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TWELVE MONTHS.

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HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1891.

NUMBER 21.

## THIRD PARTY ORGANIZED.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE "PEOPLE'S PARTY OF AMERICA."

North Carolina was "not in it"—Resolutions Adopted Amid Wild Enthusiasm.

GREENSBORO, O., May 21st, 1891.—Before the convention here adjourned the advocates of the Third Party plan carried the day, gave it a name and passed the following resolutions.

Delegate Miller, of California, threw a line of contention by offering this resolution:

Resolved, That we favor the abolition of the liquor traffic."

Confusion became worse confounded. Fifty orators were clamoring for recognition, but the first to succeed was Schilling, of Wisconsin.

He opposed the discussion. Mr. Schilling declared that the resolution of the question of prohibition at this time, proposed by Mr. Miller, had been fully considered and voted down by the committee on platform.

To speak it now was plainly throwing a fire brand into the convention, and in his opinion it was a deliberate attempt to cause a split in the party.

After great confusion the resolution was voted down.

H. E. Tambeneck, of Illinois, was elected Chairman of the National Executive Committee.

COL. POLK'S LETTER.

A letter was read from Col. L. L. Polk, President of the Alliance, advising against action on a third party until 1892, but it did not deter the members from issuing the call.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The following, presented by the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted amid great enthusiasm:

1. In view of the great social, industrial, and economical resolution now dawning on the civilized world and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for a crystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the people's party of the United States of America.

2. We most heartily endorse the demands of the platforms adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889, at Ocala, Fla., in 1890, and at Omaha, Neb., in 1891, by the industrial organizations there represented and summarized as follows:

(A) The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power, to be maintained by the people for the common benefit, hence we demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes when demanded by the people shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent. per annum upon non perishable products, as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon quantity of land and amount of money.

(B) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

(C) We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and their syndicates, and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

(D) Believing the doctrine of equal

rights to all and special privileges to none we demand that taxation—national, State or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

(E) We demand that all revenues—national, State, or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

(F) We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

(G) We demand a most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

(H) We demand the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

3. We urge the united action of all progressive organizations in attending conference called for February 22, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations.

4. A national committee shall be appointed by this conference to be composed of a chairman, to be selected by this body, and of three members from each State represented, to be named by each State delegate.

5. This Central Committee shall represent this body, attend the National Conference on February 22, 1892, and if possible unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled. If no satisfactory arrangement can be effected this committee shall call a national convention not later than June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President.

6. The members of the Central Committee for each State where there is no independent political organization shall conduct an active system of political agitation in their respective States.

### IT WAS NOT A JOB.

Mrs. Hunt Replies to Suggestions of Jobbery. Raleigh Chronicle.

When the criticism was made on Mrs. Hunt, the Chronicle stated that while we believed in the purity of her motives, circumstances required that she should make a statement. This she has done, and it is full and showed that her motives were pure. She writes:

BATTLE CREEK, May 18.—I have been for the last three weeks traveling in one of our Western states, changing locality nearly every day, and therefore receiving my mail spasmodically. Certain clippings from North Carolina papers with personal allusions, which should have reached me several days ago, now come to hand somewhat belated. In reply to these I would say that the statement concerning the North Carolina Temperance Education Law being "a piece of jobbery" emanating from the American Book Company, is not true. The author of this assertion is misinformed as to the facts and wrong as to conclusions. The American Book Company had nothing whatever to do with my efforts for that legislation, and, as far as I know, they had no intimation that the law was proposed until after it was enacted.

I am not an agent of the American Book Company, nor in any sense or in any way in their employ, nor of any other publishing house, nor of any one or of any

thing, in this matter save my own convictions, and my desire to save my country from the horrors of intemperance, through teaching its future citizens in the plastic period of childhood in the schools to abhor strong drink.

I have no personal financial interest in books on this topic issued by the American Book Company nor by any other publishing house.

A great national and international society of representative Christian women called the Women's Christian Temperance Union share my conviction on the subject. As the result of our united efforts, laws requiring the study of Scientific or Physiological Temperance have been enacted in thirty-five States, including North Carolina, and by the national Congress for all the Territories, the District of Columbia, and other schools under national control. There is not a feature of the North Carolina law that cannot be found in similar statutes enacted by the national Congress or by other States. Therefore, if the North Carolina law is a "piece of jobbery" then all these other laws are also, for they were secured by the same instrumentality and for the same purpose.

The idea that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union or I, their representative in their educational work, have been able to inveigle the national Congress and all these Legislatures into enacting laws that they, the W. C. T. U., or I might thereby make money on the sale of books, is preposterous. As well claim that the religious journal, the minister, missionary or Sunday school teacher who urges the study of the Bible, is actuated to make money of the sale of Bibles.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Carolina last year decided to petition their Legislature in session last winter, for this Temperance Education law. They circulated throughout the State petitions for the same, which petitions they presented to the Legislature, bearing the signatures of thousands of North Carolina citizens, asking for the law. They invited me, their national representative, to come to Raleigh and in their behalf present the argument for the law to the committee on education. At much personal inconvenience I went, just as I have gone to other States before for a like purpose.

The facts concerning the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects on the human system cannot be stated in less than one-fourth the space given to the relative physiology and hygiene that is suitable to be taught in primary or intermediate grades or in less than twenty pages in the high school book. Therefore, that amount of temperance matter is specified in the laws on this topic of many states, including North Carolina. The fact that books of various grades complying with this specification are published by four different houses, not including the American Book Company, or Dulaney & Co., is positive proof that there is in this clause no evidence of legislation in the interests of one set of books or of one publishing house.

