

## ENGLISH SPORTSMEN.

PEERS WHO LAVISH MONEY ON RACING  
BUT NEVER BET.HONEST JOCKEYS APPRECIATED—TRICKERY  
PUNISHED—EFFORT TO DISSOCIATE  
SPORT FROM SPECULATION.

Racing may be said to be the modern counterpart of the tournaments of old, when reigning princes, great nobles and knights encountered one another in friendly contests, governed by the same unwritten laws of chivalry, honor and fair play that should constitute the fundamental basis of the ethics of the turf at the close of the nineteenth century. The racecourse of to-day has much in common with the "lists" of the tournaments in the Middle Ages. So while it is impossible to indorse the sweeping denunciation of American jockeys by the Earls of Lonsdale and of Durham, nor yet the slurs of some English sporting newspapers anent the introduction of certain practices unjustly described as American, one cannot do otherwise than approve of the efforts being made in the United Kingdom at present to dissociate sport from mere gambling and speculation, to eliminate the questionable methods and sharp practices of the Bourse and to maintain unimpaired those principles of honor and fair play without which a racing stable may be placed on the same level as a gambling hell.

It cannot be denied that there is a tendency nowadays to regard racing more as a business than as a pastime or sport. This is because methods which are considered legitimate in business but which are contrary to the sense of fair play and to the laws of sport have made their appearance upon the turf. From the moment the money question is allowed to predominate this is bound to occur, and when "raking in big piles" rises superior to all other considerations it is not astonishing that unscrupulous devices and crooked tricks should be employed to achieve the end in view.

## THE TRICKS OF JOCKEYS.

It is almost impossible to bring home to any stable, or even to any individual owner or employe thereof, charges of unfair dealings, no matter how loud and positive the voice of popular accusation or how great the moral certainty of guilt. There are so many ways by which, for instance, a jockey can lose a race besides by deliberately "pulling." There are some jockeys who make a specialty of pushing their mounts for all they are worth in the first part of the race, so that they are utterly exhausted before the finish, coming in among the trailers. Other jockeys arrange to get "pocketed," only emerging from the "bunch" when it is too late to catch up with the leaders. These are only a few of the underhand practices that it is almost impossible to prove against a jockey.

At Brussels a few winters ago the Jockey Club made the discovery that the running of every race was arranged in advance by the six or eight principal jockeys of the Belgian turf, who formed a species of syndicate and were wont to meet on the evening before each race day at an English tavern for the purpose of deciding who should win. As they were the leading jockeys, and as such had the best mounts, the affair was not difficult for them to arrange. A similar conspiracy had been unearthed a short time before in Austria, the discovery in each case being due to the fact that one of the jockeys had betrayed his confederates. As a general rule, however, jockeys do not work in unison with one another, and when one of them intentionally prevents his mount from winning it is usually because he has been "fixed" by some representative of a syndicate of book-makers, or because he has some heavy bets of his own on the race.

From the moment a jockey is permitted to bet on a race in which he rides his riding necessarily becomes open to suspicion, and the principal fault found in England with American jockeys is that they bet heavily and openly on the races in which they ride. The result is that tricks common among nearly all jockeys, European as well as American, and which in ordinary circumstances would be merely ascribed to misadventure, bad judgment or to a bona fide determination to win at all costs, assume the aspect of dishonest practices. Jockeys should be forbidden to bet, directly or indirectly, under the penalty of losing their licenses and being warned off the turf. Of course, it would be difficult to enforce such a rule. But the very fact that regulations of this nature exist in several of the great racing stables of the United Kingdom shows that it can be done.

## RACING WITHOUT GAMBLING.

The late Earl of Portsmouth, owner of one of the most successful and celebrated racing stables in Europe, made it a practice never to bet himself nor to permit any one in his employ to do so, punishing with instant dismissal any violation of his wishes in the matter. The present Duke of Portland, who has won the Derby twice, as well as both the Oaks and the St. Leger, is equally strict on the subject of betting, and is determined to eliminate the monetary question from racing. He devotes all the stakes won by his horses to building almshouses on his estates for the benefit of aged dependents and of widows of tenants. These houses are models of architectural taste and of interior comfort. They are within easy reach of Welbeck Abbey and are under the personal

superintendence of the Duchess. On the central gable of the building is the inscription: "These houses were erected by the sixth Duke of Portland at the request of his dear wife, for the benefit of the poor and to commemorate the success of his racehorses." Then follow the names of the horses, as well as of the races which they won.

Few great nobles were more passionately devoted to sport than was the late Duke of Westminster, who spent large sums in breeding and training racehorses. A thrifty man in other respects, he felt it to be his duty as a territorial magnate and as a peer of vast wealth to develop in every way possible the taste for legiti-

employers than one whose good name has been tarnished with even the faintest breath of doubt. Whenever a jockey rides in a manner that is in the least degree open to question, he exposes not only himself, but likewise his trainer and his owner, to disagreeable comment and more or less suspicion. It may be recalled that Sir George Chetwynd, father of the young Marchioness of Anglesey, was actually frozen out of the Jockey Club owing to the riding of his jockey, although there was no proof that he had been in league with the man. King George IV, while Prince Regent, found it politic to withdraw from the Jockey Club for several years owing to the suspicious riding of his

the aid of the person making the suggestion, there is a possibility that suggestion may be more efficient without the hypnotic state. If an individual comes to a physician, for example, in the full belief that the physician is in possession of a remedy or treatment that will infallibly cure a certain trouble, undoubtedly the effect on the patient's mind of suggestion along the lines of this thought is more efficient when the person is conscious than if he were in a hypnotic state. On the contrary, if the patient were opposed to the suggestion, it is self-evident that hypnosis, if it can be induced, would lend additional aid in making the suggestion operative.

