

BOXING CAREER

Dixon Loses the Featherweight Championship to McGovern.

FIGHT LASTED ONLY EIGHT ROUNDS

To Save the Colored Man From a Certain Knockout, O'Rourke Threw Up the Sponge.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Terry McGovern tonight wrestled the featherweight championship of the world from George Dixon, who had defended it for nearly nine years. To save Dixon from a knockout, Tom O'Rourke, who acted as referee, threw up the sponge in the eighth round, when the negro was staggering helplessly, bleeding and weak, but as game as a dying gladiator.

The fight took place before a crowd that filled the Broadway Athletic Club, and the victory decided the ownership of a \$10,000 purse. When Dixon and McGovern stepped on the scales this evening, Dixon seemed to be in the better condition. He was full of life and energy, and looked as if the making of the weight had not troubled him, while McGovern seemed far from it.

Dixon came up as game as ever a man did in the eighth, which proved to be the last. Early in this round McGovern landed a right hand on Dixon's nose, and McGovern earned the cheers of the spectators by helping him to his feet. A few moments later Dixon stepped on a wet spot in McGovern's corner and slipped, and McGovern almost shot his bolt, and McGovern, rushing, put his left and right to the jaw, flooring the champion.

When McGovern was on his feet, he was again forced to the floor, with a fearful right to the body. Once more he struggled to his feet, and Terry went to him with his left and right, and Dixon fell twice. He got up only to stand, although he tried to clinch for safety. It was all over but the shouting with Dixon, and when only one round of the fight had to expire, Tom O'Rourke threw up the sponge, and McGovern won from a knockout, while at the same time he transferred the featherweight championship to McGovern, Dixon having held it for the last eight years.

THE DAY'S RACES. Yesterday's winners at Oakland and San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The weather was fine at Oakland today and the track good. The results were: Six furlongs—Braw Lass won, First Shot second, Miss Soak third; time, 1:18. One mile—Tribble won, Rarick second, Dolore third; time, 2:00. One mile—Tribble won, Rarick second, Dolore third; time, 2:00. One mile—Del Paso II won, O'Connell second, Donator third; time, 1:48. Five furlongs—St. Cassimir won, Olinthus second, Frank Bell third; time, 1:30.

INTEREST IN ALASKA

DELEGATE PRICE SAYS IGNORANCE IS ITS WORST ENEMY.

Cannot Sit in Congress, but Will Conduct Campaign of Enlightenment on the Outside.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Like many other persons who have come to Washington in the interest of Alaska, Mr. J. G. Price, of Juneau, has found that the great obstacle in the way of securing favorable legislation for Alaska is the ignorance that prevails as to the real conditions and affairs there. He says that if the real facts could be made clearly and comprehensively before Congress, the work would be little difficulty in securing the much-needed legislation. The fact that a number of senators and representatives have visited that territory is the greatest favor that can be done for Alaska, as he says, those men are convinced that Alaska is being slighted and has not received proper recognition.

Mr. Price was chosen at the recent territorial convention as a delegate to the national congress, and one of his objects in coming to Washington was to endeavor to secure a seat in the house of representatives. This being denied him by Speaker Henderson, he has concluded to spend the season in Washington, and, as far as possible, inform the members of congress as to the real facts with regard to Alaska. He would be able much more effectively to appeal to the members and bring out the points in his favor, than if he were to go to the congress with the members, and make the best headway possible in that direction.

Mr. Price says that some of the "friends of Alaska" are so anxious to assist the people of Alaska that they are going ahead helter-skelter, and plunging in blindly, without regard for what is most needed and what would be most welcome to the people of Alaska. He would be glad to accept, but so strong is the opposition to this feature that the Alaska people have concluded that if they are provided with a fair trial, they can get along for the time being without the territorial government.

