

ROOT WINS ON A FOUL

GIVEN THE DECISION OVER GARDNER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Blow, Which the Lowell Man Says Was Accidental, Ends the Fight in the Seventh Round.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—In the seventh round of what was to have been a 20-round encounter between George Gardner, of Lowell, Mass., and Jack Root, of Chicago, the latter was awarded a decision here tonight upon the claim of a foul. In a hurried rush that developed Gardner as the aggressor, but Root as the superior boxer, the Lowell man was beaten and finally forfeited the fight upon a blow conceded by a majority of the spectators to have been a straight foul. Gardner found in Root no such easy opponent as "Red" Sullivan, not to wither, but to find in Gardner a man as tough as he was Byers when the two met here. Gardner, however, fought on the outside in a wild and unorthodox style, while Root fought on the inside with a power and well. Gardner suffered the disadvantage of having his left eye practically closed by a right-hand punch in the second round, and he was never himself after that. In the fourth round, however, he missed his only opportunity during the battle. The Lowell man delivered a vicious right-hand punch that caught Root apparently in the middle of the eye and drove him away from the ring. Root took the count to four seconds, then held in a clinch, saving himself for nearly half a minute, until his head was clear. In the sixth round, Root landed a low and the claim of foul was made upon two occasions, but ignored by Referee Ward. When the round closed Gardner was plainly in distress and stood small chance of winning.

The seventh round opened with Root holding in methodically and Gardner fighting in evident desperation. It was then, after some minutes of combat, that this sort of work, that Gardner started a left rip for the stomach and caught Root squarely in the groin. The Chicago man saw that the referee had let his dressing-room and applauded Root with vigor when he had successfully recovered to leave the ring. It did not appear as if Gardner's statement immediately after the fight, "I did foul him, however, and the decision was a fair one. I started a left-hand swing and he rushed upon it. I could not stop the blow and he lost me the fight. I think I stood a chance up to this time, and had much rather have been knocked out than to have lost in this manner."

Root, when seen in his dressing-room, said: "Gardner fouled me more than once. He complained in the seventh of my fighting low, which I believe was a fair one, and I mean to play fair. I will leave it to the spectators whether or not I intended to deliver the blow. I simply know he dealt it. He did not mean to play fair."

The fight by rounds followed: Round 1—Gardner was on his feet first and waded right in, but did not land. He landed his right on the body, but was blocked. Root tried to put a left on the head, but the blow went wide. They clinched. Root nearly blocked a left for the jaw. Root was very clever and so easily landed a right on Gardner's nose. Root jabbed Gardner lightly on the face with his left. In a clinch Gardner landed lightly over the kidneys with his right. Gardner essayed a vicious right for the jaw just as the bell rang. There were no blows of consequence struck in this round, the men trying to get a line on each other.

Round 2—Gardner led for the head with a left, but was short; he sent a right in lightly to the head. Root jabbed Gardner's right on the body and then avoided a return. Gardner waded in and forced Root to the ropes, but the latter sent a left to the body and sent the right to the head. Gardner was caught a vicious right uppercut for the jaw. Root getting inside of it, Root swung wildly with his left for the head and they clinched. Gardner put his left on the face and followed it with a right. They clinched and Root put his right lightly over the kidneys as the gong rang.

Round 3—Gardner kept playing for the kidneys and landed twice with his right. Root met Gardner with a straight left to the face and a moment later duplicated the blow. Root blocked a vicious right on the head. Gardner applied his left over the heart and evaded a counter. Root tried to place his left on Gardner's face, but the latter here in an awkward, short, right-arm blow to the body. Root jolted Gardner hard in the face with the left and Gardner clinched to steady himself. Gardner looked away as the bell rang. Root had much the better of this round.

Round 4—Gardner landed two hard lefts on Root's shoulder and the latter went to the floor partially from the force of the blows and a slip. Gardner had freshened up and went in after Root, landing a right swing on the head. Root put a straight left to the head and a clinch Gardner tried to uppercut Root, but the latter got inside of it. Root tried a right swing for the head, but went around Gardner's head. Gardner tried with his left and put a left right on Root's face. Gardner seemed inclined to rough it in the clinches and was cautioned by the referee.

Round 5—Root scored with a left left over the eye and avoided a wicked right counter. The referee experienced great difficulty in separating the men. Root jolted Gardner with a straight left to the face. They clinched. Root bored in and pushed Gardner to the ropes, landing his left on the face. Gardner uppercut Root with a right on the jaw and then a left to the face. Gardner chopped Root with a left on the face. In the clinches, Gardner appeared to be fouling Root. Root was smiling, while Gardner looked a trifle worried.

