

D. F. BRADLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms of Subscription.

One Year \$1 50
Six Months .75

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square, of 9 lines, on less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Contracts made for three, six or twelve months, on favorable terms. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.

These terms are so simple any child may understand them. Nine lines in a square— one inch. In every instance we charge by the space occupied, as eight or ten lines can be made to occupy four or five squares, as the advertiser may wish, and is charged by the space.

Advertisers will please state the number of squares they wish their advertisements to make.

Business men who advertise to be benefited, will bear in mind that the SENTINEL has a large and increasing circulation, and is taken by the very class of persons whose trade they desire.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.

Thursday, Dec. 9, 1875.

Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1st, 1875.

Dear Sentinel: The House of Representatives, for a few days, after it first met, seemed disposed to go to work in good earnest, and actually cleared its calendar twice, something, if memory serves me correctly, that did not occur during the long session of last winter. This gave the friends of a short session encouragement, and caused them to think that perchance some mysterious change had "come over the spirit of their dreams," and that the absolute necessity for reform, so persistently urged by the Governor on the members of his own party, as the only guarantee of a perpetuation of power, had had a salutary effect, and the overburdened taxpayers of this benighted State might breathe freer for a time, at least. But subsequent events have dissipated all these hopes, and we may now expect a long, wearisome and expensive session. Nothing short of a triumph of Democratic principles, in the legislative department of the State at least, will ever better our condition.

A few bills of some importance, aside from the tax bill and the two "bonanza" bills, have been introduced and some of them acted upon. The most important of these was one to prevent the illegal traffic in seed cotton. As there is sufficient law already on the statute book to punish the party stealing the cotton, the bill only sought to make it a crime for the merchant to receive or buy the cotton, unless he knew he was receiving it from the lawful owner or his agent. It did not even refer to the seller, and was only intended to reach the purchaser. But a majority of the colored members could not see the "point," and declared it was only intended to make them slaves to the tax unions, hence its defeat, notwithstanding it was introduced by a Republican. Only two colored members, Keith, of Darlington and Burkmyer, of Charleston supported it.

The tax bill is itemized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor in his veto message, and does not exceed his estimate. But when it is taken in connection with the bonanza bills, No. 1 and 2, the State is precious little, if any better off than she would have been had he approved the bill past at the last session. The bill provides for the following levies: To pay the salaries of the Executive and Judicial officers of the State, and the clerks and contingent expenses of the executive and judicial departments of the State, one and one half mills; to meet the appropriations for the support and maintenance of the penal, charitable and educational institutions of the State, exclusive of common schools, one and one half mills; for public schools two mills; to defray the expenses of the General Assembly for the regular session of 1875-76, one and one tenth mills; to meet appropriations for public printing for the fiscal year, commencing November 1st, 1875, and for the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing, 1874, one half of one mill; for the payment of the interest on the public debt, two mills; to pay certain deficiencies enumerated, one and nine-tenths mills. The items make a total of ten and a half mills. The bill also provides for a levy not to exceed three mills, in every county in the State, for current expenses of the county. There were

various amendments made to the section referring to the county tax, authorizing the County Commissioners in a majority of the counties, to levy a special tax to pay the past indebtedness of the counties. Last year I had an amendment incorporated in the tax bill (the one vetoed by the Governor,) authorizing the County Commissioners of Pickens County, to levy a special tax of two mills to be applied exclusively to the payment of the past indebtedness of the County, and this same provision was incorporated in the present bill when presented to the House, but in as much as I had just introduced a joint resolution, in accordance with the express desire of the mass meeting held at Pickens C. H., authorizing the County Commissioners to levy a special tax of three mills annually, until the entire debt was liquidated; and to avoid the necessity of future legislation on the subject, I had the provisions stricken out of the bill. The joint resolution, I appended, will get through in due time to have the levy made at the same time the other levies are made. The bill, as I above stated, is in accordance with the recommendations made by the Governor in his veto message. It will be remembered that the Governor eliminated certain items from the bill vetoed, and recommended that they be permitted, or required to take their place with the floating debt of the State. Agreeable to this recommendation, the Committee of Ways and Means has introduced "bonanza" bill No. 1, which is entitled, "A bill to provide for the payment of certain indebtedness of the State." This bill makes a levy of one and five-eighths mills, and covers claims passed for the fiscal years, 1873-74, etc., etc.—There are another class of claims in existence, Moses' pay certificates, etc., said to amount to five hundred thousand dollars, and to make provisions to meet them, "bonanza" bill No. 2 has been introduced by the same committee. This bill is entitled, "A bill for the settlement and payment of certain claims against the State," and provides that within ten days from the passage of the act, the Governor shall appoint three commissioners, who shall constitute a commission on claims. The commission is required to audit and adjust the claims, but not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and report the result of their labors to the Comptroller General, who upon the presentation of a certificate of State indebtedness, signed by the commission, or a majority of them, shall issue to the claimants four warrants, numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, each of them for one-eighth of the amount of the certificate of State indebtedness, and which are to be paid in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. This allows the claimants one half of the amount of their original claim, and is on the same scaling principle as that of the bonded debt of the State. This act also, levies one half of one mill, and is in accordance with the suggestions of the Governor. All these levies are to be made this year, and aggregate twelve and five-eighths mills, only three eighths of a mill less than the bill vetoed; and it will be remembered that the levy in "bonanza" No. 1 continues for two, and in No. 2 for the space of four years. This is reform with a vengeance. If the tax levied in "bonanza" bill No. 1, alone were put in one year and added to the regular tax bill, it would exceed that levied in the vetoed bill.

