

# NEWS OF THE SPORTING WORLD AT HOME AND ABROAD

## DOINGS IN THE SQUARED CIRCLE.

Intense Interest Being Felt in the Fitzsimmons-Gardner Fight.

### THE FORMER SENDS FOR ROOT.

McCarthy-Donnelly Bout Has Been Postponed—Latter Gone to Oregon to Fight.

The next big battle in the squared circle to attract the attention of fight fans all over the country, will take place at San Francisco one week from next Wednesday night between Bob Fitzsimmons and George Gardner. The scrap will be for the title of light heavyweight championship of the world. To judge from the training of the two men, Gardner appears to be the more confident of the two, but old man Fitz is so foxy that it is a difficult matter to tell just what his condition is. At any rate, he has sent for Jack Root to come to "Frisco" to help him prepare for the meeting with the Lowell man.

The action is significant, inasmuch as Fitzsimmons has never before cared much for hints from the outside. The Cornishman has much natural conceit. He thinks that he knows as much about boxing and about his opponents as any other living man, and in all his preparations he has been a hard man to give pointers to. Some take the invitation to Root to be a slight confession of weakness on the part of the Cornishman. At all events, it signifies that Robert has laid aside his belief in his own invincibility and reached that point where he is willing to ask for assistance.

There is another reason why Fitzsimmons wants and needs a good man like Root. In most of his former battles Fitz had the advice of George Dawson of the Chicago Athletic association, but in this instance Dawson is not with him. When Fitzsimmons stopped in Chicago on his way west, he said that he would make all of his training arrangements after he arrived at San Francisco.

When he arrived there he failed to find just the men he wanted. There is no doubt that the Cornishman has missed Dawson, as the friendship between the two men has been very close. Hence the invitation extended to Root is not surprising.

There is probably no man in the country who knows more about Gardner as an opponent than does Root. He has fought the light heavyweight champion three times. Root first won on a foul in seven rounds, then he lost in 17 rounds, and the third time was beaten in 12 rounds. Altogether Root has fought Gardner 36 rounds, and in that time has undoubtedly gained some valuable pointers as to methods that would defeat Gardner.

Root realized after the battle at Fort Erie last July that he took the wrong tack with Gardner, and what he could tell Fitzsimmons would probably be of material aid to the Cornishman. Perhaps Root prefers to keep his information for his own use. At least

he has not yet accepted Fitzsimmons' bid.

Fitzsimmons has never seen Gardner fight. He has heard a great deal about the Lowell man and believes him to be a tough customer, but he has never before worried for an instant about his ability to beat Gardner in the ring. The possibility that he has underestimated Gardner now seems to have taken hold of Fitz, and he is willing to go to any length to find out something about his rival. It would cost the Cornishman a good bit to take Root to San Francisco, and Fitzsimmons never spends money unless he thinks he is going to get value received.

In Salt Lake, Fitzsimmons seems to be a slight favorite over Gardner. Many local fight fans pick him to win because they count on his wide knowledge of the game and his cunning to more than overbalance Gardner's youth and strength. In speaking of the match yesterday, Jim Williams, formerly Utah's heavyweight champion, said:

"With natural conditions prevailing, I pick the old man to win. I think he is over Gardner by a good safe margin and I believe that he will whip the champion within six or seven rounds. I do not take any stock in the stories about Fitzsimmons' weight being nearly 200 pounds, nor do I believe the latest report, that he is down to 160 pounds. The old man is pretty wise and he is not giving anything away. I believe he knows what he is doing and that he will not weaken himself for the fight. Of course he is going up against a tough young fellow. Gardner is one of those men who fights all the time and never gives an opponent a rest, but I believe Fitz will whip him. I will say this, however: If Fitz does not stop Gardner within six or eight rounds, he will be whipped."

Philadelphia Jack O'Brien has returned from England and is ready for anything in the fight line that can be reasonably arranged. The first thing that O'Brien did after he got off the boat was to ask about Tommy Ryan. O'Brien followed his question by announcing that nothing would please him better than to meet Ryan in the middleweight limit of 155 pounds.

The question now is, will Ryan do about it? While O'Brien was abroad Ryan was very anxious to fight him. He even talked about going to London to pull off the match. O'Brien has saved Ryan that trouble by coming home, and it is now up to Tommy to say whether there will be a battle.

O'Brien is a good fellow, but he is not foolish in handling his money. He is already the owner of considerable Philadelphia real estate.

