TONCUETOCUSHMAN

His Reply to Latter's Attack on River and Harbor Bill.

OREGON NOT UNDULY FAVORED

The Columbia River Appropriation as Much if Not More for Washington's Interests Than for Oregon's.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The following is the full text of Representative Tongue's reply to Mr. Cushman's speech on the river and harbor bill, embracing his own defense of the bill and the Co-

iumbia River appropriations: "Mr. Chairman, it is not my original purpose to address the House upon the pending bill. I should not do so now, but for the strange statements and extract-dipary mistakes occurring in the remarks of the gentleman from Wassington. I listened to his speech, and am sure other mombers of the House did, with great inpleasure at the exuberance and brilliancy of the wit was only equaled by my astonishment at the extravagance of its misstatements. As a production of amusing fiction, it was certainly unique. When at-tempting to deal with sober reality it is remarkable, chiefly for the great numof facts it contains that are not so Had the gentleman laid aside his jesting for a few minutes and condescended to answer plain questions that might have corrected some of his mistakes and ex-plained others; had he devoted one-fourth of the time in the preparation of facts for the information of the House that he had in preparing jests for its enter-thinment; had he consulted the reports of the engineers with anything like the assiduity he consulted ancient editions of classic joke books, it would not have been necessary for $m_{\rm B}$ to reply to his remarks, and I certainly should not have desired to do so.

"For something like an hour and a quarter the gentleman furnlebed the House with a great deal of amusement, but with a remarkable small amount of instruction. It was not shown, nor did he attempt to show that this bill con-tains a single appropriation for a river or harder that is not mortherized or which harbor that is not meritorious, or which ought not to be made. He has not furmished us with a single fact or reason or argument to show why an appropriation should be made for a single river or intr-bor not included in this bill. The gentieman's speech was chiefly a complaint against the plan of the universe and the handiwork of its Creator. It is a complaint that harbors and the mouths of rivers are located upon the sea coast and the shores of the Great Lakes. It is a complaint that North Dakota was not located upon the Guif of Mexico, or Colorado upon the shores of Lake Michigan. o that they might have rivers and har-nots worthy of improvement. "To complain that Illinois receives more

To complain that illinois receives more appropriation under this bill than Iowa is to overlook the fact that the commerces of Iowa is provided for by despening the barbors of the Great Lakes. The com-merce, not only of Illinois, but of Iowa, Nebriska, Wyoming, Haho, Nevada, Celo-rado and a large perilion of the commerce from that wast territory stretching from Wiscondu to the shores of the Partite. nsin to the shores of the Pacific, including the state which the gentleman n part represents, flows outward to find a market through the harbors of the great City of Chicago. When the gentleman would defeat this bill, and obstruct those would defeat this bill, and obstruct those improvements, which have been listed under the name of Michigan, he wolld paralyze the commerce of the entire northern perilon of the United States, in-cluding that of the State of Wushington. A very large portion of the commerce that traverses the rivers and canals, the improvement of which we listed much the ent of which are listed under the State of Michigan, passes through Michi-gan without stopping there, is furnished by the two great continental ratironda Washington. Hostility to these improve-State of Oregon. It was a still greater ments obstructs access to markets for the production of that vast territory through which runs, with its feeders, the Great Northern Ballroad, which tern affic in the gentleman's own state, and s doing more to build up the commerce f the City of Scattle and the State of Ingtor than any other force in exist-Hostility to these improvements is hostility to every settlement through which runs the Northern Pacific, the great ralicoad, whose chief terminus is the city in which the gentleman resides. city which owes its birth and growth and present greatness to the fostering of the Northern Pacific Railroad "The complaint against the appropria-tion for the City of New York is well answered by the statement of the gentle man from New York, Mr. Alexander, that imports passing through that great city are more than double the exports and imports of the 25 states that ire not represented on the river and But these exports and imports are not for New Lors that pour great mircans of commerce that pour oorts are not for New York alone. their treasure into the harbors of New York are formed and filled by rivulets laving their sources in every hamlet in home, in every camp, in every porevery of the land, from the Atlantic to the fic, from the Grant Lakes to the Guif It is the commerce of our entire country. There is not a woodman in any forcest, a plowman in any valley, a horder upon any plain, who does not with every stroke of the ax, with the turning of every furrow, at every ame, contribute something to greaf wealth of commerce mont of his came, contribute s build up the that flows through the harbor of this metropolis of the United States. We cannot by one stroke, in any one way, bet-ter provide for the commerce of the en-fire land, than by suitable appropriations o deepen the harbors of the City of New Fork. (Applause.) If the 17 states repri ited on the river and harbor committions. So per cent of the commerce of the entire country passes through the rivers and harbors of those states, the improve-ments of which are provided for in this

Snake River, the navigable portion of which is wholly within the States of Washington and Idaho. This leaves only the sum of \$166,500 to be expended wholly within the State of Oregon.

within the State of Oregon. "Let me call your attention to the fact that the Columbia River forms a part of the boundary between the State of Ore-gon and the State of Washington; that it is nowhere, even for one foot of its length, wholly within the State of Ore-gon; that it forms the northern bound-ary of Oregon, five-sevenths of the disince across the state. It then passes entirely within the State of Washington, and extends hundreds of miles. The Snake River, that forms a part of this system of improvement, runs partly system of improvement, runs parily through Idaho, then entirely in the State of Washington. There is one navigable river enters the Columbia River from Oregon. Four navigable rivers enter the Columbia River from Washington, all four of which receive appropriations un-der this bill, emptying into the Columbia River within the State of Washington.

