

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Devoted to News, Politics, Intelligence, and the Improvement of the State and Country.

JOHN C. & EDWARD BAILEY, PROPS.

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Original Poetry.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

To My Mother.

The golden crescent, clear and bright,
Shines lovingly down on all to-night.
The blue waves wash the glittering sands,
While the cool sea breeze, my warm cheek fans.
My thoughts rove back to hours long past—
Swift, happy hours, could ye not last?
Not stay in my life, like a bright moon beam,
And prove that my life is more than a dream?

On this green bank I again would rest,
And pillow my aching head on her breast,
Would hear from her lips the same words fall,
And feel that her presence was dearest of all.

April 9th, 1870.

Original Communications.

Texas Correspondence Greenville Enterprise.

WALLIS PRAIRIE, TEXAS,
March 27th, 1870.

Messrs. Editors—After so long a silence, I again resume my pen to apprise our friends at home of what we are doing in this far country.

This a beautiful Sabbath day, but there is no service in the little prairie church—our minister (of the Methodist persuasion) having gone to officiate in Navasota. The emigration from the old States has been very great lately. In all directions, tiny cottages are going up. The neighborhood surrounding us, is almost like a continual village; and from what we hear, other portions of the State are filling up as rapidly. It is an easy country to live in. Independence is fully appreciated, and the rich lands return bountiful harvests for the work bestowed on them. I presume a few years more will bring Chinese labor to our very doors—the Celestial Empire pouring out its superfluous millions to fill the vacancies in this Western land formed by the abolition of slavery. There is a white man from the North teaching the sable sons of African descent to walk in wisdom's pleasant ways in an Ethiopian Church near by. I see them trooping thitherward every morning. "Go-in-to school," is the answer of almost every juvenile dicker you meet. Whether they improve or not, their learned instructor must reply, for I am in blissful ignorance on that point. *Practical Grammar*, and the proper use of Tenses, appears to be left out of the programme.

Spring is coming in her green robes smiling 'neath azure skies, and the prairie flowers, where the sacrilegious foot of the ploughman has not checked their smiling growth, are peeping forth joyously to meet the eye of day. But soon no prairie flowers will be here, for every acre of land is being cleared up and planted with corn and cotton. The practical—always the practical—now-a-days, Goodbye beautiful flowers, youthful dreams and moon-light skies, all like good angels, gone together. And in your place, real hard work, taking life by its rough handles and no kid gloves on. Is it better? Answer ye guardian spirits that are sent from the great white throne to watch and guide us, "lest we faint by the way" on our journey to the Eternal City. Then go the little birds flitting by the window, red birds on their joyous crimson wings flying in and out among the long, gray moss, drooping in graceful folds from the old oak tree.

I am thinking how beautiful everything is at home to-day, the mountain streams flashing in diamond drops and sin ing on their way, and the sweet, sweet tones of Sabbath bells and organ notes mingling all together, come thronging over the hills of memory, more beautiful, from long absence, like heroes of ancient days first venerated, then worshipped.

We had a joyful surprise the other day in the shape of a Greenville relative, who came laden with home news and Carolina presents. My little school was in session, but as in duty bound, on

so remarkably pleasant occasion, I called a recess, and listened

As the minister

Suspends the out-bound car,
To catch the farewell gale that blows
From off his native shore."

"So sweet, and so pleasant, are the words," our home voices utter. Another oasis in the desert of life are some friends from our mountain home, located in Navasota.

A day or two before Christmas, having a few purchases to make, my cousins and I started on horseback, and a cold norther blowing, to the city. The rest of the party attended a circus, "said to be superior," which was on exhibition for that day and night only. Calling by for our gentle Carolina, "Anne," we together perambulated the streets of the aforesaid city, on the broad look-out for a black cloak—without bugles—and sundry other feminine articles. They were preparing for a beautiful Christmas Tree, and kindly invited me to remain and enjoy with them the innocent pleasures of the happy children, for whom these pretty arrangements were being made; but, alas! the fates and the times seemed combined against me. The home folks got sick. I received a "special despatch," was put under marching orders, and had to bid adieu to the Christmas Tree, (got some of the pretty things, however,) and the sweet Carolina birds, A. and H.—So perish the hopes of earth.

