

GREAT HANLON WATCH FOR CORBETT.

Californian was Badly Punished in the Bout.

Hockey Games Last Night—Instructions Regarding the Curling for the Walker Trophy—Cubs in Eastern Group No. 2 of the O. H. A. are Rebellious.

THE RING

Fierce Fight at 'Frisco.
San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The Young Corbett-Hanlon contest for the featherweight championship, at Mechanics' Pavilion to-night, proved to be one of the greatest drawing cards in the history of the lightening game in this city. The vast audience was taxed to its capacity before the bell rang, the principals to action. The interest in the outcome was immense. Despite the fact that Hanlon in his previous encounter with the champion had somewhat the better of the bout, and the well-known propensity of Corbett's victory, the fight was eagerly awaited by the thousands who gathered to witness the contest.

At the figures many large wagers were made at the ringside, where the betting was the fact that most of the eastern turfmen and bookmakers attending the local races have placed their faith on the superiority of the champion and have backed their opinions freely. Corbett and Hanlon met at Harry Corbett's resort this evening, where the question of weight was decided. The articles of agreement stipulated that they should weigh in at 129 pounds at 6 o'clock or forfeit \$1,000. Corbett was the first to step on the scales, and just tipped the beam at an even 129. Hanlon was slightly under, as he failed to move the scales.

The first preliminary was between Jack Evans, of this city, and the veteran Australian singer, "Austral" Billy Murphy. This was Murphy's first appearance in the ring for several years. Murphy landed hard in the last three rounds, and Evans was almost out, but the referee called the contest a draw.

Young Corbett was first to enter the ring. He wore bandages on his arms. He was attended by Tim McGrath, Harry Tuttle, and Billy Ott. Hanlon entered the ring at 9:30. Like Corbett, his hands were encased in bandages. He at once went to the champion's corner, and they shook hands. He was seconded by Harry Foley, Fred Lander, Fred Wolf, and Toby Erwin. Hanlon was introduced by Announcer John Jones as the "Pride of California." He produced much applause. The champion was introduced as champion of the world. His reception was enthusiastic.

The customary challenges from eastern pugilists, among them being young Morvatt, Sammy Smith and Louis Terry McGovern, sent a telegram agreeing to meet Hanlon in the event of the Californian being returned a winner.

The referee waited the fighters. The champion went to his corner immediately, and awaited the arrival of his antagonist.

Fight by Rounds.
Round 1—Corbett tried several times to get under Hanlon's guard with right and left swings, but failed to get under Hanlon's peculiar defense. Finally he got in his right to the nose, a right to Hanlon's stomach, and two lefts to the face. Corbett kept pegging away relentlessly, forcing Eddie to cover. Corbett got in a straight left to the body as they mixed it. Hanlon was mostly on the defensive. In a mix-up Hanlon drove his right into Corbett's body, and followed with a right to the jaw. Hanlon missed a left, and then sent a right to the face. Corbett stood up to him and jabbed with left and right to the face. Eddie sent a hard left to the stomach. As the round closed both swung rights and lefts for the face. Corbett did most of the leading, pegging straight left for the face and right uppercut, but Hanlon did the effective work in the breakaways. There was no damage.

Round 2—Hanlon swung left and right for the face, but Corbett put in two straight lefts for the face. Corbett put a hard right swing. Corbett pegged away at Hanlon's face, landing several light blows. Corbett put in a terrific right under Hanlon's guard. Corbett landed a right to the jaw. Hanlon swung right and left to jaw, forcing the champion to the ropes. He then sent a right to Hanlon's face, but Corbett fought back viciously, forcing Hanlon to a clinch. Hanlon made a much better showing in this round, landing several blows. The right that Corbett landed on Eddie early in the round felled Hanlon but momentarily Corbett's lefts and uppercuts did not seem to do much damage.

Round 3—Corbett tried with left several times, but did not get in. He straightened Hanlon with a right uppercut, and they mixed it viciously, both landing good lefts on the face. Corbett sent a straight right to the face and Eddie's nose began to bleed. Corbett uppercut with

SPORTING OLD SANTA CLAUS DISAPPOINTED MANY.

What Some of These Who Figure in the Local Sporting World Have Not Yet Got in Their Stockings.

