

THE SLAVE RAFFIA

New York Republicans' Harmonious Convention.

FRANK S. BLACK RETURNS TO FOLD

Demonstration Accorded Abraham Gruber-Roosevelt's Speech Concluded the Day's Proceedings.

Governor—B. B. Odell, Jr., of Orange. Lieutenant-Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff, of Kings. Secretary of State—John T. McDonough, of Albany.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Republican convention which adjourned at 12:30 today was devoid of the interest engendered by strife and uncertainty. Today's session was in reality a ratification of what had already been accomplished.

In nominating Odell, the Governor Black said the issues before the American people were discussed and settled four years ago.

"The ghost of anti-imperialism," he said, "is not and cannot be made a party issue. This convention has committed to the policy of growth, and it cannot be swayed from that policy by new scarecrows erected along the way."

"We have already selected the pilot for the National craft. He has been over the course once; he has steered with such success and skill that even in the turbulence that has surrounded him, he has gained the confidence of the people to a degree almost without example."

Mr. Black closed with a eulogy of Mr. Odell.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew presented the name of Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant-Governor. He said:

"Free silver and free trade, assaults on the Supreme Court, efforts to throw the results of the war and the country's disposition to settle are threatening the strongholds of National faith, National credit and National power. Our fight is to hold the line and to preserve what we require as our leaders in our state men of demonstrated capacity, public men who, in official relations to the affairs of Government have become familiar with our people's problems, and politicians who have been in touch with the party that they can maintain harmony within the ranks and present an impregnable front and lead a resolute attack against the enemies of the country."

"It is an inspiring commission to be General in the Republican Army Corps of the State of New York, under such a General-in-Chief as William McKinley."

As Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the country he conducted a war upon sea and land which placed us in the front rank of the martial nations. Precipitated suddenly as a world-wide conflict, the councils of nations, called upon to face first the problem of admission to the markets of the Orient, which were being divided among the great powers of Europe, and next to show that the United States would bend all resources for the vindication of its honor, when its Minister and Ambassador were beleaguered, the finest triumph of diplomacy in the century was won in the concession of the open door; the most picturesque campaign of history or romance is successfully ended with the American flag flying over the Imperial Palace.

"Not only the United States, but every civilized and semi-civilized country of the globe, is today giving unstinted admiration to the statesmanship, the generalship and the heroism of McKinley. There is nothing which Colonel Bryan can say in his claim for the exclusive ownership of the things taught in the Declaration of Independence that has been more brightly and more actually done by Republican statesmen. But when Colonel Bryan went to Kentucky at the time when, under the infamy of the reconstruction law, the state was to be stolen by his friends from the officers who had been lawfully returned as elected by the Democratic returning boards, and gave his sanction and the weight of his authority as a member of the United States where, then, was his idea of consent of the governed?"

Mr. Depew closed with the statement that the Republican ticket in this state would be the same as that of the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Timothy L. Woodruff, who, he said, represented in its best sense the business man in politics, and "who meets all the requirements of the educated man in politics."

Mr. Odell, in accepting the nomination, said in part:

"Important as the state issues are, they are overshadowed by the greater matters involved in the National campaign. To my mind, the paramount issue is the re-election of McKinley, who has so ably kept all pledges. Every dollar of obligation will continue to be worth 100 cents, and wherever our flag floats it will be respected, because American manhood has bled it with blood."

Mr. Odell for Governor, and Mr. Woodruff for Lieutenant-Governor, received the unanimous vote of the convention on the first roll-call. The ticket was then composed as above by the secretary being instructed to cast the ballot and the convention for the re-nomination of the present Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer. This concluded the convention's work, and a committee was appointed to invite Governor Roosevelt to address the gathering. He was given an ovation as he mounted the platform.

Mr. Roosevelt congratulated the convention on its nomination and referred to the fact that the Republican party had been in power for six years in this state. The Republicans had always kept their pledges, he said, and the party felt it had the right to challenge the support of all men who desired the Government to be administered with cleanliness and efficiency. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"If the people of the country declare in favor of Mr. Bryan and elect a Bryanite Congress next Fall, they will have declared in favor of free silver, as well as of every doctrine enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1860 and reiterated in the Kansas City platform of 1890, and when the people have thus declared themselves the representatives whom they have sent to Washington cannot and will not act otherwise than they have been directed at the polls to act. The election of Mr.

BRYAN'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Striking Exposure of His Method of Garbling Abraham Lincoln.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 5.—(To the Editor.)—It has frequently been pointed out that one element of the Bryan Democracy's appeal to the people consists in the utterance of half-truths and garbled quotations. One of the great principles which the courts have drawn from the wells of experience and conscience is that when a letter is given in evidence the whole must be read, in order that there can be no mistake as to its meaning. In his Labor day address at Chicago Mr. Bryan quotes Lincoln's first annual message to Congress as follows:

Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit warning against the approach of despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that an argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point with its connection not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of the Government. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a major part of their already possessed, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty be lost.

