

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1909.

THE BAPTIST BROTHERHOOD.

The convention of the Baptist Brotherhood of Ontario, which opened last night in this city, is a gathering of much importance to that denomination and to the public. Its 150 delegates represent a large and vigorous element of moral and religious progress, and its deliberations and resolutions will not be without a strong influence for good. The address of the retiring president was excellent in tone and matter, and was a plea for a higher standard of life and morals. His special reference to race track gambling, in so far as it referred to the amendment of the law to abolish gambling as an adjunct of racing, will be found fault with by few; although his treatment of the recent grant of a charter to a racing association as "permitting this practice to be carried on" is, perhaps, unintentional, but nevertheless, erroneous and unjust reflection upon the State Department. The charter in question does not authorize gambling—does not "permit" any illegal practice; and it is to be regretted that those who properly condemn the betting evil, should, by lack of information as to the law, or careless references, wrong the officials of the Department of the Secretary of State. But Mr. Urquhart is right in seeking such amendment of the law as will not only race and control the particular charter in question, but will equally stamp race track gambling as effectively with the law's disapproval as to end it on all the race tracks of the country.

The Brotherhood's work covers a wide field, and it has before it many opportunities of usefulness.

JUSTICE CHEATED.

Blythe, the Toronto wife-slayer, escapes from Canadian justice with a prison sentence of eighteen years, a jury having declared that to brutally beat a poor woman is not murder, provided the brute who perpetrates the crime takes the precaution of getting drunk before setting about his work.

The question of permitting such a vicious wretch as Blythe to continue to poison the pure air of Canada is a small one, compared to the degradation of Canadian law and justice effected by such a finding. The entire proceedings since an intelligent jury rendered a verdict which would have given him to the gallows have been discredit to Canadian self-respect and love of order. The advantage taken of recent changes in the procedure in criminal cases should prompt the Government to move at the forthcoming session to introduce such amendments as will prevent a repetition of such a pitiful farce and restore the respect for our administration of justice in criminal cases, forfeited by the Blythe farce.

And Hon. Mr. Aylesworth should make it his business to secure the placing of such a clear and explicit statement of the sense and intention of Parliament in our law as shall prevent in future the national humiliation and disgrace of a counsel pleading before a Canadian jury in mitigation of homicide—not only of fiendish wife-slaying, but of any killing—that the perpetrator was intoxicated. To allow the law to remain in such a condition that drunkenness may be pleaded in extenuation or mitigation of crime is not to be thought of. It would be a shame and a disgrace to Canada, an invitation to crime, and a removal of the safeguards to life and property.

There has been a gross and humiliating failure of justice in the Blythe case. Let steps be at once taken to prevent the further demoralization of our administration of criminal justice and the repetition of the disgrace. That at least is owed to an outraged people.

PARTY IN CIVIC AFFAIRS.

The Montreal Star, a Conservative organ, uses the New York Mayorality contest as a text from which to preach a homily on the evil of politics in municipal affairs. "Here," it says, "is the first business community on this Continent arranging for the conduct of its communal business. It wants its streets kept clean and well-paved; it must arrange for lighting and policing them; it must have an effective fire department; it desires law and order and a sane caution in dealing with public franchises." It thinks that such business might be reasonably well done if given over to any firm of standing, picked by chance from the city directory—provided that the firm regarded it as a business proposition and not as an opportunity for political graft.

But that is not the way the managers of the city business are being selected. It is made entirely a matter of party, and "the majority of the people are voting on this purely local and business subject because of their opinions—or prejudices—touching national politics." They were born Democrats or Republicans—they follow Bryan or they live in the spacious shadow of Taft—and so they mark their ballots for a Democratic or Republican board of civic directors." And the Star, in commenting upon it, says:

"Now the trouble is that there is no electric connection between the plain business sense of the community and the plain business proposition of civic government. The overwhelming majority of the people of New York would not in their private business allow contracts to be 'bled' or mismanaged, permit clerks to be appointed who did not know their business, or make unprofitable bargains of the 'franchise' order. The department in a business house which should allow a blunder analogous to laying a pavement first and then ripping it up again to lay a sewer, would be cleaned out very swiftly. Yet when we

come to look at our communal business, that is the principle on which it is usually done. But it is not that we like it. It is simply that we do not know how to get it done differently. The connection between the 'bottom' we have the power to press on polling day, and the City Hall, seems to have been broken—or never to have been made.

