

THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

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

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Communication

Mr. Editor: Liberty Station is the youngest of the three towns on the Air Line in Pickens County, but according to age, has built up as rapidly as either of her elder sisters. It is located midway between Easley and Central, on an elevated plain, and about the centre of the County, on a line running from East to West. This town is only a year old, but yet she can boast of some four or five stores, a hotel, a steam saw mill, an academy, two blacksmith shops and a wood shop. The Messrs. Greer are the proprietors of one of the shops and bid fair to become quite an acquisition to the place. One of the brothers left his native State just after the war, and settled in Illinois, the Egypt of America. Here he followed farming for several years, realizing a handsome return for his labor from those fertile lands, of from 50 to 60 bushels corn per acre. One of the crop years, however, proved almost a total failure, from excessive rains, not making enough corn to feed his horse through the winter.—Although a rebel Southerner, Mr. Greer informs us that for the most part, he was treated kindly, especially by the Union soldiers. If at any time, he was taunted with his Southern peculiarities, it always came from a stay-at-home, not a soldier. If our farmers would hear Mr. Greer talk about the cholera meet of the West, it would add another strong inducement to raise our own bacon, if we desire it free from the taint of disease. He has returned to his old native State, to contribute his mite to restore her to her former prosperity, and make a comfortable support for his family.

The steam mill is owned by Messrs. Wood and others, and is a great convenience to the town. They can turn out from 5,000 to 7,000 feet of lumber per day.

The town has been incorporated, and the citizens have honored the Hon. W. E. Holcombe as their Intendant. This was a fitting testimonial to the energy of Mr. Holcombe, in establishing the depot and getting the town under way.

The people of Liberty have shown a commendable zeal in the cause of education, by building a comfortable building for the academy, and securing the services of one so competent as Mr. Julius Boggs as principal. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and older towns might learn a useful lesson therefrom. Let the church and the school house stand together.

This town is competing with Easley for the new mail route, claiming that they are more on the direct line to Pickens C. H., and thence across the mountains to Brevard, N. C., where it should eventually terminate. We suppose in this, as in many other generous rivalries between towns, the longest pole knocks down the perpendicular. T. H. R.

Women need exercise in more ways than riding or walking, even; they require to use their hands and arms, to throw out their chests, to put the whole body in motion. No health lift, no gymnastic is half so good for this purpose as making beds, and sweeping, dusting and arranging rooms. Then there is something peculiarly agreeable in the thought that an intelligent hand touches and smooths sheets and pillows, evens everything off nicely, removes with care dust from vases, bottles, books, and secret nooks and corners, leaves the toilet apparatus in order, and takes away whatever is unsightly.—The time required is very little indeed, when the work is done with regularity, and the satisfaction is immense.—Jennie June.

The New World's Fair.

A GLIMPSE OF FAIRMOUNT PARK—A SCENE OF ENCHANTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The great show is near at hand. In a little more than three weeks the gates of the Centennial Exhibition, which were shut yesterday, in the face of tens of thousands of Philadelphians, will be opened to the people of all the world. That they will be here remains no longer a matter of doubt. The Exposition is a bigger thing, after all, than most of us ever imagined it would be. The Hoosier, who last fall after a cursory examination of Memorial Hall, the only building at that time advanced towards completion, and a glance at the foundations of the magnificent structure which has since arisen, remarked in my hearing, "Why this here thing hasn't no show 'longside of our State Fair," would be astonished to day if he would do just as I did this beautiful spring morning, take a stroll through the four hundred and fifty acres of enclosed grounds, whereon this, the greatest of the world's fairs, is to be held.—Think of a plantation railed in, laid out in grassy plots and glistening lakes, intersected with asphaltum paved walks and level roadways, a dorned everywhere with statues, fountains, trees, scrubbery and rare and blooming exotics, and containing five magnificent palaces of marble and iron, and wood and glass, around which cluster many score of other structures, all notable for their architectural oddities or excellencies. To give Carolinians an idea of the immensity in which everything is lost or dwarfed that is not on a colossal scale, let me tell you that your splendid Capitol at Columbia could be stowed away in one hall of Memorial or Art Hall; that the latter could be contained twenty times in machinery Hall, and that the last named is only two thirds as large as

THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Imagine one mighty structure three quarters of a mile in length, and a series of edifices which, if placed in line, would actually extend for miles, and you will have a slight conception of the magnitude of the coming show. Some of the buildings—all of them will impress the average man as imposing and artistic—are models of architectural ability.—Horticultural Hall, which has just been completed, is the only specimen of the Moresque order on this Continent, and with its rich parterres and brilliant groups of exotics will be one of the chief attractions of the exhibition. Memorial Hall, however, of which no doubt you have seen engravings, is decidedly more imposing on paper than it is in actual appearance. In the shadow of its mammoth neighbor, the main building, it has a decidedly insignificant look; the unfavorable impression which, at first blush, the sight of it will naturally receive, being only removed by a stroll through its wide corridors and elegant halls. Besides, this building destined to be a permanent landmark of the Exposition site, and a monument of American enterprise and energy, is by no means a sample of American architecture. Its design is but a copy of Continental plans, and its architect is a foreigner. The cast zinc libels upon the national screech, be of the bald head, which disfigure each corner of the roof, not only are unworthy of the building, but are calculated to bring the American eagle into bad repute. So much for the general features of the exhibition, with which you are probably as well acquainted as I am. The change that

has made in this prim Quaker town

which few Southerners ever visited, is really incredible. The formerly almost desolate streets now at all hours of the day and night rival in their crowded condition New York's Broadway in its gayest mood. The city's monotonous architecture is being diversified and enlivened with scores of handsome new substantial hotels, a dozen new theatres, blocks of immense buildings of all descriptions, all being rapidly pushed to completion. Flags of all nations wave from every window and house-top, and the strange and brilliant costumes of visitors from every portion of the civilized, and even some corners of the so called uncivilized world, mingle with the Quaker's drab costume and our country cousin's homespun garb. What however, is more convincing proof that Philadelphia is rapidly being converted into a bustling metropolis is the fact that haunts of vice and criminality are springing up like mushrooms, destined probably, however, to a more permanent existence. Strangers who hanker after such temptations will perhaps find that foot pits for the unwary arise at too frequent intervals for the maintenance of their Christian equilibrium. Already are the most noted and desperate criminals, not only from all portions of the country, but even from Europe, flocking to Philadelphia, and already has their foreign handiwork been recognized. In order that the police authorities may cope with them, detectives from everywhere will be detailed for duty at the Centennial. Three of London's slyest of the sly gentry arrived in town yesterday, and before long every European power, with the exception of France, will be represented here by the shrewdest police officials. In looking over the list of exhibitors and at the display already made I am sorry to say

SOUTH CAROLINA

makes, in comparison with other States, but a poor figure. Even the prize bale of cotton comes from Tennessee, and no Southern State with the exception of Maryland, if it can be called a Southern State, makes a collective display. Amid the numerous odd and beautiful State buildings, the South is only represented by Arkansas' handsome structure and I am not informed that any other Southern State contemplates the erection of an edifice. Propositions to exhibit this or that oddity by Southerners are not, however wanting—in fact, ridiculous communications from all portions of the country deluge the Centennial Commission, and some of them are of the most laughable nature. Only a few days since, for instance, an enthusiastic individual wrote Director General Graham a letter from Shelby, North Carolina, requesting his approval of a scheme to exhibit at the Centennial fifty of the ugliest men in the world. As a guarantee of his ability to furnish at least one of the ugliest number, the ingenious Shelbyite forwarded his own photograph. The director general was convinced, but that letter still remains unanswered. Virginia, unaided and alone, offers to furnish at least one hundred Centennial quilts of the queerest patterns imaginable. It would be unfair, however, at this early date, to pass judgement upon the display of the South. Not one of all the States has as yet, such is the tardiness of the American exhibitors, filled the spaces requested by and allotted to them, and a few have not as yet forwarded a single article. South Carolina exhibits chiefly from Charleston, already are scattered about the floors of the great structures. Those exhibitors, however, who American like, are procrastinating until the last moment, will find that the summer will have far advanced, and thousands of visitors "done" the Exposition and re-

turned home before their displays are completed. One of the distinctively Southern features, of which at present, owing to its unfinished state I am unable to give a detailed description will be