Santa Claus did not get his Christmas "deliver the goods" to all those in the sporting world. Many in his part have a kick coming for what wasn't left in their stockings. A few instances:

Billy Do Mille—A new pop-gun. **Dick Robinson**—The address of a Hickory II. **Jack Gaffney**—An air ship and trainer. Must be strong in wind, and sound. **Eddie Duffy**—A little automobile, with front seat for two. **Jack Donnan**—Larger audiences for me and Charlie Flannery's debates. **Doc Tracy**—A uniform of "one of the finest." Must have polished buttons on it. **Billy Carroll**—A commission in the 1st Regiment for my big Scottie. **Eddie Dugan**—A pair of Elks' horns; larger than the "Palace" horns. **Jimmy Woods**—Guide to keeping a "Dutch double entry hand book." **Ned Hayes**—Book on the origin of the noble redman. **Joe Decker**—A Yiddish dictionary. **Jas. Cox**—An air line to Burlington. Radial road not fast enough. **Hughie Hayes**—Three Krusty Kings. **Cyril Power**—A pair of stiffs. **As Kris Kringle** will receive a copy of the Times, the wishes as expressed may be realized before the New Year—Senator Shupe.

Tommy Gould—A guide to piano playing, without hands.

Round 12—They rushed into a clinch. Both seemed fond of fighting. Hanlon got in a left uppercut and followed it with right and left to the body. Corbett did not lose his head, and fought back victoriously. He missed a terrific straight left for the body and two terrific left and right swings also went wild. Corbett then landed a hard right on the jaw, and Eddie returned with a right to the ear and a left to the face. Corbett received a terrific right swing on the stomach, which made him look sick. He stalled, however, and protected himself from further harm. Corbett appeared a bit tired at the end, with Hanlon doing all the forcing. It was Hanlon's round.

Round 13—They rushed into a mix-up, and in the breakaway Corbett landed a right overhand swing on the jaw. He then missed a hard left to the jaw, and they mixed it. Corbett put in a hard left to the jaw. They mixed it, both swinging with right and left. The round closed with Hanlon doing all the forcing. It was Hanlon's round.

Round 14—Corbett tried with left for the head three, but was blocked. He did considerable talking. Hanlon kept stopping with right and left to the jaw, and complained to the referee. Corbett was holding. Hanlon's right foot followed Hanlon's doing the better work. Hanlon landed right and left in this mix-up. Corbett countered with a right to Hanlon's stomach. He missed a right to the head, and landed another hard right swing on the back of the head. Hanlon swung right and left, but no damage resulted. Corbett apparently anxious to mix it at all times, but when Hanlon went after him, Corbett refused to mix it. After finding that the Denver boy was willing to meet him more than half way, Corbett stopped his aggressiveness.

Round 15—Corbett began talking at once, and Eddie put left to the face. Corbett countered with a hard right swing to the ear. Both men gave remarkable blocking and dodging, protecting themselves. Grancy once more cautioned Corbett for hitting low. Corbett then got in a good right to the head, and followed with two lefts to the ear. In a mix-up Corbett swung right and left to the head, evaded Hanlon's attempts to counter. Hanlon put in two short-arm lefts to the face, and swinging hard with left, sent the champion to the floor. He got up instantly, and fought back hard. Hanlon swung right and left to the head. Hanlon flashed out and caught Corbett on the point of the jaw, and followed him. When the going seemed both men were fighting furiously.

Round 16—Corbett was more careful. He missed a right, and clapped a right to the head, and followed it with a left to the face. Hanlon followed him around the ring, sending Corbett into the face, and right to the jaw that staggered Corbett. Corbett swung wildly, and got another left on the jaw from Hanlon. Corbett stood up to him and jabbed with left and right to the face. Eddie sent a hard left to the stomach. As the round closed both swung rights and lefts for the face. Corbett did most of the leading, pegging straight left for the face and right uppercut, but Hanlon did the effective work in the breakaways. There was no damage.

Round 17—Corbett tried with left several times, but did not get in. He straightened Hanlon with a right uppercut, and they mixed it viciously, both landing good lefts on the face. Corbett sent a straight right to the face and Eddie's nose began to bleed. Corbett uppercut with

Round 18—Corbett tried with left several times, but did not get in. He straightened Hanlon with a right uppercut, and they mixed it viciously, both landing good lefts on the face. Corbett sent a straight right to the face and Eddie's nose began to bleed. Corbett uppercut with

Round 19—Corbett tried with left several times, but did not get in. He straightened Hanlon with a right uppercut, and they mixed it viciously, both landing good lefts on the face. Corbett sent a straight right to the face and Eddie's nose began to bleed. Corbett uppercut with

Round 20—Corbett tried with left several times, but did not get in. He straightened Hanlon with a right uppercut, and they mixed it viciously, both landing good lefts on the face. Corbett sent a straight right to the face and Eddie's nose began to bleed. Corbett uppercut with

Round 21—Corbett tried with left several times, but did not get in. He straightened Hanlon with a right uppercut, and they mixed it viciously, both landing good lefts on the face. Corbett sent a straight right to the face and Eddie's nose began to bleed. Corbett uppercut with

Round 22—Corbett tried with left several times, but did not get in. He straightened Hanlon with a right uppercut, and they mixed it viciously, both landing good lefts on the face. Corbett sent a straight right to the face and Eddie's nose began to bleed. Corbett uppercut with

