

PLEA FOR THE PEOPLE

REAL TARIFF REFORM ONLY IS-
SUE ON WHICH DEMOCRATS
HAVE WON.

Those Who Voted for Protection Voted
Against the Interests and Wishes
of Nine-Tenths of Their Constituents.

To the Editor: The purpose of this
article is not to discuss the tariff ques-
tion, for it is generally admitted that
the Democratic position as a general
principle is right, well defined and
pretty generally accepted by loyal
Democrats. That all leading Demo-
crats who have represented true Demo-
cratic principles have advocated and
voted for a low tariff is a fact which
is generally admitted. That protection in
any form, or for any purpose, or in any
form, except incidental protection,
can be consistently advocated is a
latter-day doctrine not in accord with
the true principles of the party. There-
fore it has not been supposed that
Democrats did not accept this general
principle, which is the basis of the
party's platform. And that the very principle of protection
is ethically wrong, economically
unsound, and opposed to the interests
of the people is the ground on which
Democrats have taken and it is
only for Republicans to repudiate this
doctrine.

The tariff issue is admittedly the
leading issue between the two great
parties. It is the abiding issue. Other
issues arise and disappear, but this
goes on until it is finally settled in the
interest of the whole people. This is
necessarily true because the trust
question, the monetary question, and
other living, vital questions are de-
pendent upon it; at any rate, this is
the generally accepted Democratic
doctrine—not the mere opinion of the
writer or of any other person, but the
economic deductions of the party
through its great leaders, from the
early days down to Bryan. And the
tariff issue is the only issue upon
which the Democratic party has
won a national victory or a third of
a century. It was a leading issue in
the Hayes-Tilden campaign of 1877.
It was indeed the paramount issue in
1884 and 1892, the two successful
campaigns. Mr. Cleveland ran for the
Presidency. Mr. Cleveland always con-
tended that this was the great question
before the people, and on great issue
upon which Democrats might win.
And the country now knows that the
era of general Democratic tariff re-
form might have been possible in 1892
had not the party turned its back
to its greatest leader, repudiated its
principles on the tariff, and been
guilty of "party perjury and dishon-
or."

The writer has only the kindest
feelings toward those in Congress
from this State; nor does he wish to
personal in discussing the acts of cer-
tain Democrats who departed from
the Democratic position, in their atti-
tude towards the Aldrich bill, but as a
loyal Democrat to speak out and
criticize men and measures whenever
he considers the party faith has been
violated.

There can be little doubt that the
Democrats who voted for protection
have lost an important opportunity
for Democracy; they have aided the
so-called conservative, eastern wing
of the Republican party in passing the
most odious tariff bill ever passed by
an American Congress; and they have
placed their party in a most embar-
rassing attitude for the next national
campaign. It is known of all men
that the pending tariff bill, fostered
by the Aldrich, the guardian of protected
interests, does not meet the demands
even of the Republican party. It is
not such a measure as President Taft
wishes. It does not reduce the
pledges made to the people, and is un-
satisfactory to many of the leading
Republicans, nor does it give the
country that reduction and reduction
promised by the President, or his sup-
porters.

Besides these Democrats have vio-
lated their party platform—State and
national—violated the pledges made
to the people during the campaign.
Until our Representatives and Sena-
tors in Congress can realize that the
tariff is a broad national question,
and not a mere sectional, political
issue, the people as a whole, cannot
hope for any helpful tariff legislation.
They need to learn their official re-
sponsibility to the whole people.
Whether the tariff is regarded as na-
tional or sectional our Representatives
cannot consistently—and with true
faith to the people stand for protection
for protection's sake. If the tariff is
national, surely they cannot as Demo-
crats support it; for the Democratic
idea has ever been that the tariff is
against the interest of the great mass
of our people, and in favor of special
interests. If it is sectional, they
must certainly know that it is against
the interest of their constituency in
North Carolina, and in the South,
where our people (as a whole) buy
everything and sell nothing compara-
tively.

The writer further contends that
that North Carolinians who voted for
protection voted against the wishes
and interests of nine-tenths of their
constituents. This is a liberal esti-
mate—it would probably be more
nearly accurate to place the ratio at
1-25. As an example, take lumber. In
voting for protection on lumber (to
say nothing of the direct pledge in the
party platform) they voted in the in-
terest of a very small percentage of
their constituency and directly
against the interests of the great mass
of the people of the State. Almost
every man at some time of life builds
a home, or houses of some kind;
therefore in voting for protection on
lumber they were voting against the in-
terest of practically every man, woman
and child in the State. Why this
great interest in the comparative
few who sell lumber? Lumber is so
high it is almost impossible for a
poor man to own a home. What are
special interests? The term is some-
times thought to refer only to trusts
and combines, which is erroneous.
Surely anything is a special interest
which conflicts with the interest of
the great mass of the people. This is
true in regard to lumber even regard-
less of the fact that in North
Carolina, where most of the lumber
is produced in this State) the lumber
interest is controlled largely by cor-
porations. Surely from every view-
point our Senators and Representa-
tives have forgotten their constituencies.
Such conduct—pernicious as pro-
tection is—might be somewhat excus-
able in a Northern man, whose con-
stituency is largely composed of the
moneyed classes, but in North Caro-
lina, never!

