

REPUBLICAN ANNIVERSARY

Celebration of Fiftieth Birthday of Republican Party Organization at Jackson

HAY MAKES A GREAT SPEECH

Retells the History of the Party—Says Greatest Record of Achievement in World's History.

Largest Attendance of Republicans at the Birthplace of the Party of Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Roosevelt—Vice Presidential Candidate Present.

JACKSON, Mich., July 6.—Five thousand people assembled at Loomis Park here today to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party "under the oaks" in this city, July 6, 1854. It was here on that date that the first state convention, acting under the name of "Republican" was held. The state ticket nominated on that day went through a heated campaign to election day success. Secretary of State John Hay, who was private secretary of Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President, was orator of the day. Other distinguished guests present included Speaker Cannon, of the National House of Representatives; Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, Republican candidate for Vice President, and Senators Alger and Burton of Michigan.

In part, Mr. Hay said: Few periods of equal duration in political annals have been so crowded with great events as the fifty years we celebrate today. Under the oaks of Jackson on the 6th of July, 1854, a party was brought into being and baptized, which ever since has answered the purposes of its existence with fewer follies and failures and more magnificent achievements than ordinarily fall to the lot of any institution of mortal origin. This historic party is only now in the full maturity of its power and its capacity for good. We look back upon a past of unparalleled usefulness and glory with emotions of thankfulness and pride; we confront the future and its exciting problems with a confidence born of the experience of difficulties surmounted and triumphs achieved in paths more thorny and ways more arduous than any that are likely to challenge the courage and the conscience of the generation which is to follow us. The Republican party is a noble organism. It sprang directly from an aroused and indignant national conscience.

In 1854 the question that brought us the shaking men together was whether slavery should be a limit to the aggression of slavery; and in 1861 that solemn inquiry turned to one still more potent. Should the nation live or die? The humblest old Republican in America has the right to be proud that

in the days of his youth in the presence of these momentous questions he judged right; and if he is sleeping in his honored grave his children may justly be glad of his decision. If the slave holders had been content with their unquestioned predominance, they might for many years have controlled our political and social world. But the slave holding party could not rest content. They felt instinctively that if their system were permanently to endure it must be extended, and to attain this object they were ready to risk everything. They rent in twain the compromises which had protected them so long. They tore down the bulwarks which had at once restricted and defended them; and confiding in their strength and their patience they boldly announced and inaugurated the policy of the indefinite extension of their "peculiar institution."

Once embarked upon this fatal enterprise they left nothing undone which could contribute to the catastrophe upon which they were rushing. In May, 1854, after several months of passionate debate, Congress passed the bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, omitting the restrictions of the Missouri compromise which excluded slavery from them. This action at once precipitated the floating anti-slavery sentiment of the country. A mighty cry of resolute indignation arose from one end of the land to the other. A discussion of the right and wrong of slavery became general; the light was let in, fatal to darkness. A system, which degraded men, dishonored women, deprived little children of the sacred solace of home, was doomed from the hour it passed into the arena of free debate. The Americans are at once the most sentimental and the most practical of peoples—and when they see that an institution is morally revolting, and, besides, does not pay, its fate is sealed.

Yet the most wonderful feature of that extraordinary campaign which then began, and which never ceased until the land was purged of its deadly sin, was that even in the very "tempest and whirlwind of their passion" the great leaders of the Republican party kept their agitation strictly within the limits of the Constitution and the law. They pleaded for the repeal of unjust statutes as inconsistent with the Constitution, but did not advocate their violation.

Birth of the Party. On this impregnable ground they made their stand; and the mass convention which assembled here in 1854, while the vibrations of the thunder of the guns and the shoutings of the birthday of liberty yet lingered in the air,

gave a nucleus and a name to the new party, destined to a great and beneficent career. Before the month ended, the anti-slavery men of five member states adopted the name "Republican," and under that banner Congress was carried and two years later a national party assembled at Pittsburgh and nominated Fremont and Dayton, who failed by a few votes to sweep the North.

