

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members who shall elect their own chairman; said committee shall be elected by the voters of said township at the first Peoples Party primary held in any year, under call of the county chairman; provided that those townships which are divided into precincts or wards, shall have a separate committee for each precinct or ward.

SECTION 2. Each county shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the chairman of the several township, ward or precinct committees. This committee shall meet at the same time and place that the first county convention of the Peoples Party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the County Executive Committee that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with section 1, the said County Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee for the various congressional, judicial and senatorial districts shall consist of the Chairman of the County Executive Committee of the counties that compose the said congressional, judicial and senatorial districts. The congressional, judicial and senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

SECTION 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the Chairman of Congressional Executive Committees and one member elected by each congressional convention while in session, with six additional members at large.

SECTION 5. The County Executive Committee, Congressional Executive Committees, Judicial Executive Committees shall report their action as provided for above to their respective conventions while in session for approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, before adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

SECTION 6. The members of the State executive committee, as provided above, from Congressional districts, shall meet at the same time and place as the State Convention, and elect six additional members for the State at large, which body acting together shall elect the State Chairman. They shall report their action to the State Convention, while in session, for approval or disapproval. If disapproved, the State Convention shall, before adjournment, elect the State Chairman, and the six members of the committee at large.

SECTION 7. In case any committee fails to report to its convention while in session, as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

SECTION 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all vacancies occurring therein.

SECTION 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and senatorial committees a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State, one-third of the members of said committees.

SECTION 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts, and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairman of the different county executive committees of the said appointment and the said county executive committee shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

SECTION 11. That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

SECTION 12. It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the States. I would be glad to contribute towards binding indivisible union the different divided sections of the country which, indeed, "now have every inducement of sympathy and interest to weld them together more strongly than ever." I would rejoice to see the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated or in danger of being separated because of sectional or party differences. They are long since over. We are not enemies, but friends. And as friends, we will faithfully and cordially co-operate under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy amongst the greatest governments on earth.

who favor a graduated income tax and further necessary legislation to reduce and equalize taxation, and who are opposed to the present machine election methods in North Carolina (this referred to the election law existing in 1892) by which many of our citizens are disfranchised, and the will of the people perverted by the dishonest action of certain election officers; who are in favor of a more economic administration of our government, county, State and National, who are opposed to having the Executive and Legislative branches of our government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies, and who are willing to co-operate with the Peoples Party to secure these reforms, are invited to participate in all Peoples Party primaries and conventions.

Letter of Acceptance.

(Continued from first page.) country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitute of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effect was at once anticipated and felt, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation of investigation the causes which produced them.

It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read the history of our country, that in the busy years from 1850 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis, and employed more gold money in its business operations than it ever before. We have had a protective tariff, under which ample revenues were collected for the government and an accumulation of a surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know to be good. It is not more money we want, we want to put the money we already have to work. When money is employed, men are employed.

We cannot restore public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all values or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practical dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence either to the treasury or to the people without a change in our present tariff legislation.

Major McKinley here considers at great length the tariff acts of 1890 and 1891, contrasting the receipts under the former with those under the latter and adding:

The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$195,288,697 during the first fifteen months operation of the tariff of 1891, as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady at the rate of \$13,130,000 per month, of \$500,000 for every business day of the year.

We have either been sending too much money out of the country or getting too little or both. We have lost our standard and our industry. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression, and indicate its remedy?

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the hour, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mints for the full and unrestricted labor of American workmen.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use."

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the dread civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant and many other great leaders, North and South, has happily come and the feeling of reconciliation between the two sections is everywhere vanishing; let us hope never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home and increase our power and influence abroad, and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions, than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our country. It called by the sutrages of the people, to assume the duties of the highest office of President of the United States, I shall account it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which should animate and govern the citizens of every section of the State or part of the republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance, it is as length and forever hereafter, "there should be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a common country."

It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the States. I would be glad to contribute towards binding indivisible union the different divided sections of the country which, indeed, "now have every inducement of sympathy and interest to weld them together more strongly than ever." I would rejoice to see the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated or in danger of being separated because of sectional or party differences. They are long since over. We are not enemies, but friends. And as friends, we will faithfully and cordially co-operate under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy amongst the greatest governments on earth.

(Signed) Wm. McKinley

Miss Anna C. Brackett, in an article called "Among the Trees," in the September Harper's Magazine, advocates forestry as an attractive and healthful pursuit for women, and it must be owned, makes out a strong case for an occupation in which she evidently delights. It is not only a source of keen enjoyment to the person who knows them, but it is good to so great a degree that the encouragement of the art of forestry is in the nature of a public benefaction.

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PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM. The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1892, hereby reaffirms its inviolable allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22nd, 1892.

THE ELECTION LAW. We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held by the election of the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the intrigues which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT. The act of the last General Assembly restoring to the right of local government all the counties, and the peace of the people of the people in the respective counties, and the safe-guard therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of our persistent in enforcing by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY. We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to issue gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be enforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES. We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and we favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands payable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST. We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its platform in its support of the public school system. We demand still further improvement and broadening of the public school system of the State, and we demand that the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS. We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION. We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and for its hostility to the people to the fact that official action in this regard is not in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and hereafter favored by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS. We favor the establishment of such equitable and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

RAILROADS. We call for a revision of the constitution and an increase of the powers of Congress over the Pacific railroad, and we demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

RAILROADS. We demand a National money, safe and sound and issued by the general government only without the intervention of any State or Territory, and we demand that the money be distributed in an equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and the lawful disbursement of the government.

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land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior Department, robbed millions of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and millions of their claims; that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the re-emption of unpatented land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

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THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS. Whereas, The declaration of independence as a basis for a republican form of government, and the principles of progressive and perpetual states:

FINANCE. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all public and private purposes; private means of distribution of this currency directly to the people, at the minimum of expense and without the intervention of any State or Territory, and in sufficient volume to meet the business of the country on a cash basis.

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