PRINCE WILL BE BUSY

PLANS FOR ENTERTAINING HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

In Addition to the Launching and Functions at the Capital, He Will Visit the West.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The time of the Cabinet meeting today was largely occupied in the discussion of the formalities to be followed upon the occasion of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia. It is the desire of the President to show the Prince every honor befitting him as a Prince of the royal blood, and as the personal representative and kinsman of the German Emperor. But at the same time the programme is to be as simple as possible. The programme as far as agreed upon is as follows: Upon the arrival of Prince Henry in New York he will be met by a squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans, and National salutes of 21 guns will be fired both by the warships and by the shore batteries.

It was decided that all arrangements for Prince Henry's reception shall be confided to a special committee composed of Dr. David Jayne Hill, representing the State Department; Major-General Henry G. Corbin, representing the United States Army; Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, representing the Navy, and Count A. von Quadt-Wyckradt-Isny, the counselor and first secretary of the German Embassy. Colonel Theodore Bingham, of the Engineer Corps, will assist General Corbin in the execution of the details, and other Army officers will be detailed as necessary.

Some embarrassment in the preparation of plans is caused by the fact that the day following Prince Henry's arrival at New York will be Sunday. It will probably not be deemed well for the Prince and his party to travel on Sunday, hence he cannot start for Washington on that day to pay his visit to President Roosevelt, for the etiquette of such ceremonies requires the first call to be made by the visitor.

William Wallace Downey, a member of the firm building Emperor William's yacht, called at the White House today, and after discussing with President Roosevelt the details of the approaching launching, went to the State Department and talked over details of the programme with Assistant Secretary Hill, Admiral Evans and Admiral Crowninshield. It was decided that the launching shall occur at 10:30 A. M., February 25.

Two plans are under consideration for the transportation of the Presidential party to Shooters Island, where the yacht is building. One is to have the President meet Prince Henry at the Battery, in New York, where the party will board a United States Government vessel, and proceed down the bay to the island, nine miles distant. Another is to have the President's car go over the B. & O. Railroad as far as Newark Bay, where it will be switched onto the long trestle and the party embarked on one of the shipbuilding firm's boats. The shipyard is only three-quarters of a mile distant from this trestle.

Rear-Admiral Evans has been designated as a special attendant upon the Prince, besides being in charge of the naval demonstration. He has arranged to have the escorting squadron under his command meet the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm at Tompkinsville, at which point the Prince will be transferred to the Hohenzollern, and the naval procession will steam up the bay.

During the afternoon, Count Quadt came to the State Department to see Dr. Hill, and the latter meanwhile having communicated with General Corbin and the local representatives of the railroad companies, some progress was made toward arranging the programme. It was decided that the members of the committee on reception should proceed to New York in time to welcome the Prince on his arrival there, about noon, February 22. He will probably be brought to Washington that night, arriving here Sunday morning, and will rest quietly at the embassy that day.

An effort is being made to arrange matters so that the Prince shall be present at the capital when the Senate and House meet on February 27, to hear Secretary Hay deliver his memorial address in honor of the late President McKinley. It is possible that to secure this without imposing too much travel upon the Prince, a change may be made in the time set for the launching.

There is little doubt that the Prince will be able to accept some of the invitations tendered by various cities. The committee here will arrange a programme which will take the visitor as far West as St. Louis, and it is possible that Charleston will be included in the return trip, as the Exposition authorities have made a strong plea for his presence there. Niagara Falls may also be taken in on the outward trip. The State Department has been notified that the Prince's American visit will last only 16 days in all, as he will sail for Germany March 8. Realizing that the people will hope to entertain the Prince in other cities and must have time for preparation, the committee will use the cable freely in communicating with Prince Henry, and will announce the details as fast as they are arranged.

THE PRINCE'S SUITE.

Selection of Officers Made by Emperor William.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Secretary of the Imperial Artillery, Admiral von Tirpitz, and the chief of Emperor William's personal military staff, General von Plessen, are to accompany Prince Henry of Prussia on the latter's visit to the United States. The other members of the Prince's suite, besides Vice-Admiral Baron von Seckendorff and Adjutants von Schwind and von Egidy, whose names have already suite, besides Vice-Admiral Count von tha, the Emperor's general aid-de-camp, Captain von Mueller, Commander von Grumme, who is also an aid-de-camp of the Emperor, and Staff Surgeon Reich. His Majesty definitely made these selections today.

