

## BRYAN ACCEPTS.

The Democratic Candidate Transmits His Formal Letter.

Free Silver, Tariff, Income Tax and Other Planks of the Chicago Platform Treated at Length—Every Plank Unreservedly Indorsed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10.—Mr. Bryan yesterday made public his letter accepting the democratic nomination. Its full text is as follows:

Hon. Stephen M. White and Other Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic 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 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 power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation, and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of 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 an office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the democratic national convention and unqualifiedly indorse every plank therein.

Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government because that all men are created equal no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main object 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 to 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 toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth, neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf or 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 command with the crystallization of the will of the people, without 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 perfect and defend the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local government, and suggests an "indissoluble union of distinct states." Our forefathers, fearing the tendency 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 limitation which they impose. It has been noticed that while the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government, and is empowered to protect each state against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state except upon the 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 the local conditions, better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance. Those who framed the 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, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary, the interests of those who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

**Bonds.** An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years was defended that they were necessary with which to obtain gold with which to redeem bonds and United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administration policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department. The government of the United States, when administered in the interest of all the people, is able to establish and maintain its own financial policy, not only without the aid of any syndicates but in spite of any opposition which the syndicates may exert. To assert that the government is dependent upon the assistance or good will of a portion of the people or other than a constitutional majority, is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

**National Bank Currency.** The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest democratic authority as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates 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 national financial policy.

The United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

**The Monroe Doctrine.** A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign doctrine set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any such 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 in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which like the United States relies upon volunteer service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provisions for those who have risked their lives in its defense and for those who are dependent on 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 protect the nation's flag in times of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official position. 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 prepare and enact 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 courts 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.

**Immigration.** While the democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with determination and ability to contribute to the prosperity of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of 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 favoring trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

**Railroads.** The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the exercise of that vigorous right is becoming more and more apparent. The interests of the 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.

**Cuba.** The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyments of the blessings of free government feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggling and neighboring people, 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 their 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 executive offices, except where the federal legislation now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

**Water Ways.** The policy of improving the great water ways of the country is justified by the national character of these water ways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that containing appropriations are, in the end, more 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 relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which is presenting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil, or shut the doors of mercy on mankind. In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences of opinion upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress towards a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver coinage of the constitution restored.

**WILLIAM J. BRYAN.**

## HOBART'S LETTER.

Republican Nominee for Vice President Formally Accepts.

Views on the Money Question and Free Coinage in Particular—The Tariff Dwelt Upon—Favors Re-Establishment of the Homestead Law.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The letter of Garrett A. Hobart, accepting the republican nomination for vice president, was made public yesterday. Concerning the financial problem he says:

The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be its distinguished characteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coin, made under any law, however that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of the full value of 100 cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market, by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

The free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, is a policy which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not-to-day permitted in any mint in the world—not even in Mexico. It is proposed to make the coinage unlimited, at an absolutely fictitious ratio, fixed with no reference to intrinsic value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver at its present price of less than 75 cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver, for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the government. It means that for each dollar's worth of silver bullion delivered at the mint, practically two dollars of stamped coin will be given in exchange. For \$100 worth of bullion nearly 200 silver dollars will be delivered.

Any attempt on the part of the government to create, by its fiat, money of a fictitious value would dishonor us in the eyes of other peoples and bring infinite reproach upon the national character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world wide, because our commercial relations are world wide. All our settlements with other lands must be made, not with the money which may be legally current in our own country, but in gold, the standard of all nations with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and no legislative enactment can free us from that inevitable necessity. It is a known fact that more than 80 per cent. of the commerce of the world is settled in gold or on a gold basis.

Mr. Hobart then goes on to tell of the effect he thinks free coinage would have on various interests:

There are now on deposit in the savings banks of 33 states and territories of this union the vast sum of \$2,000,000,000. These are the savings of almost 5,000,000 depositors. In many cases they represent the labor and economies of years. Any depreciation in the value of the dollar would defraud every man, woman and child to whom every savings belong. Every dollar of their earnings when deposited was worth 100 cents in gold of the present standard of weight and fineness. Are they not entitled to receive in full, with interest, all they have so deposited? Any legislation that would reduce it by the value of a single dime would be an intolerable wrong to each depositor. Every bank or banker who has accepted the earnings of these millions of dollars to the credit of our citizens must be required to pay them back in money not one whit less valuable than that which these banks and bankers received in trust.

