

THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MORALITY, EDUCATION AND TO THE GENERAL INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY.

VOL. V.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1875.

NO. 7.

From the Sunny South.
May the Tenth.
"Let us cross over the river, and rest in the shade of the trees."—Dying words of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson.

How perfect the hush on him lying!
And where is the light on his brow?
Is he yet in the land of the dying,
Or wakes he in Paradise now?

Without, in the calm Sabbath morning,
The "Boys in Gray" are at prayer
For their hero, their hope, their adorning,
Now lying so quietly there.

He hears not their outcrying sorrow—
He knows not their passion and tears;
His spirit no shadow may borrow,
So far from the presence of theirs!

Alone, on the brink of Forever,
The palms of the Blessed he sees;
He cries, "Let us cross o'er the river,
And rest in the shade of the trees!"

The crimson of battle is paling—
The shouting, the thundering dies,
In the beautiful future unavailing
The forests of Paradise rise.

Behind him is clamor and clashing—
The clouds of war luridly loom;
Before are the life-waters plashing
Through vistas of fragrance and bloom.

In the flag hese oft did deliver,
They've laid him away in the sod;
He has passed o'er the mystical river,
And rests with his Master and God.

Oh, men who have marched to his order—
Who fought with the shield of his prayer;
When ye come to that still river's border,
Will ye follow your leader, too, there?

When ye've grounded life's armor forever,
And won from life's battle release,
Will ye cross to him "over the river
And rest in the shade of the trees?"

A Centennial Letter.

A Flying Trip to Philadelphia, and a Bird's Eye View of the Centennial Buildings and Fairmount Park.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1875.
I have just returned from a flying trip to Philadelphia to see the progress made towards the proper celebration of the centennial.

I was a little curious to see Philadelphia at home. I have always heard much of Philadelphia houses and housekeeping—of their comfort, of their space compared with New York houses, and their cheapness added to their superiority. So I was prepared to see everything *colleur de rose*, except Fairmount Park and the Centennial buildings, in which, comparatively (not having the right of a citizen to be patriotic), I felt very little interest. But this indifference disappeared after I had been in Philadelphia a few hours, and had paid a visit to Fairmount Park, and now I am quite sure, and am proud to know, that the centennial will be a big thing—the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in the world, as it ought to be.

THE SITE OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Moreover, I am convinced that Philadelphia is the only place where the centennial would have room enough to spread itself where it could be successfully held; and the sooner the country gets rid of any petty jealousy and turns in with a will to help, the better, as nothing now can prevent a worthy beginning from being carried to a more or less successful conclusion, and the greater the success the greater the credit reflected upon America at large. The site of the buildings has been admirably chosen, and admits of abundant space, coupled with every natural advantage for sight, sceneries. It consists of four hundred and fifty acres reserved for exhibition purposes within the precincts of the great park of Philadelphia, which contains three thousand acres, richly wooded, diversified and watered by a river, the Schuylkill, seven miles long, navigable for pleasure or traffic. The buildings occupy what is known as the Lansdowne plateau, and a superb view of the whole grounds is obtained from St. George's hill, one of the most beautiful of the park elevations, Chaucer being the highest.

The number of feet contained in the plan of the buildings would be simply bewildering to any but a house carpenter or an engineer, but an idea of the size of the main structure can be obtained from the fact that it covers

twenty-eight acres, while the whole area covered by buildings alone will be not less than seventy-five acres.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.
These, it was at first supposed, would not be more than five in number, viz: main exhibition building, memorial hall or art gallery, machinery hall, horticultural hall, and agricultural building, with perhaps one in addition, especially reserved for United States Government purposes. But not only have the areas which each one has to cover been enlarged, but the number of buildings has been increased by the "woman's pavilion," and many others erected for special use by Countries, States and Territories. Great Britain will have a unique and attractive one in the style of the sixteenth century; Kansas and Connecticut each have one, and there are many others.