Read as above, Lincoln appears to the average reader as inveighing in the terms and spirit of a demagogue against "the approach of despotism," and as if there was an "effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of the Government." But on reading the message itself, Lincoln's meaning is perfectly clear, free from ambiguity, and has a meaning utterly at variance with Mr. Bryan's disingenuous interpretation. Lincoln does not dream of applying his remarks to corporate property; he is not seeking to prophesy the rise of "trusts" or "imperialism"; he is not seeking to array the poor against the rich, to spread confusion in society, or to pull down on the back of labor the pillars of National prosperity. He refers to the argument made by Mr. Bryan's political propagandists that man could have property in man; that God Almighty had written perpetual servitude in the black man's skin. He knew that in the Northern States the men who toiled were self-respecting and honored. The rich, then as now, rose from the ranks of the toilers, and Lincoln himself rose from the back of the Calhoun school of politics, believing in and scheming to realize a slaveholding oligarchy on the ruins of the house of our fathers, who menaced the life of the Nation and held over the free workmen of the North the black pall of slavery at the South. And in this same message he affirmatively declares the direct opposite of Bryan's inference, and shows that in our freedom of opportunity lay "the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all." Lincoln's fears were directed at the slaveholder, his tenets and his rebellion with its objects, and not at "capital" in the usual sense of the term. I herewith quote in full that portion of Lincoln's message bearing on the subject, and submit to every candid man whether Mr. Bryan's garbled quotation and unwarranted inferences do not mark him as either a loose student of politics or as a dangerous trifier with the truths of history.

It continues to develop that the Insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular government—the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In those documents we find the abandonment of the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people all right to participate in the selection of public officers except the Legislative body advocated, with labored arguments to prove that large control of the people in government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people.

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumption is considered whether it is best that capital shall hire labor, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it

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confronts us but as child's play compared to the task that confronted the general staff of the Army of the Potomac in the great Civil War. It calls for a fraction of this Nation's giant strength, and we appeal to every American jealous of the country's good name and proud beyond measure of the honor and renown of American citizenship to stand with us now and show in unmistakable terms that we are a Nation of men and not a Nation of slaves, and that we are as little afraid to face our duty in the fair islands of the Eastern seas as to do our duty at home."

At the close of Roosevelt's speech the convention adjourned.

BEAT DIRECTUM'S RECORD.

Crescens Did a Mile in 2:04.3-4 at Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—The big event in the racing of the Grand Circuit today was the trot of Crescens, owned by the Ketchum farm, Toledo, O., to beat the world's stallion record, by Directum, of 2:04. Crescens was driven by George H. Ketchum, and was urged by Joe Patrick to the grandstand, and by running horse, driven by Walker. Dickerson coached the horse to the half alone, when Walker came on his runner, both pushing him at the flank to the wire. Crescens did not make a skip in the mile, and the time by quarters was: 0:31.3, 1:02.3, 1:33.3, 2:04.3, beating the record with apparent ease, finishing strong, and not in the least blown. Crescens was brought back to the stand amid the greatest enthusiasm. The management gave \$100 for the performance.

The other events went to favorites all along the line. In the 2:10 trot Charley Herr was the grandstand favorite, and crossing the wire in the second heat, he fouling Pistus in the stretch. In the 2:09 pace the crowd was impatient over a decision by the judges in the third heat, which was given to Connon when hands in the stand had marked "Will Leyburg as first under the wire." Summaries:

The 2:12 pace, purse \$300—Johnny Agan won three straight heats in 2:09.4, 2:09.4, 2:09.4. Clinton B. Wilcox, Early Bird, Prince A. Helpless, Doney, Jr., Neil Alford and Holta also started.

The 2:09 pace, purse \$200—Connor won first, third and fifth heats in 2:04.4, 2:07.4, 2:09.4. Island Wilkes won the second heat in 2:05.4. Will Leyburg won fourth heat in 2:09.4. Courier-Journal, Agitator and Flint also started.

The 2:10 trot, purse \$1200—Charley Herr won first, third and fourth heats in 2:10.3, 2:09.3, 2:09.3. Philatus won the second heat in 2:09.4. Farris, Tudor Chimes, Greenbriar and Little Dick also started.

The 2:15 pace, purse \$1200—Stacker Taylor won three straight heats in 2:12.4, 2:12.4, 2:12.4. Special Ed, Special Boy, Coniff and Daphne Dallas also started.

Races at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—The feature of today's race at Hamline was the 2:13 pace, purse \$1000. The race was won by twelve horses started. Summaries:

The 2:13 pace, purse \$500—Major Muscovite won the first, second and fourth heats. Best time, 2:09.4. Mark Derby won first, second and fourth heats in 2:09.4. Special Ed, Special Boy, Coniff and Daphne Dallas also started.

The 2:10 trot, purse \$1000—Chalmsworth won three straight heats. Best time, 2:12. Cornelia Belle, Agie Medium, Phoebe Onward and Splice also started.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Races at Hawthorne.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The summaries: Five furlongs—Druidwin won, Katherine Ennis second, E. P. third; time, 1:03-6. Six furlongs—Tayon won, Highland second, Lennep third; time, 1:14. Mile and a half—Les won, Bill Garrett second, Silver Star third; time, 1:42.

