

# THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

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Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

## Special Requests.

1. In writing to this office on business always give your name and Post Office address.
2. Business letters and communications to be published should be written on separate sheets, and the object of each clearly indicated by necessary note when required.
3. Articles for publication should be written in a clear, legible hand, and on only one side of the page.
4. All changes in advertisements must reach us on Friday.

## Traveler's Guide.

### South Carolina Railroad.

#### CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

**CHABLESTON, March 1, 1878.**  
On and after Sunday, next, the South Carolina Railroad will be run as follows:  
**FOR AUGUSTA.**  
(Sunday morning excepted).  
Leave Charleston . . . 9 00 a. m. 7 30 p. m.  
Arrive Augusta . . . 6 00 p. m. 6 55 a. m.

**FOR COLUMBIA.**  
(Sunday morning excepted).  
Leave Charleston . . . 9 00 a. m. 8 30 p. m.  
Arrive Columbia . . . 10 40 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

**FOR CHARLESTON.**  
(Sunday morning excepted).  
Leave Charleston . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.  
Arrive Charleston . . . 8 40 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

**Submarine Train.**  
(Sundays excepted).  
Leave Charleston . . . 7 40 a. m.  
Arrive at Charleston . . . 8 40 a. m.

Connects at Kilmorygan, Sundays excepted, with day passenger train to and from Charleston. Trains from London to Columbia can go through without detention, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Columbia to Camden on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by connection with day passenger train.

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad. This route is the quickest and most direct to Atlanta, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other points in the Northwest.

Night trains for Augusta connect closely with the main train via Macon and Augusta Railroad for Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and points in the Southwest. (Thirty-six hours to New Orleans).

Day trains for Columbia connect closely with Charlotte Railroad for all points North, making quick time and no delays. (Forty hours to New York).

The trains on the Greenville and Columbia and Spartanburg and Union Railroads connect closely with the train which leaves Charleston at 9 00 a. m., and returning they connect in some manner with the train which leaves Columbia for Charleston at 3 30 p. m.

Laurens Railroad train connects Newberry on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Blue Ridge Railroad train daily, connecting with up and down trains on Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

Savannah and Charleston Railroad Co.  
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.  
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3, 1878.  
On and after Monday, January 7, 1878, the trains on this Road will leave Depot of Northeastern Railroad as follows:

**Fast Mail Daily.**  
Leave Charleston . . . 8 15 a. m.  
Arrive at Savannah . . . 9 00 a. m.  
Leave Savannah . . . 5 00 p. m.  
Arrive Charleston . . . 11 00 p. m.

**Accommodating Train, Sundays Excepted.**  
Leave Charleston . . . 8 00 a. m.  
Arrive at Savannah . . . 8 45 a. m.  
Arrive Savannah . . . 1 40 p. m.  
Leave Savannah . . . 9 00 p. m.  
Leave Augusta . . . 7 30 a. m.  
Leave Port Royal . . . 10 20 a. m.  
Arrive Charleston . . . 5 30 p. m.

**Night Passenger, Sundays Excepted.**  
Leave Charleston . . . 8 00 p. m.  
Arrive Port Royal . . . 8 45 a. m.  
Arrive Savannah . . . 7 25 a. m.  
Leave Savannah . . . 10 40 p. m.  
Leave Augusta . . . 9 00 p. m.  
Arrive Charleston . . . 8 45 a. m.

Fast mail train will stop at all stations on this road and make close connections for Augusta and Port Royal and all stations on the Port Royal Railroad.

Fast mail makes connection for points in Florida and Georgia.  
C. S. GARDNER, Eng. and Supt.  
S. C. BOLTON, G. P. and T. Agent.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.  
GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.  
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 6, 1877.  
The following Schedule will be operated on and after this date:

## ECHOES.

We listen late, we listen long,  
To catch the echoes olden,  
That float across the sea of song  
From lands forever golden,  
With memories of happy days,  
And tender thoughts and pleasant ways.

Fair along the sun along the slopes  
As when, in days departed,  
We gathered all the blooming hopes  
That made us happy-hearted,  
But never sun that shone so bright  
As stars that light up memory's night.

We sit in darkness and in doubt—  
We read the fiddle over—  
But fear within and gloom without,  
Life's changing pathway cover,  
And each thanksgiving season rolls  
Some wave of grief across our souls.