Admiral von Seckendorff, in giving the correspondent of the Associated Press these names, added:

"The Emperor personally is making all the arrangements that can be made on this side. Details as to how Prince Henry shall spend his time in the United States are left to Secretary Hay and Dr. von Holleben, but our general idea is this:

"We arrive on the Kron prinz Wilhelm February 22, at New York. Prince Henry will go on board the Hohenzollern and will stay there until the launching of the Emperor's new yacht, which we think will probably be February 24. We go to Washington to see the President and perhaps will stay there several days. Then we make the most of the next few days, in seeing other cities, returning to New York for two more days before we sail for home on the Deutschland, March 8. This general design, you see, fills up about four weeks, one week in going each way and a fortnight in the United States."

It was suggested to Admiral von Seckendorff that two weeks was not enough for the Prince to see much of America, and that he ought to spend a longer time in the United States and go West and South, to which the Admiral replied:

"It would be difficult for his royal highness to spend a much longer time there, though the Deustchland's sailing can be delayed a day or two if it seems desirable. An invitation from Chicago is mentioned, I see, but I am unable to say whether it will be accepted. That will be left to your people. Prince Henry simply wishes to spend his time as those at Washington may think to be to his best advantage. He looks forward with keen interest to the trip, and expects to get pleasure and instruction out of it."

Regret was expressed at the fact that the Emperor could not visit the United States.

"He would like to," said Admiral von Seckendorff, "but we cannot spare him for so long a journey now."

The Admiral was asked if it were possible that the Emperor might visit the United States at some future time.

"It would please him greatly," answered Von Seckendorff. "And it is not an impossibility."

Admiral von Seckendorff visited Norfolk in 1860, on the Prussian warship Victoria, and was at San Francisco in 1872, on the old German warship Hertha, which since has been replaced by a new cruiser of the same name. The old Hertha was the first Imperial German warship to visit the Pacific Coast. She went to San Francisco, after leaving Japan. Von Seckendorff has vivid recollections of San Francisco and his fortnight's entertainment there.

Emperor William has ordered the Hohenzollern to be fitted out with all the accessories used when His Majesty is on board the yacht.

The Lokal Anzeiger today prints the following:

"Emperor William has commissioned Prince Henry to meet the prominent New York yachtsmen and invite them to participate in the Kiel regattas, beginning June 26. Prince Henry will also ask the President to permit the United States Mediterranean squadron to be present at Kiel during the regatta week, so that American seamen may participate in the barge races. Prince Henry bears a valuable present from Emperor William to Miss Roosevelt."

Interest in Germany.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Count von Seckendorf, Marshal of the Court, who will accompany Prince Henry to America, writes to an American friend here that the Prince and the members of his suite are delighted at the idea of their trip to America, and talk of nothing else, cables the Berlin representative of the Journal and American. Count von Seckendorf says he will be delighted to renew the acquaintances he made on his visit to San Francisco and other cities in 1860 and 1862, of which he has the pleasantest recollections. The German press is deeply interested in the trip, and the leading papers of Berlin and other big cities are sending special correspondents.

Dinner to Prince Henry.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Baron von Richthofen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will give a dinner tomorrow to Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, and other distinguished persons, in anticipation of Prince Henry's trip to the United States.

The Hohenzollern is scheduled to sail for the United States tomorrow at 9 o'clock. Everybody on board of her is in readiness for the trip.

FRENCH ARMY PROMOTIONS

General Andre Makes a Statement in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, Cuneo D'Ornano interpellated the government regarding alleged violations of the military laws and regulations governing the promotion of officers by General de Galliffet, the ex-Minister of War, and by General Andre, the present Minister of War. The speaker said that General Andre, by assuming the sole right of promotion, had decried the democratic idea of advancement and that the officers had no confidence in the impartiality of the Minister who is subject to political influence.

General Andre elicited an outcry from the Rightists and Centrists and cheers from the Leftists by announcing that he is preparing a bill providing for the exclusion of pupils of the schools of the congregations from scholarships at the military school. General Andre said he took the system of promotion out of the hands of the ex-army commission and assumed the task himself because the commission is an irresponsible body, whereas the Minister of War is a responsible personage and the advancement of officers is, therefore, in the hands of Parliament. The Rightists and Centrists warmly protested against this view. The Chamber, by 308 to 214 votes, adopted a resolution approving of General Andre's declarations.

