LITTLE HOPE OF ANY SUCCESS

Congress Evidently Determined Not to Pass a River and Harbor Bill at This Session,

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- The members of the Oregon delegation are alive to the necessity of trying to get through a bill or a provision in some appropriation bill for deepening the mouth of the Columbia River to 60 feet, under the recommenda-River to 60 feet, under the recommenda-tion of engineers, which will cost \$2,531,140. General Wilson, chief of engineers, says that he has completed his duty in the matter. Recognizing that the recommend-ations of those who made the examina-tion were proper, he indorsed them after a thorough investigation, and thinks the improvement ought to be made. Other of-ficers of the engineer department who ficers of the engineer department who have river and harbor works in charge concur in this view, but the engineers cannot force Congress to act. General Wilson says that the engineers would be ready immediately to take up and go with the work if Congress should

The decision of the river and harbo committee not to have a bill at this ses-sion renders it almost absolutely im-possible to get this work authorized now. Chairman Burton, of that committee, says that if such a project was author-ized it would necessitate the expenditure. either in a direct appropriation or author-ized contracts, amounting to at least \$50,000,000 on other works of equal im-

Mr. Burton reverted to the statement which he had received from Representa-tive Tongue that the mouth of the Co-iumbia was shouling, and that a special or emergency appropriation was neces-sary. This communication he referred to sary. This communication he referred to the chief of engineers, to which no reply has yet been received. Burton intends to get through a bill appropriating about \$500,000 for emergency work of this char-acter, to be used where the engineers think it most necessary, and if they de-cide a portion of this amount should be expended at the Columbia River, they work of the Delegation.

Representative Tongue says that no matter how hard a man might work to get through a special bill, it would be ab-solutely useless, under the decision of the committee, to put through a bill at this

Representative Moody says that for sev-eral weeks past he has been conferring with the leading members of the appro-priation committee, endeavoring to secure their support of an emergency appropria for the improvement of the mouth of Columbia, but without avail. These men say that it is the policy to incorporate in the sundry civil bill only such appro-priations as are intended to complete contracts already let, and which sums will be expended before the next regular appro-priation can be made. They all insist that it is utterly impossible to incorporate in the bill such a provision as is sought by the Oregon men, and say that the project will have to wait until the next river and

same lines as Representative Moody, and says that he has met with little success as he finds the Senate absolutely oppose to making any such large appropriation as that for the authorization of the improve-ment of the mouth of the Columbia. More than that, if it is once started, it will mean an entire river and harbor bill in one of the appropriation bills, which is out of the question.

Senator McBride would not discuss the question, saying that he had done all he could for the improvement. Another Blunder.

In this connection, as it appears that another blunder has been perpetrated by the managers of the House in refusing to pass a river and harbor bill at this se sion, they find themselves confronted with a surplus which might well be expended on Government Improvem tion of reducing the war revenue tax. The managers of the House believe that they must keep down the expenses, when they know, as a matter of fact, that the people do not object to legitimate expenditure which will prove of great benefit to the commerce of the country. A river and harbor bill, even if it carried \$50,000,000, as suggested by Burton, would not be out of place with the surplus plling up in the Treasury. As the matter stands, it is probable that a portion of the emergency fund will be used to keep the channel of the Columbia clear, and that is all that can be expected until a river and harbor can be expected until a river and harbor bill is passed. Chairman Burton says that no doubt when such a bill is passed the 40-foot channel for the Columbia will be included in it.

Vancouver Mission's Claim. Senator Foster and Congressman Jones today introduced bills in the Senate and

House to secure recognition for the Cath-olic mission at Vancouver for a claim of 0,000 for the site of the original missio which the Government later used largely military post purposes.

Timber on Mineral Lands.

Representative Moody today secured favorable report on Senator Simon's bi Oregon, Washington and California the privilege of cutting timber on public eral lands for agricultural, mining, manu-

facturing or domestic purposes.

The committee on public lands today called on the Secretary of the Interior for the number of acres in forest reserrations belonging to land-grant railroads and other corporations and individuals, with the amount of scrip and lieu applications issued; also similar statements concerning contemplated new reserves, with a view of correcting the legislation which has made possible the wholesale rechange of machinelium that the contemplate of the scripture exchange of practically valueless lands upon forest reserves for valuable unsurveyed sections. As soon as this inform tion is furnished, the committee will recommend remedial legislation.

## IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

A Democratic Editor's Resume of the Political Situation.

Roseburg Review.