We allow ward politicians to get between us and our communal affairs. We permit combines between these ward politicians and plethoric contractors to usurp our proper place as the dictators of our own business policies. We are influenced by sentiment and other irrelevant forces when we should be bringing our civic business staff down to 'brass tacks.' In two words, we do not take the trouble to get our orders obeyed. One step toward making this easier is the reduction in the numbers of our ward politicians and the curtailment of their powers; but if they can still tilt the connection between the business man and his communal business, we may have to abolish these sinister figures altogether. Ward politicians are on their trial in this city, with the presumption heavily against them.

Montreal has had some bitter experience, as the disclosures of the recent investigation showed. And we are not prepared to say that Montreal differs, save in degree, from hundreds of other cities and towns in which municipal affairs are run on party lines.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Was there a football game yesterday? Ask Montreal.

Looking back on the holiday, are you satisfied with the way you spent it?

The Blythe case is a hint to would-be murderers to fill up with whiskey before setting out to kill, if they would save their necks.

Montreal boasts that it has handled 60 per cent. of the grain exported from all the North Atlantic ports. That is a proud statement.

Toronto jail authorities are discussing how to provide facilities for the prisoners in its jail who wish to smoke. Will they serve occasional rounds of highballs, too?

Blythe was "slightly drunk" when he beat his wife to death, and the jury would not find a verdict of murder. If he had been very drunk, would they have voted him an illuminated address?

The London Mail finds an evidence of British "decadence" in the fact that a large number of marriageable girls remain unmarried. Judged by that criterion there is a good deal of "decadence" in Canada, too. Get a move on you, boys.

The Minister of War in the new Spanish Cabinet approves of the condemnation of Ferrer, who, he says, was properly convicted on the evidence. In these matters, it is well not to jump at conclusions rashly, and some people who have been making a hero of Ferrer will have to revise their opinions.

The Bobaygon wife-murderer who hanged himself in his cell was precipitate. Had he awaited the verdict in the Blythe case, he might have taken the cue and escaped on the plea that he was drunk when he committed the crime and it was only his wife that he killed.

The Mail and Empire attacks the Minister of Labor because the Cape Breton coal strike has cost a large sum to the parties and is not yet settled. What would it have Hon. Mr. King do? Round up the miners and drive them to work against their will? The organ is as foolish as it is malicious.

The first year's returns show that under the new British Workman's Compensation Act the amount awarded for injuries under it was £2,080,672. That is a very large sum, and it does not include amounts paid to agricultural and domestic servants, building workers and fishery employees.

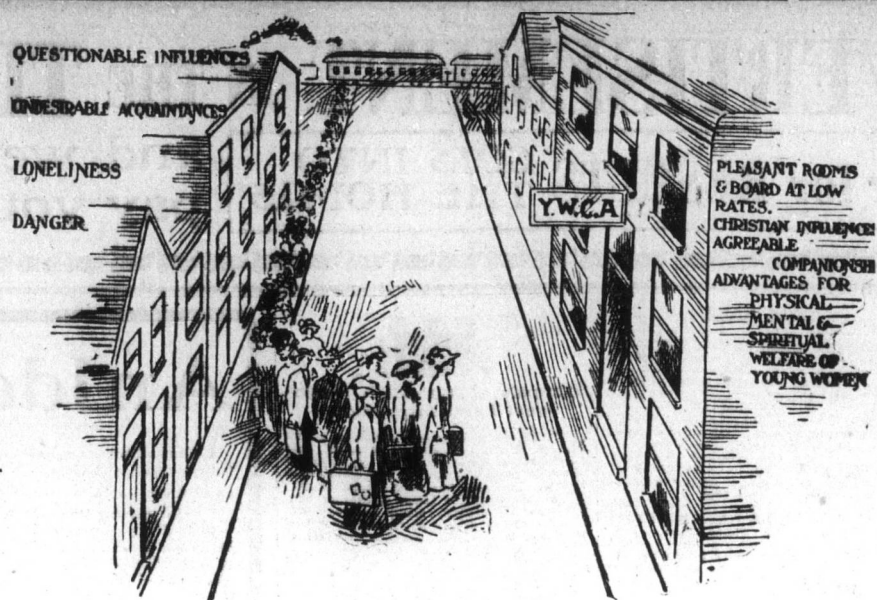
If the rumor that Herbert Gladstone is to be made Governor of United South Africa prove true, we may be sure that he will acquit himself well in that high office. Mr. Gladstone inherits much of his father's ability and capacity, and is well fitted to discharge the vice-regal functions with honor to the Empire.

