

THE GREENVILLE INDEX

VOULME 1

GREENVILLE, N. C. AUGUST 31, 1894.

NUMBER 28

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MATTERS THAT HAPPEN IN AND AROUND THE TOWN AND COUNTY.

Choice green and black tea, cost a dollar, now going at 80 cents per pound at Boswell, Speight & Co.

Maj. Latham left for Plymouth Sunday.

At I. Rumley's stall in the market can always be found Fresh and Salt Fish, Sturgeon and Sausage.

Those only die who leave behind no memory of virtue.

Harness from \$5 per set up at Corey's.

Mrs. W. F. Morrill is visiting relatives in Wilson.

Tan shoe polish, Boswell, Speight & Co

Last month the Government income exceeded the government outgo. Whiskey done it.

Get your posters, dodgers, envelopes, bill heads, letter heads, and notices printed at the INDEX Job Office.

Mr. R. J. Cobb returned Saturday from the North where he purchased a large fall stock of dry goods.

Go to Cory's and get your harness shoes, trunks, valises and bicycles repaired.

Col. Harry Skinner who spent last week over the sound speaking, says that there is no doubt of his nomination for Congress by the populist and of his support by the republicans. He reports all crops excellent.

Remember you always get your groceries and furniture at rock bottom prices at the Old Brick Store.

C. M. Jones, Junior member of the firm of Boswell Speight & Co, is now in the Northern markets selecting their Winter Stock of goods. You may depend upon his making a fine selection and getting prices right every time.

Come to I. Rumley's market and sell or buy eggs, chickens, and all country produce.

An inspection of Mr. John Flanagan's farm over the river shows the value of correct farming. His cotton and corn are excellent in all portions. Good ditches, good mauling and good cultivation go a long way in protection against too much or too little rain. His arrangement for feeding stock is excellent and his cow and horse stables, pig pens and pastures show good judgment and energy. His gin house is excellently arranged for ginning, threshing, cutting feed and baling hay, large quantities of which will be made this year. Mr. Flanagan evidently knows how to farm as well as make buggies and sell farm implements.

The Globe has four predictions to venture: First, the Democratic disappointment with the Senate Tariff bill will be only momentary; second, the prosperity of the country will quickly rally and mount higher than ever it mounted during the operative period of any other tariff in the

history of the Republic; third, no general readjustment of customs duties will be effected again for at least ten years; fourth, the several glaring defects of the new law can and will be remedied by separate acts without annoyance to the general business of the country.

R Hyman gives you excellent photographs.

BEAVER DAM, Aug., 20th, 1894.
DEAR INDEX:

I am a subscriber to your newsy and instructive journal, as by reference to your subscription roll will more fully appear, and being a subscriber, I never fail to read and ponder all of its instructive, as well as its amusing articles.

In your last issue under the caption of "Causes of Hard Times," was an article that afforded me food for both amusement and thought. It is a happy faculty of the human mind to always be able to attribute to other causes the evil of our own bad conduct and mismanagement, and to lay the fruits of our own improvidence at some other door than our own. It was the exercise and operation of that "felicitous endowment" that prompted each and every one of the ascribed "Causes of Hard Times."

I hold now, as I ever have held, that the true cause of the so called hard times, is our own improvidence and extravagance. The true cause is at our own doors and consists largely in our own mismanagement of our own domestic affairs.

If we had continued (from the close of the war until now) the same system of economy and prudence in domestic management that we inaugurated during the war, to-wit. Making what we lived upon, and living upon what we made, we would to day be the most prosperous and happy people upon the face of the globe. This conclusion is not a mental speculation, but is forced upon me by actual observation.

