

FIGHTERS BY THE SCORE ARE KILLED BY BLOWS IN THE PRIZE RING.

Are Killed by Blows in the Prize Ring.

Since 1758, When Tom Falkner Was Killed by George Taylor at St. Albans, England, 124 Pugilists Have Died From the Effects of Blows Delivered in Battle for a Prize.

The Matter of Fatalities Football Is Close Second—Broken Bones and Sprained Joints Caused by Football Are Too Numerous to Mention.

With the opening of the football season of 1903, and in connection with the recent death in Philadelphia of Olin W. Knight, a pugilist, the usual controversy may be expected in the much discussed question of whether football prize fighting is the more dangerous sport.

The Sunday World presents today the first complete list of authenticated deaths in the ring, compiled by a sportsman who has given a great deal of care in his researches and one of the oldest writers on boxing in America. This list shows a total of 124 deaths since that of Tom Falkner in England in 1758.

For several years the World has published the statistics of fatalities and injuries to football players at the close of each season. The comparison of results in the two sports appears to leave little room from which a life insurance agent might choose as the most hazardous occupation.

It has generally been assumed by writers on statistics that the number of deaths in the ring is not over forty, and the more conservative, influenced by the thought that thirty would injure the number as below thirty in the total.

In statistics of this kind the total is always below rather than above, as some would have it, because the number of deaths in length and number of players is fully 20 per cent. greater than that of pugilists. These two facts, in consideration of results, indicate that the percentage is against the football player.

Prof. Edwin G. Dexter of the University of Illinois sent out a circular letter last December to more than one hundred colleges and universities of American seeking information as to the number of male students enrolled, approximate total number of students who played football, number fatally injured in the game and the number permanently or seriously hurt. Sixty replies were received and the data covered a period of ten years. The compilation is shown in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Statistics (Enrolled, Fatalities, Injuries, etc.)

DEATHS FREQUENT ON THE GRIDIRON.

The results of the compilation show that football is more generally played in the larger institutions, and figures do not indicate the substantial injuries from over-exercising, which affect the physical health. It is also to be considered the physical and last effects from badly set broken limbs, misplaced bones in the ankle, injured eyes and danger of compound fever in bruises which develop into abscesses.

Vital statistics obtained by the World in the past ten years show the following death toll: 1888, 20; 1889, 4; 1890, 1; 1891, 1; 1892, 1; 1893, 1; 1894, 1; 1895, 1; 1896, 1; 1897, 1; 1898, 1; 1899, 1; 1900, 1; 1901, 1; 1902, 1.

Total deaths in ten years, 114. The number injured in 1902 was seventy-eight, which, with the seventy deaths, made an average of one player killed or maimed for each day of the playing season. In the three months of 1903 there were 200 injured.

The number of injuries has been

largely due to the mass and tandem plays, and so dangerous has the game become that pastors have even preached against it, and legislators have passed laws to stop it. The changes in the rules seem to have had little effect in reducing the number of deaths, although it is claimed that the changes to go into effect this season will tend in this direction.

In the physical results to those incapacitated in the prize ring and football there is a great difference. While instances are recorded of permanent injury in the ring the victim of a knockout may be seen on the street within twenty minutes after a bout with gloves in the full enjoyment of health. Exceptions noted in the review of injuries to pugilists, months have elapsed before the fatal result occurred. These cases are rare, however, as death usually follows the unconscious period produced by the knockout blow.

Football enthusiasts who argue that it is not a more dangerous sport than pugilism always cite the remarkable case of Vernon White, a player who in six years had broken nearly every bone in his body and in injuries in different games was as follows:

- 1895—Left leg broken about knee-joint.
1895—Left collar-bone broken.
1895—Right ankle sprained.
1896—Nose broken twice.
1896—Back severely wrenched.
1897—Three fingers on left hand broken.
1897—Ankle broken.
1898—Ribs broken.
1898—Wrist sprained.
1899—Left leg fractured and splintered.
1900—Head severely injured.
1900—Two ribs broken.
1900—Legs temporarily paralyzed, resulting from kick.
1900—Ribs previously fractured broken.

After reading this list "Parson" Davies, the old-time manager of boxers, once declared: "They seem to have tried that fellow out and continued everything but the dissecting-table."

The great element of danger in the ring comes from the effort of the boxer to land the dangerous punch which will produce the paralysis of the brain and shock the nervous system into insensibility. The talk of science in sparring, the purest nonsense, for the cheap "mixed-kick" scraper, as well as the world's champion, always have in mind the one desire to end the fight. This is the "knockout" possible in a "knockout." That is, the boxer has no doubt in their minds as to the merits of the winner.

There is a possibility of a fatal termination to every fight, and the skill of the boxer is largely shown in the ability to ward off danger from the vulnerable points.

