

**Possum or Tiger?**  
The ring and ring organ are very much puzzled over Edgefield. For a while, the letter of Mr. Tillman was paraded as evidence of a possum policy, and now we have spread out certain resolutions of Gen. Gary, offered at the mass meeting on last sales-day, as proof paramount of a tiger policy. It does not seem, to ordinary apprehensions, that both can prevail at the same time, or be seriously entertained by the same community. Possum and tiger, we think, could not run on the same schedule. The resolutions of Gen. Gary have not received the endorsement of the people, as it is not stated that they were adopted. So far, therefore, they are only the expressions of individual opinion. The amount of it is, then, that Mr. Tillman thinks the possum policy the best, while Gen. Gary advocates a scheme that is somewhat different. We shall not pretend to judge between them, or to discuss any of the features of either plan of speculations. They are both of a character to invite Radical comment; both capable of being perverted in the interests of Radical prejudice, and both weapons which can be adroitly turned against the true interests of the people. We regret them on this account; and there are even stronger objections to some portions of them. But no sensible man can object to the first resolution offered by Gen. Gary, to reduce the acreage planted in cotton, for 1875, one-third, and to increase the acreage in cereals one-third or more. That was the advice of the National Grange to Southern planters last year. It has been our advice to the planting interests for several years. We shall never have prosperity, no matter what the character of the State Government may be, until we raise our breadstuffs, meat, and, in general, everything necessary to secure home comforts that the soil will produce. There is nothing political or objectionable in that. It would be an instructive example to the whole State. It would operate a reduction of labor now employed in making cotton, but that labor would be put to better use, and would go to the establishment of independent homesteads.

**The State Board of Equalization.**  
It is not generally known that, besides the Governor of the State, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller-General, *ex-officio* members of the State Board of Equalization, it is required by the Statutes that there shall be elected one member from each Congressional District. The qualified electors of each Congressional District shall, at the general election, in 1874, and every fourth year thereafter, elect persons to serve as members of this State Board. Only in case of vacancy in such offices, by death, resignation or otherwise, has the Governor the power to appoint persons to fill it. We called attention to this law last winter, and showed how it had been violated and how it was meant to be violated. The Statutes incumbent on this Board are highly important. It is to meet in Columbia, (the law says on or before the 15th October, but that is, of course, impossible) and the members take an oath or affirmation that they will, to the best of their ability, equalize the valuation of real property among the several Counties, towns, cities and villages in the State. They are to receive from the Comptroller-General the abstracts of real property transmitted to him by the several County Auditors, and equalize them according to certain general rules laid down for their action.

It will be seen that the office is one of much consequence to a people overburdened with taxation. The provisions of the law constituting it have been deliberately set aside. There have been no elections, appointments have been made without authority, no abstracts of real property sent up by County Auditors have been considered and no equalization really effected. Now, we understand, there is some disposition to have the elections, and to elect Conservatives to the position, in order that they may look after the protection of property. All that is very well, and we hope it will be done. But the inactivity of those who direct our affairs and who should have attended to the matter before this and ordered the election, shows that the law is one which they find inconvenient and desire not to see enforced. They would evidently prefer to give it the go-by. We trust, however, that it will be called up, considered, revived and put into effect, and for this purpose it is

that we have made this contribution and indulged in these reminiscences.

**Frivolous Objections.**  
At a speech in Yorkville Mr. Thompson, of the *Union Herald*, assumed that the Conservative Convention which met here last week had no right to engage in any political action. His ground of objection was that the Tax-Union are non-political, that they are a protective society to guard the rights and interests of the tax-payers. There is a misconception here. The Conservative Convention was different in its organization from the Tax-Union Convention. It was not made up from representatives of the Tax-Union, nor was the Tax-Union machinery used even to call the convention into being. They are distinct from each other. But we would not consider such action as was taken by the Conservative Convention improper to be taken by a Tax-Union Convention. It was not political in any sense that could be objected to. Its action was merely negative. It refrained from putting candidates into the field because some were already nominated whom it could support. We do not think that the exercise of so small a right as that can be successfully controverted. Radicals, however, think that Conservatives have no rights left at all. In their judgment they cannot bear arms, resist thieves, or decry corruption. Now their right to abstain from nominating candidates is contested. By-the-way, we should like to know of Mr. Thompson whether he yet thinks that the true solution of our troubles can only be found in resisting the payment of taxes while thieves have control of the government? Does he still hold that to be the most effectual mode of guarding "the rights and interests of the tax-payers?"