Wherever Oregon is along the south bank of the river, Washington is on the north bank. For some hundreds of miles Wash-ington is on both banks of the river. "There is three times as much of Washon than of Oregon adjacent to the ambia River, tributary to the Columbia River, and whose products are within easy reach of the Columbia River. It is true, and in this particular the State of Washington is extremely fortunate, it has other outlets for its commerce to the sea. The products of the northern portion of the state find an outlet through the wat-ers of Puget Sound. But there is still a very large portion of the state, a product lve portion of the state, a portion of the state embracing millions of acres of the finest wheat fields in the world, that has no other convenient outlet, except down the Columbia River. There is a large por-tion of territory whose only railroad fa-cilities are railroads that transfer their produce down the Columbia River to the

The Columbia and Washington.

"I have here a picture that may interest the gentleman from Washington, clipped from the leading paper of the North-west, and which I received yesterday, presenting in a very striking light the inests that some of the constituents of the gentleman have in the improvement of that river. It represents 70,000 sacks of wheat at Columbus, on the Columbia River, in Klickitat County, within the State of Washington waiting for trans-portation upon a ferry, to be carried to the railroad on the south side of the river, to be shipped down the river and find its way, out to the sea. This one county of that state sends annually across and down the Columbia River 550, 000 bushels of wheat, which has no other

way of access to market, by steamboat, railroad or otherwise, "In the southeast portion of the State Washington, in the vicinity of Lewison, Idaho, embracing a small portion of Idaho and a very small portion of Ore-gon, is what is called the 'Lowiston country,' or 'Clearwater country.' I hold a pamphiet issued by the Lewiston Com-mercial Club, in which It is stated that this country comprises 5.300,600 acres of land; that its only natural, logical, commercial outlet is by way of the Smake and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean; that where 10,000 people now dwell it can furnish homes for 350,000 more; that it is capable of producing 25,000,000 hushels of wheat annually, and that the present wheat production, of what is termed the Inland Empire, tributary to the Columbia,

is now \$5,000,000 bushels annually. "I am told by the Representative from Idaho that practically the whole of the Idaho wheat production, \$,000,000 bushels annually, whenever it finds a market, travels down and sout of the Columbia River. I am told by the gentleman's colleagule from Washington that that por-tion of the State of Washington that lies to the south and east of the Columbia River and Snake River, called the Palouse country, produces annually 20,000,000 bush-els of wheat. This is practically double the amount of wheat that is annually shipped out of the State of Washington, except down and out of the Columbia River. The gentleman himself states: The upper part of the Columbia and its sis-

ter streams, the Snake and the Clearwater, drain a rich and mighty buland empire, that produced this year something like 20,000,009 bushels of wheat, "In view of these facts it is very sin

gular to me, it was very unexpected, and, I think, as unexpected to the gentleman's colleague as myself, that the gentleman surprise that the gentleman should so cigorously oppose an appropriation that cerns so deeply so many of his constit-its, and which will benefit, directly nd indirectly, every resident of his state, heapen the transportation down the Co. imbla River for the product of the range and farm of Southern Washington, and the railroads will meet the cut for like produce from the northern part of the tate. The gentleman's colleagues realize his fact. In this connection it gives me a great deal of pleasure to be able to point to the attitude of two of the gentieman's colleagues, one of whom resides at the same city with the gentleman himelf. These men are broad-minded. They callge that the City of Tacoma is not the State of Washington They are broad enough, liberal enough, to represent the ntire state which they have been elected represent, and to protect the interests all portions of their constituency. In sponse to a letter written by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, asking these gentlemen to assist the delegation from Oregon and the delegation from Idaho in

land. But while this is true, its present and continued improvement is absolutely essential to the full development of the

"But this representation that the im-provements of the Columbia River are local to the State of Oregon, is not the only serious mistake made by that gentleman. Here is a portion of his remarks: The appropriations on the Columbia River-have always been made, up to the present time, on the Columbia River-at the mouth of the river-between the City of Portland and the mouth. The chief appropriations, I say, have been made there. Now, I wish to call attention to one or two items of appropria-tions that have been made on the Columbia River. In the first place, there has been ex-pended between the City of Portland and the Columbia River \$100,000 at one time, \$155,000 at another time, \$190,000 at another time, and the present bill increases the amount to about \$580,000. man. Here is a portion of his remarks:

"When it is remembered that the com merce tributary to the Columbia River passes through the City of Portland and does not pass through Tacoma, the city in which the gentleman resides, the reasons for attempting to make this statement are somewhat apparent. But there are no reasons, there can be no reasons, why the gentleman should have made such a materia serious and great mistake in the presentation of the alleged facts. His state-ments of the appropriations by the Fed-eral Government for the improvement of

the Willamette River are erroneous in every particular. The total appropria-tions by the Federal Government for the Improvement of the Willamette River between the City of Portland and the Co-lumbia River, made separate from other rovements, have aggregated the sum of \$100,865. But the City of Portland itself has expended in this improvement in round numbers about \$800,000.

