

# THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

Vol. 4.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY MAY 3, 1894.

No. 18.

**DR. ROBERT KIRK BY,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Office a his residence at 60 N. Main Street,  
March 8, 1894.

**J. E. HIGGINS** Civil Engineer and  
Surveyor, Greenville, S. C.  
Special attention given to "Stability" of  
foundations, surveying and estimation of  
water power.  
Office 83 1/2 Main Street, over Feiton's Book  
Store.  
Jan. 25, 94.—Jan.

**H. O. BOWEN, L. E. CHILDRESS,**  
**BOWEN & CHILDRESS,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
Pickens S. C.  
Oct. 5, 1893.

**DR. J. W. NORWOOD, Dentist, Dr.**  
W. M. Norwood, Assistant, Office,  
88 1/2 Main Street, Greenville, S. C.  
Jan. 9, '93.

**DR. J. J. CARLISLE, Dentist, Green-**  
ville, S. C. Office over Adlison &  
McGehee Drug Store.

**The Exchange Hotel,**  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

**C. W. HENDERSON, Proprietor.**  
Modern improvements, Large Rooms,  
Special attention to Commercial Travel and  
Tourists. Table Fare Unsurpassed.  
Fine Climate the year round. Ap. 7, '92

**J. E. HAGOOD, J. L. THORNLEY, JR.**  
L. C. THORNLEY.  
**HAGOOD & THORNLEY BROS.,**

Livery, Feed, Sale & Exchange Stables,  
Easley and Pickens, S. C.  
(Opposite Hotel.)

Carriages, Buggies, and Saddle Horses, at  
reasonable rates.  
Your patronage solicited.

**ABE CLARK, GEO. E. COOPER,**

**Clark & Cooper,**  
Dealers in

**Marble and Granite Monuments,**  
**TOMBSTONES, of every description**  
Also, MANTELS, STATUARY, VASES  
and Wrought Iron FENCING, Greenville,  
S. C. Sept. 19, '91.

**Photographs**  
If you want the finest PICTURES made  
in the State, go to

**Wheeler's Studio,**  
115 McCee Avenue Greenville, S. C.  
Crayon Portraits a specialty.  
April 7—y

**Veterinary Surgeon.**  
Having an experience of fifteen years  
in treating all diseases of cattle, and  
having made the disease of Murrain,  
all of its forms, a specialty, I offer my  
services to the public. Will treat out  
suffering with any ordinary disease.  
B. P. GRIFPIN  
Feb. 1-1y. Pickens, S. C.

**PRIZE WINNERS**  
Furnished on 15 days test. Trial when  
proper contract is signed.  
If you want an organ of Reputation  
Buy the **Carpenter Organ.**  
LOWEST PRICES—FOR CASH.  
W. J. B. STILES.  
Nov. 9, '93.

**S. M. SNIDER,**  
Dealer in  
**Watches, Diamonds & Jewelry,**  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.  
Oct. 19.—3m.

**GO TO  
BACOT'S  
DRUG STORE**  
To Buy the best DRUGS, at the  
lowest prices.  
Full line of BLANK BOOKS, STA-  
TIONERY and SCHOOL SUP-  
PLIES.  
Closing out our PAINTS, AT  
COST!  
A full line of ARTIST'S MATE  
RIALS.  
**D. T. BACOT & CO.,**  
West Greenville, S. C.  
Oct. 5, 1893.—6m.

**CURE THAT  
THE BEST  
COUGH  
SHILLING**  
This GREAT  
Cough Cure  
relieves all  
Coughs,  
Hoarseness,  
Throat, Bron-  
chitis, Whoop-  
ing Cough,  
Asthma, and  
all other affec-  
tions of the  
throat and  
lungs. It is  
taken in a  
cup, and  
is the only  
cure of the  
Cough.

**NEW GOODS JUST  
ARRIVED.**  
**CHRISTMAS GOODS COMING  
IN.**  
Dry Goods to be sold chep-  
than ever.  
Arbuckles Coffee at 25 c.  
per pound  
You can save money by  
buying goods from me.  
**James E. Brown's,**  
Central, S. C., Nov. 30 93

**THE TREASURE KEY.**  
A discovery that opened the riches of  
the ancient world.  
It is not a key of gold, though its  
value is more than its weight in that  
precious metal, nor is it shaped like a  
key at all. And the wealth it unlocked  
is not only for its finders, but for all  
that desire to partake of it, for all pos-  
sibility, for you and for me. I speak of the  
Rosetta stone, which is now in the British  
museum.

