

BRYAN'S LETTER.

ACCEPTING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

IMPERIALISM PARAMOUNT.

Trusts a Great Issue Which Must Be Met and Settled By the American People—Expresses Pride in the Soldiers and Sailors of All Our Wars and Will Deal Generously With Them.

Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—The letter of Hon. Wm. J. Bryan accepting the Democratic nomination for President of the United States is made public. It is in part as follows:

Hon. James D. Richardson, Chairman, and Others of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

Gentlemen:—In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instructions to the delegates. I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the Chief Magistrate of so great a nation and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved 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 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 countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and, in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not under any circumstances to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrain me to renew this pledge.

The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues 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 Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterized those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed of the Republic.

Having in my notification speech discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

Stands by Platform Pledge.

Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, State and city; I heartily approve of this promise; if elected it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an Attorney-General who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the State of its origin; and, if, contrary to my belief and hope, a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the States, empower Congress to protect the people of all the States from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The Financial Plank.

The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the Americans for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetalism the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated.

The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetalism whenever it could be done by co-operation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last Republican Convention with the endorsement of the Administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Arbitration in Labor Disputes.

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employees. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employees 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 lockouts, and by the employers themselves as by the employees.

The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles.

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 de-

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Fire burned to the water's edge the steamer War Eagle, of the Eagle Packet Company, and the Carrier, of the Calhoun Packet Company, while lying at their docks, Joseph Schultz, bill clerk of the War Eagle, was burned to death while asleep on the deck, and one man is missing.

James Carlett, colored, after serving four years of a sentence of eight years, imposed for the murder of George Grandstaff, in Winchester, Va., was pardoned by the Governor.

Public Extravagance.

The Republican party, drawing as it does enormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the Government, is powerless to protect the taxpayers from the attacks of those who profit by large appropriations. A surplus in the Treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance in turn compels a resort to new means of taxation.

This is being kept in the background until the campaign is over and is a fair illustration of the imposition which will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idle in the Treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, laudable in itself, is made the pretext for expenditure of public money for the benefit of large shipowners and in the interests of a transportation monopoly. The Government, being only the agent of the people, has no right to collect from the people taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a government honestly and effectively administered.

For an Income Tax.

By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the resolutions committee was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and I take this occasion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax.

Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the Federal Constitution specifically conferring authority ought to be supported by even those who may think the tax unnecessary at this time. In the hour of danger the Government can draft the citizen; it ought to be able to draft the pocketbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor.

Imperialism Paramount.

The subjects treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign.

Whether we shall adhere to or abandon those ideas of government which have distinguished this nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value, is a question of the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-stated truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens.

Very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN.

CONGRESS WANTS TROOPS TO REMAIN.

Advices Against Evacuation Until After the Arrival of LI.

Washington (Special).—There is reason to believe that Minister Conger has strongly urged this Government not to withdraw its troops from Pekin at present, but to await the arrival of Earl Li Hung Chang and the result of his conferences with Prince Ching. Mr. Conger points out that Earl Li is expected to arrive in the course of a week, and that a delay until that time will not seriously affect the original program of evacuation, if after his arrival and the statements he makes as the result of his interviews with Prince Ching this Government still insists on withdrawal.

The War Department steadfastly maintains its opposition to permitting the American troops to remain in China. Not even the plea that the troops are necessary to protect the Chinese converts is regarded as a sufficient cause for holding the troops in China now that the object for their presence is accomplished and the ministers are rescued.

It is admitted that the lot of the converts is hard, but that the Chinese authorities will protect them if they are at all sincere in their expression of an earnest desire for peace.

The question of the future rights of the missionaries and of their converts threatens to be one of the most difficult subjects to be adjusted in the peace negotiations.

The views of the Chinese Minister in London that the missionaries shall be excluded entirely from the empire are manifestly unacceptable to this country.

Roadside Tragedy in Georgia.

Covington, Ga. (Special).—Col. Usher Thomason, in command of the Second Georgia, shot and perhaps fatally wounded Otto Fowler here. Both men were armed, but Fowler was prevented from shooting Thomason by his (Fowler's) father. The shooting took place in front of Fowler's residence. The trouble between the two men is said to be of long standing. Colonel Thomason's home is at Madison.

Cowardly Deed of Burglars.

Shamokin, Pa. (Special).—Two burglars broke into the home of Mrs. Leona Kress, at Big Mountain, near here, and upon the woman's refusal to give them money they crushed her skull and clubbed her daughter, Mrs. Mary Marcinak, so badly that it is feared both women will die.

Mary Marcinak, daughter of Mrs. Marcinak, while handing her mother a hatchet to defend herself, was also clubbed until she fell senseless to the floor. Neighbors scared the burglars away.

Ohio has 10,928 laborers. Paper is made from turf. Korea has 15,000 Japanese. There are 222 barbers' unions. Japan has 2696 union printers. Shanghai has eight cotton mills. Artificial silk is made of wool fibres. There are 150,000 union dock laborers. Indiana fire insurance agents organized. Brooklyn has a Social Progress League. Japan has women's commercial schools.