THE CLUB HOUSE,

which is being erected by an Atlanta gentleman. From present appearance it will be an imposing and creditable structure. It will be capable of accommodating five hundred guests at dinner. It is intended that the dishes shall be Southern, the cooks and waiters from the same section, and colored, while the bar will dispense mint juleps and other tipples popularly supposed to be best adapted to the Southern palate. I suppose no letter about the Centennial will be complete without a reference to the hotel accommodations. Rest assured that they will be ample. The new hotels that have been built or are building number legion, while boarding and lodging houses have been opened by the thousand. The Centennial authorities believe that 150,000 strangers can be provided for here every day for the next six months; and I have means for knowing that these figures are not exaggerated. The Centennial Lodging House Agency, an enterprise directly connected with the railroads, will alone take care of 20,000 persons. The concern has made arrangements with the boarding and lodging house-keepers of the city, by means of which coupons providing for board can be purchased at all the railroad offices in the United States, Canada and Europe, where excursion tickets are authorized to be sold. The holders of the coupons will be taken to their quarters previously engaged as soon as they arrive in the city, and thus a vast amount of confusion, trouble and annoyance be avoided. Now about prices. They will be high of course, but not extortionate and the visitors will have an exceedingly varied price list from which to choose.

THE CHARGES PER DAY

will be all the way from \$1.50 to probably not more than \$6. You pay your money and you take your choice. Regular first class hotels in the heart of the city will not charge you a penny more than their ordinary prices. If you desire special accommodations, however, you must not shrink from the expense. I hear of suites of rooms handsomely furnished which will next month net their owners more than the entire house rented for during the past year. The arrival of steamships with foreign exhibits is almost of daily occurrence, and sometimes a pair of the leviathans puff up the river side by side. The St. Laurent, from France, which arrived on Friday, brought 1,325 cases of exhibition goods, including the celebrated Bartholdi fountain to be placed between the main building and Machinery Hall. An additional installment is also expected from Italy, including some of the treasures of the Vatican. Pio Nono, however, refuses to allow the precious works of Raphael and Michael Angelo to be removed from the Quirinal Palace to risk the perils of an ocean voyage. PHIL.

How to SPELL IT.—The fates are against our Roscoe. Some enemy of his has brought to light an old story about John C. Calhoun, to the effect that when he was a candidate for the Presidency he was induced to visit an old negro woman who had a local reputation as a prophet. After examining the lines of his hands, she said: "Massa Calhoun, you nor no other man whose name begins with a C can be President of the United States." It is also recalled that the failure of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Clay and Mr. Cass have confirmed this prediction. This seems ominous to Mr. Conkling. Let him spell it mit a K.

How to make a good thing last—make everything else first.

The Indiana Democrats.

The following is the platform adopted:

The Democracy of Indiana declares their fidelity to all the provisions of the Federal constitution, to a perpetual union of the States, to local self government in every section, to all public trusts and obligations, to the honest payment of the public debt, to the preservation of the public faith, to the maintenance of free schools and to the pure and economical administration of the Federal, State and municipal governments. They contemplate with alarm the distress that prevails, the widespread financial ruin that impends over the people and the corruption that pervades the public service, and they charge that these evils are the direct results of the personal government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy, the great contraction of the currency and the extravagance and selfishness of the party and its officials who have so long held unchecked control. They invite all who believe in and earnestly desire official purity and fidelity, the adjustment of financial questions upon a sound basis, having a regard for the interests and welfare of the whole people and not a class, and the recognition of the final settlement of all questions submitted to the arbitration of the sword to unite with them; thus declare

1. That the civil service of the government has become corrupt and is made the object of personal gain, and it is the first duty which the people owe to themselves and the government to restore the tests of honesty, capacity and fidelity in the selection of persons to fill all public positions.

