

THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

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

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From the Keowee Courier.
Organization.

We published in our last issue a capital article from the Kingstree Star on the above subject, which we hope our readers have carefully weighed. The subject is one of such paramount importance at the present time that it deserves to be kept before our people. Our County in 1869 was thoroughly organized and the white people voted for several years almost as a unit in the election of State and County officers. Frequent defeat in other parts of the State has, from a failure to reap the expected fruits, produced dissatisfaction, then despondency and finally disgust, resulting in disorganization and an almost hopeless prospect of reorganization. This is to be regretted, for organization has at least given us good County officers, and this is of no small consequence. It is a fact that evil county governments with heavy county taxes and county debts have in many parts of the State proved a more intolerable evil than the State Government, and for this reason our county has received constant accessions of good citizens from other counties in the State. Apart from monetary consideration it would not be pleasant for our citizens to be necessarily thrown into contact with discourteous, incompetent or corrupt officials in the transaction of their business. We do not say a failure to organize will necessarily result in the election of unsuitable persons to office, but no one should forget that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and organization is the only sure prevention in this matter: The history of the two preceding contests affords no proof of the absence of danger, for in both these the Republicans were divided and ran two tickets. Apart from this division four years ago certain defeat would have resulted in several important county offices. This is a matter for the people to consider and determine for themselves, and we will acquiesce in their decision. We have no personal interest in the matter except as a citizen seeking the good of our county. We think we can therefore speak with a disinterested mind. Why do the people feel any opposition to organization? What can any good citizen desire farther than that trustworthy and competent persons shall fill the State and County offices? This is of the highest importance and should be above every consideration of private interest.—This thorough concert of action can surely be attained, while without it, it may be lost. We know there are many who consider the giving the control of their votes to the wish of a majority as yielding up their sacred liberties, and in one view this is true but is it not better to do this in our present condition than to have foisted over our liberties of person and rights of property incompetent or corrupt officers by an ignorant minority.— Shall we as an intelligent people, by scattering our votes suffer defeat at the large but solid minority of the Republican party of this county?— This would be sacrificing the substance to the shadow of liberty; the paltry pleasure of voting for a friend doomed to defeat to the true interest of the county. We are living in extraordinary times and in an abnormal condition of the political world of South Carolina. We require therefore extraordinary and abnormal action to avert anticipated evils. We are not situated as in ante-bellum days and cannot safely submit to the guidance of ante-bellum experience. Even before the war other States were arrayed in compact parties but here there was no party but the people and no rule of voting but individual judgment. Is such the case now? There are two great parties in the State, one bled together by the iron

bands of ignorance, the other scattered by its very intelligence and love of independent action. We admire individuality of opinion, but is it safe now? Would he not be a fool, who, in distress at sea and in danger of shipwreck, should pair off each with equade, instead of uniting as one man to save the ship? Let our people stand together and strive together to win over to our party as many as we can of both races who are against us. We have about 2,000 voters in the county and less than a dozen offices to fill, so that any one can see how few can be successful.— Without organization and knowledge that the people intend to stand together and vote together for candidates selected in some way, we may reasonably count on forty candidates and forty defeats. The Republicans without a nomination or primary election, will vote the eagle ticket and sweep the county. If such should prove the case, we will utter as few lamentations as any man. We have stood upon the walls and proclaimed "to your tents O Israel," and as you have not heeded, our skirts will be clear. We do not ask any man to take our opinion, but we ask every man to consider this matter carefully. We will admit there are men in the Republican party in the county competent to fill any of our offices, but can they be elected? and if they could, would you not prefer good men of your own party?

Let every man ask himself the question, who are they who advocate opposition to our organizing? Are they not men seeking office as a general rule? Will you let their private interests in any way conflict with the public good? We know there are many good men, who oppose organization both on principle and their past experience. To all such, we would say, consider the times and circumstances, and ask yourselves if a changed condition of things in every avocation in life does not generally call for a changed course of conduct? Does not the present political condition call for a change in the political wisdom of your past lives? If on your consciences you answer nay, then we are satisfied. We would not have you adopt our views unless you agree with them. We would not, if we could, in any way control the action of any man. We would not assume such responsibility, but having such fixed views on the subject we ask all our readers to reflect well and act not from prejudice or passion, but from his best judgement.