**The Wandering Mackey.**  
Hannibal White, at a political meeting in York, stated that "Judge Mackey had but recently told him that under no circumstances would he support Kershaw in preference to Wallace." Has all that fine rhetoric, have all those honied phrases of compliment to Kershaw vanished into thin air? Where be your flatteries, your promises and pledges, now? Can it be possible that so staunch a friend, so consistent a politician, so well grounded a Judge, can turn his coat in a fortnight and his back on the friend for whom he professed such extreme admiration, and for whom he would brave all perils, by sea, or land, or party? We refuse to believe it even upon the testimony of Hannibal, son of Hamilear, bearing the strange surname of White. "Under no circumstances," did you say, Hannibal? It is cruel thus to try to cut off Mackey's return, because he takes a pleasant little stroll Wallacewards. But what else could we expect of Hannibal, who, at nine years of age, if not sooner, was sworn to eternal hostility, and who never heard that circumstances alter cases.

**MR. EDITOR: "Tax-Payer"** having lost his temper and overlooked the subject of his first letter to make a personal attack on the writer of the article signed, "One Who Expects to Pay His Taxes" and other parties, I will simply dismiss him to the oblivion he deserves by refusing to keep up a correspondence with one whose spleen overflows in every line, as I am no match for "Tax-Payer" in "scurrility" or "low abuse."  
If "Tax-Payer" would keep to the subject and leave temper out, I would gladly argue with him the question, which is, *Whether Mr. John T. Sloan, Jr., would or would not be a great improvement and accession to the representation of Richland County, as compared with that of the past six years; and further, whether the views of "Tax-Payer" are, or are not, universal among the tax-payers, or are even held by a small minority of them.*  
As regards myself, I will simply say that taxes for this year are not yet due, (a fact which, if "Tax-Payer" really paid taxes, he would certainly have known.) When they are called for in December, I expect to pay mine.  
**ONE WHO EXPECTS TO PAY HIS TAXES.**

United States Court, Judge Bryan presiding. In bankruptcy: *Ex parte* John H. O'Neill in re John H. O'Neill; petition for allowance a homestead out of personal estate; referred to C. G. Jaeger, Registrar. *Ex parte* Shackelford & Kelley; petition for final discharge; final hearing continued to November 3. *Ex parte* Miss E. T. Pringle in re James R. Pringle & Co.; petition to prove lien; report and taxation of costs confirmed.

**MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.**—Mr. S. Sauter, a shoemaker living on Jackson street, near Greene, in Augusta, by birth a German, mysteriously disappeared from his home, Wednesday morning, and has not since been heard of. His wife would be glad to obtain information of his whereabouts.

**North and South—To the Point.**  
We find a very suggestive article in the New York *Times*, from which we will a few sentences. The *Times* begins by asserting that the negro must be protected in his rights, and adds:

"But to sit down and invent stories of murders, or to exaggerate the rumors which come in all sorts of wild shapes from Alabama or Louisiana—this is a work which we should have thought no man of ordinary humanity would be willing to undertake. The attempt to set North against South, or white against black, is not only not justified by the plea of 'political necessity,' but that plea only aggravates the offense. The sooner the whole country is at peace the better will it be for the people. As we pointed out the other day, we cannot afford to have a large section of the Union lying in a state of prostration, not to say of absolute beggary. When the South was prosperous, we derived practical advantages from her prosperity. The Southern people came here for many of the necessities and almost all the luxuries of life. That source of trade is gone, and can anybody suppose that the mercantile community does not feel the loss? The effort to excite fresh ill-feeling between the North and South is, therefore, short-sighted, viewed merely in its relation to our own interests—even if we did not choose to consider it from a higher ground."

All this is true; and as to the business relations of North and South, unless a different policy towards the South be pursued, there will be yet worse news from the South for our Northern friends. There will be repudiation. Not repudiation from malice or vindictiveness, but repudiation from necessity.

