COL. WM. J. BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE LETTER

Democratic Nominee for the Presidency Defines His Position on the Kansas City Platform.

Following is Wm. J. Bryan's letter aroused by its creation. The Democratic period cartie party is pledged to legislation accepting the Democratic nomination or President of the United States: Hon. James D. Richardson, Chairman, and others of the Notification Comunities of the Democratic National

Convention: Gentlemen :- In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, I beg to assure ou of my appreciation of the great conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of so great a nation, and realize the far-reaching effects of the question in-

volved in the present contest. In my letter of acceptance of 1896,

I made the following pledge; "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 yield for the bencit 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 countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unment is failible enough when un-ed by selfish considerations, and, der that I may not be tempted to the patronage of the office to ad-e any personal ambition. I hereby with all the emphasis which can express, my fixed determinaot, under any circumstances, candidate for re-election, in case be a candidate his campaign results in my election."
Further reflection and observation constrained me to renew this piedge.
The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified

al. It courageously meets the now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of In-lependence, it breathes the spirit of ander, independence and patriotism hich characterizes those who, at Philstates clearly and without ambiguity in 1776, promulgated the creed

Having in my notification speech, discussed somewhat at length the par-amount issue, imperialism, and added ome observations on militarism and he Boer war, it is sufficient at this to review the remaining planks of

The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appailing growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present tainstration, proves conclusively to the Republican party lacks either desire or the ability to deal with question effectively. If as may be assumed from the speeches and just of the Republican leaders, that y does not intend to take the people against these organizations. ide against these organizations, the weak and qualified condem-en of trusts to be found in the Re-lean platform is designed to dis-tattention while industrial despotcompleting its work. A private oly has always been an outlaw, ense can be made of an induso derense can be made of an indus-ial system in which one, or a few en, can control for their own profit, se output or price of any article of erchandise. Under such a system the suffers extertion; the produrand must sell at the arbitrary fixed; the laborer has but one yer, and is powerless to protest et injustice, either in wages or diltions of labor; the small stockblier is at the mercy of the specula-r, while the traveling salesman con-butes his salary to the overgrown office of the trust. Since but a small portion of the people can share in advantages secured by private opoly, it follows that the remain-of the people are not only ex-ed from the benefits, but are the ss victims of every monopoly ormmediate injustice that may be or to calculate the ultimate of f this injustice upon the social colitical welfare of the people remedies, pledges the party to asing warfare against private ly in nation, state and city, approve of this promise; d, it shall be my earnest and con-endeavor to fulfill the promise in and spirit. I shall select an utor, enforce existing laws; I shall mend such additional legislation y he necessary to dissolve every monopoly which does business le of the State of its origin; and, otrary to my belief and hope, a itulional amendment is found to necessary, I shall recommend such nendment as will, without impair-ny of the existing rights of the Congress to protec le of all the States from injury hands of individuals or corporagaged in interstate commerce platform accurately describes Dingley tariff law, when it con-sit as a "trust breeding measure, y devised to give to the few which they do not deserve, and e upon the many burdens which hould not bear." Under its opn trusts can plunder the people United States, while they suc-lly compete in foreign markets nanufacturers of other countries.
Those who justify the general
of protection will find it diffidefend a tariff which enables

to exact an exorbitant toll

CORPORATIONS IN POLITICS. The Democratic party makes no war ton honestly acquired wealth; neither loss it seek to embarrass corporations massed in legitimate business, but it protest against corporations en-ground of the instrumentalities overnment. A corporation is not pulled for political purposes, and id be compelled to confine itself the business described in its char-Honest corporations, engaged in conest business, will find it to advantage to aid in the enactof such legislation as will pro-bem from the undeserved odium will be brought upon them by corporations which enter the po-

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The Republican party has persist-ently refused to comply with the ur-gent request of the interstate com-merce commission, for such an en-largement of the scope of the inter-etate commerce law as will enable the

which will empower the commission to protect individuals and communi-ties from discrimination, and the pub-lic at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates. THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