The assassination of Prince Ito, the foremost Japanese statesman of to-day, and one who has done much to place his country in a commanding position in the world, is greatly to be regretted. The Prince was in his 69th year. He was a statesman of education, broad view, and great administrative capacity. He was probably the first statesman of Japan, and his loss will be severely felt.

Premier McBride, of British Columbia, is not likely to be allowed to succeed in his high-handed course in refusing to permit the public to know the terms of the deal which he had made with the C. N. R., involving \$21,500,000 of a charge against the Province. There is a strong feeling that the Lieutenant-Governor should demand the production of the contract, or dismiss the Premier.

According to the returns issued by the Department of Vital Statistics of the United States Census Bureau the war on tuberculosis is making itself felt. The mortality from all forms of this disease in 1908 in the United States was 78,280. This is a number in excess of any previous year, but it is a lower rate per 100,000 than in 1907. Colorado, Rhode Island and Vermont are the only States in which a higher rate has been experienced.

The French state railroads are in a bad plight financially. They are away behind as the result of their operation, without taking any account of the



WHICH SHALL IT BE?

It is for the people of Hamilton on to say to what sort of influences young women coming to the city shall be subjected. A subscription to the Y.W.C.A. \$15,000 fund means keeping the right influences.

capital charges on maintenance. In the last two years expenses of operation have exceeded receipts by 78,000,000 francs, and next year's deficit is estimated at 83,000,000 francs. Besides that a large sum issued in bonds has to be provided for out of taxes. The French "ownership" experiment has not proved to be very successful.

The British Home Secretary has been in communication with the Privy Council as to making it incumbent upon all manufacturers of patent medicines to print on the label the full nature of the ingredients, together with a description of the diseases which they purport to cure. Since 1904 all such preparations have been free from revenue tax when the formulae were printed on the labels. A bill is to be introduced making the printing of the formulae on each bottle compulsory.

Exclusive of coin and bullion, the imports of Great Britain have not increased in the last ten years. In the fiscal year 1900 the imports were £508,203,803; in 1909 they were £406,952,672. The exports in 1900 were £353,034,919. In 1909 they were £458,064,654. The increase in imports in 1909 over 1900 was £96,748,839, or slightly over 10 per cent. The increase in exports in the same period amounted to £105,029,735, a little over 20 per cent. There is in these figures no indication of British trade decadence.

The W. C. T. U. of the United States is about to begin a campaign for the passage of an effective federal law to punish wife deserters. The W. C. T. U. has a report of 2,700 cases of wife desertion in Cincinnati within three months, and 1,500 cases in one section of Chicago within the same time. It asks the Government why wife desertion should not be as effectively punished as desertion from the army and navy. A movement like this is much more deserving of sympathy and success than that carried on by the crazed suffragettes.

Why should an effort be made by the Hydro-Electric Commission to deprive Hamilton of its advantages of situation and nearness to the Falls in fixing the charges for power? Berlin and Hamilton each takes 1,000 horse-power. Berlin's line cost is placed at \$188,070, and operation, etc., at \$6,540. Hamilton's line cost is much lower, \$115,800, yet the operation and maintenance (Herald figures) is put at more than Berlin's, by \$2,000 a year—\$8,540. Why should that be? Is it because the Commission thinks some of our aldermen can be depended on to "salt" the Hamilton ratepayers to any degree?

The Inland Revenue Department tests of samples of whiskey, gin and brandy show that with the exception of eight samples out of a hundred, the liquor examined was found to be free from adulterants. Many of the samples, however, were very much diluted, only two samples being within 25 per cent. of proof strength, while more than 30 per cent. of the whiskey samples are short of reaching 50 per cent. of the proof standard. Several vendors announced to the Department inspectors that they added water to the whiskey sold. The analyst remarks that the watering of liquors has been carried to such an extent that 95 per cent. of these whiskeys would, under the legal rule which obtains in Great Britain, be held to be adulterated by the addition of water.

Hamilton suffers a distinct loss by the death of Mr. Andrew Patterson, who for 34 years had filled a place on the teaching staff of the Collegiate Institute. A capable educationist, an upright man and a good citizen, his influence upon a community so many of whose members came under his tuition in the formative stage has been great, and it has always been exerted for good. Many a pupil trained under him will bear with sorrow of the death of his old preceptor, and will not need to seek far to discover that some of his educational power and character is due to the work of the painstaking and kindly man whose busy life has just closed. And who shall say how much the world gains by the work and influence of such patient, unobtrusive shapers of character as the late Mr. Patterson?