Can anybody tell what is the matter with Jack Donnelly? From all accounts he has been afflicted of late with that malady known among pug as "cold feet." He was matched several weeks ago to fight Jerry McCarthy at Roselle on the 16th—next Monday night. Both fighters trained for the bout and the forfeits were up. Donnelly agreed to a side bet of \$500 or \$600, and was to fight Jerry at 145 pounds, and the third time was beaten in 12 rounds. Altogether Root has fought Gardner 36 rounds, and in that time has undoubtedly gained some valuable pointers as to methods that would defeat Gardner.

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Jack Johnson, the champion of the

## PRACTISING UNDER NEW RULES.



NEW METHOD OF OPEN LINE WORK.

The alarming number of accidents, due to mass play and excessive interference on the gridiron, have served to bring football into disrepute with many heads of colleges. To remedy this, new rules have been designed which are being put into practice by team, as seen above.

colored heavies, bobbed up in Springfield, Ill., about seven years ago and whipped a half dozen fellows in a half hour. Jack never plays very rarely, and was taken to Chicago, where he met Klondike. He made Klondike look like an abandoned claim for four rounds, then faded away and had a hard time lasting. From there Johnson went south, where menials came off, and he won a lot of fights at Memphis. As soon as he gained strength he got another battle with Klondike, who had beaten him on "the eleven," and the cheating he administered to the Chicagoan that night will never be forgotten by him.

### OLD TIME FOOTBALLISTS.

Former Michigan Gridiron Heroes Are Now Prominent Business Men.

College football players make successful men. From Michigan's team of ten and fifteen years ago came some prominent citizens of Michigan. None of these gentlemen are as distinguished nor perhaps as well known as when he played on the "eleven," but all are well-to-do, useful citizens.

William J. Olcott, halfback of '84, represents the Rockefeller interests in Duluth. He is an engineer. James M. Naughton, halfback of '85, is working for Rockefeller interests, also in Duluth.

The financial editor of the Chicago Record-Herald, Lincoln McMillan, played end in '88. Three years before Frank Bumpus, now assistant prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, Mich., made the team. One of the fastest heavyweights who ever played for Michigan, Harry Kilbuck, center and guard in 1885, is an attorney in Milwaukee.

Football players from Michigan have made their "pile" in the Klondike. They are Gustave H. Furber, halfback of 1897, and G. R. P. Villa, a tackle in 1895. James E. Duffy, former city attorney of Bay City, and John Duffy, prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county, were two of the most famous drop kickers in the country. One of Ann Arbor's foremost citizens, a leading politician of a Washtenaw county, is Horace G. Prettyman. He was captain of the 1895 team. In football Mr. Prettyman fought his game free from slugging and all dirty playing. In politics he has fought for the same sort of a clean game.

### SPORTING NOTES.

In all of the Thanksgiving day proclamations, not one mentions the big events of the day.

The Soldiers team from Fort Douglas and the University pig skin chasers have a little dispute to settle on the gridiron this afternoon.

Fitzsimmons has sent for Jack Root to show him (Fitz) how to whip George Gardner. The question that Salt Lake fans who saw Root fight Gardner at the Salt Palace, will ask is: Is Root qualified to show Bob?

When Jack Johnson was in Salt Lake he declared his intention of forcing Jeff into a match with him. The champion refused absolutely to fight the colored man, and up to date Jack has not shown any indication of great sorrow about it. But it is pretty safe to say that, unless some unforeseeable white man shows up, Jeff will give Johnson a chance before many months roll by.

### IN KANSAS.

Trotters they go fast in Kansas. Du a mile in no time in Kansas. Lou Dillon said so.

Twenty miles in less than 2:00. By the watches that they use in Kansas.

A great deal of disappointment was occasioned here because of All Hallows football team disbanding. The aggregation was a very strong one and was improving every day. The team was matched to play the "Aggies" on Thanksgiving day and stood a fair chance to cut pretty close to the state championship. It was forced to disband because the parents of some of the best players objected to the game. They had evidently been reading accounts of recent fatal accidents on the gridiron.

Here is a new "yell," suggested by the Chicago Record-Herald and dedicated to whom it may appear:

Eckersall.  
The rig-a-die-a-kick-us-all.  
The rag dab, scrub dab, flab dab.  
Eckersall.  
Rah! Rah! Rah! (ad lib)  
So there.

