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THE CENTRAL TIMES.

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor.

Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Secretary Carlisle this morning authorized the announcement that he would exercise all power and discretion vested in him to uphold the credit of the government, and to maintain the parity of gold and silver. This statement was made to brush away the endless string of rumors that have gain circulation about what he contemplates doing as to maintaining the gold reserve intact, as to issuing bonds, or as to paying U. S. notes and U. S. Treasury notes in silver, which the free gold was exhausted, etc. The example of Denver, Col., in offering \$1,000,000 in gold yesterday for Treasury notes was soon followed by Chicago bankers, who today offered \$500,000 in gold for U. S. notes at the Treasury Department. It is thought bankers in other cities will do likewise. There is a feeling of relief as to the gold balance at the Treasury, and unless exports of gold Saturday are unusually heavy, of which no information has yet been received, the Treasury Department will have ample gold to supply demand.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Josiah Quincy, Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Robert A. Maxwell, New York, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General; Isaac P. Gray, Indiana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico; Patrick A. Collins, Massachusetts, Consul General of the United States at London; Edward Mansfield Shipp, Virginia, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

The Senate has resolved to adjourn from today to Monday. Meanwhile there is a controversy in progress as to the propriety of receiving bills at this special session.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley, Admiral Gherardi and Commodore Ramsey, held a conference this morning at the Navy Department regarding changing the date of the naval review, and decided that the rendezvous should take place in Hampton Roads, April 17th. April 24th the fleet will sail for New York, where the review will be held on the 27th of April.

Secretary Carlisle today appointed his son, Logan Carlisle, Chief Clerk of the Treasury, vice Stocks, resigned.

The one great feature of interest in political circles today is the visit of Senator David B. Hill to his greatest political rival, President Cleveland. Senator Hill came to the White House this morning by appointment, presumably arranged by Congressman Rockwell, of New York, during his visit to Cleveland Tuesday. That his visit was more than the mere perfunctory call is evident by the length of the interview. It lasted twenty minutes, and during that time Mr. Cleveland received no cards from the waiting politicians in Cabinet Room.

Mr. Hill came early. The flow of office-seekers had not begun to flow into the White House when he arrived. He passed rapidly through the hallway, in the public part of the mansion, into the room of Private Secretary Thurber, who evidently had been posted, for he ushered Mr. Hill into the adjoining Executive office without a moment's delay. When Mr. Hill entered the President's room word was sent to the door-keeper to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was

very busily engaged and could not see any visitor for some time. As a consequence, arriving delegations soon filled the Cabinet Room, and by the time Mr. Hill left the White House there were more men than seats in the apartment.

The interview was of course of a strictly private character, but from the fact that it had previously arranged, and from its length, there can be but little doubt that it was of more than a mere official or social character.

President Cleveland this morning sent to the Senate a message withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty, which has been pending in the Senate.

Postmaster-General Bizzell is accredited with the announcement that no local business men need apply for postoffices under his administration. He objects to commissioning local business men as postmaster for the reason that the actual duties are performed by irresponsible and often incompetent clerks and substitutes. Postmasters under Bizzell must promise to devote their entire time to the work and personally keep strict office hours.

Representative Springer, of Illinois, who was one of the President's callers today, asked him if the rule of not appointing men who had held office under him four years ago was to prevail as reported. The President replied in the affirmative and when asked if the rule was inflexible, Mr. Cleveland responded that it would be so substantially. There might be exceptional and extraordinary circumstances which might cause some departures from it, but he could not call to mind many possibilities to justify a change from the policy decided upon. Mr. Springer asked if the rule was also to apply to fourth class postoffices. Mr. Cleveland's response was that he had not thought about that, but he gave the decided impression that it would prevail to as great an extent as possible with these Senate postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate the Democratic caucus committee retired to the room of Senator Ransom, and remained in session until 3 o'clock, at which time they adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. It was reported today that a general party caucus would be held Saturday, but a member of the committee said this afternoon that if the committee did not make better headway than it was now doing, there would be no caucus on that day, as the committee would have nothing to report. It is possible though that the Committee on Privileges and Elections may be determined upon first, so that if there should be any contests it can get to work upon them as rapidly as possible. There was also a story to-day that the committee intended reporting in favor of a plan which should take all patronage from the elective offices of Senate employees and cause all appointments of Senate employees to be made by the caucus direct. In relation to the matter, however, it is known that the committee has had all it could do to consider the important subject of committees without going into the other matter of the organization of the elective offices of the Senate, and the reorganization of the clerical and working forces. It may be thought, that if good results grow out of tomorrow's session, the committee may call the caucus together Saturday and make its report. Nominations are now being laid over, and the new members of the executive branch of the