Bills to repeal the lien law and to establish a usury have been introduced, and from present indications, I think will pass. In the Senate to day, a short discussion took place on the bill to re-appportion the representation. The indications are, judging from the course the discussion took, that strenuous efforts will be made, and I fear successfully to defeat a new apportionment. The reasons are obvious—the Democrats would gain two Representatives from Anderson. The bill was postponed and made a special order for the second Tuesday, instant. The excuse alleged for opposing a new apportionment is, that the census returns are inaccurate, and can not be relied upon. This is unquestionably true in some counties, but I am satisfied that a correct return has been made from Pickens, and we should not be deprived of another Representative, which we are justly and constitutionally entitled to. The five cents per capita was too great a temptation to be resisted by some of the census takers. This is one reason why the pop-

ulation of the State has appeared to increase so rapidly since the last U. S. census. Another reason for the large increase may probably be accounted for on the theory that preparation for stuffing the ballot boxes and repeating at the next general election are being perfected.

DECEMBER 2.—In the House to day, when the tax bill came up as the special order for 12 M., (it was made the special order for this hour every day until disposed of, when first introduced,) on motion, the special order was discharged, and bonanza No. 1 came up. Major Meetze moved to recommit. This brought us up to the hour of adjournment, and we found ourselves just where we had commenced in the morning—the whole day spent in nonsensical debate, and nothing accomplished.

Is it any great wonder that the sessions are so long? The tax bill has received its second reading down to section 8, without any change. The Conservative side of the House has made a gallant fight, met the enemy at every point and endeavored to reduce the taxes, but being in a helpless minority, and the Republicans being solidly arranged against us, of course we could not accomplish anything, except wash our hands of this oppression and place the responsibility where it belongs. In the Senate, nothing of much importance has been done. After a good deal of filibustering amongst the Republican members the motion was lost, and the bill put upon its second reading. Mr. Hirsh, moved to amend section one, by striking out one fourth mill and inserting in lieu thereof one ninth, carried. Also moved to extend the time of payment over a period of three instead of two years, carried. Section 2 was then taken up and very important amendments were being made when it was ascertained that the phrasology of the bill was such that it could not be amended without rendering it almost meaningless and subject to different constructions. This was the very difficulty that Maj. Meetze had pointed out, but the "other side" at that time could not see it. At this stage of the proceedings the speaker suggested that the shortest and best way out of the difficulty was to recommit the bill. His suggestions were immediately carried out and the bill recommitted. B.

Truth Will Last.

That good old family newspaper, the New York Observer, now some fifty-three years old, still holds on to the old truths which were so firmly advocated when it was founded. No new lights or nineteenth century doctrines have ever caused it to trip or make any false step. It is always satisfying in our day, to take up a newspaper that is sound and reliable. The Observer comes to us weekly with a variety of reading in addition to the news, and it is always pure and healthy—just the paper for a family. For specimen copies, address S. I. PRIME & Co., New York.

We learn from the Columbia correspondent of the Greenville Daily News, that both Houses passed a resolution, giving the Governor the authority to offer a reward of \$3,000 to find, and with proof to convict, the slayer of the notorious Joe Grews. Here is retrenchment with a vim! It had been better that they had voted the said \$3,000 as a bonus of merit to the slayer of this the bitterest enemy of the true interest of South Carolina and the race of man. We are not, however, in favor of violence in general, but only when it is an absolute necessity as in this case.

