

TIMES SPORTING PAGE

BURNS WILL MEET ROCHE AND PALMER

Canadian Names the Conditions For Two More Bouts.

Good Card at the National Athletic Club's Smoker Last Evening—Long Shots in Front at New Orleans—The O. H. A. is Strong as Ever This Winter—C. A. A. U. Gets One More on Olympic Committee.

London, Dec. 7.—Canadian Associated Press)—Tommy Burns has deposited with Sporting Life two sums of \$2,500 each for matches with Jim Roche and Jack Palmer. He says that the purse for each fight must be \$7,500 in addition to the stake. Burns is indifferent as to which fighter he meets first and if he loses he is willing to wave claim to the second match. He is prepared to meet the first man in January. A meeting with Jack Palmer has been arranged for Monday to discuss details.

CROKER BACKING ROCHE.

A special from London says: Jim Roche, champion heavyweight of Ireland, is going to challenge Tommy Burns, according to reports from Dublin. Richard Croker is said to be backing him. Roche defeated Ted Wilson in Dublin in October, and Wilson already had his credit a victory over Gunner Moir in a battle in Newcastle in August.

English patrons of the ring say they believe the Irish champion can at least give Burns the fight of his lifetime.

Roche's manager, William Clark, announced today that he challenged Burns in Roche's behalf immediately after the former left the ring. "The challenge," he said, "was for the world's championship, the fight to be anywhere in England, Ireland or America, for any amount up to \$5,000. Burns said he would consider the challenge."

BALDWIN OUTPOINTED KEYES.

Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 7.—Matty Baldwin, of Boston, clearly outpointed Bert Keyes, of Philadelphia, in their twelve-round bout before the National Athletic Club, of this city, here last night. Both men were in fine condition, and met at 133 pounds. From the outset Baldwin seemed to have the advantage, hitting Keyes' head and body almost at will, and had he sufficient force behind his blows would probably have scored a knockout. Although fighting sharply, Keyes was unable to reach Baldwin, who stopped his blows easily, and returned stiff lefts and rights, which rocked the Philadelphia.

BALL PLAYERS AMBITIOUS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 6.—Catcher McLean, of the Cincinnati ball team, who thinks himself somewhat of a scrapper, says he is anxious to meet Tommy Burns. It would probably be for the "lengthy championship." McLean is a Canadian, being a product of the St. John, N. B. team.

AUSTRALIAN KNOCKED OUT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Jack Blackburn, of this city, knocked out George Gunther, the Australian, in the fifth round of their six-round battle held before the Industrial Athletic Club. The blow that did the damage was a terrific right to the jaw. When it landed Gunther dropped to the floor like a log and was unconscious until after the red-do had tolled off the fatal ten. It was a well-timed blow. Blackburn put all his strength in the wallop and landed on the vital spot.

The first round ended with honors even. After that Blackburn gained the lead and had the battle well in hand. In the fourth both men began to take matters pretty easy, but the crowd began to yell and Blackburn, by smashing a hard right to Gunther's wind, the winner depended mainly on a right swing to the wind and had Gunther in trouble after the first three minutes.

LONG SHOTS.

L. S. B. First at 60 to 1 Yesterday at Orleans.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—Long shots were conspicuous at the City Park race track yesterday, where L. S. B. carried off first honors in the second race. The betting on L. S. B. opened at 50 to 1, but when the clamor to get money on this try became general the odds began to drop, and when the horses went to the post it stood 10 to 1. Apache, a 12 to 1 shot, won the opening event. In the last race Masie O'Neil, a 60 to 1 shot, took the lead at the start, but in a spill which followed Peter Kelly, her jockey, was thrown and badly injured. Weather clear, track fast.

MATCH RACE PROPOSED.

New Orleans, Dec. 6.—Lovers of the racing game in the Crescent City are eagerly looking forward to the prospects of a match race between W. H. Fizer's Pinkola, the speedy 2-year-old, which won the Test Stakes, and Burlew & O'Neil's good colt Chapultepec, which finished third in the rich Futurity. The conditions for the match have not been agreed upon by Messrs. Fizer and Burlew, but both owners have expressed a willingness for the match, and the chances are that it will take place inside of two weeks.