One mile—Van Hoerbeke won, The Lady second, Florizor third; time, 1:40-3.5. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Harry Herenden won, Shut Up second, Natural Gas third; time, 1:03-5. Mile and an eighth—Catastrophe won, Donation second, What Next third; time, 1:55-2.5.

Races at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Results at Sheepshead Bay: Six furlongs, selling—The Regent won, The Golden Prince second, Bowen third; 1:15-1.5.

One mile—McKeekin won, Whistling Cook second, Kamara third; time, 1:40-1.5. The Belles, Futurity course—Noon Day won, Sweet Lavender second, Lady Schorr third; time, 1:10-2.5.

Mile and three furlongs—Kiliasandra won, Advancer second, Quaker second; time, 2:22. Six furlongs—Knight of Rhodes won, La Tosca II second, Sanders third; time, 1:13-4.5.

Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as a free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these states a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools and land for himself, the laborer on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

The workmen of America never had so much political power as now. With the Australian ballot laws and registration laws throughout the states, and an earnest and growing movement for primary reform sure to be successful, no man need fear that political power will be taken from him, save from his own weakness in holding himself aloof from politics and disdaining the suffrage. In one section of the country only there is denial of political power, and that is the home of the men who 40 years ago tried to dismember the Union and erect a slaveholding Confederacy. No danger or threat to the American toiler lies in the fact that the Nation is bearing its responsibilities and duties in the Philippines, where it is trying to restore order that it may guide an infant people to a knowledge of freedom and capacity for self-government. But does not danger threaten our workers in the act of sovereign states denying to the ignorant, black the right to participate in government, in driving him from the polls, or in nullifying his vote by ballot-box stuffing? Here is where Lincoln saw the danger to labor, and here is where, in common honesty, this disciple of Lincoln should point his warning hand. The vice of the new Southern electoral legislation is, not so much in its educational requirement as in drawing the color line, in plain violation of the Constitution of the United States, and imperialism itself, in this gross and most malignant form.

The war is over, and the present generation cheerfully recognizes that it was inevitable, that it had seeds in the distant past, and that, like all great struggles, it has left burdens to be borne equally with lessons by which to profit. But not the least of these lessons is Lincoln's own heroic life and tragic death, and his broadening fame, in which we find over and over again the justification of Lowell's fine phrase, "His clear-grained human worth and brave old wisdom of sincerity," "His highest quality and the essential tribute of enduring statesmanship."

Very respectfully,
ROBERT F. BELL,
723 Chamber of Commerce.

Races at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 5.—Results: 2:12 class, pacing, purse \$1000—Queen E. won, Stanton Wilkes second, George B. third; best time, 2:12. Santa Anita, Midry Direct and Bolster also started.

Three furlongs—The attention of the crowd was attracted by the performance of Phoebe Childers second, Hazel Kinney third; best time, 2:12. Claudius also started.

Running, six furlongs—Artilleryman won, Lettger second, Trevathan third; time, 1:14. Six furlongs, Shafter selling stake—Lilly Andrew won, Mareca second, Phil Arslahad third; time, 1:15. Six furlongs—Pilot won, Bryan Hill second, Kickum Bob third; time, 1:15.

Won by Lawson.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 5.—The 2-hour motor-paced race between John Lawson and Charles Turville, which was started on the Salt Palace track last night, ended at 10 o'clock tonight, and was won by Lawson, who rode 465 miles and one lap. Turville made 375 miles and one lap. Turville's apparent pace was about 1 o'clock today, and was off the track for several hours, and after that Lawson made no special effort to make a record.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance.....\$124,488,283
Gold.....68,531,721

Bishop Cranston Presided.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—The opening business session of the central conference of the Christian Mission Society of the world today in the First German Methodist Church. Bishop Earl Cranston, of Portland, Or., presided. After the devotional exercises, led by Bishop Cranston, officers were chosen for the conference.

It is no longer necessary to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forget this.

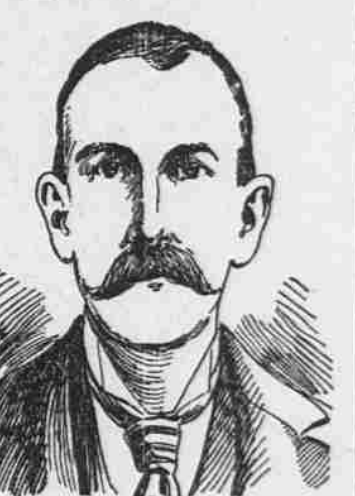
HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLE

Nominal Fee System in Vogue at the Copeland Institute the Strongest Standing Indictment of the Boodle Spirit in Medicine—\$5 a Month, Treatment and Medicines Included, the Limit of Expense Allowed by Dr. Copeland.

DISEASE OF HEAD AND THROAT

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH

"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up sime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does the nose bleed easily?"
"Is it worse towards night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does the nose stop up toward night?"



Mr. H. Thompson, Sycamore, Multnomah County, Oregon, Cured of Catarrh of Head and Throat.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you water-brash?"
"Are you light headed?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headaches?"
"Do you blow up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with sime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"



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