DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

Debate on the Statehood Bill.

POLITICS, POLYGAMY and the CHURCH.

(From the Congressional Record.)

New Mexico. He was met soon after he got into New Mexico by Gen. Canby

with three New Mexican regiments.

Gen. Canby's force was greatly inferior

to that of Gen. Sibley. These New Mexican forces under Canby heid Sib-

ley in check for some time, but being

less in number, they were compelled

gradually to retire toward the capital of New Mexico. The point for which

Fort Union, where the government of the United States had then a very large

ernment accepted it. The regiment was composed of about 1,000 men.

We had in addition to that a battery

and about 120 cavalry. So we had in

the Colorado force about 1,200 men. The government of the United States

ordered a portion of those troops, and a portion of them only, to New Mexico

be any fighting they had not enl'sted to remain in the fort and that they would

Couriers from Gen. Canby were sent up to the Colorado troops coming down

to hurry their passage, stating that it was quite impossible with his inferior

forces to hold the Confederate army in check, and, as I stated a few moments

ago, the last day this infantry made a march of 52 miles, marching all day

and all night, and in the early gray of the morning striking Sibley. They did not wait for any orders from Canby, but

sailed into him, burnt his baggage train,

which they struck first, and, with the aid of the New Mexicans and Gen. Can-

by, routed Gen. Sibley, Sibley having lost his baggage train, and having failed to reach the munitions of war at

Fort Union, of course turned his face

Now, Mr. President, I should not have

referred to this matter at all, but the

statement made by the senator might leave the inference that I had been

careless, at least, in not giving to the people of Colorado the credit that they

were entitled to receive. I only claimed that Canby had held in check until our

ordered

meet Canby.

towards Texas.

had started was first to strike

What was it after all, Mr. President? | What was it after all, all President? The legislature of New Mexico passed a special act incorporating a religious body, and it was against the laws of the United States only in this respect, the United States only in this respect, the law creating the territory of New Mexico, commonly known in terution of the territory, the granting of charters by special act of any corporation whatsoever. The stature of New Mexico had been believe that they might incorporate by special act a religious body known as the Jesuit Fathers. It wild not be done under its organic w. That. Mr. President, was the

head and front of its offending. nothing criminal or repre-There is nothing criminal or repre-hasible in the incorporating of relig-nous bodies. I will venture the asser-ion that in the senator's own state the eligious order known as the Jesuit religious order known as the Desart Fathers has a corporate existence, or-ganized under its general incorporation aw. I imagine that whether a religious w. I imagine that dy is incorporated under a special or difference s general law makes no difference whatsoever so far as the public welfare

Mr. President, why did not the senfor from Minnesota, if he desired to a justice to the people of New Mexico, connection with that statement make the additional statement that in 50 years of territorial life it was the only enacted by the New Mexicans in aw enacted by the latter and that is had her teristorial legislature which the engress felt compelled to repeal? One the strongest and most conclusive idences of the capacity of a people for self-government is the peace and order they maintain within their bor-ders and the character of the laws enact. And this one charge by the ney ender. Minnesota brings promin-sentor from Minnesota brings promin-ally before the people of the country he fact that so well are the people of New Mexico qualified for self-government that in 50 years, during all of which time they have elected their legslature, with its membership answering to the strange names he read, not a single law that that body has passed has received the censure of the Conress of the United States, and during ill that time Congress had the right to seal any law that the legislature of New Mexico enacted.

So we find, even from the report of the committee that went to the territory seeking rather to evade testi-meny than to obtain it, that the terriry is inwfully inclined and peaceful. nd that life and property are as safe in that territory as in any other sec-tion of this Union. In addition to that the unqualified and unwe have nov adjeted fact that in 50 years of egislative life, enacting their own laws. ding for their own rules, not a single law has been enacted by the legdature of that territory which reand ich was not permitted to remain upthe statute books so far as any act

ef Congress is concerned. Filngs are made. Mr. President, gainst the people of New Mexico bese interpreters are used in the courts occasionally an interpreter may be led to the jury room for the purnterpreting the evidence given on the trial and which was taken down shorthand by the court stenograph-In Colorado, I believe that the leg-