The editor of the Biblical Recorder quotes from a preface in the Union Series of Temperance Physiologies the statement that "these books have been more or less prepared and wholly supervised by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, and from that jumps to the mistaken conclusion that I am therefore in the pay of the publishers of the same. The facts in the case about the books on this topic are as follows: The Science of Temperance was a

new branch and its school literature unprepared when the first laws requiring its study were enacted eight and one-half years ago. If the study was to be pursued, well graded text books were as necessary as spelling books or readers. A vast amount of work and money had to be expended by somebody in order to secure such a literature that is reliable. I make no apology for having expended my time, money and labor to that end. It would have been perfectly right for me to have kept copyrights or other form of remuneration on books thus prepared, but I did not, because I felt called to work for this education for the childhood of this and other lands; and that there might be no possible ground for charges that my labors emanated from interested motives and my work hindered thereby, I declined to take the personal recompense for my literary labors in this direction that was justly my due.

My name can be found in the preface of books on this topic published by other houses than the American Book Co. freely granted because such books contain the truths we desired taught and the publishers wish them to be sustained by whatever reputation for scientific accuracy on this topic my name represents.

When the North Carolina Legislative Committee on Education, at Major Finger's suggestion, asked me questions about books, publishers and prices, that committee will remember that I told them I knew little or nothing about the business side of these text books that are on our lists as endorsed by us. I did not know then that the Dulaney books could not be sold in North Carolina, and only know it now from Major Finger's published statement in the North Carolina papers. As I am not the business agent of these houses, it was perfectly legitimate that I should not have known that fact. A book on our lists simply implies that for doctrine and educational merit we commend it.

It is a little surprising that in the interview reported with Maj. Finger that no mention is made of other books that comply with the law published by other houses besides Dulaney & Co., and the American Book Company as though these last are all.

The Biblical Recorder is right as to my interest in the enforcement of this law. With the same earnestness that I pleaded for its enactment, and from the same motives, namely, that the children of North Carolina may be intelligently warned and saved from thralldom of strong drink, I now hope that no misrepresentation or misconception will mislead the parties entrusted with the enforcement of this law from the real question at issue—the duty of selecting the books that contain the topics the law requires taught.

Educational statistics prove that 60 per cent of the children in the public schools never go beyond the primaries and less than 5 per cent ever reach the high school. Therefore, the great majority of the "poor people of North Carolina" will have to buy but one, or at most two books on this topic, and those inexpensive primary ones. If those books are so wisely selected that they warn the child studying them against alcohol, it will be the wisest investment any parent can make, saving in the end both money and the child.

MARY H. HUNT.

Have you read the DIRECTIONS wrapped around SUGAR COATED YEAST? 21 41

## STATE NEWS.

CLIPPED, CULLED, AND CONDENSED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Evangelist Fife will begin a meeting in Charlotte June 2nd.

Henry Brabham, the murderer of the Italian in Charlotte, is to hang July 2nd.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 23.—The Steel and Iron Company broke ground today for a furnace.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Horticultural Society met in Raleigh last week and decided to hold the fruit fair this year in Greensboro.

Miss Katie Venters, of Onslow county, a healthy and handsome young lady, 17 years of age, attended church in good health on the 10th inst. and died on Tuesday the 12th.

Dr. Phillip Koonce died at his home in Carteret county, on the 15th inst., aged 74 years. He was formerly a citizen of Onslow county and was highly respected by all who knew him.

WINSTON, N. C., May 25.—A severe electrical hail and rain storm passed over the city this evening between 3 and 4 o'clock. The rain fell in torrents, together with hail as large as acorns.

Two of Raleigh's most popular young ladies, while driving in a pony cart, were, by the fall of the pony, precipitated headlong over the dashboard, and fell on the stone pavement breaking both of their—parasols. Nothing else.

A dispatch from Washington says the Light House Board is preparing to begin work at once on the light house to be erected on Diamond Shoals, off Cape Hatteras, N. C. When completed it will cost \$500,000, and will be the largest in the world.

The opinion is beginning to prevail among Durham people that the deal which has been rumored for several days to the effect that the Blackwell Bull Plant would be absorbed by the American Tobacco Company is about to be consummated.—[News and Observer.

Another lively snake story comes in, this time from Gaston county. Pink Allen killed one with four heads. We take it for granted Pink is a prohibitionist. An anti would have paid a great price for that snake, and gone to raising them. They would make whisky a necessity.

It is said the Asheville Furniture Factory was moved to Lenoirs, Tenn., because of a failure to get just and equitable freight rates. That is the pay North Carolina is getting for giving the W. N. C. railroad to Best and his successors. Can't the railroad commission "regulate" this matter?

Babies are in demand in Raleigh. One was found in a basket near the depot, and when the mother could not be ascertained there were sixteen applicants, (whether charitable or childless is not stated), who were willing and anxious to adopt it. It was thought to be the illegitimate offspring of one Lota Edwards, who was arrested, but afterwards discharged.

The Asheville Citizen says one E. T. Moore, claiming to be from Caldwell county, and for a while in the employ of the French Broad Lumber Co., raised two checks and traded them off in that city for clothing and money and then skipped. A telegram was sent to the sheriff of Caldwell to arrest Moore, but he escaped. Moore is 23 or 24 years old, is six feet high, and weighs 156 lbs.