The platform reiterates the demand ntained in the Chicago platform for American financial system made the American people for themsives. The purpose of such a system to restore and maintain a bimetallic rel of prices, and in order that there be no incertainty as to the meth-of restoring bimetallism, the specifdeclaration in favor of free and united coinage at the existing ratio 16 to 1, independent of the action other nations, is repeated. In 1896 the Republican party recognized the necessity for bimetallism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to se-cure an international agreement for free coinage of silver, and the guration, by authority of Congress pointed a commission composed of appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens, to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1898, and afterwards published in England, declared that at that time the President and a majority of his cabinet still believed in the great of an international agrement for the restoration of the doub

ment for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to resopen the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a con-cluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetal-lism, whenever it could be done by co-operation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last Repub-lican convention with the indersement of the administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign ald in restoring silver. Now the Republican party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard, and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically con-demned. The Democratic party, on the

contrary, remains the steadfast advo cate of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a stand-ard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing beween all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the Republican administration has not attempted to change but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to re-open the mints. Whether the Senate, now hos-tile to bimetallism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political com-plexion of Congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject

The currency bill, which received the sanction of the executive and the Re-publican members of the House and Senate, justifies the warning given by the Democratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the Republican party would attempt to retire the party would attempt to retire the greenbacks although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their in-tentions. That purpose is now plain and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the gov-ernment, and a national bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the na-tional bank notes are to be secured by bonds the currency system now supported by the Republican party in-volves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influwhich will contribute to the size and permanency of a national debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt-paying policy of the past, to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds. ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, appears for the first time in a Democratic national platform, but a resolution proposing such an amend-ment, has three times passed the House of Representatives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan, a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the Senate. A senator is no less the representative of the State because he egelves his commission from the peo-ile themselves, rather than from the nembers of the State legislature. If a voter is competent to vote for a member of Congress, for State officers and for President, he is competent to choose his representative in the Sen-ate. A system which makes the sen-ator responsible for his election to the people, as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

The platform inderses the principle of direct legislation. This is already applied to the more important questions in nation, State and city. I rests upon the sound theory that th can be trusted, and that the more responsive the government is to the will of the people, the more free it will be from misuse and abuse,

LABOR QUESTION. Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely effect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employes of corpora-tions, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer, it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court, as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone

the prince, such as enjoy the highest offices of the state, their decisions, in spite of their natural integrity, will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank and dignity. It is not to be expected from attentive to the interests and

ase tried before a jury of his peers.

THE BLACK LIST.

The black list as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employe under practical luress, for the skilled laborer loses his independence when the employers can not only discharge him but prevent his ure, by mutual agreement, that conprivate monopoly exercises without

ARBITRATION.

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporation and their employes. No one who ha observed the friction which arises be observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employes can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lookeuts and by the amployers them. lockouts, and by the employers them selves, as by the employes. The establishment of arbitration will insur-friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the grow ing practice of calling in the army t settle labor troubles.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

I cannot too strongly emphasize th importance of the platform recon-mendation of the establishment of department of labor, with a member of the cabinet at its head. When we of the cabinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, so-cial and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services, Agriculture is already represented in the President's official household; the army and navy have their representatives there; the state department. sentatives there; the state department, with its consular service, and the treasury department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the executive in touch with the business and commercial interests. A cabinet officer truly representative of the wage earning class would be of invaluable aid, not only to the toilers, but to the

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Chinese exclusion act has proven an advantage to the country, and its continuance and strict enforcement, as well as its extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is, therefore not desirable as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his national identity, and maintaining a foreign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an Injustice to American producers, as well as a perpetual source of irrita-

The party expresses its pride in the and declares its purpose to deal gen-erously with them and their dependents. A liberal policy is natural and ents. A liberal policy is natural and necessary in a government which depends upon a citizen soldiery, instead of a large standing army. Self-interest, as well as gratitude, compels the government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger, and at great sacrifice of business, health and life, tender their services to their country.

services to their country. The pension laws should be strued according to the generous spirit which prompted their passage. The platform very properly reiterates the position taken in 1896, that the fact of enlistment shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the soldier was sound when the government accepted him. A certificate given now to the health of a person 40 years ago, even if easily obtainable, should not have as much weight as the certificate of the medical officer who examined the volunteer with a view of ascertaining his fitness for army service.