tainly had no intention to do him any Mr. Teller-I do not myself think the senator had any such intention. Mr. Quay-Mr. President, I rise to ask the unanimous consent of the senate that a vote be taken upon this bill and the pending amendments at 2 p. m. on the 30th instant. on the 20th instant. The President pro tempore-The sen-

means to be fair and right, and I cer-

ator from Pennsylvania asks unani-mous consent that a vote be taken on the pending bill and all amendments then pending and all amendments then offered, without further debate, on the 20th day of Feburary, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Is there objection? Mr. Kean-Mr. President, I think I

should like to finish my remarks before Mr. President, that is strictly true. Early in the winter of 1862 Gen. Sibley a day is fixed for a vote. Mr. Quay-Do I understand the sen-ator from New Jersey to object? The President pro tempore—The sen-ator from New Jersey did not say that left Texas with a large force, probably from 4,000 to 6,000 men-nearer 5,000, perhaps, than either. I need not state that Gen. Sibley was a West Point offcer and a man thoroughly familiar with the western country. He moved into

Mr. Kean-I think-Mr. McComas-Mr. President, I object, because I should like to hear the conclusion of the speech of the senator from New Jersey.

The President pro tempore-Objection is made. The senate, as in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12543) to enable the people of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico to form constitutions and state gov-ernments and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the riginal states. Mr. Rawlins-I present a memorial

quantity of munitions of war, amount-ing to many millions of dollars. The of the governor and the Legislature of the state of Utah bearing upon the second point to which he was reaching was the continental stage line, to cut off communications with California. statehood bill now pending, which I We had in Colorado a regiment, raised ask to have read.

the summer before in a very irregular manner, and it had been rejected by the general government. It took the united efforts of all the people of Col-The President pro tempore-The sen-ator from Utah asks that the memorial which he sends to the desk may be read. Is there objection? The Chair orado for many months to get the gov-ernment of the United States to achears none, and the secretary will read. The secretary read as follows; cept that regiment. Some time late in the fall or early in the winter the gov-

Senate joint memorial, memorializing Congress to pass the omnibus state-hood bill, admitting Arizona. New Mexico, and Oklahoma as states in the Union.

"To the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"Your memorialists, the governor and Legislature of the state of Utah, re-spectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States of America to pass a portion of them only, to New Mexico to support Canby. About two-thirds of the troops were ordered into New Mexico. The officer in command reached a point not far from Fort Lyon where about 400 of the Colorado troops were stationed. The Colorado troops so stationed, and who were to be left in Colorado, insisted that if there was to the bill now pending in Congress to admit the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma as states in the Unlor

"EDWARD M. ALLISON, JR., "THOMAS HULL, "Speaker of the House.

go to New Mexico with the rest, and in "Approved this 2nd day of February, spite of the protest of the colonel, con-trary to the designs of the general gov-1903 "HEBER M. WELLS, Governor." ent, they marched out with him to

Mr. Kean-Mr. President, I understand the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) would like to proceed at this time. I have no objection to his do-ing so, and I gladly yield to him. Mr. Morgan-Mr. Fresident, I do not like to interfere with the senator from New Jorgan Karlow, is the definition

New Jersey (Mr. Kean) in the delivery of his continuous speech, which has so far been interrupted with a few parentheses of somewhat protracted charac-ter; and I would much prefer, if the senator will do so, that he should con-clude his remarks before I speak, because he has said some things here that I desire to answer, and I should like to have the benefit of all of the senator's remarks before proceeding, if \mathbf{f} could do so. I always feel uncomfortable in speaking in the time of another senator for fear that I might pos-sibly intrude upon his patience by the length of my own remarks, which are ometimes a little more protracted than other people like to have them. If the senator from New Jersey will conclude

his remarkstroops got there, and that was all that Mr. Kean-It is always a pleasure to listen to the senator from Alabama.

(To be Continued.)

A FEELING.

Good Food Makes It.

"I was always hungry and unsatisfied

Food distressed me so that I would throw up mouthfuls of slime and mu-

Well I had reached that stage of not

nourish.

ous.



