

# BRYAN EXPLAINS DEFEAT.

### Ready for Reorganization on New Lines.—Party Must be Aggressive; Must Demand Income Tax and Favor Bimetallism.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 9.—William J. Bryan has given out an extended statement concerning the election, which is intended to serve as his comment on the result, and as an answer to reports connecting him with a movement looking to the formation of a new party. Mr. Bryan said he would not attempt to deny all the reports circulated as to his future political action, but would let his statement serve to explain his position. He says:

"The Democratic party has met with an overwhelming defeat in the national election. As yet the returns are not sufficiently complete to permit analysis, as it is impossible to say whether the result is due to an actual increase in the number of Republican voters or to a falling off in the Democratic vote. This phase of the subject will be dealt with when the returns are all in. The questions for consideration at this time are: What lesson does the election teach? and what of the future? The defeat of Judge Parker should not be considered a personal one. He did as well as he could under the circumstances; he was the victim of unfavorable conditions and of a mistaken party policy."

"He grew in popularity as the campaign progressed and expressed himself more and more strongly upon the trust question, but could not overcome the heavy odds against him. The so-called conservative Democrats charged the defeats of 1896 and 1900 to the party's position on the money question, and insisted that victory should be won by dropping the coinage question entirely. The convention accepted this theory, and the platform made no reference to the money question, but Judge Parker felt that it was his duty to announce his personal adherence to the gold standard."

"His gold telegram, as it was called, while embarrassing to the Democrats of the West and South, was applauded by the eastern press. He had the cordial endorsement of Mr. Cleveland, who certified that the party had returned to 'safety and sanity'; he had the support of the Democratic papers which bolted in 1896, and he also had the aid of nearly all of those who were prominent in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and yet his defeat is apparently greater than the party suffered in either of those years."

"It is unquestionable also that Judge Parker's defeat was not local, but general, the returns from the eastern States being as disappointing as the returns from the West. The organizers of the complete control of the party they planned the campaign and carried it out according to their own views, and the verdict against their plan is a unanimous one. Surely silver cannot be blamed for this defeat, for the campaign was run on a gold basis. Neither can the defeat be charged to emphatic condemnation of the trusts, for the trusts were not assailed as vigorously this year as they were four years ago. It is evident that the campaign did not turn upon the question of imperialism, and it is not fair to consider the result as a personal victory for the President, although his administration was the subject of criticism."

"The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demand radical remedies. It sounded a partial retreat when it should have ordered a charge all along the line. In 1896 the line was drawn for the first time during the present generation between plutocracy and democracy, and the party's stand on the side of Democracy alienated a large number of plutocratic Democrats, who, in the nature of things, cannot be expected to return, and it drew to itself a large number of earnest advocates of reform whose attachment to these reforms is much stronger than attachment to any party name. The Republican party occupies the conservative position. That is, it defends those who, having secured unfair advantage through class legislation, insist that they shall not be disturbed, no matter how oppressive their exactions may become."

"The Democratic party cannot hope to compete successfully with the Republican party for this support. To win the support of the plutocratic element of the country the party would have to become more plutocratic than the Republican party, and it could not do this without losing a great many supporters. It must not only do without such support, but it can strengthen itself by inviting the open and emphatic opposition of these elements."

"The campaign just closed shows that it is as inexpedient from the standpoint of principle to attempt any conciliation of the industrial and financial interests as it is gradually getting control of all the avenues of wealth. The Democratic party, if it hopes to win success, must take the side of the plain, common people."

Mr. Bryan says for two years he has pointed out the futility of any attempt to compromise with wrong or to patch up peace with the great corporations which are now exploiting the public, but the Southern Democrats were so alarmed by the race issue that they listened, rather reluctantly, he said to their credit, to the promises of success held out by those who had contributed to the defeat of the party in the two preceding campaigns. He continues:

"The experiment has been a costly one, and it is not likely to be repeated during the present generation. The Eastern Democrats were also deceived. They were led to believe that the magnates and monopolists who coerced the voters in 1896, and supplied an enormous campaign fund in both 1896 and 1900, would help the Democratic party if our party would only be less radical. The corporation press aided in this deception, and even the Republican papers professed an unselfish desire to help build up the Democratic party."