Regarding State Senator, Binger Hermann's candidacy for United State Senator is cutting the principal figure. The Her-mann office-holders of the county are virtually under contract to send to the Legislature from this county a delegation fa-rorable to that gentleman's candidacy. Deleat in the convention or at the polls would mean death to Hermann's aspirations along that line, and his enemies, fully comprehending the situation, are preparing pitfalls for him without number. The worst of the Hermann obstacles is the candidacy of Judge Fullerton for State Senator, and the threat of the anti-Hermann men is that they will push him forward and dare the Hermann men to defeat him in the convention. They say that A. C. Marsters is the only Rep who has a sufficient control of the party machinery to defeat Judge Fullerton, and they openly challenge the office-holding man with the personal popularity pos-sessed by Judge Fullerton. This is the Senatorial situation as several politicians who claim to know what they are talking about explained it to a Review representa-tive. Among other Republicans who will be candidates for State Senator the fol-lowing have been mentioned: J. B. Rid-dle, O. S. Goodnow, W. B. Clark, R. A. Woodruff and M. D. Thompson. Mr. Thompson, however, is understood to de-

FOR DEEPER RIVER

sire renomination for Commissioner in preference to being a candidate for Senator in Lane, Bouglas and Josephine Counties, and Simon Caro would probably receive the nomination for Joint Representative in Douglas and Jackson Counties if the Hermann men would allow him to receive the ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN. Hermann men would allow him to receiv the support of the Douglas delegation.

GAVE UP THE CHASE.

Colville and French Rejoin the Main Army.

LONDON, April 4—General Colville and General French have given up the move-ment against the Boers east of Bloem-fontein, and have joined the main army. It doubtless seemed to Lord Roberts a vain attempt to send 12,000 of his best troops late the wilderness with a field troops into the wilderness with a field transport in the direction at a right angle with his chosen line of advance. The Boers have probably moved elsewhere and if to the southwest, General Colville could as easily strike them from Bloemfontein as by following them across the plains. These inferences still leave the situation bewildering for the time being. The enormously superior British forces appear inactive in every part of the war field, waiting probably, for the accumulation of material for a swift advance on the Trans-vaal. The London commentaries and the public to some extent are irritated and

confused by the situation.

Details received from the scenes of
Green Market Square, Cape Town, Tues-Green Market Square, Cape Town, Tuesday, when Premier Schreiner encountered an English demonstration, show that the Premier, fearing personal violence, sought refuge in a restaurant. He was hooted and tried to reach the Parliament House, protected by the police. The people shouted "traitor," but he succeeded in reaching the house. Finally the people sang "God Save the Queen," when he raised his hat, amid the cheers, and was heard to say: "Reserve your judgment."

Lord Roberts did not meet his wife at Cape Town. She will proceed to Bloem-Cape Town. She will proceed to Bloem

The permanent bridge at the Modder River station has been finished. The first train passed over it Tuesday. The British garrison at Springfontein was roused at midnight Monday by the intimation that the Boers in force were about to attack, but not a burgher ap

#### WEBSTER DAVIS TALKS. He Says the British Can Never Take

Pretoria. NEW YORK, April 4.- A special to the

Heraid from Washington says:
After Secretary of the Interior
Hitchcock sent to Webster Davis
a brief note in which he said
the President had asked him to announce that Mr. Davis' resignation had been accepted, to take effect April 4, Mr. Davis felt at liberty to talk freely upon the South African situation, and to a friend he related the history of his trip.
"My journey was uneventful until we crossed the Transvaal border and stopped at Koomatipoort," he said. "There the whole neighborhood turned out and welcomed me. At station after station the station master would come to the car, touch his red cap, and ask if there was anything he could do for my comfort. Yet the English told me with great posttiveness that the savage Boers would shoot me as soon as they learned I spoke English. They tell this lie so much at Cape Town that they even got Colonel Stowe, our Consul there, to believe it. "At Pretoria I was given a cordial greet-ing. Mayrelows to state during all the

Marvelous to state, during all the time I was there not one man asked me whether I favored the British or the Boers. I viewed the defenses of Pretoria, and I consider them impregnable. I do not believe the English troops will ever pass the line of hills surrounding the town, bristling as they are with high-power Krupp and Creusot guns.

"There seems a very general impressithat the guns used by the Boers in the field were taken from the fortresses at Pretoria, but I saw every earthwork and fort surrounding the town, and I could not see where any guns had been removed. They were all there, and formidable they looked. When I describe the city as impregnable, I express the judgment of a man of common sense. Prement of a man of common sense. Prehills, affording most admirable oppor-tunity for defense. While there, I learned ugh to know that the city is one vast rehouse of foodstuffs and ammunition.