The university football team will be in great shape, barring accidents, for the battle with the Agricultural college team of Colorado when they meet on Thanksgiving day. The teams played a game here last season and each is anxious and determined to do better this time. The Fort Collins eleven is said to be a very strong and speedy aggregation, but they will have to go some to score a victory over the Utah boys. Coach Holmes feels confident that his team will be in superb condition and that it will come out of the fray with banners waving triumphant.

Coch Yost is charged with coaching from the side lines in the Minnesota game. Yost does not deny the charge. "When I clapped my hands," he said, "I meant five yards through center. When I waved my arm it meant a fifty-yard run, and when I threw up my hat I called for a touchdown. And there you are."

## MANY HARDSHIPS IN PUG'S EXPERIENCE.

Billy Lavigne Tells of Some Early Day Difficulties in The Ring.

### HIS CHAMPION BROTHER.

Story of the "Kids" Match With Geo. Siddons Way Back in 1888—Game Improving.

Billy Lavigne, formerly manager for Jack Clifford, well known to Salt Lake fight fans, writes interestingly of early day prize fights. He says in the Denver Post:

This jumping in and stopping the game at every stand the fighter makes reminds me of the old days. I will never forget the trouble we had in pulling off a mill between my brother, Kid Lavigne, and George Siddons. That was way back in 1888, and the game had not yet reached the padded ring stage. In those days it was hard gloves and a battle to a finish that decided things, and not so many decisions were found fault with if the mill was brought off without the usual interference that was looked for. The battle between the Kid and Siddons was probably the most successful of that kind ever pulled off in Michigan. Siddons had just recently fought a draw battle with Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider, who was at that time considered the greatest wonder in the featherweight class. On the other hand, the Kid had just beaten Billy Johnson, a featherweight who had fought a 15-round draw with Tommy Warren, and his matching against Siddons for \$500 a side created a good deal of excitement around that locality.

Siddons arrived on the battle ground and the usual formalities were gone through of trying to hold the bout in a theater or hall under the guise of a friendly bout for points, but the fact of their being matched for a side bet with small gloves leaked out, and that only seemed to increase the obstacles against the party who was selected to hold it, as well as to call forth protests against the mill. Every effort was made to hold it in public, and as the time passed interest increased to such an extent that we were at last able to get a hall and would the peace when we hit on a plan to hold the mill that proved a great success in its way.

A large dance hall at a roadhouse out side of the city of Saginaw was secured on the pretense of holding a cock fight, and the owner was told to hold the matter a secret for the reason that the party was a select one and would willingly pay twice the amount of hall rent for the exclusive use of the place. The next obstacle to remove was the sheriff of that county, which we did by a phony message, calling him out of the county until the mill was over.

The place of meeting to ascertain the battle ground and for the sale of tickets was one of the most noted resorts in that part of the country. The thermometer on this night was below zero and the drive just 14 miles out of the city. Not one that left in the hundreds of rigs that night knew just where the battle ground was to be. The only tip the ticket seller gave when they procured the pasteboards, at \$3 and \$5 a throw was to follow the Gratiot road out as far as Swan creek. There a man was stationed to examine the tickets and direct them to the battle ground. The ring was pitched in the middle of the dance hall floor, with a line of spectators to form the ring. No time was lost preparing after the crowd had all reached there, and by 11:30 the referee had called time and the boys were together. Eighty-seven rounds they battled that night, and the mill ended in a draw at the break of day. It was one of the longest and hardest battles on record. The Kid at that time had just passed his sixteenth year.

Another instance that proved exciting as well as amusing was the time the Kid fought Eddie Myers. The match was made for a \$1,000 side bet, and the place selected to battle was Streator, Ill., Myers' home. A special train was made up to run down from Chicago, and the tickets called for admission to the fight, as well as railroad transportation. When the train arrived at Streator it was learned that the chief of police refused to allow the bout to go on, and every effort was made to overcome that obstacle, without success. The crowd, in the meantime, had again boarded the train, with poor prospects of seeing the mill, when it was decided to run the train down to a small town called Dana, about 30 miles from Streator. When the train arrived there about 3 p. m., and the crowd surged off the cars, were were met with the most peculiar sensation I ever experienced.

It seems that some one had either telephoned or telegraphed the town marshal of Dana, and he in turn had made the round of the village, calling forth a general riot alarm, and every

## RACING YOUNG HORSES.

Murray, Owner of Mure Italia, Is Opposed to the Practice.

W. P. Murray, whose mare, Italia, is one of the best trotting prospects for next year, is unalterably opposed to racing horses at an early age.