"It is not easy to get the exact amount f appropriations for the Columbia River elow the mouth of the Willamette. In many instances they have included appro-priations for the improvement of the Williamette for a distance of 13 miles below the City of Portland. Up to the meeting of the present Congress, the entire amounts appropriated by the General Gov-

ernment for the improvement of the Willamette River below Portland, and the Columbia River below the mouth of the Willamette, has been \$\$,155,580. The commerce along this portion of the river is 1,459,708 tons, and will soon oe many times that amount. The number of passengers carried out of the state aggregates an-

"For the same period of time, the appropriations by Congress for the improve-ment of the Columbia River, above the mouth of the Willamette, including the improvement of the Snake River, have been \$4,412,545 US, while the freight upon that river as yet is exceedinly small, com-pared with the freight on the lower river, and must always remain so. Out of the lower river will go practically all the commerce of the upper river, the comarce carried on three transcontinenta rallroads, on the local railroads, and the Willamette River. In other words, Con-gress has appropriated for the Upper Columbia River, including the Snake River, \$1,342,596 more than it has appropriated for the Lower Columbia River, with al-

most 100 times the commerce. "In other words, Congress has appropriated 40 per cent more for the Upper Columbia River than for the lower portion, including the Willamette River, with many, many times the commerce. Yet, in the face of these facts, accessible to the gentleman from Washington, for ig-norance of which he has no excuse, he claims that Congress has discriminated against the Upper Columbia in favor the lower portion of the same river. It uires some hardihood in a member of the House, addressing an audience of 75,-000,000 of people, to make such a state-ment, so much at variance with the actual recorded facts.

"The gentleman informed us that some 2000 years ago some man by the name of Caesar Julius, or Julius Caesar, divided Caesar Julius, or Julius Caesar, divided Gaul into three parts, and he induiged in some speculation as to what Caesar would do had he lived to the beginning of the twentleth century. In the light of the grentleman's speech, I can furnish him a fairly accurate answer to that question. If Caesar had lived to our day, had been a member of this Courses had head at member of this Congress, had beheld the gentleman from Washington and listened to his speech, he would have concluded that history had much maligned him; in fact, that 'gall' had never been divided; that it was still in the original package; that it is integrity had been fully pre-served, and that the gentleman from

the time the gentleman from Washington is through with this bill and retired to

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is inrough with this bill and retirea to peaceful slumbers, in his dreams he will imagine that the waters of the Columbia are overwhelming him; that its flerce cat-aracts are endeavoring to force their way through the capacious space between the gentleman's lips, and are washing the foundations from the commercial pros-perity of the City of Tacoma. (Laughter.) "But again to correct these mistateyears, all the sums appropriated and au-thorized and expended for Oregon in river and harbor improvements, including all the sums appropriated and expended for the Columbia and Snake Rivers through river and harbor bills, amount to only a little more than about 60 per cent of the sums crownd entirely within the State of Washington. "But again to correct these misstate-ments: I have already shown that the appropriations expended both in the Wil-inmette and the Columbia River below the mouth of the Willamette have ex-"The rivers and harbors within Wash ington are being well taken care of under existing contracts, while there are no con-tracts under way in Oregon. I place these facts of the treatment Washington ceeded but little over \$2,000,000, Instead of \$5,000,000, as stated in the gentleman's speech. It now remains to point out the received from Oregon Senators and Oregon Congressmen against the gentleman's statements that Congress has discrimiwonderful inaccuracy of the wonderful re-

sults produced by the expanditure of that money. If the gentleman should turn to the report of Captain Langfit upon the survey of this river, he will find this statement in reference to the improve-ments at the mouth of the Columbia Biver:

Active operations began in April, 1885, to construct a jetty, the location of which is shown on plate I. Work was continued with more or less interruption until October, 1855, when the present jetty was completed. . . . The channel depth in 1885 was 20 feet, in 1891 27 feet, in 1892 28 feet, in 1893 and 1894 29 feet, in 1895 31 feet.

"This jetty was built at an expense, I think, of about \$13,000, and was one of the he endeavored to show, or claim, that In the states represented by the members of the river and harbor committee a much larger proportion of the recommenmost successful in the history of engi-neering improvements. It is true that a portion of this jetty, something, I think, near half a mile of it, from defective con-d. In pursuance of this plan, he ha ed. In pursuance of this plan, he has alleged that the engineers have recom-mended appropriations for the State of near nair a mile of it, from derective con-struction or otherwise, has seriously set-tied, destroying part of its usefulness, and some four or five feet of the depth of lost. It is this fact that has made the present project necessary to make the im-provement permanent and complete. But while the sinking of this jetty has been the amount recommended by the Chief of unfortunate, and while it has caused con-siderable shoaling of the bar, there is still an increase of depth of some five or six feet of water, instead of decrease of a depth of seven feet, according to the statement of the gentleman from Wash-ington.

