The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BRYAN ACCEPTS

The Nomination for United States President

RENDERED BY DEMOCRATS,

And So Informs the Notification Committee.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

He Boldly Discusses the Leading Issues—The Money Question the First to Be Settled.

Hon. Stephen M. Wolfe and others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

Gentlemen:—I accept the nomination tendered to you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to express my sense of the responsibility which such a nomination carries 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 from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish consideration, 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.

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 so much are created equal it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main purpose of government, being to secure to men all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the purpose must lead the government, first, to prevent acts of aggressive injustice, and, second, to restrain some citizens from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

Democratic rule of government is commended to the world because it opens wider than any institution ever established before the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest exertion of energy by guaranteeing to the enjoyment of all the rewards of toil except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects them. Democracy is indifferent to pedigrees—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth, neither does it care how poverty can be invoked to exhaust or to aid 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 to 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 mentioned 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 no citizen has to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the obligation to obey by the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours, which rests not upon force but upon 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 respect and preserve the dual scheme of government intended by the founders of the Republic. The Senate for the United States was purposely chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests the indissoluble union of indestructible states." Our revolutionary ancestors, noting the tendencies towards centralizing, and, guarded against both, and national safety, as well as economy, is to be found in the carrying out of the limitations which they imposed. It is well to remind 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 executive when the legislature cannot be convened.

This division rests upon the 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 local assistance. Those who framed our Constitution wisely intermitted to make so minute an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot depute from the discussion of the position taken by them with or expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

ECONOMY.

Home governments exist for the protection of the lives of the people and not for their spoliation, so 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 interest of those who pay the taxes should be considered, rather than the wishes of those who receive or distribute public monies.

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 notes in either gold or silver, the executive officers of the government have followed a precedent established by a former administration and exercised the option in the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a depleted credit to their advantage. The fact that its credit is in money demand securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims, and to make Congress bow to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department. The government of the United States was established to the interest of all the people, that it might protect and secure its financial policy, not only without the aid of speculators, but in spite of any opposition which it may encounter. It is meet that the government is dependent upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a sound and vigorous public opinion back of a majority, be to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The proposition taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as dictated by the interest of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the settlement of United States notes into their coffers in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes, illustrates the danger which arises from permitting the issue of money of 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 out of it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes which they have gathered in shall be redeemed in 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 issued 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 be recognized as the arbiter 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 American which had 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, can afford to be very scrupulous in its care for those who have risked their lives in its defense and for those who are dependent upon them.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WEALTH.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain or 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 country's prosperity in time of peace, and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interest ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its writing 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 income to the free exercise of every political right and the free 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 being applied, it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The meeting men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration and the courts are cannot reasonable object to the decision rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the employer or employee, and has a right to protect itself against a situation which, by preventing interstate commerce, or by a settlement consummed by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand, and the laborers who operate them on the other.

IMPERIALISM.

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 repeated 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.

TRUSTS.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of those who, regardless of results to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then pay upon a penalty. 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 will pursue the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

RAILROADS.

The right of the United States to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interest of the whole people require such enforcement 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 assist those who are its creditors in the legal course against the Pacific Railroads. This 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 have by the employment of the blessings of free government, been a great sympathy toward all who are struggling to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, which respecting all treaty obligations, is especially entire and earnest when exercised by the struggles of neighboring people. Who like the Cubans, are weak enough to attempt to secure 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 its tenure to 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 Democratic President is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the whole of paper money and half the gold and silver which is the public trust, and yet will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes commonly known as greenbacks, should be redeemed 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 issued upon interest bearing bonds.

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