The Unemployed in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Replying to an interpellation in the Reichstag today, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of State for the Interior, said that the best statistics available showed that there were not more than 7500 unemployed in Berlin, their number having been kept down by the efforts of the various federal departments to provide them with work whenever possible. The secretary assured the Reichstag that the government hoped that healthier conditions would be soon created, so that country labor might again prosper in the land. This statement from Count von Posadowsky-Wehner was taken as a direct bid for support for the government in connection with the tariff on grain. The speaker further warned the country against the danger of overproduction, and said that Germany would soon be past the industrial crisis.

Germany's Foreign Trade.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The official provincial estimates of the foreign trade of Germany for 1901 gives the imports at 5,267,000,000 marks, a decrease of 76,000,000 marks from the imports of 1900. The same authority gives the exports of 1901 at 4,759,000,000 marks, which is an increase of 7,000,000 marks over the exports for the preceding year. The actual values of these imports and exports are much smaller than the figures here given, insomuch as the foregoing amounts are based on prices of goods prevailing in 1900.

German Concessions in South Pacific.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says that a German trading company has obtained important trading rights over the Ellice and Gilbert groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean similar to those exercised by France over the New Hebrides group, on the ground that its trading will result in the Germanization of the islands. The federal government has been urged to send a protest to Mr. Chamberlain.

Common Action Against Germany.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The evening papers here allege that Russia is endeavoring to organize common action on the part of all the countries affected in retaliation upon Germany, because of that country's proposed protective tariff. The papers allege that Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Servia and Roumania have indicated their adhesion to the Russian plan.

Ashmead-Bartlett Dying.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A bulletin issued this evening indicates that Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M. P., who underwent a serious operation January 10 and who has been suffering from internal inflammation, is at the point of death.

An Honor to Laurier.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will, it is said, be offered the freedom of Swansea when he visits England in connection with the coronation.

King Alexander Seeking a Divorce.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The Allegemeine Zeitung and the Morgen Zeitung publish statements to the effect that King Alexander of Servia is endeavoring to obtain a divorce from Queen Draga.

French Imports Increase.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Official returns just issued show that the imports of France in 1901 were valued at 4,714,548,000 francs, compared with 4,697,802,000 francs in 1900.

DUEL IN KAISER'S PARK

GOVERNOR FATALLY WOUNDED BY LESSEE OF CROWN LANDS.

Affair Had Reference to the Wife of the Official—Chamberlain-Von Bulow Affair in Parliament.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Fresh material for the dueling controversy has been afforded by the Von Bennigsen-Falkenhagen meeting in Emperor William's hunting park at Springe, near Hanover, yesterday, in which Von Bennigsen, the local Governor of Springe, was probably fatally wounded by Falkenhagen, who is a large lessee of crown lands.

The affair had reference to the wife of Governor von Bennigsen. Several gentlemen of high position in the town of Springe having decided at the club that the Governor ought to be informed of the gossip concerning his wife, in which they considered there were ample grounds for a duel, presented the matter to Von Bennigsen, who challenged Falkenhagen. A meeting was arranged, and Falkenhagen fired at the count of "one." Von Bennigsen fell without firing once at his adversary.

The Governor's aged father, Rudolph von Bennigsen, one of the founders of the National Liberal party and long noted as a leader in the Reichstag, arrived on the field soon after, accompanied by his second son, who is the Governor of German New Guinea, and bore the wounded man away.

IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE.

Object of the Dutch Premier's Visit to London.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Amsterdam:

According to trustworthy information Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier, recently intimated to the Boer delegates the desirability, in view of Lord Rosebery's speech at Chesterfield, of their giving some intimation to the British Government of the basis on which they would entertain peace negotiations. Dr. Kuyper pointed out the improbability of any of the great powers intervening in South Africa in the near future, and suggested that he be allowed informally to sound his friends in London in the hope of a semi-official response. The Dutch Premier, accordingly, met Abraham Fischer, the leader of the Boer delegates, and others, at Brussels, where a long conference was held, after which Dr. Kuyper proceeded to London. The result of his visit, if any has been attained, is not yet known. It is understood that Dr. Kuyper distinctly assured the Boers that Holland, under no circumstances would act as an intermediary. Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal, is expected shortly at The Hague.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail says it is definitely known that the recent visit to London of the Dutch Premier resulted directly from Mr. Kruger and the Boer delegates having been persuaded officially to waive their claim for independence, pending approval by the Boers who are still fighting. A prominent gathering of Boers has been arranged for tomorrow at The Hague, at which it may be decided to make tentative overtures for peace.