And because Mr. Bryan simply
calls attention to the plain truth—
namely, that those Democrats who
voted for protection repudiated their
party principles and party platform,
the "riot act" is pleaded. Mr. Bryan,
while always sound upon the tariff
question, has never been the special
champion of tariff reform such as
Cleveland was. He has sometimes
been criticized for not making the
tariff issue more prominent. So it
cannot be said that he is now or ever
has been radical upon the tariff ques-
tion. The truth is, his rebuke is
mild.

Have the people no rights? Can the
masses have no representation? Have
they no redress, and can they not
question the acts of their public ser-
vants?

In the old days our ablest and great-
est men were called to account and
asked to explain upon hustings and
through the press when they had vot-
ed against their pledges or the peo-
ple's interests. Now it seems every-
thing is covered up by a kind of polit-
ical whitewashing process. In our
ultra-conservatism and forbearance in
North Carolina we sometimes are
to bear abuses rather than tell the
truth and bring our public servants
to account for their official conduct.

Wm. H. HARRISON.

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IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Peter Evans Hines.
By Dr. A. W. Knox.
Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:
We have met together here tonight
to do honor—among others—to a for-
mer president of this Society, Dr.
Peter Evans Hines, who painlessly
fell asleep in the heavenly dawn of
August 14th last, just as the peaceful
hush of nature began to give place to
the sweetest sounds of earth—the joy-
ous morning songs of awakening
birds. The city's grosser noises had
not yet begun; and in the peaceful
stillness of that quiet hour, those
gentle feathered songsters seemed as
if angels' voices answering a sum-
mons of the Great Creator to wait his
spirit home, and free it from the frets
and pains of earth.

And so—
"When the sun, in all his state,
Illumed the eastern skies,
He passed through glory's morning
gate
And walked in paradise."
He had come to his old age, full
of years and of honors; and we should
not mourn o'er his going, but rather
rejoice in his glorious awakening to
the wondrous beauties and the peace
and joy of his new home unto
which he has attained.

Some one has said—and it seems to
me a simple and a comforting truth—
that what we call "death" is but the
drawing aside of a curtain and step-
ping across the threshold into a new
and beautiful life; and I like to think
of him and of my other friends and
dear ones gone before in this bright
way. It is better to be
good and useful works he daily per-
formed as he went in and out among
us here, than to sorrow and grieve
o'er his passing; for his earthly life
was filled with unselfish and kindly
deeds, carrying courage and hope and
good cheer to the sick and suffering
all about him.

Dr. Hines was born at Cherry Hill,
in Warren county, North Carolina, on
the 23rd day of July, 1828. He was the
son of Richard Hines and Ann Spruill
Hines, and grandson of Jesse Hines
and Cecelia Johnston Hines. His
grandmother, Cecelia, was the
daughter of Jonas Johnston, a
member of the Constitutional Conven-
tion of 1776 and a colonel in the war
wounded at the battle of Stono.

Dr. Hines' father—though a large
planter and owning estates in Edge-
combe county—was a lawyer and also
a member of Congress for several
terms. He moved to Raleigh when
the subject of this sketch was
quite a youth.

Dr. Hines prepared for college at
Lovelock's Academy, which stood—un-
til about twenty years ago—where
now the Governor's Mansion stands,
and was a landmark in Raleigh's his-
tory. He graduated from the Univer-
sity of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
with the degree of A. B. in 1849, and
was made Master of Arts in 1852 by
the same institution. He was a mem-
ber of the Philanthropic Society there.
He began to read medicine in July,
1849, under Dr. Charles E. Johnson
at Raleigh, and later was in the pre-
ceptorship of the famous Prof.
George B. Wood, M. D. in Philadel-
phia, where he attended two courses
of medical lectures at the University
of Pennsylvania, graduating with the
degree of M. D. on April 2d, 1852. He
was interne at St. Joseph's Hospital,
Philadelphia, in 1852-'53, having spent
the two preceding summers attending
the great Hospital Clinics in the same
city.

In 1853-'54, he attended the lec-
tures at the Academy of Medicine in
Paris, France, and followed closely
the clinics and hospital work in that
great city. And while in Paris, he
was the pupil of those Great Masters
in our profession, Neleto, Velpeau,
Trousseau, Valleix and Rostan. Thus
splendidly equipped by a faithful wife
for these exceptionally fine opportuni-
ties, he settled in Raleigh and prac-
ticed for a time, associated in the practice
of medicine with Dr. E. Burke Hay-
wood. Enthusiastically devoted to his
profession, he took advantage of every
opportunity to add to his store of
knowledge and soon won for himself
an enduring reputation as a skillful
physician and surgeon.

