

Cumulative Voting Both the Complement and Corrective of Universal Suffrage.

Among the advantages which have been claimed for governments of the constitutional or those of the numerical majority, is, that they admit, with safety, a much greater extension of the right of suffrage. The undoubted evils of universal suffrage may be obviated by the checking principle, they supply. But as has been well said, a similar extension of suffrage cannot be safely made in governments of the numerical majority, without placing them under the control of the more ignorant and dependent portions of the community. This very result has come about in South Carolina, with the further effect to divide the community strictly upon party and race lines. One would suppose that owners of the soil and laborers accustomed exclusively to work it, would find their interest in a mutual inter-dependence, and would strive to promote each others welfare. And they would but for the fact that they are rivetted asunder by unwise political arrangement. The rule of the mere majority, coupled with universal suffrage, has sufficed to divide interests that are identical, and to alienate feelings that should be kindly and just.

Can any change ever take place for the better between parties thus situated towards each other? Nothing can be more desirable, for nothing can be more harmful to both than that they shall continue as they are. We have reached a low point, but a lower awaits us, and dangers are not far off. Whatever good impulses may linger in the dominant majority, are neutralized by the counsels of hate, by the suggestions of interested leaders, by the exaltation of the idea of party success, which, unfortunately, while it triumphs over the defenceless minority, triumphs at the same time over justice and right and the country itself. Something good might be expected of the adoption of the principle of minority representation. As a lesson of justice, it would have useful effect upon minds unused to grant it; as a measure of conciliation, it would tend to heal the present unhappy divisions. It, too, as well as the concurrent majority, would consist well with and temper universal suffrage.

We should be glad, we would consider it a hopeful sign of a peaceful ultimate solution of our troubles here, if those half dozen men, more or less, who sway the fortunes and direct the policy of the Radical party, would take up this scheme earnestly and impress it upon their side. They can do it if they choose. If they do not do it, it will be because they are indifferent as to what may come out of the attitude of opposition in which parties now stand to each other, and which threatens the public peace. We wish we knew how to convince them or appeal to them. We wish they could understand, while they have the opportunity of seeing it, how much better prevention is than cure—how desirable it is that the people shall dwell together on just terms—terms promotive of the happiness of every class, condition and color.

In the first Tax-Payers' Convention, Mr. Trenholm, of Charleston, discussing the question of the expediency of the cumulative system of voting, made some remarks which we consider even more apposite and appropriate now than they were then. "It is not against universal suffrage," he said, "that we remonstrate; it is against the imperfect application of it. That mode of practical application prevailing, not in South Carolina alone, but in every State of this Union save one; a method by which, instead of universal representation, the entire minority, no matter how large that minority may be, is deprived of all representation whatever. It is against this great defect, this monstrous inequality, that we remonstrate, and for which we would institute a remedy." We have had three years' further experience of the evils which the scheme then presented, was calculated to soften and gradually diminish, if it did not effectually remove. How many more shall we have before the concessions made and the experiment tried?

FEAR OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Two men have died this year in the Manchester and Liverpool hospitals, England, from the mere fear of hydrophobia. "Perhaps," says a writer in an English paper, "these are not the only instances of the unintentional but fatal mischief done by panic mongers. Such persons have lost of life and the anxiety of thousands to answer for."

RECEPTION TO COLORED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—SPEECHES AND BANQUET.—A large meeting was held in Baltimore last night in honor of the colored Republican members of Congress under the auspices of the Maryland Union Republican Association, in the African Methodist Episcopal Church on Saratoga street. The church was crowded with colored men and women, the galleries and aisles being filled. The following colored members of Congress were present: J. H. Rainey, A. J. Ransier and R. H. Cain, of South Carolina; J. R. Lynch, of Mississippi, and P. B. S. Pinobuck, of Louisiana. A. J. Ransier, of South Carolina, on being introduced, said his experience of Baltimore was not very pleasant. Four years ago, he, with Mr. Card zo, State Treasurer, put up at the Eataw House, when they were asked if they were colored men. They replied that they were not making any special effort to pass for anything else. At the landlord's request they left. He did not hold Baltimore responsible for that. They have made great strides since then, when Governor Geary was presiding over the National League. Notwithstanding the odium sought to be cast upon the colored race, they have worked up in a manner creditable to any people. The negroes first showed their courage in the Florida war. But it took the great war of the Union to awaken the American people to a sense of duty to these people. But with emancipation and political rights they do not enjoy practical freedom. As long as they will give their votes to men who will vote against civil rights, and say they do not want it, they will never get it. The Republican party will be responsible to the country if they do not get civil rights. They will recognize first, the justice; and, next, the expediency of having it.

