

BRYAN FORMALLY ACCEPTS.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN has sent the following letter of acceptance to the notification committee of the Chicago convention:

Hon. Stephen M. White and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention.—Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the Chief Executive of the nation and with the benefit or injury to the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiassed by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election.

Indorses the Platform.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention and unqualifiedly indorse each plank thereof.

Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the Government. Because all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the Government, first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

A democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of life except such contribution as is necessary to support the Government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—it recognizes no poverty can be invoked in behalf of against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed—recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

A Dual Government.

Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but to citizen consider such matters at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystallization of the will of the people; with out it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law government is impossible. The Democratic party is pledged to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests "an indissoluble union of indestructible States."

Our revolutionary fathers, fearing the tendencies toward centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both and national safety as well as domestic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that, while the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government and it is empowered to protect it against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State except upon application of the Legislature of the State or upon the application of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened.

This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the State, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the President to judge of the necessity for Federal assistance. Those who framed our Constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

Economy.

Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified, unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest,

growing inconvenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate them on the other.

Immigration.

While the Democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with the determination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of the criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

Injunctions.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill providing for a trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

Trusts.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be regretted to its glory to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt honest men and prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the law to become a power. They are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

Railroads.

The right of the United States Government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

Pacific Railroads.

The Government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors, and must, therefore, create a legal obligation upon the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the Government.

Cuba.

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward all who are struggling for the same blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring peoples, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

The Civil Service.

That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in the official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in office, as provided for by the Federal Constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

The Territories.

The Territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the Territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to Statehood, and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the Territorial residents of the Territories or District is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the demand that the public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

Waterways.

The policy of improving the great waterways of the country, justified by the national character of those waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing to build in order that there may be economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

The Tariff.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled, no American people will give serious consideration to any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continuing to present the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note which stands behind it and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save.

To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver, at the option of the Government, are safer and cheaper for the people than interest-bearing bonds.

The Monroe Doctrine.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the Presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guaranty of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the Western hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americas which has been dedicated to republican government.

Pensions.

No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

The Producers of Wealth.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

Arbitration.

I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employer or employe and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against

the growing inconvenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate them on the other.

CYCLONE HITS PARIS.

Violent Wind Storm Descends Upon the Gay French Capital.

A violent tornado swept over parts of Paris at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Paris is much stirred up and excited over the disaster.

A large ward in the Hotel Dieu was full of the victims, two of whom died, and several there and in the other hospitals are in a precarious condition. The breaking of the storm was accompanied by many demonstrations of fright by individuals and by crowds, the panic of one spreading to others. The lowering sky, the howling of the tempest and the flying debris frightened the crowds in the streets out of self-control. Everybody started to run, without much regard to obstacles, personal or otherwise, that might come in their way. And there was shouting and screaming to add to the confusion.

The damage to property was widespread and serious. The first tempest of wind, which did most of the damage, was immediately succeeded by torrents of rain, and cellars all over Paris were flooded. The tornado lasted about one minute, but in addition to the damage already mentioned considerable destruction was caused on and about the Pont Neuf, the Place du Chatelet, the Observatoire, the Tour St. Haque and elsewhere in the neighborhood. The greatest damage was done at the Palais de Justice. All the windows on the Rue de Harley side were smashed, part of the roof was blown away, and the corridors were filled with clouds of dust and branches of trees. The sittings of the court had to be suspended.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S FALL HAT.

Symphony in Flowers and Colors Reminds One of Late Leaves.

An important order was to be executed the other day by a Washington milliner, Mrs. Cleveland had written down for an autumn hat. "Your own selection," she ordered the milliner. The hat when it reached Gray Gables was of pale green straw with brown dots scattered over it. These were small knots of grass. One

WANT SILVER DOLLARS.

Treasury Officials Receive a Large Number of Requests Daily.

A Washington correspondent says that the treasury officials are in daily receipt of a large number of requests asking for silver dollars of this year's coinage in exchange for silver certificates or other lawful money. Many of these requests come from persons who seem to doubt the truth of the monthly coinage statement, while others ask for shipments of 1896 dollars with a view to refuting statements that no silver dollars are now being coined.

These requests have been complied with as fast as received, and the treasury officials desire to call public attention to the fact that when silver dollars are ordered in sums of five or ten dollars they are shipped at the expense of the Government, but when smaller sums are ordered, the shipments are made at the expense of the person ordering.

There is now in the treasury \$10,500,339 in free silver, that is, silver which may be obtained in exchange for any lawful money, but the demand just now is so keen for 1896 dollars that it seems probable that by the beginning of October the department will be compelled to decline to pay out silver dollars, except in exchange for silver certificates or treasury notes of 1890.

The law requires certain amounts of silver to be held in the treasury to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes, and when the minimum is reached silver payments would be refused even in exchange for gold or in payment of warrants on the treasury.