The officials have not yet taken any action in the case of Jack Sheehan, who booked at Suburban Park, the Sunday course, but who also looks at the mile track. The rules of the American Turf Association are against anyone booking at a half mile track or on a Sunday. Col. Winn refuses to discuss the probable action in the Sheehan case, saying that he does not know what his associates think, but it is certain that some action in the matter will be taken, and many think that Sheehan will be denied the privilege of booking at the big tracks. Sheehan made and lost several fortunes here last winter.

SANTA ANITA OPENING.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 7.—Things are fast shaping into good condition for the opening of the Santa Anita Park to-day,

and all will be in readiness to accommodate the big crowd that is expected. The large force of workmen has finished a tremendous undertaking in much less time than was prophesied. Horsemen are loud in their praise of the track proper and predict one of the fastest courses in America when the soil is thoroughly packed and settled. Stables are being built as fast as lumber can be gotten to the track, but enough good horses have already been quartered to give a high-class meeting. In fact, it can already be safely said that the thoroughbreds now on hand are of much better class than have ever before raced here.

The draw-in will probably see eighteen books doing business.

A GOOD CARD.

National A. C. Provided Fast Wrestling and Boxing Bouts.

A very interesting programme was presented at the third annual smoking concert of the National Athletic Club in the Arcade Hall last evening. Good music and fast wrestling and boxing bouts were given. Mr. Wm. McGill was master of ceremonies and Charlie Conkle was the third man in the ring in the sparring exhibitions and Harry McDonald, the 115-pound champion grappler, was referee of the wrestling bouts.

The musical part of the programme consisted of selections by Richmond Hallford orchestra, and songs by T. Wrenn, Wm. Hall and James Connely. Young Hall made a hit in his female impersonation. He has a fine soprano voice and sang well.

The fastest glove contest of the evening was provided by Artie Fair and J. Hart. Fair was given the decision. The other boxing bouts were draws and were as follows: Leo Sweeney vs. Tom Sweeney; Joe McMahon vs. J. Crickard; Sandwell vs. Still; Gilbert vs. Atkinson. These were all three-round affairs, under the amateur rules.

There were two wrestling bouts on the card. Berlinghoff and Sheridan put up a fast exhibition each getting a fall within the time limit. H. Devine and Johnson failed to get a fall and this also was declared a draw.

Refreshments and tobacco and pipes were served during the evening. There was a large crowd present. About 20 members of the Klondike A. C., of Brantford, were present as guests of the Nationals.

FOUR OF EACH.

C. A. A. U. to Appoint One More on Olympic Committee.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—President Stark, of the C. A. A. U., has received a letter from the Canadian Olympic Commission, asking the C. A. A. U. to name the last member of the Olympic Committee of nine.

There are now C. A. A. U. men, three Federations and the others are P. D. Ross, who is said to be a Federationist, and Col. Hanbury-Williams. With the C. A. A. U. appointing another member the committee would be divided four and four and Williams would be arbitrator.

KING WILL BE PRESENT.

Toronto Star: Mr. J. Walter Spalding, a member of the American Olympic Committee, arrived yesterday from Europe. Mr. Spalding reported that great progress was being made in relation to the Olympic games that are to take place in London, commencing on July 12 next. The stadium is well high completed, and it will be without doubt the largest arena in the world.

Some Snap Shots at Sport and Sportsmen

The visit of Chaucer Elliott to Hamilton to-day, with the Montreal Intermediate Football team, may result in clearing the baseball air to a certain extent.

For a month past negotiations have been in progress among persons interested in the game in various cities of New York State and Ontario with a view to organizing a professional league for next year. Chaucer is one of the moving spirits. He piloted a team in New York State to the championship this year and would like to have a hand in the game in Canada next season. Capital has been promised for a team in Hamilton if a league can be organized on a salary limit not to exceed \$1,200 a month. Elliott himself favors a \$1,000 limit. London is ripe for professional ball at a moderate salary limit and the promoters feel that two other paying cities can be picked from Brantford, Guelph, St. Thomas, or Chatham.

