

# THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

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

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From the Enterprise & Mountaineer.

## Belknap and Bribery.

There has been a moral howl throughout the Republican cohorts of the pen and type in regard to the recently discovered bribery of the Secretary of War. They seem to raise their hands in holy horror at the corruption of a member of their cabinet. It would seem from their feigned indignation and hypocritical professions and lamentations, that nothing of the kind had ever before sullied the immaculate purity of their party. Even the Democrats think they have found a mare's nest and will make capital out of it in the next Presidential election. Now let us see what all this fuss is about, and inquire if it is the discovery of something new under the sun of Radical rule.

When Grant was elected President of the United States, Stewart, a millionaire merchant of New York, who had never engaged in politics, and knew nothing more of the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury than one of his clerks, made the President elect a present of fifty thousand dollars. In return for this handsome present, to a poor and avaricious man whose moral perceptions have ever been very blunt, he was appointed to preside over the Treasury Department. Robeson, another millionaire of Philadelphia out of gratitude for military services rendered, gave this President elect thirty thousand dollars, and he was rewarded for his charity and benevolence with the appointment of secretary of the Navy. Not one man in ten thousand had ever heard of Mr. Robeson. The public were as ignorant of him as he was of the Navy department. Mr. Fish, who enjoys an income of two hundred thousand dollars a year made a donation to President Grant of fifty thousand dollars, and he was rewarded with the office of Secretary of State. These wealthy men wanted political honors, and perhaps had heard of the Imperial Purple of Rome being set up at public auction by a corrupt soldiery.

Now what is the difference between the conduct of President Grant and his Secretary Belknap? The one was paid in advance for a high office and the other sold an insignificant post-tradership on a credit. The one did his great shame publicly, and the other privately. The one seemed to have no moral sense and was defiant of public opinion. The other did have some scruples of conscience, and tried to conceal his turpitude. In plain language, it was the difference between a demi monde and an intrigante. The one sells her favors publicly, and the other tries to conceal them. The one has no shame, and is defiant of public opinion, whilst the other has still some sense of propriety and regard for public opinion. Morally, socially and politically, the chief is worse than his subordinate in the course he has pursued. The post trader only sells his goods at an enormous profit and fleeces some five or six hundred soldiers. The ignorance of a cabinet minister is an injury to the whole republic. His corruption is a national disgrace.

No President ever before, was surrounded with such a corrupt set. Schenck, minister to England, had to run away from the court of St. James, to escape being sent to Newgate prison. Robeson, Secretary of Navy, Pierrepoint, Attorney General are threatened with impeachment.—Babcock, private secretary of the President, was guilty, though acquitted, of whiskey frauds, and actually stole a letter from the President whilst his trial was going on. The brother of President Grant is charged with being connected with frauds in the post traderships,

It does seem that the whole Republican party, in office, and out of office, is entirely corrupt and are now trying in Congress to screen the guilty officials. When such is the case why make such a hullabaloo about Belknap. The poor fellow was only trying to sustain his wife in her love of extravagant dress, fashion, &c. He received bribes under compulsion, and if he received them reluctantly, he was only following in the footsteps of his illustrious chief. B. F. P.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—On Friday last a most wonderful phenomenon occurred at a point in Bath county, Kentucky, two miles from Mud Lick Springs. At the time, two p. m., the heavens were bright, the sun was shining and only a few floating clouds were visible. Suddenly there appeared a light cloud over the farm of Mr. Crouch, which seemed descending upon the earth. It hung overhead a few brief moments and then something white fell to the earth.—The fall continued ten minutes. Men and women then went out and examined the flakes, and discovered them to be flesh, resembling mutton. When picked up they quivered. A space 200 by 100 yards in extent was covered, and a number of trees, fences, &c., were also full of the strange substance. Stains like those produced by blood in its secondary condition marked spots where the flakes had touched.

Droves of chickens and hogs swarmed around the place and ate the flesh with great gusto. The inhabitants for miles around came for several days afterward and collected specimens. Hundreds are willing to testify by affidavit to the truth of the entire matter.

