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BRYAN VIEWS HIS DEFEAT

A Battle Lost, a War But Begun, He Declares---As for Himself the World Owes Him Nothing.

In a statement in Friday's Commoner Mr. Bryan declares his belief in the ultimate triumph of the things he fought for in the last campaign. As for himself he says the world owes him nothing and that he has been abundantly compensated for what he has been able to do. Under the caption, "A Battle Lost, a War But Begun," he says:

"The election of 1908 is over and the returns disclose a signal victory for our opponents, but the principles for which our party stands, the policies for which our party contends, these are not dead. A good proposition is not made bad by rejection at the polls; a needed reform is not made unnecessary by an adverse vote. The legislation asked for by the Democratic party in its last national platform was not of a temporary character; it was legislation which will be of permanent advantage when it is secured.

"Does any one believe that the American people will permanently permit secrecy as to campaign contributions? Does any one believe that the American people will permanently permit the will of the voters to be thwarted, as it is now, by the election of Senators through legislatures? Does any one believe that the trusts will be permitted to permanently exploit the masses? Does any one believe that the consumer will permanently permit the tariff to be written by the beneficiaries of that tariff? Does any one believe that the public would permanently tolerate estrangement between labor and capital by a party representing the people? Does any one believe that the fifteen millions of depositors will forever permit their savings to be jeopardized as at present? Does any one believe that the extravagance of the government will go on forever unchecked? Does any one believe that our republic will permanently consent to a colonial policy with its humiliations and financial burdens? There must be a party representing the people's protest against wrong in high places, against corruption in politics and against the oppression of the struggling masses; and the Democratic party must continue its fight or dissolve. It could not exist as a plutocratic party.

"During the last twelve years the Democratic party has accomplished more out of power than the Republican party has accomplished in office, and this is a sufficient reward for those who fight for a righteous cause. It would have been pleasant to have been able to reward worthy Democrats with official positions, but the most worthy of the Democrats are not looking for official positions; they are looking for good government and they labor unselfishly for the promotion of good government. They will neither be discouraged nor dismayed by defeat. They cannot cease to be interested in the government, for indifference would only invite worse abuses than those from which we now suffer. The fight must be continued because a good government is the richest legacy that a parent can leave to a child.

"As for myself, let no one worry about my future. The holding of office is a mere incident in the life of those who are devoted to reforms. The reform is the essential thing. If one can advance reforms by holding office then the holding of office is justifiable; if one can best advance reforms as a private citizen then the holding of office is undesirable.

"The world owes me nothing. I have been abundantly compensated for what I have been able to do. My life will not be long enough to repay the people for their support and for the confidence which they have expressed. My gratitude to those with whom I have labored surpasses language, and the days of the future will be devoted to work in the interest of the people as I understand that interest, and in behalf of those reforms which seem to me to be the best.

"I invite the co-operation of those who approve, and I shall not be deterred by the criticism of those who disapprove. With an abiding faith in the triumph of the truth and an unfaltering confidence in the righteousness of our cause, I speak this word of encouragement to those who call themselves friends. I shall keep step with them and march on. The measure of our work cannot be taken in a day. If we are right, as I believe we are, it will vindicate us; if we contribute, as I believe we are contributing, to a cause that is founded on justice, our efforts will weigh in the final victory.

* * *

"It is easy enough to give the question, 'How did it happen?' an offhand answer; probably even after the most careful inquiry the answer will be, in a degree, speculative. It is all very well for victorious campaign managers and their lieutenants to beat the tom-toms and claim all credit for their superior generalship; it is all very well for political writers to indulge in the proud boast, 'I told you so,' but it is the simple truth that neither political managers nor writers, neither candidates nor counselors foresaw the result of the presidential campaign as it was written in the returns of November 3.

"In support of this statement we need but recall the fact that, in 1908, for the first time in history the Republican candidate for the presidency engaged in an extensive stumping tour throughout the country. Political correspondents anxious to maintain the role of prophets hesitated to make predictions. While in one paragraph they held out hope to the dominant party, in another paragraph they described conditions to be such as to preclude the dominant party from winning. Straw votes in former campaigns, so generally encouraging to the Republican party, were in this campaign uniformly indicative of Democratic victory. While it is true that many Republican newspapers printed tables showing that their candidate would receive a large majority in the electoral college, most of these newspapers took the pains to insist that they were not engaged in making predictions.

