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ALBANY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15 1891

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On the Threshold of the New Year

The public is invited to inspect the immense stock of Dry Goods

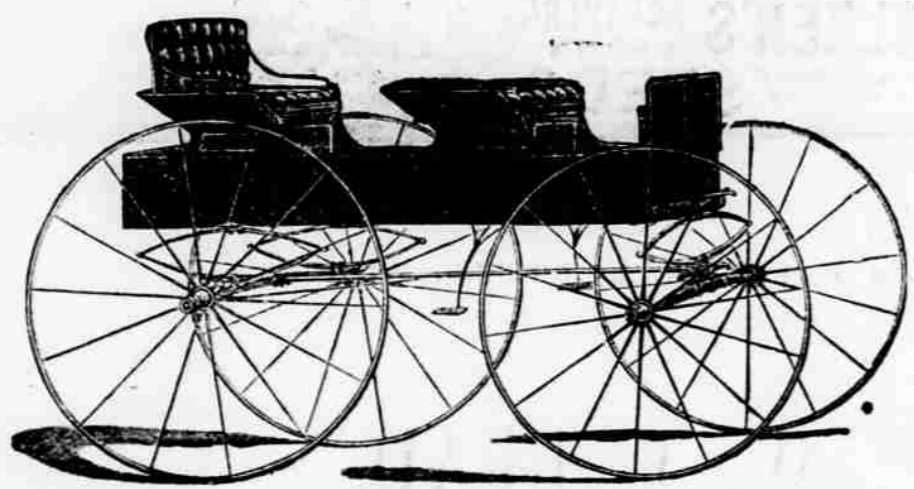
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Smith & Senders

DEMPESEY WASN'T IN IT

The Australian Knocked Him Out in the Thirteenth Round.

THE FIGHT WAS A WALK-OVER

Fitzsimmons Won Easily Without a Scratch—The Oregon Boy Retires in a Heap With a Badly Punched Nose.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—In the Amphitheatre of the great Olympic club to-night, four thousand people, including the greatest gathering of sporting men ever seen in New Orleans, witnessed the New Zealander, Robert Fitzsimmons, the biggest, middle-weight on record, knock out Jack Dempsey, the world renowned "nonpareil" in the great international match for the middle-weight championship of Australia and America and a purse of \$12,000, \$11,000 to the winner and \$1000 to the loser. The battle was fought under Marquis of Queensbury rules, with gloves weighing five ounces. The men weighed in the presence of the audience, Fitzsimmons marking 150½ and Dempsey 147½. Dempsey's seconds were Jack McAniff, Gus Puthill and Mike Conley, while Jimmy Carroll and Doc O'Connell looked after Fitzsimmons. At six o'clock this evening Fitzsimmons was one pound overweight and was out in company with Carroll to work down. Dempsey was reported at weight and in fine form, though looking small alongside his opponent. Time was called at 9:15, with Alex Brewster, one of the ablest and most respected citizens of New Orleans as referee. The official time-keeper was Prof. John Duff; master of ceremonies, ex-Mayor Guillotte.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

First round—The men shook hands and advanced to the center. Fitzsimmons in his appearance outclassed Dempsey. They sparred and Bob led his left and landed. Jack landed with his right, Bob crowded him in the corner and a clinch and break followed. He followed Jack all over the ring, landing a heavy right hander. Jack was on the defensive and running away. The round ended with honors even.

Second round—Bob landed his right and left on Jack's head, and crowded him into the corner and missed him. Jack led a right hand body blow. Fitz landed a right and left on the face and Jack ducked as he came. After some clinches the round ended in Bob's favor.

Third round—Jack landed a left in the corner, and ran away from a left, Jack was knocked down with a right, got up and ran away. After some more clinches Jack was weak and ran away. This also was Bob's round. Fitzsimmons landed a vicious left upper cut on Dempsey's stomach and Jack flew away.

Fourth round—Jack came up cautious and Fitz ran away but quickly crowded Jack again. The nonpareil landed a vicious left in the Australian's stomach. The latter landed a right and left and Jack ran away. Fitzsimmons landed a vicious left upper cut on Dempsey's stomach and Jack flew away.