Harry Forbes Whips Andy Tokell

In Ten Rounds.

BRITISHER IS OUTCLASSED.

Forbes Landed Where and When He Wanted-Referee George Siler Gave Him the Decision.

Detroit, Feb. 27 .- England tried for nother championship tonight and cored another defeat. Her champion bantamweight pugilist, Andy Tokel'. was beaten decisively by Harry Forbes, champion bantamweight of the world. To say that Forbes was given the deision at the end of 10 rounds comes far from telling the measure of his cictory. He won the fight from start hinish, had the better of every cund, with the possible exception of he seventh, when he held his own, and roved himself superior to the English champion in everything that goes to nake a champion, with the exception of courage, and in this he was equal to Tekeli.

The latter was something of a dis-ppointment. He showed himself a strong, rugged youngster, with a world of power behind his blows, and proved himself game to the core. He took heavy punishment and came back

every time in the very round willing and eager to fight again. In skill he was outclassed by Forbes, who hit him when and how he pleased, and as many times as Tokell would take with-out coming to a clinch or breaking ground.

He pounded the Englishman's left eye shut and cut the left side of his face until it looked like the aftermath of a session with a sausage ma-chine, while Forbes had not a mark. He drove Tokell's head back with straight lefts, turned him round with right hooks and back again with left swings. From the end of the second round there was never a doubt of the result. Tokell twice wrestled Forbes to the floor, the foul work being, to all appearances, intentional. For this he was hissed by the spectators and warved by the referee.

The attendance was 3,500. George Silver was referee. The men weighed sactly 115 pounds each, there being scarcely an ounce difference between them. Betting had shrunk, being 40 to on Forbe

BATTLE BY ROUNDS. Round 1-Forbes led left, reaching chest lightly. Forbes put left to check gain. Tokell put straight left on again. Tokell put straight left on aboulder. Forbes put left to face. Forbes missed right swing. Tokell landed hard right on cheek, stagger-ing Forbes. Forbes put left to neck, hard right to jaw. Forbes put left to jaw receiving right counter on ribs. Forbes put left and right on head, get-ting two rights in stomach. Forbes put left to neck. Tokell countering put left to neck. Tokell countering very low. Forbes put right to face. then rushed, putting three hard lefts to jaw with no return. Forbes put light left on ear, following with left on stomach. Forbes put left to jaw, re-ceiving violous right in the ribs. Tokell, showed himself clever and a very stiff number



aged eye and hard lefts on the cheel twice without getting in a counter Forbes staggered Tokell with a hard right to jaw. Forbes uppercut Tokell on the stomach and caught him with a left on the mouth a second later. Forbes caught Tokell again on the mouth without a return. Forbes land-ed a straight left on Tokell's jaw ducking away from an uppercut, Forbes blocked an uppercut and clinched. Takeli led lightly to the ribs with his right and dodged away from Forbes' left. Tokell put a hard right on the ribs and then clinched. right on the ribs and then clinched 'okell nearly faling down. He saved

eceived a straight left on the jaw and left hook on the chest. Tokell up-ercut Forbes on the ribs. Tokell uppercut to heart and put left to ear Forbes landed a hard left on Tokell's mouth, and, as Tokell turned, caught him with a right swing on the back of the head. Tokell went to his knees more from the effort to duck than from he blow. Tokell put a hard right to Forbes' jaw. Forbes landed a stiff left on Tokell's bad cheek, bringing the blood in a stream. Forbes put left on the face and Tokell wrestled Forbes to his knees, being warned by the referee. Forbes put left to the jaw and then

eye and rushed him to the ropes, landing half a dozen times without return. Forbes landed left on Tokell bad eye and Tokell clinched. Toke ducked a right swing and was caught with a left uppercut twice. Tokell caught Forbes with a right swing on the ribs and a left on the chest. Tokell put a left chop on Forbes' mouth and two hard rights to the stomach, follow ing them with a left. Tokell put a left to the shoulder and a right to eye. Tokeil's left eye was nearly closed at the end of the round.