"The election has opened the eyes of the hundreds of thousands of honest and well-meaning Democrats, who a few months ago favored the reorganization of the party. These men now see that they must either go into the Republican party or join with the Democrats of the West and South in making the Democratic party a positive, aggressive and progressive organization. There is no middle ground."

Mr. Bryan said he did what he could to prevent the reorganization of the Democratic party. When he failed in this, he did what he could to aid Parker and Davis in order to secure such reforms—and there were some vital ones—promised by their election. Now that the campaign is over,

he will, he says, assist those who desire to put the Democratic army once more upon a fighting basis; he will assist in organizing for the campaign of 1908. He continues:

"It does not matter so much who the nominee may be. During the next three years circumstances may bring into the arena some man especially fitted to carry the standard. It will be time enough to nominate a candidate when we are near enough to the campaign to measure the relative ability of those worthy to be considered, but we ought to begin now to lay our plans for the next national campaign and to form the line of battle."

"The party must continue to protest against a large army, against a large navy and to stand for the independence of the Philippines, for imperialism adds the menace of militarism to the corrupting influence of commercialism, and yet experience has shown that, however righteous the party's position on this subject, the issue does not arouse the people as they can be warmed by questions which touch them immediately and individually. The injustice done to the Philippines is not reached as it should be or as we resent a wrong to ourselves, and the costliness of imperialism is hidden by the statistics and by our indirect system of taxation. While the party must maintain its position on this subject, it cannot present this as the only issue."

"The party must also maintain its position on the tariff question. No answer has been made to the indictment against the high tariff, and yet, here, too, the burden of the tariff system is concealed by the method in which the taxes are collected. It cannot be made the sole issue in a campaign."

"The party must renew its demand for an income tax, to be secured through a constitutional amendment, in order that wealth may be made to pay its share of the expense of the government. Today we are collecting practically all of our Federal revenue from taxes upon consumption, and these bear heaviest upon the poor and light upon the rich."

"The party must maintain its position in favor of bimetallism. It cannot surrender its demand for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, but the question remains in abeyance until conditions so change as to bring the public again face to face with falling prices and a rising dollar."

"This, therefore, cannot be made the controlling issue of the contest upon which we are entering. The trust question presents the most acute phase of the contest between Democracy and plutocracy, so far as economic issues are concerned. The President virtually admits that the trusts contributed to his campaign fund, but he denies that they received any promises of aid or immunity. No well-informed person doubts that the large corporations have furnished the Republican campaign fund during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 and 1904, and no one can answer the logic of Judge Parker's arraignment of the trusts' contribution."

"The trusts are run on a business principle. They do not subscribe millions of dollars to a campaign unless they are paying for favors already granted or purchasing favors for future delivery. The weakness of Judge Parker's position was that the charge was made at the close of the campaign, when it was neutralized by a counter charge. The trusts cannot be fought successfully by any party that depends on trust funds to win the election."

"The Democratic party must make its attack upon the trusts so vehement that no one will suspect it of party aid from them. It will be to its advantage if it will begin the next campaign with an announcement that no trust contributions will be accepted, and then prove its sincerity by giving the public access to its contribution list. In public enterprises the names of contributors are generally made public in order to denote the character and purpose of the work."

"The party must continue its defense of the interests of the wage earners; it must protect them from the encroachments of capital. The fact that the laboring men have not always shown their appreciation of the party's position ought not to deter the party from doing its duty in regard to them. The labor question is not one that concerns employers and employees alone; it concerns the entire community, and the people at large have an interest in the just settlement of labor controversies; for that reason they must insist upon remedial legislation in regard to hours and arbitration; and they must so limit the authority of the courts in contempt cases as to overthrow what is known as government by injunction."

"The party must continue its opposition to national banks of issue and must insist upon divorcing the Treasury Department from Wall street."

"The party must continue its fight for popular election of Senators and for direct legislation wherever the principle can be applied. It must not only maintain its position on old issues, but it must advance to the consideration of new questions as they arise."

"It takes time to direct attention to an evil and still more time to consolidate sentiment in favor of a remedy, and Mr. Bryan is not sanguine enough to believe that all the reforms that he favors will at once be imposed by any party platform, but he will proceed to point out the reforms which he believes to be needed. Among these may be mentioned the postal telegraph system, State ownership of railroads, the election of Federal Judges for fixed terms and the election of postmasters by the people for their respective communities."