Round 23—Corbett tried with left several times, but did not get in. He straightened Hanlon with a right uppercut, and they mixed it viciously, both landing good lefts on the face. Corbett sent a straight right to the face and Eddie's nose began to bleed. Corbett uppercut with

Round 24—Corbett tried with left several times, but did not get in. He straightened Hanlon with a right uppercut, and they mixed it viciously, both landing good lefts on the face. Corbett sent a straight right to the face and Eddie's nose began to bleed. Corbett uppercut with

Round 25—Corbett tried with left several times, but did not get in. He straightened Hanlon with a right uppercut, and they mixed it viciously, both landing good lefts on the face. Corbett sent a straight right to the face and Eddie's nose began to bleed. Corbett uppercut with

point; Lane, cover-point; Twelfth, Watson, Christmas, Robinson, forwards.

Puckings.
Brookville, Dec. 30.—The general opinion here is that the eastern hockey clubs, comprising group No. 2 would prefer not to find it necessary to break with the O. H. A. Brookville is not at all antagonistic to the O. H. A., but, on the contrary, the club's supporters nearly all favor it. However, with five clubs in the group besides intermediates, those who arranged the schedule say it would be impossible to crowd the series into January without ruining the game for the future.

The O. H. A. has stood for good and pure hockey, and it is big enough to unbend a little in order to encourage the game all over the province. Perhaps the fact that it was the O. H. A. but, if that body insists on arrangements that fear-ridden mean death to the game, they must not blame the clubs for adhering to the law of self-preservation.

If the worst comes to the worst group 2 will play the schedule arranged as exhibition games, and at the conclusion will ask the winners of groups 1 and 3 to play off for the championship, thus entirely ignoring the O. H. A.

ATHLETICS
Local Runners Enter.
The following Hamilton runners will start in the New Year's day at St. Catharines on the road race; Ernest Woods, Antelope B. C. James, Clark, W. H. Jameson, Wm. Sherring, Wallace Muirhead, all Y. M. C. A. Wm. J. Melody, Jas. Melody, W. E. P. C. D. Bennett, H. L. Becker, unattached.

His New Year's Resolution.
I am resolved on this New Year To forswear a pleasure dear, Specially give it up, though dear The prospects seem.

No more on many maidens fair I'll cast as once a lingering stare, Nor o'er sweet lips and eyes and hair In rapture dream I.

I am resolved in truth to be From worship of the fair sex free; No flowers I'll send or poetry Or candy sweet.

No more their fancy bows I'll buy, No more for divers favors sigh, No more with whims will I comply, Or beauty greet.

I am resolved that this year's days Shall teach me sober, quiet ways, That I may see no more to praise In accents warm.

Nor will my resolution die— I'm married now, that's why, And my wife's resolved as I To bring reform.

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN.
Where the Sex in America Find Distinction.

The Popular Science Monthly for January publishes an article on "The Successful Women in America," in which the author, Miss Northrop, studies the women whose biographies are given in "Who's Who," and gives interesting statistics as to their number and professions. The statistics are as follows: Authors, including novelists, 103; educators, including lecturers, 61; journalists, including editor, critic and correspondent, 63; actresses, 59; musicians, 43; social reformers, including club-women and settlement workers, 27; physicians, 21; scientists, including naturalists, 17; ministers, including Salvation Army and other religious workers, 13; philanthropists, 12; librarians, 9; lawyers, 9; miscellaneous, 3.

The average age of the women is 52.6 years, but 31 per cent. of them are under 30. The entire country-side is married, this percentage varying from 27 per cent. in the case of educators to 67 per cent. in the case of journalists. Only 15 per cent. of the women have had a college training.

Cataract is Certainly Curable.
In fact it is one of the most curable diseases if fragrant healing Catarrhine is used. No matter how long you have suffered with cataract, you can be perfectly cured by inhaling the antiseptic vapor of Catarrhine, which strikes at the foundation of the trouble and establishes such a healthy condition of the system that cataract grows simply can't exist. "I suffered from cataract of the eye and throat for years," writes S. H. Downie, of Plattville. "My nostrils were always stuffed up and I was a most disagreeable hacking cough. Catarrhine cured me completely." Catarrhine never fails. Two months' treatment \$1.00; trial size 25c.

What Thorns are for.
Most persons think that the stem of a plant grows from the roots, and the contrary, the roots grow from the stem. In the case of a plant that grows down in the ground in autumn it is not the roots that send up a new stem in the spring, for a part of the true stem remains underground on the root crown, and from it grow up the bud-bearing stems in the spring. When a seed germinates, it sends the light loving stem upward and the dark loving root downward.