I know a farmer, could call him by name if it was necessary, who started in life a bound apprentice, who came out of the war with nothing save the clothes that he wore home, and they were ragged, he cultivated his first crop upon rented land with a blind mule, to-day he owns a farm of four hundred acres well stocked with team, and with cows, sheep, hogs and poultry of various kinds, he has an ample supply of wheat, corn, oats and hay, for his family and his stock, and in his smoke house is meat and lard enough to last him until Christmas, and all of his own raising and he owes no man anything, and laughs when you talk to him about hard times. He says that he buys nothing except salt, sugar and a few Sunday clothes and he never bought them cheaper in his life than now, and has no cause to complain. His plan is to make everything that he may need for home consumption, at home and then to make all the cotton he can cultivate, but never lets his cotton infringe upon his supply crops, he says that cotton is low, but when compared with the price of what he had to buy, all things are about equal. I know another man who, since the war, had given to him by his father a good farm well stocked with team, and supplies for one year. This young man started out with

good opportunities and advantages, but he operated upon the principle that it is better to make cotton exclusively and buy all supplies, the cotton decreased in price, loans and advances had to be obtained at exorbitant rates of interest. The stock dwindled when fed upon bought corn and hay; the farm was mortgaged and finally sold by the mortgagee, and to-day that man is a loud mouthed politician, and is profuse in his denunciations of the laws of the land. Attributes all his calamities to bad legislation and is clamorous for reformation.

Now Mr. Editor, I am asking for information, if this state of affairs is attributable to the laws of the land how is it, that it does not effect both of these men alike? And had we not better commence the much talked of reformation at our own homes.
P. A. W.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Higher education in North Carolina costs the masses of the people practically nothing and cost very few tax payers over seventeen and one half cents. It is the cheapest thing in the State and yet the most valuable.

The objection that not all attend the higher schools and therefore that they do not benefit all, applies equally to the lower schools, for two thirds of the children of school age in North Carolina do not attend the public schools. The objection is fatal to any system.

What North Carolina spends for higher education may best be seen by a comparison with the amounts spent by other states. The following figures are furnished by the state superintendents, and do not include appropriations for repairs, buildings, etc. They represent the annual appropriations for maintenance: North Carolina, \$44,300; South Carolina, \$107,000; Virginia, \$129,000; Georgia, \$61,000; West Virginia, \$200,000; Connecticut, \$80,000; Pennsylvania, \$130,000; New York, 506,000; Ohio, \$123,000; Michigan, \$351,000; Minnesota, \$202,000; Illinois, \$154,000; Colorado, \$250,000; Nebraska, \$196,000; South Dakota, \$80,000.

The list is not complete as every State in the Union might be added.

It thus appears from facts and figures (1) that North Carolina should do more and not less for education. (2) that the masses of the people will get neither lower nor higher education without State aid (3) that the burden of supporting higher education in North Carolina, rests upon very few taxpayers and not heavily upon them: (4) that those who are making the biggest fuss about this burden are not helping to bear it.—News-Observer.

PITT COUNTY FEMALE SEMINARY Greenville, N. C.

A select school for girls with advanced Academic courses and special advantage in Music, Art French, German and Physical Culture.

Primary department in charge of Miss Bettie Warren.

Session begins Sept. 5th, 1894.

Send for Catalogue and terms.

B. E. GOODE, Principal.

40 Years,

He has been selling goods in Greenville. He sells more today than ever because his prices are fair, his goods reliable.

Groceries fancy and heavy, DRY GOODS,

General Merchandise, such as Farm Implements, Gin Belting Rock Lime, Plaster Paris, Plastering Hair, Harness, Saddles, Leather &c Furniture, Doors Windows &c. Hardware, Wood and Willowware, Bolts & plow Castings.

Agent at Jobbers prices for O. N. T. Spool Cotton, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Wood Pumps Salt and Nails.

Alfred Forbes.

J. B. CHERRY & CO

Carry the largest as sortment of Goods to be found in our Town or County.

They keep about everything you want and invite you to call on them when you want your moneys worth.

A penny saved is a penny made and we claim to save you many pennies if you will give us your patronage.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR FURNITURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

CALL ON US WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF ANYTHING IN THE FURNITURE LINE.

BOSTON BOYD

The old reliable SIGN and HOUSE PAINTER Paper hanging a specialty.

NOTICE TO FARMERS
If all persons who will want Cane Mills and Evaporators next Fall will file their orders with me at an early day. I will be able to get the mills at a liberal discount, by ordering all at one time, and will give the purchaser the benefit of the discount.
H. Harding,
Mfr's Agt.