Trial of Dr. Krause.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The trial of Dr. Krause, the ex-Governor of Johannesburg, on the charge of inciting Cornelius Broecksman, the public prosecutor of Johannesburg, to murder John Douglas Foster, an English lawyer, who was on the staff of Lord Roberts, opened at the Old Bailey today. If the prisoner and his friends had been suspected of a design to explode dynamite in the court the precautions against the admission of unauthorized persons could not have been more stringent. Every one was closely scrutinized and compelled to produce a card of admission.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty and the solicitor-general, Sir Edward Henry Carson, proceeded to detail the facts already testified to in the police court.

Broecksman, whom Dr. Krause is alleged to have incited to the murder of Foster, was executed by the British in South Africa.

In the course of the examination of the press censor of Johannesburg, it transpired that the postoffice officials there were in the habit of sending to the censor all letters addressed to the United States Consul, Mr. Gordon. The Lord Chief Justice asked if such letters would be subject to censorship. On being informed that he was not bound to reply, the censor declined to answer the question. The evidence in the case was wholly a repetition of the facts previously cabled. The defense submitted that no statuory offense had been committed, as there was no evidence that Broecksman had ever received the letters alleged to have been written by Dr. Krause. The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alverstock, intimated that he would deliver judgment tomorrow.

Boer Prisoners Need Clothing.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, president of the Lend-a-Hand Society, which for months has been collecting and shipping clothing, food and other things to the Boer prisoners in Bermuda, recently sent his assistant, Rev. W. S. Key, to visit the prison camps and report on the conditions. Mr. Key, who has just returned, says he was permitted to visit all the camps on six islands and to talk at will with the prisoners. There are now about 5000 men and boys in the prison laagers. All the prisoners complained of having no clothing except what they wore when captured. Some of them had not had a change of underwear for 16 months.

Blue Book on Refugee Camps.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A blue book issued today on the subject of the concentration camps in South Africa contains further detailed explanation from Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, and Lord Kitchener, as to the causes of the excessive death rate in the camps and refutations of the charges of cruelty. Lord Kitchener emphatically denies Commandant Schalkburger's allegations of forcible removal and exposure of pregnant women and of rough and cruel treatment of women and children and says:

"I offered Botha to leave the families and relatives of fighting burghers in undisturbed possession of their farms if Botha would agree to spare the farms of the families of surrendered burghers. Botha emphatically refused, saying, 'I am entitled to force every man to join, and if they do not join to confiscate their property and leave their families on the veldt.'"

The blue book gives statistics for the month of December last, when there were 117,017 inmates in the camps and 2380 deaths, of which number 1167 were children.

Recruits for Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Budapest says that Baron Paul Houravlinis, who has served with the Boers, and Baron Tursens will leave Budapest in February with a strong body of recruits for the Transvaal.

Boer Prisoners Quarantined.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 17.—The British transport Montrose has arrived here from Cape Town, with another detachment of Boer prisoners. The Montrose, which has 1200 prisoners on board, has been quarantined.

CHAMBERLAIN-VON BULOW ROW.

No Assurances Were Asked for by Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, replied in the House of Commons today to a series of questions in regard to the reference in the recent speech of the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, to assurances received by Germany on the subject of the utterances at Edinburgh of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Balfour declared that no assurances had been officially asked for by Germany, but that, in unofficial conversation, Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, had pointed out to the German Ambassador that Mr. Chamberlain had made no charges of barbarity against the German or any other army. In the opinion of the government, nothing was required to be said either in the direction of qualifying or withdrawing the remarks of Mr. Chamberlain.

Replying to another question, Mr. Balfour said Colonel Arthur Lynch, recently elected member for Galway, who is said to have fought on the side of the Boers in South Africa, would be arrested immediately after landing on British soil.