In the early days of the War be-
tween the States, he tendered his
services to the State and was the first
North Carolina Volunteer (Bethel
Regiment).

May 16th, 1861—Surgeon First
North Carolina Volunteers (Bethel
Regiment).
May 20th, 1861—Surgeon Provisional
Army Confederate States.
June, 1862—Medical Director De-
partment of the Medical Service, 1862.
October 1862—Senior Surgeon in Charge of the
General Hospitals in Petersburg, Vir-
ginia.

September, 1863, to April 16th,
1865—Medical Director General
Hospitals in North Carolina.
At the close of the War, when he
broken in health and spirits, he took
up the life of a farmer on his planta-
tion near New Bern, North Carolina,
and having with him there his two sisters,
Miss Susan and Miss Rowena Hines,
and a nephew whom he adopted and
turned to Raleigh and practiced medi-
cine with Dr. Charles E. Johnson until
1876, the year of Dr. Johnson's
death.

Dr. Hines held many offices of
honor and trust within the gift of
the State, County and City. He was
Surgeon General of the N. C. State
Hospital from 1878 to 1883; President
of the Medical Society of the State
of North Carolina in 1876; President
State Board of Medical Examiners
from 1878 to 1884; President of the
Raleigh Academy of Medicine and of
the Wake County Medical Society;
County Superintendent of Health and
later, City Superintendent of Health at
Raleigh; Physician to the Soldiers'
Home; Vice-President of the State
Confederate Veterans' Ass'n; and
Commander and Surgeon of the L.
O. B. Branch Camp of Confederate
Veterans.

He was one of the founders and
incorporators of the old St. Mary's
Hospital—Raleigh's first civic hospi-
tal—and was chairman of its Medi-
cal Board and Physician in Chief of
that institution from the day it was
opened until it was sold to the Board
of Trustees of the late John Rex's
will, which Board then gave the
Raleigh Academy of Medicine and
a member of the Medical Board and
a Visiting Staff of Rex Hospital (and
was deeply interested in its welfare).
He was later appointed a member of
the Board of Trustees, and held this
position to the close of his life.

He was for many years a Vestryman
of a Christian Church, Raleigh, and was
also one of the two Lay Members of
that Institution from the day of its
organization to the close of his life.
He was Physician to St. Mary's
School in Raleigh for more than thirty
years. The following extract from
a letter of an old St. Mary's pupil
evinces the loving esteem in which he
was always held there:
"I feel that I must send a word of
heartfelt appreciation to the splendid
services of Dr. Hines, especially
specially loved and honored. Dr. Hines
and his work are, to me, bound up
with memories of the dear old
School; and I can recall the many
times his presence brought relief and
comfort. I remember one special
instance of a great kindness to a needy
student and of course this is but one
of countless similar kindnesses; but



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And they drink



on other days because it gives their tired energies
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physical—and makes you rested. Made of the pur-
est fruit juices, acid phosphate and pep-
sin—just "chock-full" of vim and good
health.

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Laws.

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It has always seemed to me eminently
characteristic, and I have often told
it in speaking of Doctor Hines."
Dr. Hines had a strikingly chivalric
nature, and he made it a rule never
to quarrel with any man, and never
to speak of a woman who worked for her
living.
Remembering his own hardships as
a soldier, he did not forget the old
Confederate Veterans after the War,
but ministered unto them, and re-
lieved their sufferings at the Soldiers'
Home in Raleigh, rendering them
gratuitous services gladly, as with
unfailing cheerfulness. He lightened
their burdens and helped to lift their
care and make their hearts glad, un-
til his own failing strength deprived
him of that unselfish activity.
Whereof, the "thin grey line" of old
Confederate Soldiers marched by his
side at the close, as a Soldier's guard
of honor. He was, himself a brave
and gallant veteran after the War,
and he was the constant companion and
nurse, both day and night) that not
once during his long illness did a
stratagem escape his lips, though
any one who knew Dr. Hines must
also know that to him it was anguish
of spirit, to sit with folded hands, in-
active, when his life had been so full
of unselfish and useful activity.

Though Dr. Hines did a general
practice, he was fond of surgery, and
performed many of the major
operations, including amputations of
the upper third of the thigh, Caesarian
section, strangulated inguinal and
removal hernia, ligation of the com-
mon carotid artery, etc., and in 1894
he successfully removed a fibroid
tumor (from the lumen of the intes-
tine) which was attached by a
pedicle, thus relieving an alarming
intestinal obstruction and rescuing
his patient from an otherwise certain
death. He reported this case in the
North Carolina Medical Journal in
1894, under the title of "Entero-
laparotomy." He published but few
of his many operations, however, his
feeling seeming to be, that his reward
lay in his own knowledge; that he had
been the means, under God, of bring-
ing ease and comfort to a sufferer and
restoring his patient to life and its
duties.

