

THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

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

VOL. V.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1875.

NO. 6.

The Pickens Sentinel.

H. P. BRADLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

PICKENS, S. C., OCT 7, 1875.

Terms of Subscription.

One Year \$1 50
Six Months 75

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.

Advertisements made for THREE, SIX or TWELVE months, on favorable terms.

Advertisements not having the number of lines marked on them, will be published with a view to charge accordingly.

Advertisements 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.

Advertising Agents.

The following are the only authorized agents to receive advertisements for this paper:

Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row New York.

Walker, Evans & Cogswell, represented by Roswell T. Logan, Charleston, S. C.

We will accept cash-in-advance orders from other agencies, at reasonable rates.

We can give no advertisement preference in position.

Organize.

The Charleston News and Courier, and the Keowee Courier, advise against the re-organization of the Democratic party in this State. Why not at once advise the Democrats to re-organize? If the Democrats desire to recover to the Radical camp in a body, without edging around it in this way? If the Democrats desire to reform the State, they can only do it through organization. If they desire to see the Radical rule continued, they only have to pursue the course suggested by these journals to insure it. Let us perfect a thorough Democratic organization, put a straight ticket in the field, ally ourselves with the great National Democratic party, and march with it to victory in 1876. But if the 'possum policy is to be continued, let us cease abusing Radicalism and preaching Democratic doctrine.

We clip the above from the Pickens Sentinel, and, perhaps, the best reply we could make to the article would be a simple reference to our condition from 1868 to the present time and the causes which have led to it. We do not advocate the "possum policy," but we hold that individuals and parties should so act in matters appertaining to the public welfare as will likely be productive of the greatest good, keeping an eye to the evils to be corrected and the means at our command to remedy them. In 1868 a straight Democratic ticket was run for Governor and State officers, resulting in our overwhelming defeat, and resulting further in engendering between the whites and blacks a spirit of division, if not of hate, which has not yet entirely healed. In 1870 a mixed ticket was run—nominated by a Democratic convention, but the blacks stood firmly by the color line and the ticket was again defeated. In 1872 the whites generally refused to unite with the bolting wing of the Republican party, and the defeat of Tomlinson was as much a defeat of a passive policy, on the part of the whites, as of active support of Moses by the Republicans. In some counties, however, some Conservative advantages were gained in the local government. In 1874 the whites participated actively in the contest, the result, though defeating Green, giving us a great improvement in the Legislature. Charleston was en-

abled to send to the Legislature some of her ablest citizens, and Richland and other strongly Republican counties gave the Conservatives a place on their tickets. Fortunately the defeat of Green did not foist upon us a bad Governor, for the Republican party had become so divided and weakened by corruption and by having its own way, that both wings felt it necessary to nominate comparatively fair men, with the hope of getting the white vote or of dividing it. From the defeat of Carpenter, in 1870, to the present time, there has been no Democratic organization, in its proper sense, in this State. In fact, the great idea of press, and especially our course has been, to lessen the heat and importance of party spirit, and press upon the people the importance of weighing the man, who is seeking office, as above all party considerations. In fact, it was generally held that mere party improperly overshadowed every other consideration, and that votes were cast mechanically and without reference to the public good. We advocated that the first thing to be learned by the negro was to appreciate his individuality and his individual interest in, and his responsibility for good government. He must break over party ties and vote upon his judgment formed upon the best information he could get from the press, from public speakers and from his better informed friends. How could this be done? It could never be accomplished while the organization of the Democratic party remained solid. 1st. Because in 1868 the party was actually opposed to according to the negro civil rights, and the negro would neither hear Democratic advice nor attend meetings of the party. 2d. Because the interest of the Republican leaders prompted them to advise the negro to avoid Democrats and oppose them as enemies to their race and freedom, and so long as the Democratic party remained organized, they could point to its strength and falsify its purpose. The hopelessness of success after 1870 led to its virtual dismemberment as an organization, and in all subsequent meetings and conventions the members of the party assumed the name of "Conservative," and lopped off all the actual features of the first party, so far as any opposition to the civil rights of the colored race was concerned. Its platform one year, we believe, was a bare line, "honesty and economy in the administration of the government," or something to that effect. Has the result of this course been wise or fruitful of good? Will any reasonable man assert that if the Democratic party had kept up its organization from 1868, that the Republican party would not have stood to-day a solid, unbroken wall in its face, and that holding an undivided majority it would have made party affiliation a test for every position. Shut up in our shell, we would in vain have appealed for a better government and a better class of officers. The party seeing its enemy armed, organized and equipped could and would have tolerated, in fact, would have feared no divisions or dissensions in its ranks. With the exception of a few counties, every State and county office would have been held by Republicans, and the Democratic organization would have been powerless, even as a balance of power; for there could have been no divisions and no place to operate as a balance of power. We assert this as true, because it is a political axiom, that organization will always be met by counter organization. It is equally true that when one of two organizations virtually dissolves, the other then becomes weak, then demoralized, then divided and its adherents, freed from the shackles of party, begin to