Captain Bent, a well known retired attorney of Mount Sterling, gave the Courier Journal reporter some flakes to night, and the latter placed them in charge of Professor J. Lawrence Smith, a scientist, who will examine them to-morrow. He says the substance is of an animal nature. When the flakes fell they were from the size of a pea to that of a human finger, and an eighth inch in thickness, and of the color of flesh. They have since assumed a dull red and white hue, and are somewhat withered. A butcher ate one flake and pronounced it very palatable, but was unable to say what kind of an animal the flesh came from. The inhabitants of the locality where the phenomenon occurred approached the flesh with superstitious awe, and at first would not touch it. Mr. H. Gill, of Mud Lick Springs, procured a number of specimens and preserved them for scientific examination.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The House Committee on Patents to-day reported adversely on the application of A. B. Wilson for an extension of his patent for sewing machines. This is a celebrated and valuable "four motion feed," now used by Wheeler & Wilson and other machines. The application has been before Congress for several years, and protests against the extension have been received during that time signed by nearly one million persons. All of the small sewing machine companies, which had been required to pay a heavy royalty to the "Sewing Machine Combination," composed of the four leading machines, have fought the extension savagely since it was originally presented. This refusal will ultimately reduce the price of sewing machines very greatly, as soon as the four-motion feed becomes public property. The committee say that the applicant has already made two or three large fortunes out of his invention, and that it is now time to give the public a chance. The testimony taken before the committee shows that the cost of sewing machines is not more than from twelve to fifteen dollars.

A man who is 86 years old was married, in Aiken, by Rev. Dr. Shaw, to a Miss of 18 years old. We would say that none of our oldest bachelors need despair.

## Letter From Philadelphia.

Messrs Editors: Thinking a letter from the "Quaker City" might be of some interest to your readers, I have concluded to give you a few items, having spent two consecutive winters here, and whilst Philadelphia is a good place to learn of human nature as well as science, it is not so well calculated to make a Southern man feel at home, because of a want of that hospitable and social feeling that we of the South look upon as an ally of religion, and without which, we had rather be out of the world than in it, especially, if we feel that we are prepared for a better life beyond.

The average Philadelphian is a wide awake, energetic hurry-up fellow—has no time for much social enjoyment. If he be a professor of religion, is on the phlegmatic order, not ardent nor impulsive like many of his denomination are further South. He supports his pastor, has a fine church in which to worship, and has a deal of commendable church pride. The preaching of the clergy, with but few exceptions, is not of a revival character, and when they do have a revival it is a quiet one. Even Moody and Sankey's meetings that would have perfectly enthused any ordinary Southern congregation of worshippers, had but little visible effect upon the one million of persons that attended them while in this city. Such zeal, energy and perseverance to accomplish good is but seldom seen as these servants of the Most High manifested. And as for Mr. Sankey's singing, I never expect to hear sweeter till I hear it in heaven. There were only about two hundred of the multitudes that thronged to hear them that professed conversion. The result of their meetings was nothing like as great as was anticipated. I think the people thought too much of them and not enough of him whose servants they are.

There are about 100 churches in this city and 130,000 Protestant Church members, 100,000 of whom are females. So out of the 300,000 souls in this large town, there are only 50,000 male Protestant Church members. There are 250,000 adults in this city that never attend church, and 100,000 persons that are thought to belong to the desperately wicked class.

There are 7,000 drinking saloons and lager beer enough annually drunk to form a canal 3 feet deep, 12 feet wide and 17 miles long. What a field for Good Templars?

The Centennial is now the theme for all classes to discourse upon.—The buildings are quite wonderful as well as extensive. They cover about 300 acres in Fairmount Park, and are visited daily by tens of thousands. The Main Building covers 21 acres, the body is of iron, the foundation granite. Machinery Hall covers nearly 14 acres, and is of wood, iron and piers of masonry.—The Art Gallery is built of Granite, glass and iron and is intended as a memorial of the Centennial Exhibition, and a repository for paintings, statuary and other works of art. The building is 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, 59 feet in height, and is surmounted by a dome. The dome rises from the center of the edifice, 150 feet from the ground. The large figure on the dome represents Columbus. The figures at each corner of the dome typify the four quarters of the globe.—Each pavilion displays a window 30 feet high and 12 feet wide, it also ornamented with tile work, wreaths of oak and laurel, 13 stars in the frieze, and a colossal eagle at each of its four corners. Agricultural Building covers about 10 acres. The plan is a parallelogram of 540 feet by 280 feet. In this building will be a display of all the products of the forest, both in primary and secondary form,

and will also contain the bark of one or more of the giant trees of California, taken off the trunk in segments and sections, and placed on a skeleton frame of the same dimensions as the original. Horticultural Building is located on Lansdowne Terrace, and commands a view of the Schuylkill River and portions of the city, and is intended as a permanent ornament to the Park. It is in the Mauresque style of architecture of the twelfth century, the external materials being of iron and glass. The building is 383 feet long, 193 feet wide and 72 feet high.

