

# The Deschutes Echo.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
THE DESCHUTES PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
P. ROWAN, EDITOR.

Entered May 31st, 1902, at Bend, Oregon, as  
second class matter, under Act of Congress  
of March 3rd, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per year (No subscriptions taken for a shorter term.) \$1.00

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1904.

## OUR TICKET.

For Sheriff,  
C. SAM SMITH.  
For County Clerk,  
J. J. SMITH.  
For Judge,  
M. R. BIGGS.  
For Assessor,  
JOHN D. LAFOLLETT.  
For School Superintendent,  
C. B. DINWIDDIE.  
For Coroner,  
J. H. CROOKS.  
For Commissioner,  
E. T. SLAYTON.  
For Treasurer,  
M. H. BELL.  
For Surveyor,  
W. R. McFARLAND.

Sam Parks, at one time one of the most respected labor leaders in the country, died at Sing Sing where he was serving a term for extortion. Even while under indictment he held control of the union of the united iron workers. It was proved on trial that Parks frequently took large sums of money from employers for preventing and calling off strikes, and another labor leader who was tried with him finally confessed that both he and Parks had perjured themselves at their first trial when they had both been convicted but had obtained a new trial. Parks developed consumption and died in prison. This ended a system of labor abuse that had existed over several years and had preyed alike upon employers and employees. During the first trial Parks posed as a martyr and persuaded union men that he was the victim of an employers' conspiracy.

Just at present it seems that W. R. Hearst is likely to carry the states of Iowa and Illinois. If he does not win he will at least make a strong fight. The West will be strong for Hearst and the South and the East will give Parker a large part of their delegates. The contest grows more interesting every day. It is well for the party to fight out its internal battles before the convention date, and fight the opposing party the rest of the time. The interest that is being shown in the candidates for nomination is a healthful sign of renewed party energy and hope.

President Elliott, of Harvard, who some time ago lauded the non-union men who sold their labor in the open market without joining a union, has again delivered an address in which he likens the result of the unions to the associations of employers which are now springing up over the country. Between these two organized forces strife will continually exist. There may be truces but no peace.

If the United States senate would give the trust question as much time and attention as it has given to the Smoot investigation it would be a much more commendable deed.

A newspaper of New York having stated that in case Japan would over Russia it might absorb a great part of Asia and the islands of the Pacific including the Philippine Islands, in reply a Japanese edit-

tor pointedly replied that Japan would never agree to relieve America from "that nightmare of the southern seas."

The government of Japan and the statesmanship displayed is a marvelous exhibition of high class ability. In the Chinese war Japan defeated her opponent and a coalition of European nations including Russia and Germany forced the Japanese to quit the Asiatic mainland. Japan had taken Port Arthur and held it. In times past European nations had acquired seaports in China but Japan was refused the same privilege. Japan was powerless before several nations and she did their bidding and bided her time. She sought neutral but powerful support against future interference. Her statesmanship bade her to make common cause with England, the latter country fearing Russia on account of her march towards India, and the manner in which Russian spies had been mapping India in years past. As a part of her program, Japan declared for the "open door" policy which would appeal strongly to a country like the United States, which was anxious for trade and didn't desire colonies. Then Russia calmly entered and settled down to stay at Port Arthur, whence she had forced Japan out, and Japan at once ordered Russia to give up the town or fight. Russia was astonished but Japan soon showed her sincerity and war resulted. Japan's diplomacy, strategy and physical effectiveness is one of the most marvelous events of human history.

The hold which irrigation is taking on the country is well shown by the enthusiasm which was shown at an irrigation convention in northern Wisconsin. Even three years ago such a convention could not have been held. A dozen persons could not be found in a great agricultural state who would attend such a convention. Now the subject is one of enthusiastic interest everywhere. As we said a number of months ago, irrigation is the coming revolution in production. Sixty-three per cent of our present exports are agricultural products and agriculture has always been our most beneficial occupation. Panics, fraud, injustices have frequently sprung up in other business lines, but agriculture has made steady and healthy progress and has often redeemed the nation from bankruptcy.

The fateful Yalu river is again the theater of a historical struggle. At its mouth the Japanese vanquished the Chinese fleet during the Chinese-Japanese war. The Japanese have now made its banks a scene of victory over the Russians. Sometime since the Russians disavowed any intention of making a determined stand at that point, and she can now say that she did not do so. The Yalu is a natural barrier and the use that can be made of such barriers is well shown by the grilling which the Boers gave the English while the latter were trying to cross the Tugela and Modder rivers. That the Russians have lost a point of vantage is clear. Russia needs but to suffer a few more reverses and she will have China to contend with.