There are, in this country, nearly 6,000 building and loan associations, with shareholders to the number of 1,800,000, and with assets amounting to more than \$500,000,000. Their average of holdings is nearly \$300 per capita, and in many cases they represent the savings of men and women who have denied themselves the comforts of life in the hope of being able to accumulate enough to buy or build homes of their own. They have aided in the erection of over 1,500,000 of houses, which are now affording comfort and shelter for 5,000,000 of our thrifty people.

Free coinage at the arbitrary rate of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold would be equivalent to the confiscation of nearly half the savings that these people have invested. It would be tantamount to a war upon American home-makers. It would be an invasion of "the homes of the provident" and tend directly to "destroy the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation of honest toil."

The vice presidential nominee then touches on the tariff as follows:

Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of its restoration to power, it will seek to accomplish that result. It holds, too, that it is the duty of the government to protect and encourage in all practicable ways the development of domestic industries, the elevation of home labor and the enlargement of the prosperity of the people. It does not favor any form of legislation which would lodge in the government the power to do what the people ought to do for themselves, but it believes that it is both wise and patriotic to discriminate in favor of our own material resources, and the utilization under the best attainable conditions of our own capital and our own available skill and industry.

In conclusion Mr. Hobart says: The republican party has always stood for the protection of the American home. It has aimed to secure it in the enjoyment of all the blessings of remunerated industry, of moral culture and of favorable physical environment. It was the party which instituted the policy of free homesteads, and which holds now, that this policy should be re-established, and that the public lands yet vacant and subject to entry, a part of our national territory, should be preserved against corporate aggression as homes for the people. It realizes that the safety of the state lies in the multiplication of households, and the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best and truest embodiment; and it will aim to dignify and enlarge by all proper legislation this element of security.

If elected to the position for which I have been nominated, it will be my earnest and constant endeavor, under divine guidance, in the sphere of duty assigned to me, to serve the people loyally along the line of the principles and policies of the party which has honored me with its preference.

**Nansen and the Fram Arrive.** CHRISTIANA, Sept. 10.—The arrival of the Fram, having on board Dr. Nansen and the companions of his Arctic expedition, was made the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration of welcome yesterday.

At Doncaster, Eng., the prince of Wales' bay colt, Persimmon, winner of this year's Derby stakes, won the St. Leger stakes on the 9th by a length and a half.

## NOTIFICATION NO. 3.

Senator Allen Tells Bryan of His Nomination by the Populists—Watson Is Also Notified.

MADISON, Neb., Sept. 15.—Senator Allen, chairman of the populist national convention, mailed to William Jennings Bryan yesterday a letter officially notifying him of his nomination by that body. Among other things Mr. Allen says:

It was due largely to the fact that the money question is the overshadowing political issue of the age, and because you have at all times been an unswerving, able and fearless advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on terms of equality at the mints of the United States at the ratio of sixteen to one. It was thought also that the observance of a patriotic duty required a union of all reform forces and the convention took the liberty, without soliciting or consulting you, of placing your name before the people as its standard bearer.

It has at no time been expected or is it now, that you will abandon your adherence to the Chicago platform, nor that you will accept all that is declared in the people's party platform, however gratifying the latter would be to all populists. It must be understood that the party does not abate one jot or tittle of loyalty to its principles. We have declared ourselves in favor of many important reforms, in our judgment essential to the liberation of the people from the present unjust and iniquitous industrial bondage.

The people's party will exact of you no promises further than those made in your public utterances and exemplified in a life devoted to the welfare of the race, nor will it ask you to abandon the party of which you are an honored member.