There are many other buildings than those mentioned being built by corporations and the United States, as well as those that are being put up by foreign governments. Among the latter is that of the Japanese, which is attracting considerable attention, it being constructed without nails—the workmen building first the roof and then the walls.

The whole cost of all the buildings, not including fountains, statuary, etc., that I have not time to describe, will cost at least \$10,000,000.

I would advise everybody, especially the younger people, to pay the exhibition a visit and see the world's wonders, and then when they return home, if they live in the South, they ought to thank a kind Providence for giving them a place, the best on earth, in which to live and die!

Our College Commencement is over. We had quite a nice time. The Academy of Music, the largest hall in the city, where we held our exercises, was packed by about 4,000 persons. Forty four of the hundred and five matriculates graduated, three from your State and one from Georgia. Your humble correspondent, though a Georgian by adoption, is a South Carolinian by birth, and will ere long be in your city to give your good citizens an opportunity to prove whether his diploma has been worthily bestowed. E. G. MURRAY. Philadelphia Dental College, March 1, 1876.

THE VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.—The following is the experience of a mechanic concerning the benefit of a newspaper.

Ten years ago I lived in a town in Indiana. On returning home one night, for I am a carpenter by trade, I saw a little girl leave my door, and I asked my wife who she was. She said Mrs. Harris had sent her after their newspaper, which my wife had borrowed. As we sat down to tea my wife said to me by name:

"I wish you would subscribe for the newspaper; it is so much comfort to me when you are away from home."

"I would like to do so," said I, "but you know I owe a payment on the house and lot. It will be all I can do to meet it."

She replied, "If you will take this paper, I will sew for the tailor to pay for it."

I subscribed for the paper, it came in due time to the shop. While resting one noon and looking over it, I saw an advertisement of the County Commissioners to let a bridge that was to be built. I put in a bid for the bridge, and the job was awarded to me and on which I cleared \$300, which enabled me to pay for my house and lot easily, and for the newspaper! I should not have known anything about the contract, and could not have met my conduct on the house and lot. A mechanic never loses by taking a newspaper.

LONDON, March 19.—All the railways converging at Aberdeen have been blocked by snow for thirty-four hours and telegraphic communication is almost totally interrupted. Sixteen trains are blockaded on the Caledonian Railway alone, and one train has not been heard of since Friday.

An Irishman supplies Chicago with most of its lager beer.

## The School Fund Apportionment.

The following table is published by the Columbia Union-Herald to show the exact share of each County in the State appropriation for Public Schools. Some Counties do not get as much as they did last year, while some get more. This is due to the fact that the money is apportioned to the Counties on the basis of the school attendance. Those Counties in which the average attendance was less than last year do not, therefore, receive so large a share of the fund:

Name of County.	School Attendance.	Apportionment.
Abbeville.....	5,387	\$12,148 25
Aiken.....	2,301	5,189 00
Anderson.....	4,845	10,926 00
Barnwell.....	4,090	9,223 40
Beaufort.....	5,862	13,219 45
Charleston.....	11,070	24,964 05
Chester.....	4,013	9,049 75
Chesterfield.....	1,601	3,610 45
Clarendon.....	1,692	3,815 65
Colleton.....	3,768	8,497 25
Darlington.....	2,702	6,093 30
Edgefield.....	4,029	9,085 85
Fairfield.....	1,482	3,342 05
Georgetown.....	2,585	5,829 45
Greenville.....	5,370	12,109 90
Horry.....	2,285	5,152 00
Kershaw.....	1,553	3,502 20
Lancaster.....	1,457	3,285 70
Laurens.....	4,333	9,996 90
Lexington.....	2,257	5,089 80
Marion.....	2,918	6,580 40
Marlboro.....	3,183	7,178 00
Newberry.....	1,939	4,372 65
Oconee.....	2,483	5,599 45
Orangeburg.....	3,814	8,601 00
Pickens.....	1,771	3,993 80
Richland.....	2,641	5,955 75
Spartanburg.....	5,740	12,944 30
Sumter.....	3,095	6,979 55
Union.....	2,425	5,468 65
Williamsburg.....	3,095	6,979 55
York.....	4,580	10,215 65
School blanks.....		1,000 00
Total.....	110,416	\$250,000 00

LONDON, March 20.—Nearly all the railroads north of the River Tay remain more or less blocked by snow. The Caledonian line is covered with snow 20 feet deep near Aberdeen. Twelve trains are standing snowed in at one point. More than a dozen trains are blocked on the Great Northern Line. Telegraph lines are buried at several points north of Aberdeen. The mail from Dundee to Perth yesterday took 14 hours instead of the usual forty minutes. The cold to day is intense.