"No horse reaches his full development until he is 6 or 7," said Murray, "and to ask him to race before he is developed is like asking a school boy to do the manual labor that we expect of a man. Look over the field and one will find that when horses have been raced at 2, 3 and 4 years some of them are invariably the matter with them when they are trained for the races later. They are never quite right and it is a natural consequence that they should not be right. A horse of a notable exception. Ceresus raced as a 2-year-old and has been racing ever since, but Ceresus is a marvel in more ways than one. What he has accomplished cannot be expected of the average trotter."

"The plan of racing 2 and 3-year-olds was inaugurated by the Kentucky breeders at the Lexington meeting for the sole purpose of getting rid of their youngsters at fancy prices. They even raced yearlings at one time, but we no longer have a race of yearling horses. However, they continue to race 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds, and though the scheme of putting baby horses at work has become so unpopular everywhere else that such races are the general exception, it is not to be expected that Lexington's principal business is breeding."

### A RICH MAN'S PASTIME.

Such is the Horse Racing Game—Some Big Winnings.

The announcement has been made that A. J. Joyner, the well known trainer, won with the horses in his stable alone this season \$175,000. This is the highest amount of money won by any trainer this year and represents the proceeds of 25 races. The amount seems large and at the first glance gives the idea that horse racing is a veritable gold mine. That it is a fine showing, however, is not to be wondered at. There can be no doubt and Mr. Joyner's two patrons, J. B. Haggin and Sydney Paget, must consider themselves extremely fortunate with sums amounting to \$3,000 and \$5,000 respectively put to their credit.

A close analysis of the expenses attendant upon running big purses, however, cuts down the net profit to a large degree and after the training expenses of this big stable of from 40 to 50 horses have been taken into account the actual winnings will be materially reduced. There are a hundred and one items of expenses in connection with the maintenance of a large racing stable, including traveling expenses, jockey fees and the big bribe to which they must be subjected. Thus it can be easily seen that horse racing is not strictly a rich man's pastime for it is a rough road to fortune for the man who adopts it as a business.

There are instances, of course, where poor men have come into riches quickly in the horse racing business, but such cases are rare. The man who has the hand countless numbers have gone broke at the game. W. B. Gilpin, an eastern racing expert, tell of the expense of maintaining a large stable as follows:

"The training expenses are the main feature. The cost of feed and the cost of hiring men and boys to look after the horses, as the market has ruled of late, amount to fully \$2.50 per day for each horse. This, say for forty horses only, which is somewhat less than Joyner's number, will amount to \$100 per day, or \$36,500 per annum. The trainer will receive \$10,000 per annum, and 10 per cent of the winnings, \$15,700, or in all, \$25,700. Traveling expenses, including two journeys to Morris Park

and one to Saratoga, not to mention excursions to the nearer meetings, such as Aqueduct and Jamaica, will entail an outlay of at least \$75 per horse, or \$3,000. Jockey's fees for two jockeys, \$15,000, and at last, but these last named forfeits. The whole of the forty-two horses will, of course, not be good enough to enter in stakes, but some fifteen at \$1,000 per head is certainly not out of the way. Add these items together and there is a set-off of \$36,250 against the amount won of \$157,000, or a balance on the right side of \$120,750.

But as yet there are many things to be added to the debit side, if racing is looked at purely from a business standpoint. There are the interest on capital invested, the stable rent, and the loss by wear and tear, which mean a still greater reduction to the credit side. The forty yearlings to commence with would mean an outlay of fully \$50,000, which at 3 per cent represents \$1,500; the stable rent at \$2 per head per month for forty horses means \$960, and then there is wear and tear. This last named is hard to figure. The racing career of a horse does not extend over more than three years as a rule, and at the end of that time, unless for breeding purposes, he or she is valueless. To take the depreciation in value at 75 per cent throughout should be some may become worthless for racing long before the expiration of the three years. Some may die and few will be worth their original cost of \$1,500 as yearlings. At the close of three years, this will mean a depreciation of 25 per cent per annum on the original cost of \$50,000, or \$12,500. Add together these last named sums and the result is \$14,960, which will reduce the credit side to \$105,790, an inconsiderable amount when it is considered that this is the record of the biggest winning stable of the year in one run on a thoroughly business-like basis."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is Pleasant to Take.

The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Mr. W. L. Roderick of Poolesville, Md., in speaking of this remedy, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with my children for several years and can truthfully say it is the best preparation of the kind I know of. The children like to take it and it has no injurious effect. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept."

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