

D. F. BRADLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

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Advertising Rates.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square, of (9) nine lines, or 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 forbid and charged accordingly.

These terms are so simple any child may understand them. Nine lines is 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, June 22, 1876.

The Negro Vote.

We noticed some time since, that one of the Democratic Clubs in Anderson County, requested the Intelligence and Journal, the two papers of that county, to devote as much as one column each week to editorials, specially written for the enlightenment of the colored voters of that county, with the view of influencing them to vote with the whites, and the Democrats were requested to read and explain them when opportunity afforded. This, as a theory in politics, might do very well, but we are afraid that practically it would prove a failure. The negroes, as a class, are not capable of comprehending or appreciating newspaper arguments, besides they have been taught to mistrust all such arguments, however well meant or kindly given. But we would not discourage any effort in that direction, to draw the aid of the negro vote to the native whites, where it properly and naturally should go, for their interest are identical, but a better plan, we think, would be a little more personal and individual effort on the part of the whites. The negroes are either their hired laborers or tenants and they are thrown in daily intercourse with them, which affords an opportunity of conversing with and instructing them in their political duties. The newspaper is a great political lever when properly supported, but without the individual efforts and co-operation of its party friends it is almost powerless. The negro would more readily believe the arguments of his employer than those of a newspaper, while the employer might very properly call the newspaper to his aid. Our people have been too indifferent in respect to the enlightenment of the negro and winning him over by personal efforts and arguments. No person, or class of men can exert the influence over the negro as the farmer. It is with them that the negro, principally, has all his intercourse and looks to for instruction and assistance. In all matters relating to his individual welfare, he seeks their advice and counsel, but when it comes to matters of politics he is a stranger to them. Why is this? Simply because the employer, or former master has never made any well directed advances towards him. He has cursed and abused him because he did not see his true political interest and vote with the whites, forgetting that there was a certain class of men, who for political advancement and personal gain, were daily infusing the poison of Radicalism into his mind. They should have at once commenced a counter movement, and applied an antidote. It is not too late yet. Poverty and dire distress, the fruits of Radical rule, have partly accomplished what the want of effort on the part of the whites has failed to do. His extreme want which has increased with time, has caused him to pause and seek the cause. His mind has become more malleable and open to conviction. In our opinion, nothing remains to be done to win a sufficient number of them over to carry the election in this State, but a well directed effort on the part of the whites. Let every true man consider it a duty incumbent upon him, to go to work, by legitimate means, to win over a negro vote. If only one in ten succeeds the work is accomplished,

and the State will be redeemed. Little kindness, which in many instances can be extended without any pecuniary loss, has a wonderful effect on the negro, and can be tried without any compromise of principle. The Democratic clubs might take up the consideration of this subject and devise a plan by which much good might be accomplished. Let the effort be made, and if properly and skillfully directed, the ends will be accomplished. At this time there is absolutely nothing being done, by the press or individuals to win over his vote to Democracy and good government. Let us shake off the lethargy that fell upon us eight years ago, and go into the work with a determination to win. Once the resolution is fixed, defeat will be impossible. There is magic in determination.

The Cincinnati Candidates.

The Republican Convention which convened at Cincinnati, on the 14th inst., nominated Governor Hayes, of Ohio, for President, on the seventh ballot. Judge Wheeler of New York was nominated for Vice-President. These men, we presume, are the "Great Unknown," and are likely to remain so after the election. The times are not favorable for the flying of the bloody shirt, hence, the defeat of Blaine and Morton. How this ticket will be received by the country it is not possible to say at this time.

Distressing Accident.

We learn that the train on the Anderson Road, while returning from Belton to Anderson Court House about ten o'clock on Friday night, the 16th inst., broke through the trestle over Broadway Creek, and killed every person on it—five in number. We have not been able to learn the names of any of the unfortunate parties except that of Wilson, the Engineer, and Sullivan, the Mail Agent. The giving away of the trestle was caused by the heavy rains.

The Freshet and Its Damages.