Many ages ago Ptolemy Epiphene,  
king of Egypt, paid the arrears of taxes  
and other debts of the priesthood of  
Egypt, and in thanks and to show their  
respect for his consideration the priest-  
hood, at a synod held in Memphis, passed  
a decree commemorating it. The decree  
was cut into stone, and that was the mode  
of preserving a record of historical  
events. This happened about 195 years  
before the Christian era.

You must know that the Egyptians  
had a different mode of writing from  
ours. They used hieroglyphics or picture  
writing, and this, after great research,  
has been discovered to be the written in-  
terpretation of sounds.

That a record of Epiphene's deed  
might not be lost the Egyptians had the  
decree written in three different lan-  
guages, the hieroglyphic, the demotic  
and the Greek. This was done as a pre-  
caution, because, as the country had  
many dialects, a language once in use  
was likely to die out in time. By  
making this trilingual copy of the event,  
each a translation of the other, it was  
likely to be preserved.

Years passed, and the dust of ages  
buried from view the stone that was des-  
tined to play so important a part in  
throwing a light upon the shadowy con-  
ceptions of modern thinkers regarding  
the past life and manners and customs  
of the Egyptians.

This is the origin of the Rosetta stone,  
but no one in the modern world knew of  
its existence until the time of Napoleon.  
He ordered his commanding army all over  
Europe, and in contact with his vic-  
tories there he carried it off, where he  
kept it in his private museum in  
Paris.

The British General, Lord Bonaparte, in  
lower Egypt, near the Rosetta, found  
it, and it was afterwards placed in the  
British Museum in London, and it  
was there that it was first deciphered  
and its value to the world was  
discovered.

The young man, continuing his research,  
discovered the word "Bacota" among  
the pictorial writings of the frescoes at  
Karnak. But it is to Champollion that  
most of the credit is due, for he continued  
the research unremittingly, and finally  
his labors were crowned with victory.  
The translation of the Rosetta  
stone was completed—that is to say, so  
far as the stone itself is complete, for  
one part of it is broken off.

It was not an easy task to conquer,  
but one well worth the attempt, and  
honor will ever redound to the man that  
undertook and succeeded in opening up  
the broad field of the literature of the  
east, the field that glows with glorious  
deeds and vast achievements, and that  
for ages baffled the wisest.—Philadel-  
phia Times.

**THE SYBARITE.**  
A bed of roses where the sunlight falls;  
A glimpse of purple grapes on southward  
walls,  
And fair white Thrift through the leaves of  
trees,  
A sense of rest where yet no duty calls.

A single wave that laps the idle beach;  
A shining heard darting out of reach;  
A leaf, of gold through slender veins of  
flowers,  
A thought of peace, and yet too slow for  
speech.

A dail where the pointed shadow creeps  
From hour to hour of ease; a day that keeps  
Its beauty through the night, a night that  
comes  
With dew and stars—a hush—a world that  
sleeps.

**Red Men of Guiana.**  
There are still "red men" in Guiana,  
according to Mr. Smith Dolacour's re-  
port—descendants of the inhabitants at  
the time of its discovery. They are ap-  
parently of three or more separate ori-  
gins.

The oldest inhabitants are believed to  
be the Warraux, who lead a semi-savage  
life, without agriculture and rather  
as fishers than as hunters. Where  
these people came from is not known.  
Of more certain origin are the second  
set, the Arawaaks, who were driven  
southward from the West Indian is-  
lands. After them came a whole series  
of Carib tribes, who were also forced  
southward from the West Indies. Just  
before the advent of the Europeans the  
last of the Carib tribes made its appear-  
ance, and its people were known as the  
"True Caribs."

In life and surroundings there is no  
great difference between any of the  
existing tribes. They live in small family  
groups, the mutual relations of the mem-  
bers being admirably regulated by a  
very decided though unwritten code.  
They pass perfectly simple lives, the  
happiness of which seems to be enhanced  
by the inevitable collisions with other  
tribes. A sufficiency of food is procured  
by hunting and fishing and a primitive  
kind of agriculture. Their houses, adds  
Mr. Smith Dolacour, are of the simplest,  
but exactly what is required, and the  
furniture is usually a hammock. Cloth-  
ing is "a question for the future."—  
London News.