With regard to the source of the rumors of the reputed Southern cruelties, the *Times* makes these sensible remarks:

"We have noticed one very curious fact, and it is this: The reports of a 'reign of terror,' and all the rest of it, never come from the State in which they are said to have broken out. Almost all these blood-and-thunder stories are, oddly enough, dated from Washington. You read in the head line 'Frightful Atrocities in Alabama—More Negroes Butchered.' But when you come to look a little lower down, you find that the distasteful tale is dated from Washington; and this, we must confess, strikes us as very suspicious. Some weeks ago we despatched several special correspondents to Alabama and Louisiana—men on whom we knew that we could depend. We have received and placed before our readers three or four letters from them, but although they show (what we all knew before) that Southern society is utterly disorganized, yet we cannot see any evidence of a reign of terror."

The *Times* says the Republican party began the work of reconstruction and will be held responsible for its successful accomplishment. That responsibility it never can fulfill. Its reconstruction had the fatal sordid seed in it of which it must perish. The object to gain votes by giving the negro the ballot, all unfit as he was for it, is the great and ruinous error of the whole system. The *Times* says:

"A perfect project for restoring peace, order, and prosperity to the South would have called for something more than human ingenuity or wisdom to devise."

And the plan for gaining Republican votes by making the negroes voters was the best thing that "human ingenuity" could invent for defeating any "project" that might have been proposed. But for that plan, for the gratification of party greed and partisan rapacity, the Republicans could have made, probably, a wise system of reconstruction. Party depravity is at the bottom of all our woes.

Finally, the *Times* announces the following proposition, the truth of which none can deny:

"We shall never have a united country while one section of the population is being hounded on to crush the other section. Party interests and politics afford no excuse for a crime of that kind."

Here is the whole matter in a nutshell. And when shall this hounding on of one section of the Union to crush the other cease? The question is for the North to answer.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., Charleston, S. C., are offering one of the largest stocks of DRY GOODS and CARPETS in the United States. Parties in want of the same will save from 25 to 30 per cent. by ordering from them. They are prepared to send samples on application. All retail orders over \$10 will be sent free of charge to any part of the Southern States. Remit by P. O. Order, Express or Draft drawn to our order, or Goods will be sent C. O. D. 017

The New Orleans *Republican* records the presence there of three or four thousand regular United States troops, with eight ships of war, and says that two battalions of cavalry are on their way thither. All this is to restore a usurpation which can only be kept alive by such means.

Diphtheria in a mild form has made its appearance in Kingstree and surrounding country. All cases have been successfully treated.

**Pen Sketch.**  
The New York *Herald* contains interesting sketches of the Conservative State Convention recently assembled in Columbia, which do ample justice to the ability, dignity, patriotism, and high character of the delegates, and discover in their action evidences of far reaching judgment and practical statesmanship. The following description will be recognized as only just and true:

The frantic efforts of the Chamberlain-Patterson ring in South Carolina to prevent a fusion between the Republicans, Independents and the whole body of the Conservatives has been a complete failure. The ready acceptance by the former body of Gen. Kershaw, the Conservative leader, as candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, extinguished the last prejudice among the whites, if there ever was any, and to-day a highly respectable convention at Columbia adopted, without a dissenting voice, the white and the negro candidate, with the simple platform of "honesty and economy." The Conservative Convention was one of the most respectable, the most hopeful and the least partisan which has ever been held in the South since the war. The helpless minority of the Conservative vote in itself, and the riotous legislation and administration of the State, have rallied all thinking people upon the one issue of their internal domestic affairs. Absolute concord exists among the whole bulk of whites, the great body of the blacks and fully one-half the leaders of the Republican party. The regulars are left to their organization, their patronage and their chicanery. If the United States Government will insure a fair election by means of inspectors appointed by United States Judges, South Carolina will probably exhibit the unexpected tableau of the most Africanized of reconstructed States a voluntary convert to order and reform. No crowd of political servitors followed them, and few spectators were present; no cheers were given. A quiet, chastened spirit, almost religious in its expression, the culture and character of the white people of the State was represented, and I could readily believe the assurance given me that neither before nor since the war had a body of men of better appearance ever been assembled in South Carolina. The appearance of the convention was in the highest degree respectable. I have attended for several years the renowned conventions of the State of Massachusetts at Worcester, where, it is said, the best yeomanry in America are brought together. The convention of the South Carolina Conservatives was certainly not inferior, although much smaller. A very notable proportion of very young men, most of whom had carried a musket, filled the front row.