The years are passing and our feet  
Grow weary with their going,  
The tides that part, the tides that meet,  
Are still forever flowing,  
But there are ships that sail across  
The ocean of uncounted loss.

And in them, seeking unknown lands,  
Love's ventures, and faces  
Are ventured in white and trembling hands,  
That, once, robed in life's graces,  
Were hidden on some happy breast,  
And, blushing, owned to be long lost.

Come back, we cry—but faint and far,  
The echoes float from us,  
And shining sun or twinkling star  
Above a land of promise,  
But show the tangled paths that lead  
To lands where hearts forever bleed.

W. E. FAVOR.

**Gov. Simpson's Address.**  
The annexed remarks were delivered by Hon. W. D. Simpson, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, at the close of Friday's proceedings:

SENATORS: This body is about to adjourn, and I suppose that it will hardly meet again as at present organized. It is true that the Governor, under the constitution, is authorized and empowered, should an extraordinary occasion arise, to call the General Assembly together, but the country is at perfect peace and quiet and good order reigns supreme throughout the entire limits of the State. The two races embraced in our body politic are at better understanding now than perhaps any other time since emancipation; in fact everything denotes a long and peaceful repose on the part of our people, and it is hardly probable that any event will occur between this and the next general election requiring the Governor to exercise his constitutional power of convening the General Assembly. Such being the fact the adjournment now near at hand will indeed be an adjournment in all probability sine die.

Standing in the presence of this event and having as your presiding officer, had full opportunity to witness the deliberations of this General Assembly, it would not be inappropriate for me on this occasion to review its action and endeavor to fix the position which it should occupy in the history of these eventful times, and did time permit, I would be happy to undertake this task as a pleasing duty, but the circumstances by which we are surrounded forbid, and I shall not trespass upon the patience of the Senate to that extent.

I must be permitted however to say generally, that in my judgement, no General Assembly has ever been in existence since the foundation of our State government which more fully deserves the approbation of the people, when everything is considered, than this now about to adjourn and to close its session forever. In support of this statement, let me refer for one moment to the circumstances which surrounded it at its organization, and call to mind the calm wisdom, earnest patriotism and sublime patience which characterized its members at that trying period, and which resulted in such glorious success. You remember when the members elect assembled in this city in November, 1876, to take the seats to which they were entitled under the constitution, by the voice of the sovereign people, produced at the ballot box, that the doors of yonder hall of the House of Representatives was closed to their entrance, and the gleam of the bayonet of the Federal army flashed across its folding in defiance of their constitutional rights, and the defeated party, led on by its incorruptible leader, was throwing every obstacle in the way of the peaceful assemblage of the true representatives of the people, both in this body and the other. It is not too much to say that but for the unexampled forbearance of those representatives of our whole State who had been plunged into a sea of blood, yes one plunged into a sea of blood, at that critical moment, quicker and more disastrous even than the whirlwind's blast, would have convulsed this State from the mountains to the seaboard, and postponed our redemption process forever. In estimating the character of this General Assembly, and in fixing its niche in future history, these facts should not be forgotten.

government, was secured, the same spirit of patriotism and forbearance continued to rule and make itself felt. This was most fortunate but hardly to be expected. Waters long pent up when the obstacle gives way usually overflow their banks and carry desolation and destruction in their pathway, and thus the long pent up waters of wrath and indignation which has gathered upon the hearts of our people on account of the years of outrage and wrong which had been inflicted upon them by Radical misrule and oppression might, as well have been expected to overflow their banks and to carry destruction in their pathway, but a different and more magnanimous course was wisely pursued to the great end of the universal peace, quiet and satisfaction which now prevails all over the State. These facts, too, must be remembered.

Neither ought the country forget the great problem which met the General Assembly at its organization, with which it had to grapple at the very threshold and upon the solution of which so much of our future yet depends. I allude to that anomalous state of things unprecedented in all past history which presented two distinct races of people—so distinct that they can never form one homogeneous race, except in utter disregard and violation of the law of Omnipotence—living under the same government, and that government based upon the ballot box, with universal suffrage as the element of power. It did seem to me when that state of things was first established by the power of the victor over the vanquished in the late war that the furious of evil itself, inspired by infernal hate, had been invoked to devise a scheme by which eternal conflict between these two races could be organized and driven in harness, as it were, to the destruction of both, and that was the very scheme to accomplish this diabolical purpose. And I do solemnly believe that had the R-republican party, composed as it was in this State for the last eight years, remained in power, that such would have been its ultimate unfortunate fruits. But thanks to the energy of our people, that party was overthrown and a new administration established, and by the wise magnanimity of this new administration, inaugurated at the beginning and to be kept up, I hope, in the future administrations of the same party, a new light has burst forth, inspiring hope that notwithstanding our strange and unprecedented condition, we may yet live a united, happy and prosperous people. I feel that this General Assembly has contributed much towards the accomplishment of this great end, and therefore deserves well of the country. And I feel, further, that if the Democratic party can be retained in power, and if the people will send here in the future as good and as true men as are here now, that this great problem will be safely solved, and the races involved in its solution blessed with a widespread and progressive prosperity.