Dr. Hines was married in 1862, to
Miss Frances Wesley Johnson, a
daughter of Dr. Charles E. Johnson,
his former preceptor and, in later
years, his partner. Always a devoted
wife, she became, during the feverish
ness of his later years, his guardian
angel, and a veritable inspiration to
him. Not strong, herself, for years,
his need of her transformed her weak-
ness into strength—that wonderful
strength with which self-forgetting
love endows a woman, that splendid
strength that makes us men to stand
in his presence, ashamed of
our relative weakness. And so, the
shadows of his later years were lit up
and illumined by the sunlight of his
smiles, her unflinching cheerfulness and
courage.

It is with pleasure that I recall the fact that
he did me the honor of asking me to
be his "best man" at his wedding and
that he procured his marriage license
for him.
By nature quick and impulsive, Dr.
Hines was yet generous and forgiving
also—a many man, with sensibilities
and affections as tender as a wo-
man's. His adherence to a principle
and to his settled convictions—adopted
after deliberate reflection—was
staunch and unyielding.
Appreciating the friendship and
kindness of those whom he loved and
trusted, he had in his heart responsive
chords, which vibrated in unison with
those of his friends, when touched by
a kindly hand. He gave of himself,
in faithful, unselfish service, and
weighing his personal comfort against

their urgent needs, but spending him-
self in loving kindness and gentleness;
and they, in turn, rewarded him with
responsive devotion and loyalty, the
manifestation of which, during the
feebleness of his last two years, by
constant visits and other thoughtful
attentions, both pleased and comforted
him. An admirable trait of
his character was manifested by his
uniform cordiality towards the young
men of the profession, whom he al-
ways seemed glad to help forward in
establishing themselves in practice.
I recall, with grateful heart, the mem-
ory of many such professional cour-
tesies and kindnesses which he did
for me, in the earlier years of my own
professional life, and also the uplift
and encouragement they gave me.
Dr. Hines' medical library was a
large and valuable one. He con-
tributed to a young physician who remarked
upon the value of his books: "I have
always made it a rule, in purchasing
books, to wait until I could get the
best authority on that subject. His
library has been donated to the Medi-
cal Department of the University of
North Carolina; and his wife takes
comfort in the fact that the books
that—in placing these valuable books
in the hands of students of medicine
and surgery and thus assisting them
in their preparation for the noblest
of professions—his husband's work will
be continued through the coming
years.

Dr. Hines was taken ill (with a
slight stroke of paralysis) on February
22d, 1898, his illness following an at-
tack of Grippe, through which he
never gave up at all, but bravely con-
tinued his round of professional visits.
He slowly rallied from this attack and
got about for a while, but he never
regained his strength. In January,
1908, he had a second paralytic stroke
from which he never recovered.
The attentions and kindnesses he
received from his brother physicians
and from his many friends and former
patients were to him a source of great
comfort and gratification. His pastor
once said, while visiting him; that he
could not help noticing the number of
people who came to "enquire about
the Doctor"—and that they came
from all the walks of life—high and
low, rich and poor, white and colored.
He had many devoted little friends,
among the children also, who came
to see him frequently; and they all
seemed to feel, intuitively, that he
loved them.

Following the announcement of his
death, hundreds of letters came to his
wife and family from all parts of the
country, all filled with love and ad-
miration for Dr. Hines. Among them,
one said: "The greatest blessing that
can come to any Community is a
Christian Doctor—he has more op-
portunities for doing good than even
the preacher. God bless the Christian-
ity."

Another letter brought this loving
and tender tribute: "He was, indeed,
the 'Beloved Physician' of his com-
munity and administered untold com-
fort to many stricken bodies; and
now at a good old age, having fought
the good fight, he has been called up-
higher, to receive 'his blessed and
eternal reward.'"
At the time of his death, many per-
sons of the poorer class called at his
house and told of great kind-
nesses done them by him—things of
which Dr. Hines had never spoken.
In an editorial published two days
after his death, the Raleigh News and
Observer made this striking comment
on some of his temperamental charac-
teristics: "Strength and delicacy
spring from the same source; the
heart that can flange in the heart that
can love. And back of this man's
guiding star of his life and main spring
of his work—lay a love that did not
spare itself to comfort, nor hesitate to
use the knife. So that those who
differed with him, revere him, and
those who leaned upon him, miss
him; and those with whom he went
into the dark places, recall him with
a responsive flutter of the heart. So
that at a thousand points of sweet
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returns upon a capital of devotion lay-
ing at interest in the heart of a peo-
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Doctor who can minister to the wants
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