

H. H. Carver

**THE GREENVILLE INDEX**

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**Let Us Have Peace.**

We print on this page this week extracts from papers concerning the President's opposition to silver. We said last week that Mr. Cleveland had cut loose from the Democratic party, or if he hadn't it was high time the party was cutting loose from him as an organization responsible for his official acts, just as the Whig party left John Tyler severely alone fifty years. We could furnish one thousand extracts like the ones in this issue that have come under our notice since last week, and in every instance the Republican papers commend and the Democratic condemn, except a few papers published in the large cities of the North and East, who misrepresent democratic sentiment and principles. Now what does this mean. It means that on the great, the overshadowing question of financial reform, Mr. Cleveland represents the views of the Republican party and slaps the pledges of the Democratic party and the prayers of the Democratic leaders square in the face. It behooves all honest reformers, all true Democrats, by whatever name they are called to get together and cease this senseless, suicidal fight over men, and aligning ourselves under the broad principles of the greatest good to the greatest number, move on with a resistless front to overthrow the combined forces of plutocracy and monopoly.

It can be done in no other way. No honest reformer will listen a minute to identifying himself with the Republican party, represented as it is by Cleveland and John Sherman. Men and brethren, a few politicians two years ago drove us apart—some of them are trying to keep us apart to day. Will we continue to listen to these political sirens or shall we profit by the bitter education we have had of how cruel it is for brethren to dwell together in disunion, while the stranger sacks the house and destroys the landmarks of our fathers.

Nineteen-twentieths of the people of Pitt county, at least, on all important political measures are thinking alike to-day and are honestly desirous of reform, not office. Let's delegate Gov. Jarvis and E. A. Moyer to bring us together.

**That School House.**

Mr. G. B. King, who has a position in Washington city, gratified us very much by his kind commendation of the get up of the INDEX.

He is, with the exception of Willis R. Williams, perhaps the most scholarly Pitt county native now living, and he said, that altho' always a friend to education, especially to public schools and superintendent of

public schools of Pitt county for several years—living in Greenville he had not realized the great shame of Greenville's lack of public school facilities until he read the INDEX articles on that subject. What was still more to the point, he said he would contribute to a fund for the erection of a building.

If we could move the grown male population of Greenville, away for a month, and let them scatter about in other towns, even in North Carolina and see how they are forging ahead in educational matters, and be able by a birds' eye view of Greenville to see a nice negro school and the white children crying for the same privileges and none to heed them. If they could hear the expressions of wonder and amazement from outsiders as to our complete lethargy in public school matters, when they returned home, it would not be one hour before the land would be provided and a house erected and teachers employed with the six or seven hundred dollars now rusting in the treasury in this season of panic—and the little children thronging our streets with happy voices praising God for their blessings.

Gov. Jarvis, you have always cried aloud for public schools and advanced the cause of education as Governor—now as a public spirited citizen of this good town, we call upon you to come to our aid by your counsel, at least. Help us to get a school house. You know how.

The message is a notably distinct and forcible document. It will be endorsed by all who are in favor of honest money and a sound financial policy; and there is good reason to believe that such persons constitute a decided majority of the American people.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*. (Rep.)

President Cleveland has justified the confidence in him of the financial and business interests of the country.—*Omaha Bee*. (Rep.)

Mr. Cleveland's manly veto simply means that the country will not take any backward step in financial policy while he is President. His act is courageous and his reasons are convincing.—*Topeka Capital*. (Rep.)

Mr. Cleveland deserves credit for vetoing the obnoxious Bland bill.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*. (Rep.)

With a single exception, the message is a statement of our financial condition which is above criticism, and an argument against the bill which is unanswerable.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press*. (Rep.)

In his veto message, as in all his utterances upon the question of currency, Mr. Cleveland presents the arguments of the monometallists. The veto is a finality. It is a declaration by the President that, so long as he has power to prevent it, no act looking toward the extension of silver coinage shall become law.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*. (Rep.)

The veto message must be regarded by far the ablest official paper President Cleveland has yet prepared. The harsh criticism of the message will come from the papers of the President's own party.—*Indianapolis Journal*. (Rep.)

If there is to be free coinage as promised in the Democratic platform, the people must at the first opportunity veto the veto. There can be no more

hope of a united party under Mr. Cleveland's leadership. The party must make the effort to hold the House on the free platform which Mr. Cleveland has deserted.—*Commercial Herald*. (Dem.)

Once more the President has demonstrated his inveterate antagonism to silver. We make no effort to impeach the honesty of his convictions, but nevertheless those convictions are wrong. The veto gives a fresh impetus to the struggle for free silver.—*Chronicle*. (Dem.)

President Cleveland has thrown a torch into a field of dry grass. This action forces a division in the Democratic party on sectional lines, a division as sharply defined as that which wrought its downfall in 1860. It invites the indignation of a great majority of the party in the States which give Democracy its present dominance in the National councils.—*Columbia (S. C.) State*. (Dem.)

The Democratic party now finds itself in the position where it must either follow its platform or its candidate, since they seem to have parted company, possibly forever.—*Nashville American*. (Dem.)

**Our Law Makers.**

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9th, '94.

The attempt is to be made to add a free coinage amendment to the tariff bill, the House having failed to pass the Bland bill over the veto, but it is not yet certain that it will be supported by all of the Silver Senators. Notice was given by Senator Quay when the tariff bill was first reported to the House of his intention to offer a free coinage amendment to it when it got before the Senate, and since the debate began in the Senate Senator Allen, of Nebraska, has introduced an amendment which lowers the duties in the tariff bill and provides for the free coinage of silver.

Nothing startling was expected and nothing of that nature has happened during the first week of the tariff debate. The speeches are just what are expected; the same old stories on both sides that most intelligent men are familiar with. The fate of the bill is really in the hands of the eight or ten democrats who are opposed to certain sections of it.

A bill allowing greenbacks to be taxed by municipalities is to be favorably reported to the House. At present greenbacks are exempt from taxation while coin is taxed, and it is stated by those who favor the bill that although there are only \$346,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation banks and individuals by trickery claim and obtain exemption every year on \$3,000,000,000 of greenbacks.

The populists are pointing to the returns from the late elections, as an indication that the next Presidential contest in the West and South will be between republicans and populists instead of republicans and democrats. It is reported that a number of Southern democratic members of the House will ask for a renomination and election as populists, and not as democrats.

Representative McLaurin, of South Carolina, who is trying to work up a sentiment among southern and western congressmen in favor of signing a call for a convention to be held at some western or southern point for the purpose of forming a silver party, believes that the movement proposed by him will succeed. Mr. McLaurin is not a crank, but is a well educated and very bright young lawyer—he hasn't celebrated his thirty-fourth birthday yet. He is now serving his second term in Con-

gress and has been a member of the State legislature and Attorney General of South Carolina. He has always been a straight democrat, and his proposal to cut loose from that party is being much talked about. He says the proposed movement has not reached a stage of certainty and that no announcement will be made until it does. This indicates that he will give it up unless convinced that it will get support enough to succeed.

It is stated that the requests made by the Latin American government that the United States join them in a monetary conference will be refused by President Cleveland on the ground that such a conference can accomplish nothing until England and Holland have shown a disposition to be softened by a suggestion that the conditions will probably be more favorable a year hence for holding an American monetary conference. Meanwhile Representative Caninetti, of California, has introduced a joint resolution directing the President to invite the nations of the Western Hemisphere to a financial conference with a view to securing the adoption of a silver standard by them.

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