One of the dear Carolina friends writes: "Send us another letter and leave out the stars," and so I have tried to say nothing of these bright ministers of the Astrologists of old, deemed the arbiters of destiny; verily, though, I am a species of Quaker, as the spirit moves me, so I write; and wishing you all a joyous life, trusting, some day, to walk once more the familiar streets, and hear the home voices.

I am, your friend,

ESTELLE.

Report of the President and Directors of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.

OFFICE GREENVILLE & COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15, 1870.

ABSTRACT.

The gross earnings for 1869, were derived from the following sources, as shown by Table No. 4: From freights, \$274,506.89; from passage and extra, \$114,196.61; from mails, \$11,400.00. Total, \$400,103.50. Operating expenses, including the re-building of locomotives, and the repairs and restoration of cars as shown by Table No. 3, \$247,686.52; net earnings, \$152,416.98; amount paid for 250 tons of new iron, with chairs and spikes for the same, laid on the Anderson branch, after deducting amount realized from the sale of old iron, taken up, 17,924.21; net earnings, after paying all expenses for operating, new iron, improvement of property, &c., \$134,492.77.

It will be seen that the earnings of 1869 were in excess of \$89,559.53, and was larger than for any previous year either before or since the war. The next larger amount for any previous year was for 1859, being \$381,601.98, but in this is included \$8,000.00 for freights on material used in the construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which was, by action of the stockholders, taken in the stock of that Company.

The following will show the amount of earnings of the four previous years since the war, with the excess of last year (1869) over each, and the per cent. of gain in 1869, as compared with each:

1869, \$400,103.50; 1868, 345,453.97; excess \$54,649.53, 15.79 100 per cent. 1867, \$296,787.47; excess \$103,315.53—48.31 100 per cent. 1866, \$251,931.19; excess \$148,172.31—58.81 100 per cent. 1865, \$254,516.86; excess \$145,586.64—57.20 100 per cent.

The net earnings are also larger than for any previous year before or since the war, except of 1859. This result is certainly gratifying, and demonstrates conclusively that not only the future prospects of the Road are brightening with each year, but that the country through which it passes is growing in resources and prosperity.

By reference to table No. 4, it will be seen that the number of passengers carried over the Road in 1869, were 53,363. In 1868, 45,214—an increase of 8,149; in 1869, there were 54,490 sales of cotton brought down the Road; in 1868, 45,111, an increase of 9,379.

In consequence of the failure of the provision crops along the line of Road last year, large quantities of grain and flour have been sent up the Road from Columbia, since the 1st of January last. Heretofore it has been customary to send trains of cars up the Road loaded

with merchandize, and when at the upper end of the line, they were reloaded and returned with grain and provisions, (where they have heretofore been produced in sufficient quantities to supply the demand along the line of Road,) so that the cars were loaded both going up and returning; but the recent change, by which both merchandize and provisions were sent up the Road from Columbia, together with the unprecedented quantity of fertilizers that have gone up, and the cars returning empty, has required nearly twice the number of cars to do the same work as heretofore; this will account for any apparent want of promptness in delivering freights for the past few weeks. The small depot room at stations, and the failure of consignees to remove their freights promptly on arrival, have embarrassed us very much; in many cases, the cars have been compelled to remain in the turn-outs at the depots for several days, for want of room to discharge them. The quantity of fertilizers sent up from the 1st of January to the 1st instant, is more than for the entire year of 1869. This would indicate that more than usual preparations were being made for an increased crop the present year.

The lease of the Blue Ridge Railroad terminated on the 1st of June last, since which time the road has been operated by that Company, and run in connection with ours.

The following statement will show the entire bonded debt on the 31st of March ult., as it appears upon the Bond Registers of the Company.