NICARAGUA.

The Democratic party is in favor of and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. The failure of the Republican party to make any prog-ress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in fa-vor of the Nicaraguan canal, would in-dicate that the Republican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country, or that they give too much consideration to the interested opposition of transcontinental lines. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, now be-fore the Senate, would, if ratified, greatly lessen the value of the canal, if it would not indeed convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the western hemisphere, to-gether with the obligations to defend the republics to the south of us, makes it necessary that our government shall e able to close the canal against any

ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma have long been ready to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privi-leges of statehood, and it will be a leasure, as well as a duty, to carry

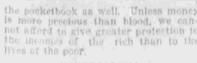
ALASKA AND PORTO RICO.

There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule, and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico, Both are entitled to local self-government and representation in Congress,

The recognition contained in both the Democratic and Republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence, removes the general prin-ciple involved from the domain of par-tisan politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishto consider whether the accomplish-ment of this purpose can be safely en-trusted to the Republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the colonial idea, and abandoned its ear-lier faith in the natural and inalien-

able rights of man. RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for actual settlers, That last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring would people this western States with thrifty, intelligent, and industrious citizens, and these would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories, A and I take this ocasion small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide oc. cupation and habitation for more peo-ple than would ever seak a residence in colonies within the tropics.



ation than to establish one, and ation would find it a long and bab

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relations with all nations, but enter into entangling altisances with none, are even stronger today than they were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we dienate many nations by cultivating innecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it ean for aid upon the friendliness of a | was a part of the plot to everthrow

we cannot connect ourselves with European nations, and share in their fealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage, which our location, our character and our institutions give us in the world's affairs. MONROE DOCTRINE

The doctrine enunciated by Monroe, and approved by succeeding Presidents, is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. One republic after another has been established, until today monarchial idea
has barely a foothold in the new world.
While it is not the policy of this
country to interfere where amicable tries and their dependencies in America our people would look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European governments to maintain an un willing or forcible sovereignty over the

lantic.

The position taken by the Republi-can leaders, and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, viz: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interment is at this time directed agains the proposition to give to the Filipino both independence and protection, 1 is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection fro thority equal to its responsibility, E ropean nations have for centuries e loited their sholud accept th opts a Europ ment of the Am-Monroe doctrine to three-quarters value to our Filipino repub sovereignty of opposing the sovereignty of oter namuch assistance from us.

EXTRAVAGANCE

The Republican party, drawing as i the hands of the government, is power nitack of those who profit by large a ury offers constant temptation travagance, and extravagance, in compels a resort to new means of taxa tion, which, being kept in the back ground until the campaign is over, a fair illustration of the impositio which will be attempted when there the merchant marine, laudable in t self, is made the pretext for expeof large slup ewners, and in the The government being only the age of the people, has no right to coll from the people taxes beyond the eatly and effectively public servants should exercise same degree of care in the use of people's money that private ind unls do in the use of their own me With a restoration of a foreign p consistent with American ideas to tion in the burdens now borne by t

By inadvertence the income tax committee, was omitted from the plamy belief in the principle which und lies the income tax. Congress sho have authority to levy and collect income tax whenever necessary, a The Republican party has persisting defining trial by jury, says:

In defending trial by jury, says:

In colonies within the tropics.

FOREIGN ALLIANCE,

justice, which secures both our persons and our properties, is the great end of civil saciety, but if that be entrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select commission to realize the hopes. e pocketbook as well. Unless money | taken into the First National. incomes of the rich than to the

IMPERIALISM.