Round 8-Forbes put a left on th

kell's bad eye. The men came together in a hot exchange, Forbes having the better of it. Forbes put a savage up-percut on Tokell's chin, jarring him badly. Forbes put a light left to the



It is difficult to realize the mighty | way to the farthermost parts of the growth of the business done under this name. From a small beginning in the simplest form, against prejudice

and opposition, against monied hosts, countless rivals, and trade indifference, Cuticura remedies have become the greatest curatives of their time, and, in fact, of all time, for nowhere in the history of medicine is to be found another approaching them in popularity and sale

In every clime and with every people they have met with the same reception. The confines of the earth are the only limits to their growth. They have conquered the world. By rail and sail, by caravan, by saddle, and on the backs The world has rendered its verdict of human beings, they have made their | in favor of Cuticura.

earth.

There seems to be something about Cuticura remedies which invites the confidence of mankind. National peeuliarities, European, Eastern, and Asiatic teachings and traditions seem to have no adverse influence upon them. Hence they are to be found in every part of the world, and the sight of them in the bazars and native shops of foreign lands has Inspired the American traveller with patriotic emotions second only to those produced by the

contemplation of his country's flag. To the test of popular judgment all things mundane must finally come.

T뜻 PIANOLA METHOD

It is a conservative statement to say that no system of plano instruction ever invented can show the results obtained by the Plancia method of playing. Aside from the fact that in all other methods, days and years are required to perfect technique (which the Pianola supplies at once) their accomplishment is insignificant compared to the Pianola's.

\$28,000 -Entries Close April 14. Providence R. L. Feb. 28 .- The Naragansett Park association announc the early closing events for the grand circuit meeting to be held here Aug. 31 to Sept. 2. There are six stakes aggre-gating \$28,000. Entries close Tuesday, April 14 The Park Brew 2:11 pace, \$10,000 stake is the largest that a pacing class ever raced for. Heretofore it has been for 2:10 pacers, but the change is made owing to the desire of the management

start to finish

ummary:

lams of Victor and Jack Bonner of ennsylvania fought twenty rounds to draw here tonight. There was some

ilssatisfaction with the decision as t was claimed that Bonner had the

etter of the fight. Williams was bad-

punished and was groggy once or vice, but the gong saved him each

time and he came up gamely in the next round. It was a goood fight from

GRAND CIRCUIT MEET.

There Are Six Stakes Aggregating

rize winners in the individual contests

ad been awarded. D. A. Jones of Mil-

waukee carried off the honors with his score of 683 for three games. Tomorrow Lee Graff of the Indianapolis Ramblers

and Percy Hills of Columbus, O., will

Indianapolis team will bowl the Wrig-

linch of Chicago will contest for \$500

ys of Chicago. Fred Strong and Fred

inch beat Green of Chicago today for

Following are the first ten prize win

ers in the Individual contest which nded tonight. Fifty prizes were dis-

An All

oll ceven games for \$1,000.

Iones, Milwaukee, 683, \$75.

Strong, Chicago, 613, \$5.

Chaimers, Chicago, 661, 865. Kellenacker, Newport, 650, \$65.

Keln, Chicago, 640, \$50. Toisen, Buffalo, 635, \$57. A. W. Thompson, Chicago, 634, \$55. Kaad, Chicago, 626, \$52.

Sandbloom, Minneapolis, 615, \$50. F. Mueller, Indianapolis, 612, \$47.

They Broke Even.

aimself as the bell rang. Round 6—Forbes put left to the neck. Tokell fell short with his left. Forbes

clinched at the end of the round. Round 7-Forbes put left on Tokell's

BATTERED THE BAD EYE.

neck and followed with a left on To-Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 27.-Jack Don-nelly of St. Louis and Ferry Queenan of Seattle fought a twenty-round draw here tonight. Donnelly's showing was

o secure a fresh field of horses. The Roger Williams, 2:14 trot, \$10,000 stake s the third renewal. Last year it established a new world's record for an ight heat race. Bowlers' Tournament. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 27 .-- The nalonal bowling congress and tournanent came to a close a few minutes before midnight immediately after the

ributed

iture which is in sessio point interpreters to make easier the rdens and the labors of Spanish abers who were elected to that body. that they might perform their duties the more intelligently. I think the laws of every legislature there up to the present time have by special act been

nated in Spanish. I recall, when I first went to the terry of Colorado, making a canvass Congress as early as 1874, and upon one than one occasion I addressed the diences through an interpreter. The an interpreter is simply to give to those who listen a clear and comprehensive knowledge of that which he speaker says. It does not indicate those who are not able to speak we not adapted themselves to the test of their ability to American instions. It simply means that in the tress of life, in the efforts and the necessary to earn the bread with which the breath of life is maintained, have not had time to learn what to em is a difficult language to underand and to master.

