THE NEW JOCKEY CLUB

How Racing in Canada is to Be Controlled.

WILL THE ACT BE OPERATIVE?

The Passing of Leaders of the United States Turf.

The Early Foals of the Season—Preparations For the Horse Show—Toronto Gentlemen in Kentucky—Tips For the Grand National—General Comment.

The printed bill for the incorporation of the Canadian Jockey Club is before me. Stript of parliamentary verbiage it comes to this: The Canadian Jockey Club is to control all the racing done in Canada that is not trotting; and it must be admitted that the powers sought are not undesirable, especially the limitation to fourteen days at any one time and place, whether the racing be for consecutive days or on alternate days. But how is it going to pan out? For instance, Windsor starts in to repeat its program of 60 days as placed before the public last year. It is a duly incorporated association, and therefore during the actual progress of its racing bets are not illegal at the track. At the end of fourteen days the Canadian Jockey Club notifies them to discontinue. They go on. What then? An injunction? Well the counsel for the defendant simply replies that they are racing under a provincial charter of incorporation and that this is what they are incorporated for. It is hard to see under what construction of the Federal Parliament's authority the judge would refuse to dissolve the injunction. Indeed meeting a gentleman who is supposed to be contemplating the establishment of a track not far from Toronto, I asked him what he thought of the new bill. "Oh," said he, "I am advised that the Canadian Jockey Club can not visit us with any penalties except outlawry from the existing jockey club tracks, and that we don't care a rap for. We shall race as long as we please." Perhaps the gentleman may see some cause to alter or modify his tune; but the Canadian Jockey Club will have no legal power to stop racing on the 15th day except it be held a crime, and for that purpose the Consolidated Criminal Code must be changed. It is not enough to insert a power to enforce under corporate powers given to this, that or another club. The end will be, as we have before hinted, that each province must make its own racing laws. So far as mere outlawry is concerned no law is needed. There is no law giving the Jockey Club at Newmarket control over all English racing; but it is done by their power of expelling from the heath and ostracising all who offend against their regulations, and so their power of outlawry is recognized all over the kingdom. This the principal jockey clubs here can do quite as effectually; and with regard to the curtailing of meetings, that can be only legally effected by an amendment to the Criminal Code. Outside mere legal considerations the incorporation of a Canadian Jockey Club is a harmless diversion, but I do not think it will serve any purpose that the combined associations are not now quite able to accomplish. And be it remembered the constituent parts of one general Jockey Club are as likely to fall to pieces when conflicting interests are the wedge as any mere association of the principal tracks. The Committee on Private Bills may be trusted to see that the powers asked for are exceptional and are not such as are ordinarily included in the mere charter of incorporation asked for. So that without a particle of hostility to the project and with every respect for the rules they desire to enforce, I am of the opinion that the promoters are going the wrong way to work.

However this may be, the bill certainly seeks for every power that could be granted in such form. As it has not yet appeared in the daily prints and makes decidedly interesting reading, I give it here in full. I have to thank a member of Parliament for his kindness in sending me a copy of the bill fresh from the printer's hands. It is down to be read a second time next Wednesday. However, by the time it passes through both Houses I expect to see some changes from the following draft:

An Act respecting the Canadian Jockey Club.

Whereas the Canadian Jockey Club (Limited) was incorporated by letters patent granted under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the sixth day of November, 1895, for the promoting and holding of exhibitions for the purpose of improving the breed of horses, for regulating and managing race meetings and exhibitions of horses throughout Canada, and for other purposes and objects connected therewith, as set forth in the said letters patent, and the said club has been duly organized; and whereas the said club has by its petition prayed that its name be changed to "The Canadian Jockey Club," and that it be authorized to make and enforce by-laws, rules and regulations and adopt other means for the attainment of the objects hereinafter set forth; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition; therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The name of the Canadian Jockey Club (Limited) is hereby changed to "The Canadian Jockey Club"; but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the powers, rights or liabilities of the club, or any lien or charge upon its property or franchises, nor in any wise effect any suit or proceeding now pending or judgment existing, either by, in favor of or against the club, which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the club, may be prosecuted or continued and completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

2. The Board of Directors of the club shall hereafter be known as "The Club Committee," and shall in all respects administer the affairs of the club; and in addition to the powers conferred by this act, the committee shall have all the powers of a board of directors as contained in the said letters patent and the Companies Act.

3. The first Club Committee shall consist of the present Board of Directors of the Canadian Jockey Club (Limited).

The Club Committee shall consist of thirteen members of the club, and each duly incorporated racing or hunt club in Canada, being the owner or lessee of a race track recognized by the club, shall be entitled to have at least one member on the Club Committee; and if it is necessary, owing to the increase or decrease of such clubs, to increase or reduce the number of the committee, such increase or decrease, as the case may be, may from time to time be effected by by-law of the Club Committee.