Two incidents of the long battle will never be forgotten. One was the physical and political contest for the possession of Kansas, carried on with desperate courage and recklessness of consequences by the pro-slavery party on the one side, and on the other, by the New England farmers whose weapons of aggression were Bible texts and the words of Jefferson, and whose arms of defense were Sharpe's rifles. And when the talking sharpened to the physical clinch, the praying men fought with the same ferocity the men who cursed. In the field of political discourse the most dramatic incident of the fight was the debate between Lincoln and Douglas. Lincoln was fighting for freedom and could say so; Douglas was fighting for slavery and could not avow it. The result of the contest is now seen to have been inevitable. Douglas was re-elected to the Senate but had gained also the resentful suspicion of the South, which two years later disowned him and defeated his lifelong ambition. Lincoln became at once the foremost Republican of the West and a little later the greatest political figure of the century.

We Republicans are entitled to a legitimate pride that Lincoln was our first President; that we believed in him, loyally supported him while he lived, and that we have never lost the right to call ourselves his followers. There is not a principle avowed by the Republican party today which is out of harmony with his teachings or inconsistent with his character. Only those who believe in human rights and are willing to make sacrifices to defend them; who believe in the nation and its inherent power; who believe in the American system of protection championed by a long line of our greatest and best, running back from McKinley to Washington, and, as Senator Dilliver so truthfully said, "to the original sources of American common sense;" only those who believe in equal justice to labor and capital; in honest money and the right to earn it, have any title to name themselves by the name of Lincoln, or to claim a moral kinship with that august and venerated spirit.

A Tribute to Lincoln. Secretary Hay's tribute to Lincoln was one of the most beautiful bits of oratory of his entire speech. He added: I have always liked the inscription on the medal which the workmen of France, by one-voiced subscriptions, caused to be struck after his death: "Abraham Lincoln, the honest man. Waged war. Abolished slavery. Twice elected President without veiling the face of liberty."

The world learned other lessons in swift succession. We disbanded our army—sent them home to earn their livings as simple citizens of the land they had saved, without terms or conditions; they asked none; they wanted peace; they were glad to get to work. And there were no reprisals, not a man punished for rebellion or treason; not an act of violence sullied the glory of victory. The fight had been fierce, but

loyal; we at least wished the reconciliation to be perfect. Then came the paying of our debts. To whom is the credit due of that enormous task, that sublime effort of economy, that effort of the party which against every assault of open and covert repudiation stood by the country's honor and kept it free from stain?

Referring to the history of the Republican party he said: The Republican party, in mass and in detail, has shown its capacity to govern. By the homestead law, with equal generosity and wisdom, it distributed the immense national domain among the citizens who were willing to cultivate it and who have converted wide stretches of wilderness into smiling homes. It built the Pacific Railroad, which has bound the Union together from East to West by bands of steel and made the states beyond the mountains among our most loyal and prosperous commonwealths. It redeemed our paper currency and made all our debts of equal value. It has given to our industries a devotion and our credit the best in the world. By persistent honesty in our finances it has reduced our interest charges so that in any part on earth we can borrow money cheaper than any other people. In the financial revolutions to which all communities are subject, we are able to meet the most violent crises without lasting damage to our prosperity. We have succeeded in reforming and regulating our civil service that patronage has almost ceased to cast its deadly blight upon the work of our public servants. By persistent adherence to the policy of protection, we have given to our industries a development which the fathers of the Republic never dreamed of; which, besides supplying our home market, has carried our manufactures to the uttermost ends of the earth.

Did Not Invent Seed Time. History affords no parallel to the vast and increasing prosperity which this country has enjoyed under Republican rule. I hasten to say we do not claim to have invented seed time and harvest, and industry and thrift. We are a great people and success is our right; God is good to those who behave themselves. But we may justly claim that the Republican party has been in power during these years of marvelous growth, and we can at least bring proof that we have not prevented it—and this is no slight honor for a party to claim. I can only add what Speaker Reed replied to a Democratic statesman who complained of a billion-dollar Congress: "Well! this is a billion-dollar country."