Round 6—Gardner led for the head with his left, but missed. Gardner held Root in the clinches and was repeatedly cautioned by the referee. Root put his right to the body. Root forced Gardner to the ropes, but failed to land. Gardner did most of the clinching and appeared to be afraid of Root. The referee worked hard to keep the men separated. Gardner blocked a left for the face. The men were clinched most of the time, and no effective work was done in this round. Just at the conclusion of the round, Root put in a straight left to the body.

Round 7—Gardner tried with a right and a left for the body, but was blocked. In a mix-up, Root put his right twice in succession to the head. Gardner again tried to land with his right and left, but failed to connect. Root put his right on the ropes, but more by elbow work. Root sent a straight left to the face. Gardner's blows were very wild. Root sent a vicious swing to the jaw and Gardner clinched. In a clinch, Gardner put his left on the body and Root went down. It was claimed that Gardner fouled Root, hitting him low. The questionable blow was struck in the latter part of the seventh round.

BROAD DEFEATED SULLIVAN. Gains Decision at Chicago at End of Six-Round Bout.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Kid Broad of Cleveland, gained a decision over Tommy Sullivan, of Brooklyn, at the end of a six-round contest tonight at the Illinois Athletic Club. Constant clinching during the six rounds was all that saved Sullivan from being knocked out. When the fight ended he was on the verge of collapse, and hanging to Broad, who was unable to shake him off against the heavy or codfish. The men met at catch weights, and Broad had at least six pounds the better of it. This extra weight began to tell after the

ANSWERS DUTCH NOTE

ENGLAND REPLIES TO THE OFFER OF MEDIATION.

It is Said to Be a Polite Refusal of the Request Made—The Door Not Wholly Closed.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The British reply to the Dutch note in regard to bringing about peace in South Africa was dispatched yesterday to The Hague. The contents of the note are kept secret, but the first publication of the text is intended to be made in Parliament Monday, February 3. The Associated Press has reason to believe, however, that its original summary of the Dutch communications was correct, with this additional fact, that the Dutch suggested that Messrs. Wolmerston and Fischer, the Boer delegates now in Europe, be permitted to go to South Africa in an endeavor to persuade the burghers in the field to surrender. Writing from The Hague, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the reply

Monmouth Wins the Game. MONMOUTH, Or., Jan. 31.—(To The Editor): Replying to a letter from Newburg in the Oregonian of the 26th, claiming a tie in the basketball game between the State Normal and Monmouth at the Pacific College, it is fair to say that the score of 16 to 15 in favor of Monmouth, reported to the Oregonian from this place, was furnished by a reporter who had seen the record announced by him and sanctioned by the referee as the result of the game. The Newburg team objected to one decision by the referee, and upon objection the normal team protested. The Normal team is willing to abide by the official decision on the protest, but until such decision is made could not be certain. No arrangements made for a future game.

Results of Billiard Matches. The following is a list of the results of the games played in the M. A. C. billiard tournament last night: Wickerson, 20; Dunne, 42; E. Dukel, 19; Powell, 31; Geering, 19; Powell, 21; L. Dukel, 50; H. Robertson, 48; L. Stout, 55; Stone, 28; Deane, Rogers, 30; Gilmer, 100; Thibault, 41; Foster, 50; Muthie, 40; Clark, 60; Harlow, 48; Clark, 90; Strover, 43; Cawston, 20; Blackstone, 46.

May Forbid Football. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 31.—The faculty at Kalamazoo College is considering forbidding football playing. President A. H. Kalamazoo has a strong feeling against the game and has started in several colleges throughout the Intercollegiate Association to drop the game from state college athletics on the ground that it is dangerous. Kalamazoo College may be the first to do this.

To Practice at Walla Walla. The management of the Helena baseball team has decided to accept the invitation of the Walla Walla players, and the Helena men will be brought to Walla Walla for a month's hard practice, commencing April 1. The chief reason for this is the fact that the cold weather will prevent the Montana boys from practicing on their own grounds.

Portland vs. Oregon City. The Y. M. C. A. indoor baseball teams of Oregon City and Portland will meet in a friendly game at the local Y. M. C. A. gymnasium this evening. The baseball game will be followed by a basketball contest between the two institutions.

California Challenges Yale. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31.—Yale University has received a challenge from the University of California to challenge for a dual track meet, to take place here May 31.

