

SENT IN THE DUSK

ROBERT J. GOES THE MILE IN 2:04 JUST FOR FUN.

Race Between Robert J. and John R. Gentry Starts Out Enthusiastically...

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Six thousand people gathered at Cumberland park today, chiefly attracted by the prospects of a match race between Robert J. and John R. Gentry.

In the 2:25 trotting, purse \$600, Ollie K. won second, third and fourth heats. Time 2:25 1/2, 2:28 1/2, 2:30 1/2, 2:32 1/2.

In the 2:25 pacing, purse \$600, (unfinished), Virgil won first and second heats. Time 2:28 1/2, 2:30 1/2.

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Henry of Navarre Arrives. CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Only favorites won at Oakley today. The track was fast and the attendance very large.

First race.—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Fitzburg, 2 to 1; won; Hodgson, 6 to 1; second; Springdale, 12 to 1; third.

Second.—Five furlongs. Gurlize, 2 to 2; won; Annie M., 4 to 1; second; Myrtle, 12 to 1; third.

Third.—Mile and an eighth. Chant, 5 to 1; won; Eckhart, second; Orinda, 7 to 1; third.

Fourth.—Six furlongs. Tobin, 3 to 2; won; Oakley, 5 to 1; second; Stella, 7 to 1; third.

Fifth.—Mile and sixteenth. Judith, 2 to 1; won; Gloriana, 15 to 1; second; Selma, 3 to 4; third.

Sixth.—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Prince Imperial, 15 to 1; won; Clara Bauer, 4 to 1; second; Miss Lilly, 5 to 2; third.

Seventh.—Six furlongs. Leonawell won; Guller, second; Darrington, third.

Eighth.—Mile and a sixteenth. Patricia won; Condelabra, second; Prince Kari, third.

Ninth.—Six furlongs. Harris won; Bronzetta, second; Cockade, third.

Tenth.—Six furlongs. Hilton won; Waverly, second; Nemento Colt, third.

Eleventh.—One mile. Song and Dance won; Shadow, second; Shadow, third.

Twelfth.—Five furlongs. Albert A. won; Union, second; Golden Gate, third.

Thirteenth.—One mile. In the 2:25 pace (six heats) on Nashville, Nellie, 2 to 1; won; second, seventh and eighth heats in 2:16 1/2, 2:18 and 2:19.

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EXPENSIVE SPORT.

The Cost of Hunting to Hounds in Messy England.

A few years ago the usual estimate for maintaining a thoroughly first-class pack was \$2,500 for every day hunted; then it went up to \$3,000, and now it will average very close to \$5,000, making an entire cost of \$10,500 for one week's chase of the little red animal, while in the "shires" it will fall but very little short of \$15,000, if, indeed, it will not in some instances run higher.

And all this is a tribute to fashion! The sportsmen of the old regime were not so fastidious as to pink and top, nor required such a retinue of servants.

Hunting was the sole incentive, and they had fully as much sport and killed just about as many foxes, even if their hunts were not turned out in such elaborate fashion. Nowadays, however, the master who neglects to put the hunt field in the best style fails in office quite as much as if he missed giving good sport. The huntsman, two whippers-in, and two second horses, must be provided with a retinue of pink and leathers, and the huntsman and first whip have two good horses a day, and it takes money, and plenty of it, to support a hunt on this scale.

Then there is the servant who goes afoot to dig out the fox when he has gone to earth, and the eight to ten doggers to the gate keepers for each find on their respective beats. Besides which horses and hounds have frequently to be conveyed by train to distant meets, while the two factors of the hunt are not obliged to hire coveys to save the hounds from falling into the hands of shooting tenants, to say nothing of the care and expense of keeping them up once they are reared.

It is not very difficult to see where \$10,000 to \$15,000 per week goes when it is remembered that the basis of all this sport and fashion is the kennels and stables, with their 50 to 60 couple of hounds and 30 to 40 head of horses, that must be fed and receive the very best of care from the most capable and trustworthy attendants. Casper W. Whitney, in Harper's Magazine.

Another Exposure. Mother! I'm afraid Clara has made an awful mistake. Her affianced looked young and had excellent credentials; but I do believe her to be a impostor and has been married dozens of times before.

Friend—Goodness! It can't be. Mother—But did you see him? At the altar he didn't drop the ring, or stumble over his own feet, or act like a half-witted donkey a bit. He's a fraud, and I know it.—N. Y. Week.

One of the two factors of this country for the making of patent food and patent medicine for dogs has been described in the New York News. The founder of this novel establishment was a Scotchman. He was employed in London kennels, studied the needs of dogs, thought out special treatment for them, and finally took out patents on food and medicines, and in his unique business amassed a fortune.

On the second floor the visitor enters the receiving room of the raw materials. Thousands of pounds of butchers' scraps are brought here in the course of a month. Outward in wholesale quantities and tons of herbs are used. The old-fashioned dog's bone, boneseat, catnip and beet root, under various scientific names, find a use as food or as medicine.

The second floor is occupied by four curious machines with great cylinder attachments. After the fat and the meat have been sorted, they are ground separately in these machines, and then placed in great wooden tubs where various mixtures are added.