The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may be used in the first street, important as each may be used to be used to the subjects, however, treated in accounts to each of our correspondence in the subjects, however, treated in accounts to each of our correspondence in the subjects, however, treated in accounts to each of our correspondence in the subjects, however, treated in accounts to each of our correspondence in the subjects, however, treated in accounts to each of our correspondence in the subjects, however, treated in accounts to each of our correspondence in the subjects, however, treated in accounts to each of our correspondence in the subjects of the subjects of the subject in the subject in the subject is subject. nother we shall adhere to, or aban-in these ideas of government which the distinguished this nation from her nations and given to its history

SALVADOR INSURRECTION.

Minister of War Seeks to Proclaim Himself President, but Gets Killed.

Mad Murdered an Army Officer, and the Crime Led to Ex-

the instigator of a plot to remove the proceeded to Canton, present government, but in the investi-gation that followed the whole scheme was uncarthed. Castro was found guilty of murder and at five a clock on the afternoon of September third he was shot by order of the president. The death of the leader brought the threatened insurrection to a close.

Social Democrats Mect.

Mainz, Germany, Sept. 17 .- The conress of Social Democrats opened here coday in the town hall. Herr Singer, he well known socialist leader and nember of the reichstag, was elected bresident, and Herr Ulrich, also a member of the reichstag, was electer vice resident. Herr Bebel was Indispend was absent from the meeting.

\$20,000 Bank Robbery.

Thicago, Sept. 17 .- A shortage of \$20 fore the bank teller sent a bullet in-his heart yesterday he wrote a fare.

"I was weak and let the one I con-idered my best freind get me into trou-September and do not know where

Bank at the time that institution was | Second. Fifth and Eighth infantry.

Union was taken into the Pirst tional, cuch of the clerks was or to send out statements of indiv today shows a shortage of \$20,000, ton did not have access to the band to keep them from showing peculations must have had an access to the band to keep them from showing peculations must have had an acceptable.

Harness Horse Breeding.

ceders of this State, will go into October I, Tom Keating, the Mateo stock farm was found by the late William Corbett, ons in the stud. There is a mile tra

4,437 Accounted For.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 18.—Enciones have been added to the Helend as a result of the storm at hs killed, who have been accou

Chinese Troops Assembling.

New York, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Cribung from London says:

A German telegram from Shansha tales that troops are streaming to Talen Fu from the whole of China, and hat Tal Nan Fu, which is about shounded miles southwest of Pekin. garded as the permanent residence

Chinese are Drilling.

Hongkong, Sept. 18,-It is reported San Diego, Cal., Sept. 17.—The steamer Herodot brings a story of the suppression of an inclinent insurrection at Salvador, Minister of War Castro was the justicales of a feet of the suppression of the su

Montreal Getting Left. Montreal Sept. 18.—A large proposed the shipping business which heretofore gone by way of Montrewill in future be transferred to Bost The general manager of the Significant of the sign xchange, said Montreal had been. No company would come to ort when more favorable terms con had elsewhere. He added that at ext meeting of his company at Liver col, he would advocate the advantag trading from Boston, J. C. Smith, general traffic manager of

the Canada Atlantic railway, announce that owing to the lack of facilities a the port of Montreal, his road, which this year will handle eleven million bushels of grain, would in future ship

Uncle Sam's Transports.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The quarter master general has been informed that he transport Port Stevens has arrive t Nagasaki from Taku, where she un oaded 250 escort wagons which he the transportation of the party of for-cigners rescued from Pekin. The quartermaster was also informed that the transport Athenian has le Kobe for Manila with wagon trains i the First cavalry, which regiment wa eent to the Philippines instead of t China. The war department has bee notified of the arrival at Kobe of th

transport Strathnable. Two office and 27 men of the Ninth cavalry w aboard as well as 676 horses and mules. She will proceed to Manila. The department also has been advisf the arrival of the transports Warrend Sherman at Manlla. The Warren friend referred to in the letter is Wm.

B. Dunton, Dunton and Forbes were both employed by the Union National man carried one battalion each of the Company of the Company



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