Let, then, no legal issues or personal differences rise between you to imperil the prospects of that party. No hissing all these into silence, let me advise that you go home to your constituency, and rekindling together the Democratic fires, in the light of their bias march again to success. The destiny and civilization of our generation are again at stake, and demand this at your hands.

In conclusion, Senators, permit me to express my full acknowledgments of the kindness and courtesy with which I have ever been met by the entire Senate since I have been its presiding officer up to this moment. And still further, before I perform my last official act and drop this symbol of authority from my hand, permit me to invoke upon you each and all of you the richest blessings of an ever kind and merciful Providence. I now pronounce the Senate adjourned sine die.

Gen. Ransom, of North Carolina, who was with Gen. Lee at Appomattox, in a late address said: "On the morning after the surrender, the armies still occupying the positions of the day before, several officers and gentlemen had assembled at the tent of General Lee, on a small eminence in the woods. I shall never forget the group. It was the first and only time I ever saw that great and good man show emotion; it seemed as if his heart would break. The eye, which had gazed like the eagle on the red lightning of battle was wet with a patriot's tear, dim with a soldier's grief. The conversation was a sorrowful one; for it related to the surrender. When at length Gen. Gordon, as well as I recollect, said: 'Well, Gen. Lee, what must we do now?' Well do I remember Gen. Lee's face, as lightening up from gloom he said: 'I can only say to you, gentlemen, what I wrote to Mrs. Lee this morning: We must cultivate and strengthen our virtue. Human virtue ought, at least, to be equal to human calamity.'

## Halit: WES Comes There?

Elko, S. C., March 23, 1878.

Mr. Editor: Would it not be well now, as the State executive committee have given orders to the democratic party to fall into line, for them to see that the lines are well formed and that a strong guard be placed around our camp. In war it shows tact and sense in a commanding officer to see that the camp is well guarded, lest they be surprised by the enemy, and especially so when the enemy have just been defeated, in a hotly contested engagement, it is no more than natural for the enemy, to be looking for a weak point in our ranks that he may strike. Now Governor Hampton is aware of this fact from experience, and intimates as much when he said in Charleston on the 22nd, "My time is almost out. Let me say to you that the fight is not ours yet. This next election will be the crisis in the history of this State." We have lots of work to do, Mr. Editor. The democratic party is to be organized anew, and it may be a greater task than we imagine. Do you know, sir, that some of our best men have become demoralized? Why, sir, we have men talking of doing away with nominating conventions; we have others proposing new plans, others talk of independent candidates, others saying that it is "all stuff anyway," and that they intend to vote as they please independently. Now is this the time for all this talk, and if such be the facts, it is not very important that we organize as soon as possible, that we may begin to mend these weak places in our ranks. Now the nominating convention may not be the best mode of selecting our candidates, but, sir, it answered our purposes last fall; we passed safely over upon it, and now is there not danger in going to work to build upon another foundation, lest our enemies should take advantage and reproach. Let us be up and wide awake upon this point. At this place we have organized and have fifty-three members and others coming in daily. The colored voters have held out bravely, but did nothing definite. They will meet again, when they expect to thoroughly organize. Now, sir, what party is Hampton to lead in the charge in November, and the victory will be ours.

I have no news to write that would be likely to interest your readers. Farmers are at work; some complain of their corn being up twice, others can't get it up at all, it being very dry. The merchants are not doing a very lively cash business, and the young men are playing base ball. I would write more but have to give the track to Mr. Banes' push car, so I will bid you good night and hide behind the same.

HALT MOORE.