M. A. A. C. vs. Battery A. There will be an indoor baseball game at the M. A. A. C. gymnasium this evening between the M. A. A. C. and Battery A nine. The game is scheduled for 8 o'clock.

McCluskey After Players. McCluskey, manager of the Butte baseball team, has gone to Chicago to look up players, and expects to return to Montana with several surprises.

Smallpox at Kalama. Kalama Health Officer Writes of the Conditions in That City. KALAMA, Wash., Jan. 31.—(To The Editor): Noting an interview in Saturday's Oregonian with Dr. Zan, City Health Officer of Portland, in regard to the smallpox epidemic which is being stamped out there, I wish to correct the statements made therein.

Return of Commons Procedure. LONDON, Jan. 31.—The government leader, A. J. Balfour, unfolded in the House of Commons the government scheme for the reform of the House procedure. The proposals include a reduction of the number of divisions and the empowering of the chair to countenance members instead of forcing them to march through the lobbies. The discussion of bills is also curtailed, the powers of closure are extended and the authority of the chair in dealing with disorder is increased.

WILL TRAIN THE U. OF O. TRACK TEAM THE COMING SEASON.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Jan. 31.—The selection of C. A. Redmond as trainer of the variety track team for the coming season meets with the approval of both students and faculty, as in a leader who had proved that Mr. Redmond will develop some excellent material among the younger athletes of the institution, as well as coaching up many of the more experienced men.

American Money Sent to Norway. CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 31.—The sum of nearly \$300,000 kroner was sent by private parties to the United States to be held in Norway during the year 1901.

A Journalists' Fund. Mr. Carnegie Willing to Contribute to the Worthy Cause. New York Mail and Express.

Expenses of the War. LONDON, Jan. 31.—The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, in introducing a supplementary estimate of £5,000,000 in the House of Commons today, said that the total cost of the war for the present year up to £21,000,000. January 1, Mr. Brodrick said, there were still 21,000 British troops in South Africa.

Two Engagements Reported. LONDON, Jan. 31.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Thursday, January 23, reports that the camp of Colonel L. E. Dumboullie of the Sussex regiment, was attacked by Nieuwoudt's command, and that after several days the Boers were repulsed. Lord Kitchener also reports that General French captured 28 men belonging to Pouché's command, in the north-east of the Cape Colony, and that the command was completely scattered.

Over Two Hundred Perished. Japanese Soldiers Frozen to Death in North of Island. YOKOHAMA, Jan. 31.—Details of the loss of over 200 Japanese soldiers, who were frozen to death, have been received here. It seems that a command of 200 men, marching in the snow from the north end of the island of Hondo and lost their road. Only one Corporal is known to have escaped. It is feared that all the others are dead.

Reform of Commons Procedure. LONDON, Jan. 31.—The government leader, A. J. Balfour, unfolded in the House of Commons the government scheme for the reform of the House procedure. The proposals include a reduction of the number of divisions and the empowering of the chair to countenance members instead of forcing them to march through the lobbies.

Reform of Commons Procedure. LONDON, Jan. 31.—From Peking the correspondent of the Daily Times cables that Great Britain and Japan, supported by the United States, while not opposing the completion of any equitable agreement safeguarding Russia's interests, energetically protest against the infringement of their rights involved in the agreement between China and the Russo-Chinese Bank, which gives Russia exclusive mining and other privileges. The signing of this

PROGRESS OF UNCLE SAM

GROWTH OF HIS INDUSTRIES DURING THE LAST CENTURY.

Thirteen Times as Wealthy in 1900 as in 1850—Great Gains in All Lines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—"The Progress of the United States in Its Material Industries" is the title of a monograph issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which contains a series of statements which show the rapid development during the century of the important factors in the present prosperity of the country. These tables, which occupy a number of closely printed pages, show the development in products of the field, forest, mine and manufacturing, the growth in our population, wealth and commerce, the extension of railways, telegraphs and other methods of communication and transportation, and present an interesting and instructive picture of the progress of the United States and its people during the period from 1800 to 1901.

Among the interesting facts presented by these tables are the growth of production, the growth of commerce, the growth of wealth, the growth of money in circulation, the growth of deposits in savings banks and the increased number of deposits in savings and other banks, the decrease in interest on the public debt, and many other facts of this character. On the production side it may be said that the cotton produced has increased from 25,526 bales in 1800 to 8,435,418 bales in 1901. The wool produced from 3,502,114 pounds in 1800 to 202,502,325 pounds in 1901; wheat from 131,959,906 bushels in 1800 to 522,222,346 bushels in 1901; corn from 58,796,235 bushels in 1800 to 2,105,162,553 bushels in 1901; copper, from 650 tons in 1800 to 270,553 tons in 1901; pig iron, from 150,000 tons in 1800 to 13,500,000 tons in 1901; petroleum, from 2,000,000 gallons in 1800 to 2,601,235,038 gallons in 1901; coal, from 3,358,859 tons in 1800 to 267,800,000 tons in 1901; and gold, from \$500,000,000 in 1800 to \$73,111,600 in 1901.