"How, then, did it happen that the result was so wholly at variance with the hopes of one party, with the fears of the other and with the general opinion among men accustomed to the study of the political conditions and public sentiment?"

Not Ready to Sell Principles.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Some days ago, discussing the lessons of the election, a big Southern paper stated that the time had come if the South expected to get anything for its people to divide their votes between the two parties. If political conviction no longer exists and if men vote only to "get something" they should proceed to vote with the party that can give them the most offices or money. To be sure this is a less honorable course than for a poor man to sell his vote to get bread for his children, but all who regard suffrage as a matter of "getting something" should sell their party allegiance to the party that can pay the most. Those advocating this plan seem to think that "jining the Radicals" is the best way to "get something," and therefore the sell-outs are expected to join that party.

This same class of Dugald Dalgettys, seeing that the Republicans polled more votes in the South this year than in the last few, are repeating the old parrot talk that "now is the time for the South to break away from the habit of voting the Democratic ticket and show that it is broad by voting the Republican ticket." That insult, based upon false presumption, is thus answered by the Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer:

"We notice that there is proceeding from some quarters the usual after election tommyrot to the effect that the South, in the future, will assert its political independence and burst the shackels that bind it to the Democratic party. If it is a fact that our people have been political slaves there would be some sense in such talk, but there is not an intelligent person who does not know that the South is Democratic because a majority of its voters are Democrats and believe in the principles of the party whose ticket they vote."

Nobody in the South wears any political shackles and men here vote as they please. The reason the South is Democratic is a reason that many people cannot appreciate for the reason that they regard politics as a "game" or a play to "get something." The majority of the voters in the South believe in the principles of the Democratic party. For that reason they vote the Democratic ticket and are proud to belong to the Democratic party. This is all simple enough to real Democrats and men who understand how men may be governed by faith and convictions. To those who think that a vote is a matter of merchandise, or to be cast to better private fortune, or secure some special interest, this simple and old-fashioned way of voting is foolishness. But so is religion "foolishness to the Greeks." But to the believing it is life.

What Do They Cure?

The above question is often asked concerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription."

The answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative or blood-purifier, and tonic or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder, curing a large per cent. of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels, (as mucous colitis), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections it is often successful in affecting cures.

"The Favorite Prescription" is advised for the cure of one class of diseases—those peculiar weaknesses, derangements and irregularities incident to women only. It is a powerful yet gently acting invigorating tonic and nervine. For weak worn-out, over-worked women—no matter what has caused the break-down, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, vigorous condition of the whole system.

A book of particulars wraps each bottle giving the formulæ of both medicines and quoting what scores of eminent medical authors, whose works are consulted by physicians of all the schools of practice as guides in prescribing, say of each ingredient entering into these medicines.

The words of praise bestowed on the several ingredients entering into Doctor Pierce's medicines by such writers should have more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials, because such men are writing for the guidance of their medical brethren and know whereof they speak.

Both medicines are non-alcoholic, non-secret, and contain no harmful habit-forming drugs, being composed of glyceric extracts of the roots of native, American medicinal forest plants. They are both sold by dealers in medicine. You can't afford to accept as a substitute for one of these medicines of known composition, any secret nostrum.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

Old Time Southern Recipes.

Commissioner of Agriculture Graham Tells How to Make All Sorts of Good Things When You Kill Your Pigs.

W. A. Graham in Progressive Farmer.

In "cutting up" the hog, cut through the skin on each side of the back bone; this gives the "fatback" piece, which with all surplus fat from the hams and shoulders goes into the lard. First class lard is generally the highest priced hog product. I cut to save all that can be gotten.

Pork Chops.—In taking out the spare ribs begin at the bottom instead of at the backbone, as is usually done. Take out the loin, sometimes called griskin or sausage piece, with the rib. Cut the rib in two lengthwise, the bottom piece is still spare rib; cut each rib of upper piece with attached meat for chops.

In a shoat or hog weighing sixty pounds or less, the back bone can be split, leaving half to each side. Cut the lower half for "barbecue" and then separate each rib through the skin for chops.