P. S. Monday morning, 25.—Since Mr. Banes has gone by with his car I just slip back on the track to say we had plenty of wind and fire yesterday. Some little damage was done at Elko, but can't say to what extent. The order of the day yesterday was to listen to "de Injin preacher," and he did preach. He may be "Injin," he may not; but will the democrats take notice and hear all such preachers preach until November? It will do them good, I hear that push car coming, so I will hide again behind the same.

Extract from a speech delivered at Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage:  
"The most cheerful city of the South to-day is New Orleans. She is rejoicing in the rescue from years of unrighteous government. Just how the State of Louisiana has been badgered, and her every idea of self-government insulted, can be appreciated only by those who come face to face with the facts. While some of the best patriots of the North went down with right motives to mingle in the reconstruction of the State governments of the South, many of these pilgrims were the cast off and thieving politicians of the North, who, after being stoned out of Northern waters, crawled up on the beach at the South to sun themselves. [Applause.] The Southern States had enough dishonest men of their own without any importation. The day of trouble has passed. Louisiana and South Carolina, for the most part, are free. Governor Nichols of the one, and Governor Wade Hampton of the other, have the confidence of the great masses of the people. There is only one word that can describe the feeling of the South to-day, and that word is 'Hope.' They have recovered from the first discouragement of ruined fortunes, and are expecting better ones than they lost, and they will have them. My opinion is that the largest fortunes are yet to be made at the South, because there is more room to make them, greater reaches of country to be developed, and more geniality of climate ready to smile upon great industries. So I change Horace Greeley's famous advice, 'Go West,' and say to our young people, 'Go South.' [Applause.] During my two weeks at the South, mingling with all classes of people, and in perpetual conversation,

## Heavy Losses by Fire in Aiken.

A correspondent writing to the News and Courier from Aiken says: For several weeks past the woods in different localities of this section, have been burning, as they frequently do at this season of the year, when the farmers are preparing new ground, but the gusty weather which has prevailed this month has prevented their proper control, and yesterday the wind which was unusually high, combined with the extreme dryness of the trees, shrubbery and underbrush, occasioned by the long drought, induced a rapid spread, which has caused considerable damage all over the county. This whole section, from Beach Island to the Edisto and from the Savannah River along the line of the South Carolina Railroad some miles below here, has been smoking by day and lit up by night from a thousand fires in the woods.

Early yesterday the wind suddenly increased in vehemence, and blew violently, raising the sand in large clouds which almost enveloped the town, and this continued until night, its effects appearing to-day in well swept pavements, and banks of sand in the middle of the streets that reminded one of Sullivan's Island. This morning the news of the damage done in various quarters of the county has come in. Within a mile and a half of town the house of Mr. Delvan Yates was burned yesterday. His place was surrounded by burning woods, and while his efforts were devoted to fighting off the fire from his outbuildings which were endangered from burning fences, a piece of flaming bow was swept from a tall pine nearby, and falling on the roof of the house, it was so soon enveloped in flames that his furniture was barely saved. Fifteen miles to the north east of town a poor farmer, whose father lay ill in his little cottage, spent the whole day in battling off the fire with the aid of a neighbor, and at night, though he had saved his house, his fences were nearly all destroyed, and even the beard upon his face was burnt.

To the south of us every farmer had to spend the whole day, with every available hand, in saving his property, and few have not lost large portions of their fencing. One poor negro lost everything he had in the world, and it is estimated that the Langley Factory has suffered at least a thousand dollars in losses.

**First Gun of the Campaign.**  
A special dispatch to the News and Courier, dated Anderson, S. C., March 22, says: Governor Hampton's trip from Columbia to this place to-day proved to be anything but the quiet affair which it was expected to be. The first surprise he received was at Newberry, where fully three thousand citizens, white and colored, including the local military organizations, had assembled to do him honor, and where he was captured from the cars, mounted on a dray, and having been introduced by Col. Suber, was bullet-proofed into delivering a speech of ten or fifteen minutes, which evoked tremendous enthusiasm. Gen. Mease also spoke in response to loud calls, and the party then proceeded on their journey only to find the same scene repeated at Prosperity, Silver Street, Ninety-Six, Greenwood, Hodges's, Honoe's, Fath, Belton, and, indeed, at every pump and woodpile along the route. The ladies overwhelmed the Governor with flowers, and he was compelled to speak or shake hands at every way station. The cordial welcome given to him by the colored people was particularly noted, and was as gratifying as significant.