**Skins of Fruit.**  
The skins of fruit should never be  
eaten, not because they are not palatable  
or digestible or are unhealthy in them-  
selves, but on account of the danger arising  
from microbes which have penetrat-  
ed into the covering of the fruit. Every-  
body has noticed that at times a slight  
scratch will create a considerable sore  
on the human body. It is generally as-  
cribed to an unhealthy condition of the  
blood, but a close microscopical exam-  
ination will show that it is due to the  
presence of microbes thus introduced  
into the system. So with an apple, a  
peach, a pear or a grape. The fruit may  
be perfectly sound and healthy, but on  
the skin or covering may be microbes,  
which, introduced into the human sys-  
tem, will breed disease. These germs are  
not uncommon; neither are they always  
present. It is possible to eat this cover-  
ing without injury, but the danger is  
such that it is best not to incur the risk.  
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

**Jack Tar's Scheme.**  
Many years ago an Englishman em-  
ployed an honest tar who had quit the  
sea as a gardener. Jack had no sooner  
entered his service than he found him-  
self much annoyed by a dog who night-  
ly invaded the garden. One morning the  
sailor reached the garden before the dog  
had left and made him captive. As soon  
as he had seized the animal, Jack de-  
liberately took a liberty, cut off the dog's  
tail and set him at liberty. Shortly after  
the owner entered the garden and in-  
quired if the dog still annoyed the gar-  
dener. "He'll never trouble us again,"  
replied Jack, "I caught him this morn-  
ing, unshipped his rudder and set him  
off before the wind, and hang me if he  
will be able to steer his way back."—  
Exchange.

**Politeness of Swedes.**  
"The unfeeling politeness of the  
Swedes is a constant source of wonder  
and astonishment to visitors," said  
George C. Truman of New York. "They  
have a large assortment of bows and  
courtesies according to the age and sex  
of those who are thus recognized, but  
the lifting of the hat is so universal that  
it seems to be going all the time. Even  
the butcher's boy in meeting the baker's  
assistant, instead of passing him with a  
careless 'hello' or giving him a friendly  
buffet, as an American lad might do,  
doffs his hat to him with elaborate cour-  
tesy."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**No More Milk.**  
"There is no more milk in the world,"  
said an old grocer as he sat at his  
luncheon at the Manhattan club. "It has  
gone, and not even a bubble of regret  
seems to mark the spot where it sank  
out of sight. Milk, the earliest staff of  
all generations, is now a thing unknown  
in polite circles. It's all cream now. It  
does not matter whether I dine here or  
in Texas or in California, everywhere  
the waiters ask: 'Will you take cream  
in your coffee?' and 'Will you have  
cream hot or cold?' The good old staple,  
milk, is no longer called by name. Even  
in Chicago they call it cream. Milk is  
tabooed. It has gone out of existence  
with the word 'woman!' the word 'un-  
dertaker,' the word 'dress' and a lot  
of other noble terms. Now it's always  
cream, both funeral director and grocer  
wherever you go, even in Chicago. And  
yet this is often plain blue and  
yellow, and it is not as good as cream. I  
don't know if it's true or not, but I'd  
rather have it."—New York Sun.

**Miss Mary McCreary of Indiana**  
does not seem to share the usual  
feminine dislike for an elaborate wed-  
ding. She was married the other day to  
John Perry, and the ceremony occupied  
exactly 2 3/4 seconds by the watch.

The Egyptians moved great masses of  
stone without the aid of machines.  
Large blocks were drawn up inclined  
planes of earth or stone. Sometimes 500  
men were required to draw one block  
into its proper position.

Charlotte, complaining of boarding  
school, said: "The worst of all was  
nothing to eat between meals. Why,  
nautic, from breakfast to dinner you just  
had tustary!"

Your Learning.  
New Zealand has set apart two is-  
lands on which hunting and trapping are  
forbidden.

**FOR DYSPEPSIA**  
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.  
Physicians recommend it.  
All dealers keep it. \$1.00 per bottle. Genuine  
has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

**Confidence Restored.**  
To restore confidence the na-  
tional banking system was es-  
tablished in 1863. To restore  
confidence silver was demonet-  
ized in 1873. To restore confi-  
dence, more than three hundred  
million in currency was called  
in and destroyed under the re-  
sumption act. To restore confi-  
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was substituted for the Bland  
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sults, both at home and abroad."  
And to maintain this confidence,  
Cleveland says more gold bonds  
must be issued.

