

# **Turf** *Results Entries*

## CHAMPION FIGHTERS FROM FIGG DOWN

was not only the most scientific boxer of street and for years there were

His "principles of pugilism" were that contempt of danger and confidence in one's self were the first and best qualities of a pugilist; that, in hitting, you must judge well your distances, for a blow delivered at all out of range was like a spent shot; valueless; that men should fight with their legs as well as with their hands; as well as with their heads; that all stiffness of style or position was wrong. Jackson is still regarded as one of the best theorists on the art.

At this period pugilism was actively supported by many persons of high rank. In 1814, when the allied sovereigns opposed to Napoleon visited England, among other entertainments, a sparring display was provided under Jackson's management and the distinguished

Besides Jackson, Belcher, Gulley and Cribb were also noted champions at this period, which may be termed the palmy days of the ring. From various causes its decline has since been uninterrupted. The more distinguished patrons gradually withdrew; the Pugilistic Club, which had been established in 1854, and

been established in 1814, and included all the aristocratic patrons of the ring, was broken up. Magistrates set their faces against the lawless assemblies of roughs and pickpockets who latterly formed the greater part of the spectators at prize fights.

In 1860, however, the international combat between Tom Sayers, the Englishman, and John Hegenan, the American, revived for a moment public interest in the art.

but after that prize fights were suppressed and glove contests adopted under the Queensberry rules, which govern them all the world over. Under these rules wrestling and hugging are prohibited, each round is limited to three minutes with one minute interval, and the time allowed for a fallen man to get up is reduced to ten seconds.

The art thenceforward was vigorously introduced in England by many masters

Tom Sayers retired after the fight with Heenan in 1870, leaving the championship of the world open for competition. Jim Mace, by a series of contests, became entitled to meet J. Allen for it in America in 1870, and defeated him. James Smith became the next champion of England, and

In 1885, he was beaten by Kilrain of Boston in 1887, Kilrain becoming the world's champion.

In 1889 John L. Sullivan of Boston defeated Kilrain, and in 1892 James J. Corbett beat Sullivan, who was defeated in 1897 by Robert Fitzsimmons, who in turn was vanquished by James J. Jeffries in 1900, and again in 1902. Jeffries retired in 1905, after beating Corbett in 1903 and Jack Johnson in 1906.

For Jeffries' retirement

Munroe in 1904. After 3 years, Marvin Hart defeated Root and claimed the title of world's champion, but he was beaten by Tommy Burns in 1906, and in the same year Burns and Jack O'Brien fought a draw of twenty rounds, but in 1907 Burns knocked O'Brien out, and in the same year put away Bill Squires. In 1908 Burns put away Jack Palmer, Roth and Squires, and then succumbed to Jack Johnson, the present holder of the championship.

**Hunting Substitutes for Cotton.**  
Owing to the high price of cotton the German textile experts have been turning their attention to other fibre which might be used as a substitute for it. Recently a spinning company at Chemnitz

nitz has succeeded in spinning the fibre contained in the kapok, or silk cotton tree of the tropics. In its natural state this fibre cannot be spun owing to its extreme brittleness, but Prof. Goldberg of Chemnitz has found a method of treating it to make it spinnable and the yarn is described as having the softness of wool.

peculiarly soft, silky feeling. The wood has hitherto been used as a padding material for furniture and in making mats, bowls and similar articles, and it has answered this purpose so well that the cultivation of the tree has already been introduced into the German colonies of New Guinea and East Africa. The fibre has the advantage of being very strong and tough, and is not so liable to decay as other tropical fibres.

considerably cheaper than cotton, and no information is at hand showing the wearing qualities of fabrics made from kapok yarn.

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