**AN AUTUMN SUGGESTION.**—Now, as heavy fogs arise and searching winds commence to blow; now, as the human body, exhausted like inanimate nature by the heats of summer, begins to wilt and droop; now, ere the inclement weather makes its trying onset; now is the time for a preparatory course of the best acclimatizing medicine in existence, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Fever and Ague is rampant in all parts of the country. Quinine, the physicians admit, will not quell the phase of the disease which at present pervades the entire West. It is well that it is so, for the remedy (so-called) is deadlier than the malady. But if quinine is inefficient in intermittent fevers, Hostetter's Bitters is irresistible. It would be safe to make a contract, under heavy penalties, that any given "fever-and-ague district" should be exempted from the disorder for any particular time, provided every inhabitant would take the Bitters according to directions during the term of contract. There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-ferbile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken daily as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official specifics, and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic, and nothing else, as a preventive and cure for all the forms of chills and fever. Vigor is the thing most needful in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters are the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted. 015\*1

**BUSINESS NECESSITIES.**—In these days of progress, most enterprising firms use every means of putting their names before their customers. In no way can this be more conveniently and attractively done than by using Printed Letter Headings and Bill Heads. They have come into such general use by Merchants, that one seems old-fashioned who does not use them, and the custom should be generally adopted by the Country Merchants.

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Charleston, S. C., furnish Letter and Bill Heads of all grades, and at the most reasonable prices. Send to them for samples and prices.  
By the way, MESSRS. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL are getting up and selling like hot cakes, some excellent books for our Merchants. One, the Merchants' Cotton Book, for keeping correct accounts of purchases and shipments of Cotton; the other, the Merchants' Bill Book, for readily knowing how the payments on their customers' notes and accounts stand. Both books are exceedingly complete, and answer the purposes exactly. 017

Mr. Richard Maher, Sr., an old citizen of Augusta, died Thursday at his residence.

**"THE WORK BEGUN."**—South Carolina is the scene of the most remarkable political movement of the age—a movement which, under proper guidance, may work out the redemption of the whole South. It is nothing less than the consolidation of the Conservative party, including all the white taxpayers of the State, with the Independent wing of the Republicans, composed chiefly of freedmen. This is the theory which we have often recommended to the Southern whites for adoption; but pride, prejudice and injudicious counsel from home politicians have deterred them hitherto from taking this only path of safety.

If, instead of sending delegations to the President and to Congress, and receiving the cold shoulder from both, the despoiled tax-payers of South Carolina had addressed themselves to conciliation of the negroes, they could long ago have regained much of their lost power in the State. They see this now as plainly as we saw it a year ago, and we only hope that the wisdom bought by their costly experience does not come too late. Perhaps the delay that has occurred is all for the best. Had the tax-payers been less thoroughly plundered, the State officers and the Legislature less profoundly steeped in ignorance, corruption and wickedness, and the future shade less black to the eye of hope, the South Carolina whites might not have been stirred up to the urgent necessity of saving themselves by any means that offered. The change of sentiment, if tardy, is at least complete. They no longer have the shadow of a doubt of their true policy—which is, to join in hearty good faith with the freedmen as allies, friends and protectors. The prosperity of the negroes at the South is inseparable from that of the whites. The freedmen need the co-operation, support, protection and direction of the whites; and the whites need the affection, confidence, and, still more, the votes of the freedmen. \* \* \* \* \* These sentences (Kershaw's) have the ring of the metal; and if the spirit that pervades them should be maintained high and intact during the campaign, we have faith that the next election in South Carolina will result in the overthrow of the heartless crew who have so long offered to mankind the spectacle of the worst government in the world.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

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Is well stocked with everything that is new and pretty, and no extravagant prices.

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Oct 14 R. C. SHIVER & CO.

OCTOBER 10, 1874.

Special Notice From The GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

OR

**W. D. LOVE & CO.**

WE have just received ten cases of GOODS, purchased for cash, of two bankrupt importing houses, which will be sold very cheap. Also, five cases BLACK ALPACA and choice MOURNING GOODS, which, for quality and finish, cannot be excelled anywhere.

The following Goods are now in stock: 50 pieces choice patterns of CARPETS, 100 RUGS, 90 MATS, 50 dozen of Ballon & Co.'s celebrated SHIRTS, for which we are the agents, retailing them at wholesale prices.

All the departments of our establishment are full of the best makes of goods, and purchased by our resident buyer in New York for cash at the lowest prices, enabling us to sell goods as low as any house in New York.

Those residing in the city, and strangers passing through, before leaving our large and choice assortment, at the GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF W. D. LOVE & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, corner of Main and Plain streets.

