

THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I.

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1878.

NO. 51.

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 such clearly indicated by necessary notes 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.

Travelers' Guide.

South Carolina Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

CHARLESTON, March 1, 1878.
On and after Sunday, next, the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Charleston . . . 9 00 a. m. 7 30 p. m.
Arrive Augusta . . . 5 00 p. m. 6 55 a. m.

FOR COLUMBIA.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Charleston . . . 8 30 a. m. 8 20 p. m.
Arrive Columbia . . . 10 50 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 a. m.

THE FAITHFUL.

They meet each other in the glow
Of summer as the seasons flow
Amid the flowers upon the strand,
Beside the river, bright and small,
That winds about and purples through all
Youth's sunny land.

And there beneath the cloudless skies
They gaze into each other's eyes,
And let their lips the brimming tide
Behold in depths of dreamy blue
Their mirrored forms to nature true,
Thus side by side.

And vow-and-sides and give of love
And pledge themselves by stars above,
And flowers that bloom down in the
dale

And all the world, so purely bright,
Before them smiles in joy and light,
When they set sail.

Glide on! glide on! thus side by side
O faithful hearts! for ever glide!
And softer, Lord, no shroud unseen,
That just below the surface lies,
Or batron isles about the seas,
To come between.

And shield each frail and slender form
From dangers dark of wind and storm
And raging tempests in the sea,
From storms and wind, as they do cross,
With dangers dark o'er take and cross,
Their ruthlessly!

MORE LIBERIAN EXPERIENCE.

What a Returned Emigrant Says of the Promised Land.

[Letter to the N. O. Times.]

OKALOHA, Miss., August 2.—Fourteen negroes (Alexander Morrow and family, George Morrow a nephew of Alexander, and the family of Alexander White) arrived at this place yesterday direct from Liberia. Alexander Morrow was raised in the vicinity of this place, and during Radical rule in this State was a prominent local politician, and for a time a beat officer. Being dissatisfied with the changed condition of affairs under Democratic rule, and having considerable means at his command, he emigrated some seven months ago to Liberia. He now returns a wiser though poorer man.

Alexander gives a deplorable account of the treatment of the colored emigrants from the time of their arrival at New York on their way out. There were about three hundred who went out at the same time he did, and an assessment of ten dollars per head was levied upon them? to pay for the vessel they were told, such as had money paying for the impudently. They were also forced to deposit about \$1,000 as a loan to buy provisions, although informed beforehand they would be furnished with six months' rations. On the trip they were allowed one meal per day, consisting of spoiled bread and rotten fish. Upon their arrival at the capital—a squalid, insignificant hamlet—those who had no money were put out to work on coffee plantations, much harder work, Alexander says, than cultivating cotton. Here they were forced to work without pay, half clothed, half fed, and, as he expresses it, in a condition of worse slavery than he ever saw in Mississippi before the war. The flesh is used unsparingly, and many are compelled to subsist on mushrooms and bugs to escape starvation. Alexander, however, saving his money, was able to fare better. After remaining six months he asked permission of the President to return to America, which was refused. He then tried to hire a boat from the Captain of the Azor to transport his family to the ship, but the Captain would not let him have it at any price, saying he could not leave. A committee of natives, as they are called, hearing of his efforts to escape waited on him and threatened him with death if he did not desist. Finally, through the efforts of George Morrow, a very black negro, and who looked like a native, a boat was procured and Alexander's party transferred secretly to the ship, much to the surprise of the Captain. He, however, seeing that Alexander had outwitted him, and knowing that the authorities were ignorant of Alexander's escape concluded to bring them to the United States, charging thirty dollars per head, which Alexander paid. On the return trip they fared very well, but when in sight of land the Captain demanded \$150 more which Alexander was forced to pay. Alexander denounces the Liberator scheme as a swindle from beginning to end, and I could fill columns with details he narrates of the horrible sufferings the emigrants are compelled to undergo, did space permit. He has always, at this place, been regarded as a reliable negro, far above the average.

We are informed, says the Darlington News, that Rev. P. G. Bowman is at Washington City, the object of his visit being to make terms with Joseph H. Rainey to decline the nomination of Congressman from this district on the Republican ticket. It is reported that Rainey promised Bowman on some occasion that he would not run if Bowman wanted the nomination and the latter having heard that Rainey did intend running, has gone to see about it, and says that if Rainey runs on the Republican ticket he will run as an independent.

A Fact in the Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—When the full history of the conspiracy by which the Presidency was stolen comes to be written many things will be revealed that are now but imperfectly known. The Republican leaders were desperate, and after fifteen years of continuous possession of power were determined not to surrender it without a struggle, which might have been attended with the gravest consequences. They had the purse and the sword at their command, and were ready to use both without scruple if resistance was attempted.