The Anderson Intelligencer says: A handsome tombstone has been erected over the grave of Capt. James M. McFall, in the Baptist church yard, as a memorial of the virtues and excellence of a good man, whose memory will be cherished by all who know him.—The marble work is well executed and reflects credit upon the establishment of Messrs. White & Featherston.

There will be a tax of four mills collected for 1876, in South Carolina. Poor impoverished State! When will the vampires cease to suck thy vital blood! These Bonanzas have been and sharp bills, and probe deep to reach warm blood. It seems this monster is double-billed.

HON. BENJAMIN BUTLER'S WEEPING FRIENDS.—It was announced that Butler was dead; and then it was announced it was a mistake, and his friends wept.

The Supply Bill.

This bone of contention was under consideration in the House on Wednesday, and the first seven sections of the bill, were acted on.

In order that it may be precisely apprehended what this bill is, we will give substantially the contents of the bill as reported, and as amended by the House.

The first section provides for a tax of one and a half mills to pay salaries of judicial and executive officers, clerks and contingent expenses of these departments, passed.

The second section provides for a tax of one and a half mills for the support of the penal, charitable and educational institutions, exclusive of common schools, passed.

The third section provides for a tax of two mills for the public schools, passed.

The fourth section provides for a tax of one and one tenth mills for the General Assembly, passed.

The fifth section provides for a tax of one half mill for public printing, \$50,000 for annual expenses, and \$11,875 past indebtedness for printing, passed.

The sixth section provides for a tax of two mills to pay the interest on the public debt, passed.

The seventh section provides for a tax not to exceed three mills, except in Pickens county, in which, five mills—two devoted to payment of past indebtedness.

Aiken, an additional one and a half mills to pay past indebtedness. Beaufort four mills—one mill for the building and repair of bridges and deficiencies.

Kershaw six mills—three mills for the payment of past indebtedness, one half for indebtedness contracted in 1874.

Newberry four mills. Sumter five mills—two devoted to past indebtedness.

Barnwell, one half mill additional for repair of bridges. Orangeburg one mill, devoted to past indebtedness.

Charleston one half mill, to settle ment of claim of Mr. A. McLaughlin, with authority to make such additional levies as may be necessary.

The House added four and a quarter mills for Richland. Charleston wanted a similar addition, but the further consideration went over until Thursday. The whole amount thus far voted is eleven and six tenths mills, with additional amounts in some counties of from three to four mills, and before the consideration of the seventh section be concluded, most of the counties will probably have an additional slice.

The eighth section provides for a tax of one and nine-tenths mills, which will swell the direct State tax to 13 1/2 mills, irrespective of the additional levies to be made in counties, and irrespective of what may be done in the various counties, under the section which authorizes County Commissioners to levy taxes for county purposes—railroad and school taxes for the relief of everybody. In short the average from the counties will reach fully two mills.

This the reform bill prepared by Mr. Cavender, for the Governor, when he began his work of reform by vetoing the first supply bill. Perhaps the committee altered it somewhat. If so, since it is known that the Governor prepared the bill, he should set himself straight. The bare recital of the facts present a stranger case than any comments we could make. We therefore refrain from comment and let our silence be our argument.— Greenville News.

The Darlington Southerner asks: "Shall South Carolina be represented at the centennial?" We say yes, why not? It cost but little, and we have so much to rejoice over; for we, within a century, have passed from under the bitter dominion of the King of England, and put on the delectable yoke of Africa's sable sons. Bully for South Carolina; she ought to be represented.

Mr. Wm. Perry, of Pendleton, has removed to Greenville with his family. There's no place like Greenville.

Korr, nominated in caucus on the third ballot for Speaker of the House received ninety votes; Randall sixty; Cox seven.

Henry E. Baker, colored cadet in the Naval Academy from Mississippi, was dismissed last week by the Secretary of the Navy.

C. D. Melton, Esq., died at his residence in Columbia, on the 4th inst.

Mr. Editor:—We noticed, some time since, an article in your paper in regard to the prevailing habit of the boys loafing around the stores, going behind counters and taking little things,—such as candy, groundpeas, &c.,—and as it seems to have had no effect, we call their attention once more to the injustice of the habit, hoping it may serve as a warning, and perhaps save their feelings from being hurt. They forget that the merchant has to pay for his goods, and that these little things amount, in several days, to several dollars.