So none of these objections, when ey are summed up, go to the capacity to the character of the citizenship the relation of the minds of the Mexican people to the American govament. They simply go to the prop-sition whether or not they can speak are than one language. I take it that i firery community in New Mexico and ever Spanish-speaking people are ey have the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of their tate or, if it is a territory, the organic printed in the language the people eak. I know that every volume statutes throughout that section of country has in it, in the Spanish guage the Constitution of the United les and of the state, in order that who uss the statutes and may not able to speak the English language have those instruments, so essen-10 American freedom and American ly, and that they may be read and

Treherded by them. but what I desired to enforce above synthing less was that in 50 years, in the exception of a single law which has been read by the senator ran Minnesota, not a single act has seen passed by the New Mexican legis-ature which did not receive at least the guasi approval of Congress because quasi approval of Congress, because gress was not called upon to repeal

is a testimonial, Mr. President, to A is a testimonial, Mr. President, to be patriotism, to the love of country, the genius for government of the fexican people. Instead of crowding ham back, instead of denouncing and antematizing them and holding them b is a degraded light to the American exple, it should be the duty of sena-sestion at the them the hand of fei-veship and of help, and to give them realit for what they are attempting to commiss. for what they are attempting to complish. If that was done there no such controversy as we chad here now for nearly six weeks the admission of these people to

Mr. Teller-Mr. President, the senior ther from Minnesota [Mr. Nelson] and to think that I overlooked the lites of the Colorado troops in Mexwant to read what I said. ng of these people on Saturday I

I knew them in the war. I knew hen they had not forgotten the that they were a conquered people. now that nowhere on this conti-

the integrity of the Union than Spanish population of New Mexico Colorado, They put into the field, properties to their population, more a flam many of the states which are Bug of their devotion to American Tailons, They fought our battles: Tkpt back the forces from the Con-wate states that were favading a attempting to rut off communica-Ween the Atlantic and the Pa-

could have been expected with the small Now, Mr. President, I do not care to debate this question. I am going to present some facts on some other ocasion in connection with this debate, if the debate is to continue. I have some things I desire to say, and that I believe ought to be said, in defense of those of us who think the time has

come when justice requires that these people should be admitted into the Union, and that too in spite of everything that has been written committee or spoken, so far as I know, by the opponents of the bill. But I shall not attempt to do that, Mr. President, tonight.

Mr. McCumber-Mr. President, there has been much injustice, it seems to me, done to these Mexicans in comparing them with other nationalities and drawing an odious comparison as to their ability to understand and read or write the English language. It appears to me that we ought to take into con-sideration one condition there that has never applied to any foreigners com-ing to any other section of the country. Let us remember this one fact and then apply it.

We simply removed the boundary line of Mexico a few hundred miles south. We had there a population that was practically Mexican. That population was segregated hundreds of miles from the rest of the populated section of the United States. We had United States, to cross hundreds of miles of territory before we could reach their settlement not only on the east but on the west. They were practically segregated from all the balance of the United States. Now, let us suppose that we had plac. ed Germans, Scandinavians, or any other foreign-speaking element in that was considered by our fathers to be the same section, does any person claim that they would have learned the Enghighest reach of human endeavor in the direction of free republican government. lish language as readily and as proper ly as they have done in the .state of Minnesota It must be remembered that the for-

eigners from Europe who have come to this country have not come as a body. They have come here gradually. They have been learning the English lan-guage gradually. They have come into a country where the English language was spoken, and necessity, which is the mother of invention, compelled them to learn the English language. For instance, Russians and that class of people coming to the state of North Dakota or Minnesota very readily learn the English langauge, but suppose we had had them all up in Alaska and