Fifth round—Fitz crowded and landed his left on the nose and a terrible right swing on Jack's neck. Clinching marked this round.

Sixth round—Jack came up looking red and marked. Bob punched the Oregon boy all over the ring. He clinched to save himself when the other landed a terrible left and Jack landed a right. Dempsey landed a terrible right swing, which Fitzsimmons returned with heavy blows on Jack's head. Bob led and countered with his right; Jack ducked and caught an upper cut, and seemed groggy.

Seventh round—Jack was fought to the ropes and clinched. He fell to the ropes with a punch in the stomach. He was groggy and looked beaten. His nose was bleeding.

Eighth round—The Australian crowded Dempsey and landed a left on his nose; Dempsey swung a right and landed; Bob swung his left and landed on Jack's face. Jack clinching, ducked and got away; Bob landed a terrible right upper cut on Jack's nose, and put his left on his nose a moment later, drawing blood again. Jack fell on the ropes and Fitzsimmons landed another right on his nose. Jack hunched, landed right body blows again and again. Bob landed a right swing and punched Jack all over the ring.

Ninth round—Bob crowded Jack and the latter clinched, but quickly ran away. He was driven all over the ring. A terrible right swing left him groggy. Bob landed a terrible left on Jack's right ear. Both landed on each other's stomach.

Tenth round—The Australian crowded Jack and landed a right body blow. Dempsey clinched and pulled his formidable adversary around the ring. Jack attempted to cut but missed and clinched around the legs. Bob landed three lefts and Jack nearly fell. He hit Jack a left on the nose and Dempsey ran away. He then landed a left and sent Jack down. He punched the Oregon lad in the stomach and the gong saved Jack, who was down three times and nearly out. Dempsey

fought hard but was outclassed. Eleventh round—Bob crowded Jack and landed two lefts, knocking him on the ropes. He landed a terrible left and Dempsey staggered. Dempsey led for the stomach but Bob jumped away, and landed two terrible lefts and knocked Jack down, and immediately knocked him down again. He let him gain his wind and landed a terrible right and left. This was again Bob's round. The towel was thrown from Jack's corner in token of defeat, but it did not go. It was to fool Fitzsimmons. Jack was down, and as McAniff did not expect the gong to throw up the towel when the gong sounded he had one more chance, and he said the "third up" did not go, Jack would try again.

Twelfth round—The Australian led a right and left on Jack's head, and punched him all over the ring. Dempsey appeared but missed. Fitzsimmons fought fair and landed a left on the stomach and face and knocked Jack down. He swung a right on Jack's neck and again knocked him down. Jack rose groggy. This was Bob's round and Dempsey was, bar a duke, doomed.

Thirteenth round—Fitzsimmons was still fresh and went at Jack in his corner and punched him right and left. Jack clinched and Bob knocked him down. The nonpareil was like a log after one or two vain endeavors to rise and fight on, when the referee awarded the battle to Fitzsimmons.

Dempsey was badly punched, with a swollen face, cut lips and nose, and a bad mark or two on his body were plainly visible. Fitzsimmons was not scratched. He won in a walk. Nearly half a million dollars was staked here on the fight, which had been wagered at odds of 100 to 1 against the Australian. Many of the sports were overwhelmed at Dempsey's complete defeat, and even many of Fitzsimmons' friends were chortlingly surprised.

Johnny Shattuck—Do the French people build houses on microbes, papa? Shattuck—What an absurd idea, Johnny—but don't they build them on Paris sites, papa?

HOSTILITIES ENDED

THE INDIANS WILL SURRENDER AND BE DISARMED.

The Final Conference Results in a Peaceful Termination of the Indian War.

PINE RIDGE, Jan. 14.—This morning Little Wound, Little Hawk, Creek Dog and Old Calico came from the hostiles, and had a talk with General Miles. General Corbin announces that the chiefs have consented to surrender their arms, and that the latter will be brought in to-night or to-morrow, and be bagged.

Oreva, Jan. 14.—On the a surgeon of General Miles that no danger to settlers is anticipated, four companies of militia stationed on the frontier have been ordered home. There are still thirteen companies in the field, but they will be ordered home by the end of this week, unless more trouble occurs.