J. H. Rainey, of South Carolina, was introduced as the first colored man elected to Congress. He said the colored people had been most singularly situated within the United States. If they went back to history, they can point with pride to the great men who were black men. Hannibal was a warrior in the days of the Caesars, and whose military abilities was appreciated by the Scipios. The white men of our day say Hannibal was a white man, if he did live in Africa. It was hard for the white man to believe that any good can come out of the negro. The white men claim all the warriors, artists, poets and apostles were white men; but it is said that many of them and the old Christians were of negro blood. What would tend to give a white man respect does not count in regard to a negro. White men will say of a negro, not that he is educated, but that he is intelligent; and if a negro behaves like a gentleman, they will say he is a very civil fellow. They will give him no credit for good breeding. If he fights bravely, they say he fought bravely. In the days of the Caesars, they fought like brutes, too. The colored people of the South patiently waited their deliverance. The colored people have many advantages in this State, for which they are indebted, not to the State, but to the United States. A great part of the talk about the Southern States is untrue. They have made some mistakes; and what people have not made some errors? They have put in position unworthy men, who have been aided by white men in order to bring reproach upon the negro. The colored people in this country have a great future. Their children can be educated. Physically, they are weak; but politically, they can achieve great things. Never was a people so much aroused as the negroes in this country upon the subject of education. It will elevate the colored man as it has elevated the white man. He would say that he had never, in all his travels, been in such a stately edifice owned by colored men (alluding to the Bethel Church); never had he seen such an organ. Cannot white men see that negroes are endeavoring to acquire taste, refinement, culture, education and wealth? Let them get wealth, and see if the white man will not say that a tax-payer is entitled to representation.

R. H. Cain, of South Carolina, formerly a prominent minister of the African M. E. Church, was the next speaker. He said it was six or eight years ago since he was in this temple with the distinguished Vice-President of the United States, and addressed the people on a subject dear to every heart. The toxin of war had been sounded, and white and black men were rallying to the flag. Then Judge Bond, Henry Wilson and others urged the great cause of Republicanism. If they looked forward then, they have greater reason now. 120,000 noble black soldiers tramped through this broad land. They are now waiting only for the cap-stone to be put on. What they are contending for now is civil rights. He then referred to Sumner's dying declaration not to let the bill fail. When the Senate waited till 7 o'clock in the morning to pass the Civil Rights Bill, he thought he saw the immortal spirit of Sumner hovering over the Senate chamber. They live in a happy day after all. There never was a mission as successful as theirs. Our enemies slew themselves, and we possessed the land. The Israelites had to pass forty years in the wilderness. They are going to stand here, and whatever may be the grandeur of this nation, the black man is to enjoy it. They can wait. They are in no hurry. They were 240 years in slavery, and they can afford to wait longer. They made cotton, sugar and rice for the Southern people. They put in operation millions of spindles for other people, and they intend now to work for their own benefit. He knew that the nation will never go up until it takes the negroes with them. The Anglo-Saxon race is great people, and they say the colored people will imitate them. That is so; they want to make money and to spend money.

He spoke of the alleged prejudice between the races, and said there are 797,200 mulattoes in this country. The Civil Rights Bill will not pass this session—this is election year for Congressmen. Some members want it with the school clause in it, and some without it. But they can pass the bill after the election and before they go out of office, and thus avoid the question at the polls. They cannot get the two-thirds vote to take the bill up from the table.—Baltimore Sun.

