

# THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

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

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## OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21, 1876.

Not the least wonderful feat in this great Exhibition is the vast number of things it has brought together, interesting beyond all power of description and yet seeming to have no direct connection with the great Exhibition itself. In a former letter I remarked that there were buildings on this ground the names of which afforded not the slightest indication of the uses to which they were applied; conversant as I am with the fact I never realized the full extent of its truth till I entered this morning the building of the Empire Transportation Company. I had passed it by day for nearly three months without ever suspecting that it contained an exhibition as rare and curious as any on the grounds. The building itself has nothing to distinguish it from an ordinary freight shed, such as you might find beside any railroad track. It stands at the end of the Narrow Gauge Passenger Railway, and you might reasonably suppose that it was part of the company's works; but once inside and the illusion is dispelled, you find yourself at a single bound transported to the midst of the oil region. Its mountains tower above you its valleys are beneath your feet and around you are the paraphernalia and gear of boring, hoisting, carrying, storing, delivering, and all the multifarious operations that belong to the history of Petroleum. Wells are being bored, engines are pumping, trains of cars loaded with light freight (this is intended for a joke), are rushing along at lightning speed, bearing the oil from the mountains to the sea, there to be carried over mighty oceans and across the desert sands, till at last it may be found adding a softer lustre to the palace of Haroun at Bagdad; lightning up the deep gloom of the sacred sepulcher at Jerusalem, or feeding the eternal flame that burns on Vishnu's altar on the sacred plains of further Ind. The rise and fall of oil cities and towns reads more like romance than reality. In the spring of 1865 Pithole was a name unknown in ninety days after it was a city of 15,000 inhabitants with post office, water works, gas works, and all the working paraphernalia of a first class metropolis, and in ninety days more the bat and the owl were fighting for precedence in chambers where the kings of speculation had laid themselves to repose on beds of cedar down, and indulged in feasts which would have shamed the gluttonous banquet of Caligula and Helioabalus. Here the whole system of delivery is developed. Hundreds of miles of pipe are laid from one of the oil producing regions to the point of railroad delivery; at each oil well the company has delivery tanks, the competitors that has yet been seen check the amount received, and America for native and foreign these checks are negotiable as bank paper. The Urbana Wine notes for the amount named on the Company, of Hammondsport, have a face. The Eastern fable of the kinsplendid exhibit and the champagnes and the cobbler was more than realized their cellars is spoken of by legend in the history of Coal Oil Oilsome of the most experienced judges Titusville, and Pithole. Fortune as being fully equal to the best of the her wildest freaks, never indulged foreign brands. Other manufacturers more startling vagaries than she does swear if Urbana people got a among the oil wells, pomedal that they'll snash all their wretches whose lives had beca with a stick in it for the rest of their natural lives. The Urbana folks keep on the even tenor of their way and say if they don't get a medal they ought to and they will drink up all their wines themselves. I hope that among them they will be able to keep that three millions at home, if they don't I shall have a most thorough contempt for Yankee genius and Yankee ingenuity. I'll disown my nation, emigrate to the Fejee Islands, put on a breech clout and feed on po. I have letters every day requests ing me to give information as to the

where so I eak off right here with special injection to the Centennial visitor to I surro and see the oiwells. On a few yards to the north of the Em'o transportation Company's building is another structure which seems to have escaped the attention of the Centennial visitors. This the exhibit of French engineering and is known as No. 120. This develops the whole system of bridges, queducts, water works, viaducts, light houses, dry docks, and in a concentrated form gives you a better idea of the miracles of modern engineering than can be got by years of idy from the books, while it may be quite so attractive as the beautiful pictures and statuary; for the at purposes of life, for its absolute and realities this exhibition is second to none in the Centennial grounds.