Turning to the figures which show the net results of these developments, those relating to wealth, circulation, deposits, etc., the tables show that the wealth has increased from \$7,135,700,000 in 1850 to an estimated \$42,200,000,000 in 1900. The circulation has increased from \$100,000,000 in 1850 to \$2,342,103,000 in 1901, while the per capita imports have fallen from \$17.19 in 1850 to \$9.08 in 1901.

Evangelical Religion. What It Is—The Answer Given by a Member of the Church. As this question has been somewhat expounded of late in our city, it seems to many thinking people that the light of discussion has failed to hit the mark. In the discussion of any religious question today (true also of any question) one should remember we are a long way from 1846 or 1850. Now, the true explanation is to be found in the providence of an all-wise Father who are not living in the age of universal dogma, but in the new dispensation of the light of the revealed word of God.

First, what is religion? Religion, as we understand it, is a vital union with the Lord; the conformity of heart to the will of the Lord; the openness and docility of the heart to the will of the Lord; the purity of heart which gives us the power of seeing God; the cordial, untiring surrender of the heart and the understanding of the affections and only strive to prove his own right to be

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MILIONS A YEAR

INCREDIBLE AMOUNT OF MONEY LOST BY THE WORKING CLASSES.

An Interview With George V. Hammond, of Tacoma, Wash., a Man Who Talks From Experience.

The money lost annually by skilled workmen of all occupations figures up to millions of dollars, and is becoming greater every year. This amount of money represents mainly time lost and the serious effect upon the social comfort of the workmen and their families is evident. Mr. George V. Hammond, of Tacoma, Wash., said the other day: "I have lost my share of time, but I am thankful to say that I have not been losing any of late."

"You don't look as if you had lost much through rheumatism." "No, and I don't feel so. But the fact remains that I was a very sick man. I took cold long ago in 1880, and rheumatism settled in my arms and shoulders. I suffered for three years, and nothing relieved me until in April, 1892, upon the recommendation of my sister, I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took five boxes in all, and now am entirely cured and have had no occasion to use them since."

Mr. Hammond resides at 618 North Steele street, Tacoma, Wash., and at the request of the reporter made affidavit to his above statement before James H. Dege, a notary public, on July 5, 1901. There is a positive relief in rheumatism is caused by exposure to cold and that some localities are infected with it more than others. Such conditions frequently promote the development of the disease, but from the fact that rheumatism runs in certain families, it is shown to be hereditary, and consequently, a disease of the blood.

Presently an individual, in whose family rheumatism has not occurred, develops the disease, and when a diagnosis of the case is made, it is generally found that the ailment is due to a derangement of the blood. External application may afford temporary relief, but to cure the disease it is necessary to treat it through the blood. Presently an individual, in whose family rheumatism has not occurred, develops the disease, and when a diagnosis of the case is made, it is generally found that the ailment is due to a derangement of the blood.

Great South American Canal. MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31.—The Pan-American Conference has approved an important resolution looking to the improvement of fluvial communications in South America. The purpose is to afford a navigable route from the Orinoco to the Plata through the heart of the continent. It is agreed by the delegates of Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Paraguay, Colombia and Ecuador that a conference shall be held in Rio Janeiro within a year to further the project.

Vaccinated the Passengers. RAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 31.—A Michigan Central train coming from Mackinac City was held up at Grayling for three hours. There was a case of smallpox on board and the health officer would not allow the train to leave until every person on board had been vaccinated.

The Grayhound, which can cover a mile in 1:28, is the fastest of quadrupeds.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown.

When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.

Then you started your hair. What did you do that for? When you saw that your hair was falling out, why didn't you use Ayer's Hair Vigor? It feeds the hair, gives it vigor, stops it from falling, makes it grow, and always restores color.

"I was almost bald before I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor. In a short time my hair came in again, and now it is thick and copious."

Mrs. L. Copeland, Altoona, Pa.

All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisement for Ayer's Hair Vigor and California Fig Syrup. Includes illustrations of a woman's face and a bottle of the product. Text describes the benefits of the hair growth and laxative products.