segregated from the balance of the United States, does anyone claim that vocation of music teacher being very trying the nervousness affected my dithey would have adopted the English gestive organs so much that food could not be caten without great distress. language readily? Suppose, if We could reach beyond our own borders, that we would extend our laws over a "This had been my condition for years. About four years ago I had a portion of Norway or Germany today, heavy cold that went to the weak parts and caused catarrh of the stomach. I where the people are surrounded by those speaking their own language took bottle after bottle of medicine but does any person claim that then they would readily adopt a new language? othing seemed to help. but nothing gave me strength and finally I could not even take a sip of cold water without pain and vomiting.

would readily adopt a new language? Yet this is exactly the condition of those people in New Mexico. They have never had an opoprtunity to under-stand the English language. They have never been brought enough in connection with the English-speaking classes to compute the to have it. classes to compel them to learn it. It seems to me that if we will take any

caring much to live and still not quite sick enough to dle when I finally was population of a foeign-speaking element and place them in the same conditions induced to try Grape-Nuts. The food worked like a charm. There was no that have surrounded this little band of Mexicans in a territory so far from the distress after cating and I felt as if English-speaking portion of the United States, the comparison with other peohad a little hold on life. This was the beginning of the end of my sickness, ple situated under the same conditions The nervousness gradually left me and became entirely cured of that dread-

would be favorable to the Mexicans I simply speak of this, Mr here. ful disease, nervous prostration. I soon regained my usual weight and more, President, because it seems to me that the comparison does not do them jusand have more color in my cheeks than I have had in years, and I give Grape-

Mr. Quay rose, Mr. Nelson-Will the senator from Pennsylvania yield tome for a moment? Nuts the credit. I could eat them three times a day. They are invalua-Pennsylvania ykidi tome for a moment? I do not want to prolong the debnie at this time. I simply desire to say to the senator from Colorado [Mr. Teller] that I had no intention to do him any in-justice in this matter, and if I have misrepresented him I am sorry for it. I have the highest respect for the sen-ator from Colorado. I know he always

Morgan-Well, I know; but might not be so great a pleasure if 1 puncher.

Round 2-Forbes put left on neck. Tokell blocked left for face and land-ed straight left on jaw. Forbes put had the opportunity or replying to all the senator has said and intends to say. However, if the senator is entirely ed straight left on jaw. Forbes put left to jaw and then clinched. Forbes put light left on chest, receiving hard satisfied for me to occupy the floor as in my own time, of course without de, priving him of the privilege, I will proceed with what I have to say. I have for a long time Mr. President

counter on ribs. Forbes put stiff lef-on hose, then brought blood from To-kell's eye with right hook. Toksl ducked straight left. Forbes put left been an interested student, I may say, and right hard to face. In a hot scrimof the situation of the country that i mage, Forbes put three lefts to jaw and Tokell one to ribs. Tokell up-percut Forbes on chin viciously. Tocalled the arid part of America-west of the Rio Grande river and the coun-try extending to the north of it. When kell missed right swing and right counters in response to straight lefts from Forbes. Tokell swung wildly a proposition was brought in here for the admission of the state of Washingfrom Forbes. Tokell swung wildly with left, receiving light left in face. ton into the Union I was very heartily in favor of it. The ground upon which Forbes uppercut on chest, driving Tokell into a clinch. Tokell went to I took the stand in favor of the admission of Washington state was, first, is corner bleeding badly from left eye that it was a national duty. It must and cheek bone.

have been a national contemplation or expectation when we adopted the Con-stitution of the United States and had Round 3-Tokell led with left, falling short. Forbes put left to chest, fol-lowing it with another in same place, and two lefts to Tokell's bad cheek. the northwestern territory as a part of the assets, I may say, of the old gov-Forbes put left to Tokell's cheek and uppercut left on chest. Forbes put ernment-the government of the conuppercut left on chest. Forbes put right to Tokell's bad cheek. Tokell put left to jaw, falling short with right. federation-which were turned over to us, that we would extend to the people of the different territories then ac-quired or thereafter to be acquired all swing and receiving hard right and left in face. Forbes caught Tokell of the rights that the Constitution pro-vides as belonging to citizenship of the with a straight left on the bad cheek and ducked away from an uppercut. Forbes put left to jaw, getting a hard Those rights as they existed in the