"What impressed me most was the nat "What impressed me most was the nat-ural bigness of that grand old man, Kru-ger. I consider him as possessed of more of the elements of greatness than any man I ever met. At 75 years, he is full of the vigor that the average man owns up to at 20 years less. His versatility impressed me deeply. I have it on unim-peachable authority that the battle of Colenso, where Buller was crushed by the Boers, was planned entirely by this old Boers, was planned entirely by this old man. Joubert carried out Kruger's in structions to the letter, and won that signal victory by the directions of an old

"I was present at the battle of Spionkop and saw a thin line of Boers drive an army before them. After the fight I walked over the field and counted the dead bodies of 125 Englishmen in one trench, where the Boers had placed them for hards I beginn my stay in the selection. for burial. During my stay in the neigh-borhood I visited every laager in the lines surrounding the city, and talked with scores of officers and men. I visited the lines along the Tugela, where Buller and his 40,000 men were held at bay, and I speak with the most positive knowledge when I say that all of the Boer troops in that region numbered but 7000. With this Joubert and Botha held. Buller back, and kept White and his 15,000 men

corraled in the town. "When Cronle was threatened, 2000 men were sent to him from Ladysmith, leaving about 4000 to face the 55,000 men of the en

emy.
"At the battle of the Little Tugela. when Buller was driven back upon Cheve-ley. I saw General Louis Botha in action, and I consider him the greatest of the Dutch commanders. When the fighting began, Botha was sauntering along be-hind the line of trenches, watching his men taking care of the shots at the advance British force. For an hour after we could first detect the movement there was not much excitement, but all at once there was a rush of cavalry and artillery and the doub'e-quick of infantry in open order. The bullets began to patter around us and two burghers were hit close be-side Botha. He seemed to awake instantly and sprang down into the trench, ex-claiming 'Shoot, shoot,' in Dutch. As the word was carried along the lines he caught up the rifle from the hands of a dead burgher and began making quick but careful shots at the foe.

"Five minutes and it was over, as outskip as the rush had begun. From the Boer side. like the Kipling descriptions, it was a fight with the fuzzy-wuzzles in

"At Pretoria I met President Stevn I also learned that there is no truth in the report from English sources concerning They are in perfect accord As I sold be fore, I do not believe the British will ave fore. I do not believe the British of the enter Preteris. Even the some of the town are sunolled with ribes, and are town are sunolled marksmarship. Some of dally practicing marksmarshin. Some of them are very expert, and their average is good The strength of Ken ger and his hurghers lies in the belief that God is with them."

OLYMPIA. April 4.- The Superintendent of Public Instruction will call the State Board of Education together the first week in May to select text-books for the nublic schools in the state. This office is preparing the blank forms for the bids and contracts for these text-books. Word has been received by Olympia relatives of the late Consul-General John P. Gower that the remains would be interred in the Masonic Cometery at Olympia. The hody, accommanded by Mrs. lowey, is probably en route from Yoko-

Her Reply to the Address of Welcome-Nothing Happened to Mar the Pleasure of the Visit.

DUBLIN, April 4.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland at 11:30 this morning for the first time in 39 years. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadonaught, the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cado-gan, and their staffs, greeted Her Majesty, and the ride from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in spiendid weather, and be-fore huge and good-natured crowds. At the entrance to the city she received an address of weicome, and handed the Lord Mayor the following reply:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal wel-come and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish dominion. I came to this fair country to seek a change

came to this fair country to seek a change and rest and to revisit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome gives to both myself and my beloved husband.

I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the mother-land of those brave sons who have recently distinguished themselves in the defense of my crown and empire with cheerful valor, as conspicuous now as ever in their glorious past. I pray that the Almighty God may ever guide and direct you in the high functions which you exercise for the benefit of your fellow-citizens."

The Queen appeared to be much affected by the warmth of her welcome. Mr. Burke, a son of the ex-City Swordbearer, took the place of James Egan, the Sword-bearer who had refused to officiate, but the Lord Mayor himself handed the sword and keys to Her Majesty, who touched them. The ceremonies at the city gate were most picturesque. London's Jubilee Mayor, Sir George Faudel-Philips, said the ceremonies were the finest he had Jubilee Mayor, Sir George Faudel-Philips, said the ceremonies were the finest he had ever seen, far surpassing those of the great Jubilee. In reply to the address of welcome of the Town Commissioners of Kingstown, the Queen handed the following to the chairman:

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address and for the warm welcome wherewith you have greeted me. On setting

with you have greeted me. On setting foot again on Irish soil, I received with heartfelt satisfaction your assurances of devotion and affection towards me. I am looking forward with much pleasure to my visit to this part of my dominion, and I pray may God bless Ireland's welfare and prosperity."

