

THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

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

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THE SENTINEL

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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.

Acts Passed and Approved at the Special Session of 1877.

An Act to make appropriations for the payment of the salary and mileage of the members of the General Assembly and the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees, and other expenses incident thereto.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the sum of \$105,000, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to meet the expenses of the General Assembly at the regular session of November, 1876, remaining unpaid, and the special session that was begun to be holden on the 24th day of April, 1877, to be paid out of the phosphate royalties now due and any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the balance, if any, to be paid out of the general levy; said sum to be paid out as follows: For the payment of the salaries and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, \$75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; for the salary of J. Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate, \$1,000 per annum; for the salary of John T. Sloan, Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$1,000 per annum; for the pay of John A. Barre, Assistant Clerk of the Senate, \$5 per day during session; for the pay of W. McB. Sloan, Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$5 per diem during session; for the pay of J. H. Maxwell, Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$4 per diem; for the pay of R. A. Sisson, Reading Clerk of the Senate, \$5 per diem during session; for the pay of W. B. Williams, Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$5 per diem during session; for the pay of J. E. Green, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, \$5 per diem during session; for the pay of J. D. Brown, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, \$5 per diem during session; for the pay of David R. Elkins, Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, \$4 per day during the session; for the pay of R. W. Butler, Bill Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$3 per day during the session; for the pay of R. M. Anderson, chief messenger of the House of Representatives, and Robert Jones, Bill Clerk and chief messenger of the Senate, \$3 per day during this session and last session; for the pay of W. G. Bateman, committee clerk and stenographical reporter, \$6 per day during the session; and C. Smith, committee clerk of the Senate and J. F. Trouten, Paul Watson and W. S. Dogan, committee clerks of the House of Representatives \$4 per day, each, during the session; James Brennan and A. S. Richardson, \$4 per

day, each, as committee clerks in Senate in regular session 1876; for the pay of J. M. Boland and Mat Brooks, Doorkeepers of the Senate, and Robert McKay, Christopher Haynesworth and James T. Bolan, Doorkeepers of the House of Representatives, \$2 per day, each, during the session; and Adam Thomas and Hal Williams, \$2 per day, each, as Doorkeepers in the Senate, regular session of 1876, for the pay of Hal Williams and John Lee, laborers of the Senate; Coleman Beattie, John T. Gilmore, Flynn Scott and Joseph M. Murray, laborers of the House of Representatives, \$1 per day, each, during the session, and for last session; for the pay of Fozzle Cantey and J. F. Savage, messengers of the House of Representatives, \$2 per day, each, during the session, and for the service of James F. Salvage, for twelve days as messenger, during the last session; for the pay of Willie J. E. Lowrance, J. R. Trouten, Shelton Toland, John Glaze, Jr., pages of the Senate; and Hiram Jefferson, James Cantwell, Sam McCokey and Augustus Brazzill, pages of the House of Representatives, and J. P. Palmer, mail carrier, \$1 per day, each, during the session; and for Isaac Cassells, Robert Benbow, Wm. Summerson and John Chesnut, \$1 per day, each, as pages regular session 1876; for the pay of L. T. Levin, Winthrop Williams, W. S. M. y, J. F. Gadsden, R. A. Lynch, I. B. Bomar, engrossing Clerks in the office of the Secretary of State, \$5 per day, each, during the session; for the pay of J. S. Cottrhan, John R. Abney, Henry S. Darby, T. O. Albergotti, attorneys and clerks in the office of the Attorney General, \$5 per day during the session; for incidental or contingent expenses of the Senate, \$500, if so much be necessary, to be paid upon warrants drawn by the President of the Senate, and attested by the Clerk of the Senate, on accounts audited by the committee on contingent expenses, and passed by the Senate; for incidental or contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, \$1,000, if so much be necessary, to be paid upon warrants drawn by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and attested by the Clerk of the House, on accounts audited by the committee on contingent accounts, and passed upon by the House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively shall furnish pay certificates for the amount of salary and mileage due to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives: Provided, The same shall not exceed \$200 for the regular session, and \$40 and one mileage for the present session: Provided, further, That the amount each member has received heretofore shall be deducted therefrom; and to each officer and employee of that branch of the General Assembly to which such officer or payee shall respectively belong, signed by the respective officers, and properly attested to by the clerk of each house, respectively; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay at his counter said orders or certificates in the following order: First, certificates of members of the Senate and House of Representatives for salary and mileage; second, certificates of Clerks and

Assistant Clerks Sergeant at Arms of the two houses, Assistant Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeepers and Mail Carriers, committee and engrossing clerks, attorneys at law, Bill Clerks, messengers, laborers, pages and porter. Third, certificates or orders for the incidental or contingent expenses.

Sec. 4. The sum of \$1500 is hereby appropriated to pay the certificates for stationary issued by the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, as established by law.

Joint Resolution to declare valid the recording of certain conveyances recorded without the endorsement of the County Auditor.