ROOSEVELT LETTER.

FORMALLY ACCEPTS VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Clearly Outlines the Real Issues Between the Parties—No Issue More Paramount to the South Money Question, Which Vitiates Affects the Wellbeing of Every Home in the Land.

New York (Special).—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republican nomination for Vice-President is made public. It is in part as follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y.

To Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Committee on Notification of Vice-President.

Sir:—I accept the nomination as Vice-President of the United States, tendered me by the Republican National Convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley. The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present Administration. It is not the present in fashion incapacity of being mistaken that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation, for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering, but the abandonment of the nation's good faith, and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean unpeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow-citizens.

Therefore we have a right to appeal to the men of North and South, East and West, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

Prosperity Unparalleled.

The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home.

Under the administration of President McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled even in its previous prosperous history. While it is, of course, true that no legislation and no administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad administration, while under the reverse conditions the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated.

This is what has been done under the administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of Congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been taken advantage of to the full by American thrift, industry and enterprise. Order has been observed, the courts upheld and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. The merchant and manufacturer, but, above all, the farmer and the wage-worker, have profited by this state of things.

Silver as a Paramount Issue.

Fundamentally and primarily the present contest is a contest for the continuance of the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well-being or its self-respect it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos; it cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice.

The policy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, to the women and children of every home. When our opponents champion free silver at 16 to 1 they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. If insincere in their championship they, of course, forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they shout or whisper it makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty.

No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramountcy of such an issue is to be determined not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the well-being of every home in the land. The financial question is always of such far-reaching and tremendous importance to the national welfare that it can never be raised in good faith unless this tremendous importance is not merely conceded, but insisted upon. Men who are not willing to make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under such circumstances their act cannot under any conceivable circumstances do aught but grave harm.

The Nation's Expansion.

While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people can not, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world. The history of the nation is in large part the history of the nation's expansion. When the first Continental Congress met in Liberty Hall and the thirteen original States declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Alleghany mountains.

Then during the Revolutionary War the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the Revolutionary struggle and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783. Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army, under General Anthony Wayne, freed Ohio from the red men, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson, exactly as accurately as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley.

6,000 PROBABLY PERISHED.

Conservative Estimate of Dead in Galveston—Relief Work.

Galveston, Texas (Special).—All estimates of the number of dead in Galveston have been made as conservative as possible, but the evidence grows stronger that the figures have been only too small. It is now believed that 6000 persons perished in the flood. A great number of negroes, lost their lives and few have been identified. The property loss probably will foot up \$22,500,000.

The work of extricating bodies from the mass of wreckage continues. With all that has been done to recover bodies buried beneath or pluned to the immense rift, the work has scarcely started. There is no time to dig graves and the remains are hastily consigned to the flames.

Under one pile of wreckage 20 bodies were taken out and cremated. In another pile a man pulled out the remains of two children. For a moment he gazed upon them and then mechanically cast them into the fire. They were his own flesh and blood. As they slowly burned he watched them until they were consumed. Then he resumed his work assisting others.

At Hurd's Lane, about four miles west of the city, the water ran to a height of 14 feet. Hung up in trees and fences are the bodies of men, women and children, which are being collected and cremated as rapidly as possible.

All is in readiness to turn on the current for the arc lights in the business district, but because of the danger from hanging wires on the circuit the matter of lighting will be indefinitely postponed. Three telephone wires are now working between Galveston and Houston.

Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society, has issued an appeal to the American people for money and supplies for the sick and wounded. Her idea is to spend some of the money with local merchants wherever practical. She and assistants are doing noble work.

118,000 MEN ARE OUT.

Very Little Violence Reported—Breach Still as Wide as Ever.

Hazleton, Pa. (Special).—Following is the statement issued by President Mitchell on behalf of the striking mine workers:

Hazleton, Pa.—Reports received at our office from Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 of the anthracite coal region show that there have been great accessions to the ranks of the strikers. In District No. 7 (Hazleton region) not less than 1500 mine workers who mined failed to report for work, thus increasing the total number on strike from 10,000 to 11,500.

In District No. 9 (Schuylkill) our forces have been augmented by 4500 mine workers, in addition to the 20,000 reported.

The situation in District No. 1 (Lackawanna-Wyoming) is practically the same as the first day of the strike, only 200 men remaining at work. Total number of men idle, 118,000.

From every section of the anthracite region reports indicate that much dissatisfaction prevails among those who have up to this time failed to participate in the strike, and we confidently expect that the number at work will grow less with each succeeding day until the mines shall be completely closed.

JOHN MITCHELL,
President United Mine Workers of America.

Contractor's Fatal Fall.

Winchester, Va. (Special).—Intelligence was received here of the death of Wm. J. Towson, one of the contractors on the Rouse City Hall, this city. Mr. Towson was killed near Harrisburg, Pa., by falling from a building. His skull was fractured. Several weeks ago Mr. Towson fell from a building at Harrisburg a distance of 55 feet to the ground, landing on his shoulder, but escaped unhurt. His fatal fall was 25 feet.