Hams from Hogs of 250 Pounds and Less.—When cut out sprinkle half teaspoonful of powdered saltpeter on each ham; use one part granulated sugar, three parts good salt; put hams in tub or box, let remain three days, break bulk and repack, using some salt. This is done to be sure that all parts of the ham get their salt. Let it lie in bulk one day for each pound the ham weighs, hang and smoke for ten days, take down and apply to flesh of ham a paste of molasses and ground black pepper, wrap in newspaper and pack in barrel with cut, nice hay between hams to keep from touching.

Those who have few hams can treat the shoulders as hams. For hams from hogs weighing more than 250 pounds, put in brine described below for corned beef and pickled pork, let lie for four weeks and then smoke until dry and treat as for lighter hams.

Corned Beef.—Cut the beef in pieces of suitable size, pack in barrel. For 100 pounds of beef prepare:

6 quarts good salt,
6 gallons water,
½ pound saltpeter,
1 pound sugar,
1 pint molasses.

Boil and skim and pour over the beef. In a week's time it will be ready for use, and will keep a year.

This recipe was furnished by some contractors to supply beef to the United States Navy in 1850, and became the property of the Navy Department, and copies were sent to many farmers by order of the Secretary, W. A. Graham. I have known its use ever since, and never knew a barrel of sound beef packed by it to spoil. The original recipe required the brine to be boiled and skimmed and applied when cold. For twenty-five years I have prepared it with cold water and see no difference. Fish barrels or kits answer for use; there is no taste or smell of the fish.

Pickled Pork.—Pack the meat in a cask and cover with above brine.

Tongues.—Have a kit of brine and put the tongues in as you kill your hogs. Can mix hog and beef tongues.

Hog Feet.—Boil until thoroughly done, split the foot, beginning between the hoof, fry in batter as you would fry chicken. Nothing better about a hog. The ears and the skull below the eyes will do for souce, but do not spoil the feet to make it.

Liver Mush.—Boil together a skull and a haslet (liver and lights, but not heart) until thoroughly done, take out the bones, mash together, season with sage and onions, put meal sufficient to make a stiff dough, boil half an hour, pour in a mold, and when cold cut in slices and fry as needed for breakfast.

The above are some old time Southern recipes, used before creosote, borax and other preservatives (so called) were known. In the days before the war any one who used these things would have had but little company for Christmas.

Seven Years of Proof.

"I have had seven years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best medicine to take for coughs and colds and for every diseased condition of throat, chest or lungs," says W. V. Henry of Panama, Mo. The world has had thirty seven years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and colds, la grippe, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, hemorrhage of the lungs, and the early stages of consumption. Its timely use always prevents the development of pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at English Drug Co.'s. 50c. and $1. Trial bottle free.

American patent laws seem to be the most satisfactory of any country, and it is probable that the statutes of many countries will be changed in the near future to conform with those of the United States.

If You Are Over Fifty Read This.

Most people past middle age suffer from kidney and bladder disorders which Foley's Kidney Remedy would cure. Stop the drain on the vitality and restore needed strength and vigor. Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy today.

Lawlessness at the Top as Well as at the Bottom.

Raleigh News and Observer.

There is too much lawlessness in the South and this paper joins with good men everywhere in working to end lawlessness of every kind. We need more vigorous punishment of law breakers, particularly those who have influence and position. But the South is not more lawless than other sections, for there are men who are defiant of law everywhere. The "night riders," bad as they are, can no more be called disturbers of the peace than the smug tobacco trust officials who violate the law by robbing them. The strong arm of the law should be felt as to both classes of law breakers — those whose "night riding" shocks the country and those whose slick robbery is planned quietly in richly furnished offices.

There has not been in the South any lawlessness worse than the three Springfield riots—at Springfield, Illinois, this year; at Springfield, Ohio, last year; and Springfield, Missouri, the year previous. This is not said to mitigate the lawlessness of the South, but to call the attention of the New York Evening Post that lawlessness is not sectional. It has varying forms. The Rockefeller lawlessness robs the millions as noiselessly as a well oiled machine, and because he gives part of the ill gotten proceeds to charity, men in high places are found to commend his piety or to be blind to the example of defiance of law he and men of his type set to the men in lower stations. Crime in high places begets crime in the humbler walks.