Whereas the clerks of courts and register of mesne conveyance of each county are required to have the endorsement of the county Auditor on each and every deed of conveyance for real property, before the same can be recorded in the office of the said clerks of court or register of mesne conveyance; and whereas for some time past there has been no county auditors in the several counties:

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That all conveyances of real estate which have been recorded by the clerks of court and register of mesne conveyance of the several counties, since the 4th day of December 1876, without the endorsement of the Auditor of the county, be, and the same are hereby, declared to be as valid and binding to all intents and purposes as if the said conveyance had been endorsed by the Auditor of the county, as required by law.

Sec. 2. That each and every clerk of court and register of mesne conveyance is hereby relieved from all liability or penalty for the recording of such conveyances without the endorsement of the county Auditors thereon.

Approved June 9, 1877.

An Act to dispense with the recording of certain deeds in the office of the Secretary of State.

Whereas doubts have arisen whether conveyances of land made to married women by their husbands, under the provisions of the constitution of this State, and of the acts to carry the same into effect, which confer upon married women the right to take conveyances of real estate in their own names, are marriage settlements, within the meaning of the acts requiring such settlements to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State:

Section 1. Be it, therefore, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all deeds and conveyances made since the 16th day of April 1868, whereby lands and tenements, which were the estate of their husbands, have been conveyed to married women, and which have been duly recorded in the office of the register of mesne conveyances for the county in which such lands and tenements are situated, shall be deemed good and effectual in the law to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been recorded in the office of Secretary of State within the time prescribed by law, anything in said acts to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Approved June 8, 1877.

An Act to authorize the Governor to satisfy judgments entered in favor of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now

met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Governor, may in any case where he shall deem it to be for the best interest of the State, in any adjustments relating to its finance to have satisfied or discharged of record any judgment now entered in favor of the State in any suit or action against any individual or corporation, and direct the Attorney General to cause an order to be entered to satisfy or discharge the same of record.

Sec. 2. Upon the direction of the Governor to the Attorney General to cause such satisfaction or discharge to be entered, it shall be his duty to cause the same to be done.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved June 9, 1877.

COLUMBIA, July 10.—The evidence given before the committee yesterday and to day implicates D. T. Corbin, better known in South Carolina as "Munchausen" Corbin, former United States District Attorney. In the misappropriation of State funds known as the "Phosphate Royalty," to secure his election as United States Senator from South Carolina, Corbin it is said, gave each member of the Mackey House two hundred dollars for his vote to send him to the United States Senate. He was elected by that so-called House of Representatives, and went to Washington and claimed his seat over M. C. Butler, elected by the Wallace, or lawful House. Corbin got wind of the evidence which would most probably be given against him, and on yesterday sailed for Europe. His splendid future in the United States Senate, which was lavishly boasted of by his political friends here, will thus be cut short, and Butler will doubtless be seated.

He Scratched His Toe.

A Brewery Hill man took a bath last Sunday morning, as his usual custom, (says the Huron County Chronicle) and the memory of that bath still clings to him, even as a piece of court plaster clings to a sore spot. He finished his ablutions, and before robing himself entirely, backed up to the stove to get well dried off.

There was a rousing fire and the surface of the stove glowed and glistened with heat. The man stood within a few inches of it, absorbing the genial warmth, when all of a sudden his left big toe began to itch. He stooped down to scratch it. The stove seemed to move a few inches nearer to him, and with a fearful yell he sprang four feet in the air.—Coming down his feet struck on a bar of soap, which slid from under him and he sat down on the floor. He got right up and began a Sitting Bull war dance, around the room, yelling at his lungs' best. His wife rushed to the door and in anxious tones inquired through the key hole:

"William Henry, what under the sun is the matter?"

"Sat—down—on—the—stovel" he snorted at intervals, as he hopped all around the room; and the odor of burnt meat which floated through the key hole confirmed the terrible tale.

William Henry's seat at church was vacant that morning. He thought it would look disrespectful to stand up during the entire service, so he staid at home, and hanging himself on the hat rack, spent the day quite comfortably. Neither did he make any friendly calls, and for the past week has taken his meals off the top shelf in the pantry. He has nearly recovered, and has now a new experience to band down to posterity.

Keep ducks shut up in the morning until they have laid, as they are very careless about their eggs.