The Jgos have all performed their des and now the contestants are one ragged edge to find out what decisions are to be. The sphynself was not a more profound mystic seems to be the policy of the Centennial Commission to keep the knowledge of the awards back to the last possible moment, and it is hid from very reliable sources, that are to be kept in the dark till Novover. Imagine the feelings of a frassint viewer who had the hood being kicked down stairs two or th times, and been pitched at lease out of a third story window beinfluffed in his legitimate official exaction by a beggarly Chinese Conssioner, and denied information which to him would be quails on st, by a semi-savage native of Jap. But nonsense aside the matter; getting serious, Schomaker, the pianoforte manufacturer, has openly expressed his dissatisfaction at the constitution of the Piano Committee and haithdrawn his instruments from competition. Another prolific source of satisfaction is in the department of wines. The greatest rivalry es between the different States on article of champagne. Still wines are to be entirely lost sight of jao race for supremacy in this k of wines, The United States last year for French champagnes rly three millions of dollars and Americans are making an honest effort to keep that sum at home. Iornia, Missouri, Ohio and Newrk are largely represented in ampagne; whether it is on account the extra efforts they have made to not know but so far the Newrkers seem to have the call.— here is a district up among the lakes which is known as the Switzerland of America. Lake Kenka, which lies tom of delivery is developed. Hun between the counties of Steuben and dreds of miles of pipe are laid from one of the oil producing regions to the point of railroad delivery; at each oil well the company has delivery tanks, the competitors that has yet been seen check the amount received, and America for native and foreign these checks are negotiable as bank paper. The Urbana Wine notes for the amount named on the Company, of Hammondsport, have a face. The Eastern fable of the kinsplendid exhibit and the champagnes and the cobbler was more than realized their cellars is spoken of by legend in the history of Coal Oil Oilsome of the most experienced judges Titusville, and Pithole. Fortune as being fully equal to the best of the her wildest freaks, never indulged foreign brands. Other manufacturers more startling vagaries than she does swear if Urbana people got a among the oil wells, pomedal that they'll snash all their wretches whose lives had beca with a stick in it for the rest of their natural lives. The Urbana folks keep on the even tenor of their way and say if they don't get a medal they ought to and they will drink up all their wines themselves. I hope that among them they will be able to keep that three millions at home, if they don't I shall have a most thorough contempt for Yankee genius and Yankee ingenuity. I'll disown my nation, emigrate to the Fejee Islands, put on a breech clout and feed on po. I have letters every day requests ing me to give information as to the

necessary outfit for the Centennial. I must divide my tourists into two classes. First class those who come to see the Exhibition and enjoy it; secondly those who come to exhibit themselves. The ladies of the first class I would respectfully suggest a half dozen pocket handkerchiefs, no bustle, and the latest edition of Moody and Sankey's hymns. This will furnish them with ample wardrobe for a week's tour and delightful literature for railroad occupation. To young gentlemen I would say a box of paper collars and the last report of the Young Men's Christian Association. To the ladies of class No. 2 I would recommend at least two Saratoga trunks, a carpet bag and a couple of valises, if you intend to stop two or three days. You cannot possibly get along with less, bring at least a dozen dresses, you will need them all, and of all things don't forget to provide yourself with a two story bustle, get a double breasted one, if any lady in your town has a particularly large one, see that you get one at least six inches longer than hers, you will find them especially convenient in the cars when you are going home of an evening to your hotel, then be sure to have a trailing dress, you will discover its advantages in the Art Gallery and the Main Hall, don't think of coming with less than three hats, five or six pairs of gaiters and shoes may possibly answer. And lastly let me impress on you to be sure and borrow all the jewelry you can and if your friends have their jewelry in use, a heavy chain from the nearest dollar store will command universal respect. These are the principal points the minor details I must leave to your own judgement. And in conclusion let me add, if your mother especially recommends anything be sure to forget it—these old fools never did know what a young girl wants at the Centennial. To the young gentlemen who accompany the ladies last mentioned I would say be sure and borrow at least a hundred dollars, and immediately on your arrival in Philadelphia hunt up some friends who you can strike for twenty more if necessary, part your hair in the middle, buy everything you see, and if you run short don't call on

Yours truly,  
BROADBRIM.

## The Press on Hampton.

The Philadelphia Times says: The Democrats of South Carolina have accepted Gen. Wade Hampton's offer, and made him their candidate for Governor. The nomination is one eminently fit to be made. A South Carolinian of proud Revolutionary stock, Gen. Hampton fought bravely and honorably for the cause to which his State was committed, and when defeated acknowledged his defeat like an honorable man, and devoted himself consistently to the restoration of peace and order. All his influence has been exerted on the side of harmony, not only between North and South, but between black and white, and there is probably no one in the State whose election would do more for its political and material interests, or more hopefully break in upon that course of Southern politics—the color line.

The New York World says: With singular unanimity, the convention united upon the nomination of Gen. Wade Hampton. Gen. Hampton is a man of pronounced ability, and representative of the class to which South Carolina's deliverance from the bonds of ignorance and spoliation is of most importance. His election will be a guarantee, not only to his own people, but to the country, that the administration of public affairs in the State will be with a view to the happiness and well being of all classes, because on this basis alone can the prosperity of South Carolina, which includes that of every citizen therein, be finally secured.

The Macon Telegraph, Democrat, says: We feel sanguine that the South Carolinians can honestly win the fight; but now Africa on the seaboard can send any sort of returns an emergency may call for. However, be this as it may, the only way to deal with the rampant political barbarism and villany which oppresses South Carolina is by squarely combating it. The nomination of Wade Hampton is glorious. No paror or more accomplished gentleman walks the green earth. He is a man of lofty mould; wise, self contained, full of the most patriotic as-

pirations; and should the Carolinians succeed in placing him at the head of their State, the day of its redemption would dawn at once and brightly.