Poles' Boycott of German Goods.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—The Polish boycott of German goods is spreading. The association of agricultural and co-operative societies, covering several provinces around Vilna, has passed a resolution not to purchase any more German products. Many firms which hitherto had always handled German agricultural machinery and implements are now exclusively ordering implements and machinery of American manufacture.

Swedish Parliament Opened.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.—King Oscar opened the Swedish Parliament in person today. In the speech from the throne, His Majesty expressed the earnest hope that the house would grant the credits necessary to render efficient all branches of the army, and announced the introduction of bills extending the franchise for the election of members of the second chamber, providing for a progressive income tax and establishing an imperial insurance office.

PROSPECTIVE UNITED STATES MARSHAL OF WASHINGTON.

CHARLES B. HOPKINS.

Charles B. Hopkins, who has been recommended by the Washington Congressional delegation as United States Marshal for that state, left Portland for Walla Walla yesterday. "I have received no word of my proposed appointment as United States Marshal," said Mr. Hopkins, "but I have no doubt that the news dispatch in The Oregonian is correct." Mr. Hopkins declined to make any further statement for publication. It is known, however, that he has kept in pretty close touch with the situation at Washington City, and is not at all surprised at his selection. He has had the very warm support of Senator Foster, who evidently desired his appointment above that of any other person for any other position. Some time since the Senator publicly stated that if the President did not heed his recommendations as to the Marshalship, he would thereafter let the Washington appointments take their course. So he made a test case of the Hopkins application, and he won out.

THE FIGHT WAS A FAKE

SHARKEY AND MAHER MINDED THE WARNING OF THE LAW.

Engaged in Tame Sparring for Three Rounds at Philadelphia and Then Quit.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher, who were heralded to fight six rounds before the Industrial Athletic Club for the championship of Ireland, at the Industrial Hall tonight, were stopped by Referee Rocap in the middle of the third round of one of the poorest exhibitions ever given in this city. The men had been arrested early in the evening and bound over in $5000 bail to keep the peace, and this dampened their vigor and reduced the steam of their blows. There was not a blow struck which would have rocked a bantam's head. When the bout had progressed for two and a half rounds amid incessant catcalls, hisses and yells of "take them off" and "fake," Referee Rocap stepped to the side of the ring and said he had been engaged to referee a contest. "This is no contest," said he, and the men took their corners and the contest was over. Both Sharkey and the president of the club attempted to address the angry crowd, but neither was permitted to speak. The spectators were worked up to such a pitch that they broke chairs and benches in their desire to get even. It was little satisfaction for the 4000 persons who had paid $2, $3 and $5 for seats. Jeffries and Fitzsimmons occupied seats near the ring. The fight by rounds:

Round 1—The men sparred for a few seconds, Sharkey being the first to lead. Maher rushed to a clinch. It was evident that they intended to obey the mandate of the court, for they merely tapped each other. There were loud cries of "take them off" and many of the spectators started to leave the building. There was not a blow in the first round hard enough to jar the teeth of a feather-weight. When the men took their corners the hall rang with hisses and cries, "take them off" and "fake."

Round 2—After fiddling for a moment, Maher put a light left on Sharkey's stomach and they clinched. Sharkey slapped Maher on the face with the open glove and the two men wrestled over the ring. Sharkey led with his right and Maher ducked into a light left uppercut. The men continued their love taps and the spectators continued to hiss. Sharkey landed a light left and Maher countered with a good stiff right over the heart. Sharkey landed his open glove on Maher's face, but the blow was not hard enough to shake Peter's head. They were dancing around the ring when the gong sounded.

Round 3—Sharkey led for the wind but fell short and Peter tapped him on the face. Peter landed a light right on Sharkey's ribs and received a gentle tap on the back of the neck as he ducked. Maher led for the head and the men clinched and wrestled. Sharkey tapped Maher on the head and got a light blow on the stomach in return.

In the middle of the round Referee Rocap walked to the side of the ring and said: "Gentlemen, I was asked to referee a contest; this is no contest."

The men took their corners and Sharkey attempted to make a speech, but the crowd was so boisterous that his words were lost among the catcalls and hisses. The contest was then abandoned.

