

The Deschutes Echo.

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SATURDAY, APR. 2, 1904.

The Oregonian and Daily Journal are writing an infinite deal of tommyrot on the Moody question. Their methods of reasoning on the position Mitchell men should take toward Moody will not appeal to any man of judgment. Didn't Moody come out openly for Simon in Multnomah? Didn't the Mitchell men have to fight his little bunch of hangers on with the rest of the Simon men? Why, then, should the Mitchell men fall on his neck and give him a chance at going back to congress to rehabilitate the Simon faction by scheming for the appointment of Simon-Moody men to federal positions? Such talk is rank nonsense. The Oregonian laments the instructions for Williamson that the Multnomah delegation received. It is grieved that an uninstructed delegation was not sent. The people who elect delegations have something to say as to what the delegation should stand for. It represents or should represent the opinions of the party. An uninstructed delegation is a delightfully irresponsible body. It would give Joe Simon a chance to shine where he can shine. It is pretty safe to say that neither Mitchell nor Fulton want Moody back in congress. They have said that they want Williamson back. Mitchell has said that Williamson has been more effective in congress than any other man Oregon has had there for years. This includes Moody. He can take a taste of that. We know why the Oregonian is against Williamson. Williamson stuck by Fulton in the last legislature and resisted all efforts to line him up for Harvey Scott. Fulton won and now Scott has promised himself the pleasure of breaking Williamson, a pleasant task and a good deal of it. Had Williamson voted for Scott in the legislature, the former would now be a canonized saint, and Moody would be a rank Simon insurrectionist. Well, when Scott breaks Williamson, he and his paper will know that there has been a fight.

Ridpath's History of the United States has this to say of panics. "The year 1819 may be cited as the date of the first great financial crisis in the United States. In 1817 the bank of the United States had been reorganized. With that event improved facilities for credit were obtained, and consequent upon the facilities for credit came the spirit and the fact of speculation. With the entering in of speculation, dishonesty and fraud followed, and the circle of finance ran its usual course, until the strain was broken in a crisis." It is worthy of notice that panics occur about every twenty years. There were panics in 1837, in 1857, a slight one in 1873, and a severe one in 1893. The language used by Ridpath could be used to describe any of these crises. A period of speculation, accompanied by fraud and dishonesty, then a general distrust, and the panic is accomplished. It is worth while to notice that, during the panics, the whole blame for them was placed upon the presidents who were in power when they occurred. The people who were really to blame were the lead-

est in denouncing such presidents. The present time has many of the symptoms described by Ridpath and the present campaign should lay before the country the fraud and reckless speculation that is now rife.

THE PRIMARY LAW.

The primary law which will be submitted to electors at the next election embodies the best features of the primary laws of the several states where such laws are in force. It took a tremendous fight in the state of Wisconsin to get the law on the statute books, but Gov. La Follette, who is one of the most accomplished orators in the country, finally carried the day. Here is what La Follette said of it in his campaign speeches:

The Australian ballot changed the character of our elections immediately upon its adoption. It was secured only after a severe and protracted struggle. It was resisted by men who honestly believed it impractical, as well as by men unwilling to relinquish control of elections through the purchase and intimidation of voters. It came a time when the expenditure of enormous campaign funds in close states by political parties had dulled the public conscience in those states and made the free man's ballot an open commodity for the highest bidder. The Australian ballot was a blessing to this republic in purifying, freeing from money power, from intimidation, from all illegitimate influence, the stream of American politics where it passes the ballot box. At the ballot box, the election booth, the stream is now safe from contamination for all time under the Australian ballot. But, alas, how shortsighted! What shall it avail us to so jealously guard the stream at this point when we allow it to be poisoned higher up at its source, where the nominations are made, and then marvel and complain that it is not free from pollution at its destination, where it becomes the law-making power? A primary election law will place nominations under the same plain, simple conditions, under the same tried and effective safeguards, that govern our elections.

How indefensible the argument against a primary election law that it would be an expense to the state. Elections are an expense to the state. What so expensive to the state as the nomination of bad men, or the nomination of men by bad methods, which place them under obligations, under control of other interests than those of their constituents, subject to the influence of other claims than those of public duty? The railroads of this state could well afford to pay large sums to defeat the nomination of candidates opposed to them, and for the nomination of candidates favoring them, if thereby they save a million of dollars in taxes annually.

Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, who is a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, was a prominent man during the Cleveland administration. He was offered the position of first assistant postmaster general by Cleveland, but declined because he considered himself too poor to accept a position where he could save none of the salary. During the Bryan campaign, he gave the party what support he could, and did not desert it, as did many influential democrats. He has always been a very conservative democrat, and he has held the good will of both democratic wings.

His strength is best shown by the fact that he was able to carry the State of New York, when he was elected to the position he now holds. Should Parker get the nomination he would have the support of some of the strong men who made the tremendous fights for Cleveland, and the campaign would be one of the most spectacular that has occurred for half a century. Such campaign orators as Hill, Bryan, Cochran, Carlisle and Vilas together with the younger men ought to put the republicans on the defensive from the start.

A newcomer in Portland offers to wager Mayor Williams the sum of \$5000 that Portland is the toughest town on earth. The difficulty with the wager is that its subject matter is too extensive for proof. Portland can just concede that the man with the wager has not wasted his time while in Portland, but has put in his time gathering a very useful kind of information.

The conviction of Senator Burton, of Kansas, for using his senatorial influence to aid a fraudulent concern, is a good stout check to the loose ideas of honesty, that have prevailed in government circles since the Spanish war.

Democratic Primaries and County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention, for Crook County, Oregon, is hereby called to meet at the Circuit Court room in Prineville, Oregon, on Saturday, April 9, 1904, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for all the county offices to be filled at the next general election; to elect four delegates to the Democratic State, Congressional, and District Conventions and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said convention.

The Convention will consist of 60 delegates which have been apportioned among the several voting precincts, as follows:

The same being one delegate at large for each precinct and one for every 150 votes and fraction of 8 or over cast in 1902 for Hon. George E. Chamberlain for Governor.

The Central Committee recommended that the Democratic primaries be held in the several precincts at the voting places therein on Saturday, March 26, 1904, at 11 a. m.

Done by order of the Democratic County Central Committee, March 5, 1904.

L. N. LIGGETT, Chairman.
M. R. BIGGS, Secretary.

A Business Proposition.

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H. S. ROWE, General Agent.

134 Third St., Portland

Miss Maud Vanderpool left for her homestead near Lava island. She will stay there over Sunday and then return to Prineville to secure provisions for an all summer visit to the ranch. Miss Vanderpool was accompanied by Miss Bertha Smith.—Review.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock \$112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured it on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges up to Aug. 25, eighty seven per cent of the test were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free upon application. Address John J. Fulton Company, 420 Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.

Columbia Southern RAILWAY CO.

TIME TABLE NO. 8.

Effective February 15, 1903.

DAILY PASSENGER	STATIONS		DAILY PASSENGER
	Leave P. M.	Arrive A. M.	
1 20	BIGGS	11 25	
1 30	Gibsons	11 00	
1 34	Sink's	10 52	
2 14	Wasco	10 45	
2 27	Klondyke	10 30	
2 33	Summit	10 25	
2 43	Hay Canyon Junction	10 1	
2 46	McDonald	10 12	
2 48	DeMoss	10 10	
3 09	Moro	9 50	
3 15	Erskinville	9 32	
3 44	Grass Valley	9 15	
4 00	Bourbon	8 55	
4 15	Kent	8 40	
4 35	Wilcox	8 20	
5 00	SHANICO	8 00	

Daily stage connections at Shanico for Antelope, Prineville, Bend, Burns, Silver Lake, Lakeview, Mitchell, Dayville, Antone, Ashwood, Canyon City, John Day City and Fossil.
E. D. WOODBURY, Superintendent.
C. E. LYTLE, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agt.

DEPART FOR	TIME SCHEDULES FROM BIGGS, OR.	ARRIVE FROM
Chicago-Portland Special via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	12:32 p. m.
Atlantic Express via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	6:11 a. m.
St. Paul via Spokane.	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Wallace, Pullman, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and East.	3:30 a. m.

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O'NEIL BROS., PRINEVILLE, OR.

James T. ville on Tu
J. A. R Monday on
Theophil Prineville
Rev. O. from Prine
Joel Ell ell Buttes
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W. H. county sea business.
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J. F. Ta noon's stag visit in th Mr. Tagg quite a s business s ville, and plating th other wea ville Re-ve Taggart w whole nett
The ne A. H. Gra been autho and daily for it, all nounced in C. C. Hute lated a pe service "for Mr. Hutch be an activ but he had ed of havin of humor. animosity Butte town not seem least, as ev official org