We have all doubtless heard of it raining "cats and dogs," and some have heard of deluges of overshoes and umbrellas. In Kentucky, the other day, a rain of cats met is reported but the scientist who looked into the matter swears the stuff was neither fish, flesh nor fowl, but frogs. Now Indiana comes to the front with a rain of fish. At Winchester the other day in that State, "acres of living fish" fell the other day. Some of them were four feet long and weighed 30 pounds. We are not astonished to learn that a calf was killed and a horse's back broken by the scaly shower. The only wonder is that some of the inhabitants did not share the calf's fate. As this is lent, we might stand a rain of fish in Georgia, but we don't care to have them so large.

The New York Herald says, the election of a Democratic House of Representatives in 1874 now proves to be a national blessing. Not that the Democratic party is the custodian of the honor of the country, but that the existence of a powerful opposition in Congress is necessary to honest administration. Would a Republican House have investigated the corruptions of the War Department? Never. Party pride prohibited the admission that inquiry was needed.

Lieutenant Governor Davis of Mississippi, resigned his office previous to the decision of his case by the impeachment court. The Governor accepted the resignation. Governor Ames is to be tried immediately.

## Primary Elections.

The Anderson Intelligencer says, that an esteemed citizen has prepared "a plan whereby to nominate candidates, by which the Democratic clubs can nominate all their candidates impartially and justly," which is herewith submitted to the public at his request:

"Let each club nominate honest, competent and honorable men of good character to fill as many of the offices as the club sees fit to nominate, endeavoring to select men that are worthy and competent, let them live in whatever part of the County they may. Let every club nominate and send up the names of the nominees to the County club some considerable length of time before the nomination, so that each and every club may know who are the proposed nominees, and then let the County club order an election after the form of ordinary elections, to take place between such and such hours, on a specified day, in a particular month; and let every person vote for such nominee or nominees as will have to be elected in the fall elections, every man voting at that nomination who has enrolled his name or caused it to be enrolled in any Democratic club in the County, and any person not having enrolled his name in any club will be allowed to vote for nominees, provided he enrolls previous to his offering to vote, and not otherwise. Every person voting shall be required to vote a full ticket, so that it may be a fair election between all the nominees, each club shall count the votes when the election is over, and the President of each club shall select some one or two members of his club to carry the votes or the result of the election to the Court House the next day, in order to count up the amount of all the votes cast at the various clubs, and the nominees getting the largest number of votes shall be our nominees in the fall elections; and no person shall be voted for who shall be nominated after the club shall have presented their nominations to the Anderson County Democratic Club."

A Resolution concerning the re-districting of the State was adopted yesterday by the House Committee of Elections of the United States Congress.—The committee was full and the vote unanimous.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this committee, the several Congressional Districts of the United States ought to be composed of contiguous territory, and near as may be equal population, and whereas it appears that a district in the State of South Carolina is composed of counties not contiguous, it is the unanimous opinion of this committee that the Legislature of that State, now in session, ought to re-district the State in conformity with the law now in force.

"COLON," who was very much disturbed by the noise of the gamin 'round Baltimore Corner, tried to put a . . . to it by . . . the opportunity of . . . ing off a few 's in the Herald. We sent our local up the other evening to reconnoitre, telling him to mind his p's and q's. He reported no one . . . ing around with † † in their . . . ; that the . . . between the corners was deserted; the elephant had gone; the voice of the auctioneer was hushed; that the \* \* \* shed their radiance upon a scene of unjelled security; and all was still; not even a rat stirred, a horse stirred, a cow stirred, or a dog stirred around Baltimore Corner. He came back with an ! and having seen 0 to report, and no one to be put in [ ] declared, that § was all right. He did not see : but found the "devil" on his way back.

A lady remarked to a popular divine that his sermons were a little too long. "Don't you think so?" said she—"just a little?" "Ah! dear madam," replied the divine, "I am afraid you don't like the milk of the Word!" "Yes, I do," said she, "but you know the fashion now a-days is condensed milk."