"Now, if the gentleman will turn to another portion of the report of the Chief of Engineers for 1900, he will find that the original project for the improvement of the Columbia from the mouth of the Wil-lametic to the mouth of the Columbia, only contemplated the giving of 20 feet of water, where about 15 and at some places 12 feet previously existed, and that the completion of the project 'has re-suited in maintaining a fairly good channel from Portland to the mouth of the nel from Portland to the mouth of the Columbia River of from 20 to 23 feet deep at low water, and that now 'ships draw-ing from 20 to 24 feet freely ascend that river to the City of Portland.' I present the statement of the report of engineers as an offset to the statement of the gen-tleman from Washington, and without forther assume user that embed further comment upon that subject.

Attitude of Tacoma.

"I regret to see the gentleman exhibit his hostile attitude against the improve-tion of the Columbia River. I regret that this h unfortunately he has overlooked the fact that Tacoma is not the State of Wash-ington, that the inhabitants of that mag-nificent young city, one of the most pros-perous on the Pacific Coast, that has had

a marvelous growth in the past, as it will have in the future, do not share the gen-tieman's hostility to other cities, or to tha improvement of this great river. I believe the people of that city are firmly con vinced that their future growth does not depend upon tearing others down, does not depend upon the effort to thwart the progress of others, and, above all, that it does not depend upon any attempt to injure the commercial opportunities that are being afforded by this bill to a very large section of the State of Washington

iarge section of the State of Washington. "It is ussiess to profess friendship for the upper river, while opposing improve-ment of the lower. He has indulged in statements about the improvements of the lower river, which, if true, furnish abundant reasons why Congress should not appropriate one dollar for the removal of the obstructions at the dailes and Cellio. He has attempted to strike a feasibles to the improvement of avery fatal blow to the improvement of every part of that great commercial highway I hope the gentleman's attitude of hos-tility to the Columbia River is not caused by any regrets of seeing a large portion of the products of his magnificent young state finding their way to the sea, and their access to ocean vessels that transfer them to foreign lands, without tra-versing through the city in which he pre- lives. "The course of this commerce will not Washington was in possession of, not only the real thing, but of the whole thing. (Laughter.) In fact, this slander against imperial Cacear has been so constantly and the sentiar. hyperbole which the gentleman can so skillfully use, I should say to him: 'You story books, he would have found that this, as well as the claim that a 'Con-pressman running at large' is dangerous to the peace and society of the community way, you may live to unbuckle the bellyband of the universe, but you will never ive long enough to see the commerce, he products of the rich wheat fields along the banks and adjacent to the River, leave their accustomed down the banks of the Columbia River to the sea, in order to climb the summits of the Cascade Mountains, to find an out-let upon the waters of Puget Sound." (Laughter.)

the conditi

Engineers' Recommendations.

expenditure the committee thought fur-

we have appropriated \$130,000. It is pos

cent, which I think he claimed, something

curing further dockage, and will be of estimable value to private property. No commendations were made for any ap-opriation in the present bill, as recom-

indations are rarely made in any new

roject until it has been approved by

recreation and

and Snake River wholly to the State of Oregon, still these appropriations would only aggregate the sum of \$1,589,857, during PARISIANS FIGHT DUEL the last five years. During these

> COUNT DE LUBERSAC WOUNDED BY BARON DE ROTHSCHILD.

Both Men Fought Furiously-Incldent Had Origin in a Boys' Quarrel.

PARIS, Jan. 20.-The long-expected duel between the Count de Lubernac and Baron Robert de Roinschild was fought with swords at 11 o'clock this morning on Baron Edmund de Rothschild's ce-tate at Boulogne, near the Seine. The carriages with the principals, seconds, doctors and a few friends, arrived there from Paris shortly before 11 o'clock. Count de Lubersac's seconds were M. Schege and Count de Laborde, and these statements that Congress has discrimi-nated in favor of Oregon and against the State of Washington. It certainly is not the gentleman's misfortune, it certainly is to the good fortune of his state, that its rivers and harbors have been so well taken ones of in president components the its real wants and necessities are exceed-ingly few. Schege and Count de Laborde, and these Schege and Count de Laborat, and these of Baron de Rothschild were Baron Leonino and Viscount de Bondy. The duel began at 11 and lasted 10 minutes, when Count de Lubersac received a lunge, perforating his arm at the elbow to the armpit. The duel was then "In the same line and in connection with

this, I want to call attention to an-other of the 'mistakes of Cushman." In the table that he placed before the House Both the Count and the Baron fought most determinedly. Neither flinched nor showed the slightest desire to spare the snowed the signification deare to spare the other. Sixteen engagements took place, all of a desperate character. The com-batants attacked each other furiously. The sleeves of their shirts were literally torn to pieces by the points of their swords as the duellists repeatedly lunged at each other. "Several times they came to close quarters, and their seconds were of dinner