COMBINATIONS.—The following, from the Columbia Union, may interest our readers: "The latest political combinations in Charleston, a city whose politicians make up the states for all the balance of the State, is as follows: J. H. Rainey, for Congress, from the First District; E. W. Mackey, Second District; R. H. Cain, Third District; T. J. Mackey, Fourth District, and W. J. Whipper, Fifth District. Messrs. Bowen and Mackey have united their forces so long divided, and henceforth everything will be lovely. A gentleman just from Charleston says the feeling there among many politicians is setting in strongly for Moses. Another says Chamberlain is far ahead in political strength; while still another says Scott is stronger than all others combined. You pay your money and take your choice. Judge Maher is said to have many friends, so that the fight promises to be interesting at least."

Thus it will be seen, that while the up-country is as usual resting quietly as to politics, the wire-pullers below are virtually deciding as to the nominees. Now is the time for the honest men of all parties, regardless of race or previous opinions in politics, to begin to arrange for a vigorous and determined campaign against the reign of corruption and crime that has so long exerted its baneful influence over the moral, social and political institutions of our State. The shameful record of many prominent officials of the State should not be prolonged further, the good of all parties demand a change, and must have it. High taxes and bad government endured for years, an enormous debt contracted without consideration, and the industries of our country paralyzed or destroyed, have stamped the past and present administration as both devoid of principle and lacking in ability. We cannot afford longer to continue this. It is hostile to every interest of the people and subversive of every principle of the government. The tax-payer feels its oppression in the enormous tribute he pays, and the laborer, though often ignorant of the fact, suffers the same enormity. What do they get in return? The public institutions languish, public enterprises are forgotten and private interests are neglected or ruined, while a vast revenue is annually collected into the coffers of the treasury to be disbursed among the vampires who are sucking the people's substance. Then we should awake and checkmate the counsels of those who endeavor to fasten anew the slinking chains of infamy around the liberties of our long mistreated citizens. [Anderson Conservator.]

THE STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The fourth annual meeting of the South Carolina Dental Association convened yesterday, at the rooms of the President, Dr. W. S. Brown. The meeting was called to order, when the following officers and members answered to their names: W. S. Brown, President, Charleston; T. F. Chupain, First Vice-President, Charleston; G. F. S. Wright, Second Vice-President, Charleston; J. H. Alexander, Secretary, Barnwell; T. W. Bouchier, Treasurer, Cheraw; J. S. Thompson, Abbeville; M. Bissil, A. K. Durham, Camden; West A. Williams, Greenwood; D. L. Boozar, Columbia; J. B. Patrick, B. A. Muckenfuss, M. L. Haeckel, Wm. R. Bull, C. C. Patrick, Charleston.

The President made a few brief remarks welcoming the country members to the city. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Drs. B. H. Teague, of Aiken; J. W. Norwood, of Greenville, and H. B. Rice, of Darlington, were offered as members, and were elected to membership.

The President here read his address, which contained much of good advice and earnest appeal, and was listened to with marked attention. The time of the daily session was decided to be at 10 o'clock each morning, and half-past 5 o'clock in the evening; 4 o'clock for clinic.

A resolution, by D. L. Boozar, was offered and passed, to draw up resolutions in respect to the memory of R. S. Whaley, deceased.

The association adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, this morning. [Charleston News, 17th]

DEATH OF MAJ JOHN W. HUNT.—Major John W. Hunt, an old and respected citizen of this County, died quite suddenly on last Sunday morning. He was changing his dress to pay a visit to his sister, living a few miles from him, when he was seized with a violent cough, which, it is supposed, ruptured a blood vessel, as he died in a few minutes. Major Hunt was about sixty years of age and highly esteemed in his neighborhood. He was once elected a member of the Legislature some twenty years ago. [Carolina Spartan.]