At midnight everything is quiet in the hostile camp. It was decided that the Indians would surrender their arms to the army and the chiefs, to be turned over to Agent Pierce. He would receipt for them, place the name of each man upon his gun, sell them and return the proceeds to the Indians. As an earnest of his good will, Gen. Miles sent to a camp several thousand rounds of flour and several hundred pounds of coffee and sugar. The chiefs showed pleasure at the kindly treatment of Gen. Miles and left for camp in a good humor.

HER TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

A Girl Gives Birth to a Quartette of Illegitimate Children.

CONNELSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 14.—Maggie Robson, aged 19, a servant employed at the Dean House, has given birth to a quartette of boys. They are all healthy and well developed. The girl is the daughter of George Robson a coal miner, who works at Bradford for Frick & Co. When Robson heard of the affair he was tempted to suicide. William Gray, a neighbor, discovered him in the top of a tree with a drawn razor in his hand, about to cut his throat; but Gray succeeded in dissuading him from taking his life. Robson drove his daughter from home and threatened her life if she ever returned. The young mother and her babes are now at Dunbar, where they are being cared for. Miss Robson has sworn out a warrant before Squire Colton, of Dunbar, for the arrest of James Kane, whom she charges with the paternity of her children. Kane is an iron worker and is thought to be in Pittsburg.

Want to Become Indian Fighters.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is announced that several British army officers, a number of whom are said to be personal friends of Buffalo Bill, have started from England for Pine Ridge agency with the intention of offering their services in fighting the hostile Indians.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Governor Penney Reads His Message in Joint Session.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

It is a Vicious Stump Speech Intermingled With Crazy Notions of the Farmers' Alliance.

SALON, Jan. 14.—The chief feature of the session today was the reading of the governor's message. The governor is bitterly opposed to all sorts of state commissions and inferior federal courts, and wants them all abolished. The message embodies several good recommendations, and also contains nearly all the crazy notions of the Farmers' Alliance.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The governor first refers to the financial condition of the state, showing that Oregon is practically free from debt. The state institutions, he says, were never better managed than now.

The governor recommends the construction of a portage railroad between The Dalles and Celilo, instead of a boat railway, also the permanent deepening and improvement of the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

The following recommendations are also made: That the state purchase the Willamette canal and lock at Oregon City. For a law prohibiting the use of snare and fish traps. That a radical change be made in the assessment and taxation laws by which revenue could be gained directly from the people, entirely independent of county taxation and to increase the penalty for failure to give a correct list of property.

For lower rate of interest and to be continued to the next law. For the abolishment of the railroad commission, fish commission, office of food inspector, office of court reporter and all other state commissions.

To pay all county officers' salaries and county expenses to turn all less paid into the county treasury. For a registration law in connection with the Australian ballot law.

That no appropriation be made for an exhibit at the world's fair. For a law fixing maximum rates to be charged by railroad and telegraph companies.

That a stringent law should be enacted compelling all contractors on any work for railroad or other corporations to make weekly payments to laborers in cash. Recommendations upon national legislation were made as follows:

That the interior federal courts be abolished or their jurisdiction restricted. For more stringent anti-Chinese legislation. The adjustment of our revenue and tariff laws.

The forfeiture of unearned land grants. Stewart, Taylor, Turpie. For government control of the telegraph. The free coinage of silver.

To provide for the loaning of money by the government on farm security.

IN THE SENATE.

After prayer by Rev. F. H. Oakes, the reading of the journal was dispensed with. A resolution by Cogswell that a joint committee be appointed to examine the books of the state land department.

By Yeas, that a joint committee be appointed to examine the State Agricultural college at Corvallis.

Hon. George E. Chamberlain, of Linn county, was invited to a seat within the bar.

Senator Penney announced that the governor was ready to make a communication after the caucus of the vote.

A motion was made that the committee having charge of the examination of the books of the state printer be authorized to pay an expert \$7.50 per day to assure the work done; carried.

JOINT CONVENTION.