**MR. WATSON ALSO NOTIFIED.** WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Butler, of North Carolina, the chairman of the populist executive committee, sent a letter to Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, notifying him of his nomination as a candidate for vice president by the populist national convention. He says in part:

The democratic and republican parties no longer represent the principles upon which they were founded. Both have betrayed the people and have legislated in the interest of bankers, speculators, bondholders and monopolists, thus enabling the favored few to absorb the millions of property earned and created by the toiling masses.

If the democratic party had been true to the people and to its own platform in its selection of a candidate for vice president, we would not now have the honor of addressing you, one of the worthiest and most beloved sons of the people's party, in this official capacity, for in that event, the people's party would have nominated the whole democratic ticket by even a larger majority than it nominated Mr. Bryan.

**KILRAIN AN EASY MARK.**

The Once Noted Pugilist Knocked Out by Frank Slavin.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15.—Jake Kilrain, the Baltimorean, and Frank Slavin, otherwise known as "Paddy" Slavin, the Australian, were the stars in a lively fistie contest, which took place at the Eureka Athletic club near this city last night.

The fight attracted large delegations of sporting men from all parts of the country, as bad blood is known to have existed between the two men "PADDY" SLAVIN, ever since Slavin defeated Kilrain at Hoboken, in 1891, and some hard punching was thought to be certain. When Kilrain stripped he looked to weigh not less than 250 pounds, and the flesh hung from him in rolls. Slavin, on the contrary, was in the pink of condition. Jake led with his left, but it was a mere feather tap. Then Slavin sent out his left, landing lightly, and then clinched and began to play on the wind. Slavin hit hard, but Kilrain was not effective. Three times the pugilists repeated this performance, and then Slavin caught Jake in the ribs; they clinched; Slavin hit his man a terrific short-arm blow under the heart; threw his arm around Kilrain's neck, hooked with his right on the jaw and the one-time champion fell like a log. His head struck the floor. He tried to rise as the referee began to count; staggered to his feet as the fatal ten was spoken, but could not raise his hands and was pronounced "out."

**DYNAMITE PLOT NIPPED.** A Widespread Conspiracy Thought to Have Been Frustrated in London.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is generally believed here that the police, by the arrest of Edward Bell at Glasgow on Saturday; J. Wallace and John F. Kearney at Rotterdam, and P. J. P. Tynan ("No. 1") at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, have nipped a widespread dynamite plot in the bud. At Rotterdam, in addition to arresting Wallace and Kearney, the police captured a number of infernal machines and a quantity of correspondence, which is said to incriminate a number of people, and which may result in further arrests in the near future.

The Globe, which has close relations with the government, in a long leading editorial article yesterday afternoon intimates that the arrests were made on information received from one of the recently released Irish prisoners. It is added that this man has also furnished the authorities with valuable evidence in relation to the Clan-na-Gael, and it is further stated that the government recently released several prisoners so as not to furnish an exact clew to the source of its information.

A later dispatch to the Associated press says that from information in possession of the police of the city there is a strong suspicion that conspirators were planning an outbreak, to occur while the czar and czarina visited the queen at Balmoral. It is added that all the suspects are known to have purchased materials for the manufacture of bombs.

## UNCLE SAM'S RIGHTS.

Attorney-General Harmon Patriotically Defends One of Them.

Bryan's Attitude on the Right of Government to Suppress Riots Criticised—Federal Interference in Certain Cases Expressly Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Attorney-General Harmon yesterday furnished the following for publication:

I have concluded to give a public answer to the many inquiries made of me upon a subject of great moment, to which general attention is now directed. Mr. Bryan, in his letter accepting the nomination for president by the convention at Chicago, amplifies the protest which that convention made in its platform against federal interference in local affairs, which, strangely enough, is not found in the platforms of the other conventions which have also nominated him.

As nothing else has been proposed to which they can possibly apply, these protests were intended and are understood to be directed against the recent action of the president in forcibly suppressing riotous disorders which had stopped the carriage of the mails and interstate commerce and were defying the civil officers of the United States. The president took this action, not only without the requests, but in some instances against the protest of the authorities of the state in which the riots occurred, and Mr. Bryan, taking section 4 of article I of the constitution to be the law on the subject, pledges himself against any repetition of the violation thereof, which his letter necessarily charges. He indicates the wisdom of the framers of the constitution by declaring that the local authorities "are better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance."