Verestehagin, the Russian artist who was lost on board the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk, which was blown up in the outer harbor of Port Arthur, was a great loss to

art. He had painted battle scenes all over the world and of various people. In the Philippine war he painted many scenes of American valor and his painting of the wounded American soldier dictating a letter home, is one of the most striking pictures of military life. He also painted the picture of the American charge up San Juan hill in Cuba. The painting which brought him into greatest prominence was his work showing English in the act of shooting Sepoys from the mouth of cannons during the Sepoy rebellion in India. The picture is one of terrible realism. The Sepoys met death in other forms without much feeling but the mutilation horrified them and the Russian painter did the subject justice.

The Perry monument which was dedicated to the American admiral by the Japanese was a very graceful compliment from the brown men. Perry appeared with a fleet and introduced himself to the Japs who then disliked foreigners, and shortly afterward Japan entered into treaty relations with other countries.

## Title Litigation.

In district court this week judgment was rendered by default in favor of A. M. Drake and against the minor Foster heirs whose father once owned the land which now is included in the Bend towsite. The suit was brought to cut off the heirs from repaying the amounts received for the sale of the land and demanding their share of the real estate when they become of age. The heirs made no defence and a judgment was granted plaintiff. American courts are very strict in regard to the protection of minors. The helplessness of minors is recognized and questions concerning their property are held open until they reach majority and mature judgment. Decrees of court are frequently reopened at such times.

## Fire at Hay Creek.

Reports from Hay Creek this morning are to the effect that the store at that place is burning. The establishment is owned by the B. S. & L. Co., which own the great sheep ranches in the vicinity and from this store very many sheepmen are accustomed every spring to buy their summer supplies for sheep camps. The store had already received its spring supplies and was heavily stocked. No estimates could be obtained as to the amount of the loss.

Geo. Bates has taken charge of the culinary department of the D. I. & P. Co's ditch camp.

## 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.

# Famous Trains

The Southwest Limited Kansas City to Chicago, the Overland Limited to Chicago via Omaha, and the Pioneer Limited St. Paul to Chicago, run via the

## Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

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H. S. ROWE,  
General Agent.

134 Third St., Portland

## Advertised Letter List.

The following letters remained uncalled for at the Deschutes post-office for the month ending Feb. 29th., 1904.

James Johnson Stanley Gray  
Mr Chas Hoffman Mr W S Holbrook

Parties calling for any of the above letters will please mention the fact that they are on the advertised list.

W. H. STAATS, Postmaster.

Five Dollars for a Possible Paradise.

**27,000**  
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Free to those who will pay from \$5 to \$15 per acre for

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To the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company.

Lands located in the Deschutes Valley, Crook County, Oregon. Water now on land. Send for descriptive pamphlet to

**B. S. COOK**

251 Alder St.,  
PORTLAND, OREGON

## Columbia Southern RAILWAY CO.

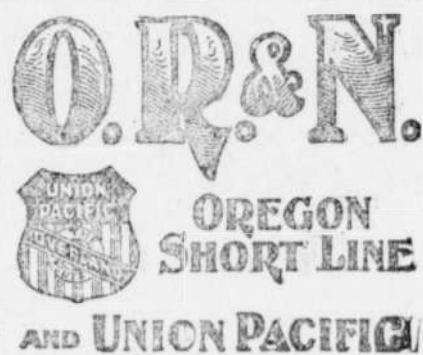
TIME TABLE NO. 8.

Effective February 15, 1903.

MILES	STATIONS	
	Daily Pass Leave P.M.	Daily Pass Arrive A.M.
1 20	BIGGS	11 25
1 50	Gibsons	11 00
1 54	Sink's	10 52
2 14	Wasco	10 45
2 27	Klondyke	10 30
2 33	Summit	10 25
2 43	Hav Canyon June	10 1
2 46	McDonald	10 12
2 48	DeMoss	10 10
3 00	Moro	9 50
3 15	Erskinville	9 32
3 44	Grass Valley	9 15
4 00	Bourbon	8 55
4 18	Kent	8 40
4 30	Wilcox	8 20
5 00	SHANIKO	8 00

Daily stage connections at Shaniko 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. LITTLE,  
Gen. Freight and Pass. Agt.



DEPART FOR	TIME SCHEDULES FROM BEND, 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 Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and East.	Walla Walla, Lewiston, East Mail, Spokane, Wallace, Pullman, Minneapolis, St. Paul.	3:30 a.m.

**70 HOURS 70**  
PORTLAND TO CHICAGO

For particulars as to rates and route address,  
J. H. FREDRICKY, Agent, Biggs Or.

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