The Charlotte, (N. C.) Observer, Democrat, says:

The brave old Democracy of South Carolina have put forth a straight-out ticket, with that chivalric gentleman and noble Roman, Gen. Wade Hampton, to lead them. In so doing we think they have acted wisely, and if they go down before the darkened cohorts of Radicalism, they will die in a righteous cause, and like Leonidas of old, fall retaining the admiration and respect of their countrymen, without a stain or blot upon their names.

The Atlanta Constitution, Democrat, says:

Prudence as well as energy is needed. The recent order of Secretary Cameron indicates that the administration would be glad to find a pretext for military interference. The people of South Carolina should, in this canvass, be as wise as serpents and as industrious as bees. They have much to contend with, but they have a beautiful and noble State to contend for. She expects every man to do his whole duty in this crisis—to work first and vote afterwards. The political hive should not contain a single drone this year, and the whole should cordially and heartily unite in an aggressive canvass that will result in a Waterloo to Radicalism in the "Prostrate State."

## The Army and the South.

WHAT CAMERON'S LETTER TO GENERAL SHERMAN REALLY MEANS.

The sensation of the hour at the North is the declared purpose of the Grant Administration, by the use of the army, to prevent the States in the South which, in the past, have given large Republican majorities, from being carried this fall by the Democracy. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaking of Cameron's letter to Sherman, says:

It is understood that the letter, which, as stated by the Secretary of War, is written by direction of the President, was matured in cabinet deliberation. Before finally completing it the Secretary of War had an interview with the President this afternoon. It will be seen that it is now proposed to go further than ever before in the matter of using the troops for political purposes. There are but four Southern States in which there are now Republican Executives, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. It is not to be apprehended that from any of the other States there will be a call on the constituted authorities for Federal interference. But the language of Secretary Cameron to Gen. Sherman that the troops are to be used to "assist" in preserving order indicates that the contingency is contemplated of interfering in the internal concerns of the States, irrespective of their own authorities. The President stated to day that there was, in his opinion, and that was based upon evidence laid before him, a great necessity for concentrating all the available force of the army in the Southern States. There was an armed conspiracy to defeat a fair election in several of the States, and no incipient rebellion should flourish while he is President.

## WHAT GEN. SHERMAN SAYS.

The same correspondent adds: To day a Northern Democratic member of Congress called at army headquarters and denounced the letter of Secretary Cameron to Gen. Sherman as an outrage and a usurpation. He said to Gen. Sherman that he hoped that he would pay no attention to the letter. Gen. Sherman replied that it was his duty to obey all orders and suggestions emanating from his superiors. Several Southern Republican members of Congress were also at army headquarters to day, discussing the measures to be taken under the order of Secretary Cameron. In Southern States where there are Democratic Executives, it is understood that the plan will be to place the troops at the disposal of the United States marshals and the internal revenue officers. These officers are to be well drilled in their parts, and are expected to call for the troops whenever political objects are to be accomplished.

## THE THREATS ECHOED FROM COLUMBIA.

The Columbia Union-Herald of Saturday editorially describes the

joint meeting held at Newberry on Friday, which it compares to the Edgefield meeting of the preceding week, and concludes as follows:

It is plain that the Democratic leaders are determined to force the Republicans beyond endurance. The limit has, we think, been reached.—We do not mean to submit further, and we predict that before the campaign is over the boot will be on the other leg. We expect, before the day of election, to report Republican meetings in Edgefield and Newberry at which these blusters will coo as mildly as sucking doves.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

The Attorney General's office is adopting special measures to enforce strictly all provisions of the National election laws, not only in the South, but elsewhere. Great care is to be exercised, it is said, in the selection of supervisors of elections, and specific instructions will be issued for the guidance of all United States officers in a few days. Prosecutions are also contemplated against persons in Alabama who are accused of having perpetrated frauds in the late State election, though it is difficult to see how the United States has jurisdiction in the cases, and also against any who were guilty of intimidation of voters. Special counsel has already been appointed to assist in the work, and arrests are expected to be made in a few days. The United States marshals' offices in the South are to be made more efficient. Some changes of principals and a number of deputies have been made. The military order of the President published this morning has furnished the chief topic of conversation to day among the few politicians who still tarry in Washington. It has inspired Republicans who trust in the Administration "machine" with a confidence and hope which they have not felt since the passage on civil service reform in Governor Hayes's letter of acceptance dampened their ardor, and they now look for the return of the days when the Southern question overshadowed all others in national politics, and loyal men of the North voted the Union ticket, asking no questions for conscience sake. Those were the days when carpet bagism flourished in the South and loyalty covered a multitude of dishonest deeds.