N. B. SAMPLES sent gratuitously to all parts of the country on application.

Oct 14

**A Kerosene That Will Not Explode!** ALADDIN SECURITY OIL is offered with the confidence that it will prove itself equal, if not superior, to any burning oil that has been offered to the public. This oil is the highest white in color, is deodorized to the highest extent achieved in the manufacture of burning oils, and is warranted to stand a fire test of 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is perfectly safe for use in all Coal Oil or Kerosene Lamps, and as its name indicates, will give all who use it perfect "security" in doing so.

Aladdin Security Oil will burn longer, have much less smell, and not crust the wick, and will be found to be very economical to use. For sale at L. T. SILLIMAN & CO.'S Drug Store.

**CITY MATTERS.**—Subscribe for the PHENIX—don't borrow. Judge Carpenter is lying seriously ill at his residence with pleurisy.

The Governor has appointed L. Brothers Trial Justice of Colleton County.

Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. This rule will be adhered to hereafter. Seegers' Henry has put up his apparatus for making hot punches and Thomas and Jeremiah.

The clouds have been dispelled, and the Charleston Sun shines forth again, if possible, in more resplendent glory. The cool nights necessitate the closing of windows and doors, and now it is not so easy to go where one's love lies dreaming.

The down train on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was detained last evening by the engine jumping the track near Silver Street.

Messrs. Kinard & Wiley are out in flaming type, announcing to the public that their stock of winter goods is complete and select. They have anything that gentlemen desire to complete outfits.

Messrs. Hoffman & Albrecht continue to receive a daily supply of large and luscious Wilmington oysters. There is one great advantage in purchasing oysters from this firm—the quart measure is filled with oysters, with little or no water.

Passengers on the down train of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, yesterday, report the destruction of a cotton gin, by fire, that morning, at White Oak. The belief was that there was considerable seed cotton in the building.

Complaint is made that the city authorities are very negligent in causing to be removed from public places in the city putrid carcasses; and particularly the remains of a calf in the vacant corner of Main and Richland streets, to which the attention of the police has several times been directed.

Eugene Cramer, Esq., has finished the drop curtain for Opera House in the new City Hall. Its size is thirty by twenty-seven feet. The painting on the curtain shows the Southern view of Lake Como, an Italian scene, directly North of Milan, in the State of Lombardy. In the background can be seen the Alps, which divide Italy from Switzerland. Mr. Cramer has done justice to the painting, and deserves great credit for the manner in which he has executed the work.

The Rev. James H. Stringfellow, assistant minister of Trinity Church, will officiate to-morrow (Sunday), October 18; services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.—a sermon on each occasion. The Rev. Dr. Shand, the venerable rector, has faithfully served the congregation of Trinity for more than forty years. It is a well deserved compliment on the part of the Vestry that in their selection one so young and promising as Mr. Stringfellow is called to the assistance of the aged and beloved pastor.

When trade grew slack, and bills fell due, the merchant's face grew long and blue. At last, his wife unto him said, "Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen, and say these words unto all men: 'My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wives and daughters, too; my prices are so very low, that all will buy before they go.'" He did as his good wife advised, and in the paper advertised. Crowds came and bought all he had, his bills were paid, his dreams were glad; and he will tell you, to this day, how well did printer's ink repay. He told us, with a knowing wink, how he was saved by printer's ink.

**ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.**—There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the 25th instant, on which occasion it will be at its full, thus affording a fine view of the eclipse, provided there are no clouds to interfere in the matter. It will commence at 11.45 on the night of the 24th and end at 4.48 on the morning of the 25th. Although the eclipse is called total, and the whole moon will pass through the shadow of the earth, our satellite will not wholly disappear, but will remain visible, of the hue of tarnished copper. This eclipse may be seen throughout the United States and all North America. The young folks will take notice and be governed accordingly.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS, October 16.**—Hendric House—J. F. Oldings, Ky.; E. E. Snelgrove, Lexington; W. E. McNulty, Doko; J. O. Harden, Chester; W. A. Rose, A. S. Barnes, Fairfield; J. D. Irby, Julius Strauses, Charleston; J. O. Whetstone, Orangeburg; T. W. Sligh, Killians; B. B. Barrow, N. C.; W. H. Haynes, Md.; W. D. Vinson, Statesburg.

**LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.** Wm. M. Fine—Liquors. Ditson & Co.—New Music.