obliged to separate them. At the 16th onslaught, Baron de Rothschild lunged at the Count, who tried to parry but failed, and the Baron's sword "I hold before me the book of estinetrated his arm just above the elbow. and issued at the armplt. The spectators hastened around the wounded man, and two well-known physicians, Drs. Berger and Poirrier, examined the wound. The doctors said the Count's wound. The doctors said the Count's life was not in danger, but it was im-possible to continue the duel. Count de Lubersac was then driven back to Paris. Baron de Rothschild is still performing military service with the Fifty-fourth regiment of infantry, in garrison at Com-plegne. He only attained his majority yesterday, and lost no time in setiling ins account with Count de Lubersac. The Rothschild-Lubersac incident, which brought out a remarkable eron of which the chief of engineers recommends can be appropriated, or rather that can be profitably used within the State of Washington for the coming facal year. The total amount is \$246,000, instead of \$880,000. In this sum was included \$155,000 for a ship canal between the Sound and Lake Washington. There have been ap-propriated at different times for this product \$175,000 but showt \$5000 has been project, \$175,000, but about \$5000 has been expended in four years, leaving on hand something like \$170,006. At this rate of

The Rothschfid-Lubersac incident, which brought out a remarkable crop of duels, had its origin in a boy's quarrel, dating from the time when Count de Lu-bersac and Baron Robert de Rothschild ther appropriation unnecessary, and made none. Outside of that appropriation, the recommendations were for \$121,000. In commending this amount the engineers overlook \$32,719.49 on hand for the im-provements of Puget Sound and its trib-utary waters. This left but \$85,259.59, and were at the same college. They quarwere at the same college. They quar-reled one day in regard to a tennis court which was occupied by Rothschi'd, and which Count de Lubersac wanted. During the quarrel Lubersac called his adversary "sale juidt" (dirty Jow). Ill feeling was revived after they left college by an expression attributed to Baron Robert de Rothschild respecting Court de Lubersac which was renaisted sible that in making up the \$680,000, the gentleman has included projects reported by the engineers, including the improve-

ment at Tacoma. This might be a fall method if he had followed it in other states. But if he had followed the same method in the State of Oregon, and fol-Count de Lubersac, which was repeated to the latter soon after his admission to the Jockey Club The Count then wrote a letter in which he announced himself rendy to meet the Baron on the field of owed also his method of charging the Columbia and Snake Rivers to Oregon, he would have found that the recommenda-tions of the engineers, including the projects that they have heretofore ap-

honor, although, as he expressed it. "you know how you and your people inspire me with disgust." Baron de Rothschild sent as his second proved and recommended, covered, in-stoad of less than \$1,012,000, something over \$10,000,000. He would have found that instead of appropriating the large per M. Saint Alery and De Nuflise to Count de Lubersac, who appointed Count de Dion and Count Boni de Castellane as his seconds. Baron Robert de Roths-childs' seconds stated in a letter subselike S5 per cent, we would have appropri-ated for Oregon less than 8 per cent. "But if he includes the Tacoma project quently published that their efforts to se quentry puotestea that their alors of the cure an encounter had failed because of the refumil of Count de Lubersno's sec-onds to allow the duel to take place when they discovered that Baron de Rothschild was still a minor. in his estimates, it is not recommended by the engineers, except conditionally. Cap-tain Langfitt, after stating that the project is for dredging the city waterway

Rothschild was still a minor. Letters of Baron Roberi to his seconds and to the Count added fuel to the flames, and the Count announced his pur-pose to again send his seconds when the Baron should attain his majority. He also wrote to Baron Robert's cousin, Earon Educard Rothschild, son of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, stating that as the son of the head of the Rothschild family he should hold him responsible. om Eleventh street to Fourteenth street, states as follows: In my opinion, the improvement outlined in the report, that is, dredging in the city waterway, is a worthy improvement, and is urgent-ly needed at the present time. Whether this improvement should be made by the Governent, or by private interests on account of ons surrounding this waterway, as explained in the report, seems uncertain to me, and I have left this question open for higher authority to decide. family, he should hold him responsible and at their first meeting would insuit him. A duel followed between Count de Lubersne and Baron Edouard de Rotns-child April 12 of last year, in which the 'It is further stated that the harbor outside of this waterway is of ample depth, need- no improvement, and the contem-plated improvement is for the purpose of

child April 12 of any yell, in which die latter was slightly wounded in the fore-arm in the first bout. Count de Lubersac, a few days pre-viously, fought with and wounded M. Michael Ephreussi, and a third duel, arleing from the same controversy, was fought between De Dion and M. de Saint Alery, in which the latter was wounded. see the America's cup come home again.