It is a curious fact, in this connection, that while all the people working the interests of Alaska, none seem to be willing to grant a request which is universally made by the people there—that the district court be moved from Sitka to Juneau. It is a curious fact, also, that the Alaska people have petitioned congress, asking that the court be moved to Juneau, because that is now the center, and yet that request, extensively made, has not been heeded.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The results today were: Six and a half furlongs, selling—George H. Ketchum won, Bamira second, Col. Miles, Gibbon and Crook. Six furlongs, selling—Diano Posso won, Calocosen second, Troulaine third; time, 1:16. Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Blue Lick won, Trebor second, Forbush third; time, 1:50. Seven furlongs, handicap—San Durango won, Strangest second, Alex third; time, 1:30. Mile and 7/8 yards, selling—False Lead won, Bright Night second, Jim Hogg third; time, 1:50.

PARKS FOR CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A plan by which small park systems may be established in Chicago has been proposed by President D. W. C. of the city council. He advocates that a number of the shorter streets in the densely populated districts be closed to traffic, covered with sand, fitted with swings and other amusements, and made available to the public as playgrounds. The plan will be presented to the city council for consideration.

CHARLES W. SCHOFIELD A BANKRUPT. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Charles W. Schofield has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$100,000 and no assets. Mr. Schofield made an assignment June 15, but nothing was done until the assets. The schedules of that assignment showed liabilities of \$230,000. Years ago Mr. Schofield was one of the best known men in Wall Street. He built the Metropolitan Club, was president of two railroad companies that state before 1880, was owner of the steamer Plymouth Rock, and afterwards was interested in railroads in Florida and Oregon.

VANDERBILT RUMORS.

Reported Absorption of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Times says: "At the Vanderbilt offices at the Grand Central station Monday several important meetings having relations with various plans for developing the Vanderbilt systems were held. Only one of these—that of the Vanderbilt system, the Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company—was formal. The others were in the nature of conferences between Messrs. Vanderbilt and those who are connected with the development and consummating their vast trunk line plans. These discussions lasted until late in the afternoon."

One of the day's results was the re-organization of the highest class common stock of Big Four, which have been suspended since 1883. After the meeting of the board of this company, its president, Mr. J. G. Rogers, announced that he was having prepared a declaration that corroborates all that has been said of the plans of the Vanderbilts in regard to Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio. The acquisition of Lake Erie & Western by the Lake Shore was also discussed at the meeting, and it was proposed to acquire the Pennsylvania railroad of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

TO PROTECT SETTLERS

LIEU LAND CLAIMS NOT REALLY EFFECTIVE AGAINST OCCUPANTS.

Jones' Bill Contemplates Putting Burden of Proof on Railroad, Instead of the Settler.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Settlers in the states of Washington and Oregon, and, in fact, in all the states through which the Northern Pacific railroad passes, are very much interested in the rulings now being made by the interior department under act of congress of June 4, 1897, which allows the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and others to select lands in lieu of reserves and hold them until they are under unprotection claims or squatters' rights.

In lieu of the lands so relinquished the railroad company and others was authorized to purchase from any vacant lands open to settlement.

The department of the interior has held "vacant lands open to settlement" to mean, if necessary, all unsurveyed lands. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto. Therefore, settlers or squatters who have been holding lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them feel that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

LIFE SAVED BY SWAMP-ROOT

The Wonderful New Discovery in Medical Science.

SAMPLE BOTTLE SENT FREE BY MAIL.

Swamp-Root, discovered by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, is wonderfully successful in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, or painful, burning, or slow, scanty, or watery or dark urines under the eyes, suppression of urine or compelled to pass water often day and night.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon recalled. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best.

It is a positive cure for all cases of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, or painful, burning, or slow, scanty, or watery or dark urines under the eyes, suppression of urine or compelled to pass water often day and night.

It is a positive cure for all cases of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, or painful, burning, or slow, scanty, or watery or dark urines under the eyes, suppression of urine or compelled to pass water often day and night.

It is a positive cure for all cases of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, or painful, burning, or slow, scanty, or watery or dark urines under the eyes, suppression of urine or compelled to pass water often day and night.

It is a positive cure for all cases of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, or painful, burning, or slow, scanty, or watery or dark urines under the eyes, suppression of urine or compelled to pass water often day and night.

It is a positive cure for all cases of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, or painful, burning, or slow, scanty, or watery or dark urines under the eyes, suppression of urine or compelled to pass water often day and night.