The blow most frequently fatal is that on the jugular, which causes a swelling and prevents circulation of the blood. This is the blow that caused the death of George Fullames in South Dakota.

PISTOLS ARE MURDEROUS BLOWS. The "hook" blow, made famous by Fitzsimmons' blow, made famous by a crooked and stiffened arm, blow landing squarely on the point of the jaw with the full force of the fist, is the most dangerous blow against those of the skull, and was the same as that which put Jim Hall "out" for half an hour at New Orleans and ended the career of the "Kid" Lavigne hastened the death of Andy Bowen with a straight uppercut under the chin, which threw back the jaw and sent the victim to the brain to the spinal column.

In many cases it is claimed that death was due to the victim hitting the ring floor with the back of the head and that but for this fall subsequent to the blow the victim would have recovered. The fall, however, is open to much doubt, and the physicians have testified that a sudden shock to the nervous system may cause death, whether by a blow, grief or sudden joy.

Kilrain was near to death under the force of that severe body blow which John L. Sullivan found so effective, and Guydo, the victim of the "Kid" in Paris, is said to have spit blood after a blow in the stomach, which, through the effects of the complications due to the injury, died. The boxer killed in the ring with Bostin, in Texas, suffered from a blow over the heart, and those who witnessed the agonizing expression on the face of Jim Corbett at Carson when struck on the solar plexus by strong and perfectly trained athletes may be to death as the result of well-delivered and powerful blow near the heart.

The comparison in the number of deaths in the early years when prize fighting with the naked fists and in those under London prize ring and those under the revised Queensberry rules makes an interesting study in itself. The compilation made for the World shows that the greatest number of fatalities have been recent years, although one reason for this has been in the greater prominence given the sport in these later years.

It may be set down as a fact, however, that under the old style of fighting the pugilist was far better equipped than the modern boxer, and so well did the fighter of the early days appreciate the danger in the ring that only those who were physically perfect became contestants. In these later years probably one-half the number of deaths have been due either to insufficient training or organic and physical imperfections in the victims of the ring.

There is a future for boxing in America when the right man shall be in control of the sport. The degrading spectacle furnished for the eyes of the people of that element who take interest in the sport only from the amount of gore shed and the utter lack of science displayed by the contestants may be classed with a similar scene on the football field, when seventeen men try to squeeze the life out of the poor victim at the bottom of the heap of humanity caused by the unparliamentary and unmanly "mass play." Good pugilism is a science, and a man can pass a successful physical examination, and referees who will stop a contest when it reaches a brutal point will uplift the sport in the category of legitimate sports.

The first really authentic death recorded as a result of the contest is that of Tom Falkner, who fought a desperate battle lasting two hours with George Taylor at St. Albans, England,

What shrank your woollens? Why did holes wear so soon? You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Aug. 5, 1758. Falkner was carried unconscious from the ring. He never recovered from the effects of the contest, and died four months later. Taylor was also badly injured and did not fight again for years.

Since the death of Falkner there have been 124 deaths from blows received in the ring, for some of which men have gone to prison. The great majority of the men who delivered the death blows, however, were not even arrested.

Following is the list: VICTIMS OF THE PRIZE RING.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Place of Contest, Date.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF Peter Kurigian, in Boston, the recent killing in Switzerland, and the assassination of the most prominent Armenian in London, are so far achievements credited to the Armenian radicals here. It is said that two members of the opposition party have already been killed in Russia, though the London Armenian revolutionary committee denies both knowledge of and responsibility for the crimes.

It is generally expected that Sagoun's death is only the prelude to other chapters in the story of a bitter blood feud. The murderer, who has not yet been apprehended left in the hands of the police two clues—a soft hat bearing the name of an American clothing firm and an automatic pistol of a recent American make.

Members of the Armenian committee here express their opinion that the murder is the work of an Alfarist member of the radical minority. The police are following up all clues suggested by Sagoun's associates. It may be a possible coincidence is suggested by the fact that the Alfarist headquarters in London were recently closed by the British authorities.

Both Mr. Pettigrew and his little grandson were buried in Westbrook, 1895, but subsequent investigation is not yet known.

The small contingent of Southampton harvesters returned on Friday night, perfectly satisfied to remain henceforth in this land of good living and pure water.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrison returned yesterday from Amherst to Nova Scotia, where they had been across the road and fired four shots at Sagoun, in quick succession, the bullet striking the region of the heart. The murderer, who is said to be a foreigner, fled the only clue to the man in possession of the autographed letter and a silver plated revolver, both made in New York, which he dropped in his flight.