As this written reply was handed to the

chairman, Her Majesty said: "I am very pleased to find myself in Ireland again." A slight shower marred for the moment the prospects of the day, but it was soon over, and the weather remained splendid No sooner had the Queen arrived at the No sooner had the Queen arrived at the Viceregal Lodge and lunched than she drove out again in Phoenix Park, being much cheered. It is understood that she expressed herself as wonderfully pleased expressed herself as wonderfully pleased with the reception, and as yet suffered no fatigue. Dublin went wild with de-light over the excellence with which all the arrangements were carried out. Not the arrangements were carried out. Not one black flig or disloyal motto marked the line of march, and the popular enthu-s'asm buried all political feeling for the time. Before landing, the Queen, who looked remarkably well, asked for a bunch of shamrocks. They were secured, and throughout the day she were them pinned upon her breast. The Duke of Abercorn, Premier Peer The Duke of Abercorn, Premier Peer

of Ireland, who, with the most of the castle party, went to the Viceregal Lodge after the royal arrival, wrote his name in the visiting book, saying to the cor-respondent of the Associated Press: "It respondent of the Associated Fress: It is the most wonderful, chivalrous and spontaneous exhibition I have ever seen, and I am immensely proud of being an Irishman. Neither the weather nor the crowds could be more propitious. The demonstrations show that, despite all political differences, Ireland is a loyal portion of the emoist."

tion of the empire."

These sentiments are re-echoed by all the Irish nobility, who are gathered in From the pier at Kingstown to the royal ence in Phoenix Park, the distant is about nine miles. Crowds lined the entire distance, but there was practically no disturbance, the police and military preserving perfect order with less effort than would have been necessary in Lon-don. Thanks to the brisk wind and sunfreshness after yesterday's soaking, and one could realize that the boast of the Dublin people that their decorations sur-passed those of the jubilee in London was not without foundation.

A most interesting ceremony took place at the city limits, where an ancient gate and castle towers had been reproduced for the occasion. On the city side of the gate, were the Lord Mayor and Council, in their were the Lord Mayor and Council, in their scarlet robes, the macebearers in blue and silver and several hundred of the best-known Irish, who were provided with seats on the stands. The Royal Inniskiliing Fusiliers lined the road as a guard of honor, while behind them were cordona of police, lancers and militia. Thousands of spectators eagerly awaited the coming of the Queen. Shortly before her arrival, the Pursulvant-at-arms, wearing a gor-geous cape of royal heraldry, galloped up to the Lord Mayor and asked permiss for the entrance of the Queen. Gravely and in quietly worded terms of courtesy the Lord Mayor granted the reques the Lord anyor granted the request. Back galloped the Pursulvant-at-arms, the gate banging behind him. Although the aged beef-eaters, rigged out for the occasion with costumes from the Galety Theater, could scarcely totter around, the

whole scene was a counterpart of a 16th Then, from the ramparts of the gate came a fanfare of trumpets. The Queen was in sight. Out upon a scarlet cloth, laid Raleigh-like upon the muddy road, stepped the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, their robes glowing in the bright sunshine and their wands and maces flashing belillarity. ing brilliantly. The gate creaked open. The Earl of Denbigh rode through, and then came the Life Guards. Ireland had not seer Life Guards for over 30 years, and many were the curious comments made as they galloped past. Behind them were carriages, containing the Home Secre-tary, Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the Duchess of Connaught and her daughters. accompanied by members of the court and attended by mounted equerries, and then more Life Guards. Finally, amid almost perfect silence, save for the echo o cheers and cries of "God Save the Queen" from outside the city limits, came the Queen herself. Opposite her in the car-riage sat Princess Christian and Princess

Henry of Battenburg.

The moment Her Majesty passed the gate the enthusiasm broke loose. Bands struck up, men cheered and sang, bareheaded, and women waved their handkerchiefs and struggled to get a better view, many of them weeping. Beside the Queen's carriage rode the Duke of Con-naught, commander of the forces in Ireland. During the five minutes when the Queen was receiving and answering the address of welcome, there was scarcely a luli in the frantic cheering from the crowds. Frequently Her Majesty nodded.

In fact, she scarcely ceased nodding dur-ing the entire nine-mile drive. After the Lady Mayoress had presented a bouquet to the Queen, the procession moved on. Behind Her Majesty came a dazzling escort of staff officers, more Life Guards and Dragoons and finally the Inn-iskillings, who were loudly cheered as they moved into line. It was a pageant such as had never been seen to Issaed by such as had never been seen in Ireland be-fore. At the Viceroyal Lodge, Earl and Countess Cadogan welcomed the sovereign

to their Irish residence.

A counter demonstration emanating from the Irish Transvaal committee proved a flasco. A few hundred men and boys started with torches, but the latter were quickly confiscated by the police. Minus their emblems, the procession proceeded, but it was soon lost amid the

crowd of sight-seers who blocked the streets. The extent of Dublin's orderliness can be gauged from the fact that the police made no arrests during the entire day, although 1,000,000 persons crowded the narrow streets.