It is a positive cure for all cases of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, or painful, burning, or slow, scanty, or watery or dark urines under the eyes, suppression of urine or compelled to pass water often day and night.

It is a positive cure for all cases of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, or painful, burning, or slow, scanty, or watery or dark urines under the eyes, suppression of urine or compelled to pass water often day and night.

It is a positive cure for all cases of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, or painful, burning, or slow, scanty, or watery or dark urines under the eyes, suppression of urine or compelled to pass water often day and night.

FROM TILCOOS LAKE.

Nearly 21 Inches of Rain Fell in November—Many Edible Fungi.

ADA, Or., Jan. 2.—(To the Editor.)—This winter on the lakes, northwest corner of Douglas county, has been one of the rainiest on record.

Mr. Gray, the local observer at Gardiner, reports nearly 21 inches of rain for November. I know of no other place where so much rain has not the figures. There was not a single 24 hours in November without rain. The last week of December was bright and clear, and the weather was so good in quantity that no great masses of water have occurred, hence loggers, far back on the small creeks, have not been able to get their logs out to the booms on the main streams.

The forest here is a magnificent one, ever, has not been embarrassed for logs, and has steadily run until about the 20th ultimo, when it shut down for some extensive and much-needed repairs. The mill will resume work about the middle of this month. Navigation, which was almost stopped during December by a shoal bar, has been resumed, the river having opened its old channel, causing the water to flow in a more direct line to the sea.

Small Fowls. Portland papers, in passing allusions upon the recent poultry show in that city, have mentioned a few of the birds that Oregon today, as compared with the little dunghill fowls of 40 years ago, is marked.

Portland's Mushroom Club will be glad to know that this is a veritable fungi garden. There are, perhaps, a greater variety here than anywhere else on the coast of Oregon. Certainly the confirmed mycologist, or the amateur collector, will find here a wealth of small tracts of land where the government should be quite lenient with men who are striving to reclaim the public domain, especially now when the public land is taken up. If we have more owners of small tracts of land we would be better off.

These laws do away with scrip. This may be a hardship in some individual cases, but it is a benefit to the country as a whole. The original holder of scrip gets but little for it, and the speculator makes the money. Senator Foster and Representative Cushman have called much attention to the claims of settlers and their rights, and in all cases there is an unequalled sentiment favorable to the pioneer and home-building settler.

President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, Points Them Out. President Hadley, of Yale, delivered the closing address at the university convocation January 2. He said in part: "An unusually well-informed foreign critic, Mr. Mulready, has recently published the opinion that the standard of personal morality in America is decidedly higher than in England, that of commercial morality probably a little lower, and that of political morality quite distinctly lower. There is reason to think that the same kind of ethical standard which is applied in matters of personal morals implies, as a rule, that there is something in a people's political condition to whose enforcement it is not so readily given. Such a failure implies a defect in public judgment rather than in individual character. It indicates that we do not know what virtues must be exercised for the good of the community as well as we know what virtues are necessary to the harmonious living of individuals among their neighbors."

Depew's Maiden Speech in the Senate. Washington Post. Senator Depew arose nervously. He twirled his eyeglasses, adjusted his frock coat and glanced around the senate. He was a picture of anxiety. "Mr. President," he said, in his soft, musical voice, like the tinkling of a crystal rhyton over the pebbles. The senators heard the voice and sat up. They had all the flood of oratory was to be loosened. "I present a bill for reference to the committee on pensions," said Mr. Depew. Then silence fell again upon the senate chamber. The justice department, New York had made his maiden senatorial speech.

Depew's Bony Claims. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The admiral of Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of his squadron for bounty arising out of the destruction of Manila Bay. It was argued before the court of claims that the bounty should be paid to the British schooner Nukumunia, of South Wales, while trading among the Admiralty Islands. Only three boys escaped. The natives, after murdering the sailors, navigated a feast shore and ate their victims.

Victims of Cannibals. LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mail advices from New Britain report the massacre of the captain and crew of a schooner belonging to the British schooner Nukumunia, of South Wales, while trading among the Admiralty Islands. Only three boys escaped. The natives, after murdering the sailors, navigated a feast shore and ate their victims.

