedly original method of collecting claims. LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. C. D. Eberhardt—At Cost. Hope & Gyles—Save Costs. Syrup at Hope & Gyles. John E. Bacon—Law Card. HOTEL ARRIVALS, January 8, 1874.—The Hotel House—J D Harris, Fla; A J Coe, Mass; H H Culver, O; L B Marsh, N C; W H Collins, Miss; Miss G T Howe, Walpole; G S Mower, Newberry; J E Craig, W T Thorn, Blackstock; A N Talley, N C; W S Byle, L Mallury, N Y; C P Gaither, J Wren, Va; Z Rogers, D C; A H Davega, Chester; D Morris, A J Moses, Jr, Sumter; A Irvin, N J. Hendrix House—G E Boggs, Charleston; O J Harris, city; A C Rucker, Ga; H H Neab, Chester; H Edmonds, Ridgeway; J D Wedaman, Pomaria; J A McMeekin, Alston; R H Jennings, Fairfield; T C McMahan, Oconee. NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A DEPRESSED, IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND; WEAK, NERVOUS, EXHAUSTED FEELING; NO ENERGY OR ANIMATION; CONFUSED HEAD, WEAK MEMORY, OFTEN WITH DEBILITATING, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES.—The consequence of excesses, mental over-work or indiscretions. THIS NERVOUS DEBILITY finds a SOVEREIGN CURE in HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFIC, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system; it is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price \$5 for a package of five boxes and a large \$2 vial of powder, which is important in old serious cases; or \$1 per single box. Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by GEIGER & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C. Dec17 191m