It is by this familiar name that the present Governor of South Carolina appears to be known in his own State. Those of our readers who made themselves acquainted with the facts published lately in a letter from our special correspondent will know what manner of man he is. The evidence seems to be overwhelming that he is about as fit to be Governor of a State as any burglar who prowls about the streets of New York at mid-night. He has helped himself to the public funds, and he has handed over the key of the treasury to anybody else who happened to be short of money. His private character appears to be simply detestable. We were obliged to strike out of our correspondent's letter several passages which might have been offensive to delicacy, but which truthfully describe notorious events in this precious Governor's life. We sent our correspondent to South Carolina, in order that we might get at the facts from an unprejudiced source. The only instructions we gave to this correspondent were to tell the truth, and to spare no pains to arrive at the truth. And, thus far, the results of his inquiries fully justify the statements which have been made relative to the shocking misgovernment of South Carolina. We apprehend that there can be no doubt as to the facts laid before us. In 1865-66, the expenditures of the State Government were estimated at \$260,668. The appropriations for 1873-74 amount to \$1,789,270—an increase of over \$1,500,000. The greater part of the money represented by this increase seems to be treated as lawful plunder by the officials of the State. The Governor is charged with robbery. Enormous tracts of land have been confiscated for unpaid taxes. County Treasurers and County Commissioners have been actually convicted of theft. We need not go over every detail of the long story, for we have repeatedly published it in these columns. The question which we wish to press home to the minds of our Republican friends is, is it the duty of the great party to which we belong to defend and perpetuate these frauds, or to condemn and put an end to them? To this question, we have received answers from many sources. In a large number of cases, we are told, as we hoped and expected to be told, that the Republican party will not stand by the reckless misgovernment of Moses and his gang. In a small number of instances, we have been begged and warned to say no more about it, for fear of injuring the Republican party. That is to say, when enormous frauds are brought to our knowledge, we are to suppress the evidence of them, and this course, it is thought, would "help the party." In the first place, we have to say, in answer to this, that we should decline to take the course suggested, even if it would help the party; in the second place, that we do not believe it would help the party. The plan was tried by the Democrats in 1871-72. The Herald, World and other Democratic papers suppressed the evidence of the Tammany frauds. The Herald, now so noisy in its talk about "honest government," never uttered one word against Tweed and his friends—never even published one of the figures which brought their guilt home to them. What was the consequence? Did the Herald save the Democrats from defeat? No! It only discredited itself and the party it attempted to protect. When a newspaper joins in an effort to cheat the public, that newspaper suffers as well as the author of the frauds. But in this case, the Republicans are not responsible for the crimes of Massa Moses. Why should they undertake to defend them? They cannot be concealed. A voice, however, comes to us from Troy, saying, "You injure our party." Gratitude is so uncommon a virtue, that we are half inclined to look with indulgence even on a diseased manifestation of it. In this case, gratitude for a foreign mission seems to have paralyzed the judgment. "Speak in a becoming manner," says our friend—that is, do not speak above a whisper. He is so amazed at the condescension which picked him out for a foreign mission, that, as they say in the East, he is perpetually raising the eyebrows of astonishment and bending the knees of submission. All this seems to us very foolish. The Republican party lives by virtue of its services to the nation. It has never defended fraud—never attempted to conceal it when discovered. We were much praised by these very journals when we were unearthing the Tweed robberies, but now—it is a horse of another color.

We do not see the difference. We did not attack the Tammany rulers because they were Democrats, but because they were thieves. We shall not now defend Massa Moses because he calls himself a Republican. We have never scrupled to point out the errors of our own party, and it is rather too late in the day to call upon us to do so now. We admit that it is difficult to reach Moses and his gang directly. But indirectly we have already reached them. They are scared at the exposure which we have made of their crimes. We find even their own "organs" warning them that they must turn over a new leaf. When once these men understand that the Republican party will not permit them to subject an entire State to pillage, they will become alarmed, and desist from further spoliations. Moses is seeking re-election, and we hope he will be defeated. We advise the Republicans in South Carolina to turn him out and elect an honest man. It is their only chance of putting themselves right before the people of the North. If they neglect this advice, they will find that they are sowing sorrow for themselves in the future. They will get no sup-