Republican Diplomacy. The diplomacy of McKinley and Roosevelt has been directed principally to our present and future interests in the Pacific, and we have done more of the world's work in that line. They have constantly kept in view the vast importance of that opening field or our activities. The long negotiations for the "open door" in China; the steadfast fight we have made for the integrity of that ancient Empire; President McKinley's attitude toward the Boxer troubles, so severely criticized at the time and so splendidly approved by the result; the position President Roosevelt has since held and now holds in regard to neutrality of China in the present war—have all been dictated by our consistent policy of taking care that our interests receive no detriment in the Pacific; that while we wish no harm to anyone else, we shall see that no damage is done to our people, no door is shut in our face.

The negotiations begun by McKinley and successfully completed by Roosevelt for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which impeded our freedom of action in building the Isthmian canal, was a part of the same general plan of opening a field of enterprise in those distant regions where the Far West becomes the Far East. In this matter we were met in the most frank and friendly spirit by the British Government, as also in the matter of Alaskan boundary, which is settled for all time by a high judicial tribunal removing a cloud upon our title to another great Pacific possession. And to close this record of success came the treaty with Panama by which we have gained the pathway across the Isthmus by a perpetual grant, ensuring the construction of an American canal under American control, built primarily for American needs, but open on equal terms to all the people of good will in the world over.

All the foreign policy of McKinley and Roosevelt has been marked with the same stamp of honesty and fair dealing, confessedly in American interests, but treating our friends with equity and consideration. They have made more treaties than any two preceding administrations; and the conclusion of the whole matter is that we stand today in independent though amicable relations to all the rest of the world—without an ally and without an enemy. We come before the country in a position which can not be successfully attacked in front, or flank, or rear. What we have done, what we are doing, and what we intend to do—on all three we confidently challenge the verdict of the American people.

"We've Done Expanded." Our platform is before the country. Perhaps it is lacking in novelty. There is certainly nothing sensational about it. It is substantially the platform on which we won two great victories in the name of McKinley, and it is still sound and serviceable. Its principles have been tested by eight years of splendid success and have received the approval of the country. It is in line with all our platforms of the past, except where prophecy and promise in those days have become history in these. We stand by the ancient ways which have proved good.

It would take a wizard to guess what a dainty folk our adversaries will set before the sovereign people tomorrow. Their state conventions have given them a rich variety to choose from. As to money, they range all the way from Bedlam to Belmont, as to tariff, from the one wing in Maryland is almost sure the other wants raving free trade and dynamite for our custom houses. When they discuss our island possessions, some want to settle away and abandon them, some of the "bandy" others agree with that sensible Southerner who said: "What's the use talking about expansion. Great Scott! we've done expanded!" One thing is reasonably sure: they will get as near to our platform as they possibly can.

In closing the Secretary of State said: I have detained you too long; yet as I close I want to say a word to the young men whose political life is beginning. Any one entering business would be glad of the chance to become

one of an established firm with years of success behind it, with a live connection, with unblemished character, with credit founded on a rock. How infinitely brighter the future when the present is of such a nature! Everything great done by this country in the last fifty years has been done under the auspices of the Republican party. Is not this consciousness a great asset to have in your mind and memory? As a mere item of personal comfort it is not worth having.

In our form of government there must be two parties, and tradition, circumstances, temperament, will always create a sufficient opposition. But what young man would not belong to the party that does things, instead of one that opposes them; to the party that looks up, rather than down; to the party of the dawn, rather than of the sunset. For fifty years the Republican party has believed in the country and labored for it in hope and joy; it has revered the flag and followed it; it has carried it under strange skies and planted it on far-reaching horizons. It has seen the nation grow greater every year and more respected; by just dealing, by intelligent labor, by a genius for enterprise, it has seen the country extend its intercourse and its influence to regions unknown to our fathers. Yet it has never about its past or its title of the ancient law imposed on us by our God-fearing ancestors. We have fought a good fight, but also have kept the faith. The Constitution of our fathers has been the light to our feet; our path is, and will ever remain, that of ordered progress, of liberty under the law. We are proud of the age bid you, as the children of Israel camped by the sea were bidden, to Go Forward; we whose hands can no longer hold the flaming torch pass it on to you that its clear light may show the truth to the ages that are to come.