look beyond party to the true interests of the country. The scales fall from their eyes, their judgments are enlightened and they are led to condemn their past blindness. No one can deny but party zeal blinds the judgment and chains the will, virtually depriving men of perfect freedom of acting and voting. Has not all this begun to take place in South Carolina? Has not our present condition been improved, and has not our future prospects grown brighter? Has not the colored man grown more malleable? Is he not more approachable with sound reasoning, and has he not grown more independent in his actions, and begun to feel himself responsible to public opinion? Could this have been accomplished with an organized Democratic party in existence? It may be said that in the Northern States the party has kept up its organization in the face of greater odds, and are now about to regain their ascendancy, but we have a different state of things here. In the Northern States the two parties are equally intelligent, of the same race, and of equal integrity, perhaps. Here our political element is mixed, the negro being in the ascendant. We had to reach him before we could instruct him, and to do this we had to remove the fears and prejudices; both of which were kept alive by the very name of Democracy. The first result of non-organization was division among the Republicans, then a double ticket, whereby the whites secured, by co-operating with one wing of the party, substantial advantages. Thus acting together, the fears and prejudices of the colored race have been quieted, and there is a general feeling among a large portion of that race now to unite with the whites in a war against corruption and in an effort to secure a just and economical government. This state of things could only have resulted from the passive policy of the whites. We have now arrived at a period when there is a fair prospect of uniting the better portion of both races and parties in a common work of bettering the government. We can reach the colored man. We can instruct him, and he has acted with us in some instances, and is now better informed, he may be led to join us in some organization which will insure success and better government. We can say to him we live in the same State, our interests lie in the same plane, we must live under the same laws, our political, industrial and material ruin or development, as the case may be, must be one and the same. We are now suffering a common misfortune—bad government; and we need a common blessing—good government. Let us dismiss past dissensions, and let every honest man, forgetting his race and party, unite to save the State. An organization of this character we do not oppose. On the contrary, we invite it, and regard it as the only movement which is likely to result in such success. Men heretofore of both parties, would be run for office, and a better state of things would result. Suppose this is done and the Democratic party is re-organized, will not the Republican party re-organize and oppose us with a solid front? Are they less wise or less provident? Shall we peril the fruits of four years of wise forbearance and re-arouse the bitterness which has chiefly passed away, because, forsooth, in some of the Northern States the Democratic party has made large gains? If the North was to-day as strongly Republican as it was four years ago, our State policy of the past four years would be regarded as our wisest and safest course. Is it less so because of success in other States? Our State is strongly Republican, and if the Democracy be re-organized it will remain both Republican

and united. The negro will not unite with the Democratic party as such, but we fear he will unite with any party opposed to it. If this be so why organize the Democratic party? This thing of marching on to victory with the national party is a humbug. The party in New York has two Republicans on its ticket; in Massachusetts it has a Republican for Lieutenant Governor, and how can this be if the party there has any organization as such? There, as it should be here, it is the people uniting to better government. We must do the same thing here, tempering our organization so as to command success. We cannot better illustrate the advantages of our past course over party organization than by referring our readers to the campaign of 1874. Under a Democratic nomination in Pickens, the majority for the Democrats was about sixty votes, while General McGowan, who, in his speeches, eschewed party and advised the union of all good men in the election of capable men to office, regardless of party, polled nearly 800 majority over his Republican opponent.