Whether they could have been intimidated and driven from this design by any organized popular uprising, such as was begun in some of the Western States in January, 1877, opens up a field of speculation now unprofitable to pursue. They held every branch of the Government, the army and navy, and a hundred thousand officeholders, ready to obey orders. Besides this immense material force, the operators, jobbers, contractors, and the host of speculators, dependent on the Treasury and the other departments for their gains, were all in active sympathy with the plot.

After the Returning Boards had completed their infamous work and had, with the utmost daring, falsified the votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, which all the world knew had been cast fairly for Mr. Tilden, it became a question of form as to the rest. The conspirators who, began with the fraud in these States, of course, must have had a plan of action which had been well deliberated, and looking forward to the final consummation by force if other agencies failed.

Investigation has shown how the first steps in the great crime were taken, and how all the instruments that were used under the direction of John Sherman and his confederates were rewarded with office and patronage, which they are now enjoying at the public expense. With that foundation laid, and the false certificates in the hands of a partisan, willing and even anxious to follow the direction of a caucus as to the mode of counting the votes, the conspiracy had reached the point when it must either fall by resolute resistance or succeed by arrangement or by positive force.

That the plot contemplated the contingency of a serious collision and its hazards is known by the manner and the time in which the troops were collected at Washington, some of them from a distance of more than 2,000 miles, all picked, and under charge of officers chosen for this special service, with Gen. Sherman on the spot to superintend the whole movement. They were put on a war footing, telegraphs were erected connecting the Arsenal, the Capitol, the War Department and the White House together, so that with sharp agents at each point the communication was instantaneous. Every officer was sworn to secrecy, and preparations were made for alternatives that would make American blood boil with indignation if fully known.

It has been said that the force gathered at Washington was too small to excite the fears which were entertained at the time. It was not too small for the immediate object. It was large enough to have inaugurated civil strife, and to have held the Capitol in the absence of any organized opposition. Grant could have marched into the House of Representatives, as Cromwell and Napoleon did under other circumstances, and that he was prepared for some decisive step in case the House pursued a certain course is no longer doubtful.

But it must not be supposed these conspirators went as far as they did without being provided with other resources. Beyond the regular troops under Gen. Sherman, which held all the approaches to Congress, and had artillery trained on the House of Representatives, they had outside support ready at a signal to be transported to Washington to back up the conspiracy. It will be established at the proper time that 70,000 enrolled men of the Grand Army of the Republic were in reserve, offered for this service and tendered for duty, if the statement of a leading Republican who was conspicuous in all parts of the fraud is to be credited. Other astounding facts not less important must soon come to light.

The Boston Herald says that Kimpton has intimated to the local officials that the case against him was a pretense, seeing that others were as deep in the mire as he. Kimpton seems to have a wholesale dread of returning to South Carolina. He says the slightest offence there brings a term in the penitentiary, and the abolition of abolitionists, equal in the extreme, and should he ever get into one he'd die in six months. He thinks our Northern idlers are attractive resorts compared with Southern prisons.

The Case of Kimpton.

SPRINGFIELD, Miss., August 9.—The case of Hiram H. Kimpton, South Carolina's former financial agent, has assumed an entirely different phase today from what was expected. Instead of taking a trip to Boston to-day, to have the Supreme Court decide whether his arrest on the sole authority of a telegraphic dispatch was legal, he is now in the city jail in default of \$15,000 bail, and will remain there till the bonds are secured. The change in the programme was the result of Mr. Kimpton's lawyers deciding not to take their client to Boston even if the court should decide that his arrest was illegal, for they knew he would be arrested on a regular warrant placed in jail, instead of being allowed the pleasant captivity of being in charge of a courteous officer at a hotel. All parties finally concluded to start anew to-day, and the prisoner, with his spouse, came to this city, and the case was brought before the police court. Sheriff Miller surrendered the habeas corpus writ to the Court, leaving the case in the same position that it was before the writ was issued. Kimpton was then arraigned on the complaint of Richard D. Tunstall, of the New York firm of Grinnell & Tunstall, attorneys for the State of South Carolina, on a charge of attempting to bribe members of the South Carolina Legislature. His counsel were Messrs. Dunbar, Ely, of Westfield, and M. P. Kewell, of this city, District Attorney Leonard appearing for the prosecution, and holding frequent consultations with Mr. Tunstall. The warrant was examined by Kimpton and his lawyers, and a plea of not guilty entered. Arguments on the question of conspiracy followed, the defence urging that there should be a speedy hearing, and the prosecution desiring plenty of time, as the case was an important one. The court said that a regulation might be served any time, which would, of course, take precedence of any other action, and continued the case to the 19th.