On Sunday, the 11th inst. rain commenced falling in this section, and continued at intervals, during day and night until Saturday night following, when it seemed that the Heavens had opened and the floods turned loose, causing the most destructive freshet that, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, has ever visited this section. The Rivers and Creeks were overflowed and the water extended from hill to hill, washing large channels through the bottom lands, covering up the corn with sand and mud, causing, in many instances, a total destruction of the crop. The up-lands, though not so extensively washed, have been seriously damaged. All the bridges in the County, with but one or two exceptions, so far as we have been able to learn, were washed away, and those not washed away, were considerably damaged. On the Saluda River, we are informed, every one in the County, except that of Blythe's, were swept away. We have not heard from all the bridges on Twelve Mile, but so far, only one, known as Rogers', three miles West of this place, escaped. The Second bridge was partly washed away, but the citizens in the vicinity repaired it on Monday last, sufficiently to be passed. We have not heard from the Keowee. On Town Creek and Wolf Creek, near this place, we believe there is not a bridge left. The bridge on the Eighteen Mile Creek, near Pendleton, was completely carried off. The damage to mill dams, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has been equally as great. The dam at the Wool Factory, and the mills of Messrs. Griffin & Lesley, on Wolf Creek, and of Messrs. Folger & Newberry, on Town Creek, were broken and nearly all carried away, but the houses and machinery escaped serious damage. In the neighborhood of Central Station, the rain was accompanied by a heavy wind, which uprooted nearly all the trees within its scope, and blew down several small houses. Mr. L. J. Hamilton informs us that it blew off the tops and the limbs of his cotton, totally destroying his crop. The storm in his neighborhood was not exceeding a half mile in width, but how far it extended, or the extent of the damages done, he was not able to inform us. The damages to the Air-Line Railroad in the County is very great, and will require a great deal of expense and labor to repair it. Two deep fills, one about two miles East of, and the other about the same distance West of Easley Station, were washed out, and, though the work of filling them up again is very heavy, we learn the company has a large force at work, and will, in a few days, have the trains running regularly over them. An accident occurred, during the rains, on the Georgia end of the road, by which an engineer, and perhaps one or two others were killed. We have also heard that an accident occurred on the road in Spartanburg County, in this State, but on account of the obstruction of the mails, we have learned no particulars. At this time it is not possible to even approximate the amount of damages done. We trust, however, that they may prove much less than is now supposed.

Next Tuesday the National Democratic Convention meets at St. Louis, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. No doubt its selections will be wise and its candidates successful in the election.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1876.

"SUCCESS!" THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHWORD. Personal intercourse with leading Democrats from every section of the country, who have been in Washington during this session of Congress, and a careful scanning of the principal Democratic journals from every State, has forced upon me the conviction that there has not been, for many years, so great a determination to succeed in a Presidential election, as exists now in the Democratic party. The necessity for success was never more keenly felt; nor has there been, for years so much reason to expect success. Upon these points we are agreed; it is only upon the question of policy that we are divided. But even then, the willingness to yield preferences to what shall seem to be the wisest course is almost unanimous; and it only remains to determine what the wisest course is. The fact is not disputed, I believe, that neither party can win without the State of New York. And it is also agreed that Administrative Reform is to be the chief issue of the campaign. It was, therefore, to be expected that Gov. Tilden should be selected as the man most certain to become the next President of the United States, if nominated by the Democratic party. Believing him to be so, I have, from time to time, frankly stated the facts of his career, as the leader of Reform movement that has relieved the Democracy of the great State of New York of a blighting disgrace and made him the most popular man within its borders.

AN ARISTOCRATIC PUBLIC ROBBER BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

The ideas in the preceding paragraph were suggested to me by reading in the New York Herald and Tribune of today (the World is strangely silent) editorials on the conviction of George D. Lord, at Buffalo, of frauds in the management of the Canals. The Lord family have been to the State of New York what Tweed was to the city; with the difference that while Tweed was a plebeian and vulgar, the Lords were aristocratic and "respectable." When Governor Tilden commenced war upon the Canal Ring, this family and their wealthy and powerful connections defied him, precisely as did the Tweed Ring. But the people were on the side of justice and honest government; they have sustained Gov. Tilden at every step, and, yesterday, the chief member of the Canal Ring was convicted of crimes that may send him to prison for five years. Is it strange that Governor Tilden is opposed, when many of those fighting against him are struggling to save themselves from the penitentiary? But, for every thief that rises against him, five honest men come to his support. The Tribune says of Lord's conviction: "Among the people at large this evidence of the practicability of the Governor's reforms will make a deep impression," and thinks that the question of Governor Tilden's strength and popularity is settled. The Herald takes a similar view of the matter.