A SUSTAINING DIET. These are the exasperating days, when, as somebody has said, men drop by the sunstroke as if by the day of fire had dawned. They are fraught with danger to people whose systems are poorly sustained; and this leads us to say, in the interest of the less robust of our readers, that the full effect of Root's Sarsaparilla is such to suggest the propriety of calling this medicine something besides a blood purifier and tonic—say, a sustaining diet. It makes it much easier to bear the heat, assures refreshing sleep, and will without doubt avert much sickness at this time of year.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY. Man on Street Fries Again to Grab a Lady's Purse—Getting Too Frequent.

Tuesday evening as Mrs. Geo. Hoeye, the wife of Dr. Hoeye of Oregon City, and a lady friend were waiting for a street car on the corner of State and Commercial streets, a man made an attempt to rob Mrs. Hoeye of her pocketbook, which she carried upon her arm. The ladies had attended a performance at the Edison Theatre, followed by an ice cream supper, so that the time must have been nearly 11 o'clock. The action of the man in pushing his way between the ladies, who stood near Bush's bank, aroused their suspicion as to his character and evident purpose, and Mrs. Hoeye removed her pocketbook from the arm nearest the man and placed it upon the other where she carried her little son. Just at this juncture the man attempted to snatch her purse, and only the weight of the child upon that arm kept him from getting it.

By the time the incident had been reported officially the man had fled, but Mrs. Hoeye describes him as wearing overalls and a dark shirt, without coat or vest, a small white hat upon the back of his head, and his beard, which was slightly gray, had the appearance of being false. It is a deplorable fact that no effort is being made by the officers to rid the city of the tough element with which Salem is known to be infested. There is an undesirable class of rascals here, some transient and others who reside here permanently, none of whom have any visible means of support, but no effort whatever is being made by the officers to rid the city of the trash. But a few days ago an attempt was made in broad daylight to rob a lady of her purse, and the incident which occurred on Tuesday night on one of the most prominent street corners of Salem, should furnish sufficient cause to bring the officers into action without delay.

There are men (if they may be called such) in this city who live entirely on the earnings of fallen women; there are others who also live in open violation of the law, and boast of the fact. The time has arrived when action should be taken and it is hoped the officers will exercise their authority and make a general "clean up" without further warning.

ASKS FOR PERMISSION. Idaho's Governor Wants Oregon to Let Troops Pass Through State.

The executive officer received a telegram from His Excellency, Governor John T. Morrison of Idaho, yesterday, requesting permission to transport the Idaho state troops through the state of Oregon, enroute to the encampment at American Lake.

In the absence of Governor Chamberlain, his secretary, W. N. Gatens, sent the following dispatch to the Governor of Idaho: "Salem, Or., July 5, 1904. "Governor John T. Morrison, Boise, Idaho. "Governor Chamberlain cheerfully grants permission to the state of Idaho to move its troops through the state of Oregon enroute to and from the encampment at American Lake. The Adjutant General of Oregon has been instructed by the Governor to issue the proper order. "W. N. GATENS, "Secretary to Governor."

Working Night and Day. The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They are wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by D. J. Fry.

CASITORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fry.

Great Clothing Sale

NOW ON

Reduced Prices

ON ALL

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Having purchased the Adolph Clothing Store, 295 Commercial St. we will proceed to dispose of the same at Reduced Prices. Our regular store, 302 Commercial St., continues to sell Dry Goods and Millinery, giving the best values in this city.

ROSTEIN & GREENBAUM

2 Stores 295 and 302 Commercial St. Almost Opposite Each Other.

R. F. D. NEWS

CROP CONDITIONS AND NEWS ITEMS GATHERED ALONG ROUTE NO. 1.