Mr. Leonard said that in case no requisition arrived he should want more time to procure witnesses from South Carolina. If necessary, to show why the prisoner should be held. Then the question of bail came up, the defence arguing in favor of light bonds as the offence charged was simply considered a misdemeanor in South Carolina, and the penalty would only be two years' imprisonment. The district attorney thought, however, that bail should be fixed at a reasonable amount, without regard to South Carolina, and it was fixed at \$15,000.

People are still much excited over the case. Democrats think the "carpet-bagger" should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, but public opinion is divided to the legality or illegality of the arrest and the helplessness of Kimpton's South Carolina transactions. The prisoner stopped at the Central House in Westfield last night, two officers keeping a close watch over him. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain arrived there from this city about midnight, and had an interview with his former associate, in which he is said to have expressed considerable doubt as to Kimpton's chances for escape from the clutches of South Carolina law. R. B. Tunstall also came in late, and laid plans with the State detective to prevent Kimpton's escape. A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says a State constable left there last night with a requisition on Governor Rice for Kimpton.

Up to a late hour this evening Kimpton has been unable to obtain bondsmen, and it is probable he will have to remain in jail till his trial takes place or he is taken to South Carolina. He has few relatives in this part of the country, and none who are able or willing to risk \$15,000 for him. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain and Sheriff Bush of Westfield, visited Boston to-day to consult Gov. Rice in his behalf, but found that the Massachusetts Executive was at Saratoga. Chamberlain then returned and went to New York on an evening train.

J. F. Trotter, a South Carolina officer, arrived on the 11 o'clock train to-night with a requisition, which he intends to present as soon as possible to Gov. Rice. The latter has telegraphed that he will be in reach within a few days, and it is probable that Kimpton will soon have "soga South."

CRIMES IN THE EXT.—Persons traveling much by railway are subject to continual annoyance from the flying cinders. A very effective remedy within the reach of every one, and in simply one or two grains of flax seed. They may be placed in the eye without injury or pain to the delicate organ, and shortly they will begin to swell, and form a glutinous substance that covers the half of the eye, enveloping any foreign substance that may be in it. The irritation or itching of the membrane is thus prevented, and the annoyance may soon be washed out. A dozen of these grains, stored away in the vest pocket, may prove, in an emergency, worth their weight in gold.

Seek Hints to the Girls.

"Dear girls are you in search of a husband?
That is a bumper, and you are not expected to say 'yes' out loud, but are expected to throw your eyes down onto the earth as the you was looking for a hit, and reply to the interrogatory with a kind of a drizzle sigh.
Now 'twas press as tender a theme until it became a thorn in the flesh, we presume (to avoid argument) that you are in the lookout for something in the male line. Let me give you some small chunks of advice, how to spot your future husband.

1. The man who is jellous or every little attention which you give from some other fellow, you will find after you are married to him he loves himself more than he does you and what you mistook for solicitude, you will discover has changed to indifference.

2. A mustah is not indispensable, it is only a little more hair, and it is much like nose and other excrescences—often does best off, else that won't raise potholes else. Don't forget that those things which you admire in a fellow before marriage you will probably condemn in a husband after, and a mustah will get to be a weak distasteful thing.

3. If husbands could be looked on as Irish cooks are, two-thirds of them would probably be returned; but there seem to be no law for this. Therefore, girls, you will see that after you get a man you have got to keep him, even if you have on him. Consequently if you have any hold things in the house, try him on them once in a while during cooking season, and if he swallows them well and says he will take some more, he is a man who, when his Monday comes, will wash well.

4. Don't marry a fellow who is always talking how his mother dug things. It is hard to wear a young one.

5. If a man can beat you play on a pinnaque, and can beat a fish horn play on the street without turning a summer set, on account of the music that is in him, I say to you leave him; he might as well tend baby, and let you see him to hold out in the garden, you will find you have got to do it yourself; a man whose noise he'll like in music (and not to left that) ain't no better than a goodly powder, but of he lures his lister, while you sing sun songs, he'll find 'em in his diggles, and not sets. But don't marry anybody for one virtue any quicker than you would flip a man for just one fault.

6. It is one of the most tuffest things for a fellow to be an ole maid successfully. A grab money has tried it and made a bad job of it, and had a bad time. Everybody seems to look upon ole maids just as they do upon dried herbs in the garret—handy for sickness—and therefore, girls, it ain't no mistake, and you should be willing to swap lives oph with sum'n' harked feller, for a husband. The swop is a good one; but don't swop for any one who is respectable just because his father is. Better be a ole maid 4,000 years, and then jine the Shakers than buy repentance on this price. No wumman ever made this trade who didn't get either a phool, a mean case or a clown for a husband.

Slain by a Maniac.