At this particular juncture there is every reason that our people should organize and prepare to stand by the action of the Democratic party.— Those who have kept pace with the times will see in the near political future a Democratic President in the White House, as we now have a Democratic House of Representatives in Congress. The party has been gaining everywhere, until South Carolina stands almost alone in the South unredeemed from the thralldom of Radicalism. Hence Colonel Chotran said in the State Convention, "Is there danger of Democrats joining the Republican party? This is an inopportune time to join that party while it is on the run. The time for Democrats to become Republican has passed." * * * He concluded by saying "that with the help of God the Democrats intended to carry the State at the next election." The Democratic star two years ago rose above the horizon for the first time in many years, and we have every reason to believe it will continue to rise higher for many years to come.— When our readers consider that the late convention marshaled such sterling patriots as ex-Governors Perry, Bonham, Manning, Generals Conner, Harlee, Butler, Kennedy, Gary and a host of other leading lights of the

State, representing every shade of Conservative opinion, and that the voice of that body was "organize and prepare to work for success in the State this fall," how can they disregard it? When they consider that there was a very general opinion that South Carolina should and could be redeemed this fall, will they not unite for one great effort to that end in the Centennial Year? How many glorious memories of the past rise up to animate and move every man in the good work! We have never before seen our people determined to rise above the evils surrounding and oppressing them. Leading men from Abbeville, Edgefield, Laurens, Marion, Clarendon and other counties speak of success in their counties with certainty. Shall the men of Oconee, living in one of the glorious thirteen States in this natal Centennial of their liberty, flag, when the State for the first time since reconstruction is terribly in earnest? We hope not and if they will not organize for County ends, let them unite in a common effort for the State. We have never been behind, and our patriotism has only been equalled by the hospitality of our people. With a redeemed State, what a country has our people! What unbounded resources in the mineral, agricultural and manufacturing world! We would not be pressing on this subject did we not feel that there is hope this year that the material and solid tone of the late convention did not clearly indicate a hope and determination to succeed this fall. We hope our readers will carefully re-peruse the full proceedings of the late Democratic convention, and they must see in all its acts and conduct the words hope, determination and success. We shall not recur to this subject soon, as we do not wish to distract the minds of our people in this busy season, but we have written these lines to bring the people to reflect during the summer and to do such service as they can in the good cause.

The immense product of silver from our Pacific slope mines and the demonization of that metal by Germany—that is, the making of gold its sole standard of value—has been having the effect of lessening the value of silver for some time past. But just now two events conspire to check the depreciation of silver, and the price of the bullion is advanced. These events are the announcement of a new Indian government loan of \$20,000,000 to be brought out in London, and the passage by Congress of our new silver currency bill. This latter of course creates a market for the silver bullion on this side, and for the Indian loan it is anticipated remittances to India will be made in silver. Hence a cable telegram from London on last Wednesday stated that silver there had advanced to 53½d., an advance of about 1d. within a day or two. When it gets above 56d. then its worth as a commodity endangers its circulation as change. Were it thus to advance the fear is expressed, that the effect would be, under the operation of our new law in redeeming the fractional paper currency with it, to leave us without a small currency for the purpose of change. With the great abundance and rapid production of the metal in this country, however, such a result seems hardly probable. The coin, we take it, when once out will keep the field, as there will be abundance of bullion for melting up besides.

There is a burden of care in getting riches, fear in keeping them, temptation in using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them.—Matthew Henry.

The oat crop in Edgefield county is unusually fine. Oats are up to a man's shoulders, and very thick and heavy.

From the Philadelphia Times.
Practical Hints for Visitors to the Big Show.

THE TOUR OF INSPECTION.