Save off part of the tree trunk, and you will find a series of rings from the centre to the bark, each ring marking a year's growth. But these rings indicate also which of the seasons through which the tree has lived were dry and which had plenty of rain. The rings are always of unequal growth. The narrow rings represent dry seasons and the wide ones seasons when the conditions of growth were better by reason of plentiful rain.

Every rose has its thorn, and the same may be said of such fruits as blackberries, raspberries, etc., only they are not real thorns, but prickly, which prick off with the outer bark, while thorns will not cut off, being hardened, undeveloped branches.

And why do bushes and vines have prickles? Many people wonder at it, for they see no good reason for such a growth. But there is a reason, as there is in everything in nature. The prickles are given to them as a protection against plant-eating animals. The stems have a pleasant, aromatic taste, and crows would be sure to eat them in winter when they crave something fresh if it were not for the prickles.

Blood Poison Often Results
From using Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, the standard cure of American and Great Britain, for all kinds of corns, warts and bunions. Use only Putnam's.

Eskimos Never Wash.
The Eskimos never wash, says a writer in World's Fair. Each layer of dirt and seed-oil is an extra protection against the cold. They never appear to be as healthy or untidy as Indians, but I have yet to see the Eskimo or Indian who would not be improved by an application of soap and water.

Salt Rheum

You may call it eczema, tetter or milk crust. But no matter what you call it, this skin disease which comes in patches that burn, itch, discharge a watery matter, dry scale, owe its existence to the presence of humors in the system. It will continue to exist, annoy, and perhaps agonize, as long as these humors remain.

It is always radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which expels all humors, and is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions.

The Fatal Umbrella.

If Jonas Hanway had known the temptations he was placing before his humanity when he introduced the umbrella to the English-speaking race, about the year 1750, he would surely have walked the London streets and the fact that it was a petty larceny, in describing the "petty larceny." The term applied to the umbrella to show that it exerted the same malign influence over the races by which it was first used. Perhaps the fact that it was a royal symbol, and usually sheltered a royal personage, made it too sacred an object to be lightly purchased by the masses. The subject of an Oriental despot was to keep his own head on his shoulders, so that he rarely attempted to rid himself of the portable property of his sovereign. The term applied to the umbrella to show that it was a symbol of the old Persian title for a prince or governor of a province, is supposed to be derived from the word "umbra" and in India, as well as in that country, a high officer of the Court has been known for ages as "lord of the umbrella." It is also the first and oldest symbol of the Sultan of Morocco, and no one dares use it but himself, his sons and his brothers. In the case of the present Sultan, the umbrella has a practical as well as a symbolic value, as he is an ardent amateur artist and devoted to sketching from nature.

There seems little doubt that the umbrella was introduced from the East into Italy, where the name, "ombrella," meaning "a little shade," was first used. The use of an umbrella as a defense from rain was an afterthought, and naturally came to Jonas Hanway, who was subjected to the vagaries of the English climate. The French call it "parapluie," and the German "regenschirm," describes it as a rain shield; but the English vocabulary has no word which is equally appropriate for umbrella.

The earliest English umbrellas were made of oiled silk and were very difficult to open and close. The stick and frame were heavy and inconvenient, and the article was expensive. Hence it was not long even in England, and longer in America, ere the umbrella came into general use. There is nothing to show that this useful article was seen in the streets of Philadelphia or New York during the colonial or revolutionary period. The private letters and journals of the time make no mention of umbrellas in American cities, and even in London they cannot have been in common use, as "Notes and Queries" states that the use of an umbrella in a Hertfordshire village, about the year 1775 or 1776, excited the envy and contempt of the entire countryside. As this occurred at Sandbridge, near London, it is plain that umbrellas were at that time almost wholly unknown to the great mass of Englishmen.

Since it assumed its present form, however, the umbrella has been bought, borrowed and stolen to an extent that makes it an important factor in trade. It has played its part, too, in fiction, and in history. No one who has read Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit" will ever forget Mrs. Gamp's formidable umbrella; nor is a reader of Thackeray likely to forget the crafty Major Pendennis over the loss of his inseparable companion. The Major, who fancied that he resembled the Queen, was seen in the streets of London unprepared for a change in the weather. Equally famous, though not so presentable, was the huge gingham umbrella which was so familiar to Parisians in the hands of the Citizen King, President Andrew Jackson also carried a defended himself with which during his attempted assassination. All of the later American Presidents have received many gifts of umbrellas, usually with quaintly carved handles, possessing more or less historic interest.

The military regulations of Germany strictly forbid a soldier to carry an umbrella when on duty, unless he is accompanied by a woman or a civilian. An unwritten law to the same effect governs the United States regulars, no one of whom has ever been seen carrying an umbrella while on uniform. Even a National Guardsman, if he should appear in one of the great cities of the east beneath the shelter of an umbrella, would at once become a target for the pregnant aspersions of the sharp-witted boys of the street.

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