right in ribs. Tokell put left and right to faw, getting a hard right in ribs. Tokell put left and right to ribs. Forbes caught Tokell with a hard original thirteen states and were trans-ferred into the constitutions of the other states that followed them, now to the number of 45, were peculiar. They right swing on the jaw. Tokell stag-gered Forbes, with a right swing on were important. They had never ex-istetd in any other country but this in the head. Tokell was bleeding badly. His left eye was closed as he reached oncrete form. And the aggregation of those rights in what we call statehood his corner

THE FOUGHT VICIOUSLY.

Round 4-Forbes put left to chest, nd then they sparred for some time Forbes put a vicious left to the jaw, followed with a straight left on Tokell's bad eye. Toke'l caught Forbes on the back of the head as he can Forbes put left to Tokell's split cheek and received a hard right in the stomach. Tokell landed a left hand chop on Forbes' eye and was staggered with a right on the jaw, Tokell landed visiously on Forbes' neck and foll bact with a cicht school No one so well knows the delicious feeling that comes from being well fed as the one who has suffered and then ound food that really would digest and eck and fell short with a right swing. Tokell uppercut Forbes on the check and put a right to the ribs. Forbes put a left to check. Tokell uppercut with right on the check. Forbes put Feed the body aright and see the change. A lady of Latrobe, Penn., writes: "Some years ago I had an at-tack of nervous prostration and my



ONE NICHT CURE

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night, old loose gloves, or light bandages of soft old linen or cotton. For red, rough, chapped and sore hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world.

shoulder, getting a stiff right on the ribbs. Tokell put a hard right to the kidneys. Tokell uppercut on the chest, receiving a right hook on the ear, Tokell uppercut again, getting a stiff left on the bad eye. Tokell put a stiff left to the stomach and a right to the ribs. Forbes put a hard straight left on Tokell's left eye, which swelled to

the size of an egg. Round 9-Forbest put a left to the mouth and two lefts on Tokell's split cheek. Tokell put a strong left on the stomach and jabbed Forbes hard on the chin with his left. Forbes put a straight left on Tokell's left eye. To kell landed a hard right on the ribs and followed with a straight left to the cheek, repeating the latter a second later. Tokell wrestled Forbes to the mat and was hissed and warned a sec. ond time by the referee. The men clinched in the center of the ring as the round closed. Both went to their corners tired, Forbes being in the better shape.

Round 10-Forbes put hs left twice to Tokell's bad eye, stretching the Englishman up. Tokell put a hard right on Forbes' shoulder, getting a stiff jolt on the mouth in return Forbes put a right to the ear and a left to the bad eye. Forbes uppercut Tokell heavily with his left, almost lifting him off his feet. Tokell put a hard left to the stomach and Forbes came back with a stiff left drive on the eye. Tokell fell short with a left swing and got a left on the eye and straight and got a left on the eye and straint left on the jaw. Forbes staggered To-kell with a right to jaw and put two lefts to the mouth. Forces landed a left hook to the jaw and staggered Tokell with a heavy right to jaw. Forbes landed left to the mouth. Tokell slowed down badly.

> YALE HARVARD RACE. May be Pushed Off on the Connec-

tient River, There is a growing move in Yale-Harvard-Springfield (Mass.) circles to transfer the annual Yale-Harvard race from the Thames river at New London to the Connecticut river, just below Springfield, Coach Kennedy of the Yale navy has been looking over the latter course, and thinks it will prove ac-ceptable. From Pecowsic immediately below the Southend bridge at Springfield, there is a straight four miles course down the Connecticut, and the Yale coach considers it an improvement on the whole over the other course of ecount of the annoying winds which play havoc with rowing on the Thames t certain times of the day. The Spring field board of trade is moving in the matter. If a dam could be built just above Thompsonville, and the water deepened a couple of feet over the

ourse the advantage would be very marked. The college crews used to row at Springfield back in the seventies-from 1870 to 1878 inclusive, when Yale and Harvard went off to New London for their little tug of war, and the Rowing Association of American Colleges (called "Row Ass Am Col" for short) hiked off to Saratoga lake. The Row Ass Am Col lived a precarious existence for several years, and then died a much deserved and much desired death. However, other college organizations sprang from it, and the association of colleges now rowing on the Hudson at

Boughkeepsh is a descendant of this old time affair. The proposition to redescendant of this store the Yale-Harvard race to the Connecticut is causing much talk. RACES AT INGLESIDE.