As we now stand, the whites being an intelligent reading people, being united in interest, without organization, unite from reason and a common motive, whenever united action is likely to result in good. They, in State elections, need no binding organization to bring them together, and an organization of the Democratic party, without accomplishing good, may result in evil. As we now stand, we are ready to unite with the e of every race and party to better the government. The weakening of party ties in both races is our surest road to success, and we desire nothing which will retard this. We are glad to see the successes of the Democratic party everywhere, and we would like to help them, but in the first place we can't do this by organization, and in the second place, our highest duty is to save ourselves. We do not desire to labor in distant fields until our own have been made clear. Besides, we think our present and past course has been one of the leading causes of Democratic success elsewhere. We are giving them most help by keeping quiet. The whole thing is working well enough, and, we think, is working better without our intermeddling. We propose to pursue this subject as to the effect of our past policy in helping the Democrats of the North to their late successes.—Keowee Courier.

ALL LOST—A flock of 1,200 sheep were destroyed through a strange accident recently, near San Jose Mission, California. The flock were passing along the edge of a steep precipice, when the leader lost his footing and fell over the declivity. The rest of the sheep, possibly supposing this was the usual way of business, jumped one by one after their leader and were killed on the rocks below.

Another landauet fraud is liable to arise. It seems that Delano's bills for carriages and horses amount to \$9,000 a year, much of which is clearly illegal. He keeps one of the government carriages, a driver and two horses at his home in Mt. Vernon Ohio, where he is confined by rhus-matism. The outfit has been there for months, and the drivers wife stays in Washington to draw his pay.

To His Honor Judge Moore, we are indebted for the following fact. He states that he was informed quite recently by Mr. H. Gordon, of Granville County, N. C., that his mother gave birth to 27 living boys and afterward lived to the age of 93 years. His father lived to be 101 years of age. Henry Gordon was the youngest son. His mother had no daughters.

Party Reconstruction.

The hard money leaders, headed by Gov. Tilden, who is himself worth several millions, are the men of money in the Democratic party. They are shrewd, as such men usually are. Heretofore all they really cared for was, that the platforms of the two parties should be conservative on the money question, whatever its particular shape at the time. Their money interests were then safe, no matter which party got in power. They have no doubt of the election of Allen in Ohio, and Parshing in Pennsylvania. They have no doubt of carrying New York on the Syracuse platform. The tide has been running strong against the Republican party, which has really become nothing but Grantism, for a couple of years now. Their doleful this Fall in the three great States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, will virtually be the end of the Republican party. The question with Republicans will be, Where shall we go? The Tilden managers of the Syracuse Convention are not the only ones who see what is coming. Leading Republicans acknowledge that the end of their party is drawing nigh. The fight that is now making, particularly in Ohio, is one of despair. It is the dying struggle. They admit that their defeat in those three leading States is an end of the party, and they have no hopes of carrying either. What then?