Sharkey, Maher and James H. McFarland, an official of the Industrial Athletic Club, were arrested late this afternoon on warrants charging them with conspiracy to commit a breach of the peace. They were held in $5000 to keep the peace and appear in court tomorrow morning. Bail was furnished. The warrants were sworn out by J. D. Barnitz, a citizen who, it is understood, represented the Law and Order Society, of this city. More than a dozen witnesses were subpenaed, most of them the sporting writers on Philadelphia and New York newspapers. About half a dozen witnesses were examined and the Magistrate considered that sufficient evidence was elicited to warrant him in holding the prisoners. The men promised that there would be no knock-out, no violence and no infraction of the state laws regarding prize-fights, and that they would engage only in a sparring contest. This promise was accepted by the Magistrate, and the bail was fixed at $5000 for the three men. The Magistrate stated that if the men lived up to the promise, they would be discharged on their appearance in court tomorrow morning.

Dixon-Lipman Fight a Draw.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—George Dixon and Joe Lipman fought 20 rounds to a draw before the Eureka Athletic Club here tonight. Lipman, who is a Baltimore boy, had about 20 pounds the advantage. Dixon did most of the leading and landed oftener than Lipman, but the latter came up strong, and in the last round knocked the ex-champion all over the ring.

Wade Knocked Out Opie.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 18.—After the close of 16 rounds, Jack Wade, the light-weight champion of Montana, knocked out Kid Opie, of Centerville. A terrific right swing to the jaw did the trick. The bout was held at the Five-Mile House, near this city, the original plan of holding the mill at Anaconda having been changed by the attitude of the officers of that city.

Fight Stopped by Referee.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—Owen Zeigler and Billy Leach, of Chicago, welterweights, met before the Savannah Athletic Club tonight for a 25-round contest. In the fourth round, after Leach had been knocked down three times, the referee stopped the fight and gave the decision to Zeigler.

Races at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Favorites were again in evidence at Oakland today, four of them winning. One of the upsets of the afternoon occurred in the Stockton handicap, at six furlongs, for which Meehanus was favorite.

One mile and 50 yards, selling—Ulloa won, Wolhurst second, Osmond third; time, 1:44½.

One mile, selling—Rollick won, Tizona second, Diomed third; time, 1:40¾.

Futurity course, selling—Shell Mount won, Killdoe second, Constable third; time ——.

Seven furlongs, selling—The Giver won, Milas second, Colonial Girl third; time, 1:26½.

Six furlongs, Stockton handicap—Sister Jeanie won, Meehanus second, Frank Bell third; time, 1:13.

One mile and 50 yards, selling—Lavator won, Picadore second, Duke of York II third; time, 1:45.

Talk of a New League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The latest move in the baseball field is said to be a new league with A. G. Spalding as its official head. It is stated that if Chris Dreyfus decides to transfer the Pittsburg Club from the National to the American, Spalding will undoubtedly organize a new league and that New York will not be included in the circuit. Spalding, with the aid of Hart, Reach and Rogers, according to the programme, will organize a new eight-club league, made up of the following cities: Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Washington in the East, and Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis in the West.

McLeod Wants to Meet Jenkins.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Dan McLeod, the wrestler, was in this city last night. He said he was willing to meet Tom Jenkins in a return match for the championship, and is not averse to having the contest in Cleveland. Jenkins and McLeod met in an exciting struggle here a few weeks ago, and Jenkins won after McLeod had gained one fall on him. McLeod has never been quite satisfied with the outcome of that contest, and seeks another trial with the champion.

The Six-Day Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The leaders in the six-day bicycle race were 31 miles ahead of the world's record when the fifth day's racing closed tonight. The score:

	Miles.	Laps.
Gougoltz and Wilson	842	10
Freeman and Mayo	842	10
McEachern and Munroe	842	10
Leander and Rutz	842	10
Chevalier and Fisher	842	9
Haddield and King	842	6
Mueller and Barclay	841	10

Final Game Tonight.

The indoor baseball teams of the First Battalion and Battery A will play the final game of the Military League at the Armory this evening, commencing at 8:45. The battery team, having won five games and lost none, is No. 1 in the league, and will be awarded the championship cup at the conclusion of the game this evening. No admission will be charged at the final game, and the general public is cordially invited to attend.

Basket-Ball Game at Y. M. C. A.

The second basket-ball game of a series of five will be played at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium this evening between the Portland Y. M. C. A. and the Vancouver Athletic Club. The first game was played on January 4, the score being 22 to 9 in favor of the local players.

Association Football Today.