The buildings devoted to government offices are already in working order and in active occupation. Here artists are at work upon the trophies and plaster decorations which are to adorn the buildings, and through favor we are allowed a minute examination, which was most interesting, but which I must pass over, as any attempt at detail would render this letter too long. The progress recently has been so rapid towards completion that it is quite possible to form a very fair idea of their beauty and fitness for their purposes. It is hardly necessary to say more than the conception seems have been adequate to the undertaking, and that the whole plan, in detail, as well as in its broadest sense, seems to have been admirably thought out. The design of each building seems to have been specially and beautifully adapted to its purpose, and the artist is as visible as the architect, not only in the grandly picturesque effect of the whole, but in the grace and harmony of every part. Memorial hall is to be a permanent structure. It is in the style of the modern Renaissance and occupies an elevated position upon a terrace northward of the main exhibition building. It is built of granite, glass and iron, and is completely fire proof; no wood is used in its composition. It is about three hundred and fifty feet in length by two hundred and twenty-five in width, and is surrounded by a gorgeous dome.—Sixteen spread eagles, each sixteen feet in length or width or circumference, I forgot which, are to form part of the architectural decorations, in addition to figures of colossal size, which are to typify the four quarters of the globe and the genius of science and art.

Machinery hall covers sixteen acres, and required 5,000,000 feet of lumber, 500,000 pounds of cast iron, 750,000 pounds of wrought iron, 20,000 pounds of nails and spikes, 700,000 feet of double thick American glass.

Horticultural hall is a very striking specimen of architecture. It is in the Mauresque style of the twelfth century, which was very ornate, and will remain as a permanent object of interest to the visitors of Fairmount Park.

The woman's pavilion is staked out, but is not yet begun; sufficient funds are, however, now in the hands of Mrs. Gillespie, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly. Not a dollar of debt has been allowed to accumulate in the prosecution of the work. All bills are paid weekly, and the management has been so wise success is now so fully assured that wealthy men are volunteering subscriptions who formerly predicted failure.

The space is now nearly all appropriated. Almost every foreign country has applied for increased space, and in two weeks applications for room will be closed, and no more received. The exhibition will open May 10, 1876, and close November 10, 1876.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

Philadelphians boast of the ease with which they can reach Fairmount

Park from any part of the city, but the difficulty seems to a stranger to consist in getting away from it, not in getting to it. Three thousand acres of park, traversed by seven miles of broad, navigable river, by the Wissinickon, which runs smilingly through a miniature Cheat river valley, which has Indian rocks and waterfalls and wooded hills, rising to almost inaccessible heights, and glorious extents of meadow, which the whole world is free to press and graze upon every hour of the day, and every day of the week, is a fact whose immensity it is difficult to take in without seeing it for oneself.

Fairmount possesses advantages all its own in its size, in the beauty and diversity of its natural features, in the freedom with which every one can enjoy all there is to be enjoyed, and in the many objects of historical interest which are enclosed within its precincts. Its houses of refreshment are magnificent old mansions, which antedate the revolutionary war; and in one of them is a window whose panes of glass have existed since 1769. I should like to stay a long time at Fairmount Park.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of visitors next year. Almost every family will rent rooms, and a new temporary, but very handsome hotel is going up, capable of accommodating two thousand persons.

Good Men to the Front.

Many good men in Carolina have got in the habit of considering themselves counted out in the questions of politics. Is this right? There was a day when men of thought and culture in our State wielded mighty pens in behalf of what they esteemed the true policy of the country. We allude not to men politically. Now that our best and noblest citizens are debarred from the legislative halls and other branches of government, it seems to us that they should largely use the press to convey, not only to our own people, but to the people of other sections the troubles besetting our State and people and the judicious method of relief in the premises. No body expects South Carolina to sit down quietly in her present disgraceful condition.

Northern men begin to speak of it with impatience and disgust, and the time may come when the public opinion of the whole country will demand some change which shall make wholesome government possible for the negroized States. This should be accomplished with strict and impartial justice to all. Giving all the utmost security of life, liberty and property.

Men brawlers, shoulder hitters should stand aside and give our good and substantial people a chance to do something for our noble and gallant old Carolina.

Strange as it may seem, no State in the Union would hail this with more cordial warmth than old Massachusetts.—Greenville News.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, says the Greenville news, about 5 o'clock, at the residence of Wm. Chandler, a mile and a quarter from Greenville, Miss. Hattie Chandler, a young girl of about fifteen years of age, was crossing a plank over an old well, when the plank gave away and she was precipitated to the bottom. She held in her arms at the time of the fall, an infant child of her sister, which was killed in the fall, or died in a few minutes after it was taken from the well.