Mr. Elliott will have a conference with local baseball men this evening and arrangements will likely be made to get the interested promoters together at an early date.

Burns was hissed in London, England, and Catter was "jollied" at Yonkers,

phitheatre of its kind in the world. It has a seating capacity of 75,000. The opening on July 13 is to be attended by the King of England and other foreign rulers, and is going to be made a very imposing ceremony. It is the intention of the committee to have a full parade of all the athletes similar to the one in Greece.

BASKETBALL GAMES.

The Hamilton team had its final work out last night in preparation for its big game here on Monday night, and are in the best of condition for a hard struggle. The Muscatine team are part of a military organization representing Company C, of Muscatine, Iowa. They met with great success in the last two years that their management decided to send them on an extended tour, playing all the best teams in the east, and returning home and then trying conclusions with the western clubs. Muscatine started their trip last Monday, playing Y. M. C. A. of that city; the following is their record of their trip to date:

Muscatine C Co. 45, Morrison, Ill., 37; Muscatine C Co. 59, South Haven 29; Muscatine C Co. 70, Hope College, Mich., 26.

They play Detroit to-night, Hamilton on Monday night, and then continue their trip east. Those wishing reserved seats can procure same at Y. M. C. A. office.

O. H. A. GROUPS.

Several Neighboring Towns Are in Intermediate Series.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—The Executive Committee of the Ontario Hockey Association last night arranged the grouping of the various teams in the respective series of the big organization. This difficult task was performed in the most satisfactory manner possible, and the committee feel that the interests of all the teams have been as carefully guarded as conditions will permit.

The application of W. D. MacLaren, a former officer of the Barrie Club, for reinstatement, was refused, and that of T. E. Dunsmore, formerly of Stratford, for a change of residence permit to allow him to play at London, was granted. The case of Wm. E. Arthur, of London, who applied for a change of residence permit, was referred to the sub-committee, which will make further enquiries into the matter. The Parkdale Canoe Club and the Preston Club were admitted to the senior series.

The following intermediate groupings were arranged:

Group No. 1—Mimams of Smith's Falls, 14th Regiment of Kingston, Crescents of Brockville, Conventor, A. B. Cunningham, Kingston. Meet at Kingston.

Group No. 2—Peterboro, Colborne, Whitby, Port Hope, Lindsay, Conventor, O. McMillan, Port Hope. Meet at Port Hope.

Group No. 3—Uxbridge, Toronto Rowing Club, Port Perry, Conventor, A. Chapelle, Toronto. Meet at Uxbridge.

Group No. 4—Port Colborne, Welland, Simcoe, Tillsonburg, Conventor, A. B. Cunningham, Port Colborne. Meet at Welland.

Group No. 5—Ayr, Woodstock, London, Ingersoll, Brantford, Paris, Conventor, J. A. McKeggan, Woodstock. Meet at Woodstock.

Group No. 6—New Hamburg, Seaford, Hespeler, Conventor, F. Fraser, New Hamburg. Meet at New Hamburg.

Group No. 7—Alliston, Collingwood, Markdale, Owen Sound, Meaford, Conventor, Norman Rule, Collingwood. Meet at Collingwood.

Group No. 8—Orillia, Penetang, Midland, Bracebridge, Newmarket, Conventor, Herb Charlebois, Penetang. Meet at Midland.

Your Own Master.

Now and then I hear a boy say, "If I could only be my own master, then I would be happy." Did you ever hear anyone that amounted to much who was his own master? The only one I ever read about was Robinson Crusoe, and he was glad to quit.

You have heard of the "independent farmer." He is dependent upon wind, water and frost; he must be home every morning and night to milk the cows.

The physician must buy his clothes and groceries of his patients. No one can be his own master, unless he goes out of the world, into the wilderness, and then he will find himself dependent upon berries and animals.

There is, however, one way of becoming your own master. Let me tell you. It is to stay right where you are, and begin by ruling yourself. That is the first step. Then begin to help other people, and after a while you will find them willing to do anything for you. Your workshop will become a throne—Selected.

N. Y. All of which demonstrates the difference between English and American ideas of fair play.—Exchange.

Gunner Moir's a warlike name, Ain't it, now?

