

THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

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

VOL. V.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1875.

NO. 13.

Arrangements for the Centennial.

The Act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and products of the Soil and Mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and entrusted to it the management of the exhibition. This body is composed of two commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of private corporation.

The exhibition will be opened on May 10th, 1876, and remain open every day, except Sunday, until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of 50 cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill River, and within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world and one of the most beautiful in the country. The Park contains 3160 acres, 450 of which have been enclosed for the exhibition. Besides this tract, there will be large yards near by for the exhibition of stock, and a farm of 42 acres has already been suitably planted for the tests of ploughs, mowers, reapers; and other agricultural machinery.

The exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads over the tracks of which trains will also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroads. Thus the exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country, and any one within 90 miles of Philadelphia can visit at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna Exhibitions.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part, will be located in appropriate buildings whose several areas are as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	BUILDING.	ACRES.	COST.
1. Mining & Metallurgy,	M. Building,	21.47	
2. Manufactures,			
3. Education & Science,			
4. Art,	Art Gallery,	1.5	
5. Machinery,	M. Building,	14.	
6. Agriculture,	A. Building,	10.	
7. Horticulture,	H. Building,	1.5	

Total, 48.47

This provides nearly ten more acres for exhibiting space than there were at Vienna, the largest international exhibition yet held. Yet the applications of exhibitors have been so numerous as to exhaust the space, and many important classes of objects must be provided for in special buildings.

An important special exhibition will be made by the United States Government, and is being prepared under the supervision of a Board of Officers representing the several executive departments of the Government. A fine building of 4½ acres is provided for the purpose, space in which will be occupied by the War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Postoffice, and Agricultural departments and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee, have raised \$30,000 for the erection of a pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of women's work. To this collection, women of all nations are expected to contribute.

The list of special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan and others—are putting up one or more structures each

for exhibiting purposes, or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Delaware; and it is likely that others will follow the example.

A number of trade and industrial associations, which require large amounts of space, will be provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage builders, the glass makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, beside, quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demands for space will probably render this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the main exhibition building, for example, 333,300 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only; whereas, the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United States Department, is only 160,000 square feet, about one third of which will be consumed by passage ways.

The machinery building, like the others, is fully covered by applications. There are about 1000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries—which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna Machinery Exhibition. Extra provision is being made for annexes to accommodate the hydraulic machinery, the steam hammers, forges, hoisting engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the machinery hall will be chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Corliss Engines. Each cylinder is 40 inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet; the fly wheel is 31 feet in diameter, and weighs 55 tons; the horse power is 1400; and the number of boilers is 20. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

For the art of exhibition, the eminent American artists are understood to be at work, and it may be confidently stated that, especially in the department of landscape painting the United States will present a finer display than the public has been led to expect. Quite aside from the contributions of American artists, applications from abroad call for more than four times the exhibiting space afforded by the great Memorial Hall. Provisions for the surplus will be made in temporary fire proof buildings, though all exhibiting nations will be represented in the central art gallery.

The Secretary of the Navy has arranged that a United States war vessel shall call next Spring, at convenient, European ports, to collect and transport hither to the exhibition the works of American artists resident in Europe. Among the ports thus far designated, are Southampton for England, Havre for France, Bremen for Germany, and Leghorn for Italy, to which, if desirable, others may be added.

Mr. Bell the eminent English sculptor, who designed the groups for the plinth for the great Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, London, is reproducing in terra cotta, at the celebrated works in Lambeth, the one which symbolizes America. The figures in this group are colossal, covering a ground space of 15 feet square. It will probably be placed in the great central gallery, opposite the principal entrance.

The Art Exhibition will include, in addition to the works of contemporary artists, representative productions of the past century of American art

—these for instance, of Stuart, Coley, Trumbull, West, Alston, Sully, Neagle, Elliot, Cole. These, as well as the works offered by living artists, will be passed upon by the committee of selection, who will visit for the purpose, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other leading cities, in order to prevent the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works of Art not up to the standard of admission.

A large number of orders and fraternities have signified their intention to hold gatherings at Philadelphia during the period of the exhibition. Among these which may be enumerated, are the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Grand Lodge, United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellow; Grand Commandery Knights Templars; Grand Army of the Republic; Presbyterian Synod; Caledonian Club; Portland Mechanic Blues; Welsh National Eisteddfod; Patriotic Order Sons of America; California Zouaves of San Francisco; an International Regatta; the Life Insurance Companies; National Board of Underwriters; State Agricultural Society; 2nd Infantry, N. G. of California; Philadelphia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church; Cincinnati Society; California Pioneer Society; American Dental Convention; Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; National Alumni Association; Salesmen's Association; 5th Maryland Regiment; American Pomological Society; Master's Association of the United States; Army of the Cumberland; Humboldt Monument Association; Board of Trade Convention; International Typographical Congress; Rifle Association of the United States; Centennial Legion; Philadelphia County Medical Society; International Medical Congress; Old Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia.