2. The repeated exposures of corruption in the administration of every branch of public affairs call for continuing and thorough investigation, not only that corrupt practices may be brought to light and guilty parties to punishment, but also that it may be made clear to the people that their only remedy for reform is by making a general and thorough change.

3. That retrenchment and economy are indispensable in Federal, State and municipal administration, as an essential means toward lessening the burdens of the people, and we commend the efforts of the majority of the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenses of the Federal government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless offices.

4. We believe in our ancient doctrine that gold and silver are the true and safe basis of the country, and we are in favor of measures and policies that will produce uniformity in value in the coin and paper money of the country, without destroying or embarrassing the business interests of the people.

5. We oppose the contraction of the volume of our paper currency and declare in favor of the adoption of measures looking to the gradual retirement of the circulation thereof of circulating notes issued by authority of the government.

6. We recognize with patriotic satisfaction the vast recuperative energies with which our country is endowed, and we observe that, in spite of the interference with the laws of commerce which has been practiced, our currency has improved in proportion as our wealth has increased and the sense of national and local security has been confirmed. We are, therefore, of the opinion that a natural return to specie payments will be promoted by the increase of national wealth and industries, by the assurance of harmony at home and peace abroad, and by strengthening our public credit under a wise and economical administration of our national affairs.

7. The legal tender notes constitute a safe currency and one especially valuable to the debtor classes because of its legal tender quality, and we demand the repeal of the legislation enacted by the Republican party providing for its withdrawal from circulation and the substitution therefor

of national bank paper.

8. The act of Congress for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, was a party measure devised in secret caucus for party ends and forced through the House of Representatives without the allowance of amendment or debate under party discipline. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon business men, and should at once be repealed without any condition whatever.

9. As Democrats we may indulge in laudable pride at the great success of our common school system, which had its origin in Democratic policy and its development in Democratic measures. We will stand by and forever maintain our constitutional provision which guarantees our common school fund from diminution and misappropriation, and its use only to support non sectarian common schools, and we denounce as enemies of the schools the Republican politicians who, for party ends, have sought to bring them into political and sectarian controversy.

10. We believe that a license law properly guarded is the true principle in legislation upon the liquor traffic.

11. It is not the right of any political party to make the just claims of Union soldiers, their widows and children, the subjects of partisan controversy, for such rights are more secure when protected by all the people, and are endangered only when thrown into the political arena by demagogues.—We will stand by and maintain their rights to honors, to pensions and equal bounties, not as partisans, but because it is our pleasure and duty as citizens.

12. That the jurisdiction of Federal Courts in civil causes has been so extended as to become burdensome to the people by increasing expenses and compelling them to try their causes at places remote from their homes.

13. We approve the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives prohibiting members of Congress and all officers and employees of the United States from contributing money to influence elections.

14. We are opposed to the assumption by Congress of the debts of the District of Columbia, which were contracted by the late corrupt ring, and we believe the government should pay her equal and just proportion for local improvements, the same as other owners of property, and no more.

15. That the people of Indiana recognize with pride and pleasure the eminent public service of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks; that in all public trusts he has been faithful to duty, and in his public and private life pure and without blemish. We therefore declare that he is our unanimous choice for the Presidency of the United States.

16. That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention this day appointed are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State in said convention as a unit in such manner as the majority of the delegates may determine.

17. That we are opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt or any payment whatever for emancipated slaves or the property of rebels destroyed in war.

Mr. J. H. Randolph, living near Santos, has shown us a solid gold ring, which, from the engraving, it is 151 years old. This ring was plowed up on the Cowpens battle ground, twenty years ago, and afterwards sold to Mr. J. H. Randolph, Sr., of Greenville, who gave it to his eldest son, Mr. W. J. Randolph, who in turn gave it to his eldest son, Mr. J. H. Randolph, the present owner. On the inside of the ring the following ungrammatical sentence is plainly engraved: "This and ye giver is yours forever, 1722."—Union Times.

The trouble with General Schenck is too many "antes;" with General Belknap, too many "posts."