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does in the time. As a matter of fact, all his engagements are made weeks, and sometimes months, shead, and every hour, almost every minute, is mapped out for

When the correspondent was ushered into his study at Mariborough House, the Prince was seated at an old-fashioned pedestal writing-desk, the fac simile of the one used by his fahler, the hate Primes Consort, which was piled high with papers and documents of all descriptions. Ho wore a black morning coat and vest, dark gray treusers, square-fronted collar, with a white-spotted black bow tie, and patent feather shoes, and in his fingers he held the inevitable cigar. His manner was kind in the extreme. It was merely like an elderly business man, smiling a kindly welcome to some young and daring in

"Well, what do you want me to say?"

was his royal highness' query, as soon as the preliminary greeting was over. The correspondent launched forth his questions, beginning with inquiries about the numerous public dinners which the Prince attended, and alluding to the published statement that the Prince held the record for the largest sum of money ever collected at one banquet. "Yes, that's correct: I certainly hold

the record in that respect," said the Prince. "And presiding at dinners, etc., for the benefit of charitles, especially Masonic ones, is almost a pleasure to me. The only part which I do not like about the proceedings is if the dinner drags itself out to a considerable length. That I do not like, and when dining in private at home, the meal seldom lasts more than

"I have read many times in reports of dinners, size at making of dinners, etc., at which your royal high-ness has been present," said the correspondent. "that you were continually smiling during the proceedings, and seemed to be enjoying yourself very much.

"Yes," replied the Prince, a shade of weariness creeping into his eyes, "that is

only regret that it should be harmful at the amount of betting which goes on, Personally I am strongly averse to the practice, and I always use what influence I possess to discountenance it amongst my personal friends, especially when it is made a regular practice of and the stakes are large.

"There are many people who think that your royal highness has a very easy life of it, and that the hardest duties which you have to perform are attending state

functions," suid the interviewer. "Now, here is some information for you," said the Prince. "Do you know that I, myself, see every letter which is addressed to me, and m the majority of instances dictate the reply? When the mail arrives in the morning it is opened by my secretary's staff, and sorted into

three groups-letters from personal friends and relatives, those bearing on state affairs, and, thirdly, begging letters and petitions. I make it my business to make myself aware of the contents of each, This of itself is no light task, when you take into consideration the fact that each morning's mail consists of some hundreds of letters. So that those who say mine is an idle life, mailgn me."

Asked his opinion on South African af-fairs, he smillingly shook his head and refused to be drawn out, but he said that. he should always remember with the deep-est affection and regard the heroic conduct of the troops in the campaign. "One more question," said the correspondent, What is your royal highness' favorite

"Shooting," he replied unhestiatingly, "There is nothing I like better than a good day's hunt. It seems to be the only thing which takes me out of myself, and makes me forget the club and responsibilities of my position."

There was one more remark that the Prince made which will be of interest, as it bears on the America's cup, for, al-though he has not taken so much interest in yachtracing since the Britannia, he openly confesses that "there are few things which I would like better than to

What Oregon Receives.

But it is not my intention to further pursue this line of remarks. am con cerned most with an endeavor to correct some of the serious mistakes of the gentleman respecting the appropriations in which the State of Oregon and the State of Washington are directly interested. At some trouble and some expense he had prepared a map, representing the North Pacific States. Upon the center of the map of Washington was written the sum map of Washington was written the sum of \$120,000. Upon the center of the map of Gregon was written \$2,340,500. Upon the map of the State of Idaho was written Then the gentleman turns to the House triumphantly, and demands to is necessary for him to say which state was represented on the river and harbor co

contleman probably intended to con-the House, the trend of his remarks certainly did convey to the House the impression that the State of Wash-ington receives through this bill appro-priations amounting only to \$100,000, while the State of Oregon receives appropriations to the amount of \$2,340,500. To show mistaken such an impression must I need only to say that, of the sum ...ch the gentleman charges to the State of Oregon, \$2,174,000 is appropriated for the improvement of the Columbia River. the Columbia Riv a Washington than improvement of the Columna Hiver, w...ch is more in Washington than in Oregon, and for the improvement of the

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securing appropriations for the improvenent of the mouth of the Columbia River Senator Foster writes: I shall be very glad to continue to nreful attantion to this important projection has to do with one of the great wate

which has to do with the of the great white-ways of our country. I have already consulted with General Wilson on the premises, and am guite familiar with his views. "The gentleman's colleague from the

House, who resides further in the eastern section of the state, nearer to the part of the state most benefited by this improvent, writes as follows:

You may rest assured that the whole delega-ton is interested in this matter, and will co-perate with Oregon and Idaho in the en-eavor to secure the appropriation. Our main liance in the matter, however, is Mr. Tongue, to is a member of the committee, and the e is in a position to insirt upon having the attor taken up and cared for. I have al-ady urged the matter on several different

"The Oregonian, the leading paper of the Northwest, commenting upon the river and harbor bill, as reported to Congress, ontains the following statement:

contains the rollowing statument: Let us give credit where credit is doe, but et us also give credit to the Washington and daho delegations at Washington for the Snake and Columbia River appropriations. If these ivers flowed through Cregon, we might have eas to pat ourselves on the back about.

"In the next edition, when The Orego-nian should seek to give credit where credit is due, it will be compelled, I fear, except the gentleman from Washing n, upon whose remarks I am now commenting.

Northwest Improvement.

"These gentlemen, with the Represen-atives, too, from Idaho, recognize that any sum expended for the improvement of the Columbia River, is not a local improvement; it is not an improvement merely for the benefit or the State of Oregon; it is an improvement in the com pletion of which the whole of the State of Washington, the whole of the State of Oregon, and the whole of the State of

an should have repeated it. If he had msu.... a more modern edition of the this, as well as the claim that a 'Con-gressman running at large' is dangerous to the peace and society of the community have been discarded as long ago having utlived toeir usefulnes:

"If the gentleman had devoted one of the time during the week or 10 enth. days that he has spent in the preparation of his speech, in the examination of the reports of the engineering officers, that he had in the preparation of his jests, he would not have been compelled to draw upon his imagination for his facts, while drawing upon his memory for his ĸit.