## WHAT GORDON AND LAMAR SAY.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says:

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who left for home to night, when asked what he thought would be the effect of the President's order, said: I fear it will be the means of wresting two States from us. Such orders were never issued from philanthropic or disinterested motives. It certainly was not intended to strengthen the Democratic party, and, therefore, we must reason that its object was designed to effect a contrary result.—Not that there was any fear of violence during the campaign, but the slightest pretext would be made an excuse for calling upon troops, and after that tales of intimidation and terrorism could be repeated without limit. Mr. Lamar declined to express any opinion, but by his looks and actions it was evident he was exceedingly annoyed at the attitude of the administration towards the South. Congressman Saylor laughingly said it would do the Democrats quite as much good as it would the Republicans. Thoughtful people would understand that one portion of the country cannot be picketed and garrisoned by Federal troops upon the order of the President without giving the right to scatter the army all over the country.

## COMMENTS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS.

The Republican papers have very little to say in regard to the letter of Secretary of War Cameron to Gen. Sherman, directing him to hold all his available troops for use in the South. Even the New York Times has not a word of commendation or censure for the letter. Democratic and independent papers, however, are outspoken in condemnation of the order. The New York Herald, Independent, says:

It is expected that the five regiments to be used in the South will carry four of the Southern States by whipping the negroes into line who

have either become listless in politics or wandered off to the Democracy, and by terrifying the "fiendish" white liners into subjection. By keeping the outrage mill slowly grinding, and sending platoons of cavalry hither and thither, it is evidently hoped to revive the bitterness which has been rapidly disappearing between the races in most parts of the South. We wish to see all citizens protected in their rights, but this turning of the army of the United States into bands of drummers for the negro vote is pushing partnership so far that it would be grotesque if it were not infamous. This is doubtless the work to which Gen. Sherman referred when he said the "highest authority" must answer why the troops could not be spared to fight the Sioux. The desperation of a move which dares to saddle the country with the expense of extra soldiers while keeping nearly four thousand idle for political purposes is apparent, and adds another stigma to the rule of the party in whose name and for whose aid it is unblushingly done.

## The New York World, Dem., says:

The order of Secretary Cameron to Gen. Sherman is worth the careful attention of every American citizen. It is an order to hold all the troops not absolutely required for Indian service, in readiness to move. As everybody knows, there is no war nor rumor of war, foreign or domestic, in the country, there is no legitimate use for troops anywhere in the country. What this order means, and all it can mean, is that the administration means to use troops to prevent free elections in the Southern States. It was a cowardly trick to hold back such an order until the adjournment of Congress, and then issue it. It will do the administration no good and the Republican party no good. The execution of it would do both great mischief. The mere threat ought to arouse the indignation of all decent citizens, whatever their politics.

## The New York Sun, Ind., says:

Grant has seized the first moment after the adjournment of Congress to show his hand and the people of the country can see that it grasps a bayonet, the point of which is turned toward the Southern States. It is a feeling, not of alarm, but of indignation that will be raised throughout the land by the military order that was on Wednesday issued from the war department to Gen. Sherman.—The order means that ten to twelve thousand troops of the regular army are to be concentrated in the Southern States—in those of them which have been, or without this order would surely be wrested from Grant—in November next. There is but one thing now to be desired, and that is, this military interference of Grant may recoil upon the party for whose advantage it is intended.

## The New York Tribune, Republican, says:

Secretary Cameron's letter to Gen. Sherman is undoubtedly smart, and the country will chuckle over the neat way in which the resolutions of the Democratic House about the right of free suffrage at the South are turned into a boomerang. And yet Mr. Secretary, the judicious will grieve. The effect of the letter will be to revive at the South the dread of Federal interference with their elections, to encourage among the negroes the hope of having the troops officiously on their side, and, in general, to foment mischief rather than to avert it. It is a clever piece of work—too clever by half.

## The Philadelphia Times, Independent, says:

It takes Don Cameron to do it.—The sublime assurance of his order to Gen. Sherman is just the finest thing we have had this year. A more brilliant piece of strategy we do not often see; its cool impudence is simply stunning. It will be vain for Mr. Lord to say that the Secretary's order is not at all "in accordance with the spirit" of his resolution, or for the Democratic Congressmen who voted for it to urge that what they intended was a condemnation of lawlessness and a demand for the enforcement of the civil authority in the Southern States, and not for a lawless military usurpation. The Secretary understands all that as well as they, but, if the House can express its opinion, so can he, and the House being out of the way, the Secretary has the last word. Start up the outrage mill.