First mortgage bonds outstanding, \$262,000 00; Non-mortgage bonds outstanding, \$260,500 00; Guaranteed bonds due in 1881, 1882 and 1883, \$688,000 00; Guaranteed bonds due in 1885, \$118,500 00; Certificates of indebtedness, guaranteed, due in 1888, \$429,293 30; Bonds and certificates issued under second mortgage, \$54,063 68; Coupons of first mortgage bonds outstanding, \$3,145 00; Coupons of non mortgage bonds outstanding, \$66,570 00; Coupons of guaranteed bonds outstanding, \$7,997 50; Coupons of second mortgage bonds and certificates, \$9,461 15. Total \$1,990,130 63. This is subject to a reduction of 3 on the non-mortgage bonds and coupons, say, \$218,046.66. Whole amount of bonded debt when adjusted, \$1,682,083 97.

The following bonds and coupons have not been reported to the Company, for either the payment of interest or adjustment of any kind, and as the Company has advertised for them for three or four years, and the Courts for about two years, the presumption is that most of them are lost or destroyed, and will never be presented as a claim against the Company, to wit: First Mortgage Bonds, \$22,500 00; Non-mortgage Bonds, \$260,500 00; Guaranteed Bonds, \$50,000 00; Coupons from First Mortgage Bonds, \$3,745 00; Coupons from Non-mortgage Bonds, \$66,570 00; Coupons from Guaranteed Bonds, \$7,997 50. Total \$411,312 50.

All the interest upon the entire mortgage and guaranteed debt that has been presented has been funded up to the 1st July, 1868, and from that to the present time paid in cash.

The suit in the Court of Equity for the foreclosure of the mortgage, commenced in 1867, by certain holders of the first mortgage bonds, as well as all suits growing out of it, were dismissed by the Court last summer, on motion of the complainants, and the whole matter satisfactorily adjusted.

There were also two suits at law commenced against the Company, brought on non-mortgage bonds passed due. One of the parties, has discontinued the suit, and surrendered the bonds, and exchanged them for State guaranteed bonds, at one for three; and the other has expressed a desire to do so, and presume will, in a few days. Then there will be no suit, either in equity or at law, against the Company on bond account.

It must be gratifying to both bond and stockholders to know, that in consequence of the increased business and consequent prosperity of the road, the prompt payment of interest, as it matures, and the confidence felt by capitalists and the community, that the Company will be able to satisfactorily arrange the small balance of their past due bonded debt, that the market value of their bonds has advanced within the last two years at least three hundred per cent., and that they now command nearly as high a price as the first class securities in the State.

This result has no doubt been

hastened by the prospect of the various connections soon to be made from the upper end of the line, some of which are now being built, and others soon to be commenced.

When completed, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad must and will form the trunk line within this State from the Capitol to the North-western States, bringing into the State the rich products of that vast and rich section, and inviting commercial intercourse with its people. The various railroad lines now projected in the North-western part of this State must also greatly facilitate the development of the resources of that section—agricultural, manufacturing and mineral—and build up a local business therefrom for all the roads passing through it beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The officers and employees in the several departments have discharged their respective duties with fidelity, and with an apparent desire to promote the prosperity of the Company, and are commended to your confidence and respect.

H. P. HAMMETT, Pres't.

Cultivate Politeness of Manner.

It is incumbent upon every one to be courteous and respectful in his intercourse with neighbors, acquaintances, or with the public generally. To inferiors, speak kindly and considerately, so as to relieve them from any feeling of being beneath you in circum-stances; to equals, be plain and unaffected in manner; and to superiors show becoming respect, without, however, descending to subservience and meanness. In short, act a manly, courteous and inoffensive part in all the situations of life in which you may be placed. Society has ordained certain modes of address, and certain exterior signs of respectfulness, which behooves us to support and personally attend to the rules such as we have alluded to, the poorest man will be entitled to the character of a gentleman, and by inattention to them, the most wealthy individual will be essentially vulgar. Vulgarity signifies coarseness or indelicacy of manner, and is not necessarily associated with poverty or lowliness of condition. Thus an operative artisan may be a gentleman and worthy of our particular esteem; while an opulent merchant may be only a vulgar clown with whom it is impossible to be on terms of friendly intercourse. We cultivate politeness of manner, by all means, for it is refined civility, and will spare both ourselves and others much unnecessary pain.