The Hamilton Herald is exceedingly angry because of the failure of the conspiracy to have the Hydro-Electric Com-

mission "amend" the Hamilton agreement so as to eliminate the concessions which the commission so recently expressed its willingness to grant. It was the plan of the hidden wirepullers to stampede the committee into swallowing the entire scheme. It did not work, and the rage of the organ of the traitors is fearful to see. It abuses "the Cataract gang" for causing the further delay. As we could not get power a day earlier or a cent cheaper this week than last, nothing is lost by this delay. But the delay is caused solely by the effort of those for whom the Herald speaks trying to betray the city. The aldermen wisely agreed, without a division, to insist upon the terms promised by the Commission before the agreement was tinkered by the city's enemies.

Our Exchanges

YOUNG LADY.
(Brantford Courier.)

An exchange speaks of a street mishap to "and old lady about 40." This thing demands a general calling out of the militia.

DOING AND TALKING.
(Brookville Recorder.)

The Tory party had a conference in Toronto this week. While it was in session the Liberals won two Federal by-elections. 'Nough said.

NO TORRIES.
(Ottawa Free Press.)

There have been three elections to the House of Commons so far this autumn—Montreal, Stratford and Lethbridge—and in not one of them did the Conservatives place a candidate in the field. The "reaction" is still reacting!

RECRUITING GROUND.
(Brantford Expositor.)

It is announced that the Ontario Government has selected a site for the new Central Prison between Hamilton and Toronto. Mr. Hanna knows where most of the inmates of this institution hail from.

TO ADVERTISE.
(Toronto News.)

According to a New York advice the methods of big business advertisers are to be adopted by the combined Protestant churches of the United States. Early in the year they will begin a campaign of advertising social, racial, economic and religious problems which imperil American life and American institutions. The mediums employed by the newspapers, magazines, periodicals and books, and on posters and billboards.

A BOOM TIME.
(London Advertiser.)

An interesting description of London 53 years ago, on another page, records the fact that lots were then selling at \$900 a foot frontage, which is equal to prices to-day, although the city has grown fourfold.

There was a remarkable boom in Canada in the fifties. It began with an outburst of railway development, which had the effect of putting an enormous amount of British capital into circulation. The Great Western Railway was opened from Hamilton to London on Dec. 31, 1853; from London to Windsor on Jan. 27, 1854; and from Hamilton to Toronto on Dec. 3, 1855. The boom was nurtured also by the Crimean war, which sent the price of wheat up to nearly \$2 a bushel. The farmers of Canada revelled in this prosperity as they had never known before. It coincided with a great immigration from the mother country, and villages and towns grew with pioneer rapidity. London was no exception; it was in a specially-favored position.

GROW BULBS.

Entries For Improvement Competition Are Due.

Mr. Charles Peebles, 155 Sanford avenue south, secretary of the Society, would like to receive entries from intending competitors in the City Improvement Society's Bulb competition as soon as possible. Early entries enable those interested to get a line on what is doing. It may be, by leaving the purchase of bulbs too late, in the season, that the variety sought for cannot be obtained. In this competition, as previously noticed, the city will be divided into four districts, King and John streets being the dividing lines, and competent judges will be appointed to make a close inspection next May. The sooner bulbs are put in the better. John A. Bruce & Co., or the Steele Briggs Seed Co., will supply catalogues and cultural directions on request.

Prices amounting to \$20 will be given in each division, the prizes being \$7, \$5, \$4, \$3 and \$1.

made as this prize-giving for bulbs is an original Hamilton idea. The bulbs are not expensive, are easily grown and with care can be used three or four years.

BONUSES FOR TEACHERS.

The Special Grants Must Not Go Into General Funds.

To the Editor Hamilton Times:—Dear Sir,—I noticed to-day a clipping, evidently from one of the Hamilton dailies, that set forth in a brief paragraph the course being taken by the Hamilton Board of Education on a matter of more than local significance. The item stated that the Board had decided not to pay over to the public school teachers of the city the amount of special grant forwarded by the Education Department for them on account of their certificates and experience.

Two or three things I wish to point out. The average increase of teachers' salaries for the past three years is above 40 per cent over the entire province, though more than half of the ten thousand teachers in the province have not received a cent of increase. The Board has decided not to pay over to the public school teachers of the city the amount of special grant forwarded by the Education Department for them on account of their certificates and experience.