Now let us feel grateful to  
Commodore Cleveland and Cap.  
Sherman for guiding the old  
ship of state so long and yet so  
successful through the English  
channel of confidence.

European confidence in our  
national "solvency" and the  
goldbug and bondholder "faith"  
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ods together with an empty  
treasury is about all that is left  
us after this eventful voyage.  
And as there is no quorum pre-  
sent in our pockets, and as the  
sergeant-at-arms has not been  
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dollars enough to make a quor-  
um, adjournment is now in order.—  
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former.

**Business is Being Resumed at the  
Old Stand.**  
Columbia, S. C., April 24.—Car-  
loads of whiskey are being re-  
ceived here and saloons opening  
as under the former regime.  
Beer is on tap at old places at  
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of new saloons are being opened.  
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**Turn About is Fair Play.**  
"How are the farmers making  
out this year?" asked a New-  
Yorker, a former member of the  
Columbia, S. C., delegation,  
of a friend from the old home.  
"Poorly," replied the Green  
Mountain man. "You recollect  
old Bill Tompaon? Well, his case  
illustrates the condition of affairs.  
It came around the end of the  
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The odium for any delay after  
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"When this is finally called,  
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He has no fear that Sena-  
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not think that Senator Smith  
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Two of the worst things in the  
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There is one thing a woman can  
never do—she can't make a man  
tell where he has been.

More is accomplished by doing  
each day's work faithfully than by  
crowding two days' work into one.

**Coxey's Army.**  
If the armies are permitted by  
the cowardice of the Governors of  
the states they have to pass through  
to reach Washington, it is not clear  
what they mean to do. Most of  
the tramps have no other notion  
beyond getting to Washington.  
That is an end in itself, like get-  
ting into the kingdom of heaven or  
into public office, and what they  
shall do when they have got in  
does not yet agitate them. Their  
leaders say that they will demand  
that they shall be put out at work.  
A bona fide offer of work would un-  
doubtedly disperse an "army" as  
soon as anything but grapeshot;  
but that is not the point. The  
Government cannot find work for  
them without borrowing the mon-  
ey. The tramp leaders attribute  
the misfortunes of their followers  
to the fact that the Government  
pays interest on the money it bor-  
rows, and in this the representa-  
tives of the tramps in the House  
and in the Senate, like Allan  
Pellor, agree. "Death to interest  
on bonds" is the motto of Coxey's  
army. The proposition is, then,  
that the Government shall make  
work for these men by the issue of  
bonds that are repudiated in ad-  
vance of their issue of bonds that  
are repudiated in advance of their  
issue, and that are nevertheless ex-  
pected to attract the "capitalists"  
whom the tramps and the tramp  
leaders and tramp representatives  
and the tramp Senators agree in  
denouncing. The only voices that  
has thus far been emphatically  
raised in Congress against the pes-  
siferous nonsense is that of one  
Senator Hawley. His action is the  
more creditable to him because he  
is an extreme partisan and ex-  
treme protectionist, and is there-  
fore under the same temptation to  
which so many Republicans and  
Protectionists have yielded to magni-  
fy the tramps and to contend  
that they are tramping in conse-  
quence of the Wilson bill. There  
is probably no fear that anything  
serious would result if the "armies"  
reached Washington, but would  
nevertheless be a national disgrace if  
they were allowed to reach it. So  
far, none of them have traversed  
New York. Governor Flowers may  
be trusted to perform his duty in  
such a case, but the Governors of  
the States already traversed have  
disgracefully failed to do their  
duty, or the armies would long ago  
have been dispersed and taken to  
tramping inconspicuous detach-  
ments.—New York Times.

**Confidence Restored.**  
To restore confidence the na-  
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Secretary Carlisle paid out gold  
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niorage bill, and now declares  
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Now let us feel grateful to  
Commodore Cleveland and Cap.  
Sherman for guiding the old  
ship of state so long and yet so  
successful through the English  
channel of confidence.

European confidence in our  
national "solvency" and the  
goldbug and bondholder "faith"  
in our financial meth-  
ods together with an empty  
treasury is about all that is left  
us after this eventful voyage.  
And as there is no quorum pre-  
sent in our pockets, and as the  
sergeant-at-arms has not been  
able to arrest Congressmen of  
dollars enough to make a quor-  
um, adjournment is now in order.—  
Greenville County (N. C.) Re-  
former.

