

**CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.**

His Letter in Answer To His Notification.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 19.--The following was received to-day by Col. Lamont, secretary to Governor Cleveland, who is at Upper Saranac lake, with instructions to make it public on receipt:

ALBANY, N. Y., August 18, '84. —Gentlemen: I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the national democratic convention, lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred and a solemn sense of the responsibility which, in its acceptance, I assume.

**VIEWS ON THE PLATFORM.**

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. A plain statement of the democratic laws and principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of president is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office, has outlined its policy and declared its principle, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation, that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced. We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowths of our institutions, but the government is not by people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people, instead of serving them. Government is not by the people when the result, which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men, is or can be determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

**THE PRESIDENT SHOULD BE INELIGIBLE FOR RE-ELECTION.**

When an election to office, to be a selection by the voters of one of their number, to assume for the time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the realization of a government by the people will be at hand,

and of the means to this end not one would, in my judgement, be more effectual than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained, and more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent, when a herd of office holders, with the zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

**THE WORKING MEN.**

True American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor, is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wages of the laborer, the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our working men are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of employers and employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced.

As relates to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government, and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our working men, a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, don't intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field labor. In my letter accepting the nomination to the office of governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered, "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights, when endangered by aggregated capital, and all the statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the state for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman being inseparably connected. Within the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to prevent the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury.

**AGAINST SUMPTUARY LAWS.**

In a free country the curtail-

ment of the absolute rights of an individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between proper subjects of government control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral and self-imposed restraint of the citizens, should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of our people, which are not offensive to the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

**THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION.**

The commerce of the nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should, therefore, be liberally fostered within the limit of the constitution. The general government should so improve and protect its natural water ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach profitable markets. The people pay the wages of the public employees, and they are entitled to fair and honest work which the money thus paid should thus command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of these affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE.**

The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend on their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interest of the people will be better protected, the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved, public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it. Unseemly scrambles for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places, instead of rendering an honest return to the people. I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in an honest, simple and plain manner, which is consistent with its charter and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover the tricks and betrayals of statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and a vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe, will always bless honest human endeavors in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

**Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given that my BLACK JACK will be at Easley from 3 o'clock on each Monday and all through Tuesday. At Liberty on each Saturday, and at my residence, near 18 Mile, during the other part of the week, beginning at Easley on the 11th of August inst. All persons interested will please make a note of this.

G. W. MCCLANAHAN.

aug 8 1m

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**NOTICE**

Of Final Settlement & Discharge.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will apply to J. H. NEWTON, Judge of Probate, on Saturday, September 13th, for Final Settlement and Discharge, of the Estate of Sterling H. Turner, deceased. T. J. TURNER, J. S. LATHAM, Executors.

aug 15 4t

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