This, in my judgment, is a far more serious matter than the money question, or any of the other questions that are now before the people, grave as they all are. Our form of government may survive a wrong decision of those questions, and the people may endure for a time the evils which result from false systems of finance and taxation, but if the president has deliberately disregarded the instruments upon which the union is founded, by supplanting the authority of a sovereign state by armed force, a precedent has been made which threatens our form of government; while, if a candidate for president properly pledges himself in advance, as Mr. Bryan has done, to do nothing to protect the property, maintain the authority and enforce the laws of the United States unless and until the officers of another government request or consent, then we really have no federal government, for a government which is not entirely free to use force to protect and maintain itself in the discharge of its own proper functions is no government at all.

But by the express terms of the constitution a state has nothing to do with the maintenance of the authority of the execution of the laws of the United States within the territory of the state. The prevention and punishment of offenses connected with the mails, with interstate commerce, with the administration of justice in the federal courts, are committed to the general government, and to it alone. Such offenses in no wise menace the general government of the state within which they are committed. Therefore, the state cannot require protection against them. The state has no duty to discharge in these matters. Therefore it can require no "federal assistance" with regard to them.

According to Mr. Bryan there is somewhere implied in the constitution, for it is nowhere expressed, a prohibition of the use of force by the United States against persons, who, within the limits of a state, may be successfully resisting its officers and completely paralyzing all its operations as a government unless the local authorities shall first make requests or give consent. This is contrary to the settled principles that while the federal government is one whose operation is confined to certain subjects, it has, as to those subjects, all the attributes of sovereignty, and one of those is always and everywhere, within the territory of the states which compose it, to suppress and punish those who in any wise interfere with the exercise of its lawful power. The fact that there are within that territory other governments, exercising sovereignty over all matters not so committed to it, can make no difference under a double form of government, the essential principles of which is a partition of powers to be exercised independently over the same territory.

This sovereign right in the United States necessarily follows its officers and agents everywhere they go, protecting and maintaining them in the discharge of their duties. Congress has accordingly, by section 5397 of the Revised Statutes, authorized the president to use armed forces of the government in aid of the state authorities when requested by them, as provided in the constitution, and has also, by the following section, 5398, authorized him to employ such forces upon his own judgment alone, against "unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons," "in whatever states or territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed."

It was under the power conferred by the section last named that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is unconstitutional is more dangerous than the section; the latter at least left the government some power and authority in the territory which chose to remain Mr. Bryan would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the state.

It was no more intended to make the general government dependent upon the states with respect to the matters committed to it, than to make the states subject to the general government with respect to the rights reserved to them. As the general government is authorized to maintain a regular army and navy, which the states cannot do, and as the militia of all the states is subject to the direct call of the president, it was natural that the states should be made to call on it for aid against violence, but there was no reason why it should call or wait on them for protection to itself. What I have said is well known to lawyers and students of the constitution. It is chiefly intended for the people at large before whom the subject has now been brought.

The action of the president and his administration has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of the people of the United States, and he will be supported by all departments of the government and by the power and resources of the entire nation.

It must be that Mr. Bryan, amid the many demands on his time and attention, has fallen into an inadvertence. I cannot believe that he really thinks the president has no power under the constitution and laws to maintain the government entrusted to his care. Nor can I believe that Mr. Bryan means to promise or to make or permit others to think he has promised not to interfere if he should be elected, and the situation of the plots of 1891 should arise during his term. I will not lightly question either his knowledge as a lawyer or his sincerity as a public man. Certainly his letter is generally misunderstood, unless it means either that Mr. Bryan thinks the president has no power or that he would himself not use it if elected.

JUDSON HARMON.

**A Silver Horseshoe for Bryan.** ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—At a social meeting of the Journeymen Horse-shoer's association it was unanimously decided to present William J. Bryan with a solid silver horse shoe on his arrival here.