**Business is Being Resumed at the  
Old Stand.**  
Columbia, S. C., April 24.—Car-  
loads of whiskey are being re-  
ceived here and saloons opening  
as under the former regime.  
Beer is on tap at old places at  
five cents a glass. A number  
of new saloons are being opened.  
No effort so far to stop them has  
been made and proprietors are  
making no effort to conceal their  
business. The prohibitionists  
threaten to take a hand and  
have arrests made to test whether  
prohibition exists. So far,  
however, no warrants have been  
sworn out. It is understood that  
the Supreme Court is anxious to  
give a speedy hearing to a test  
case if any one can be brought  
before it.

**Turn About is Fair Play.**  
"How are the farmers making  
out this year?" asked a New-  
Yorker, a former member of the  
Columbia, S. C., delegation,  
of a friend from the old home.  
"Poorly," replied the Green  
Mountain man. "You recollect  
old Bill Tompaon? Well, his case  
illustrates the condition of affairs.  
It came around the end of the  
year, and he hadn't made enough  
to pay his taxes, and he was in the  
joke of some of the politicians."

**The Tariff Bill May Be Passed  
By May 15.**  
Washington, April 24.—[Spe-  
cial.]—The Democrats in the Sen-  
ate are getting together on the  
tariff and there seems to be no  
longer any fear that the Repub-  
licans can defeat the measure or  
so much as to recommmit the bill.  
Senator Blackburn, a member of  
the Steering Committee, said to  
your correspondent to-day:

"Beginning with tomorrow  
the steering committee will insist  
each day for the day to be fixed  
for the vote. This will be done  
until the country fully realizes  
where the delay comes from.  
The odium for any delay after  
two of such methods will soon  
be shifted to the shoulders  
where it belongs. For myself  
I believe the bill will pass the  
Senate by May 15. Yes, it will  
pass the income tax and all."

This seems a very sanguine  
prognosis, but it is reflecting the  
view of a member of the steering  
committee, and it is stimulating further  
action. Blackburn said.

"When this is finally called,  
you will find every Democrat in  
line."  
He has no fear that Sena-  
tor Hill or Senator Murphy will  
vote against the bill and does  
not think that Senator Smith  
will play his game through as  
now indicated.

Two of the worst things in the  
world: To see a young boy smoke,  
and to hear the old man swear.

There is one thing a woman can  
never do—she can't make a man  
tell where he has been.

More is accomplished by doing  
each day's work faithfully than by  
crowding two days' work into one.

**Coxey Talks Fight.**  
**HIS EYES FLASHED FIRE WHEN  
HE READ THE PROCLAMATION.**  
NEW YORK, April 26.—Mr.  
Jacob S. Coxey was shown a  
copy of the proclamation issued  
by the district commissioners of  
Washington, warning the Indus-  
trial army against invading the  
capital, and, having perused it  
carefully, he said:

"My answer to it is this: 'The  
wicked fleeth when no man  
pursueth.'"  
"Will you heed the proclama-  
tion?"  
"Emphatically no."

"If the police arrest yourself  
and army, what then?"  
"Let them dare," snapped the  
general, his eyes flashing.  
"Will you desist from en-  
couraging other industrial ar-  
mies from storming the capital?"

"On the contrary, I shall re-  
double my efforts to bring every  
unemployed man, woman and  
child to Washington."  
"Will not the fear of possible  
bloodshed deter you?"

"I do not court a resort to  
arms, but we will demand our  
rights, even if it takes physical  
strength to prevail. I shall not  
commit myself to that, but will  
repeat my declaration to bring  
Congress to terms by besieging  
Washington until justice is  
done."

"What if the unemployed  
starve in the streets of Wash-  
ington?"  
"The stench from their ashes  
will force congressional relief."  
"Is that intended in all seri-  
ousness?"

"Certainly. Matters will be  
carried to that extent if necessa-  
ry."  
General Coxey made an ad-  
dress to the members of the Peo-  
ple's Industrial League, at 50 East  
Tenth Street, where he had been  
invited by Davis Rosseau, of the  
state committee of the People's  
party. About 500 Populists  
were present to hear the gener-  
al, many of them being wom-  
en.

**The President Urged to Act.**  
WASHINGTON, April 25.—Some  
of the Democratic senators are  
urging Mr. Cleveland to issue a  
proclamation prohibiting Coxey  
and his followers from entering  
Washington as an organized  
troop. It has been pointed out to