In making their tour of inspection, most began with the Main Building, entering it with the plausible resolve not to roam aimlessly and abstractedly among its wonder and beauties, but to begin with the most prominent department, study it systematically, and continue in like manner until a thorough notice of each of the others should be taken also. One party, wearing scientific looking spectacles, and having note books and pencil in hand, was heard say, at the western entrance, that he was bent upon "doing" France. He had not, however, taken thirty paces up the nave when he halted and stood as if magnetized before a wax group in the Swedish section, on his left. The object which attracted him and many others who had made resolutions equally good consisted of five life-size standing figures in wax, gazing upon the stuffed hide of a moose representing the animal in a helpless, prostrate condition, wounded and dying. Two of the party are hunters, two more their wives, and a third the little girl of one of them. All are appropriately costumed and, their appearance, even to the portraiture of their feelings in their countenances and the hard blue of the veins in their hands and faces, is so seemingly natural that the illusion is with the utmost difficulty removed. One hunter eyes with pity and regret the poor, meek creature which he has just shot, the ball having entered the side over the heart and gone out on the right, and the hair about both wounds, especially the latter, being clogged with blood. The other hunter views the scene with the eye of a hardened old anatomist, but the women appear filled with compassion, and one of them mechanically points to the gun, as though showing her little girl what gave the mortal wound. The child clasps her arms round her mother's knees, and, in pity, half in affright, partly turns her face and looks askance towards the agonized moose. The figures are fixed upon a platform covered with artificial turf and rocks. The sections of both Sweden and Norway are remarkable for groups in wax, representing scenes characteristic of those romantic countries.

A SUPERHUMAN WORK.

This was but one of the hundreds of interesting things met by him of the scientific spectacles on his way to "do" France, and at every one of the same hundreds would that irresolute individual have stopped had not his prefacing studies been interrupted by the bells, which began to ring, signaling the hour for excluding visitors and closing the gates for the night. Although five hours in the building he didn't notice the flight of time, and, before the bells called him to his senses, he felt satisfied that after "doing" France he would be able to make extensive notes of things of Machinery, Memorial, Agricultural and Horticultural Halls, the Government Building, half a dozen or so of the State structures, and some five score of the miscellaneous ones, making specialties of the Japanese dwelling and the Turkish coffee house. There may be moral attached to this incident, but the remembrance of it will harm no one who proposes to make more than a superficial study of the Exhibition within the compass of a couple of days. It does not, after all, detract from the interest of the display in the Main Building that arrangements in some of the sections are incomplete. Visitors find it highly entertaining to witness, for instance, the Japanese giving the finishing touches to a pyramid of lacquered ware, or

the Egyptians assorting and arranging on shelves yataghane, helmets and articles of costly plate which, according to tradition, did service before the name of Cæsar was known to the world.

RIDING ON A CHAIR.

The rolling chair brigade has begun a propitious campaign. Up and down the nave and across the transepts of both the Main Building and Machinery Hall move scores of these mongrel vehicles, laden with fat people, thin people, long people and short people, and pushed by decidedly light built people in flashy uniforms. The cost of riding in one of these contrivances is twenty five cents per hour. The latter are presumed to be walking encyclopedias of the exhibition—at least by ponderous old ladies from the rural district, whose modus operandi, in riding around, is to thrust a huge sun umbrella over their shoulders, prodding the pusher in the neck, and thereby calling his attention to a stuffed llama, and asking how it is that elephants are not the same in reality as they are in picture books. The people congregate about every attractive object, and, if they don't know the name of it, and all about it, sorely tax the patience of exhibitors, who are, however, generally willing to invest any amount of chat, knowing that there are more modes of advertising than by printers' ink.

MACHINERY HALL.

The place which, but two weeks ago, gave promise of being for at least a month after the opening the duller part of the Exhibition, contains now, next to the Main Building, the most impressive display. The number of visitors here yesterday was at all times larger than in the Main Building, and their attention was wrapt in the gigantic engine and its eight miles of shafting running at full steam, in the spinning of cotton and wool, the weaving of cloth, the printing presses turning off per minute from 300 to 400 complete copies of newspapers containing full particulars of the preceding gala day and its solemnities, the papers being distributed gratis among the spectators; the blowing of glass, and hundreds of other processes representing all industries that call in the aid of machinery. Meanwhile their ears were treated to the clattering of spindles, the humming of sewing machines and the almost deafening din of the more ponderous machinery.