"Instead of having the government controlled by corporations through officers chosen by the corporations, we must have a government of the people, by the people

# PEOPLE SOON WILL TURN TO DEMOCRACY.

### Judge Parker Declares that Nation Will Realize Domination of Trusts.—Thanks Those in Charge of His Campaign.—Declares that He will Never Again Run for a Public Office.—Suggestions for Harmony.

ESOPUS, N. Y.—Judge Parker has given to the press the following letter addressed "To the Democracy of the nation" in which he thanks those in charge of his campaign work and declares that the people will soon realize that "the tariff-fed trusts are absorbing the wealth of the nation." He says that when that time comes the people will turn to the Democratic party for relief.

In this letter Judge Parker says he shall never seek a nomination for public office. He discusses the difficulties encountered by the Democrats in making their campaign this year and makes suggestions regarding harmony in the party. In conclusion the judge says that in the presence of defeat he does not hesitate to say that in his opinion the great moral question that confronts the Democrats is: "Shall the trusts and corporations be prevented from contributing money to control or to aid in controlling elections?"

The letter follows: To the Democracy of the Nation: Our thanks are due to the members of the national committee and to the executive committee in charge of the campaign for most unselfish, capable and brilliant service. All that it was possible for me to do they did, but our difficulty was beyond the reach of party managers.

I am most grateful to them and wish in this general way to extend my thanks to the workers, as well as to the rank and file all over the country. I know how hard they struggled against overwhelming odds and I only wish I could take each one by the hand and thank him.

Deeply as I regretted leaving the bench at the time of it, in the presence of overwhelming defeat I do not lament it. I thought it my duty. In the light of my present information I am now even more confident that I did right. I shall never seek re-nomination for public office, but will to the best of my ability, serve the party that has honored me and through the party serve my country.

The party has in the near future a great mission. Before long the people will realize that the tariff-fed trusts and illegal combinations are absorbing the wealth of the nation.

Then they will wish to throw off these fetters, but the Republican party will not aid them to do it, for its leaders appreciate too well the uses to which the monies of the trusts will be put in political campaigns.

WILL TURN TO THE DEMOCRACY. When that time comes, and come it will, the people will turn to the Democratic party for relief and the party should be

and for the people, a government administered according to the Jeffersonian maxim of 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none.' Hope and duty point the way. To doubt the success of our cause is to doubt the triumph of the right, for ours is and must be the cause of the masses. 'With malice toward none and charity for all' as we begin the campaign of 1908; let us appeal to the moral sentiment of the country and arraign the policies of the Republican party before the bar of the public conscience."

**Business Notice.**

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of  
**CHAS. H. FLETCHER.**

**Medical.**

**COMFORTING WORDS.**

MANY A BELLEFONTE HOUSEHOLD WILL FIND THEM SO.

To have the pains and aches of a bad sore throat removed, to be entirely free from annoying, dangerous urinary disorders is enough to make any kidney sufferer grateful to tell how his great change can be brought about will prove comforting words to hundreds of Bellefonte people.

James Hassie, farmer, living at Jersey Shore, Pa., says: "I seemed to be unable to find anything to give me relief from shakere. I tried all of our home remedies and consulted physicians to grow weak and more painful. At length I saw Doan's Kidney Pills highly spoken of and recommended by Lock Haven people whom I knew, and I made up my mind to try them. I went to Lock Haven and Mr. Mason, the druggist, told me that I could not find any better medicine. I got a box and began using them, and inside of forty-eight hours I felt decided improvement. I was cured in a short time and have never had backache since. That was proof enough for me of the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Plenty more proof like this from Bellefonte people. Call at Potts Green's drug store and ask what his customers report.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

ready—ready with an organization of patriotic citizens covering every election district who are willing to work for the love of the cause—an organization supported by as many town, city, county and state officers as we are able to elect in the meantime. We entered this canvass with every northern, western and eastern state, save one, in Republican control.

This gave to that party a large army of officeholders, reaching into every hamlet, many of whom gladly followed the examples set for them by the members of the president's cabinet in devoting their time and services to the party.