Miss Chandler is painfully hurt, but Dr. Long thinks not seriously. It was a most miraculous escape.

An experienced farmer opines that the man who can plow stumpy ground with a pair of lively mules without swearing, is prepared to go through purgatory with an overcoat.—Easton Free Press.

Business Prospects.

Fall sales, comparing favorably in extent with those of last year and not unsatisfactory in profits, were reported by prominent merchants in the leading departments of business in New York, in answer to inquiries made by Tribune reporters yesterday. According to the statements given below, while prices have been lowered somewhat, there is a feeling of greater confidence, and the general belief that business is now conducted with prudence, and is more generally sound than heretofore, gives the wholesale dealers ground for encouragement. In several lines of trade sales for cash or on very short credits are represented as coming into favor; but there appears to be no apprehension felt of many failures in the near future. The West and South are stated to be absorbing large quantities of dry goods and other articles, although buyers are careful not to lay in excessive stocks. The crops in those parts of the country, it is asserted, are so abundant as to give New York merchants good hopes of activity in business during the winter. Wholesale dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries and metal, express confident anticipations of sales of fair extent with reasonable returns. Shippers of grain and provisions state that they look upon the check to shipments to England as temporary.

Information was obtained by Tribune reporters yesterday at the offices of the principal freight lines from this city which tended to confirm the statements of New York merchants as to the large extent of the Fall trade with the West and South. A gentleman conversant with the carrying business of the three great trunk lines to the West, estimated that their westward bound tonnage for 1874 amounted in the aggregate to 700,000 tons, while the westward tonnage for the present year would approximate 800,000 tons. This has consisted largely of dry goods and other manufactured goods and implements. The increase in shipments to New York City from the West and the South he estimated to be 10 per cent. larger. In 1874 eastward bound freight amounted to about 800,000 tons, while this year he thought it would approximate to 950,000 tons. Another freight agent of large experience, who looks upon the increase of business in the metropolis as a sure indication of a healthy revival of trade throughout the country, gave it as his opinion that the country was entering upon the first of the best five years of business it had ever seen. Freight agents agreed in saying that Fall trade had not been stimulated to any marked degree by the recent low rates to the West. Western merchants, as a general thing, had only purchased what their immediate trade demanded.

William H. Vanderbilt, Thos. A. Scott and Hugh J. Jewett, representing the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday, for the purpose of fixing uniform rates to the West. They decided that the old rates were ruinous, and made a new schedule on the basis of 50 cents a hundred on first class freights to Chicago. A circular was drawn up, signed by the Presidents of the three roads, and sent to the officers of their respective companies, giving orders that until further notice no contract be made or renewed or extended with shippers, and that no time whatever be given on the new rates, which are to apply only to single invoices. The Baltimore and Ohio Road, it is understood, is bound to these rates by its agreement with the Pennsylvania Railway. Western freight rates, it is believed, are likely to advance still further.—New York Tribune, October 2d.

Our Policy.

Our article on the policy of the conservatives next year has been warmly commented upon. The News & Courier endorses it as fore shadowing the proper course to be pursued. The Greenville News, of course opposes it, for our lively cotemporary, looking around it in the Piedmont region, and seeing a large Democratic majority in its vicinity, wishes to make a straight out fight over the whole State. The Columbia Register believes organization proper; but does not give itself unreservedly to the straight out policy. The Pickens Sentinel declares for war. The Abbeville Medium favors organization, but calls very properly for a new deal of leaders. The Anderson Intelligencer thinks co-operation may be necessary. The Aiken Courier Journal thinks the experiment of a compromise dangerous. But the Lancaster Ledger is of all our exchanges, the most ultra. The editor has voted his last time for a compromise. He does not even promise, as the Greenville News much more wisely does, to abide by the action of the Conservative party.

Now the papers that advocate the straight out policy content themselves with the argument that they will never consort with those who have ruined the State. They do not show how the colored voters may be induced to vote the Democratic ticket. In the face of repeated defeat, they seem to be willing once more to run it tilt against a stone wall. They do not recognize the fact that the reform and the Greene campaigns came nearest achieving success.