A meeting of several gentlemen appointed on the Centennial Commission was held at Holmes' Lyceum in Charleston, on Friday evening. Some discussion took place on the proper mode of proceeding to organize the South Carolina part of the exhibition. A resolution was adopted to issue an address to the people of the State in relation to the matter. Nothing else was definitely determined upon.

It seems a pity that so fine an opportunity to give this scheme a favorable impulse as the late fair here was not taken advantage of. A great many products and articles of a distinctive character were on exhibition that would have graced the centennial. We suppose that five hundred could have been sorted out, procured, arranged and held ready for shipment. This opportunity is lost. It will not come again. Besides, the commissioners might have felt the pulse, consulted with representative men, fixed up a programme and given the whole a push forward. But it was not done. —Columbia Register.

In an article on the Presidential election, the New York Sun says that the next campaign will be largely influenced by the character of the candidates. The elections of this year have made a terrible slaughter of aspirants. The editor fancies that the name at the head of each ticket will turn out to be one not now much spoken of. At all events, according to the precedents, the man who is successful at the ballot boxes is pretty sure to be one whose pretensions have not been hawked around the country, but some fresh, unobjectionable, inspiring name that may be taken beforehand as in some sort presaging victory.

A mammoth steer from Oregon is already en route to the Centennial. It stands nineteen hands, or six feet four inches, measures twenty feet from tip to tip, and weighs 5,000 pounds.

South Carolina and Mississippi.

The Washington Capital says that Mississippi is to be congratulated, for she is once more a free State. What- ever sorrow or joy the various results of the recent election may carry to cliques and parties, the final emancipation of Mississippi from the rule of the carpet bagger may be regarded as a national blessing. To Mr. Lamar more than any other man the country is indebted for the rehabilitation of this State. With the constitution in one hand and the olive branch in the other, he has met the Radicals of the South and the Radicals of the North; he has by precept and example taught his own people the lesson of patience and long suffering; he has labored earnestly, conscientiously and successfully to restrain the fiery natures of his constituents, and has kept them from deeds of violence under the most provoking treatment, whose occasional commission has heretofore given their enemies some colorable grounds for the assertion that Mississippi is the least law abiding State in the country. The white men of Mississippi declined to enter into combinations with either the carpet bagger or the negro politician. They bided their time and endured wrongs at the hands of their former slaves and men who came from the North with no other aim than to fatten upon their substance, oppress them and malign them. At last the negro himself arose to some appreciation of the situation; the more intelligent cast their political lot with those white men whose interests were identical with their own, and another year will see this great State striding on to prosperity.

The case of Mississippi is the case of South Carolina. South Carolinians have the same motive for throwing off the yoke of the spoiler, and the Lord of Hosts will give them a leader.—There are men in South Carolina just as able and just as patriotic as Mr. Lamar, and they must come to the front in the next campaign.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.—We clip the following from the Texas New Yorker, and ask our farmers to cut it out and put it in some place where they may see it once a week, or, better, commit it to memory. It is the advice of an old man who tilled the soil thirty years:

I am an old man, upward of three score years, during two scores of which I have been a tiller of the soil. I cannot say that I am rich now, but I have been rich, and have all I need; do not owe a dollar; have given my children a good education, and when I am called away will leave them enough to keep the wolf away from the door. My experience has taught me that:

1. One acre of land, well prepared and manured, and well cultivated, produces more than two acres which receive only the same amount of manure and labor used on one.
2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog, well fed, is more profitable than two kept on the same amount of food necessary to keep one well.
3. One acre of clover or grass is worth more than two acres of cotton where no grass or clover is raised.
4. No farmer who buys oats, corn, wheat, fodder and hay, as a rule, for ten years can keep the sheriff from the door in the end.

THE STATE FAIR.—We regret that our State Fair came so near being a failure. The Columbia Union-Herald says: The agricultural and mechanical State Fair of 1875 is a thing of the past. It is not a pleasant duty to acknowledge that it has not been a success—the reason why, becomes the duty of the directors, officers and members to discover. The prospective aid from the State Legislature, the commencement of the second century, and the fact that so accomplished and gallant a gentleman as Colonel Tom Taylor is its president, should, and probably will, stimulate the society to new exertions and greater successes than any achieved in the past.

EGYPT AT THE CENTENNIAL.—Egypt, it would appear from all accounts, is preparing for a brilliant show at our Centennial exhibition. Over two hundred persons will be sent over, and these will include representatives of every department of native life; there will be a band of genuine Bedouins from Arabia Petraea; the representative animals of the country, including camels, and dromedaries, will be exhibited; water from the Nile and Red Sea will be brought over in tanks, and the primitive processes of irrigation and cultivation will be explained and illustrated with native agricultural implements; the manufacturers and antiquities of the country will be fully represented; learned scribes will exhibit the process of writing in Arabic on parchment; merchants and husbandmen will exhibit the products of town and country, while the interior life will be illustrated in detail; soldiers will display the uniform of the Turkish army; an Arabic band will perform the national music; and, what will be of more interest than all to the crowd, a troop of dancing girls will illustrate the recreations and diversities of the harem. A marvellous show it will be, indeed.