4. The Club Committee shall have full power to enact and enforce by-laws, rules and regulations for:

(a) The qualification and election of members of the club; the appointment, removal and defining the functions and duties of all officers, stewards and servants of the club, and their remuneration; the time and place of holding meetings of the club and of the Club Committee, and the procedure in all things at such meetings; the suspension, expulsion, disciplining and readmission of members; and generally all things appertaining or necessary to the internal organization or management of the club.

(b) The number, duration, time and period of all race meetings to be held on the race track of any incorporated company or club, but so that no one race meeting, on any one race track, shall extend beyand a period of fourteen days from the beginning to the end of the race meeting, the first and last days, being both inclusive, and so that not less than 60 days shall elapse between the last day of one meeting and the first day of another, on the race track of any such company or club;

(c). The promoting, holding and controlling of contests, race meetings and exhibitions of horses held on the race track of any incorporated company or club;

(d) The preservation of order at any such contest, race meeting or exhibition;

(e) The investigation of the pedigree of horses and the institution, maintenance and publication of a stud book or book of registry of horses in Canada;

(f) The issue and revocation of licenses to, and the disqualification of, jockeys and trainers;

(g) The promulgation and enforcement of a uniform code of racing rules for general use throughout Canada, subject to repeal or alteration by the club, and generally with respect to all other matters necessary for the attainment of the objects set forth in this Act.

5. The said by-laws, rules and regulations, and all amendments of, additions to and changes in the said by-laws, rules and regulations shall come into force when the same have been approved of at a general meeting of the club duly called for that purpose.

6. This Act shall not apply to race meetings held for trotting races only, or to races held upon any fair or exhibition grounds, under the auspices of any municipal or other corporation duly authorized to hold the same, and while such fair or exhibition is in progress.

Of course the salient clause in the above bill is sub-section 6 of section 4. It would be most desirable if the Act as passed should have the effect proposed, but it does not look as if the machinery were at hand for bringing this result about.

Mr. Robert Davies and Mr. Joseph Duggan returned on Monday last from a visit to the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, where they saw thoroughbreds galore. The weather was not as propitious as it might have been. Both gentlemen express themselves of the opinion that colts bred in this district have a very decided pull over animals raised in our northern latitudes, in so far as early maturity is concerned. They saw Mr. Belmont's stud, at the head of which is Rayon d'Or, the Leger winner, imported by the late Mr. L. Scott, and they report things as being done better there than at the majority of he stud farms inspected by them.

The Horse Show Committee will be at work this week. The dates, April 15, 16, 17 and 18, have been practically decided upon. The committees from the Country and Hunt Club and the Ontario Breeders' Association meet to-morrow evening to arrange for the conduct of the show. The gentlemen on the Country and Hunt Club committee are, Mr. Geo. W. Beardmore, Col. Otter, Dr. Smith, Messrs. John D. Hay, Edmund Bristol, John Macdonald, R. O. McCulloch, James Carruthers and Stewart Houston. The committee representing the Breeders' Association are Messrs. Robert Davies, Nicholas Awrey, William Hendrie, jr., Robert Beith, H. N. Crossley, J. N. Gardhouse and Henry Wade. Four days will be given, as the additions to the program will easily occupy this period. Greater seating capacity will be required, as last year on two evenings of the show it was overtaxed. How to increase the seating accommodation and at the same time not take away from the ring is the problem with which the engineer will be called upon to grapple.

The death of Colonel Thompson, a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Jockey Club, once more calls attention to the singular fatality that has dogged the footsteps of prominent men on the American turf. It is only three or four years since its destinies were guided by D. D. Withers, an enthusiast, well-versed in English, French and American racing, and a man of the highest social, business and literary standing in New York. He died just as his assistance was most needed, and his breeding establishment second in all its accessories to none in the world, was purchased as a running concern by Colonel Thompson, now also deceased. The Colonel was a tall, slim Virginian of varied experiences, who had graduated in mining and oil trusts and though not an F.F.V., his wealth made him a desirable addition to the ranks of racing New Yorkers. As a practical turfman he was but a half-informed representative of the previous owner of Brookdale. When he bought Lady Peel of Mr. Joseph Duggan of this city, the mare then being eleven years of age, he had a saddle put on her and she was galloped around his private race course. Then Colonel Thompson wrote in a violent passion to Canada and declared that he would never breed from an unsound animal and that Lady Peel's respiratory organs were defective. It was pointed out to him that under similar treatment most of his mares and all his stallions would show evidence of bellows-to-mend, and his wrath was eventually appeased, but he declared positively that he would never breed from that mare, one of royal lineage, too, and bought to nick with his horse the Favordale colt, both of them having a near cross of that excellent horse The Palmer.

