GREENVILLE NEGROIZED.

HOW THE INFAMOUS JOB WAS CARRIED OUT.

A Statement of Facts by ex-Governor Jarvis showing how Greenville was silenced to Turn it Over to Negro Rule.

Raleigh, August 6, 1898.

W. H. Bernard, Esq. Editor the morning Star.

Dear Sir,—In response to your request for an account of how the town of Greenville was turned over to the negroes by the Republican-Populist-Fusion Legislature, I submit the following statement of facts:

The county of Pitt has a population of about thirty thousand people and is one of the finest agricultural counties in the State.

Greenville, its capital town, has a population of about three thousand people and is a growing, prosperous town. A majority of its voters are white men, and if the people were left to select their officers by any fair or usual method they would be certain to choose competent white men.

The town, however, is the home of one of the leading Republicans of the State, and being under obligations to the negroes, he planned to have the town turned over to them. And here is the way it was done: The Fusion legislature

SATURDAY SERMON.

PSALM 37:5, 6...
to Norfolk, a movement was made to have the town divided into four wards. The boundaries of these wards were so drawn as to put a majority of negro voters in the second and fourth wards. The first ward is shaped like a large broad-axe, with a very long handle, and the third ward is like the letter V. The next step in this devilish plan was to confer upon each of the wards a majority of negro voters, the right to elect two councilmen each, and to restrict the white wards to one councilman each.

At the town meeting, May 15, 1897, the negroes availed themselves of the power given them by the Republican-Fusion Legislature and took charge of the town. They elected four negro councilmen, while the white people could elect only two. Thus we had a board composed of four negroes and two white men. This board elected a white Republican mayor, a white chief of police, a negro assistant policeman for the day, a negro policeman for the night, and a negro clerk to the board.

The taxable property of the town is near three-quarters of a million of dollars. The board of councilmen levy the taxes and order the expenditures. It may be interesting to know how those who levied and spent the taxes ranked as tax payers. One of the negro councilmen paid 81 cents into this great maw, and yet that infamous act of 1895.

Tim. J. Jones.

SATURDAY SERMON.

For Sunday School and Every Day Guidance.

Suffering unto the day.—Matthew, vi. 31.

Life is made up of innumerable "present moments," and if you attend to the duty or bear the burdens of each one as it comes, without borrowing trouble from either the past or the future you are in the best possible spiritual condition.

We needlessly add to our load the memory of outlived sorrows or the anticipation of sorrows to come and make life harder to bear.

When Jesus declared that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." He presented a philosophy of well being which has been the experience of generations of continuous progress we still fail to comprehend.

We have discovered almost everything else, but do not even yet know how to live at our best, or to make the most of our circumstances. We can make preparations to go to heaven, but do not know how to bring heaven down to our earthly homes. And yet that is the chief object which true religion has in view.

When you see at a distance the evils which threaten and when they will come upon you next week or next month, your imagination gives you the proportions of giants. If you could lay aside all thought of them and simply live in each day, doing each day's duty and bearing each day's burden as cheerfully as possible, you would find when these
Upon arrival at Wilmington, the chairman of the board of aldermen directed the clerk to the board.

The taxable property of the town is near three-quarters of a million of dollars. The board of aldermen levy the taxes and order the expenditures. It may be interesting to know how those who levied and spent the taxes are ranked as tax payers. One of the negro councilmen paid 81 cents on property, another 93 cents and the other two nothing.

So the four negro councilmen who controlled the board paid $1.47 taxes on property for the support of the town. The white Republican mayor paid 43 cents on property and the white Republican chief of police did not do quite so well, but paid only 30 cents. The negro clerk paid nothing and the negro night watchman nothing. The negro assistant policeman paid $5.75. The nine men who control the town, levy its taxes and spend the money, paid altogether $7.75, and leaving out the assistant negro day policeman, the other eight paid $2.20. The revenues of the town for the year from May 1897 to May 1898 was about $5,500, of which about $2,900 went to pay salaries and fees of office or place holders. The white Republican mayor and the white Republican chief of police were both indicted at September term, 1897, of Pitt Superior court for gambling. They confessed their