July Gyp, a 60 to 1 Shot Scampers In a Winner.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.-Long shots were in evidence at Ingleside today. July Gyp, a 60 to 1 chance, took the seven-furiong race by a head from El Piloto, quoted at 20 to 1. M. F. Tarpy won the first race at odds of 16 to 1, while in the closing number Bonnie

ment, as he was Queenan's master more ways than one, skilled in ring generalship, scientific and wonderfully The articles, however, provided quick. for a draw should both men be on their feet at the close of the twentieth round. The fight was clean throughout.

Lipton in Paris.

Paris, Feb. 28 .- Sir Thomas Lipton, who has just arrived here from Nice. where he had been sojourning, says he intends going to Glasgow next Tuesday to make the final arrangements and fix the date for the launch of the Shamrock, Ill. He adds that all reopris thus far as to the date of the launch were conjectured as he will not be able to wittle on the time until he sees the builder and discusses the situation at Glasgow.

Sir Thomas met Charles M. Schwab and other Americans during the day and hopes to see President Francis of the St. Louis exposition if the latter comes to Paris before the baronet leaves the French capital.

LOCAL EVENTS ..

WOODMEN BOWL SOME.

Rival Teams Indulge in Contest at Harmonic Alleys.

At the Harmonie alleys last evening a bowling contest took place between rival teams of the Modern Woodmen. and the team representing camp No 10,892 carried off the honors. Each con testant apepared to greatly enjoy the sport, although it is true they did not smash very many wold's records. 'Tal-amantes, an Elk bowler, was on the losing team, but he managed to make the highest individual score. Here is the line up and score:

EXCELSIOR CAMP 10,892.

McGuire 62

WOODMEN CAMP 10,071.

PROVO TEAM WINS.

B. Y. A. Takes Game From W. S. A. In State League Contest.

The B. Y. A. basketball team of Proo, and the W. S. A. of Ogden played a state league game at Ogden last eve ning and the boys from the Garden City carried off first honors in a red not contest by a close of 17 to 16. Both earns showed up very well, the Junction lads having impoved greatly from their form of a week ago. At the end of the first half the Provoltes had the better of the argument by a score of to 5, but in the second half the Ogder ites played better ball and managed to take the lead. It was then nip and tuck until the call of time and even then there was some doubt as to which aggregation had deally won the game. After the game a ball was given in hon-or of the visitors. The line up and mous follows:

B. Y. A .- 17, Position. W. S. A.-16. High school; umpires, Newey and Erickson; scorer, W. J. Wood; timeand keeper, Glen Thompson.

(Sports continued on page 20.)

Unlike that of even the most skilful planist the Planola-player's repertoire is practically unlimited

Beethoven's works, arranged for the Pianola, alone forms a collection greater than the whole repertoire of most players.

Add to these the compositions of practically every other composer who ever lived, of all schools, from classic to lightest popular, and the result an enormous collection of 8,908 pieces, all instantly available for the Pianola.

When it is realized that the Pianola can be played by absolutely every one, and that its playing cannot be distinguished from that of the best planists, the tremendous advantages of the Planola method are apparent. To the great class of people who could never learn anything of music

except by listening to the performances of others, the Pianoia appeals as one of the greatest gifts science has ever conferred upon mankind.

The Planola can be seen and played at our exposition rooms, and a per-sonal opinion formed by both the novice and the skilled musician upon the to be derived from its assistance. A handsomely illustrated and descriptive brochure (Catalog C) will be

those desiring information by mall, and all questions answered through our correspondence department.

The price of the Planola is \$250. May be purchased by monthly payments if desired.