The rival Association football elevens, King's Colts and Cawston's Ancients, will face each other this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the grounds of the Bishop Scott Academy. The play will be lively. A delegation from the crews of British ships now in the harbor, and several footballers from Astoria, will be on hand. The game will start promptly on time, and all interested are asked to attend.

Yellowstone Bison Disappearing.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 17.—According to reports received from the Yellowstone National Park, the buffalo held within its confines are rapidly disappearing, and unless Congress makes further provision threaten to become extinct. New blood must be introduced into the little herd of bison frequenting Geyseriand. Last Winter but 18 buffaloes remained in the Hayden Valley of the former herd of 30. The specimens that now exist lack the strength of their former hardy predecessors, and are barely able to withstand the rigors of the Winter. Elk are reported more numerous than any other animal in the park. There are at least 50,000 of them within the park limits. Antelope, too, are numerous, especially in the valley of the Gardiner River, where a band of 1000 is sometimes seen. It is urged that a fence be built across the Gardiner Canyon, as the animals, having lost the greater part of their fear for man, wander across the park limits and become the prey of pothunters.

Skin Grafting at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—In an hour's time Dr. D'Orsay Hecht, before a clinic at the Post Graduate Hospital, cut bits of cuticle from the arms and legs of 15 young women and covered a burned and livid face with fresh, healthy epidermis. The patient is Miss Helen Peck, 16 years old, whose face was terribly burned by an explosion of gasoline. Three times the number of young women chosen volunteered to make the sacrifice for their suffering friend.

A WOMAN'S SUCSCES

AN INTERESTING STORY OF HOW SHE ATTAINED IT.

For a Long Time It Seemed That Good Fortune Would Not Come—An Apparent Trifle Brought It About.

As with many other women, fortune lingered a long while before coming to Mrs. Knowles. But finally a trifling occurrence brought it to her. Mrs. George M. Knowles lives at No. 16 North street, Portland, Me., and when a reporter visited her to learn the facts of the case, she said:

"For a year and a half I suffered tortures from rheumatism. When I arose in the morning or when I got up to walk after I had been sitting down for a while, my joints became stiff and I could not move easily as I did before the rheumatism set in. My feet ached and I could not walk without limping for some minutes after I started out. It was very painful and interfered a great deal with my household duties."

"How did you succeed in becoming cured?" asked the newspaper man.

"It was one of those apparently little things that brought it about," replied Mrs. Knowles, with a smile. "I had been suffering in this way for a year and a half when one day I happened to pick up the paper and to see an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I made up my mind to try them. When I had taken one box I felt better and after I had taken the pills for about two months all the pain was gone. This was a year ago, and the rheumatism has not troubled me since."

The above statement of Mrs. Knowles was sworn to at the reporter's request before Marshall H. Purrington, notary public, at Portland, and published in the Express, a reliable newspaper of that city.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only cure cases similar to that of Mrs. Knowles', but, containing as they do, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, they have proved efficacious in a wide range of diseases. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of grip, of fevers and of other acute diseases, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box; six boxes, two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure and get the genuine; substitutes never cured anybody.

The Distinctive Value

of Syrup of Figs is due to its pleasant form and perfect freedom from every objectionable quality or substance and to the fact that it acts gently and truly as a laxative, without in any way disturbing the natural functions. The requisite knowledge of what a laxative should be and of the best means for its production enable the California Fig Syrup Co. to supply the general demand for a laxative, simple and wholesome in its nature and truly beneficial in its effects; a laxative which acts pleasantly and leaves the internal organs in a naturally healthy condition and which does not weaken them.

To assist nature, when nature needs assistance, it is all important that the medicinal agents used should be of the best quality and of known value and Syrup of Figs possesses this great advantage over all other remedies, that it does not weaken the organs on which it acts and therefore it promotes a healthful condition of the bowels and assists one in forming regular habits. Among its many excellent qualities may be mentioned its perfect safety, in all cases requiring a laxative, even for the babe, or its mother, the maiden, or the wife, the invalid, or the robust man.

Syrup of Figs is well known to be a combination of the laxative principles of plants, which act most beneficially, with pleasant aromatic liquids and the juice of figs, agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system, when its gentle cleansing is desired. The quality of Syrup of Figs is due not only to the excellence of the combination, but also to the original method of manufacture which ensures perfect purity and uniformity of product and it is therefore all important, in buying, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

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