Respectfully, MERCHANT.

Liberty Station, A. L. R. R.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK!

I RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE citizens of Pickens County and surrounding country, that I have opened a new and fresh stock of

DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE & CROCKERY, LAMPS & KEROSENE OIL.

I have now and will continually keep on hand quantities of BACON, MOLASSES, and SALT.

I have just received 400 sacks Flour; 20 barrels of Mackerel—consisting of whole barrels, half barrels and quarter barrels; 15 barrels Sugar; and 10 sacks Coffee. All of which will be sold cheaper than in any other Country Store in Pickens. All who wish the above articles at low prices, will do well to call on me, before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED!

I want delivered at Liberty 1000, 000 Shingles; 10,000 bushels of Corn; for both of which the highest market prices will be paid.

S. M. HOLCOMBE, Liberty Station, Dec. 7, 1875 -tf

Grant

ME THE OPPORTUNITY AND I ASSURE you that I

Will

Prove to all, that I have as good and cheap lot of Confections as any to be found, and there is

Not

A man who can beat my Stock of Canned Goods. Besides the above, I have purchased a stove, and a nice Lunch of Fresh Oysters can

Be

Had at any time, provided I am not

Elected

Intendant, in which case you might,

Again,

Have to go home hungry and moneyless,

But

Hoping no such misfortune awaits me, I cordially invite all my hungry friends to give me a call, and I

Will

Appense their hunger on short notice and at low figures, as my object is to live and let

Live in

These hard times. Dont forget to call on J. R. GLAZENER, who can be found in the Post Office at

Easley Station.

Dec 2, 1875 14 tf

Pickens Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. McFALL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Cotton per pound, Bacon per pound, Lard per pound, Pork per pound, Corn per bushel, Wheat per bushel, Flour per barrel, Apples Dried, Apples Green, Peas per bushel, Butter per pound, Beef per pound, Beeswax, Tallow, Chickens, Hides, Eggs, Feeders, Chestnuts, Feathers, Wool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

New Prices!

HAVING FORMED A PARTNER-SHIP IN THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS, AND OPENED IN

THE

MASONIC HALL

AT PICKENS COURT HOUSE

WE HAVE IN STORE AND TO arrive a large and well selected stock of

Dry-Goods,

GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

For which we offer for sale not only cheap, but extremely low down for

CASH OR BARTER.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to call and examine our stock when they come to town, before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully,

BROWN & HENDRICKS.

Nov 18, 1875 12

New Store! New Goods!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Easley Station and surrounding country, that he has just returned from market, with a lot of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Jeans, Shirting, Flannels, Shawls, &c., &c. Also, a fine lot of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and everything usually found in a Dry-goods store.

A fine selection of choice family Groceries, Candies, Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. Also, a lot of No. 1 Family Medicines, Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and Crockery-ware. All cheap for cash or barter. Highest prices paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

Respectfully,

S. BASWELL, Easley Station, A. & R. A. L. R. R.

Nov 25, 1875 13 3m

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS!

AT EASLEY STATION, S. C.

The undersigned have opened a House in Easley, near their Livery Stable, for the purpose of conducting a fancy and heavy

GROCERY BUSINESS.

Under the Firm, name and style of RICHEY & WYATT. They guarantee bottom prices, as they intend selling strictly for cash. Give them a call.

H. A. RICHEY,

A. G. WYATT.

Easley, Nov 22, 1875 13 tf

A

Member of our firm has just returned from New York where he purchased the largest stock of General Merchandise ever brought to this Market. A

Live Elephant

Loose on the streets would not create the excitement and wonder, that our prices do.

Best prints at only ten cents, and other goods at proportionate prices. Polite clerks always in attendance, and ready to place our goods

On Exhibition.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sales. Large Stock of Groceries, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, etc.,

At

Bottom Figures. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes of every grade and prices. In fact, anything needed by the farmer can be had at

Hudgins & Bolt's.

Remember that this stand is in the Masonic Hall Building, fronting the Hotel, just below the Depot of

Easley Station.

Easley Station, October 8, 1875. 6tf

FOR SALE.

A NO 1 YOKE OXEN, 6 years old; A No. 1 Mare with foal. Terms made easy to purchasers. Also, 100 bushels of CORN at the crib, on 12 months credit.

WM. M. FERGUSON.

Nov 11, 1875 11