

The Greenville Index.

VOL. I

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NO. 1.

POLITICAL COMMENT

Democracy's Last Chance.

New York Times: If the Democrats in full possession of the Legislature and the executive departments, cannot now do the work they have been asking for the power to do for a quarter of a century, they may whistle for another chance. The next House will not be Democratic and tariff reform will be postponed indefinitely. Whether that shall happen is a question each Democratic Senator must meet and answer with his vote.

The Duty of Congress.

Philadelphia Press: It is the duty of Congress to provide funds to meet the current expenses of the government. If there is a deficiency the responsibility is not the Secretary's alone, it rests on Congress as well if the latter by its measures has caused or has failed to provide for its deficiencies. A bankrupt Treasury is imminent. Let Congress at once address itself to providing ways and means for meeting the deficiency.

Silver Tongued Comment.

New York Recorder: Senator Sherman came gallantly to the front again in the Senate yesterday as the defender of the Democratic gold-bearing bond scheme. The gold standard plot knows no party lines. Sherman is a Republican and Carlisle is a Democrat, but they both belong to the same party when it comes to striking down silver and appreciating gold.

New York Voice: The Supreme Court of Indiana says that no license can give a saloon the right to damage other property. The Press of Philadelphia, says this is a just decision, and so it is. But if a license cannot give to a saloon the right to impair the value of other property, can it give to a saloon the right to destroy life, health and morals? Is a house worth more than the man or woman who occupies it.

If any political party in America ever wishes to commit suicide it can find no surer means than the indorsement and adoption of the discredited un-American and wholly odious policy of levying a tax upon incomes. It would imperil every chance of success for the Democracy of the nation for years to come.—Boston Globe.

Convincing and Eloquent.

It would be difficult to say too much in praise of the masterly way in which Speaker Crisp and Mr. Wilson brought the great tariff debate to a close. Mr. Crisp's speech was argumentative and convincing. It swept away cobwebs of mind as with a broom. Mr. Wilson was a burst of oratory at once persuasive and inspiring. It was the battle-cry of a leader who, seeing victory within his grasp, made it an overwhelming triumph by a last, impassioned appeal to the valor of his followers. There can be little doubt that these two speeches added a number of votes to the splendid majority by which the bill for tariff reform and an income tax was passed. The enthusiasm which prompted distinguished members of the House to carry the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee through the aisles on their shoulders was a potent force in making the result a triumphant one.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

The INDEX will endeavor each week to have short practical articles on Farm Management written by experienced, progressive and successful farmers of Pitt and surrounding counties. The editor himself has had a varied and long experience in farming and while he, like everybody else, thinks he knows how it ought to be done, makes free to confess that he has never done it.

Overproduction.

Statistics show that last year the United States imported over \$2,500,000 worth of eggs, which goes to prove that there is no fear of overproduction in the poultry business.

In proportion to the capital invested this business is the most profitable. It is capable of vast expansion. Not only might the present consumption be quadrupled, but a market for them abroad could readily be made. England imports vast quantities from the Continent, and with the improved transportation facilities and rapid steamships, there is no reason why there should not be an opening for the American product in London. Let the poultry raisers and their flocks increase without fear of overdoing the business.

Smoked Meat.

It is a common mistake to have too tight a smokehouse, and, in consequence, the meat is apt to remain soft, and greasy. Too open a house requires too much fuel, but a little air is necessary to aid the drying process. The smoke should be applied to the meat cold, and the temperature of the smokehouse should never be above 80 degrees. The meat must never be allowed to freeze. It is carelessness in the smoking which causes so many country people to dislike meat so prepared.

Using Muck.

I have been hauling muck into my horse lot, which is covered with straw and leaves, expect to pile this winter and put air-slacked lime with it. How much lime, say to ten feet square, six inches thick, would you advise? Would it be best to put up in large or small piles? Would salt be of any benefit? Will such compost be a good fertilizer for corn on light sandy land? How long before using would you advise piling? Answer through the Constitution and oblige.

We doubt if it will pay you to haul muck to spread in the open lot. Good muck that has been dug up and permitted to remain in heaps until most of the water has drained out (dug up in the summer or early fall) is good for bedding in stalls. Nor do we advise putting lime in the stable manure. In the first place it will be likely to set free any ammonia salts that have formed in the stable manure, and in the second place you cannot afford to pay more than \$4 to \$6 a ton for lime to be used in a compost.

The material you refer to will be better for a sandy soil than for any other. Large piles are best and six weeks is long enough for them to stand.

The following from the Atlanta Constitution is good advice and if followed by our farmers would greatly aid in delivering us from the greed of money shysters.