Of course there is no Conservative in the State who would not prefer to elect a straight Conservative ticket, and if any one will demonstrate the feasibility of any such undertaking, he will hear no opposition. But the whites of South Carolina will not go to the polls unless there is a prospect of winning, and this prospect at present lies only in a co-operation with the elements of the opposite party.

The time has not come yet for a straight out fight. Let us be content with securing a half loaf. We have had no bread for a long time, and are too hungry to quarrel about the size of the slice.—Winnabow News.

COL. W. ALSTON HAYNE.—The Santa Barbara (Cal.) Index announces the election of Col. W. Alston Hayne, to the California Legislature, on the Democratic ticket. Col. Hayne formerly represented Anderson County in the Legislature of this State, and removed to California in 1867. He is a son of the late Robert Y. Hayne. The Index says: "We predict that Col. Hayne will do more effective work, will more readily place the demands of our city, county and district in the current of legislative action, and give greater satisfaction to the people of the district than any representative we have ever had in the State Legislature."

A difficulty exists in Sumter in procuring teachers for the colored public schools of the county, because of the inability of colored applicants to pass the board of examiners. The healthfulness of the rule in securing more efficient teachers is thus being brought to bear.

The Marshall (Ga.) Messenger, cries: "For the Lord's sake, friend, don't keep telling an editor how to run his paper! Let the poor devil find it out himself."

A pair of stairs that ordinarily are as solid as rock will straddle in the joints and creak and crack together with all the fervor of a thunder clap when one is attempting to climb them noiselessly late at night.—Fulton Times.

Situation in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

The Attorney General of the State of Mississippi, ex-Senator Pease, post master at Jackson, and the District Attorney of Vicksburg District, called on the Attorney General this morning to present to him the situation of affairs in that State. They represent that the recent troubles are of a personal nature, and are now over. They do not want federal troops sent into Mississippi. They set forth that if troops are sent into the State, the negroes will elect to office men plastered over with indictments for various misdemeanors. If troops are not sent into the State, they are of the opinion that the Legislature will be lost to the Republican party, and that the successful candidates will be the lovers of good order and law abiding and patriotic. They think the reverse, however, will be overcome in time for the Presidential issue, and that in that campaign, the Republican candidate will receive the majority of the votes cast. It is stated that the Attorney General advised the delegation to remain here until the president returns, and reiterated the statements made to him.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3.—The memorial pageant in honor of ex-President Johnson was a full and complete success, without disturbance or accident. The procession commenced moving at 2:30, p. m., and was the largest turnout of the populace that was ever witnessed in this city. It was made up of the military, civic, mechanics and literary societies, and was two hours in passing the Capitol. The streets designed as the line of march were crowded with people at an early hour, and at 2 o'clock there were at least 30,000 persons on the streets. All the public buildings and a large number of business houses and private residences were draped in mourning. The President's salute of twenty-one guns was fired at sunrise from the Capitol Hill. All the bells of the city and Edgefield tolled from 7 to 8, a. m. During the movement of the procession minute guns were fired, and one every fifteen minutes throughout the day, closing with a national salute of thirty-seven guns at sunset. Ex-Senator Fowler delivered a memorial address at the Capitol this evening. The address was very elaborate, requiring two hours for its delivery, and is a resume of the ex-President's private and political history from his childhood to the grave.

The last Parisian novel is a peaholder, of which the top is a long, beautifully curved ostrich feather. Armed with one of these, and writing on the brilliantly tinted and delicately perfumed paper which is now found on every lady's desk, the girl of the period makes a very captivating modern edition of Minerva.

It is stated that the Philadelphia confectioner who advertised "Centennial Kisses" can't sell any. They are too old. The 16-ails are preferred by men of taste.

A woman is very like a kettle, if you come to think of it. She sings away so pleasantly—then she stops—and, when you least expect it, she boils over!—Judy.

A Nevada bridegroom was only dissuaded from the production of a double-headed clergyman by the assurance that the kiss he had attempted to imprint upon the bride's brow was wholly unparoxysmal.

Benson, of Sixth street, removed the body of his mother-in-law from the old cemetery the other day, and he says he could find nothing but her jaw, which was in a state of perfect preservation.—Fulton Times.

A London dentist's circular says that, as a general thing, only men of culture go into the tooth drawing profession. And yet it must be admitted that many of them are not men of gentle extraction.