The dog is fed on this mixture much like the ordinary baker's work that one is quite disposed to taste things, and when the round and square cakes of a tempting brown have been taken from the brick ovens, one really envies the aristocratic dog. After cooling, the biscuits are packed in neat pasteboard boxes.

According to size these boxes are labelled for pet dogs, for greyhounds and for St. Bernards. There are specially prepared dishes for cats. Sufficient food to keep pussy for two days may be had for five cents. But a large dog must have six or eight cakes beside a quantity of meat. The most costs probably about ten cents and the cakes are four cents apiece.

The most interesting department is that of the patent medicines at the top of the building. The mixture of herbs and chemicals are boiled in great kettles, and the liquid is brought up to this floor to be put in bottles of various sizes and labelled "cure for mange," "liniment for sprains," and "to prevent hiccups." Some pills for seventeen diseases, and syrups as well as liquid medicines are made.

This curious establishment also makes dog collars, dog soaps, crates for carrying or shipping dogs, dog brushes and combs, blankets and mackintosh waterproofs with hoods, for greyhounds.

Some one has taken the trouble to dress up a lot of condemned dogs to death in France and their results since 1863, in order to show the different ways in which successive rulers have exercised the prerogative of mercy. Under the second empire, from 1862 to 1870, there were 193 condemnations and 85 commutations, or 44 per cent; under MacMahon, from 1873 to 1878, 179 condemnations and 112 commutations, or 62 per cent; under M. Grevy, from 1878 to 1886, 211 condemnations and 162 commutations, or 76 per cent; and under M. Carnot, 157 condemnations and 85 commutations, or 54 per cent. M. Grevy, it will be seen, was most merciful, and next to him Marshal MacMahon, who, although an old soldier, had great difficulty, it is said, in turning a deaf ear to the appeals of the relatives of condemned men.

ALL GOES ONE WAY

EVERYTHING IN THE DAY FAVORS ADVANCE IN GRAIN.

Primary Market Receipts Smaller and Clearances Larger—Death of the Amerer and Damage to Argentinian Crop Good for Grain—Corn Better on Husking News.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Better receipts, larger clearances, smaller receipts and better export demand, set wheat up 1/2 cent today, but large offerings at the close weakened the market and May finished 1/4 higher. Corn and oats closed practically unchanged and provisions with slight losses.

Wheat opened 1/2 cent over yesterday's closing price. The elevator market encouraged a further advance. The Cincinnati Price Current says the market for winter wheat was still restricted and the feeding of it maintained. After some selling against calls had caused a slight shading of the first advance, New York infused a little more spirit into the bulls by wire that there were some orders being ordered there from the continent, upon which information another 1/4 cent per bushel was added to the gain with which the market opened.

Primary market receipts were smaller than on previous days, and the Atlantic port clearances were larger. December wheat opened at 52 1/2 cents, sold at 52 1/2 cents, and after reacting to 52 1/2 cents, it rose to 52 3/4 cents. The presence of wheat in the New York clearances was somewhat disappointing to buyers, and the market was a little lower than yesterday. Sales were at 44 1/2 for poor light mixed stuff up to a good deal of selling out by buyers at comparative weakness now and then, the market made higher reactions after each decline. The death of the Amerer of Afghanistan, damage to Argentinian crop confirmed, and a repetition of the early reports from New York of a good demand from the continent were the latter influences which were most prominent. Offerings increased near the close and the market declined to a moderate extent. December finishing at 52 1/2 cents. Corn averaged firmer. American lower parts, with some trading at the price it stopped at yesterday, and a little at 1/2 cent per bushel higher. The better feeling was in part due to the firmness of wheat. The daily reports of disappointing results from husking were continued, and the market for Argentinian corn was a little higher than before. The principal barrier factor was said to be the seeming indifference of the eastern consumers, who don't appear to view the light stocks with alarm. The day's fluctuations for May delivery were confined within the limits of 49 1/2 to 49 3/4 cents, the latter being the closing price, or 1 1/2 cent lower than it closed yesterday.

Trading in oats was quiet and confined almost entirely to the local market. A slightly firmer feeling existed in sympathy with corn. May started at 32 1/2 cents, sold as low as 32 1/2 cents, as high as 32 3/4 cents, and closed at 32 3/4 cents. Liberal receipts of husked wheat from Illinois, Iowa and Ohio in greater quantities than before. The principal barrier factor was said to be the seeming indifference of the eastern consumers, who don't appear to view the light stocks with alarm. The day's fluctuations for May delivery were confined within the limits of 49 1/2 to 49 3/4 cents, the latter being the closing price, or 1 1/2 cent lower than it closed yesterday.

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SEA FISHING.

Good Sport on New England Ledges and in Boats.

President Cleveland is not the only sportsman who finds in sea fishing a relaxation from business cares. The sport is probably a more scientific form of outdoor amusement than shooting, but some fellows object to too much work, and for them, ever changing nature offers deep sea fishing, varied, full of chance and at times exciting.