Fits a fighter skilled and game, Well, I vow.

Fits old England's great champion, Him that was so mighty keen, For a chance to gather fame In a row.

Now it doesn't sound the same, Hully gee.

Sounds a bit subdued and tame, Mercy me.

Now his glory's pretty lean, Tommy wiped it from the scene.

Moir was picked from off that blame Lemon tree.

Word comes from South Africa that Pickering, a jockey well-remembered by horsemen in this country, has recently eloped with his employer's daughter, who was Miss Jeannie Pickone, of Mooi River.

The color question is drawn pretty fine in pugilism. Now it is stated that Jack Johnson is yellow.

JIMMY BRITT TELLS SOME RING SECRETS.

Jimmy Britt, in explaining his recrudescence, says that the reason fighters seldom recover their form after a decisive defeat is that public opinion has decreed that a Queensberry reawakening is impossible, and the boxer becomes discouraged and surrenders. James Edward then goes on to tell that he determined not to be a victim of what he regards as a popular delusion, and set himself the task of getting back into the fighting form he enjoyed previous to his unpleasant Colma experience in which Battling Nelson was a disagreeable factor. Britt says he succeeded, and he smiles engagingly in response to the plaudits of a delighted populace.

LOCOMOTIVES OLD AND NEW.

Dandy Engines Once the Pets of Their Engineers.

The electric motors on the New Haven Railroad, which now pull passenger trains between the Grand Central Station and the present terminus of the electric division at Port Chester, cost \$35,000 each. Not so very long ago a first class passenger locomotive would have cost every bit as much, although the price is only about \$12,000 now.

The railroad companies in former days spared no expense when it came to the construction or ornamentation of their locomotives, which were not only the pets of the engineers and the pride of the whole road, but also daily moving advertisements of the service. In these twentieth century days of black, pooled locomotives whose masters change every trip, it seems a far cry back to the romantic days of railroading, when every road tried to outdo its rivals in the way of dandy engines, of which the engineers were the absolute masters.

No one but a certain specified engineer was allowed to run one of these engines under any circumstances, and when it became necessary to place the engine in the shop for a thorough overhauling the engineer quit work until the machinists had got through. Perhaps the best examples of all dandy engines were two bought by the New Haven road in the '90s.

These engines, which were monsters for those days, had driving wheels 5 feet 9 inches in diameter and cost about \$35,000 each. The cab was made of solid walnut. Inside the roof of the cab was composed of narrow alternate strips of mahogany and walnut. The side windows were made of stained glass.

Just as much expense was incurred to make the outside of the engine attractive. First, the frame was made of plane steel, highly polished. The drivers were all painted red, with a tiny black stripe.

From the cab to the sand box everything was covered with brass, even the jacket of the boiler, while from the sand box to the stack the boiler was covered with Russian iron. Around the dome and the sand box was a covering of brass and the cylinders and steam chest were encased with the same metal.

Strips of brass were laid along the edge of the running boards and the hand rails were of brass piping, with large bells of brass, eagles or something made with gold leaf.

On the side of the headlight of No. 28, where the engine was called Charleston, was painted the United States coat of arms, while the tender of No. 34 had the same device on the side. The tender was painted black and enameled, while all the striping was made with gold leaf.

The engineer of No. 34, Maynard Smith, also wore white duck. He indeed did many of the other old time engineers, and he was very exacting. When he climbed into the cab of his engine just before starting on a trip he would take out his white handkerchief and wipe the different brass fittings in the cab to see if they were clean properly.

Many of the engines in use in the early days were named instead of being numbered. On the New Haven and Hartford road, which connected the two cities before the consolidation, the engines bore such names as Andromeda, Venus, Orient and Adonis. Some engines had landscapes painted on the sides of the cab.

In those days the engineer was the aristocrat among railroad men. As soon as he reached the end of his run he would take off his overalls, turn over the engine to a hostler, wash his hands at the tender cock and go off to his quarters, his work done until the return trip.

