

BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

HE DECLARES UNQUALIFIEDLY AGAINST A SECOND TERM.

Against Federal Interference With State Affairs—Condemns Cleve- land's Financial Policy—Near- ly Favors the Monroe Doctrine, Etc.

William J. Bryan has given out his letter of acceptance for the nomination of President. The full text is as follows:

Hon. Stephen M. White and Other Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic Committee:
GENTLEMEN: I accept the nomination tendered by you in 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 enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free



W. J. BRYAN.

from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of an office to advance my 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 the campaign results in my election. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention and unqualifiedly endorse every plank therein.

Our institutions rest upon the position that all men being created equal are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men, being created equal, it follows that to citizen has a right to injure another 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 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 toil, 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. Neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of 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 character or through what form they commune with their Creator.

LAW OF THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S WILL.—Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption, and again when its letter of notification was formally delivered it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in its declarations. Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for its 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 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 is also pledged to support and defend the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of local self-government and suggests "an indissoluble union of independent States."

STATES RIGHTS.—Our wise forefathers, fearing the tendency towards 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 observation of the limitations which they imposed. It will be noticed that while the United States guarantees every State 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 application of the Legislature of the State, or upon 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 most intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than a President to judge of the necessity for Federal interference. 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, economical administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary the interests of those who pay the taxes should be considered rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public money.

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 has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem 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 bonds 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 holders of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find 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 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 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 new issue of their own currency, illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note, because it is not redeemable in gold, 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, be given 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 their notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, superior to private corporations the control over the volume of money, and build up a national financial policy.

The 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 national bank notes, based upon interest-bearing bonds.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—A dignified, but firm, maintenance of the foreign policy first 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 extension of European authority in the Western Hemisphere rather than invite the constant irritations 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 services is not only a sacred duty. A nation which has a record of valor and devotion, like the United States, should upon volunteer service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security and honor a provision for those who have risked their lives for the defense and for those who are dependent upon them.

THE PROMOTION OF WEALTH.—Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country, there is nothing to divide. Since the products of wealth create the necessities of life, it is the duty of 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 means 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 and 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 railroad cannot reasonably object to the decision rendered by an impartial tribunal. Societies have an interest even greater than the laborer in the arbitration of disputes, and they should protect themselves by arbitration rather than by growing inconsequence and embarrassments occasioned by disputes by those who own the great arteries of commerce, on the one hand, and the laborers who operate them, on the other.

IMPROVEMENT.—While the Democratic party welcomes to our institutions, any 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.

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

TARIFFS.—The Democratic party is opposed to the tariff. It would be recalcitrant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or legal right of those great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them. They are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public good, 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, prosecute its legal claims against 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.

COAL.—The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy towards 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 of a people who, like the Cubans, are near enough to derive the workings of a government which serves 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, making frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by the ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except such as the Executive constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

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WATERWAYS.—The policy of improving the great waterways of the country, controlled by the national character of those waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

TARIFFS.—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 monetary 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 portion of the people of this country are entitled to the benefit of a tariff which is not a burden upon the people, but a source of revenue for the government.

(Signed) W. J. BRYAN.

NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

DOCKERY IS DOWNED

And Reynolds, of Winston, Steps into His Shoes.

The leading Republicans and Populists met in Raleigh last week to consider the matter of fusion between the two above named parties, and the following is the result:

For Governor: Daniel L. Russell, gold, or Wm. A. Guthrie, silver.
For Lieutenant-Governor: O. H. Dockery, silver, or C. A. Reynolds, gold.
For Treasurer: W. H. Worth, gold or silver, which?
For Secretary of State: Hal W. Ayer, silver, or Coon Skinner Henderson, gold.
For Supt. Public Instruction: C. A. Melbane, silver.
For Attorney-General: Z. V. Waiser, gold.
For Associate Justices: W. A. Montgomery, Silver. R. M. Douglass, gold.
For Congress—First District: Harry Skinner, silver.
Second District: Geo. H. White, col. gold.
Third District: J. E. Fowler, silver.
Fourth District: W. F. Strowd, silver.
Fifth District: Thos. Settle, gold.
Sixth District: C. H. Martin, silver.
Seventh District: A. S. Shuford, silver.
Eighth District: R. Z. Linney, gold.
Ninth District: Richmond Pearson, gold.

LATEST NEWS

CONFEDERATE MEMORIALS.

The Charles Broadway Rouse Movement Fully Organized.

The movement inaugurated by Charles Broadway Rouse, of New York, to perpetuate the history of the Southern Confederacy and deeds of Southern bravery by erecting a magnificent memorial building, was promoted by the action of the board of trustees, whose first session was brought to a close Thursday last week on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn. Corporate existence will be given the movement by a charter obtained in Mississippi for the Confederate Memorial Association. The idea of a battle abbey has been abandoned as impracticable and the structure to be erected will be called the Memorial Temple. The board organized by electing General W. D. Chipley, of Pensacola, Fla., president and Gen. C. A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., vice president. Col. Robert C. Wood, of New Orleans, La., will continue to act as general manager, and the Fourth National Bank, of Nashville, was designated as treasurer and depository of funds, subject to change by the board at the next meeting, which was set for Oct. 10 at Bellemont, near the home of Gen. W. H. Jackson. General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, Col. Robert White, of West Virginia, Gen. J. B. Bly, of Kentucky, and General Ross, of Texas, were constituted an executive committee. The plan for raising the necessary funds provides for the appointment of agents in each county to make thorough canvases in every State in the South. The board of trust is composed of eighteen members, besides Col. A. G. Dickinson, of New York, the personal agent of Mr. Rouse. The board is made self-perpetuating and is divided equally into two and four year term members. The charter holds good for fifty years. The Memorial Temple, which is represented on the board. His estimate that the institute will involve an outlay of at least \$500,000 before completion. Its chief mission will be educational in character by collecting together the correct facts of the history of the late war. Capt. J. M. Hickey, of Washington, D. C., was seated as a member of the board over W. A. Gordon, of North Carolina, and Gen. J. B. Bly, of Kentucky, who will not be considered until after the hall has been raised.

REPUBLICANS CARRY VERMONT.

The Green Mountain State has declared for Josiah Groot, Republican, for Governor and for the Republican State ticket entirely by a majority that equalled the prediction of the most confident Republican managers. The count in all sections of the State shows substantial Republican gains, and indicate that the majority for the Republican State ticket will be about 30,000. This is the largest majority ever given for a Governor in that State, the nearest approach to it being in 1888, when the majority was 27,018. The ticket elected follows.

Governor, Josiah Groot, of Derby; Lieutenant-Governor, Nelson W. Fisk, of Isle La Motte; State Treasurer, Henry F. Field, of Rutland; Secretary of State, Chauncey W. Brownell, of Burlington; State Auditor, Frank D. Hale, of Lunenburg; Congressman from First District, H. Henry Powers, of Morrisville; Congressman from Second District, Wm. W. Groat, of Burton.

SEWELL WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

The New York Commercial Advertiser prints the following dispatch: "Barn, Sept. 1.—Editor Commercial Advertiser: Any statement or inference that I propose to withdraw from the Democratic ticket are without foundation. I have never had the remotest intention of doing so.

ARTHUR SEWELL."

WANTED—AN IDEA.

Who can think of an idea of some simple, but novel, and profitable invention? Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price other and list of 2000 inventions wanted.

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High Grade Cotton Yarns, Warps, Twines, Knitting Cottons.
ELKIN, N. C.

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