GOOD NATURE AT HOME—No trait of character is more valuable in a wife than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our path-way, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night wearied and worn out by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a sweet disposition! It is sunshine falling on his heart. He is happy and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the mind of the whole family. When it is found in the wife and the mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the natural feelings of a bad heart. Smiles, kind words and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold. It captivates more than beauty, and to the close of life retains all its freshness and power.

W. FULTON, M. D., writes the Chicago Republican that the following is a specific remedy for hog cholera, discovered by Mr. T. McFee, of McLean County, Ill., and that there has not been a single instance known of its failing to cure: Take the *Polygonum punctatum*, or common smartweed—of which there are two varieties, the large and the small—use both combined, or the small variety alone; make a strong decoction by boiling; add to this slop, and get the hogs to drink all you can. The effect is almost magical; your hog improves, sheds off, and fattens beyond expectation. It is a fine thing to give hogs that have no cholera, to make them improve faster.

AFTER much training of quite a youngster to keep him still at the table long enough for "the blessing," he sat very quiet one day, till near the close of the service, his mother beginning inwardly to congratulate herself that for once he had kept still, when he suddenly called out: "At'll do, papa pass the plates now."

Short-comings in Farming.

Buy guano at \$100 per ton, have it spread during a windy day, on ground broken from one and a half to two inches deep, get your cotton burnt up by the first trying drought, and conclude that "guano won't pay."

Turn up thin land deep enough to bury the soil two or three inches, with unameliorated cold sub-soil, apply no stimulating manure to "bring out" your puny young plants, and thereupon declare that deep plowing is a humbug.

Subsoil your land without providing drainage for the escape of water from your subsoil, and abuse book-farming because you are a fool.

Cut one centre drain through a flat of several acres, provide no side drains for cutting off sap water from the land around, and wonder that your cotton will rust so.

Employ a hireling at ten dollars per month, and get out of patience because he don't attend to your business more closely than you do yourself.

Give that hireling a poor mule, poor gear and poorer plow, then feel discouraged because you get such poor plowing done.

Give him a fat mule, good gear, and a pointed plow; fail to look after him closely, and see what he will come to.

Make half-way arrangements for feeding and paying your hands, and expect them to work decently. Always ascribe your want of success to some other cause than the right one.

Feed your mules in an open shelter, open to the depredations of the feathered tribes by day, and the African tribes by night, then wonder why your stock will keep poor.

Spend hundreds of dollars for commercial manures, while your mules waste most of theirs in an open lot, because you can't spare one hundred to fix up a comfortable, roomy stable.

Lending your money at seven per cent, instead of investing it in guano, from reliable parties, putting on land well prepared and well worked, and realizing five times as great a profit.

Tell your neighbors how they ought not to do, then go and do that very way yourself—like the writer.

SNARL.
[Rural Carolinian.]

Farmers Clubs.

The value of a Farmers Club in any locality is very great. It is easy to get one up, and those farmers who take a real interest in the advancement of their profession should lose no time in getting up clubs. A few intelligent stirring men in each township, ward, or community of settlers, can easily start and keep going a good club. When the thing is undertaken, let active men take hold, and once started, keep up the life of the matter by intelligent and useful discussions on any and all subjects connected with agriculture that may come under their observation. One fact proved is worth a thousand theories. Above all, keep out those noisy fellows who will bring the discussion of political matters into everything they can in order to subvert their own interest and gain a foothold in some paltry municipality ward election.