If any repairs were needed he did not consider that his duty had been fulfilled when a report had been turned in. He made it his particular business personally to see that the repairs were properly executed. Often an engineer would spend hours of his own time to get his machine into the very best condition. Under the present system the engineer gets away as soon as possible and does not show up again until ready to take out his run once more.

When an engine went into the shops for repair the machine was still under the control of the engineer. No addition, improvement or alteration could be made unless he desired it.

For instance, before the injector was invented water was forced into the boiler by means of a pump. When the injector made its appearance many engineers had little faith in it and refused to have the new fangled thing put on their engines. Now the same engineers wonder how they ever got along without the injector.

Numerous devices have been added to the locomotive until now an engineer of the old regime would be at a loss for a time if he were put in charge of an up-to-date engine. The throttle and the reverse bar are the same, but there are many little things that go toward making the duties of the new engine lighter.

An automatic bell ringer is one of these. Nowadays compressed air rings the bell. Whenever the engineer desires to ring the bell his "pump" turns on the air.

There is also an automatic sander. Instead of the laborious and slow method of drawing the sand lever back and forth to bring a flow of sand in front of the slipping drivers, the engineer has to turn a little wheel which controls an automatic feed and then can forget all about the sand.

Reverse bars have been arranged to work with steam, but somehow or other

It is possible Britt believes that what he says accurately describes the real situation and, if that is so, then he is much mistaken in his conclusions.

The breakdown of a pugilist is never due to anything except physical deterioration, and all talk of mental depression having anything to do with it is all poppycock.

In a majority of cases of boxers who have been compelled to retire from the game at a time when they should be at their best their downfall is due solely to excesses of dissipation, which so reduce their vitality as to make them easy prey to men who could not under former conditions stand against them.

Terry McGovern and Young Corbett are examples of men who have exhausted their stamina by dissipation and who are out of the game when they should be in the front rank fighting for titles.

they have never met with favor, although reversing on some of the old engines was a most laborious task. Bracing the feet against a support in the cab, the old time engineer many times had to tug away for dear life to get the engine in the back motion.

And the fireman has not been forgotten in this march of improvements. The automatic stoker has been invented for his benefit, but not many of these are in operation.

His greatest boon has been the automatic door opener. Opening the furnace door is done very many times in the course of a long trip, and so a good Samaritan by the use of compressed air has evolved a scheme by which a fireman can open the door with little or no effort.

Standing in his usual position, when firing, with one foot toward the forehead of the tender, the other near the furnace door, he presses his left foot upon a pedal as he brings the shovel of coal forward and the compressed air opens the door. As soon as the shovel is full has been sent into the fire the fireman raises his foot and the door closes again.

FEIGNING DEATH.

Trick Resorted to by Beasts to Shun Their Enemies.

The feigning of death by certain animals for the purpose of deceiving their enemies, and thus securing immunity, is one of the greatest of the many evidences of their intelligent ratiocination. This imitation is not confined to any particular family, order or species of animal, but exists in many, from the very lowest to the highest. It is found even in the vegetable kingdom, the well-known sensitive plant being an interesting example. The action of this plant is purely reflex, as can be proved by observation and experiment, and is not therefore a process of intelligence.

An experimenter, writing in Wissen fur Alle, says that he has seen the feigning of death in some of the lowest animals known to science. Some time ago, while examining the inhabitants of a drop of pond water under a high-power lens, he noticed several rhizopods busily feeding on the minute buds of an alga. These rhizopods suddenly drew in their hairlike filaria and sank to the bottom, to all appearances dead. The cause was found to be the presence of a water-louse, an animal which feeds on these animalcules. It likewise sank to the bottom, and after mulling at the rhizopods, swam away, evidently regarding them as dead and unfit for food.

This was not an accidental occurrence, for the observer has seen the same wonderful performance twice since. Through the agency of what sense, he asks, did these little creatures discover the approach of their enemy? Is it possible that they and other microscopic animals have eyes and ears so exceedingly small that lenses of the very highest power cannot make them visible, or are they possessors of senses utterly unknown to and incapable of being appreciated by man? Science can neither affirm nor deny either of these suppositions.