COMPROMISE CANDIDATES.

are beginning to loom up in both parties, in view of the possibility that the friends of the gentlemen most prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency will become so embittered against each other that the nomination of none of the rivals is possible. Of the Republicans Wheeler, of New York; Washburne, of Illinois, now Minister to France, and Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, are most spoken of—Wheeler, perhaps, ahead. Among the Democrats, if neither Bayard, Tilden, Hancock, Hendricks Thurman or Parker can be nominated, Gov. Thomas Swann, of Maryland, will be strongly urged as a candidate. Mr. Swann's public career is unspotted, and his private character is without blemish. And, in speaking of Governor Swann, I am reminded of a fact that comparatively few persons consider, when discussing the capacity of public men. It is this. The Government official who has all the help he requires, who is provided from the Public Treasury with all the money he requires for the payment of expenses which he may deem necessary; has a fine time of it compared with the conductor of large private enterprises, whose duties require of him that he shall not only prosecute them to success, but shall also provide the means for doing so. George Law, Cornelius Vanderbilt, A. T. Stewart, Thomas Swann and a score of other able and wealthy railroad men, projectors of steamship lines, inventors, and others, whose pursuits in private life have contributed to the wealth of the country, and to give it a high place among the nations of the earth, have not only performed duties through life similar to those of our best Cabinet Officers, and equally beneficial to the people, but have been obliged, also, and at the same time, to perform the incomparably more difficult task of raising the means for the payment of expenses. Of Mr. Swann it may be said that he has never touched any enterprise, of either a public or private character, in which he has not accomplished his purpose to the satisfaction of all concerned—whether as Governor of his State, Mayor of Baltimore, a Representative in Congress, President of a railroad, or in any other of the various enterprises of private life of which he has been the director.

MR. BLAINE.

The excitement occasioned by the sudden illness of Mr. Blaine was very intense here, and is hardly abated at the time I write. It is not possible to foresee what the effect will be upon his chances for the nomination at Cincinnati; but it would seem hardly safe to nominate a man for President whose brain may have been seriously affected by apoplexy or effusion. Still there can be no doubt that Blaine's illness has had the effect to create great sympathy for him, even among his political enemies, and the telegrams from Cincinnati give assurance that none of his friends have yet deserted him on account of it. Blaine is not a man whom the Democratic party need fear if he is nominated. He has very great ability, and has more personal popularity than any other man named in connection with

the Cincinnati nomination. He is a general favorite with the members of the Press, to which fact he owes much of his political advancement. But he is so involved, even by his own statements, in questionable, if not positively corrupt, transactions, as a member of Congress; that, whatever may have been the temporary effect of his daring coup de main in the House, the sober second thought of the people will condemn him, and he will, if nominated, prove an unfortunate choice.

SPEAKER KERR'S TRIUMPH.

gives general satisfaction here. The report of the House Committee fully exonerated him from the charge of bribery brought against him by Harney, and was signed by all the members of the committee, including the two Republican members. The latter made speeches expressing their confidence in the integrity of Mr. Kerr, and the House unanimously accepted the report of the committee. Altogether, it was a pleasant scene to witness in these times, when party spirit is so rife.

Communications.