The number of standard silver dollars coined last August is shown by the official statement to have been \$2,650,000; since Feb. 1 last, \$11,212,412, and since November, 1893, \$15,169,491. The coinage value of the silver bullion now on hand and on which the mints are now at work is \$166,745,200, and it is said to be altogether probable that coinage will be continued at least until the stock on hand of standard dollars of 1890 has been increased to about \$30,000,000, where it stood when the present administration went into office.

\$21.48 PER CAPITA.

Circulation of This Country on September 1, 1896.

The Treasury Department's monthly circulation statement shows, as expected after the big excess of expenditures over receipts and the big decrease in the gold reserve and surplus cash in August, an unusually heavy net increase in the circulation last month. The treasury lost heavily in gold coin and silver certificates in August. The conspicuous changes in the circulation during the month were increases in gold coin circulation of \$18,702,025, and in silver certificates \$14,083,223; and on the other hand, increases of \$5,445,894 in greenback circulation, \$3,145,000 currency certificates, and \$2,686,008 in silver treasury notes. The total circulation of the country on Sept. 1 is placed at \$1,339,169,634, a per capita of \$21.48, against \$1,603,583,028 on Sept. 1 a year ago. The amounts of the various kinds of money in circulation on Sept. 1, 1896, and on Sept. 1 a year ago are shown by the following table:

	Sept. 1, '96.	Sept. 1, '95.
Gold coin.....	\$43,965,069	\$49,787,653
Standard silver dollars.....	53,445,881	52,584,843
Subsidiary silver coins.....	59,890,467	60,690,153
Gold certificates.....	38,867,639	40,081,089
Silver certificates.....	145,739,894	323,772,261
Silver treasury notes.....	91,292,524	108,436,662
Greenbacks and currency certificates.....	270,359,734	324,091,753
National bank notes.....	215,798,626	204,738,609
Totals.....	\$1,339,169,634	\$1,603,583,028

The treasury money and bullion fund last month shows a net decrease amounting to \$2,737,711. Gold coin holdings decreased \$12,810,170, silver bullion \$2,072,018, and it lost \$91,344 in subsidiary silver. On the other hand, its store of standard dollars increased \$1,203,916, gold bullion \$2,623,145, greenbacks \$5,445,894, national bank notes \$1,881,948, and silver treasury notes \$1,084,008.

The changes in detail in August in the money and bullion fund are shown by the following table:

	In treasury, Aug. 1.	In treasury, Sept. 1.
Gold coin.....	\$110,371,284	\$106,361,114
Standard silver dollars.....	379,852,244	381,059,160
Subsidiary silver.....	16,004,145	15,909,801
Silver treasury notes.....	34,394,748	35,478,736
Greenbacks.....	109,270,478	114,716,282
National bank notes.....	11,833,422	13,815,370
Gold bullion.....	30,940,941	33,264,098
Silver bullion.....	118,753,758	116,881,740
Totals.....	\$820,221,020	\$817,483,309

AMERICAN GOLD MINES SEIZED.

Canadian Surveyors Arrange to Consecrate Alaska Fields.

Interest has been aroused at the State Department by the recent action of Canadian Government surveyors in so locating the one hundred and forty-first meridian as to throw 200 gold mines into Canadian territory. This is likely at any time to precipitate such a conflict of authority as cannot be ignored by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. These mines are now operated by Americans, thousands of whom have gone to the Alaskan fields since the discovery of gold. The miners will not readily submit to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Canadian mounted police. The officials of the State Department do not in any degree recognize the survey. A convention, joint committee and treaty will be required before this Government can acknowledge that the work has been performed. Negotiations are now pending with Great Britain for a convention to have a joint commission of astronomers appointed to survey and locate the one hundred and forty-first meridian from Mount St. Elias to the northern limit. The expectation prevails that in view of threatened disturbances, which may necessitate the sending of troops by both Governments to that region, the pending negotiations on the subject will be pressed to a conclusion.

Edgar M. Tomlinson, who testified before the Lexow committee in New York that he paid a bribe to William S. Andrews, former street cleaning and excise commissioner, to influence his action as a commissioner of excise, has confessed that the charge was not true, and that he committed perjury in making it.

The annual report of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, has just been issued. The gross earnings were \$1,351,195.59, an increase of \$634,344.08 over the preceding year.

Fortunes from the Sea.

But the great romance in this connection lies with the professional divers. One of the most extraordinary instances of a fortune found in the sea concerned the wreck of the Spanish treasure ship Alfonso XII, which was sunk off Point Gando, Grand Canary. A single diver, David Tester, employed by the well-known diving experts, C. E. Heinke & Co., of Great Portland street, recovered Spanish gold coin of the estimated value of \$100,000. The depth from which this specie was recovered was twenty-six and two-thirds fathoms, or 160 feet.

