

FEDERAL **OFFICEHOLDERS** AS POLITICIANS

## Senator Money's Letter to Chairman Simmons.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ORDER IS-SUED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Raleigh, N. C., July 26,-The following was received today: "United States Senate, Washington,

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D. C., July 25, 1900. "Hon. Mr. Simmons, chairman Demo

cratic state executive committee, Raieigh, N. C.

"My Dear Mr. Simmons:-I received your letter enclosing copy of the statement made to the president concerning pernicious activity of federal employes in the state canvass. I spent some time this morning with the civil service commissioners, trying to ascertain to what extent they had authority to interfere in the matter. We went over the different statutes and regulations. I enclose you the executive order issued in '98, although I presume you have a copy of it. Some of the departments. I understand, have issued simiiar orders to their employes.

"The case you mention of the United States attorney's is a very gross one and should have immediate attention. The civil service commissioners had received, but had not read, your letter to them when I called to see them. They will ask for affidavits to support the statements made therein. I do not recollect what date the election comes off, but I fear they will have little time to do anything. If there can be proven such flagrant violations of the civil service rules as appear in your statement, then the commission will demand the removal of the offender from office.

"The commission promised me write you very fully upon the subject. and I hope they will do so today.

"The president is not in the city or I would call upon him. He is not ex-pected here for some time. I shall be here this week. If you have any further communication, you had better send it here and it will be forwarded. as I expect to go to Cape May about the first of next week, but may have to return immediately to see about this Very truly yours. Cuban investigation. "(Signed) H. D. MONEY.

The following are extracts from a circular letter signed John R. Procter, president, issued by the Civil Service commission, from Washington, D. C. October 15, 1898, to federal officeholders. The circular is entitled "Political activity of federal officers and employes. United States Civil Service commis-

'Your attention is invited to the following extracts from the executive instructions of July 14, 1886, which are still in force, and which are republished for the information and guidance of all officers and employes in the executive civil service. These instructions were issued as orders by each of the departments at the time, in accordance with the direction of the president. They were also included in the postal laws and regulations of 1893 (see section 435). On May 23, 1894, they were re-published by the postmaster-gener

'Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the government, but they should scrupulously their litical

as in the discharge of their official duty, offending, by display of obtrusive partisanship, their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials.

They should also constantly remember that their party friends, from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right as officeholders to dictate the the po litical action of their party associates, or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justiflable purpose of party organization.

The influence of federal officeholders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use of these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to po-litical conventions is indecent and unfair; and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns.

"Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges; but their privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to permitions activ-ity by officeholding

just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used is easy in the light of a correct appreclation of the relation between the people and those entrusted with official place and a consideration of the necessity under our form of government, of polit ical action free from official coercion

The postmaster-general in a lefter dated August 8, 1898, stated that in order of the president above quoted had been neither revoked nor modified

"Section 2 of the civil service act o January 16, 1883, provides that no per-son in the public service has any right to use his official authority or in fluence to cource the political action of any person or body.

This circular giving instructions to federal officeholdsts was siven to Mr. Money by the civil service commission and forwarded by him to Mr. Simmone

## MEN DON'T WANT TO DANCE.

## From the Atchison Globe

If there is any hugging in dancing it is the women who enjoy it; and not the men. It grows harder every year to Induce men to attend a dancing party. For an approaching dance in Atchison it is said there will be in attendance women to every man, although three several men have been imported from surrounding towns. At a recent return party given in Atchison, where the girls asked the boys to dance there were several instances in which the boys scratched off over half the dances and told the girls the dances were en-gaged. The men simply do not want to dance. The churches have tried for years to institute reform in dancing, but it looks as though the reform will come through the men, who do not like to dance and will not be made to dance.

nown to fame in Buncombe and Madin countles, addressed a large and bly interested audience in the court in, just after the noon hour. The known wit of the speaker, coupled i's his novel way of logically and for-ily parting things held his crowd for in hour and a half. It was a fine preentation of the amendment question No. 7, at pages 373 et seq; and by vir-nd at times the speaker showed the life of said deed of trust, default havnd at times the speaker showed the satulotic orator as well as the strong emocrat. It won votes by its candor,

PRICES AND CONDITIONS

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ettuce.

changed.

watermelon, 1.

PEACHES AND APPLES ARE NOW

Peck goods: Sweet pointees (new) 60-

Bunch goods: Beets, 5; carrots, 5; celery, 5 to 10; onlons, 5; parsley, 5;

Pound goods: Tematoes, 5 to 7: can-

taloupes, 5; cabbage, 1; butier, 20 to 25;

Dozens: Eggs, 10 to 12%; peppers,

Peaches and apples are rather plenti-

ful with fair demand. Country water-melons have appeared. Cantaloupes of

good quality are scarce. Huckleberries

and new sweet potatoes have appeared.

The fish and poultry markets are un-

7% to 10; bananas, 25; lemons, 30, corn,

10 to 12%; peaches, 15; pears, 15.

onions, 25; apples, 15 to 20,

PLENTIFUL.

IN CENTRAL MARKE



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ale in a deed of trust executed to the undersigned as trustee by G. W. Radford and L. S. Radford, his wife, dated the 22d day of January, 1900, and reorded on the 24th day of January, 1900 in the office of the register of deeds of Madison county, North Carolina, in book of mortgages and deeds of trust ng been made in the payment of the noneys secured by said deed of trust, the undersigned will sell for cash, at ublic auction, at the court house door, in the town of Marshall, county of

son and state of North Carolina a highest hidder, on Monday, the Th cay of August, 1990, the property inveyed in the said deed of trust, be ing a certain piece or parcel of land. situate lying and being in the county of Madison, adjoining the lands of John Ammons, H. B. Phillips and oth-

The following prices are current in ers, and more particularly described as follows

"Beginning on a post oak, L. P. Radents, Irish potatoes, 29 and 25; beans, ford's corner, and runs a southerly ourse with Allen's line to John Ammons' line, the same course to H. B. Phillips' line, then with Phillips' line northeast to L. M. Radford's line, then with his line north to a stake in said L. M. Radford's line, then with his line ast to Sam Buckner's line, at then with Buckner's line to L. P. Rad-ford's corner, a Red oak; then with his line west to the beginning, containing about one hundred and thirty stres, more or less. Being the land owned by Radford at the time of his John. death.

This 26th day of July, 1900, THOMAS A. JONES. Trustee. 7-27-d5t Fri

Children's and Misses' Shoes and Slippers, Strap Sandals, Black, Chocolate, Red, Tan--the finest line on the market--all go in

**Clearance Cost Sale** 



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