port or encouragement from this part of the country. Tweedism is Tweedism wherever it may be found; and, for our own parts, we shall leave journals like the New York Herald to defend it—we wash our hands of it, altogether.—New York Times.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHENIX. Business is as dull as the back of a cheese knife. Few men know how to raise a boil scientifically. How to get rich—Live on air and sleep on a clothes line. Only the stamps are necessary now to enjoy good living here. The Choral Union meets to-night. The weather, Tuesday evening, prevented a meeting. One of the heaviest storms of the season passed over this city, Tuesday night, accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning. Visitors to the commencement at Wofford College will go and return over the Spartanburg and Union Railroad for one fare, from the 20th to the 26th of June. The return in the mandamus case relative to the certificates of indebtedness was read yesterday. The argument will be heard in the Supreme Court to-morrow. To advertise in any guise is very wise; and he who buys discreetly bies where lies the surest prize. He who deths this rule relies on empty gags; his business dies, nor can it rise to any size until he plies his skill and vies with others wise who advertises. Maj. Wm. Simons, notwithstanding his political and military proclivities, has not forgotten business. He is engaged in flooring the first story of the State House, and a capital job it is, too. The round columns were somewhat of an obstruction, but the wood has been neatly fitted around them. The Columbia Water Power Company folks complain of the waste of water by the citizens, as the reason for the pumping up of the dirty river water. During the war, there were double the number of persons resident in Columbia that there are now, and the water supply was sufficient. Hunt up a better excuse, gentlemen. There will be a meeting of the Southern Life Insurance Company, in the Central National Bank building, to-day, at 11 o'clock. General Colquitt and Col. Miller are in the city, and will be on hand. Arrangements have been made for putting up their new building, at an early day. The friends and patrons of the insurance company are invited to be present at to-day's meeting. LOOK TO THE WATER YOU USE.—We have in Columbia, as in other cities and towns, what is familiarly known as a municipal government. This municipal government has entered into a contract with a company known as the "Columbia Water Company," to supply the city with spring water, at the rate of \$16,000 a year for twenty years. It used to cost between \$6,000 and \$7,000, and was then good. Whatever the difficulties and delays the company has been subjected to in receiving the enormous compensation agreed upon, it is in no measure released by them from its obligation to furnish a certain defined quantity of good water every day. Does it do it? We cannot speak of the quantity furnished, but every one knows the quality to be inferior. It never came from springs, unless the springs had first been the recipients of mud or filth. It is unwholesome as it is unpleasant to use it. What is worse, there seems no certainty that this nuisance will ever be abated. The Town Council finds it easier to make contracts than to enforce their conditions. If they are doing their duty towards the citizens in this extremity, there is no evidence seen of it in any of their published proceedings, and none in the appearance of the water. It is, in fact, getting worse from day to day, and is now heavily charged with mud, and of deep tawny hue. It is dangerous to take it in the stomach. There can be no assurance of health where filthy water is used. Citizens had better avoid the mixture which flows through the pipes, and protect themselves as best they can. They had better make arrangements to procure such water as it will be safe to use from wells or springs. It may cost something, but sickness will cost much more. They must go back to first principles, such as were in vogue when Columbia was a village, to which condition it exhibits signs of rapidly returning.

SUPREME COURT DECISION, JUNE 17. E Bull, respondent, vs. J. R. Lambson, appellant. Appeal dismissed. Opinion by Willard, A. J.