Government cannot be sworn in until they have been confirmed, and cannot be confirmed until the Senate has organized its committees.

Judging from the number of applicants for the four Assistant Postmaster Generalship there will be a hot fight for each of these positions. The names two more applicants for one of these offices were presented to the President this morning. Representative Pearson, of Ohio, spoke behalf of Ross J. Alexander, of Bridgeport, Ohio, member of the State Legislature, and introduced Mr. Alexander to Mr. Cleveland. Representative Washington, of Tennessee, filed papers enlisting of Colonel James D. Tillman, of Shelbyville, Tenn.

Editor Gill Shanklin, of the Evansville, Indiana, Courier, called on the President to enter a protest against the nomination of ex-Gov. Gray for the Mexican Mission. It is unnecessary to state that Mr. Shanklin went away dissatisfied with the result of his interview.

Robert A. Maxwell, nominated to be fourth Assistant Postmaster General, is a citizen of Bolivia, N. Y., and a man of means, having amassed considerable money as a malster, from which business he retired some years ago. For twenty years he has been prominent in the politics of New York, and is recognized as a Democrat of the old school. Maxwell was one of the leading spirits in the anti-snapper convention, and has long been a warm personal friend of Cleveland and Postmaster Bizzell. About a year ago Maxwell was removed from the office of State Insurance Commissioner by Governor Flower, and at that time it was charged that his removal was due to Maxwell's friendliness for Cleveland. The post he will fill will be similar to that formerly occupied by Vice-President Stevenson, and now to be vacated by E. G. Rathbone, of Ohio.

Congressmen Cutchings and Allen of Mississippi, brought with them Capt. Joe Johnson and Mr. Robies, of Alabama, and Col. Wm. M. Inge, of Corinth, Miss. They spoke a good word for Col. Inge's candidacy for the Guatemalan mission. Ex-Congressman Owen Scott, of Ill., who defeated Mr. Rowell, one of the authors of the Federal election bill, appeared in his own behalf. His name has been mentioned in connection with a number of positions, but he is concentrating his energies on the office of public printer.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock Mr. Cleveland went down into the East room and shook hands with several hundred people.

THE UNDEMOCRATIC DEMOCRACY

The legislature of North Carolina a few days ago, engaged in the undemocratic act of electing magistrates. A great list of about 13000 names, prepared by the committee, was placed in nomination. In all, there are about 4,000 magistrates in the State, chosen in the same way. An inappreciable percentage of this army of office-holders may belong to some party other than the Democratic party, but substantially the whole mass are Democrats.

They are elected by those who have no personal knowledge of the men, or their character and qualifications. This would not perhaps be so important were not the magistrates chosen to transact home busi-

ness. Their duties are important and multifarious. They are close to the people, yet the people have nothing to say in their selection. They are appointed by members of the General Assembly and by political committees. The legislature does no more than to ratify nominations made by irresponsible politicians. The law which permit these things is intolerant and undemocratic.

Mr. Vance introduced a bill into the lower house to elect the magistrates and commissioners of Buncombe county, by the people. He said the members of the Alliance favored its passage; but on a motion of a Mr. Lowell, the bill was tabled by a overwhelming majority. The wishes of Mr. Vance's constituents were contemptuously ignored and he was sat upon. Yet there was really no reason why the people of Buncombe should be favored any more than those of any other county.