The Post cannot be more severe upon the murder of Mr. Carmack than the Southern press. It says that "the murder of ex-Senator Carmack because of editorial utterances displeasing to the murderer and his father, is but another illustration of the lawless South." The event justifies strong denunciations, but "the lawless South" is irritating and undeserved. In the peculiar crime under consideration, two States of the South have in the past ten years shown a "lawless" spirit, one having refused to punish the murderer of a brave editor. But in other species of lawlessness, there are other sections that are graduates while the South is only in the A B C's. The spirit of the various kinds is not confined to any particular section. The stiletto method of murder, the robbery by forgery through the wholesale issue of worthless stock, and the high finance lawlessness are hardly known in the South. Are the crimes of the South worse than those of the North? Is not lawlessness, unhappily, abroad in the land and does it not curse all sections?

ROCKEFELLER TELLING HIS STORY.

The Head of the Oil Trust, Who Regards Himself as a Benevolent Gentleman, Has Begun to Do Much Talking.

John D. Rockefeller, the head of the great Standard Oil Trust, who has always until late years kept his mouth closed as tight as a clam, has begun to talk, and seems now about to go to the other extreme. He is not only writing a story of his life for one of the magazines, but is seizing every opportunity to talk. He came out just before the election in an interview for Taft and frightened the Republicans so that Mr. Roosevelt quickly said that it was a trick of the Democrats to injure Mr. Taft. Nobody could explain why Rockefeller would come out at the end of the campaign for Taft when everybody thought it would injure Taft before the country. But it can be easily explained on the ground of John D.'s vanity. He thinks that his success is so great that the country worships him and he had only to say whom he favored to have the people flock to that standard.

Now Mr. Rockefeller is on the stand and the way he looks at himself is shown in the following dispatch:

Relating his story with the air of a country gentleman of kindly mien engaging a host of friends with incidents of days long past, John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, though for nearly ten years retired from the active cares of company direction, for two hours Wednesday reviewed the history of the early oil trade and the development of the first companies that later grew into the present so-called oil trust. Mr. Rockefeller was witness for the defense in the suit to dissolve the Standard, which is being prosecuted by the United States government, and his appearance at the hearing before former Judge Franklin Ferris, the referee, brought a large crowd to the customs building.

The head of the big oil combine was surrounded by an imposing circle of counsel. Mr. Rockefeller appeared at complete ease, and when John G. Milburn of counsel for the Standard proposed his first question, the witness spoke out in full tones. Mr. Rockefeller told of his start in the oil business, and how under adverse conditions that business grew to the proportions of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio [illegible] 000. Mr. Rockefeller's eyes sparkled in reflection on that early financial organization, and speaking of its million-dollar capitalization with almost boyish enthusiasm, he said:

"It seemed very large to us, who began with only $4,000 in 1862."

COMFORT FOR DEMOCRATS.

A Review of the Election Shows Enormous Gains in Strong Republican and Doubtful States.

Fuller returns from the election of President and Vice President clearly show that, while the Democratic party was not victorious in electing its candidates, it did make enormous gain, compared with the election of Roosevelt in 1904. President Roosevelt was elected by the enormous popular majority of 3,545,000 votes, while Mr. Taft will hardly have one million popular majority in a total vote that will approximate, if it does not exceed, fifteen million votes. The vote in 1904 aggregated 13,520,000, and it was greatly increased this year. The Democrats suffered losses compared with 1904 in only half a dozen States while in practically all the other forty they made gains, some of them remarkable. The States where the Democratic vote or its proportion of the total vote fell off, were Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, North Carolina and Georgia, and in the last named State the reduction was due to the candidacy of Thos. E. Watson, a son of the State and a man of unusual force.

Here are a few of the net Democratic gains in some of the strongest Republican States: Illinois, 130,000; Iowa, 100,000; Kansas, 105,000; Pennsylvania, 215,000; Indiana, 80,000; Minnesota, 81,000; Michigan, 77,000; Nebraska, 95,000; Ohio, 185,000; California, 40,000; Colorado, 40,000; South Dakota, 45,000; Wisconsin, 85,000; Washington, 23,000; Oregon, 28,000; Idaho, 17,000; Montana, 10,000. Many others show smaller Democratic gains.