DROWNED.—During the severe storm of Tuesday night, Dick Hull, a colored carpenter, fell in the ditch, on Taylor street, near Henderson, and was drowned. The supposition is that he was under the influence of liquor. Coroner Coleman held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the above was rendered. PRISONERS RELEASED.—Sheriff Youom, of Chester, informs us that, owing to the non-payment by the County Commissioners of his accounts for dieting prisoners, he has been compelled to "turn 'em out." Things have come to a pretty pass—the Governor pardons one-half of the criminals and the balance are released by the Sheriff. HOTEL ARRIVALS, June 17, 1874.—Wheeler House—G Schaub, Bath; H Sparrick, Aiken; T B Frazer and wife, Sumter; B F Bryan, N C; S Dibble, Orangeburg; L D DuSausure, Charleston; W M Conners, Miss E Conners, Lancaster; Miss M Jenkins, Charleston; A H Colquitt, J H Miller, Ga; A K Brittain, Mrs Brittain, Miss Brittain, Ala. Columbia Hotel—E J White, Charleston; J M Seigler, G & O R R; J H Miller, Augusta; H S Johnson, city; J A Barksdale, Laurens; Wm Wilson, G Holmes, P L Wiggin, Beaufort; C A Speissegger, John F Newman, Charleston; T S Clarkson, Charlotte; J H Hancock, Spartanburg; E G Kent, Happy Splice; John P Kinard, Newberry. Hendrix House—C K Morrison, S C; J T K Walker, Augusta; P H Hanes, Winston; J L Black, Ridgeway; P T Hollman, Miss Ellen E Hauck, Fort Motte; W W Oland, Doko; T J Barber, Smith's Tarnout. LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Meeting Columbia Chapter. J. C. Dial—Preserving Kettles. The New York Methodist says that the Northern and Southern Methodists having entered into bonds of fraternity at Louisville, according to the old-fashioned habit of Methodism, "the next thing in order is to shake hands all around." This is proposed to be done at an international camp meeting, at Round Lake, commencing on the 8th of July. There are expected to be present Bishops Kavanaugh, Pierce, Doggett and Wightman, of the Church South, with Dr. McFerrin, Missionary Secretary; Bishops Jones, Simpson, Peck, Ames, Haven, Foster, Andrews and Scott, of the Northern Church; Bishop Richardson, of Canada; Bishop Miles, and others of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop Campbell, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Bishop Clinton, of the Zion Church. NEGRO BOY DROWNED.—Last Sunday, a negro boy was drowned in a pond near Aiken, while bathing. An inquest was held over his body, and several other boys who had been bathing with him required to place their hands on his face, in order to discover if any of them had used any violence towards him, the conviction being that if such was the case blood would gush from the nostrils of the deceased as soon as the body was touched by the guilty party. As nothing of the kind happened, the jury came to the conclusion that no violence had been used, and that the death had been altogether accidental. That jury were evidently not believers in the old aphorism that "dead men tell no tales." [Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.] UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, JUNE 16—Judge Bryan presiding. The petition of Klinek, Wickenburg & Co., for the involuntary bankruptcy of Colcock & Hayward, was heard, and the judge adjudicated the debtors bankrupts. The petition of J. M. Small, for final discharge in bankruptcy, was referred to the Registrar. In the matter of E. G. Greene, Jr., bankrupt, it was ordered that the assignee withhold the payment of the claims of Green Brothers, amounting to \$32,500, till further orders. An insurance case was recently tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, England, wherein payment was disputed of a policy upon the life of a woman, on the plea that the man to whom it was made payable had no insurable interest in her life. The claimant averred that the deceased was his betrothed wife, and this fact being established, the court held that the claimant had an insurable interest in her life, and the policy must be paid. The Japan cable men have discovered, between Honolulu and Yokohama, six submarine mountains, which are from 5,000 to 12,000 feet in height. What makes the discovery more delightful is that summits are covered with coral and lava. One of the mountain peaks reaches to the surface of the water, but it is to be hoped that the cable company will be put to no expense for tunnels for their wires to run through. BLOODY.—In ten European governments there are 6,110,690 soldiers—the poor, miserable puppets of bloody-minded and rapacious rulers. While the monarchs and despots of the old world are immensely augmenting their military establishments, the Congress of the United States have pared the regular army down to a mere fragment. We frankly confess that such action on the part of a Republican Congress looks very little like imperialism. "Mother Darling's medicine" is wonderful for children. Get it at Heinitsh's.