One of the most difficult operations ever performed by a diver was the recovering of the treasure sunk in the Malabar off Galle. On this occasion the large iron plates, half an inch thick, had to be cut away from the maulroom, and then the diver had to work through nine feet of sand. The whole of the specie on board of this vessel—upward of \$1,500,000—was saved, as much as \$80,000 having been got out in one day.

It is an interesting fact that from time to time expeditions have been fitted out and companies formed with the sole intention of searching for buried treasure beneath the sea. Again and again have expeditions left New York and San Francisco in the certainty of recovering tons of bullion sunk off the Brazilian coast, or lying undisturbed in the mud of the Rio de la Plata. It is, however, an every-day occurrence for divers to be sent from the Great Portland street establishment to the Australian coasts to fish for pearls; and, likewise, to all parts of the world—or, rather, to all parts of the ocean—where sunken vessels are to be entered, and their valuable cargoes recovered.

At the end of 1885 the large steamer Indus, belonging to the P. and O. Company, sank off Trincomalee, having on board a very valuable East India cargo, together with a large amount of specie. This was another case of a fortune found in the sea, for a very large amount of treasure was recovered.—London Mail.

Blown from a Train.

"I do not suppose that once in a hundred times we ever learn the real cause of a railroad accident," said a man who is always well posted on such matters, "when any one of the principals concerned is killed. In individual cases, where a man is lost from a train, and his body is found later beside the track, suicide is the first thing suggested; but you can never tell. A peculiar accident happened to a friend of mine. He was traveling Eastward with some friends. He left them for a few moments to go to the smoking car. As he crossed from one car to the other—that was before the time of the vestibule trains—a strong wind was blowing struck him and blew him to the ground. He was wearing a large circular coat, which acted as a balloon inflated with wind, and it was responsible for his being blown off the train, as well as for the fact that he landed on his feet unhurt. He walked some distance to the nearest station and telegraphed ahead to his friends that he was all right, and would come to by the next train. If he had been killed every one would have said 'suicide,' for the possibility of a man being blown from a train would seem to be an absurd idea."—New York Times.

"Yes; I realize that Jack was fast before our marriage, so I made allowance for him." Yes; but how, pray? "Well, till recently by teaching music, but I'm now trying stenography."—Brooklyn Life.



THE NEW HAT AND ITS WEARER.

side of the hat was trimmed with stiff taffeta bows in brown and green—loops of each. The other side of the hat was a mass of snowballs nesting in green leaves. The back was a standing mass of lace, and the pointed top carried out the brown and green motif in an abundance of these leaves.

With Mrs. Cleveland's order was one for small russet shade hats for the little girls. These are trimmed with forget-me-nots and green ribbon.

FUSION IN IOWA.

Iowa Populists Will Support Democratic Electoral Ticket.

The Iowa Populist State convention, in session at Des Moines, unanimously indorsed the State and electoral ticket nominated by the Democratic State convention at Ottumwa, which made Gen. J. E. Weaver and Horace Boies candidates for electors at-large. The fusion was complete in every respect. Not a voice was against it. The Ottumwa ticket was made part of the resolutions and adopted on motion of Gen. Weaver.

Chairman J. E. Anderson, of Forest City, called the convention to order as soon as the district caucuses were held. He introduced Dr. R. E. Rose, of Atlantic, who asked that the country be delivered from the oppressors. Charles A. Lloyd, of Muscatine, was introduced as temporary chairman. He was a candidate for Congress two years ago in the Second District. E. T. Meredith was made temporary secretary. Mr. Lloyd said the People's party was the cornerstone of the new temple of liberty.

In the afternoon H. S. Wilcox opened the session with a speech, declaring no person but an employe of a corporation will vote for McKinley. W. H. Bobb, of Creston, fusion candidate for Congress, was made permanent chairman, and Ed Meredith, of Des Moines, secretary. Gen. Weaver, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, introduced the report.

Notes of Current Events.

M. Alexander Felix Joseph Ribot, former premier of France, who for a number of years has been one of the most prominent figures in French politics, has arrived in New York from Paris.

Joseph Bullard, aged 54, and head sawyer at Moody & Sons' sawmill at Muncie, Ind., had his brains crushed out while at his post of duty. His head was caught between the carriage and a heavy timber.

A disease closely resembling and supposed to be Texas fever is rapidly killing the cattle at Wilton Junction, Iowa. It is confined to a region near the stock yards. A rigid quarantine has been established.

The Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Mayor Suro, of San Francisco, have sent an official invitation to Li Hung Chang through the Chinese consul general there to a reception at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce should he pass through San Francisco.

An Odessa dispatch to the London Daily News says that a Moscow electrician named Kildeschewsky is going to London to test a new telephone discovery he has made with the Atlantic cable.

Capt. A. P. Cook, U. S. N., died in Paris, aged 60 years. He served with distinction during the war under Admirals Farragut and Porter. In 1869 he was the head of the department of ordnance at the naval academy and his text-book was used for naval cadet instruction. He was made a commander in 1870 and captain in 1881. Cooperstown, N. Y., was his birthplace.