Proper Place to Improve River.

"But had the greater portion of the im-rovements been made at the mouth of Columbia River, and from there to the mouth of the Willamette a distance of about 80 miles, where the largest por-tion of the commerce is carried, would it have been unusual? I trust the gentleman will yet learn that the proper improve a river is at its mouth, not at wource. Where it enters the ocean or another navigable river rather than where it passes through canyons between snow-capped mountains. The improve-ments should first go where the greatest benefits can be derived. It would be of no value to the people of the up tion of the river to improve it

loors without improving it at its mouth. It would be useless to give them facilities for getting freight into the river without facilities for getting it out of the river at its function with the ocean. "But this is not a full catalogue of the

singular mistakes of that very singular but amusing speech. When the gentleman finally edits his speech for the Record and decides what he wishes he had aid, unless he makes many material changes, he would have to entitle it, not "The Mistakes of Moses,' but "The Mistakes of Cushman.

"But I quote again from the steno-graphic notes of the speech:

Now the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army makes some statements regarding the expenditures at the mouth of the Columbia

the expenditures at the mouth of the Columbia River. In the first place, the former appro-priations for the mouth of the Columbia River mave been about \$2,220,000. When they started in speeding momey on the mouth of the Co-lumbia River they had 31 feet of water. After they had spent \$750,000 they took another sounding, and they then had 28 feet of water. Then they spent \$750,000 more, and now they have 26 feet. The question now resolves they have 24 feet. The question now resolves itself

one of arithm one of arithmetical proportion. If we spent over \$5,000,000 between the City of Portland and the sea to produce a drep chan-nei, and we have seven feet less water now than we had when we sarred, how much water shall we have when we have spent \$5,000,000 more"

"Still venting hostility against the Columbia River. Still harping upon my daughter.' The Columbia River seems to of Washington, the whole of the State of oregon, and the whole of the State of pro-laho, are hitomsely interested, and in-the very pound of Oregon's commerce in the very pound of Oregon's commerce in the state of Oregon. It furnishes the channel through which in the very pound of Oregon's commerce is essential to the life and the commercial supremacy of the City of Port-

Another Cushman Mistake.

"But I am not yet through with a cata orus of the gentleman's mistakes. I have still another chapter upon 'the mistakes of Cushman.' He charges that Congress had victimized Washington; that his had. state had been discriminated against; that there has been unjust favoritism shown to the State of Oregon, and against the State of Washington. Let me correct State of Washington. Let me correct some more of the gentleman's imagination

by a statement of facts. "The two last river and harbor bills, the one in 1896 and the one in 1898, have carried for the State of Washington, in appropriations and authorized contracts, which will be fully carried out, the sum of \$1.884.000. This money has been largely xnended. The remainder of it is 1 of Washington, not upon borders between that and any other state. There was carried for Gray's Harbor alone \$1,000,000, For Everett harbor alone \$92,000. During During the same period of time, carried by the same bills, the appropriations and au-thorizations for the State of Oregon that

morizations for the state of oregon the were approved by the department, all the appropriations that have been or are be-ing actually expended and to be expended, entirely within the State of Oregon, amounted to only the sum of \$855,890, a little over one-third as much to be ex-pended entirely within the State of Ore-gon as was expended entirely within the

State of Washington. And yet, when those two bills were framed, when the largest one the State of Washington has ever had was framed and passed, Oregon had a member of the river and harbo committee in the house, a member of the committee on commerce in the Senate, and the State of Washington had neither, the State of Washington had neither. sittee in the house, a member of the When the last bill was passed, the Stat of Oregon had a member of the commit-tee on commerce in the Senate, and Washington had a member on neither committee.

"I put these facts, and they are facts that can be found of record, against the claim of the gentleman from Washington that Congress has discriminated in favor of Oregon and against Washington, During the same time, the same two hills carried appropriations for the Snake River and the Columbia River above the mouth of the Willamette, which is more Washington than in Oregon,

INTERVIEW WITH WALES. "I might point out further mistakes of

Talked With Frankness About Himself and Views. amusing. Like other members of the House, I was delighted to hear it; it fur-nished needed recreation and food for

LONDON, Jan. 11.-The following is the tance of an interview with the Prince of Wales which is to appear shortly in a nerriment. But I regret exceedingly, as think some of his best friends from London magazine. There is every reason Washington regret, that he should have to believe it is perfectly genuine, and it found it necessary in endeavoring to se-cure recognition for his own state to asis understood to be the first interview in which his royal highness has been directail his neighbors, or any other nortion quoted:

of the Union. I have no such animosity to any portion of the state that the gen-tieman represents. It has no river or lleged to meet the Prince of Wales on more than one occasion, had an interview with England's future King, at Mari-borough House, his royal highness' Lonarbor the improvement of which I should tot rejoice to see. If the gentleman should d. by amendment in this House, or Senate, in securing additional sums this Ho don residence, some days ago. The Prince talked with great frankness concerning himself, and his views on various sub-jects. If any one ever deserved the apfor the improvement of any additional arbors or rivers within his state, none will rejoice more than I. That the ap-propriations for his state are not larger ellation of a "busy man," the Prince There are few city merchants and attributable to no fault or neglect of usiness men who ine. After listening to the very able Even the London public has no marks of his colleagues, I am inclined think that possibly this committee may does. idea of the quantity of work he gets through in the course of a day. It is only have overlooked a worthy improvement at Gray's Harbor. If the House should co cur in this view, there would certainly be no objection from me, or any Representa-tive from the State of Oregon.