INCIDENTS IN GEORGETOWN.—On Monday last the grand jury of Georgetown county found ten indictments, which were brought in against the late County Commissioners, James M. Lessene (colored), Henry Joy and R. O. Bush, for malfeasance in office. To these indictments they pleaded guilty. The grand jury found true bills against the present County Commissioners, J. Harvey Jones, Joseph Bush and C. Rutledge, for official misconduct; also true bills for riot against W. H. (Red-hot) Jones, J. H. Jones, and fifteen others.

SEED WHEAT.—A bushel of plump wheat will contain about 650,000 grains, which if sown upon an acre of ground, will give nearly fifteen grains to every nine square inches. If every grain sown should grow (and why should it not if it is perfect and properly sown?) there would be one plant to every square of three inches; the plants in fact, would stand upon the ground exactly three inches apart.—One peck of seed sown equally over an acre would leave the plants six inches apart, which would be too thick for a heavy crop. Two quarts of seed per acre, placed at even distances, would give one plant to every foot, and if they should tiller, and spread as the wheat plant often does, the crop would be thick enough upon the ground. An English farmer, Major Hallet, has sown wheat even more thinly than this, and has reaped over sixty bushels of choice, plump grain to the acre. Thus it is not the quantity of seed sown, but the kind of seed and the manner of sowing it upon which the crop depends.

Redfield, of the Cincinnati Commercial, says of the Mississippi election:

The result is astonishing. I would not have believed that so many colored people could have been got to vote the Democratic ticket as I have seen do it here to day.

No force of violence or intimidation was employed. I watched for this closely, and had the assistance of another party, but we jointly and severally failed to discover anything that could be properly called intimidation. What is the result? To night, in Jackson, the feeling between the races is better than it has been in seven years. The Democrats have carried the county and the State, and are overflowing with praise for their "colored friends," who voted with them.

Respectfully recommended to the attention of those who disagree with Sam Patch that some things can be done as well as others.

Soft hats have once more come into favor with gentlemen. They are a more sensible head gear than the hard stove pipes, which, for some not discoverable reason, are generally supposed to impart dignity to their wearers.

BAYARD.—The Richmond Dispatch prospecting the Presidential field, thus speaks:

Of all the Eastern Democratic aspirants, Bayard, of Delaware, is the most honorable for his high tone and spotless character. He is a gentleman of the very first order. It would be a blessing to the nation to have in the Presidential chair so pure a man, so elevated a statesman. But in this day of availability there will not be wanting obstacles to his nomination. His State is so small that when he is set up, the question will be raised as to how much strength he can bring with him. And then "Little Dela," in her robes of white and her lovely charms, will be brought forth and will be admired of all men; but they will say she is so petite, so delicate, she can't stand the rough usage of a campaign, and can't give her son a send off that will carry him far on the track.

In addition to this, we fear Senator Bayard too much "wears his heart upon his sleeve" and has too little command of his eloquence. There is no such good luck as having him for President. The very fact of his having won the Southern heart is almost tantamount to frightening the Northern pocket book—we beg pardon, the northern soul, we should have said.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—The National Grange convened. All the States and territories except two were represented. The report of the Executive Committee was discussed. In regard to the business of the different agencies, the report says, some cities are doing a very large business and have in the aggregate millions of dollars, while in other respects they are unsatisfactory and fall short of the benefits which ought to be realized. The commission system of orders is said to be false in theory and unjust to members and therefore, in the minds of the committee, another method of selling is deemed necessary for the good of the order. Such a system the committee begs leave to submit plans of at a future day and is satisfied will meet with general approval. In conclusion the committee recommends the employment of lecturers to canvass the country and make known the true aim and objects of the order, thereby correcting the wrong impressions which now exist in the minds of many worthy people concerning the Patrons of Husbandry.

MISS JULIA JACKSON.—One of the most touching incidents of the day, was the action of a battle scarred veteran, who had followed Jackson from the breaking out of the war to the end of his career. He told Dr. Hoge that he wanted the privilege of kissing Jackson's only child, to which both Mrs. Jackson and the daughter consented. The old veteran kissed the blushing child, and departed, satisfied that the privilege he had enjoyed was "glory enough for one day."—Richmond Letter to Lynchburg News.

WORTH TESTING.—Save the tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pail or pan for half an hour, strain through a sieve and use the liquid to wash all varnished paint. It requires very little "elbow polish," as the tea acts as a strong detergent, cleansing the paint from all impurities, and making the varnish equal to new. It cleans window sashes and oil cloth; indeed, any varnish surface is improved by its application. It washes window panes and mirrors much better than water, and is excellent for cleansing black walnut picture and looking glass frames. It will not do to wash unvarnished paints with it.

A fashionable woman's clothes weigh twenty four pounds, exclusive of hat, furs and rubbers, while a man's outfit hardly goes over fifteen pounds. This is a free country, however, and any woman is at liberty to carry as much as a mule can draw, if she wants to.