To accomplish much in this direction, however, we must forget the difficulties of the past. If anyone suspects his neighbor of treachery, let him not hint of his suspicion. If he knows he has deserted us, let him not tell it. Our forces have been weakened by divisions. We have quarreled at times over non-essentials; if we would help the people, if we would furnish an organization through which they may be relieved of a party that has grown so corrupt that it will gladly enter into partnership with trusts to secure money for election purposes, we must forget the differences of the past and begin this day to build up, wherever it may be, a broad and effective organization. And we must by constant teaching through the press and from the platform apprise the people of the way the vicious tariff circle works.

We must bring home to them at once that election times the fact that monies contributed to the Republican party by the trusts is not only dishonest money, but it is given that the trusts may, without hindrance, take a much larger sum from the people.

SHALL THE TRUSTS RULE? In the presence of a defeat that would take away all personal ambition were it true that otherwise it possessed me, I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion the greatest moral question which now confronts us is: Shall the trusts and corporations be prevented from contributing money to control or to aid in controlling elections?

Such service as I can render in that or any other direction will be gladly rendered.

And I beg the co-operation as a fellow-worker of every Democrat in the party.

**ALTON B. PARKER.**

**JUDGE PARKER'S PLANS.**  
The telegraph office at Rosemont lodge was dismantled tonight after the day's business. Judge Parker said tonight that his plans for the future were not definitely made, but that soon he would be in harness again. It is generally believed that he will engage in the practice of law in New York, forming a partnership with some well-established firm.

**DOESN'T RESPECT OLD AGE**—It's shameful when youth fails to show proper respect for old age, but just the contrary in the case of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They cut off maladies no matter how severe and irrespective of old age. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fever, Constipation all yield to this perfect Pill. 25c, at Green's Drug Store.

**For the Damaged Table Top.**—I use camphorated oil, such as is sold for children's sore throats. If you cannot get this, mix spirits of camphor and crude linseed oil in equal parts, shake well and apply by rubbing it faithfully into the spots with soft flannel.

**Medical.**

**COMFORTING WORDS.**

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# New Advertisements.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**—A very desirable home on east Bishop St., Bellefonte, is offered for sale. The house is modern and stands on a lot that also has a frontage on Logan St. Call or write to Mrs. SARA A. TEATS, Bellefonte, Pa. 46-3047

**Buggies, Etc.**

**BUGGIES AT KNOCK-DOWN PRICES**

**McQUISTON & CO.**  
offer a large assortment of Buggies and other wheeled vehicles to the trade just now. We are making a special drive on

**BUGGIES AT \$55.00**  
**BUGGIES AT \$60.00**  
**BUGGIES AT \$65.00**  
**BUGGIES AT \$75.00**

All high class, new vehicles, ready for your inspection. We guarantee everything we sell and sell only what sustains our guarantee.

We have lately accumulated a line of **GOOD SECOND HAND BUGGIES** That we have built over and will sell cheap.

**REPAIRING**—Repairing of all sorts, painting, trimming is better done at the McQuiston shops than anywhere else.

**McQUISTON & CO.**  
40-17 BELLEFONTE, PA.

**Saddlery.**

**WHAT SHOULD YOU DO—DO YOU ASK?**  
the answer is easy, and your duty is plain....

**—BUY YOUR—**

**HARNESS, NETS, DUSTERS, WHIPS, PADS, COLLARS, AXEL GREASE** and everything you want at

**SCHOFIELD'S.**

SCHOFIELD has the largest stock of everything in his line, in the town or country.

**CALL AND EXAMINE AND GET PRICES.**

Building Business on Cheap John Goods is impossible—that's why we believe it to your best interest to buy from us. Over thirty-two years in business ought to convince you that our goods and prices have been right.

**JAMES SCHOFIELD,**  
Spring street,  
BELLEFONTE, PA.  
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**Travelers Guide.**

**NEW YORK & PITTSBURG CENTRAL R. CO.**  
operating  
Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern R.R.  
Trains leave Philadelphia 5:32, 7:10 a. m., 2:30, 4:52 and 8:10 p. m. for Altoona, Houtzdale, Ramey and Pottsville (10 miles). Returning leave Pottsville 6:30, 8:45 a. m., 1:00, 3:40, 5:50 p. m., arriving Philadelphia 7:25, 9:45 a. m., 2:00, 4:37 and 6:45 p. m.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.**  
Condensed Time Table effective June 15, 1904.

READ DOWN	Nov. 24th, 1902.	READ UP
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