

THE GREENVILLE INDEX

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Senator Jarvis.

It is Senator Jarvis now. In 1876 when pressed by friends in Greenville to attend the State convention in Raleigh and accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, he at last consented with these words: "I am not financially able to make the canvass of the State, but Vance will go to the Senate I will be Governor and will be in line of promotion for the Senate where I hope some day to go." The thought, the hope that inspired Captain Jarvis then, impelled him as Governor, solaced him as Minister Plenipotentiary and has dominated him ever since. It was a worthy ambition of a far seeing, cautious, prudent fellow-citizen.

It shows the value of having a purpose in life and the necessity in any pursuit of keeping the objective point ever in view.

No other man in North Carolina but Jarvis could brush aside the *les non scripta* of political topography which has obtained ever since the war, without creating a storm of indignation. But so wise has been his conduct in public office, so brave his advocacy of Democratic principles and so true his devotion to the interests and the men of Western North Carolina that they gratefully claim him for their own. We hope Governor Jarvis is now in touch with the party on the silver question. We know he is on the tariff. He will make an able Senator and his home people feel flattered by his promotion and hope to be substantially remembered.

Address of Minnesota Democrats.

Some time ago we mentioned the address of the Democratic Association of Minnesota, alleging that the malignant and treacherous influences within the Democratic party are fighting the tariff and other reforms to which the party is pledged. The address says: "Who are these Democrats in name, protectionists in fact, who have thus brought dishonor and shame on our great party. These are the men, names fit to stand along side of Benedict Arnold in the annals of our country, Senator Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, David B. Hill and Edward Murphy, of New York, Jno. B. McPherson and James Smith of New Jersey, Arthur P. Gorman and Charles S. Gibson, of Maryland, Jno. N. Camden, of West Virginia, Donelson Caffrey and Edward White, of Louisiana, John J. Morgan and Jas. L. Pugh, of Alabama. These are the men that wear the masks of Democrats that they may the better betray our cause, these are they who have wrought this marvelous change putting our party in the attitude of defeat and giving our opponents that

of victory."

This is the truth squarely put, and Democratic clubs and conventions everywhere should speak out just as plainly. In Louisiana primaries the other day at a primary election on the question of tariff reform, the Democratic doctrine was overwhelmingly successful to the dismay of White, Caffrey and the rich sugar refineries. The men who produced the cane are hard working poorly paid, honest reform Democrats. The men who manipulate it are millionaires, and care nothing for political principles, and it was these men the Louisiana Senators served under pretence of protecting the great body of the people and representing their sentiments.

Here is the vote:

For income tax 3448
Against 151.
Tariff for revenue 3156
Against 162
Repeal of State Bank Tax 3369
Against 239
Free coinage of silver 3270
Against 226.

We call this a pretty strong protest. In Alabama Mr. Oates in the House of Representatives last summer forsok the party platform and voted with Cleveland to destroy silver. He was representing the machine, the rich corporations, the city business sentiment, so called, unmindful of the promptings of Democratic principles and pledges, and deaf to the demands and pleadings of the plain honest producers and debtors of his constituency. He tried to hedge by voting for the Bland bill, but in his candidacy for the nomination of Governor it is a foregone conclusion now that he will be defeated by those whom he misrepresented. The same may be said of Mr. Bunn, of North Carolina, and if all the signs do not fail Senator Ransom, powerfully entrenched in patronage tho' he be personally loved and honored as he is for his former great and magnificent services to the Democratic party, will regret the part he played in that dramatic roll. But suppose Senator Ransom were to say to the Democrats of North Carolina: "You voted for Cleveland last year and now admit your mistake; you confess you were honestly deceived, I trusted him a little longer than you did. In the midst of a terrible panic caused as it was thought by the mischievous Sherman bill which was denounced by the Democratic platform, with the assurance of the Administration that its repeal would but clear the decks for successful legislation in favor of silver, I reluctantly stood by the Chief you placed in power. At the first opportunity to increase silver coinage I voted for it, and he betrayed me as he had you. Let him that is without sin cast the first stone. When you conjure with the populists to forgive you your sins, forgive me as you would be forgiven."

If he were to say it the people would believe him and those who are now sorrowfully standing aloof from him would flock to that standard which has led to victory in so many battles and always led in front. Morgan and Pugh fought nobly for silver, but they have fought as

hard for the non-manufacturers of Alabama and not for the masses of the people who stand on and help build the platform declaring for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. All the people need is a fair, unbought, unrobbed chance of expression this summer to send back to Minnesota the greeting "we have met your enemies and they are ours."

Sketch of the New Senator.

Thomas Jordan Jarvis was born in Jarvisburg, Currituck county, N. C., January 18, 1836. His youth was spent on a farm, where he labored for the support of his family, and his college education was obtained by means of a loan from a friend. He graduated at Randolph-Macon College in 1860, and in the following year entered the Confederate army as a private. He soon became a first lieutenant in the Eighth North Carolina Regiment, and in 1863 was promoted to a captaincy, but on May 14, 1864, his right arm was shattered by a bullet and he was compelled to retire from the service. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1865, became a merchant, and while engaged in business studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He began to practice in 1868, and was a presidential elector in that year, was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1870, becoming Speaker of the House. He was again presidential elector in 1872, in 1875 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention and in the following year was elected Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina, in 1879 he became Governor, by the election of Governor Vance to the United States Senate, and in 1880 he was elected to the office, which he held till 1884. In 1885 he was appointed United States Minister to Brazil and served as such till the expiration of his term, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at his home in Greenville.

The Section Not Responsible.

There is not a particle of occasion for any feeling between the eastern and western sections of the State on account of the appointment of an eastern man to the western senatorship. We think we can say for the west that it understands perfectly that the east did not seek the appointment for one of its own men, but that, on the other hand, it appreciates entirely where its own rights end and those of other people begin. If we had had the slightest doubt upon this head before it would be removed by the following from the Wilmington Daily Review of the 20th:

"If the Democrats of eastern North Carolina are wise they will repudiate this action and enter their protests against it. We know that they did not seek to have this second senatorship sent here and they should at once disavow any desire to have it and thus to break into and debauch the precedents and traditions of the party. The west should have had it. There are many men beyond the Pee-

Dee and the Yadkin, who are eminently fitted to adorn this or any other position and the place belonged by right to one of them."

Other eastern newspapers and many eastern men have expressed the view that the appointment should have come west, and Governor Jarvis concedes as much when he says in his letter of the 19th that he will not stand for the western senatorship before the next General Assembly.

Our present purpose, however, is not to animadvert upon anybody on account of the appointment to or the acceptance of this senatorship, but to impress upon our party friends in the west that the east is not responsible for it, it is an individual matter, and we wish to make this fact clear because of the other fact that this is no time for unnecessary friction between the Democracy of different sections of the State.—Charlotte Observer.

The South Carolina Liquor Law.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of South Carolina that the dispensary law is unconstitutional on the grounds that it makes a monopoly in the sale of an article of merchandise, effectually wipes out that law for the present at least. No whiskey can be legally bought anywhere in the State as Gov. Tilman on Saturday closed every dispensary in the State. The constables have been paid off and discharged. The people can get no inkling of what Gov. Tilman is going to do, but no one supposes that he will let the matter drop.

No steps have been taken to dispose of the immense amount of liquor purchased by the State. "Blind tigers" are flourishing, the saloon men have made no attempt to publicly open business, as the State is really now under a strict prohibition law according to the effect of the decision in breaking up the sale of whisky by the State authorities.

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