POLICY OUTLINED.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY TAKES STAND FOR PEACE.

REPLIES TO THE POWERS.

Important Action Taken After a Cabinet Meeting—Answers Addressed to China, Germany and Russia, Embodying the Views of the President as to Our Future Steps.

Washington (Special).—Gen. Adna Chaffee was ordered by Adjutant-General Corbin to withdraw from Pekin at once. He is directed to leave a legion guard sufficiently large to protect Minister Conger, who has been authorized to open preliminary peace negotiations with Prince Ching.

The legion guard will consist of one regiment of infantry, presumably the Ninth; Reilly's battery of artillery and a squadron of the Sixth Cavalry. All the other troops will leave Pekin. The infantry and cavalry will be taken to Manila, while the marines will be returned to the ships from which they were drafted, and the rest to the marine camp at Cavite.

The legion guard will be encamped in the American compound in Pekin, and the American minister will immediately take up his quarters in the old American legation.

This is ordered so that it will be perfectly understood by all foreign commanders, whether now in Pekin or to arrive there, that the sole duty of the American troops who remain in the city is to guard the Minister and to protect the Chinese converts.

These facts were cabled in the form of a circular letter to every American minister abroad, with instructions to communicate them forthwith to the foreign offices of the governments to which they are accredited. A copy has also been sent to Minister Wu.

In this determined way President McKinley has answered all the inquiries that have been crowded on him this week from Russia, from France, from Germany, from Prince Chin, from Minister Wu.

Germany has been informed that it is not this Government's purpose to ask for the surrender of the persons responsible for the wrongs done to the foreigners before peace negotiations are begun.

"We have laid our cards on the table," said a high official of the Department of State. "We announce our purpose. We make no propositions to the other governments. They can follow for example, or they can pursue their own course. We are done with foreign alliances."

General Wilson will probably remain in Pekin to command the brigade that comprises the legion guard. Field Marshal von Waldersee, on arriving at the capital, will learn that these troops are solely and distinctly a guard, and that, therefore, they will not be under his command.

BLOODSHED IN THE STRIKE.

Posse Escorting Miners Fires Into a Crowd.

Philadelphia (Special).—The tragedy that has been looked for since the coal workers' strike was inaugurated came suddenly and unexpectedly at Shenandoah.

A posse hurriedly gathered together by Sheriff Toole, of Schuylkill county, to meet an emergency was forced to fire on a mob that was threatening workmen on their way home under escort. A man and a little girl were instantly killed and seven others more or less seriously wounded.

Sheriff Toole lost no time in calling on the commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to send troops to aid him in keeping the peace. After consultation the State authorities at Harrisburg decided to send troops to the turbulent region.

The Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth Regiments, the Governor's troop and Battery C were called out, with General Gobin in command.

Shenandoah's trouble was precipitated by the closing of six collieries there through the efforts of strike leaders. More will close as a voluntary act, it is said, of the part of the Reading Company. This is done at the request of Sheriff Toole, who hopes in this manner to avoid further rioting.

The outlook, however, is dubious, as the strikers are in an ugly mood. Elsewhere in the strike region everything is quiet, although preparations are making for an outbreak in the Hazleton district, and armed sheriff's deputies are much in evidence there.

The Reading Company has about discontinued the sale of coal for future delivery.

An Aeronauts Fatal Fall.

St. Joseph, Mich. (Special).—Prof. L. J. Kahler, a young balloonist, died from injuries sustained by a fall from his balloon while making an ascension. The street carnival was in progress, and over 5000 people had gathered to witness the ascension, which was one of the features. Kahler is the fourth brother who has met his death through falling from a balloon.

Another Tragedy in Chicago.

Chicago (Special).—Fred B. Clark, a real estate man, killed his wife and then committed suicide here. Business reverses are supposed to have prompted the act. Elbridge Clark, of Keene, N. H., is said to be the father of the suicide.

First Snow of the Season.

Elkton, Md. (Special).—The first snow that has fallen in Cecil county this season was Tuesday. At Slingerly, two miles north of here, for about ten minutes snow fell quite freely. It was followed by rain. The falling snow was witnessed by a large number of people, including Judge Kennard Blake of the Orphans' Court, who was in Elkton attending the special session of the Orphans' Court.

Murder Committed 14 Years Ago.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (Special).—Peter Austin, the Stormville farmer who killed his faru hand, Charles Brower, 14 years ago, and threw the body into an abandoned well, where the skeleton was discovered two weeks ago, was indicted for murder in the second degree. Austin has confessed that he killed Brower, but claims that he committed the deed in self-defense, Brower having assaulted him with a knife.

Death of Prince Henry.

Munich (By Cable).—Prince Henry of Hesse died here.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Li Hung Chang is said to be aging rapidly under the strain he has endured in the last few years.

The new Queen of Serbia has many personal attractions, which ought to endear her to her subjects, notwithstanding the opposition to her marriage.

Friends and admirers of the late Colonel De Villebois-Mareuil, who was a general among the Boers, and was killed at Boshof, have been for some time raising subscriptions for the erection of a monument to his memory.

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