As a racing administrator, Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence was superior to Mr. Withers, whom he soon followed to the grave. Dr. Knapp was brought forward as a recruit and showed great prominence both as a racing man and a steward in authority, when he, too, was cut off in the prime. Mr. Cassatt, having done good work in launching the new dispensation, retired and took with him the brains of the concern, besides a ripe judgment and lengthened experience. Mr. Belmont the elder, the first to go, had been succeeded by his son, who might honestly intend to devote himself to the work; but could not bring to bear on it quite the knowledge of men and things requisite for a popular discharge of the duties. Mr. Lorillard, unfitted by habits and temperament for executive office loked on, giving useful support when wanted, but with one eye on England, where he would fain renew his triumphs with Iroquois. Mr. Buck editor of the Spirit had acquired a very wholesome influence and was doing good work when he was killed in a railway accident, and so it has happened that the leading minds have one after the other been lost and the right sort of material has never been too abundant. Mr. John Morris has also died within a twelve-month; the Dwyers have lost much of their prestige and truly there is a famine in the land; a famine of administrative ability and brains, which must end in the executive authority being vested in paid officials and under-strappers, to the great deterioration of the sport.

The first foal arrived the other day at the Waterloo stud. It was a filly by Morpheus, out of Bonnie Buff. There will be much curiosity to see how the progeny of the well-bred Morpheus turns out. Mr. John R. Walker expects three more to arrive shortly.

The discussion over the Grand National Steeplechase, the cross-country blue riband of England, has already begun. The great tip for the Aintree race is Waterford, owned by a charming Liverpool lady, and to whom an added interest attaches on that account. According to Ranger, one of the sturdiest and most typical chasers in the race is Cathal, who will be ridden by his owner, Mr. R. Ward. Cathal is described as an easy horse to ride, a safe, straight jumper, a generous, big-hearted animal. The most likely outsider at a light weight is said to be Cunning Boy, two German horses, Bavarian and Bel Homme, schooled by Baron Tepper Laski, are jumping boldly and well. The Baron is so accomplished a rider that he can put his hands in his pockets and ride his horse over a fence that way.

Without betting under the Gray-Percy Act racing in the State of New York was anything but profitable. The returns of the various racing and trotting associations to the State Department at Albany show in all cases losses varying from $1000 to $40,000. The Coney Island Jockey Club is the heaviest loser, heading the list with a deficit of $40,000. Fortunately, a large reserve fund saves the directors from putting their hands in their pockets this year. The four principal trotting associations at Buffalo, Rochester, New York and Brooklyn all lost money. Buffalo and Rochester were the largest losers and they have gone out of the trotting business until the law is amended. The sale of the betting privileges at Buffalo formerly produced from $20,000 to $30,000 per annum, so it is easy to understand where the deficit arises. No wonder the racing outlook in New York for next season is not roseate.

It is not many years since that there was a young man working in a sporting paper in Toronto. Earning a mere pittance, he decided to strike out elsewhere. He went to Cleveland, and shortly afterwards started a horse paper, which has since proved a paying venture. Last year he organized the American Sporting League and when the National Trotting Association came to choose a new secretary W. H. Gocher was selected. Since then he has been attacked by the editors of two turf journals, who have found all manner of charges against him, one of the most strongly urged being that he is a Canuck and not an American citizen. Among other papers, in a forcible editorial, The Spirit of the Times comes to Mr. Gocher's defence. It instances the cases of Robert Bonner, an Irishman, like Mr. Gocher, not a native American, but a naturalized citizen, the two Alexanders, founders of Woodburn farm, the greatest speed producing establishment known in the annals of the trotting horse, and they are both Scotchmen; Jon. H. Schultz, a German; William Corbett of San Mateo, and W. J. White of Cleveland, millionaires and large breeders, but former Canadians, like Mr. Gocher. The Spirit concludes:

"But there is a broader view of the subject. Though the organization of which Mr. Gocher has the honor to be secretary is called the National Trotting Association, it is really an international association, with a large foreign membership, and its rules and rulings are recognized the world over as the foundation of all trotting turf law. Every reputable trotting association in Canada belongs to it or its confrere, the American. It has a member in Australia, and all the trotting associations of Europe look to it for protection and co-operation. It maintains an agent in New York to issue certificates of identity for all trotters going to Europe, without which they are not permitted to compete. These are functions of a distinctly cosmopolitan character, in which trotting sport throughout the world is fostered, through the loyal co-operation of hundreds of able men whose infant eyes were in the same position as Mr. Gocher's."

DULCIMER.

POLLUTED WELL WATER.

Brantford Wells Ordered to Be Filled in and Disused.

The city of Brantford was between 1300 and 1400 wells, from which many citizens obtain their water supply, and to this source has been traced the outbreak of typhoid fever there some time ago.

As a result, on the advice of the Provincial Board of Health, the local authorities have ordered 150 of these wells to be filled in, and it is said there are more to follow.