The fact that only 27 out of 60 Counclimen were present to receive the Queen at the city limits may be taken as a significant protest on the part of those whose political opinions superseded all other

political opinions superseded all other motives, but the unanimity with which the Queen was cheered gave impartial ob-servers but slight opportunity to gauge the spirit of resentment which was alleged to exist against her. Along the line of march from Kingsiown to the Vicercent to exist against ner. Along the line of march from Kingstown to the Viceregal Lodge were stretched 7000 troops, chiefly militia. These had little to do, and, instead of creating the hostility that the military sometimes creates, they were at various points the subject of wholesale kissing and hugging by the women, who, after catching a glimpse of the royal procession, could find no better way to express their enthusiasm and excitem

#### DUBLIN'S DECORATIONS.

Brilliant Display in the Leading Streets of the City. NEW YORK, April 4.- The Tribune's Dublin correspondent, descriptions in the city, says:

There is a continuous line of bunting from the landing place at Kingstown to the gates of Phoenix Park. Every house on the road to Dublin makes a brave show of bunting. Stands for spectators have been erected at many points. Pembroke Hall is profusely decorated and the Clyde Road and other highways are decked with red and green masts and festooned with streamers and rosettes. and festooned with streamers and resettes.

The scenic artist of the Galety Theater has improvised an Irish castle at Upper Leeson street, where the Lord Mayor will meet the Queen. It is a massive gateway or triumphal arch, surmounted by two castellated turrets. From this entrance gate the Queen will drive to Marrion Square through continuous lines of Venetian masts and gayly decorated houses. At the southern corner of the square, she will pass the house where Daniel O'Connell lived, and there will be flags there as a token of welcome. Thence she will go through a series of broad avenues, where the electric railway posts are boxe where the cleeric railway posts are looked in red and masts opposite in blue, and where the house lines are lighted up with a splendid blaze of color. Shabby Clare street will be transfigured into loveliness by lines of streamers, festoons or artificial One of the Queen's finest glimpses will

be up Grattan street, as she turns toward College Green, for the roadway is hung overhead with banners and the sides are festooned with a double tine of stream-ers and flowers. Red and green masts tipped with golden harps lead on to the impressive entrance of the college, where these words are emblazoned: "God Bless Our Queen." This is the center of Dublin, with Grattan's famous parliament chamber blocking the way toward Sackville street, with its superdid monuments. The street, with its splendid monuments. Queen will pass its colonnades with their fine architectural lines and drive by the statue of Grattan, which stands on

Dame street is a magnificent blaze of color as far as the entrance to Dublin Cas-tle and the City Hall, whence the route of the procession leads westward across the Liffey to the north quays. The decorations are quieter during the remainder of the route along the river to the gate of Phoenix Park, but there are fine effects of color at Four Courts. The Queen will not drive through Sackville street, which is the pride of Dublin, nor will she pass either of the two Protestant cathedrals. She will not have even a distant view of Kilmainham, where Parnell once negotiated peace with the Gladstone government, and she will be conducted to the Vice-regal Lodge without passing the spot where Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated.

The decorations of the city are as get eral as they are brilliant and tasteful. Red is the dominant color, rather than green, but there is no lack of genuine Irish appreciation of the Queen's character and virtues. The inscriptions on the house fronts are hearty and affectionate, and the sincerity of the welcome which the will receive cannot be questioned.

## GAME PROTECTION

ettlers Want Deer, but Do Not Want the Game Law Enforced.

EUGENE, March 30 .- To the Editor: the Morning Oregonian of March 22, in reply to a former letter of mine advocat-ing the protection of deer, by which I see that I did not make by meaning clear in at least one of my statements. Mr. Wheeler seems to think that I criticised his statement that the settlers are not in favor of enforcing the deer law at present. I did not mean to criticise it, for I

What I did and do mean is that while at present the settlers are not in favor of nforcing the law, they do want the deer preserved; that is, they do not want the larger portion killed off. This may not be entirely true, but I hope and believe

been successful in hunting in Mr. Wheeler's vicinity, my friends have said to me, 'Now, do not brag up the country.' this and the fact that many of the settlers like to hunt and have venison. I take it that the majority of them want the dee preserved, and if they want the deer preserved they will have to see to it that the law is enforced, and that soon, for the state is fast settling up, and while the hunters grow in numbers the deer will, unless protected, grow less. Also I do not usually feel inclined to "brag up the country," for, as Mr. Wheeler says, 1 have to work hard for all the deer I get. for they will not come to me the way

they do to him. I know it is very provoking to have one's crops destroyed, but it is very hard to get a law that will just suit everybody's in-

terest or convenience.

If we were perfectly true, patriotic and law-abiding citizens, there would be no objection to Mr. Wheeler and others, who suffer loss by deer, being remunerated for their losses, nor would we grumble at some counties and states getting what might seem to be more than their share of public funds for public improvements and penefits, for we should always remember "Bear ye one another's burdens. Nor would our forests, game, fish and other resources, that a Beneficent Creator has provided for our use, have been fool ishly and wantonly wasted as they often have been and are sometimes now. We should need no game wardens nor many other officers and institutions that are now necessary to enforce the law, for no man would want more than his share of the game and fish or other people's prosperity. We sportsmen would not be running over the farmer's fields without permis-sion or offering to share the game with him. But as we have not yet reached this happy state we must have all the machinery of the laws to punish offenders,

As the life of the nation is much long proper that the Government should have charge of the forests, game and fish to preserve and propagate for us and future generations. In the words of Mr. Wheel-cr, the lumbermen will probably have swept away the forests within a score of years at least outside the reseves and the deer, unless protected, will vry likely It is then that we shall know the value of that which is gone E. L. BLOSSOM

Would Be Embarrassing.