Now as to the special grant, the Board evidently expects assistance that was not given either by the act or regulations which in unmistakable terms give this year a special grant of \$60,000 in bonuses to the teachers holding permanent certificates. Had the Hamilton Board referred the matter to the Education Department they would have received instructions similar to those received by the many boards that have acted upon the matter. The Board also expected that the special grant would go to the general fund and had made salary advances for the year totalling nearly double the amount of the special grant of 1908. Many other Boards over the province similarly circumstanced have taken the same course.

If Hamilton Board were allowed to appropriate the teachers' money in the way proposed, the two would be the same, followed by many Boards that have not yet made payment, and the result would be failure at the very inception of a scheme meant to encourage continuance in the profession and the procuring of the higher certificates. Again the bonuses received by city teachers average from \$2.50 to \$2.75, making an insignificant total for any of the large municipalities in the province. The district of Hamilton is no exception, and a considerable addition to a meagre salary. Hamilton teachers may not press their lawful claim to full salary, but in the interests of the money must be paid over or returned to the Education Department for direct payment to the teachers.

I am speaking in the interests of all the public school teachers of the province whose representative on the Advisory Council of Education I have the honor to be, as well as in behalf of a fair trial for the money method.

I am, your respectfully,
T. A. REID.

Owen Sound, October 25, 1909.

Racing.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.—The Schorr entry, Charlie Eastman and Woodland, ran first and second in the Oriole handicap, which was the feature event at Pimlico yesterday. Jack Atkin was scratched, and the Schreiber stable depended on Emperor William, who finished outside of the money.

The Monk, carrying top weight, won the opening race from a field of good youngsters. The favorite Antipodiana, from the stable of Mr. L. A. Livingston, was second.

Harry Stone the Toronto rider who fell on Saturday, was in the race yesterday. Jockey Goldstein won two races. Result: First race—34 furlongs—The Monk, 114 (P. Goldstein), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1; Antipodiana, 107 (C. Grand), 11 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1; German Silver, 111 (McCarthy), 13 to 1, even and 1 to 2. Time 1:08 2-3. Nancy near, Chilton Queen, Hedge Rose, Majestic and Martinez also ran.

Second race—1 1/4 miles—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Third race—Oriole Handicap, 6 furlongs—Charlie Eastman, 108 (G. Burns), 9 to 1, 3 to 1 and 1 to 1; Woodlark, 95 (A. Lang), 9 to 1, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Takahira, 102 (P. Goldstein), 15 to 1, 3 to 1 and 4 to 1. Time 1:13 1-5. Emperor William, Dreamer also ran. Charlie Eastman and Woodlark, Schorr entry.

Fourth race—Junior Steeplechase, about 2 miles—Neader, 12 (E. Heider), 3 to 1, 1 to 1 and 1 to 1; Magellan, 132 (E. Hupper), 6 to 1, 3 to 1 and 2 to 1; Oake, 134 (Williams), 5 to 1, even and 1 to 1. Time 4:45 2-5. Oak-hurst fell at last jump.

Fifth race—1 mile and 40 yards—Rostrum, 104 (Leck), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Bethlehem, 104 (McCarthy), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Demetrius, 101 (C. Brady), 40 to 1, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1. Time 1:15 1-5. Saccin, Kobek, Hawking and Goldust also ran.

Sixth race—1 mile—Ross Hamilton, 98 (Reid), 2 to 1, 1 to 1 and 1 to 1; Saccin, 85 (J. McCarthy), 4 to 1, 1 to 1 and 1 to 1; Sandy Hill, 111 (G. Burns), 8 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 1. Time 1:42. Lady Frederick, Nebuchadnezzar and Inception also ran.

Seventh race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Eighth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Ninth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Tenth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Eleventh race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twelfth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Thirteenth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Fourteenth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Fifteenth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Sixteenth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Seventeenth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Eighteenth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Nineteenth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twentieth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twenty-first race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twenty-second race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twenty-third race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twenty-fourth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twenty-fifth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twenty-sixth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twenty-seventh race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twenty-eighth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Twenty-ninth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (Goldstein), 8 to 1, 5 to 1 and 1 to 1; Taboo, 101 (McLaughlin), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1; Juxter, 114 (C. Grand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time 1:48 1-4. Spanish Prince, Joe Rose and Chalmers of Chesterbrook also ran.

Thirtieth race—1 mile—Superstition, 110 (