The Brantford Board of Health has also drawn attention to the "intolerably filthy and offensive" condition of the city otherwise.

Dominion Civil Service.

From the Civil Service list just issued it appears that there are 4732 persons in the permanent service of the Dominion Government attached to the following departments:

Post Office 1648; Customs 931, Inland Revenue 426, Marine and Fisheries 324, Railways and Canals 262, Justice 293, Interior 221, Indian Affairs 169, Agriculture 111.

The remainder being divided among the other departments. Of the total there are in Ottawa 1135, Montreal 464, Toronto 406, Kingston 143, London 143, Hamilton 125, St. John, N.B., 133, Halifax 133, Quebec 109, Winnipeg 92.

The Next Great Social Event.

The principal topic of interest among the smart set just at present is the coming Bal Poudre, announced for the Pavilion on Monday evening, the 17th inst. The affair is to be in aid of the Ladies' Work Depository, and will enjoy the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick. The lady patronesses are to be: Mrs. Walter Barwick, Mrs. Alfred Beardmore, Mrs. G. T. Blackstock, Mrs. Cosby, Mrs. G. Gooderham, Mrs. Janes, Mrs. W. Hamilton Merritt, Mrs. Hugh Macdonald, Mrs. E. B. Osler, Mrs. J. Kerr Osborne, Mrs. H. M. Pellatt, Mrs. Sweny and the members of the committee.

Saturday's Police Court.

Margaret F. Lee, married, 14 Nelson-street, was sent to the Mercer for six months for stealing a roll of ribbon from the T. Eaton Co.

James E. Schrugan, a former traveler of Warren Bros. & Boomer, was charged with misappropriating $112 of the firm's money. He was remanded till the 11th, an order for $600 bail being granted. Schrugan lives in Belleville.

Robert Lawrence, a baker, worked a horse that had a sore leg, and he was fined $1 and costs or ten days.

At his own request Thomas Severs, a vagrant, went down for 60 days.

EVERYWHERE ECHOES.

The first "ski" race, I believe, ever held in Canada, has taken place at Quebec. Appropriately enough the contestants were Norwegians. They were men holding responsible positons and of some years' residence in America. Naturally they were out of practice, and their performance was not phenomenal. At Christiania, Norway, the home of ski, last Sunday and Monday, the annual "skirend" took place. The proceedings at this affair are described in the Badminton Magazine as of a thrilling nature. One can easily understand that the description is correct. It is also easily understood that only those become proficient in whom great bodily vigor is coupled with extreme fearlessness. The spot chosen is a very steep hill, half way up which a raised platform is erected, and from this the jumps are taken. At the top of the hill the competitors are started in singles. Down the steep descent a man rushes at top speed, vaults on to the little platform, and thence, with one huge spring from a stooping position, his legs doubled up, and wildly whirling his arms like a windmill, he jumps "to what," says an eye witness, "seems like certain death." For a moment he is in midair, but reaching the ground again on the great ski fastened to his foot, he calmly slides down the hill side as cooly as if he were tobogganing. One of these Norwegian jumpers has in this fashion cleared eighty-eight feet.

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Hockey players with good cause complain that they are frequently called to play on soft ice—ice, in fact, that is little better than slush. This complaint, it seems to me, could be obviated, were the system of refrigeration used by the National Skating Association of Great Britain adopted. The practice until lately was to circulate chemical solutions through pipes immersed in a tray or shallow tank of water, the low temperature of the solutions causing ice to form above and around the pipes. The objection to this method, so it is alleged, is that a considerable thickness of ice is required to cover the pipes, with the result that the surface possesses an excessive amount of rigidity. The plan now adopted is to eliminate the pipes altogether. A shallow tray with a thin steel bottom is employed, and under this runs a stream of brine, reduced to a low temperature, which freezes the thin sheet of water above it. It is said that in this way there is an exact reproduction of natural ice as first formed—ice that is homogeneous and beautifully smooth, while the brine upon which the tray rests naturally gives a considerable—though not excessive—amount of elasticity to the glassy surface. In a word, it is claimed that the system now adopted supplies as near an approach to the real article as has yet proved possible of attainment. It is interesting to note that for the purpose of the rink a deep well is sunk into chalk, from which ample supplies of water are obtained. The adoption of this system by Toronto hockeyists would not only guarantee good ice at all times, but would enable a most exciting pastime to be played from November to April, thus bringing it into greater popularity as well as to a higher state of perfection. A yet further advantage would be the excellent fettle in which the followers of all kinds of games would be able to keep themselves during the entire winter. Another use to which a spacious building of the fashion of Madison Square Gardens could be put, and one to which the old Cyclorama structure could well be adapted.

