

# The Deschutes Echo.

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P. ROWAN, Editor.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

The American newspaper correspondents at the seat of war are not having a good time. One correspondent made a trip to Port Arthur a short time ago and was immediately thrown into prison. He made good use of a prison window and probably some of his imagination. He was brought before the Russian general and told his story. The general exclaimed, "You Americans must be crazy!" He was sent blindfolded from the city. Richard Harding Davis and Jack London are the two literary lights of the American aggregation. Davis draws \$1000 a week as salary and London probably draws the same amount. London froze his hands and feet and nearly starved on one occasion but had the satisfaction of witnessing the fight on Yalu. Dunn, of the Collier's Weekly, returned home after having witnessed the Chemulpo fight and took photos of the sinking Russian vessels. He was in jail so much that he does not like the Japs. He puts them down as fatalists who go into battle without fear of death and fanatical in the extreme. The American correspondents among the Russians are also poorly treated. They must send the czar copies of the papers in which their correspondence appears or they are suspended. Their articles are often censored so that they can't recognize them. The news from the seat of war is costing the newspapers some money.

Everything was fixed up nicely for the republican delegates at Chicago. The platform was drawn up by Lodge and the president and cabinet, and the convention was minus one of its important functions. Fairbanks was decided on long before the convention as the vice-presidential candidate and the element of doubt was thus eliminated from that question. All the delegates had to do was to sit around and hear the speeches and applaud at the right time. Uncle Joe Cannon was the lion of the meeting and got the greatest amount of applause. The delegates were often late and the bands played until the late ones arrived.

Cortelyou is out of the president's cabinet and Moody will soon leave that body. With Knox a senator and Root now an outsider it seems as if Hitchcock were the only real favorite in the cabinet who was entirely satisfied with his job. Hay is now the only man of first-class ability that Roosevelt has about him. Root, who resigned about the time that Roosevelt snubbed General Miles, was undoubtedly the strongest intellect that has been in the president's cabinet.

The calm pronouncement of the republican national convention on the subject of trusts is rather astonishing in view of the fact that the American public has viewed the methods of the trusts for several years with ardent hatred. Last spring the cattlemen organized to drive the meat trust from business, and pledged large sums of money for a co-operative plant of

their own. How will these men feel about the total neglect that the republican convention has shown towards their cause? The meat trust has robbed both the meat seller and the meat buyer. This is the method used. The combination of packing houses advances the price of cattle in the stockyards. The stockgrowers send their cattle to market at the advance price. Then the combine lowers the price of cattle and the cattle must either be sold at the prices offered or be shipped back to the range. The latter is impossible and the cattle are sold at low prices. For the meat buyer an equally dishonest method is used. A butcher in manufacturing and mining centers, in fact all large cities, must buy all his meat from the trust. If he buys a beef from a farmer the trust refuses to sell him any more meat. But it may be asked why does not the butcher buy exclusively from the farmer? The answer is that the nature of the butcher business does not permit of this. The butcher shops in the workingman district use largely the cheaper grade of steak. In the fashionable quarter a shop requires the better grade of meat. As a result a dealer cannot handle whole beefs profitably, and of this fact the trust takes advantage. When the trust gets control of the shops of a town it invariably sends its worst meat there. Its best meats it sends to competitive points. The cattlegrower and the meat-buyer are absolutely in the power of this rapacious combine. This trust is no worse than the coal trust and dozens of others. The trust is an abuse that has arisen since the late panic. It is a new question and dishonesty of trust methods are so well known as to need no explanation. Under the circumstances, has the republican party met this vital question in its platform or has it shown sufficient interest in crushing legalized robbery? The American people have destroyed slavery, wildcat banks, and other abuses. They are prepared just now to do a few things to the trusts and party lines will not hold them back.

The republican convention seated the negro delegations from the south in preference to the whites, seated the "gas" Addicks men from Delaware in preference to the independent party, and seated the Spooner delegation from Wisconsin in preference to the La Follette men. The fight that precipitated the split began over 15 years ago. La Follette was elected to congress and enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest member of the house. He was just out of college where he was known as an orator of great ability. While in congress La Follette was a member of the committee of ways and means of which William McKinley was chairman. The state politics of Wisconsin were in the hands of the two U. S. senators Sawyer and Spooner. Unique methods were used to secure campaign funds. The state treasurers lent out the state funds to banks and the interest amounting to about \$25,000 yearly was largely used for campaign purposes. In an evil hour the republican party made an at-

tack on the German parochial schools. The state has a large German population which is wealthy, honest and self-respecting and is strongly republican. At the next election the German vote went democratic and all the democratic officers were elected. At once the democrats set about collecting the interest money on state funds which the treasurers had used for campaign funds. The treasurers were sued for an amount nearly equal to three-fourths of a million. The best legal talent in the state was arrayed on both sides. At this time Senator Sawyer called La Follette to meet him at Milwaukee. La Follette was a lawyer and expected a retainer on the part of the treasurers. La Follette met Sawyer and came away frantic with wrath, stating publicly that Sawyer had requested him to bribe the judge who was to try the cases and who, by the way, was La Follette's brother-in-law. After that day until Sawyer died La Follette was out of politics. The bosses were always against him, yet the people have never deserted him, and no man in the United States has such a devoted following. His reputation for honesty is never questioned and as an orator he fully equals Senator Spooner. He is a small man and is "little Bob" to the boys. He is remarkably clear headed and when angered has a vitriolic tongue. Two years ago the "Stalwarts" bolted him but he won by 50,000 majority. When the democrats found that their candidates they quit their candidate and voted for La Follette. They were afraid of any man who stood well with the Spooner party.

The republican convention held this week at Chicago bears a striking resemblance to the convention at Minneapolis which nominated Harrison the second time. The delegations had little excitement. The bosses and office holders were on the ground and left little for the various delegations to decide upon.

## Restoration of Homestead Rights.

The general land office is sending out letters of instruction to the district land offices concerning the restoration of homestead rights to persons who after filing on land did not get the land and did not sell a relinquishment. The text of the law will probably interest a number of persons.

That any person who has heretofore made entry under the homestead law, but who shall show to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office that he was unable to perfect the entry on account of some unavoidable complication of his personal or business affairs, or on account an honest mistake as to the character of the land; that he made a bona fide effort to comply with the homestead law and that he did not relinquish his entry or abandon his claim for a consideration, shall be entitled to the benefit of the homestead laws as though such former entry had not been made.

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TIME TABLE NO. 8.

Effective February 15, 1903.

## STATIONS

Daily Pass	Leave P. M.	Arrive A. M.
1:30	BIGGS	11:25
1:50	Gibsons	11:00
1:54	Sinks	10:52
2:14	Waco	10:45
2:27	Klondyke	10:30
2:33	Summit	10:25
2:43	Hay Canyon Junction	10:11
2:46	McDonald	10:12
2:48	DeMoss	10:10
3:09	Moro	9:50
3:15	Ersleville	9:32
3:44	Grass Valley	9:15
4:00	Bourbon	8:58
4:16	Kent	8:40
4:36	Wilcox	8:20
5:00	ANEO	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.

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Chicago, Portland, Special, 1:25 p.m. via Hunsington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	12:22 p.m.
Atlantic Express, 12:22 a.m. via Hunsington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	6:11 a.m.
St. Paul, Post Mail, 9:04 p.m. via Spokane.	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Wallace, Pullman, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and East.	3:30 a.m.

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