To Subscriber at Lincolnton, N. C.—You write as if you would be satisfied to get, by the application of a small amount of fertilizer a yield of fifteen bushels of corn, 200 pounds of lint or 10 bushels of wheat, per acre from your land. Don't put too many irons in the fire and don't diversify too much. What do you want of twenty-eight acres in wheat? Does wheat pay at present or prospective prices? Do not attempt a dairy business unless you expect to make it in future your main business, or unless you have a good market for milk. You will not need a pasture after forage crops are done. It pays better to cultivate forage crops and keep the cows in a small enclosure. If you rent thirty acres, plant your cotton on that thirty acres and keep your own land for corn, potatoes, sorghum and other forage crops. Plant every acre of your corn in peas. Plant your wheat stubble in peas. Make hay of the stubble land peavines. Keep one or two cows—the best you can get at reasonable prices; have a sow and pigs. Plant one-quarter of an acre in cat-tail millet, some early amber sorghum, for cows, horses and pigs; plant part of your corn in peanuts and an acre or so solid. Have a good patch of cabbage for the pigs and cows and chickens, and "the folks." You ought to sow oats rather than wheat, and follow the oats with peas for hay, and next year in cotton with 500 or 600 pounds of fertilizer per acre; next year in corn, then oats. Sow your cotton field (if you can rent it next year) in rye in September to be grazed in dry weather during the winter, and turned under in February for corn. Keep as many fowls as the wife can attend to—you will not have time—and sell what increase you do not need for your own consumption.

The Money We Waste.

Recent internal revenue statistics show that in spite of the hard times we have wasted enough money in the past year to make everybody in the country comfortable.

The Americans who were howling about the financial depression spent in the past twelve months \$600,000,000 for whisky.

The same crowd spent in that period \$617,268,460 for beer.

For cigars and tobacco they spent \$275,750,000.

These grumblers and growlers who talked economy to their wives and children and prayed for the return of good times, managed to scrape up about \$1,000,000,000 for their common drinks and their cigars, and what their wines and brandies cost we may imagine.

This enormous sum is more than our entire volume of circulation. It is \$27 per capita more than the present per capita circulating. It is \$195 for each head of every family in the United States.

This money would pay all the appropriations of a billion-dollar congress and leave enough to more than half pay the expenses of another such congress. It would pay six times over for our annual cotton crop. It would pay the cost of a long foreign war. It would feed and clothe in a plain fashion every family in the union. Men and brethren ponder over this.

WOMAN.

AS VIEWED BY THE LITERATI.

Authors—especially novelists—should be excellent judges of feminine human nature; because they are chiefly engaged in portraying the acts and influences of the gentle sex, of whose manifold phases and peculiarities they must necessarily make a study. Here are some utterances which show how apt are Doctors to differ.

Emerson.—"Men are what their mothers made them."

Madame De Stael.—"Love in a woman's life a history; in a man's an episode."

Calaliga.—"Only he who has nothing to hope from a woman is truly sincere in her prizes."

Lord Jeffreys.—"I don't object to a Blue stocking provided the petticoat is allowed to hide it."

Geo. Elliot.—"One of the lessons a woman most rarely learns is never to talk to an angry or a drunken man."

Sterne.—"Most women are endowed with such naturally endearing charms that even their presence is generally beneficial."

Charles Lemesle.—"Most of their faults women owe to us, whilst we are indebted to them for most of our better qualities."

Bouguenart.—"If we speak ill of the sex generally, they will rise against us; if we do the same of any individual woman they will agree with us."

Diderot.—"There exists among women a secret tie, like that among the priests of the same faith. They hate each other yet protect each other's interests."

Shakspeare.—"It is beauty that doth often make woman proud; it is virtue that doth make them most admired; it is modesty that makes them seem divine."

Stahl.—"No woman even the most intellectual, believes her-self decidedly homely. This self-deception is natural, for there are some most charming women without a particle of beauty."

Chambers.—"In the choice of a lover a woman considers more how he appears in the eyes of other women than in her own. Love is more pleasing than matrimony just as romance is more entertaining than history."

Eennimore Cooper.—"If women only thoroughly understood how much of their real power and influence arises from their seeming dependence, there would be very little tolerance in their own circles for those among them who are for proclaiming their rights to equality in all things."

John Ruskin.—"The existence of wars in the civilized state are wholly the fault of women. I must tell you women this, if the usual course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields merely broke china upon your own drawing-room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week."

To talk of reviving the tax on private incomes now is madness.—Philadelphia Times.