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So good old Logan, the victor in between sixty and seventy races and the winner for his industrious and painstaking owner of somewhere near $30,000, is to be given a let-up prior to his preparation for a resumption of the year's campaign at the O.J.C. meeting at the Woodbine. No one will deny that the eight-year-old has thoroughly earned a rest. His most recent feat was to win three Bay District handicaps at San Francisco on successive days at 110, 113 and 114 lbs. Since beginning the campaign of 1895 the compactly built son of Voltigeur and Pert has had a busy time. It was on March 18, 1895, at St. Asaph that he commenced the year's round by running third to Factotum, Wernberg being second. From that date Logan's performances have been as follows:

Yrs.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Unpd.	Win.
1895	20	14	9	11	$6,480
1896	6	3	0	2	2,450
Totals.... ..	26	17	9	13	$8,930

The number of races run in the ten and a half months it will be seen by the little wonder is 65, out of which he has only 13 times been unplaced. Surely a remarkable record considering that the journeyings during the performance of the deeds have been over a good half of the continent. It is to be doubted if any horse living or dead ever accomplished so much. Many men will think Logan has been overtaxed, but Mr. Shields is a careful and considerate owner, who frequently neglects his own comfort for that of his beast. It goes without saying that a horse trained by an appreciative owner will fare far better than when entrusted to the tender mercies of a stranger, and a brigade of stable boys. Logan's performances previous to the time I have been speaking of includes 15 wins as a four-year-old in 1892 and 23 wins out of 78 races in 1893. In 1894 he was under the weather most of the time. Mr. Shields with the care and consideration which I have implied marks his treatment of his horses, preferring to give him a good long rest rather than run any risk. As a two-year-old in 1890, he ran twice without success, and in 1891 his then owner thought so little of him that he sold him to Mr. Shields for an extremely modest sum.

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It is stated that recent incidents have resulted in a considerable decline in England in the trade in German goods. If that is a fact, the decline has come none too soon, for there was danger that if matters continued as they were the day would come when the description "Designed in England; made in Germany" would have not only to be stamped as now on all things inanimate, but also on things animate. I quote at length from the January number of The New Review, which a friend has recently sent me. Therein self-sufficient Englishmen, being advised to investigate, are told:

"You will find that the material of some of your own clothes was woven in Germany. Still more probable is it that some of your wife's garments are German importations; while it is practically beyond a doubt that the magnificent mantles and jackets wherein her maids array themselves on their Sundays out are German-made and German-sold, for only so could they be done at the figure. Your governess' fiance is a clerk in the city; but he also was made in Germany. The toys and the dolls and the fairy books which your children maltreat in the nursery are made in Germay; nay, the material of your favorite (patriotic), newspaper had the same birthplace, as like as not. Roam the house over, and the fateful mark will greet you at every turn, from the piano in your drawing room to the mug on your kitchen dresser, blazoned though it be with the legend 'A Present from Margate.' Descend to your domestic depths, and you shall find your very drain pipes German-made. You pick out of the grate the paper wrappings from a book consignment, and they also are 'Made in Germany.' You stuff them into the fire, and reflect that the poker in your hand was forged in Germany. As you rise from your hearthrug you knock over an ornament on your mantelpiece, picking up the pieces you read, on the bit that formed the base, 'Manufactured in Germany.' And you jot your dismal reflections down with a pencil that was made in Germany. At midnight your wife comes home from an opera which was made in Germany, has been here enacted by singers and conductor and players made in Germany, with the aid of instruments and sheets of music made in Germany. You go to bed, and glare wrathfully at a text on the wall; it is illuminated with an English village church, and it was 'Printed in Germany.' If you are imaginative and dyspeptic, you drop off to sleep only to dream that St. Peter (with a duly stamped halo round his head and a bunch of keys from Elson) has refused you admission into Paradise, because you bear not the Mark of the Beast upon your forehead, and are not of German make. But you console yourself with the thought that it was only a Bierhaus Paradise any way; and you are awakened in the morning by the sonorous brass of a German band."

This graphic picture, which I heartily commend to many Canadians as what would be true of their own country under an adverse policy to that at present in operation, is emphasized by the fact that not only are many former hives of English industry as silent as the deserted village of Goldsmith, but that Britishers have found it necessary to migrate to Germany, there to work for half or even a third of the wages they formerly enjoyed. The New Reviewer quotes figures showing that Germany's trade has doubled and trebled in all material things during the last fifteen years while England's has fallen off, or been driven to find other than home markets, or shows but the smallest possible percentage of increase. Possibly an awakening to the state of trade had a good deal to do with the sudden lull in the turbulence of the Kaiser. At any rate, the facts here set forth should do something to remind my countrymen that N. P. stands not alone for National Policy, but also for National Prosperity.

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Here is an English society item: "The marriage of Frank Craig, the 'Coffee Cooler,' to Miss Shannon took place at St. Mary's Church, Stoke Newington. The colored boxer received many valuable and varied presents, the most interesting item being a beautiful cradle lined with blue silk. A cheque for £50 from an unknown admirer, was also received. Mr. and Mrs. Craig will spend their honeymoon in Paris."