The Southern States about held their own, with the exception of Texas, which showed a Democratic gain of 50,000 over enormous plurality for Parker four years ago. The figures given above represent gains in the presidential vote, whereas the gains, if calculated on the basis of the gubernatorial vote this year would be much larger. In Ohio for instance the gain made by Judge Harman, Democratic candidate for Governor, over Roosevelt's vote of 1904 will aggregate 275,000; in Illinois, 200,000; in Indiana, 100,000, and in Minnesota, 175,000. Only in the State of New York is the vote a serious disappointment to the Democrats, for there the Democrats lost by fully [illegible] Roosevelt in 1904.

There must be some explanation for the enormous Democratic gains in the West and Middle West when New England States and New York represent the ultra conservative element, whereas the Western vote is more representative of the progressive political thought of the country. In our view it is only a question of time before the elections are going to develop into a fight between the South and the West against the East and Northeast, with the Middle West as the battleground of the contending parties. The whole trend of events is in that direction. This year Ohio and Indiana, for instance, showed a much more decided trend toward Bryan than did New York and the middle Eastern States. This is all the more remarkable in that Mr. Taft of Ohio was the Republican candidate. The West is growing rapidly, and whenever it sees fit to rebel against the domination of the East and its governmental ideas it will be able to menace Republican success very seriously.

Nominee for Mayor Got Drunk and Resigned.

James G. Woodard, twice elected mayor of Atlanta, and nominated for a third term, celebrated his last victory by a great spree in which he took in the tenderloin section of the city. When he got sober he resigned as candidate for mayor. He is personally very popular in the city, and though he got on sprees while in office, is said to have otherwise made a good mayor.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup not only heals irritation and allays inflammation, thereby stopping the cough, but it moves the bowels gently and in that way drives the cold from the system. Contains no opiates. It is pleasant to take, and children especially like the taste, so nearly like maple sugar. Sold by English Drug Co.

The Bank of Union

MONROE, N. C.

Progressive people everywhere regard Banks as business necessities. Those who fail to patronize them incur unnecessary danger and do themselves positive injustice.

Deposit Your Money in the Bank of Union.

It was expensive, but the Bank has a Corliss safe and prospective depositors would do well to remember this. Everything possible has been done to earn the confidence of the people and make their money safe. Call and confer on any financial matter. You may learn something to your advantage. You are always welcome.

Commercial Accounts.

The accounts of business houses, corporations and individuals are cordially invited and every consideration is extended which is consistent with a conservative banking policy. This bank has ample capital and surplus, and small as well as large accounts are solicited.

The First National Bank,
Monroe, North Carolina.

W. C. Heath, President. J. R. English, Vice Pres.
Roscoe Phifer, Cashier.

$25,000!

That's the amount of New, High Grade Goods Lying on Our Counters and Shelves to be Sold to the People of Union at Actual Cost.

This store is the recognized leader in Union county for stylish, first rate goods for men and boys, and we have no old stuff no work off on you. Our stock is abreast of the times. And while we have too many goods and are going to get rid of them, we simply bought more than the depressed condition of business warrants. Now we are going to turn them loose at actual cost at a time when general hard times will make such a sale highly appreciated by our customers. Terms of sale strictly cash.

This Big Sale Is Now Going On!

Men's Suits, Overcoats, Shoes, Hats, Furnishings, all at Cost.

Five Hundred Boy's Suits Below Cost !—500!

Parents, now is the Great Chance to get a suit for the boys. As we have decided to quit selling boys' suits after this season we will give you the pick of 500 suits regardless of cost. We guarantee satisfaction in all particulars and the goods that you buy from us at real cost during this sale are just as stylish, as up-to-date and fitting as you can buy anywhere at large profit prices to dealers.

If you have been putting off buying a suit till you felt more able, that time has come, because you are made more able when we knock off our profit. If you expect to buy later on, it will pay you to buy now and save the profit. At any rate come and see and let us show how good looking you are with an up-to date, properly cut, properly made, properly fitting suit on---one that you can afford to buy.

D. WILL FLOW, - - Monroe, N. C.