Ohio and Pennsylvania, with other Western States, and all or nearly all (Delaware and Maryland out) the Southern States will be able to control the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and will put their popular money plank into the platform. The Tilden managers see that. Now will come in their strategy. The Republican party is demoralized and ready to fall to pieces, and its members ready to go wherever their affinities shall attract them. Not a third party but a new party, will be formed by the "hard money seceders" from the Democratic National Convention, headed by Gov. Tilden, which will draw to it all the Republican party that is in accord with the Tilden leaders on the money question; the balance—minority or majority—will gravitate toward the regular Democracy. The Republican party will thus disappear as did the Whig party, its members going some to the Republicans, some to the Democratic party. The new party will be called very likely, Democratic Republican, and it will assume to be the party of property, of conservatism, of respectability, of strong government. It will seek to array on its side the wealth, the aristocracy, the army and navy, and all who want to be ranked among the distinguished of the country. The regular Democratic party will be what the snobs have always called it, the party of the common people, and will be denounced as in the days of Jefferson, as the party Jacobins, sans-culottes, Agrarians, Communists, Repudiationists. The new party's underlying idea will be More government and less liberty, shot and slaughter and less coaxing and fewer words. The Republican leaders looked to Grant as the person to lead the new party, of which hope the Republicans would be the basis. They had hoped that the New York Democratic State Convention would take the Ohio platform. In that event there could be no division of the Democratic party, and the Republican party would try to rally to its support, under Grant as its candidate, the "Hard Money" and wealthy Democrats, and claim for itself the name of the party of property, respectability and strong government. That will be its programme if, by some unlooked for luck, Ohio shall go Republican. As things now look, however, the Tilden leaders and republican leaders here look for a general shaking up and readjustment of affairs in 1876; that the Republican party will disappear, the body of which will unite with the new Democratic Republican party headed by Gov. Tilden.

That is the outline of the programme

of the future, as I learned it at Syracuse, and since my return from there I have no doubt whatever of its correctness in the general outline.—New York Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The Season is near at hand for the holding of the several agricultural fairs in this State and we are glad to know that, despite the general depression of the times, the managers of the various agricultural societies are making extensive and liberal arrangements for the present season, by which these exhibitions will be kept up and the industries of the country encouraged. We have quite a number of well managed exhibitions in the State, which are patronized to some extent, and we are glad to note that other counties are moving in this direction. We append a list of the agricultural fairs in this section:

The Greenville fair will take place on Wednesday, Oct 20th, and will last three days. Exhibitors are invited from every section of the country.

Abbeville fair will be held on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of October, and the farmers and planters of Abbeville and surrounding country are expected to engage in lively competition for the liberal premiums offered.

The Anderson fair will take place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of October and the preparations for a successful exhibition are being rapidly pushed forward. It has the reputation of the best county fairs in the State, and we firmly believe that the people of Anderson will never allow this reputation to diminish. It is the oldest organization of the kind in the State.

The Oconee Agricultural Society propose giving an exhibition during the month of October.

Besides, the State fair deserves especial mention in this connection, and ought to be the grand culminating effort of the several counties. It will be held in Columbia during the second week in November, beginning on Tuesday, the 9th. The liberal premiums offered for counties to enter as competitors is a praiseworthy feature of the State fair, and merits the attention of the local societies, whose managers should strive to concentrate the products of their own counties, and make a creditable display at Columbia.—Anderson Intelligencer.

About one-third of the wheat grown in the United States is produced in the three States of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and this one-third is in round numbers a hundred million bushels. The heavy rains have damaged this crop somewhat in those States this year. The St. Paul Dispatch says that from the most trustworthy information that it has been able to obtain it would seem that in Minnesota five per cent. of the entire production for the year has been totally destroyed, while the damaged condition of a large proportion of the crops is equivalent to a further loss of about ten per cent. The continued rains have delayed the operations of the farmers, and the crop of that State will not reach the market until several weeks later than usual.

Posterity owes to Mr. William Douglas, of England, in Kirkehd-brightshire (who wooed but did not win the capricious Annie), the song of "Bonnie Annie Laurie," wherein he celebrated the beauty and transcendent perfection of the maid of Maxwellton. Poetic justice should have rewarded with her hand the poet lover, who was determined to make her name immortal; but, as it transpired, she preferred another and a richer savior, a Mr. Alexander Ferguson, of Crigdarroch, and him she married.

They are making gilt edge paper collars, and just as soon as the public can be educated up to the point of wearing them, there will be no further need of dollar store jewelry.

It doesn't take long for a man with a small mind to make it up.