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It is surely a sign of the times when the announcement is made that at a ball to be held in the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, the young Empress will give the ladies of the court an exhibition of the thoroughness of her training in physical accomplishments at the hands of her English governess. The paper in which the announcement appears does not say whether Her Majesty will box, wrestle, play with the foils, swing clubs, perform an act on the trapeze or vault the horse; but it does add: "The Tsarina owes her strength to the practice she had during her girlhood in skating, rowing, tennis and dancing." All but the last are strange accomplishments to undertake to show off in a ball room.

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The Australasian, a paper which doubtess my readers will recognize as published in Melbourne, Australia, states that of the Australian wheel races run that of 1895 was the most successful. Four hundred pounds were distributed in prize money, the winner turning up in A. B. Crisp, a Tasmanian who drinks not, bets not and smokes not. "No doubt," remarks the Australasian, "a good many will regard this as the reason he won. I don't place much store on the fact, however, for I recollect the time Mullins won the Austral in 1889 for South Australia. It was reported that before he went out he nourished himself with a 'long sleever,' and it was a common thing to see him wheeling to the training track with a pipe in his mouth. On another occasion an Austral winner swallowed a bottle of champagne just before he went on to the track, and he won handsomely. The time has dropped marvelously, even making allowances for the favorable weather and the beautiful track. A long period will probably elapse before it is equalled or beaten. The result of the race only proves more certainly what a grand event the Austral is; 113 entered, 99 of them accepted, 88 faced the starter, and after a glorious uncertainty right up to the last day, when the field is narrowed down to 20, the end results in a surprise."

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Political excitement, military rule and oppression to the contrary notwithstanding, Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, with 80,000 inhabitants, far outrivals Toronto with its 180,000 as a racing and general sporting centre. Lord Hawke recently played cricket there before thousands of people, while a gentleman in a private letter dated December 22, 1895, says: "Johannesburg fairly takes one's breath away, whatever one expected to see. Yesterday was a sort of Derby Day here, as the big summer handicap was run, and thousands, if not millions, changed hands. The scene in the paddock was more like Ascot than South Africa, as, although the men were not in frock coats and silk hats, the ladies made up for it by wearing the latest Parisian productions. The bookmakers here have offices in the principal streets, in the windows of which the odds are written up on a blackboard. One man had no less than £64,000 subscribed to one sweepstake. He takes 10 per cent. commission, so that he makes a fair income in the course of the year." The correspondent also says that the place is full of gentlemen adventurers and younger sons, the pick of whom were engaged with Dr. Jameson in his short-lived campaign.

THE CAPTIOUS ONE.

Sleeping Car Rates.

Editor World: In your edition of Thursday you say that a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington to provide for the reduction of sleeping car rates to $1.50 for twelve hours, instead of $2, as now charged, and as I read it, that the bill shall include that it shall be illegal for passengers to give tips to the porters. That sounds very much like dictating what a man shall or shall not do with what belongs to him. It used to be, and is now in some large concerns, illegal for an employe to take a tip when offered to him, so I consider the above bill away beyond common sense. You must please remember that it is not compulsory for passengers to tip the porters. It is all voluntary on their part. I therefore consider it would be wasting valuable time in trying to pass such a bill. If a passenger chooses to give a porter a quarter he has a perfect right to do so. You say that the high price charged for sleeping accommodations renders the convenience out of the reach of the great majority of travelers. This may be so in regards to those that travel by the G.T.R., and also on one night runs on the C.P.R., but for your general information I will here state that the C.P.R. has a fine class of cars, known as tourist sleeping cars, running from Boston, Montreal and Toronto to Winnipeg, Seattle and Vancouver, fitted with every accommodation for ease and comfort and at reasonable rates. A porter is in charge to give every attention necessary to that end, whether it ends up to the tune of a quarter or not.

ALFRED CLAYTON.

Stole the Entire Outfit

The police have been notified to look out for a bay mare, stolen from Wm. Hawkins, Burnhamthorpe. The animal is described as a medium sized roadster; has a scar in front of the off flank. With the mare also disappeared a double-seated cutter—black box, vermillion running gear—a black robe, goat skin, and set of harness.

BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

CONDITION OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

Advance in Speculative Issues—History of Late Bond Issues in the United States—Wall-Street and the Gold Movement—The Wheat Markets.

The domestic money markets have ruled firm during the past week, with little indication as yet of lower rates, although it is likely that offerings on the part of bankers will increase this week. Loans were made yesterday on securities at 5½ per cent., while a number had been "called" the first part of the week. The fears of dearer money at New York are being dissipated, and loans are reported at 2½ to 4 per cent. since the closing of the period for the bond issue. At London rates continue to rule very low at ¼ to ½ per cent. for daily balances. The open market discount rate is 1 per cent. as against ⅞ earlier in the week.