"The gentleman will always find, his colleagues will always find, that in any effort to build up his magnificent state, and in present resources and prospect for future development, it is one of the grandst and most magnificent states in the Julen, he will find that delegation from Oregon, in House and Senate, standing y him, hand in hand, shoulder to shoul , ready to render him every help with-its power. He will find us neighbors ind friends, ready to work in friendship n building up, not enemies, laboring in hostility, to pull down his state, cr its progress or retard its prosperity.

RETURN OF LEGISLATORS.

Most of Absent Members Back at Capital.

SALEM, Or. Jan. 20 .- Most of the abent members of the Legislature returned oday, to be in readiness for the legisative session at 2 o'clock tomorrow. Some ire yet away, however, and will not come

norning. was unexpectedly quiet tonight at the Capitol and around the hotel lobbles, There is no movement around the various Senatorial headquarters, and there have been no developments whatever in the Senatorial situation. What progress has been made in the matter of a Senatorial caucus can only be conjectured. The promoters of the call express themselves as still confident that they will get the necessary 46. Tomorrow night will finally tell the tale, so far as the caucus is con

It is expected that Speaker Reeder will e ready to announce his committees to-norrow, and the business of the Legislature will then proceed without inter-ruption, except, of course, from the Sena-torial contest, if that is protracted.

Nebraska Senatorial Deadlock,

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20.-Indications tonight are that there will be no change the Senatorial deadlock for several days.

Return of Canadian Troops.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20.-The British teamer Lake Erie satied for Canada today, carrying 400 of Strathcona's Horse,

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.-Acceptance of 4 cents on the dollar by the creditors of W. L. Strong is recommended by the advisory committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the firm of which the ex-Mayor was the principal m The book accounts, the cash in the the various claims represented by note, the various claims represented by note, the interest in mills now in operation, and an insurance policy on the life of a debtor, foot up \$78,150. The inbillites, which include secured and unsecured creditors are \$78,450, leaving an actual deficit of \$205. The indorsement of Stott's notes for more than \$1,000,000 was the chief more of the follows of the ex-Maydo" correspondent who had been priv-Wales on

Resuscitated Man Still Alive.

ause of the failure of the ex-Mayor's

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 20 -- Marcus Sauer, he man afflicted with dropsy, who covived, after apparent dissolution, by the work harder than he London public has no vigor, and the acute symptoms of his dropsical affliction are disappearing. through in the course of a day. It is only by following a most methodical arrange-ment that he is able to do so much as He will, be prolonged for some time.

firm.

Men, Young and Old, Read This

This is the oldest Private Medical Dispensary in the City of Poriland, the first Medical Dispensary ever started in the city. Dr. Kessler, tho old, reliable specialist has been man-ager of this institution for 20 years, during which time thousands of cases have been cured, and no person was ever refused treatment. The St. Louis Dispensary has thousands of dollars in money and property, and she financially to make its word good. This is the oldest Private Medical

good. Since Dr. Kessler started the St. Since Dr. Kessler started the St. Louis Dispensary, over 39 years ago, hundreds of traveling doctors have come to Portland, advertised their sure-cure ability in the papers, got what money they could from confid-ing patients, then left town. Dr. Kessler is the only advertising spe-cialist who can give reference to all chasses. You may ask bankers, mer-chants, and all kmds of business men. They will tell you that Dr. Kessler is O. K. Lots of people com-ing from the country deposit their money with Alm. No other special-ist on the Coast can give such refer-ence as this old doctor.



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YOUNG MEN Your errors and follies of youth can be remedied, and this old doctor will give you wholesome advice and cure you-make you perfectly strong and healthy. You will be amassed at his success in curing Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Nightly Emissions, and other ef-

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Painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges, carefully treated and permanently cured. Piles, Rheumatism and Neuraigis treated by our new remedies, and cures guaranteed. Patients treated in any part of the country by his home system. Write full particulars, enclose ten is stamps and we will answer you promptly. Hundreds treated at home who are unable to come to the city.

READ THIS Take a clear bottle at beddime, and urinate in the bottle, set alde and look at it in the morning. If it is cloudy or has a cloudy settling in it, you have some kidney or bladder disease, and should be attended to before you get an incurable disease, as hundreds die every year from Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Address J. HENRI KESSLER, M. D., Portland, Oregon. St. Louis Medical and Surgical Dispensary. 330% Yamhill St. Enclose ten 3c stamps or no answer.