The murdered man was a mining engineer, and devoted his life to the cause and devoted his life to the cause of the Armenian cause. His society was entirely passive and opposed to violence against those who were connected with the advanced section of the Armenians with the desire for vengeance on the latter, claiming that Sagoun's society devoted funds to charity work, and was devoted to the cause of the Armenian cause.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The Bell Clothing Co. of Lowell, has a branch store on Washington street, Roxbury, having recently moved from 1192 Columbus street to 1192 Perry street. The place says they have practically no Armenian trade and that if a hat bearing their mark was sold to an Armenian, the trade probably was made in Lowell.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The organ of the new party is "The Voice of the Counting," which is published in Boston. The office of this publication today, the editor stated that he was in no position to throw light upon the death of Sagoun. One of the employees of the paper said that he had seen the body of the murdered man, and that he had seen the body of the murdered man, and that he had seen the body of the murdered man.

LOVELL, Oct. 27.—The man who was arrested in connection with the murder of Sagoun, is said to be a foreigner, and that he had seen the body of the murdered man, and that he had seen the body of the murdered man.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Sagoun, president of the Armenian Revolutionary Society of London, who was murdered in a suburb of London on Monday, was in New York on a visit to his father, according to David Der Minassian, an Armenian importer, but was not then engaged in a revolutionary movement.

SOUTHAMPTON, NOVA SCOTIA. SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., Oct. 26.—On Friday Charles Pettigrew of Athol, lost his only boy, aged five years, a heavy cold developing into bronchitis and pneumonia. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon, and before it was over a heavier blow fell on the afflicted family. Mrs. Pettigrew, the mother, died on Saturday afternoon, and her husband, Mr. Pettigrew, died on Sunday morning. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon at Athol station. The deceased was 62 years of age and leaves a widow and ten children, all grown up. Both Mr. Pettigrew and his little grandson were buried in Westbrook, 1895, but subsequent investigation is not yet known.

MURDERED IN LONDON!

The President of the Armenian Revolutionary Society Assassinated.

He Was a Millionaire, a Charitable Man and Had an Excellent Education—But He Was Not an Anarchist or a Dynamiter.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sagoun, president of the Armenian revolutionary Society, was murdered at the door-step of his lodgings in Nunhead, a suburb of London, last night. The murder presumably was committed by a fellow Armenian recently from the United States. The assassination had a political motive and was characterized by a boldness to which London has seldom been treated. It created an unusual sensation, since it appears to have been only an incident in a long and bitter vendetta between factions of Armenian revolutionists.

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The murdered man was a mining engineer, and devoted his life to the cause and devoted his life to the cause of the Armenian cause. His society was entirely passive and opposed to violence against those who were connected with the advanced section of the Armenians with the desire for vengeance on the latter, claiming that Sagoun's society devoted funds to charity work, and was devoted to the cause of the Armenian cause.

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A Pure Hard Soap.

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY PRINCE ALMOST ASSASSINATED.

Rev. Dr. Raymond Presents Interesting Notes On the Hazen and Chipman Houses and Ancient Writers of the Province—New School History of Canada Discussed.

The October meeting of the New Brunswick Historical Society was held Tuesday in the society's rooms, Market Building. President John Howe was in the chair and there was a fair attendance. After some discussion it was decided to issue, during the coming winter, another number of the historical publication of theirs, resuming the series which was interrupted by the publication of the "Wislow" papers.

There was a brief discussion over two historical works recently written in this province, namely, Dr. Geo. H. Hay's History of New Brunswick, and a school history of Canada, published in French by Prof. Bourgeois of St. Joseph's College, Miramichi.

A committee was appointed to examine the latter work and give opinion as to whether it might not be prescribed for public schools. Rev. Dr. Raymond, who has read the book, spoke very highly of it, and the Rev. W. C. Gaynor was also favorably impressed with the work. Prof. Bourgeois has been invited to deliver a paper on Le Soutre, at a future meeting of the society. A year ago the N. B. Historical Society took the initiative in regard to a celebration, next summer of the centenary of the discovery of the St. John river by Champlain and deMonte. Since then a committee has been considering the matter of ways and means and the Natural History Society is also discussing the subject. It is now pretty well understood that the Royal Society of Canada will meet here at the time of the celebration.

A committee of the Nova Scotia Historical Society with Attorney General Longley in the chair, and a committee of Annapolis citizens are taking preliminary action for celebrations in three weeks near the centenary of the capture of Annapolis by the British. At last evening's meeting the New Brunswick society organized itself into a committee of the whole to take such further action as may be decided upon.

Rev. Dr. Raymond read some notes on the oldest house in St. John, the Hazen house at the corner of Simonds and Brooks streets, which was built in 1772. He also showed that the Chipman estate, of which the remaining portion was sold the other day to the Y. M. C. A., was intended for the Rev. Dr. Raymond, who had been purchased by Ward Chipman for 60 guineas. Dr. Raymond also read some notes on the Aboteau at Marsh Hill showing that the original structure was near the cemetery and was built in 1774, with the aid of a number of Acadians then residing at French Village.