The Governor was received at Anderson depot, after dark, by the military with music and a forelight procession of the colored people and about two thousand citizens, white and black, who escorted him to the town hall, where he once more returned his acknowledgments for the popular welcome, and after a speech by General Mease, the program ended. Every house in Anderson was brilliantly illuminated from attic to basement, and the streets presented a beautiful appearance. The events and enthusiasm of the day vividly recalled Hampton's memorable triumphal march in 1876.

**Negro Sold at Public Block.**  
The novel spectacle of selling a negro to the highest bidder was witnessed in the streets of Hickman, Kentucky, on Saturday last. Mr. James Barksdale was the auctioneer, and the negro man stood on the block, and the voice of the auctioneer rose and fell, crying the bids, it revived reminiscences of old and bygone days. The colored people crowded around in anxious expectancy. The negro was one John Cooper, who had been previously tried and convicted as a vagrant, and the verdict of the jury was that he be sold into servitude for six months as the law provided and direct.

## General News Items.

The New York Sun says that Gov. Hampton's requisition on the Governor of Connecticut for the body of Klumpson was only a line shot. A requisition on Governor Robinson for the body of Daniel H. Chamberlain would hit the ball's eye.

At Columbus, Ohio, George M. Weyman, proprietor of the Columbus Steam Pump Works, was shot and instantly killed, by his father, George Weyman. The father committed suicide a few minutes later. Business complications led to a misunderstanding.

A big job of bridge building has just been done by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which replaced its bridge over the Baritan River at new Brunswick, N. J., with a new structure over one thousand feet long in one hundred and twenty-seven hours; five hundred men were employed, and it cost \$20,000.

Just our luck. Here was \$12,000,000 left in Holland for the Cronk family in America, and we might have married a Cronk girl once. We really intended to, but one of her folks would consent, and she would not consent, and as they seemed to have a private source of information on the subject they finally out-generaled us, and there is another fortune gone.

A counterfeit of the new silver dollar is reported already in circulation, an excellent imitation of the genuine coin, from which it differs only in weight, being lighter by about two grains, and containing from eighty to eighty-three cents worth of silver bullion. As comparatively few persons are familiar with the appearance of the genuine new dollar, the counterfeit is dangerous.

Cotton seed oil manufacture is becoming a marked industry in the South. There are now seven large mills in New Orleans, and others at Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Natchez, Vicksburg, Dallas, Memphis, Nashville and even St. Louis and Chicago. A ton of seed produces twenty gallons of oil, worth \$3.50, while the refuse cake, worth \$20 per ton, is valuable as food for domestic animals and for fertilizing land.

There have been fifty-six Atlantic steamers lost during the past thirty-seven years, in which 4,430 persons perished. Nine vessels were never heard from after leaving port, four were hurled, thirty wrecked, five lost through collision with other vessels and two by collision with icebergs, two foundered and two were lost in a fog. Of nationalities, forty-two were British, five American, four French, four German, one Belgian.

There is a dramatic element in the way that Lepage marked day by day his approach to the gallows. He had a calendar for March pasted on a wall in his cell, with a square of black covering the date of his execution. Every day he blotted out the corresponding date, so that he had all the while before him an indicator of the lessening time that was left for him to live. On the night before the hanging he drew a line over the single space that remained.

The conductors of the freight trains on the California railroads are bothered by tramps, and are very severe when they catch them stealing rides. A fellow who was violently kicked out of a car in Elko, county said: "Old man, you can belt away at me with that mule head you carry on the end of yer leg till you kick me so full of holes that my hide won't hold together, but you can't knock the glory out of me, or keep me from shouting over the thought that I'm just 350 miles ahead of this blasted grindin' monopoly."

The Jennings case, in England, called the "Jennings" case, was adversely decided in London, before Lord Coleridge, in the Common Pleas, on Monday, March 24, of this year. It was pointed out that, as the defendants have title of seventy-three years, the claimants must show fraud in the possession, which has not even been alleged. Counsel for claimants admitted that he could not go on, and thus the case drops—at least for the present. The Jennings claim has been the subject of much discussion in this country.

The wealthy Cincinnati miser who died from lack of food and proper care, a short time since, was probably of wile if of nothing else. Three have already been found and more are to be unearthed. The last miser that has come to light is so miserly that he is to be practically buried, and the relatives near and far, and the curmudgeonly Crosses are getting ready to refer the matter to the courts. He had spent his life for his death that he had been whom his property was to be spent as much as he had accumulated. It is a sad story, and costs of a miser's death.