SPECULATIVE ISSUES HIGHER.

In spite of the tightness of money the tone of the stock market has improved. There appears to be only a limited supply of the speculative issues for sale, and closing prices yesterday were near the highest of the week. The demand for Postal Telegraph has been good and the price has risen from 83½ to 86. Holders here seem to expect a dividend shortly at the rate of about 4 per cent. per annum. The exceptionally good statement to be presented at the Cable meeting in March has had a good influence on the price of the stock, which closed yesterday at 150⅝, or an advance of 1⅝ per cent. for the week. Toronto Railway has been very dull, but firm notwithstanding; it has advanced 1½ for the week. Both Toronto Electric and Incandescent are 1 per cent. higher in bids, but no business reported in them. Assurance stocks are a shade firmer. Canadian Pacific improved early in the week but since has lost the advance. A semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. is expected in April. The earnings continue to show good increases over last year.

Bank shares are in better demand. Dominion sold at 240, Toronto at 238½, Imperial at 183 and 182½ and Standard at 161. Montreal wanted at 217, while Ontario is weak, the best bid at the close being 76⅞. Hamilton unchanged with buyers at 152. Loan company issues have been dull, with quotations generally about the same as those of the previous week.

BANKING REFORMS.

Attention is again being called to the circulation of United States silver certificates in Canada, which is likely to be further discussed when the information about them be called for by the bankers' section of the Board of Trade is to hand, but in the present condition of affairs at Ottawa and in the face of the general elections it is not likely that any immediate action would be taken by the Government in the matter. The question of banking reform in the United States will again come before the House of Representatives, Chairman Walker being about to present a bill on the lines suggested by the National Board of Trade.

WALL STREET AND GOLD MOVEMENT.

The violent recovery of last May has dimmed in Wall-street's mind the recollection of an exactly similar course of events in 1895, when the announcement of the syndicate contract of February was followed, after the first recovery, by a rather prolonged decline. Since no two situations, market-wise, are quite identical, it is useless to argue as to the probable location of the selling. The comparatively firm maintenance of prices reflect, all things considered, a really excellent demand, and at the close there were few declines of consequence, and some noteworthy advances. Including the gold received by the European steamers arriving last week, all of which seems to have been consigned to the successful syndicate bidders, $9,500,000 gold has arrived from abroad since January 1st. Since the opening of December $10,000,000 gold has been withdrawn from the Treasury, or has been received in excess of export needs, about $1,000,000 of this being the ordinary jewellery trade requirement. There is, therefore, in New York at the lowest estimate $18,500,000 gold available for the first $20,000,000 instalment of the Government loan, without taking a dollar, either from the Treasury holdings or from the bank reserves. This assures beyond question a quiet and unsensational settlement of the payment due to the Treasury.

U. S. BOND ISSUES.

The present issue of bonds is the fourth since February 1, 1894, all of them having been made ostensibly to maintain the Treasury gold reserve. The several issues have been: February, 1894, $50,000,000; November, 1894, $50,000,000; February, 1895, $62,315,400; February, 1896, $100,000,000.

There were 238 separate bids received for the first loan of $50,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year bonds. The prices at which they were awarded were as follows: Bonds at 117.223—Bid, $42,996,850; allotted, $40,704,700. Bonds at higher prices than 117.223, $9,295,300.

In the second call for $50,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year bonds, 394 separate bids were received as follows: Amount of bids at 116.8898, $50,000,000; amount of bids below 116.8898, $61,776,100; amount between 116.8898 and 117.077, $5,629,800; amount at 117.077, $50,000,000; amount above 117.077, $10,935,250.

The bid of 117.077 was made "all or nothing" by a New York syndicate, and this bid was accepted. On February 8, 1895, the third issue of bonds was awarded under contract to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate. It was $62,315,400 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, and the price paid for them was 104.4909.

PRICES OF WHEAT.

There is a further advance in wheat throughout Ontario of 3c to 4c, and although prices at country points are 82c to 83c, the receipts continue light. Flour is also higher in sympathy. In Chicago there has been considerable irregularity in prices, and closing prices of yesterday were practically unchanged from those of the previous Saturday. Corn and oats are ⅝c to ½c lower than a week ago. The exports of wheat for the week were 2,900,000 bushels, or 400,000 bushels greater than the previous week

LATEST YACHTING NEWS.

Chicago People Patiently Waiting to Hear From the Royal Canadian Yacht Club

Chicago, Feb. 8.—It remains with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to say whether or not an international yacht race will be given on Lake Michigan this year. The Lincoln Park Yacht Club has issued a fair challenge and its boat will be ready to meet the best that Canada has or can get all in a kindly spirit of rivalry and for the good of the sport of yachting on the lakes. The challenge which the Lincoln Park Yacht Club issued has not yet received a formal recognition from the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, although members of the latter organization, speaking in their individual capacity, have expressed themselves freely on the subject of an international race. Some enthusiasts have declared that a boat would be built to meet and defeat Vinos D'Or, the boat nominated by the challengers. All this, however, is unofficial, and yachtsmen all around the lakes are anxiously waiting for definite word from the Canadian yachtsmen.