"Sir," exclaimed the colonel, jumping to s feet, "do you mean to call me a liar?" "No, sir." replied the other man prompt-"I haven't got a gun,"—Detroit Free

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BRUSSELS.

Was Hurt-Sald to Be a Boer Sympathiser.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—The Prince of Wales was shot at while leaving the rational station here. He was not hurt. The attempt occurred at 3:55 P. M. The would-be assussin jumped upon the footboard of the Prince's saloon-car as the train was starting and fired into the car, aiming at the Prince. The man was immediately

arrested.

The would-be assessin is a tinsmith, named Sipide, a resident of Brussels, 16 years old. His pockets were found to be full of anarchistict literature. He fired two shots at the Prince. The Princess of Wales and others were in the car, but no one was touched. When examined by the station officials, Sipide declared he intend-ed to kill the Prince of Wales, and that ed to kill the Prince of Wales, and that he did not regret his action, and was ready to do it again if given a chance. Sip de subsequently said he wanted to kill the Prince "because he caused thousands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa." Hearing the shots, the station-master rushed to the scene and knocked down the would-be assassin's arm as he pre-pared to fire a third shot, and a number of persons threw themselves on the Prince's persons threw themselves on the Prince's assailant. In the confusion a second man, who was quite innocent, was seized roughly handled and beaten. After the Prince of Wales had ascertained that the man who fired the shot had been arrested, by declared biraction of the Prince of the shot had been arrested. he declared himself and the Princess un-injured, and the train started. The Prince and Princess of Wales are on their way to Copenhagen to attend King Christian's birthday, which occurs April 8.

The attack is condemned even at the labor headquarters here, and at the Mai-

son du People, where the extreme An-archists meet, a leading member of the Young Socialist Guard was loud in his denunciation this evening of Sipide's action La Patriote, in a special edition, de-nounces the attempt as "cowardly and senseless," and says: "It will incite gen-eral indignation, and the worst enemy of Belgium could not have dealt the country a fouler blow."

The Journel de Bruxeilen says: "This outrage will provoke the indignation of all honest people in every civilized coun-try. We stigmatize it as the crime of a youth of disordered brain. We deeply regret that it was committed in Bel and we congratulate the Prince of Wales upon his fortunate escape from the bullet of a regicide."

An eye witness says that the train wa already in motion, and when the engineer heard the pistol shot he shut off steam and stopped the train. As the train restarted after Sipide's arrest, the public loudly cheered the Prince, who acknowledged the demonstration from the car window. An examination of Sipide's revolver showed that four chambers had been discharged, that four chambers and been discharged, but that two of the carridges had missed fire. Sipide has a round, boyish face, black eyes and dark hair. At the exam-ination before the Magistrate it was as-certained that he had purchased a penny ticket in order to reach the platform where he walked up and down quite a while at the same time the Prince was

Peuple yesterday, say that they heard Si-pide declare that if the Prince of Wales came to Brussels he ought to have a bul-let in his head, and they also heard him offer to bet five francs that he would fire at the Prince. According to Le Patriote, some news of the views expressed at the meeting referred to was conveyed to the neeting referred to was conveyed to the tation-master, who had taken what he

hought were extra precautions Spide appeared at the station in his best clothing, baving explained to his father that he was going to seek employment. The Prince of Wales appeared quite un-affected by the incident. He asked wheth-er the revolver was loaded, and on being informed in the affirmative, emiled and begged that the culprit might not be treatd too severely.

La Chronique says: "Belgium should not man, whose conduct she repudiates."

THE NEWS IN LONDON. Deed Ascribed to a Boer Sympath

LONDON, April 4.-The news of the at tempt on the life of the Prince of Wales spread with marvelous rapidity in all parts of London and created the most intenexcitement and bitter indignation among all classes. The fact that the attempted assassination occurred in the city where Dr. Leyds has made his headquarters was generally taken to indicate that the would-

be assassin was a Boer sympathizer, and this so inflamed passions that most hitter invectives were hurled against the Boers and everything connected with them.

The Marquis of Salisbury immediately telegraphed to the Prince of Wales his congratulations on his escape, while the United States Charge d'Affaires, Henry D. White, who was calling on the Premier, promptly repaired to Mariborough House and left his card there. All the officials were greatly disturbed by the occurrence and the general view was that it m connected in some way with the Trans-vaal, especially as the Prince of Wales has always heretofore been such a favorite on the Continent and never before has been molested in the slightest degree. One high official remarked: "That settles the ques-tion of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Parts Prossition."