Some one has said there are more fishes than anything else, and the remark may be supplemented by saying that the kinds are more varied than can ever be found on land. There is a wealth of choice in taste, also, which adds materially to the interest of the sport. Does the fisherman want a regal pan fish? A row of a few miles to almost any ledge off shore along the coast, may bring him within reach of thousands of salt water perch, "veners," as they are called in Marblehead.

The outfit is beautifully simple. A line, a hook and a clam, and the thing is done. Bait with a thread only of the clam so that the fish in biting must take in the hook. The nibbles will come thick and fast, and if the goods be kind, and the hook not too big, a half-bushel of fish will reward the fisher. And there is no better eating, except mackerel.

A little further out, and with a trifle larger hook, and rock cod may be found. They are a vagrant fish, going in shoals one day, and nary a bite the next, in the same spot. The ever present clam serves all kinds for bait, though anything light and bright looking will do on a pinch. A lot of experienced anglers go for a "good place," and that they should be remembered that fish are where there is something to eat, and to this end, ledges covered with seaweed make the standard picnic restaurant.

For mackerel, the "tole" claims of old fish ground up fine must be provided; preparations made for an all day cruise; a sailboat is best properly ballasted with importations from a license town and a few quarts of whole bait. Having gone out about five miles, throw the "tole" out to windward, quite a jag of it at first, and smaller quantities thereafter. The fish will be attracted and will rush frantically through the water trying to fill up on the tenuous food. The bits are just big enough to tantalize, but do not fill.

Then the fishlet comes on a piece of juley clam, just to leeward of the boat. Here is enough to make it an object. Does he grab it? Well, the delighted fisherman thinks so, as he tries to dig that hook of his fishlet's throat. This should be one sober man in the party. Who can be relied on to take the boat in. The rest show just enjoy their selves, and when they are done, they have a load of the finest fish in the world. Mackerel would bring a dollar a pound if there were not so many of them.

The methods of any kind of fishing are much alike, of course, but the chances of weather, of the sea, and of getting where the fish are, give it a variety that keeps the sport from palliating.—Boston Herald.

English Churches That Belong to Landless Patrons.

The great majority of the churches of England are private property. When a large estate is purchased, the parish church, or churches, go with the rest of the property. The landlord, or of the patron of the livings, as he is called with reference to his relations to his church property—chooses the clergyman for every parish on his property and sees to it that the revenue attaching thereto goes to him. He can sell this church-living or let it to whom he will; and, though each incumbent is put over the parish for life, at his death the same estate is purchased by another person, and the church, or churches, go with the rest of the property. The landlord, or of the patron of the livings, as he is called with reference to his relations to his church property—chooses the clergyman for every parish on his property and sees to it that the revenue attaching thereto goes to him. He can sell this church-living or let it to whom he will; and, though each incumbent is put over the parish for life, at his death the same estate is purchased by another person, and the church, or churches, go with the rest of the property.

George William Thomas Brunell Bruce, fourth marquis of Ailesbury, who died the other day, was the patron of nine such livings. He married a girl of an exceptional beauty, and a lady of the variety stage, was patron of several music halls, and acquired notoriety as having been ruled off every race track in England as a cheat and a blackguard. There is always a large number—probably two thousand out of the total of thirteen thousand—of these livings for sale, which are advertised just as other investments are.

A wealthy man's daughter marries a clergyman, and the father—if he be of the right sort—purchases one of these livings and presents it as a wedding gift.

A clergyman with capital at his disposal invests some of it in such a purpose, and enjoys the income thereof, and an agreeable way of exercising his professional energies at the same time. Climbing upon a grassy knoll, he rendered the "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night."—Puck.

It is related that many years ago, the first time Prince Bismarck went to consult Dr. Schweininger, he was asked many questions. The Iron Chancellor, who was not accustomed to be cross-questioned, got impatient, and said "the game to be cured and not catechized."

"Oh," replied the doctor, coolly; "then you had better go to a veterinary surgeon. He's the only doctor I know of who cures his patients without asking them any questions."—Truth.

That is Her Idea. Miss Bellefield—Mr. Spatters is a good sportsman. Miss Bloomfield—Is he? He never shoots anything. Miss Bellefield—That is why I call him good. I think it is real wicked to kill innocent animals and birds.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Familiar Quotation.—Housewife (showing sample of milk to local dairy-keeper)—"Look here! I bought this milk of you—it's half water, and the rest is chalk; and you sold it as 'pure country milk.' The Milk Maker (with dignity)—"Madam, the pure all things are pure."—Tid-Rite.

Yachtsman (starting out)—Concern those workmen! They didn't get the bottom of the boat half smooth. I know by the way she sails. Just feel of her sides. They are as rough as a nutmeg grater. Some Yachtsman (after an upset)—"See Willikers! How is creation is a man going to hold on to a slippery tank like that?"—Good News.

—Thomas Jefferson was dubbed Lord Tom from his height, and the Sage of Monticello, from his sense of refinement.

SEA FISHING.

Good Sport on New England Ledges and in Boats.

President Cleveland is not the only sportsman who finds in sea fishing a relaxation from business cares. The sport is probably a more scientific form of outdoor amusement than shooting, but some fellows object to too much work, and for them, ever changing nature offers deep sea fishing, varied, full of chance and at times exciting.