Fall Grain Is Beginning to Ripen and That Sown Early Is Filling Well—Spring Grain Drought Killed and Is Being Cut For Hay or Pastured.

There is probably no drive more pleasant in the Willamette valley or at least leading from Salem, than that along Rural Route No. 1, running north in Polk county to the Yamhill county line. The farmers of the line are busy at present, and as there was no celebration in Salem Monday, most of them improved the day at their labor, or spent the Fourth quietly at home, enjoying a much needed rest. They were disappointed at not receiving their regular mail, but were glad to allow Carrier Remington a holiday. A drive along that route is enough to convince any one that the country is suffering from drought, yet the crops will not be a total failure. Along the Wallace road several fields of fine fall grain may be seen, one of the finest being a 100-acre field of fall wheat owned by Wm. Calder on the Bayne place. It is waist high, and just beginning to assume a golden tint. The heads are large and seem to be filling well. On the Wimer place, just beyond, a field of spring oats is being cut for hay, but will not make a large supply. Probably the poorest piece of oats seen was on the Wallace farm, where a 30-acre field will hardly produce ten bushels of oats. It would make fairly good pasture, if not allowed to ripen. The Wallace pear orchard, the largest in the state, is in splendid condition, and the trees are literally loaded with pears. Just across the road is the Ed. Loose hop yard, which is growing well, but does not seem to be coming out well. A drenching rain at this time, before the bloom comes on, which will be in a few days, would be the means of bringing a good crop.

A field of oats just on top of the hill from Lincoln is hardly worth cutting, the oats seeming to have made a good stand in spots, and in many places failing altogether. Mr. L. Abrams, the pioneer warehouseman of Lincoln, insists that there will be a fairly good crop of fall wheat and oats, and only last week received a shipment of 20,000 sacks and 3,000 pounds of binding twine, with which to handle the new crop. The warehouses are now almost cleared of the 1903 crop of wheat, a shipment of 1500 bushels of wheat being shipped yesterday morning by the new steamer Oregon. The next and last shipment will be made this morning.

The Lincoln flouring mill, which has been idle for several years, has been purchased by a new owner from the East, and will be operated this fall and winter as a custom mill. Mr. Fred Hines, of Salem, formerly operated the mill, and made a financial success of it. Dr. E. Y. Chase, of this city, later owned the property and built a large beehive factory, which was burned to the ground with the saw mill. J. D. Long, of Silverton, afterward installed modern machinery in the mill and operated it until 1902, since which time it has been idle.

Just across the street from Lincoln a portable saw mill is being installed near the river, to be run by a traction engine, and will saw the oak and ash timber of the neighborhood to be used for finishing cars in the car shops of Oregon.

Hon. I. L. Patterson, one of the owners of the Gilbert & Patterson hop yards near Lincoln, is camping in tents on the farm, and will spend the summer enjoying the life of the rustic, and overseeing his stock farm and herd of fine Hereford cattle. His 40-acre hop yard is rented to The Hackett Bros. This yard and the Walling yard adjoining, are among the best in the state, being on river bottom land, but are suffering from drought, and the crop will fall far short of last year.

Down near the Yamhill county line, the Iser Mortensen yard, owned by F. W. Durbin, is in poor condition, the trouble being that no arms are appearing, and about a half crop is expected. All over Spring Valley the crop of spring grain will be very light, and on many farms bands of sheep and cattle have been turned in, as the grain was not worth the cutting, but most of the fall grain, and especially that sown early, is in good condition.

W. D. Duncan, who met with a sad accident several weeks ago, by receiving the load of shot in his right hand

Cascara or Chittim Bark and Oregon Grape Root

Bought by A. B. Lothrop, Albany, Oregon Representing Guggenbuhl & Co., San Francisco

Do You Want CITY OR FARM PROPERTY

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A few of our bargains: A house and 8 lots, barn, good well water, fine fruit, in a good location. For a short time will sell for \$1,000. A new 7 room house, lot 50x165, inside property. Price, only \$1,800. A new 5 room cottage, lot 50x145, near car line, on installment plan. Price, \$700. You make the terms. 9 room house, lot 100x165, barn, fruit, located a few blocks from the State House. Price, \$1,600. 30 acres of unimproved land 4 miles from Salem. At \$22.50 per acre. 5 acres of unimproved land 2 miles from the city, fine fruit land. Price, \$500. Terms easy. A good improved farm of 620 acres 4 1/2 miles from Salem, part fine Oak and Fir timber, good water. Can be bought at a bargain.