Paris Exposition. Some fears were expressed as to the fect the occurrence may have in Dublin It was pointed out that such attempts were contagious. On the other hand, the who are best acquainted with Ireland con-tended that the only effect would be to increase the determination of the Irish that no untoward incident should mar the of the attempt on the life of the Prin Wales was immediately telegraphed to

OREGON SOUTHERN LINE Incorporated, and E. E. Lytle Electe President.

Late Tuesday afternoon there was a meeting of the incorporators of the Ore-gon Southern Railway Company at the offices of the Columbia Southern, in the Worcester block, Articles of incorporation of the new rallway company were flied Monday. The incorporators are D. R. Budd, M. Enright and E. E. Lytle, all of Portland. The incorporators were chosen as directors. Officers were elected as follows: E. E. Lytle, president; D. R. Budd, vice-president; W. H. Moore, treasurer. urer; Miss May Enright, secretary; J. L.

The new line will extend from a point on the O. R. & N. at or near the John Day and thence up that river to the mouth of Rock Creek; from thence to Canyon City, the terminus. It will be 150 miles in length. Engineers are already in the field making locations. President Lytic says that the line will be built at the earliest possible moment through Gilliam County. This will tap the line of the Columbla Southern at Canyon City, as also The Dalles Southern at that point. The Oregon Southern will open up a rich ag ricultural country, filled as well with mineral riches and vast livestock interests all directly tributary to Portland.

PORTLAND-CHICAGO TRAINS.

Schedule of Double Service An nounced by the O. R. & X. Superintendent O'Brien, of the O. R. & N., who attended the time-card meeting at Salt Lake, at which his company, the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific were represented, has returned. Yester-day he announced the schedule of the double-train service, in which the three

# The People Know **And Believe Them**

The Splendid Record of Doctors Copeland and Montgomery For Years in This Community Gives Confidence and Faith to the People as They Read the Wonderful Results of Their Treatment.

For seven years Drs. Copeland and dontgomery have conducted in this city the largest practice ever known in the history of Portland. The people know them. Their fame has grown in the strong light of intimacy and permanency. Medical pretenders and bogus healers of every variety have come and gone; passed in the night, unable to endure the daytime of acquaintance. But with time and intimacy the fame of Drs. Copeland and

Montgomery has grown stronger.

The testimony supporting their practice has come from reputable citizens, neighbors, dwellers in this city and residents in this vicinity, and whose reputation and movements are well known or may be known to all who care to inquire. Such testimony is enduring proof that Drs. Copeland and Montgomery are really ouring, not merely helping or relieving, not merely improving and benefiting but curing the disease.

Read for these cures that are given a part of the record of that It can cure disease. It is doing it every day. It is making the alck well and strong. It is curing the cough that racks the chest with distress. It is relieving that cramping, shooting pain of body and lim It is driving out poisons in the blood It is stopping that nervous fear and trembling. It is restoring the sense of hearing to ears that are deaf.

THE RADICAL CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE IN MANY FORMS.

Mr. J. H. Otto, 274 Fourth street Portland: Several years ago I took a course of treatment at the Copeland In-stitute for a catarrhal trouble affecting ny head, stomach and bowels, the resul an attack of Panama fever 20 years before. At that time I was in my 63d year, and thought this would be against a cure, but under the treatment given me, my catarrh got well and my stomach and bowels healed. I am now as well as any man of my age, due to the excellent treatment I received at the Copeland In-

Mr. John Redmond, McMinnville Or.: I had suffered with catarrh and stomach trouble for years. I took a course of treatment with Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, and they cured me. I have been enjoying good health ever

Mrs. L. H. Clarke, well-known in Portland, living at Gresham: The Cope Fortiand, living at Gresham: The Copeland physicians cured me of rheumatism and deafness from which I had suffered for many years. I am 69 years of age, and consider my cure little short of a miracle, and never fall to give the Copeland physicians the praise they so richly deserve.

E. A. Ruth, Brewster Hotel, Portland, a well-known steamboat man: would have long since been in my grave for the treatment of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery. They saved my life. I suffered from a bronchial trouble, which was thought to be consumption. My family physician could do nothing for me. I had night sweats and a terrible count night sweats and a terrible At times I coughed until I raised bright, red blood. My chest was sore, with sharp, cutting pains through the lungs. I lost flesh until I was nothing but skin and

When I finished my treatment two years ago I was a perfectly well man, and have been so ever since. I shall be ever grateful to the doctors who cured me.