Most animals are slain for food by other animals. Most of the carnivora and insectivora prefer freshly killed food to carrion. They will not touch tainted meat when they can procure fresh. Hence, when they come upon their prey apparently dead, they will leave it alone and go in search of other quarry, unless, of course, they are very hungry. Tainted substances are dangerous to let into the stomach. Certain ptomaines render it sometimes very poisonous. Long years of experience have taught this fact to animals, and, therefore, most of them lead or seemingly dead creatures alone.

REACHING THE HEIGHTS.

World's Peaks Gradually Conquered by Mountain-Climbers.

Man's prospects of sealing the world's highest peaks are discussed by a writer in The Technical World Magazine. He says: It is just fifty years since mountaineering became a science. First the Alps were conquered; then the Caucasus range. Gradually the climber developed into a trained explorer and mapmaker. He attacked the New Zealand peaks, the mighty Andes and then the "Ramps of Himalaya," where the central "African Mountains of the Moon," held mysterious and sacred for ages, were not exempt from invasion; and terrible Ruwenzori was conquered last year by the Duke of Abruzzi.

Thus the Swiss pastime of Huxley and Tyndall itself became an elaborate science, as may be traced in the record of Sir William Martin Conway, greatest of living alpinists. Beginning with a traverse of the Alps from end to end, he went on to the Karakoram Himalayas. Here he reached twenty-two thousand feet after many adventures, great outlay and much suffering. He surveyed and mapped two thousand miles of the world's mightiest range. Next came the desolate peaks of Arctic Spitzbergen, and after them the towering domes of Sorata and Illimani, in the Andes of Bolivia. And lastly, Aconcagua and the glaciers of Terra del Fuego.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for hemorrhoids, piles, itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 6c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. BAKER, HARRIS & CO., Toronto.

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The "King Edward"

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Semi-ready Wardrobe

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SEVEN MEN WHOSE AGES AGGREGATE SIX YEARS

The Clarks, of Duffell, England, are a remarkable family. There are seven brothers and a sister; they are all in robust health, with a combined age of 68 years. The average of 7 2/3 years each. All the brothers have been (two still are) employed in paper making, one being manager of the local paper mill. Their ages are as follows (reading from left to right on bottom, then back row): Adam, 25 years 6 months; Tom, 7 years 1 month; Mrs. W. sister, 65 years 10 months; Paul, 14 years 6 months; Joseph, 13 years; Andrew, 11 years 10 months; John, 9 years 4 months; Ellen, 6 years 1 month. As some of them have settled away from their native place—some in Westmoreland, another in Kent—the whole family have not been together for many years, so they specially foregathered in order that the record might be made. Hale and strong they all bid fair to reach a ripe old age; in fact, they gave the photographer a commission to take another group when they were 100.

FALSE HAIR FOR MEN.

Patches Adjusted So That Bald Spots Cannot be Detected.

There are more bald-headed young men in the higher circles, said a supplier of minute deficiencies the other day, than people would think. But that is because very little of it is revealed to the curious glance. Most young men grow bald immediately above the forehead, which leaves a triangular space, or on the centre of the head. The first place is very easily concealed by a patch which looks as natural as the real thing.

These patches are readily adjusted and may be brushed in any style. They are rather expensive thought—that is, if a man desires something which will completely baffles the attempts of the suspicious at detection—and they cost from \$5 to \$30, according to size and finish. I could name twenty young men who sport these patches and whose hair is universally admired by the fair sex. Concerning that particular spot on the

top of the head where the hair is especially fleeting, any number of men whose ages range between 25 and 40 are so decorated. They do not cost so much as the first named patches, but are just as easily adjusted and present the same impenetrable finish.

There are not so many complete wigs sold as there were twenty years ago, in fact, it is hard to get a wig which does not "give itself away," and this is worse than thin hair or baldness.

The color mostly in vogue concerning wigs is dark brown, for most men have that color of hair. Black haired and extremely light haired men seldom become bald at an early age. When they do it is generally on the centre of the head.—Tit-Bits.

The New Ontario Trading Company has assigned to N. L. Martin, of Toronto, with liabilities of \$40,000.

Hastings county's new House of Refuge was opened with special ceremonies

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