The two houses met in the fall of the house at 10:30 and the roll was called. President Simon appointed as tellers Senator Raley and Representative Miller. The canvass showed 38,923 votes for Penney and 37,763 for Thompson last June, and Speaker Geer announced Sylvester Penney duly elected governor of Oregon for the four years beginning to-day and Chief Justice Strahan administering the oath of office. The governor then read his message.

IN THE HOUSE.

After roll call and prayer by Rev. J. E. Johnson, of Salem, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Senate concurrent resolution for a committee of five to examine public works, including the Cascade locks, was adopted. A resolution that the treasurer furnish a full statement as to the fund from the 5 per cent. from public land sales in Oregon since 1853 was adopted.

A resolution by Gartfield, that the state publish its own school books, was adopted. Concurrent resolution that the secretary of state have printed 1000 copies of the assessment laws for distribution to interested officials was adopted.

All the state officers and ex-members were invited to seats in the bar. The speaker appointed as house members of the committee to examine the State university, Welch, Bunde and Wright. The same day the senatorial floor-jumpers introduced:

There was a record of bills in both senate and house this afternoon, increasing the whole number in the house to ninety. and in the senate to fifty-three. The demand for wagon road appropriations far exceeded that of the preceding day, aggregating \$7,000, making the total amount already asked for \$106,000, within \$10,000 of the whole amount appropriated by the last legislature.

Senator Hirsch's bill to complete the state capitol according to the original plan, which includes a magnificent dome, provides for an appropriation of \$91,000. Senator Weatherford, of Linn county, to-day introduced a bill to exempt homesteads from attachments and execution sales. It provides for the sale of property of greater value than \$100, but the sum of \$1000 to be left to the debtor for the support and maintenance of his family. Senator Weatherford is also father of a bill to regulate the manner of and terms upon which foreign corporations may do business in this state. It provides for obtaining license to do business from the secretary of state.

A joint resolution that U. S. senators should be elected by a direct vote, was adopted. The assessment and taxation bill prepared by the bill-oversenators, and published several weeks ago, was introduced in the house by Representative McCoy. Weatherford introduced a bill in the senate to allow the Willamette to be bridged at Albany.

FREE COINAGE.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE ADOPTS THE BILL.

The Full Vote Upon Its Passage—Army Appropriation Bill The Hearing Sea Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The senate adopted Stewart's free coinage amendment, striking out the fourth section, providing for the issue of one hundred million two per cent bonds and struck out the first section for the purchase of twelve million ounces of silver at the market price. The vote was 42 to 30, as follows: Yeas—Allen, Barlow, Bate, Berry, Backhouse, Butler, Call, Cameron, Coakley, Coke, Daniel, Endicott, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Hamont, Harris, Ingalls, Jones, of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, McConnell, Mitchell, Mansfield, Sanborn, Stanford, Stewart, Taylor, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Waldman, Walcott.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Caney, Casey, Cullum, Davis, Dolph, Dixon, Edmunds, Evans, Ferguson, Hayes, Hoar, Higgins, Hitchcock, Hoar, McMillan, Morrill, McPherson, Platt, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Maryland. Pairs were announced as follows: Colquhoun and Powers, George and Blair, Kona and Farwell, Hearst and Pettigrew, Spire and Blood, G. Brown and Chandler, Carlisle and Pierce, Ransom and Moody.

Vest established the senate by bringing forward as a substitute for the financial bill a partly free coinage bill, which was agreed to. In the above measure the senate has passed a free coinage bill, pure and simple, as a substitute for the financial bill; yeas 39; nays 27.

HOUSE MEASURES.

The house to-day passed the army appropriation bill. Enloe, of Tennessee, to-day introduced in the house a resolution declaring that the conduct of Great Britain was a suggestion for the determination of the salaries controversy by the United States supreme court without precedent, prejudicial to the committee of nations, and to the amicable conduct of international relations and in derogation of the dignity of the government and the people of the United States.

A NOTED CASE.