MR. EDITOR: In view of the proximate action of the different Democratic Clubs upon the plan of nomination by primary election, recently submitted to them, a few thoughts upon the subject are submitted for the consideration of the readers of your valuable paper. The system in question, allowing as it does to every citizen, a direct vote in nominations, appeals so powerfully to his democratic instincts, that he is apt to overlook its disadvantages, nor weigh carefully the "pros and cons." It is proposed to briefly notice some of the defects of the system. A multiplicity of nominees would probably follow the adoption of this plan, thereby giving to the largest box the general nominee; the power of determining the individual to be supported by the entire Democracy of the County. Now, there would be no special objection to this if the club making this nomination were capable of selecting a nominee for the whole County. But from the nature of things, the contrary must be the case. There are doubtless in every club in the County, men capable of selecting the strongest—the best men with whom to oppose the Radical candidate, but it is idle to suppose the majority of any club is composed of such men. Again, supposing all the clubs to be numerically equal, the case is not altered as regards the possible unfitness of the nominee, except upon the assumption of a thorough acquaintance of our citizens, one with the other throughout the County. The plan will not bear examination. The old way is the better—that of nomination by delegation, acting in convention, where the demands of all are considered and discussed, and as a result, the man for the County selected. Some of the advocates of the primary election plan urge as an objection to nomination by convention—the liability of the latter to be influenced and managed by a "Ring." This is the only objection bearing even the semblance of reason, that can be brought against the mode of nomination by convention, and its puerility becomes evident when we consider the simplicity of the remedy. We have only to select as delegates, men whose loyalty to principle and zeal for the common weal, will not allow them to turn aside from the performance of duty to pander to the wishes of an individual or a "Ring," if such an influence should ever be brought to bear upon the action of our convention. And, fortunately, there are many such good citizens in every club in the County. The great advantage to be derived from a nominating convention—if not the only reason for convening one at all, is to be found in the opportunity it affords for conference and discussion, whereby it is enabled to select not only the best men, but the strongest men for nominees—men whose characters are such as to carry not only the Democracy to a man, but to demand the suffrage of the wavering and irresolute of the other party.

"OLD FOGY."

Easley, S. C., June 17, 1876.

Ex-Governor Z. B. Vance has been nominated by the Democratic Convention of North Carolina for Governor of that State.

Governor Perry's first choice at St. Louis will be Hendricks—he will, however, support the most available man.

Political States are being made up and the wires pulled with a vengeance.

Josh Billings' punctuating "critic" is very numerous and pestiferous this season.

Destitution.

Many of the citizens of Colleton and Beaufort Counties are actually on the verge of starvation, and have been forced to appeal to the public for help. Charleston has already contributed liberally and relieved, to some extent, their immediate wants, but without more help these unfortunate citizens will not be able to make their crops, if, indeed, they can prevent starvation. Other sections of the State will doubtless send their contributions. The Charleston News and Courier expresses its willingness to receive any contribution, and to see that it is properly disbursed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For the Legislature.

The many friends of D. F. BRADLEY, Esq., respectfully announce him as a candidate for the Legislature—subject, however, to the Democratic Nominating Convention.

Mr. BRADLEY served us faithfully in the last Legislature, and a more indefatigable worker, or watchful servant of the interest of his constituents can not be found in the County.

For Clerk of Court.

The many friends of JOHN J. LEWIS respectfully announce him as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Pickens County at the ensuing election, subject, however, to the Democratic nomination.

Mr. LEWIS is a true and tried Democrat, and his fine business qualifications eminently fit him for the office.

For Probate Judge.

The many friends of W. G. FIELD, respectfully announce him as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Pickens County at the ensuing election—subject however, to the action of the County Democratic Nominating Convention.

For Sheriff.

The many friends of J. RILEY FERGUSON respectfully announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Pickens County at the ensuing election—subject, however, to the action of the County Democratic nominating Convention.

For School Commissioner.

The many friends of Prof. J. H. CARLISLE respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of School Commissioner of Pickens County at the ensuing election, subject however, to the action of the Democratic nomination.

The many friends of M. S. HENDRICKS, respectfully announce him as a candidate for School Commissioner of Pickens County, at the ensuing election—subject, however, to the action of the County Democratic nominating Convention.

DURYEAS'

SATIN GLOSS STARCH.

TRY IT!

Use it once, and you will use no other.

DURYEAS'

IMPROVED CORN STARCH.

Pronounced by Jurors of Great International Exposition, Paris, 1867, to be the "PERFECTION OF QUALITY."

A trial will insure its popularity everywhere. None genuine without Duryeas' on every package.

For sale by Grocers generally.

June 8, 1876 40 1y

Sheriff's Sales.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

PICKENS COUNTY.

Jesse Crenshaw vs. Sarah Julian and G. W. Julian.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Pickens Court House on Saturday in July next, during the legal hours of sale,

One Tract of Land, containing Sixty Acres more or less, bounded by lands of H. N. Looper, Solomon Looper, Lucretia A. Dacus and others. Levied on as the property of Sarah Julian.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers to pay extra for titles.

J. RILEY FERGUSON, S.P.C.

June 8, 1876 40 3

Pickens Prices Current.

COLLECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. M'FALL.

Cotton per pound, packed, 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Cotton per pound, seed, 4c

Hacon per pound, 14 1/2

Lard per pound, 20c

Pork per pound, 10c

Corn per bushel, 75c

Wheat per bushel, \$1.50

Flour per barrel, \$8 @ \$10

Apples, Dried, per bushel, \$1.00

Apples, Green, per bushel, \$1.00

Peanut per bushel, 90c

Butter per pound, 16 @ 20c

Beef per pound, 6 @ 6c

Henswax, per pound, 25c

Tallow, per pound, 14c

Chickens, per head, 40c

Hides, Dried, per pound, 12 1/2c

Hides, Green, per pound, 5c

Eggs, per Dozen, 10c

Pinders, per bushel, \$1.00

Feathers, per pound, 50c

Wool, per pound, 40c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY-GOODS!

I WOULD AGAIN RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to my well selected and assorted stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY-GOODS,

consisting of

DRY & FANCY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Gents' Clothing Made a Specialty.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, &c.

All of which I will sell cheap for cash.

I am still Agent for the "EUREKA" FERTILIZER, one of the best in the market.

Price payable in cotton at 15c. 1st Nov., \$60.00 per ton.

Price payable in currency 1st Nov., \$55.00 per ton.

Price payable in cash on delivery, \$47.50 per ton.

Freight \$6.00 per ton, to be added to this point, and must be paid in cash.

Last but not least, let me impress upon those who are due me on account for 1875, that I need the money and MUST HAVE SETTLEMENTS. Pay up at once and favor me as I favored you.

M. W. FORD.

EASLEY STATION, S. C.

Feb 17, 1876 24

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at Private Sale, his valuable PLANTATION, known as the Larkin Hendricks place, containing 112 acres, on which there are about 40 acres of first class bottom. There is also a good new Cotton Gin and Press on the place, good Dwelling and all necessary Outbuildings.

ALSO,

Another Tract, containing 16 1/2 acres, on which there are fine Up Lands, well timbered and first class bottom; and a fine Orchard.

ALSO,

All my Interest in Larkin Hendrick's estate.

If not sold at Private Sale before the 20th of next September, all the above property will be disposed of at Public Sale.

P. O. address, Dacusville, Pickens County, S. C. JESSE CRENSHAW.

May 11, 1876 36 td

The State of South Carolina.

PICKENS COUNTY.

IN PROBATE COURT.

S. D. Keith, Nathaniel Lynch, and Matthew Hendricks, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Tyro Roper, deceased, Plaintiffs,

Against

Darcus Roper, Samuel Roper, Amos Roper, Mary O. Sutherland et al. Defendants.

Summons for Relief—complaint not served.

To the Defendants, Samuel Roper, Amos Roper, Mary O. Sutherland, Rebecca C. Lewis and Elijah Roper.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the petition in this action, of which a copy is filed in the office of the Probate Judge, for said County and State, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said petition on the subscribers at their office, at Pickens Court House, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the petition within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition.

Dated May 26, A. D. 1876.

HOLCOMBE & CHILD,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

To Samuel Roper, Amos Roper, Mary O. Sutherland, Rebecca C. Lewis, and Elijah Roper, Defendants: Take notice that the petition in this case was filed in the office of the Judge of Probate for Pickens County.

HOLCOMBE & CHILD,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

June 1, 1876 39

Assessment Notice!

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR, Pickens C. H., S. C., June 15, 1876.

I WILL attend the following places on the 15 days designated, for the purpose of receiving the Returns of Taxable Property for the year 1876, to wit:

Easley Station, 19th, 20th and 21st June.

Liberty Station, 22d and 23d June.

Central Station, 27th and 28th June.

J. J. Herd's, 29th and 30th June.

Dacusville, 4th and 5th July.

Pumpkintown, 7th and 8th July.

Eastatoe, 11th and 12th July.

Taxpayers will please remember that my books close on the 20th July, 1876; after which time the penalty will attach.

ALONZO W. FOLGER,

Auditor Pickens County.

June 15, 1876 41

EASLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

The Second Session of the above named School will open Tuesday, June 6th, 1876.

For terms, &c., address the Principal.

J. Q. STOCKMAN.

May 25, 1876 39