Prussian Diet Opened. BERLIN, Jan. 9.—At the opening of the diet today, Prince Hohenlohe, imperial chancellor, read a speech from the throne in which it was shown that the finances of Prussia are in a satisfactory condition. The speech concluded with promising the greatest possible attention to the interests of agriculture.

THE OREGON "TREK."

How Hudson's Bay Company People Left the Northwest.

Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Not alone the Boers have "trekked" out of a fair country, but they had regarded the British trekker as a man who had left the Oregon country half a century ago. The Hudson's Bay Company and a large number of Canadian settlers were in the Willamette valley when the American flag came into the country, and had taken farms and made many improvements. But the "outlanders" swarmed the river to the United States, and their rights were not given to the right, while the opposite party took to the left.

Not alone the Boers have "trekked" out of a fair country, but they had regarded the British trekker as a man who had left the Oregon country half a century ago. The Hudson's Bay Company and a large number of Canadian settlers were in the Willamette valley when the American flag came into the country, and had taken farms and made many improvements. But the "outlanders" swarmed the river to the United States, and their rights were not given to the right, while the opposite party took to the left.

Not alone the Boers have "trekked" out of a fair country, but they had regarded the British trekker as a man who had left the Oregon country half a century ago. The Hudson's Bay Company and a large number of Canadian settlers were in the Willamette valley when the American flag came into the country, and had taken farms and made many improvements. But the "outlanders" swarmed the river to the United States, and their rights were not given to the right, while the opposite party took to the left.

Not alone the Boers have "trekked" out of a fair country, but they had regarded the British trekker as a man who had left the Oregon country half a century ago. The Hudson's Bay Company and a large number of Canadian settlers were in the Willamette valley when the American flag came into the country, and had taken farms and made many improvements. But the "outlanders" swarmed the river to the United States, and their rights were not given to the right, while the opposite party took to the left.

Not alone the Boers have "trekked" out of a fair country, but they had regarded the British trekker as a man who had left the Oregon country half a century ago. The Hudson's Bay Company and a large number of Canadian settlers were in the Willamette valley when the American flag came into the country, and had taken farms and made many improvements. But the "outlanders" swarmed the river to the United States, and their rights were not given to the right, while the opposite party took to the left.

Not alone the Boers have "trekked" out of a fair country, but they had regarded the British trekker as a man who had left the Oregon country half a century ago. The Hudson's Bay Company and a large number of Canadian settlers were in the Willamette valley when the American flag came into the country, and had taken farms and made many improvements. But the "outlanders" swarmed the river to the United States, and their rights were not given to the right, while the opposite party took to the left.

Not alone the Boers have "trekked" out of a fair country, but they had regarded the British trekker as a man who had left the Oregon country half a century ago. The Hudson's Bay Company and a large number of Canadian settlers were in the Willamette valley when the American flag came into the country, and had taken farms and made many improvements. But the "outlanders" swarmed the river to the United States, and their rights were not given to the right, while the opposite party took to the left.

Not alone the Boers have "trekked" out of a fair country, but they had regarded the British trekker as a man who had left the Oregon country half a century ago. The Hudson's Bay Company and a large number of Canadian settlers were in the Willamette valley when the American flag came into the country, and had taken farms and made many improvements. But the "outlanders" swarmed the river to the United States, and their rights were not given to the right, while the opposite party took to the left.

Not alone the Boers have "trekked" out of a fair country, but they had regarded the British trekker as a man who had left the Oregon country half a century ago. The Hudson's Bay Company and a large number of Canadian settlers were in the Willamette valley when the American flag came into the country, and had taken farms and made many improvements. But the "outlanders" swarmed the river to the United States, and their rights were not given to the right, while the opposite party took to the left.

Not alone the Boers have "trekked" out of a fair country, but they had regarded the British trekker as a man who had left the Oregon country half a century ago. The Hudson's Bay Company and a large number of Canadian settlers were in the Willamette valley when the American flag came into the country, and had taken farms and made many improvements. But the "outlanders" swarmed the river to the United States, and their rights were not given to the right, while the opposite party took to the left.