THE FIELD'S OPINION.

London, Feb. 8.—The Field acknowledges that the report of the committee of the New York Yacht Club which investigated the charges made by Lord Dunraven against the Defender syndicate impresses one by its impartiality, but thinks the committee should rather have declared the charges not proven rather than disproved.

NO CHALLENGE THIS YEAR.

London, Feb. 8.—Sir George Newnes writes as follows: "There is hardly time to give necessary notice of a challenge for this year, but even if the New York Yacht Club were to waive that point, there is, I think, a general consensus of opinion that under the circumstances it is undesirable to race this summer. It is, however, my intention to challenge for the America's Cup next year."

PROSPECTS OF THE FIGHT.

Maher and Fitzsimmons to Meet on Private Property in Disputed Territory

Austin, Texas, Feb. 8.—Adjutant-General Maberry will probably send his Rangers to El Paso on the 14th inst. to prevent the fistic tournament there, in case an attempt is made to fight on Texas soil.

A gentleman who refused to allow his name to be used, but who is very close to Dan Stuart, said last night: "The Maher-Fitzsimmons fight will take place on the estate of Dr. Alexander, a retired United States army surgeon, who has one of the finest grape vineyards in Mexico, located four miles from El Paso. The estate consists of 4000 acres of land in a body. Part of it is located on the disputed international boundary line, and is not yet under the direction of either Mexico or the United States. Dr. Alexander is not only willing that the fight should come off on his property, but his eldest son is a business partner of Dan A. Stuart on the Board of Trade at Dallas. This son of Dr. Alexander made the arrangements for the fight to come off on the Alexander estate, and he declares that no Mexican authorities will interfere against the protest of his father and himself, who will do what they please on their property until the question of national jurisdiction is settled."

Story of a Hundred Dollar Horse.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The significance of Frank Van Ness' sojourn in California wound around Morello. The truth comes out of a lawsuit against him by William Singerly of The Philadelphia Record and Charles Lammertz, for the possession of the horse and an accounting. An attachment secured the horse at the Chase ranch at Santa Rosa, and he is here. The plaintiffs gave a $20,000 bond. They claim that Van Ness has kept all Morello's racing earnings since 1893 and breeding fees since he broke down. They value the horse at $10,000 and seek to collect $10,000 more, as entire owners. Morello won $28,550 in 1893. Van Ness claims a half interest. Singerly bought the horse after he had won four races in the spring of 1892, for $5000, from Tom Dosell, who gave $100 for him as a yearling. Morello's 1892 winnings were 14 races and $55,260, including the Futurity, worth $48,975. Morello has earned a large sum as a sire in California.

The long and bitter litigation over the ownership of Geraldine, Don Fulano and other horses, between Tom Williams and J. Porter Ashe, has at last been decided by the Supreme Court in Williams' favor. The point was whether Mike Kelly had a right to sell the horses. The court ruled, as those below had ruled, that he had. Ashe is broke.

FINISHED THEIR LABORS.

York County Council Does Not Endorse the Single Tax.

The County Solons concluded their session on Saturday morning. They voted $50 to the York Rangers, but threw out the application of the Ontario Rifle Association.

Thomas Rowan, whose barn was burned by the insane inmate of the Newmarket Home of Industry, was voted $50.

The Committee on Bylaws and Legislation recommended that the Legislature be not petitioned to remove the tax on improvements, as prayed for by the Single Tax Association. The report advocated a petition to the Government stopping the importation of pauper children and another to increase the jurisdiction of Division Courts.

Reeve William Pugsley was elected Commissioner of Yonge-street; John Richardson, of Kingston-road; J. D. Evans, of Dundas-street, at the rate of $3 a day.

A CHILD'S FATAL INJURIES

Little Charlie Reddie Succumbs to the Effects of a Sleighing Accident

Seven-year-old Charlie Reddie, son of Martin Reddie, a G.T.R. car repairer, who lives at 36 Tecumseth-street, died early Saturday morning as a result of injuries received while playing on Friday night. With a number of other youngsters on King-street west the unfortunate lad was snowballing the Eureka Social Club, who were out for a sleighing party in three vans. The whiffletree of the first van struck the boy who was standing in the road and knocked him down. He arose and continued his play for a time, then went home and complained of a pain in his side. There was no indication of injury and a doctor was thought unnecessary.

At about 2 o'clock Saturday morning the lad's mother went to his bedside and found her child was dead.

The van which struck the boy was owned by Stephen McInerny and was driven by Matt McElroy.