The leather covered volume of manuscript possessed by Philip Kehoe was shown by Dr. Raymond. This Philip Kehoe was born in Ireland in 1778. At the age of 18 he left Dublin on the ship Bedford, in which he had some adventures with French warships. Afterwards he went on wheeling expeditions to the mainland coast in the Mediterranean and engaged in the East India trade. Finally he sailed for British America as an immigrant in the steamer "The Emerald," and he was particularly the incidents of the voyage in the immigrant ship, as described in Mr. Kehoe's volume of poems.

In 1818 Philip Kehoe was advertising an evening school in St. John, and in an evening school in St. John, and in 1830 he was teaching at German street giving instruction in the English branches, bookkeeping and the violin. Later he settled at Long Beach and there he died. Various tragedies and romantic incidents in the history of the river settlements are treated in this volume of poems.

CAPTAIN'S BODY FOUND. HALIFAX, Oct. 27.—The body of Captain Charles Bond of the schooner Leading Star was found floating in the second dock, where the vessel was lying this afternoon. He had been missing since last night and is supposed to have slipped between the vessel and the wharf in going aboard, or stepped off the wharf in the darkness. He was one of the best known coasting river captains in the trading service here.

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OIL

How the Neighbor Bee

A Sun Man's Drive Through

A Ten Million Dollar Co. Rockefeller Into Hysteria Getting High Quality Oil

From time to time announced made through the press than all well in the neighborhood of Amcock has been dramatized, a case is published of boring operations in various parts of the field supposed to contain petroleum oil enterprises has engaged the attention of a number of investors in Scotia and New Brunswick, regarded as prudent business, who have seen the petroleum in the future. Within a few days he reported that subsidiary panies may be organized in various parts of the field.

A short time ago a member Sun staff was in Westmorland and accepted the invitation to a Luncheon at the residence of the secretary of the Nova Scotia Petroleum Co. to be in a drive through the oil fields. The road down the hill to the east of the oil fields, you go through an ancient Acadian settlement of Creek, where the landowner is a descendant of the original farmlands. Prosperous farmers they are, and they are willing to part of their money for religious purposes, for the Nova Scotia Petroleum Co. at Fox Creek is one of the best places of worship in the province.

But this has nothing to do with the petroleum in the province. You see below Fox Creek, the river in Albert Co. are five wells. These are a little hillside at Weldon, and are visible at the latter place. The excellent marsh land to the east of the river is a pasture field, and the highest point is rather wet. In swampy places here the result of natural distillation of oil leaves heavier contents on the surface.

A few hundred yards from Melli's house a drilling apparatus found at work. The drill is a with about a ton of hollow pipe, and it is secured to a natural distillation of oil leaves heavier contents on the surface.

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The leather covered volume of manuscript possessed by Philip Kehoe was shown by Dr. Raymond. This Philip Kehoe was born in Ireland in 1778. At the age of 18 he left Dublin on the ship Bedford, in which he had some adventures with French warships. Afterwards he went on wheeling expeditions to the mainland coast in the Mediterranean and engaged in the East India trade. Finally he sailed for British America as an immigrant in the steamer "The Emerald," and he was particularly the incidents of the voyage in the immigrant ship, as described in Mr. Kehoe's volume of poems.

In 1818 Philip Kehoe was advertising an evening school in St. John, and in an evening school in St. John, and in 1830 he was teaching at German street giving instruction in the English branches, bookkeeping and the violin. Later he settled at Long Beach and there he died. Various tragedies and romantic incidents in the history of the river settlements are treated in this volume of poems.

CAPTAIN'S BODY FOUND. HALIFAX, Oct. 27.—The body of Captain Charles Bond of the schooner Leading Star was found floating in the second dock, where the vessel was lying this afternoon. He had been missing since last night and is supposed to have slipped between the vessel and the wharf in going aboard, or stepped off the wharf in the darkness. He was one of the best known coasting river captains in the trading service here.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES IN LONDON. The Nova Scotia government's display of apples at the Crystal Palace, is creating much interest among the British fruiters, and the public generally. The exhibit is tastefully arranged, and the big court is filled with the finest of apples. Some Blenheim are a foot in circumference. Hon. Arthur Drysdale, commissioner of works and mines in Nova Scotia, who with Mrs. Drysdale is visiting London, has a curious fulfillment of a dream is related by George S. Rowell of Wakefield, Mass., who is 37 years of age, but strong and vigorous for a man of his years. He dreamed one night recently of the death of a friend in Gloucester, the next morning his friend's death was announced in the Gloucester papers.

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