VISITORS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

After the opening exercises were over, and the crowd had dispersed through the immense buildings, leaving the grounds comparatively open and clear, one of the Turkish exhibitors clad in the flowing silk gown peculiar to his country, and accompanied by a beautiful young woman, who seemed to be his wife, and who was magnificently attired in the national costume and brilliant with many gems, passed through the avenue leading from Machinery Hall to the Main Building. The couple attracted a great deal of attention and much innocent comment. When they had just reached the doors of the grand gallery they were met by a certain well known negro member of Congress from South Carolina, who was accompanied by two of those peculiarly beautiful colored women who are so often met with in the Palmetto State. As the parties approached each other the Congressman, who was swelled out in all the dignity of a dress coat and white kid gloves, exclaimed, looking fixedly at the Turkish lady, "I 'claros to man, dat am a stummin' looking woman." A shade of jealous annoyance passed over the face of one of his companions as he said this, and running close up to the Turkish party she inspected the face of the little lady from the East with her gold mounted eye

glasses. Then she returned to her escort and exclaimed, "Well, Mr. S—, I see sure I can't say I admire your taste. Date poor Turk gal a'int neither nigger nor white—just a poor yaller half-way thing—nothin' more, nothin' less."

Terrible Distress in Colleton—An Appeal for Help.

WALTERBORO, May 21.—A drought, very injurious to the growing crops of rice and cotton, which has been retarded by the cold spring, was pleasantly ended this afternoon by a delightful rain. It was accompanied by heavy thunder, lightning and hail.— The crops are exceptionally clean and thoroughly worked and blessed with rain. If the farmers could get supplies of the most ordinary kind to keep body and soul together till the 1st of August, Colleton will be again on its feet. But we say to your paper, the champion of our people, that the wolf is at the door. This is no false alarm, there are people, and a large number of them, heretofore making their own provisions and independent of factor and merchant, who will lose their crops again, and, failing to get day labor, will absolutely starve if help cannot be obtained.

When the Grange some weeks ago took the initiative in the matter, and your columns were opened for their benefit, it was believed that the destitution was exaggerated. But one tenth was not known. Steps have been taken to ascertain the number of sufferers who neither have, nor can obtain provisions. A partial return has been received. Three townships have returned one hundred and twenty five families, averaging six in family, all without bread; some of them have been living a "from hand to mouth" existence for weeks; others have had corn till now.

The most of these people have a horse and a cow or two, which they say they will gladly sell, but cannot get an offer for them.

The merchants in the village of Walterboro say they have advanced all they can, and these people, as I have said, have never dealt with factor. Some few have sold their last cow and hog for a mere pittance to some remorseless speculator, to obtain a brief respite from the starvation which they believe inevitable.

A meeting will be held at the Court House on Saturday, June 5th, when returns from every township will come in and the actual extent of the destitution will be known and verified, and efforts made to obtain relief. We have the grateful assurance that Charleston, ever liberal and large hearted; will give at least her contribution to prevent actual starvation and death in a sister county.

A county convention of the Democratic party will be held at Walterboro, June 5th, to elect an executive committee, who will be charged with the more complete organization of the party. Seventeen of the twenty one precinct clubs have been organized, and the other four will be before the 5th June.

A DEAD LETTER.—The New York closes a long and scathing article on the corrupt practices of the Republican party in those words:

"Yet with all these developments and others which are sure to come, the surface has barely been scratched. The bottom facts cannot possibly be reached and the whole truth known until this administration is driven root and branch out of power and the Republican party is crushed into powder. The two are inseparably connected to gether, in spite of and personal antagonisms which may exist, or the individual purity of some leaders and many followers. Corruption has so spread through the whole machinery of government that reform is impracticable without new heads and new hands. The Republican party must be annihilated. There is no other safety.

To be patient and thorough in all that one does is to compel success in any calling.