The rules need not be few and simple. First, a Secretary should be appointed whose business it will be to keep a book in which to record the names of members and the minutes of each meeting, taking notes of any valuable suggestion or facts that may come out during the discussion. If a school house or town hall is near, it may be used for the place of meeting. If not, each can in his turn have the meeting at his house, if he has a room large enough. There should be a chairman for the first meeting, and at each meeting a chairman should be chosen for the next meeting, and the subject of discussion fixed upon. At each meeting, let the chairman commence by giving out the subject to be discussed, and when that is done with, let any member give a new subject, or relate any practical experience he may have met with. They may regulate the times of meeting according to their ability to find subjects to discuss.

[Canada Farmer.]

ALEXANDER T. STEWART says: "He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising." Robert Bonner says: "My success is owing to my liberality in advertising." Barnum says liberal advertising made him a million dollars in ten years. Stephen Girard said: "Constant and persistent advertising is a sure re-lucte to wealth."

The postage to England will be ten cents after fourth of May.

Effects of Salt as a Manure.

It supplies soda and chlorine to growing plants. By moisture, keeping the soil moist, and so assisting plants to assimilate their food contained in the earth, especially during a continuance of dry weather. It exercises a great influence in rendering soluble some of the more insoluble earthy salts of the soil. When mixed with farm-yard manure or sown upon soils already dressed with dung, it seems by its penetrative and assimilative power to cause many of the salts in the manure to be sooner developed into a state fit for plant food than would not be the case if left to the action only of the slower process of natural decomposition.

When added to the manure heap in the barn-yard and thoroughly mixed into it at the rate of about two tons of salt to thirty tons of manure, it kills the seeds of weeds, eggs and larvae of insects, and greatly promotes the fermentation and decomposition of the whole mass, while at the same time it does not, like lime, set free the ammonia, or volatile salts in the manure. When added to lime a double decomposition takes place, resulting in the production of soda and carbonic acid, both of which possess greater fertilizing properties than either salt or lime. Combined with gypsum, salt produces soda and sulphuric acid, at a cheaper rate than can be obtained in any other way.

As a general thing there are few fertilizing materials used on the farm that cannot advantageously have salt added to them.

[Canada Farmer.]

THE French Empress advocate, the election of ladies to the French Academy.

DAVID MORROW, the oldest man in Chester County, died last Friday morning. He filled out his one hundredth year last October.

HORACE GREELY, in his agricultural articles, condemns the reckless destruction of our forest, as injurious to climate, health, beauty, and to the fertility of the soil.

A New York gentleman has ordered from a European manufacturer, a set of lace curtains, upon which are to be worked the portraits and monograms of himself and family.

PROFESSOR MORSE, the telegraph inventor, is now nearly eighty years old, and it is proposed to present him with a national testimonial. The telegraphic operators are at the head of the scheme.

A NASHVILLE wedding was postponed, after the guests had assembled, because the bridegroom was on a jury that could not agree, although he promised to agree; to anything if they would let him off.

A snobby young lady surprised her mother on returning from a dance, by saying that she enjoyed the "hugging, set to music, most bully." She had reference to waltzing, and why isn't that a good name for it?

WHEN horse stables are not properly ventilated nor lighted, it is an excellent plan to make a small window where each horse may thrust out his nose when he is not eating, and breathe pure air.—[Rural Carolinian.]

BERGLARS robbed George Pea body's tomb of the silver on the candle, in Massachusetts, on Wednesday night. They have been captured, and ought to be themselves made the central figures of a funeral ceremony.

STEAMED FOWLS.—Fowls are better steamed than boiled, especially when there is no real stock on hand to boil them in. When steamed, the juices should be saved by placing a pan under the strainer to catch all the drips. Drawn butter, plain or seasoned with parsley or celery, is the most common sauce for boiled fowls. Liver sauce is good; but when oysters can be had, oyster sauce is to be preferred above all others.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—One of the speakers at the recent meeting at Birmingham, England, of the British National Education League, stated that on January 1st, 1870, there were eighty millions of the inhabitants of Europe under the operation of laws enforcing compulsory education. This fact was stated to show that though the idea of compulsory education was comparatively novel in England, yet that the principle had been in successful operation in Europe for many years. The North German Confederation and Switzerland were mentioned as countries where compulsory education had produced the most intelligent populations in the world.