A Seventh Day Adventist, Who Plowed on Sunday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 14.—The noted case of R. M. King, the seventh day adventist, who was tried and sentenced to imprisonment by the state court several months ago for plowing in his field on Sunday, came up before the United States circuit court this morning on an appeal for a writ of habeas corpus. The National Religious Association employed ex-Postmaster General Dickinson to fight the case against the state. The principal contention is his imprisonment in violation of arti-

cle 14th of the amendment to the federal constitution. The indictment charged that the offense of plowing on Sunday was a common nuisance and the judge instructed the jury that if King's habitual plowing on Sunday shocked the morals of the community he was guilty of committing a common nuisance. The question of religious belief or observation of another day as Sabbath did not enter into the question. Mr. Dickinson made an elaborate argument and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

MURDERERS' PIRATES.

They Attack a Vessel and Kill Its Officers—\$50,000 Taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Chinese advice state that the British steamer, Namoa, was attacked by pirates December 26th, about forty miles from Hong Kong. The pirates were eight-five in number and asked to be taken on board as passengers. While the officer's crew at that time were at anchor, Captain Bessell and the quartermaster of the vessel were shot and killed as was also Captain Peterson, light-house keeper at the "Lamocks." After getting about \$3,000 from the vessel and the 200 Chinese and six European passengers, the pirates ran the steamer in about five miles of shore and signalled for their partners. Six large junks put out and received the booty, after which the pirates decamped.

UNSETTLED GUATEMALA.

A Steamer in Readiness for Barrillos Flight.

PANAMA, Jan. 14.—President Barrios, of Guatemala, is said to have hypothesized all his coffee estates to Henry Neutz, a German, preparatory to his departure abroad in March next. It is alleged that great discontent prevails in the western departments of the republic over the present condition of affairs. Trouble is anticipated, a alien congress convenes. A schooner, it is reported, is held in readiness at Champerico in case it should be necessary for Senator Barrios to flee.

A GOLD ROBBERY.

A Thief Seizes \$2000 in Diamonds in Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan. 14.—A bold robbery occurred on First street this evening. As W. Friedlander, the jeweler, was closing his store a man threw a brick through the window and seized a box containing about \$2000 worth of diamonds. He had a horse waiting for him, and in his attempt to mount the animal it was frightened and ran away, leaving him on foot. Before an officer arrived he made good his escape, but in his haste lost his hat. The police think the man will soon be captured.

Washington Legislature.

Olympia, Jan. 14.—The sessions of the two houses are confined to about two hours each day and very little has been done. Many bills were introduced to-day, among which were the following in the senate: To increase the number of county commissioners in counties of over 25,000 inhabitants; to create a railroad and transportation commission; to provide for a levy of 1/4 of a mill tax for three years, for the purposes of world's fair. In the house bills were presented as follows: To establish municipal courts in towns of over 2,000 inhabitants; to protect rail road employees; declaring that eight hours shall be a day's work on public works; to create a state board of horticulture; to appropriate \$2,000 for the Cheney Normal school; to establish a normal school at Wallapa City; requiring railroad to be fenced. The senatorial situation shows but slight change. Senators, in whom whose vote has been considered doubtful, to-night announced himself for Senator Squire.

Oregon Improvement Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Oregon Improvement Co. has been re-organized, Elijah Smith, President, J. H. Benedict and S. B. Thayer resigning, and their places being filled by W. H. Starbuck, Richard Olney, Fred H. Prince and M. V. R. Ederger. The bonds necessary to complete the company's schemes are underwritten by a syndicate, and hereafter interest will be regularly paid. There will be no assessment on stock.

Work Will Be Resumed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The report that a syndicate of New York capitalists have taken charge of the Oregon Improvement Co.'s entire affairs, and that the work stopped by the action of the creditors will be at once resumed, and that the steamer will be put on and the discharged miners also be put to work, was confirmed by general manager Howard, of the Oregon Improvement Co., to-day.

An Exciting Chase.

McMINNVILLE, Or., Jan. 14.—An exciting chase occurred here to-day. Ulysses Benton, a prisoner jailed for grand larceny, lodged the sheriff when sent into the court house basement for wool, slipped out, hired a horse and cart at a livery stable and started under dash on the road to Sheridan. The sheriff sent a deputy in pursuit, and after a hard race of fourteen miles, he recaptured Benton,