SAVANNAH, August 13.—This morning Ben Morgan, a constable, while assisting the deputy sheriff to arrest David Lebey, a maniac, who had barricaded himself in his house and threatened to kill his wife on the approach of any one, was shot and almost instantly killed by Lebey. The excitement was intense. The street in the vicinity of the house was blockaded with people. In the afternoon a posse broke into the room, secured the inmate and carried him to jail.

A Fatal Family Quarrel.

TRINITYVILLE, S. C., August 14.—A. E. Woodham shot and killed his uncle, Embery Woodham, about fifteen miles from this place yesterday. The difficulty grew out of a family difference, which implicated a large number of the name, and much fear is apprehended that the result will be fatal to others of the family. Woodham and his accessories have fled. Warrants for their arrest have been issued, based on the verdict of the coroner's jury.

his readiness to do so. He will be allowed to select such assistance as he may desire, and the probability is that other prominent lawyers will be asked to take part in the case. It is known here that the State authorities of South Carolina will consent to their utmost ability the position taken by the Federal Government, and maintain that the States' alone have jurisdiction of such cases as the present one. Eminent counsel will be employed to aid the attorney-general of the State, and the cases are regarded by leading lawyers as of the most important that have arisen for years. It is expected that the cases will be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision, no matter how they may be decided in the circuit court.

TO WASH GREAT WOOD.—Dissolve a large tablespoonful of borax in a pint of boiling water. Mix one-quarter of it in the water, in which the wool is to be washed. Put in one piece of goods at a time, using soap, if needed, and if necessary add more of the borax water. Wash well and rinse in cold water, or in water only slightly warmed. Shake well, and hang where the goods will dry quickly. For twenty-six years I have used, for washing my white flannels, water about as hot as would be used for cotton clothing. My flannels are beautifully soft as well as white. I never have any shrink.

For washing goods that fade, use crude ammonia instead of soap. Soiled neckties may be made to look like new by taking out half a teaspoonful of spirits of hartshorn to a teaspoonful of water; wash well, and if very much soiled put through a second water with less ammonia. Lay it on a clean white cloth and gently wipe with another until nearly dry. Then lay a cloth over it and smooth with an iron not very hot. If the color fades it will all come back to its original hue. Use no soap, and tie the knot.

DISAPPOINTING CONCLUSION.—The other day a boy of thirteen, who looked very innocent and child-like as he reposed under a shade tree on Beach street, roused up when joined by another lad of his own age, and confidently inquired—
"Well, did you make observations?"
"I did," was the reply.
"And we kin hook the apples and not get ketchid, kin we?"
"You wait a minute," commanded the other, as he held an old shingle up to the light to enable him to read the following "notes" in pencil:

"Went down in front of house; saw ole woman with club; saw dog ready low for us; saw red-headed girl trying to ring cow-bell and give alarm; saw man inside breathing hard and sobbing to kill a boy; well family looked me in the eye; pressure, too heavy, and I backed off; nice appus them, but under the circumstances, I guess we'd better keep on chewin' ole lemons."
"Neither disappointment added to our burdens," sighed the first, and they looked on.—Free Press.

It is said that Moody and Sankey will not labor together next winter.

Seventeen sculptors and eighteen painters are now residing in Rome.

When you walk pray once; when you get to see twice; when you go to be married, three times—says a Russian proverb.

The Democratic State ticket in Alabama received about 80,000 votes in the late election. There was no opposition. The Legislature is almost unanimously Democratic.

A peaceful and undisturbed Republican convention in South Carolina has resolved, it will be observed, that it is impossible to organize a Republican campaign "without great personal danger."

Havana is evidently a leading breeding place of yellow fever. There was over five hundred deaths from that cause there last month. The trip of the scourge to New Orleans was quick and disseminatory one to that city.

A little Cincinnati girl when asked what God had made her for, replied "To wear a red fudder in my hat." Many older persons of her sex has, to all appearances, pretty much the same conception of Heaven's designs.

Send an order to a dealer of any sort and see if he does not write "Eag" after your name when he replies that your order will be attended to. The business man thinks that he is a down into human nature, and possibly he does.

When the terrible Gen. Banks, bleeding in his garden, strikes his implements into a blood red sea, he cries: "Ha! rebel traitor! I have thee now!" Then he smites the miserable wretch, and over its bleeding corpse he recites a passage from Job's latest speech.

The sole examiner of the treasury at Washington can detect a counterfeit coin in a heap of money while the mass, and in a few moments can

Notes of Advertisers.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

One inch, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly rates made on liberal terms. Contract advertising is payable 30 days in advance unless otherwise specified. No responsibility will be assumed for loss of advertising matter, or for the printing of advertisements, unless the advertiser has made a guaranty of good faith. Address: THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.