Useful Farm Receipts.

For Founder in Horses.—Clean out the affected foot or feet, fill full of spirits turpentine, touch fire and burn them out. The horse will be well in a few minutes.

Bots.—One half pint whisky, one-half pint of gun powder, one-half pint molasses, and one-half pint of soft soap, will cure the worst case of bots. Another cure is a strong tea made of Mullein.

For Swellings, take half an ounce pulverized cantharides, (Spanish flies,) put into half a pint sweet oil, shake well and apply well twice a day. It need not interfere with the work of the animal.

Lice on Chickens.—Sprigs of cedar, scattered about the fowl house, will relieve them of this awful pest. Tar in a chicken trough is a preventive of disease. All the above from Southern Cultivator.

Warts on Fowls.—Make a strong solution of saleratus, or soda water, (the latter is preferable,) take a soft piece of cloth or feather and bathe the warts twice a day, (after first scarifying them;) in a few days the warts will entirely disappear.

Gravelled Horse.—Give two-thirds of a tablespoonful of saltpetre in a little salt, for three consecutive days; or take a pint of water melon seed, and boil in two quarts of water, till reduced to nearly one-half, and drench two mornings in succession, your horse will be cured.

For Bruise or Blow.—Apply hot water a long time with wet cloths. Beef brine is an excellent lotion for both sprains and bruises. A veteran among horses claims, that it will almost set a joint or heal a fracture. Wormwood or tansy lotions are also good.

[Allen's Domestic Animals.]

Cure for Hog Cholera.—Feed your hogs on the ground with shelled corn, and while they are eating, sprinkle them plentifully with slacked lime in fine dry powder, until their hair is full of lime. Whether it is what they eat with the corn or what they inhale, I am unable to say—probably both—but it has never failed to arrest the disease when tried.—It should be applied once a day until the disease disappears.

How to Cure Warts on Horses, Mules and Cows.—Dissolve 1 lb. of alum in a quart of water; with a brush or cloth wet the warts twice each day for 10 days—they disappear. I saw this recipe in some of the agricultural works as a cure for warts on cows' teats. I tried it on a young horse, whose nose was entirely covered with them. They were very troublesome and tender, often bleeding. Four applications entirely cured or rather took them off.

Scalded Oats.—An old farmer, says the Ohio Farmer, claims that there is no feed so good to keep animals in flesh during winter as scalded oats. For mares, cows, and sheep, that are to raise young, it is superior to almost any other feed, as it not only puts the animals in good condition to furnish milk abundantly, but the young at birth are strong and active. Wheat bran is also an excellent feed for breeding animals given in the form of a mess.

We clip the following from the American Stock Journal.

Scratches in Horses.—What will cure it? Have a horse that has it badly, O. P. M., Concord, N. H. Ans.—The following ointment we have always found a sure cure.—Take, 4 oz. turpentine, 1 1/2 lbs. nut-tallow. Mix all well together. Wash the foot clean with castile soap and soft water, and apply the ointment after the foot becomes dry. Once a day will be sufficient to apply the ointment.

Lampas in Horses.—What will cure lampas in colts? M. W. C., Andes, N. Y.—Ans.—Colts affected with the lampas may have the palate lanced, which relieves the tension of the swollen part. Where there is not much swelling, apply to the palate a solution of alum—a teaspoonful to half a pint of water.

To Preserve Cabbage.—Cabbage is preserved in a variety of ways, says the Gardener's Monthly. If a few dozen only, they may be hung up by the roots in a cool cellar, or buried in the soil, heads downward, to keep out the rain, or laid on their sides as thickly as they can be placed, nearly covered with soil, and then completely covered with corn-stalks, litter, or any protecting material. The main object in protecting all these kinds of vegetables is to prevent their growth by keeping them as cool as possible, and to prevent shriveling by keeping them moist.