We have good farms in all parts of the county and all prices. Exchanges of all kinds. Don't buy until you see us. If you are wanting Fire Insurance, try us.

H. S. RADCLIFF

Room 11, over Red Front Drug Store Corner of Commercial and State

from a gopher gun, is still suffering keenly from the wound. The third finger was shot away, and two weeks ago it was found necessary to amputate the large finger, leaving only two of the useful members on his right hand. He hopes to recover without further trouble.

OREGONIANS CELEBRATE

A Number of Former Salemites Are Together in Eastern Washington.

The following news item clipped from the Spokane Review will be of interest to a large number of people in Salem, as it mentions a number of former Salemites and their families: "One of the jolliest crowds to leave the city yesterday was a party of thirty-six Oregonians, who spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Wirt W. Saunders at their beautiful country home, Saundersbrook farm, at Saltese lake. The party was met at Greenacres by carriages and conveyed to the farm. A bountiful dinner was served. The guests were Judge and Mrs. George W. Belt, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Byrd, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wolverson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Strahorn, Rev. and Mrs. G. William Giboney, Mr. and Mrs. George Saubert, the Misses Edna Byrd, Cora Powell, Clara Giboney, Rose and Edith Brown, Margaret Iam Belt, Eleanor Saubert, Margaret Wolverson, and Messrs. Warren Belt, Alfred Belt, Prince Byrd, C. Powell, Van Wolverson, Harlan and Frederic Saubert, Robert Giboney, Robert and Francis Strahorn."

Mrs. E. H. Cowling and Miss Amos, ofregon City, who have been visiting friends in the city, left yesterday for a visit to relatives before returning home.

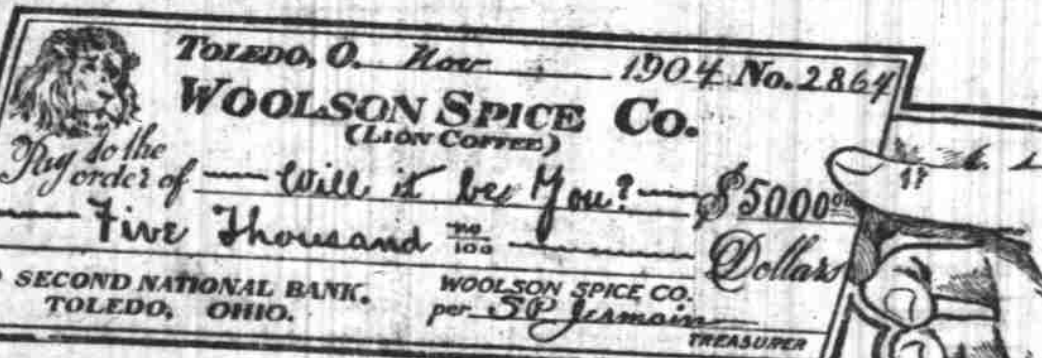
\$50,000.00

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In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

How Would You Like a Check Like This?



We Have Awarded \$20,000.00 Cash to Lion Coffee users in our Great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.

Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00

will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocers' Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it, you will be suited and convinced there is no other such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a benefit. Hence for your Lion Heads

WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS AND CASH PRIZES Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904?

In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$25,000.00
2 Second Prize	1,000.00
3 Third Prize	1,000.00
4 Fourth Prize	1,000.00
5 Fifth Prize	1,000.00
10 Prizes	100.00
20 Prizes	50.00
50 Prizes	20.00
100 Prizes	10.00
250 Prizes	5.00
2139 Prizes	TOTAL \$20,000.00