Railroad Strike.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 22.—The strikers, supported by the boatmen, are bold and defiant and threaten serious work should the company attempt to move the cars to night.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—The outer depot and yards of the Pennsylvania railroad have been abandoned by all the troops. The Philadelphia men went down Pennsylvania avenue and the Pittsburg battery boys spiked their guns and came down to the Union depot. The mob have things all their own way. The Roundhouse and shops, together with the engines and a number of cars, were entirely destroyed by fire. It is reported about 20 were killed and a number wounded.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 22.—Things look serious here.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—The crisis of the railway strike in this city, as indicated in these dispatches Saturday night, was reached yesterday evening about five o'clock, when the Philadelphia troops who had been sent here to suppress the strikers fired upon the crowd. The terribly fatal effects of the shots fired by the troops exasperated citizens as well as strikers, and in less than an hour the band of workmen from the rolling mills, coal mines and various manufacturing establishments started to the scene of conflict, determined to have revenge on the troops and railroad officials. It was stated that Gen. Pearson, commander of the sixth division of the State Guards, had directed the troops to fire before any resistance had been made, and the fact that many of those killed and wounded, had gathered on the hill side merely as spectators, served to increase the bitterness of the crowd. By 8 o'clock in the evening mobs were moving about the city in various directions, sacking stores to secure arms, breaking into the armories of the military companies and preparing themselves to execute the threats freely expressed, of massacring the entire Philadelphia command.

They proceeded to execute these threats by capturing the guns of Hutchinson's battery, and planting them to command the Roundhouse, and firing several solid shots; the fire was returned, and the mob determined to burn them out, and proceeded with fiendish alacrity, destroying the grain that had been accumulating for two days and produce, and merchandise of all kinds, and oil cars, and coal cars, and all railroad company's property. The mob run the burning cars against the Roundhouse to burn the soldiers out. The building was soon ignited, and the soldiers had to prepare to get out only to be pursued by the infuriated mob. They were followed to the arsenal, then to the Alleghany river, which they crossed at Sharp's bridge. Thousands who had not pursued the troops, gathered around the burning buildings, embracing machine shops, with hundreds of cars, store houses, freight depots, Roundhouses with 125 first class engines, which had been housed in consequence of the strike. The property burned and stolen, was besides the buildings, and machinery, all the valuable freights which had been accumulating for two days.

The stealing was mostly by men who were not railroad laborers, and by women and boys.

The number of railroads converging here with their depots, will give some idea of the damage done. The property consumed amounted to millions.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—7 P. M.—The railroad buildings destroyed were as follows: Two roundhouses, one machine shop, superintendent's office, car repair shop, blacksmiths' shop, three or four oil houses, the Union Transfer Depot, and the offices of the Pullman Car company, landing and offices, dispatchers' office, powder house, the union depot hotel, the

Cananda railroad engine house, general office and freight depot, and the freight depot of the Adams express company. The freight depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the general offices of the same company were fired at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon. These are in close proximity to the Union depot. The citizens are organizing and marching to the scene of the conflict to prevent further damage. All are armed with concealed weapons and heavy base ball bats.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—10 P. M.—All quiet here, and at Cumberland.

COLUMBIA, Pa., July 22.—The Pennsylvania central road men have struck all around. The shops were quietly closed. No engine was allowed to leave.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 22.—The railroad men have struck. All passenger trains not containing troops are allowed to pass.

BOSTON, July 22.—Two companies of United States troops stationed here are ordered to start to night for the scene of the disturbance at Pittsburg and Baltimore.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The firemen and brakemen of the Lake Shore railroad struck at 2 P. M.

LOUISVILLE Ky., July 22.—Intense interest is felt here in the railroad strike. Receiver McLeod, of the short line has issued an order for a reduction of ten per cent. of wages, to take effect August 1st. At a meeting of workmen to night, a committee was appointed to wait on the railroad officials and ascertain what is going to be done. President Stanford of the Louisville and Nashville, says no reduction will be made on that line.

TOWANDA, Pa., July 22.—Company K, twelfth regiment National Pennsylvania Guard, have left for Pittsburg. There is great excitement over their departure. There are as yet, no indications of a strike along the Lehigh Valley.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—The adjutant general has issued orders to the twenty third and twenty fourth National Guards to proceed to Hornellsville and quell the rioters on the Erie railroad. It is feared that the railroad men will inaugurate a strike here at midnight.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—In the Pennsylvania railroad yard, at West Philadelphia, this evening, while one of the shifting engines was preparing to move an oil car, the engine was compelled by a crowd of unknown men, to detach his engine and allow the car to remain. This is the first indication of interference with the railroad company here.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Midnight.—Additional strikes throughout the Pennsylvania railroad territory are eminent.

The disorderly element in Baltimore seems throttled.

We understand that a strong effort will be made this fall to settle a number of people in upper and central South Carolina, on the lines of the various railroads, and that parties in Richmond are energetically engaged in shaping the movement at this time. Persons who have land to sell can cooperate with this effort by communicating at once with Frank S. Williams, P. O. Box 171, Richmond, Va. It is a project we would be glad to see encouraged, as an increased population is the great desideratum, especially where the increase comes from a direction so welcome as Virginia.—Columbia Register.

England does not intend to contract any more Alabama claims. That Turkish iron clad, which was nearly finished in an English ship yard when the war broke out, has had to stay there. The government "immediately took means" to prevent any infringement of the neutrality laws, as Secretary Bourke expressed it in parliament.