Before another general election takes place the magistrates of Buncombe, and of every other county in North Carolina, will choose new county commissioners. These will all be Democrats. The commissioners will appoint registrars in every precinct of the State, who will all be Democrats. The Commissioners will also select judges of election for every polling place. The Democrats will have control of every registration book, and of every election board, in every precinct in ninety-six counties.

Under the operation of this unjust system, another General Assembly of Democrats will be elected or rather counted in in 1894. That legislature, under the direction of local politicians, will elect 13,000 more Democratic magistrates. The new set of magistrates will help to elect a new set of Democratic county commissioners—and so on, and so on. Thus the Democrats hope and aim to retain possession of the State government, and of the local governments of the counties. All of this is clearly undemocratic.

In spite of these infamous laws the People's party, in North Carolina, polled 47,000 votes in the late election, that is, the canvassing boards permitted them to be counted, and it was so announced. If any votes were suppressed by the Democratic election officers, it is known in the various precincts. With this one sided election machinery, in the hands of Democratic officials, it was possible to suppress votes; and it was done by the wholesale.

But in spite of unjust laws, the People's party, if true to itself, will grow and wax exceeding strong and will never give up the fight until Home Rule shall be established. The time will come when bills like that introduced by Mr. Vance will not be tabled "by an overwhelming majority." There will be a free ballot and a fair count in every county, town, city and precinct in North Carolina. The people will do right. The Democratic machine may take warning.—Clinton Caucasian.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

THE BELLE OF A NORTH CAROLINA TOWN WEDS A LOUISIANIAN.

Among the arrivals at the hotels in this city recently was a couple who registered as W. E. Turnage and wife, of Farmerville, La. There was something suggestive of a romance in their companionship, and upon inquiry the story, which is rather an interesting one came out.

The bride—for such she was—was Miss Emma Bradley, of Old Fort, N. C. She is a blonde, symmetrical in form, and beautiful in figure; well educated, and was for some years a belle of the village. She could easily have had her pick of the young beaux of the place, but she was too romantically inclined to be content with a courtship of the ordinary kind and turned a deaf ear to all their protestations. She decided some six months ago to advertise in a matrimonial newspaper for a husband and received replies from a number of men, all of whom sent their photographs, in compliance with the request of Miss Emma.

From among the hundreds or more who answered her advertisement she selected two, with whom she corresponded. To all the others she returned their pictures and no further correspondence took place. The two favored men were W. E. Turnage, of Farmerville, La., and Lewis Magness, of Cleveland county, N. C. It appears that between these two Miss Emma did not know which one she preferred, judging from their letters and photographs. She did not see either until Saturday last, the 10th inst.

The two suitors seem to have been of the same mind and to have come to the same conclusion to pay their fair correspondent a visit at the same time, and both were on the same train and arrived in Old Fort on Saturday last. They did not know each other nor did they become acquainted as they traveled together. Both called on Miss Bradley shortly after they arrived in Old Fort and were identified by their photographs previously sent.

When they gazed upon the object of their correspondence both were deeply smitten, and each urged his suit with all the force he could command. Miss Emma was in much distress of mind and could not decide. Mr. Turnage is fifty years old, slightly humpbacked, and not by any means a handsome man. Mr. Magness is twenty-five years old and handsome.

Both were left in doubt during Saturday night. Miss Emma is said to have deliberated much of the night. In the morning she first sent for Mr. Magness and told him that she had prayerfully considered the addresses of himself and Mr. Turnage and decided to marry the latter. Mr. Magness was overwhelmed with grief, and his disappointment was so great that he took the first train that day for the far West, instead of returning to his home in Cleveland county.

Mr. Turnage was then sent for and was informed by Miss Emma that she had concluded to marry him whenever he desired. The happy couple named that very day, and in the afternoon they took the train for this place and stopped at the Eagle Hotel. Miss Bradley is well known here, and it was soon known that she was to be married. The license was readily obtained and the Rev. Dr. M. M. Landrum, of the Baptist church, married them in the presence of a large number of people who had assembled. On the next day the bride and bridegroom left for the home of the bridegroom, at Farmerville, La., amid the tears of relatives and a shower of rice.

They spent a few days in the city and then continued their journey to their future home.—New Orleans Picayune.