Mr. J. P. West, Scappoose, Or.: When our son Wilfred began treatment at the Copeland Institute his condition was very serious. He had a terrible, racking cough. He had no appetite, and had lost flesh and strength. He took bottle after bottle of medicine, but got no better, and we had grave fears his lungs were affected. Now he is well and strong.

Mr. Ernest Kroner, 107 Monroe street, Portland: Our little boy Leo was sufferer from catarrh, complicated with frequent attacks of tonsilltis His condition caused us grave alarm; for, in spite of all treatment, he grew steadily worse, and his general health became greatly impaired. The Copeland physi-cians cured him perfectly.

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D

lines are interested. This provides for two trains per day between Portland and Chi-cago, as already stated by The Oregonian,

and becomes effective April 22. Mr. O'Brien said that the No. 1 fast train will leave Portland at 9:15 A. M. daily. It will be a limited train, stopping only at the principal stations. It will reach Huntington at 12:20, closely connecting at Pendieton with the Washington division train leaving Spokane at 8 A. M. The evening train will leave Portland at 6. It will handle all local business, as well as that of the Washington division connection, reaching Spokane at 19 A. M., the day following. The returning west-bound train from Chicago will arrive here at 4 P. M., and the train handling local business will arrive in Portland at 7:20 A. M. This will also take care of business

ing daylight service. The limited ser will conduct through dining cars. The limited train will be a solid one, of dern equipment in every respect Where My Trensure Is. Eden Philipotts in London Spectator. Lord of the living, when my race is run, Will that I pass beneath the risen sun; Suffer my sight to dlm upon some scene Of Thy good green.

from the Washington division connection

which leaves Spokane at 3:30 P. M. The Heppner branch will be run in connection with limited trains No. 1 and No. 2, giv-

Let my last pillow be the earth I love, With fair infinity of blue above; And fleeting, purple shadow of a cloud

A little lark, above the Morning Star, Shall shrill the tiding of my end afar; The muffled music of a lone sheep-bell

re bygone wolf howled round a granite fold Thou, beneath the heather's now-bor My endless night

And where stone heroes trod the moor of old,

**Duffy's** MALARIA, Fevers, Chills, Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia of what-ever form, quickly cured by taking DUFFY'S Malt. A tablespoonful in glass of A tablespoonful in glass of water three times a day. Whiskey All druggists and grocers.

Mr. J. Martin, Oregon City, Ores When I began treatment at the Copeland Institute I had little hopes of a cure. My stomach and bowels were in a terrible condition. I had diarrhoea, with awful, cramp-like pairs. Food did not digest, but caused bloating and great distress. I had lost 35 pounds.

I had been treated by no less than 10 physicians, but they could do nothing for me. Upon the advice of friends I placed myself under treatment with Drs. Cope-land and Montgomery. I am always pleased to praise these physicians for their excellent and successful treatment of my case. They cured me. case. They cured me.

Mr. L. R. Cheadle, proprietor of the Cascade dairy, Lebanon, Or., well known

in Portland: Several years ago I tool

a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute for catarrh and deafness, the

result of scarlet fever in childhood. I had a nasty discharge from both ears. My

hearing was very dull, and I was under

I had doctored for years without benefit

I then decided to take up the Copeland treatment, and from my own personal ex-

perience I can and do say that this treat-ment is all that is claimed for it, for it

rought me a permanent and radical cure.

a constant strain to understand what was

#### HOME TREATMENT.

To hosts of sufferers everywhere Doctor Copeland addresses to one and all the following list of questions to enable those who live at a distance to understand the pature of their affliction.

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?"

"Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the morning?"

"Do you cough?"
"Do you cough worse at night?" "Is your tongue coated?"
"Is your appetite failing?"
"Is there pain after eating?"

"Are you light-headed?"
"When you get up suddenly are
you dizzy?" "Do you have hot finshes?"
"Do you have liver marks?" "Do your kidneys trouble you?" you have pain in back or shoulder-blades?"

"Do you wake up tired and out of "Are you losing flesh?"
"Is your strength failing?"

INFORMATION OF NEW HOME TREATMENT SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

The cost of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute for any chronic ailment or malady

\$5 Per Month.

This fee includes all mediwatchful care of all patients

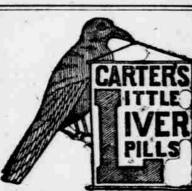
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CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. COPELAND'S **BOOK FREE TO ALL** 

The Copeland Medical Institute

OFFICE HOURS-From 9 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays SUNDAY .- From 10 A. M. to 12 M.



## SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia. Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose 8-all P-'co.

MEN-NO CURE, NO PAY - THE MODERN APPLI-MODERN APPLIANCE—A positive way to perfect manhood.
Everything else falls. The VACUUM FREATMENT CURES you without medicine of all
nervous or diseases of the generative organs,
such as less manhood, exhausting drains, varicocele, impotency, etc. Men are quickly restored to perfect health and strength.
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