## WILHELMINA'S WOOING.

HOW THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND MET AND WON  
HER FIANCE.

## From The London News.

Some interesting particulars of Queen Wilhelmina's courtship and betrothal are supplied by our Paris correspondent. Although the Queen of the Netherlands made the acquaintance of the Grand Ducal family at Cannes, she did not, it appears, see her betrothed until she went last year to Berlin. She had heard a good deal about him from his sister-in-law, the Princess John, nee Saxe-Weimar, and daughter of the late Princess Pauline of the Netherlands, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar. The moment the Queen and Prince Henry saw each other they were mutually impressed, and so strongly that the Queen would hear of no other suitor. She pleaded "a cold" as excuse for not attending a dinner where she was to pass in review a number of aspirants. The Queen mother, seeing this, prudently curtailed the visit to Berlin. Inquiries were in due course set on foot about Prince Henry. All the reports received about him were favorable, and the Queen arranged to have opportunities to become better acquainted with him. Instead of coming to the Exposition she planned an excursion to Schwarzburg. Rooms were taken at an hotel in a picturesque site for the Queen, her mother and the Dowager Duchess, who was asked to be their guest. Prince Henry was not disinclined to fall in with the little plan. He obtained a furlough to come to see his mother. He got up excursions to the show places in the Principality, and accompanied the two Queens in their walks, rides and drives. She was supremely happy in his company, and was sorry when it was time for the party to break up. As she was leaving she said to the Prince: "What a happy time I never spent such a happy time in my life, and I feel I owe so much to you." Correspondence followed, and one fine morning the Prime Minister was summoned by the Queen to Leo. She lost no time in informing him that she was engaged, and to whom. She said she hoped the Council would give its consent to the marriage she had decided upon. The Prince of Mecklenburg belonged to the oldest house in Germany. Its international situation was high, it played no part in European politics, Prince Henry could play no part in German politics, his career had been highly honorable, and he was beloved in his family circle. "When you see him," added the Queen, "you will, I am sure, be of opinion that I could not make a better choice, whether for myself or my people."

## THE RACE OF FAIRIES.

## From The London Globe.

One of the most interesting things in the address which Professor John Rhys delivered to the Anthropological Section of the British Association yesterday was a fascinating attempt to reconstruct the anatomy of fairies, and to show that the true key of the fairy idea is that there was once a real race of people "to whom all kinds of attributes possible and impossible have been given in the course of uncounted centuries of story telling by races endowed with a lively imagination." For instance, although fairy women are generally represented as delightful and beautiful beings, some of the tribes of men fairies are described as ugly, and fairy children when left as changelings are invariably pictured as repulsive urchins of a sallow complexion and mostly deformed about the feet and legs. In the words of Professor Rhys: "When one approaches the fairy question in this kind of way one is forced, it strikes me, to conclude that fairies, as a real people, consisted of a short, stumpy, swarthy race, which made its habitations underground or otherwise cunningly concealed. They were hunters, probably, and fishermen; at any rate, they were not tillers of the ground or sowers of bread. Most likely they had some of the domestic animals and lived mainly on milk and the produce of the chase, together with what they got by stealing. They seem to have practised the art of spinning, though they do not appear to have thought much of clothing. They had no tools or implements made of metal. They appear to have had a language of their own, which would imply a time when they understood no other and explain why when they came to a town to do their marketing they had to do the exact money without uttering a syllable to anybody by way of bargaining for their purchases. They counted by fives and only dealt in the simplest of numbers. They were indubitably fond of music and dancing. They had a marvellously quick sense of hearing, and they were consummate thieves; but their thievery was not systematically resented, as their visits were held to bring luck and prosperity. More powerful races generally feared them as formidable magicians who knew the future and could cause or cure disease as they pleased. The fairies took pains to conceal their names no less than their abodes, and when the name happened to be discovered by strangers the bearer of it usually lost heart and considered himself beaten. Their family relations were of the lowest order. They not only reckoned no fathers, but it may be that, like certain Australian savages, recently described by Spencer and Gillen, they had no notion of paternity at all."

## INCANDESCENT LIGHT BULBS.

## From The Electrical World and Engineer.

The plea which Professor A. J. Rowland makes for a tipless lamp is admissible. There is no real necessity for a tip or nipple upon the bulb. It is not an ornament; it is an obstruction to light, and is usually in the path of the most important and useful beams of the lamp. The paper is well worthy of consideration, if only in calling attention to the importance of getting rid of tips. Moreover, with no tips to the lamps there would also be no ratings based solely on tip measurements, whether the lamps are tipped or tipless.

## PREVENTING THE CURE.

## From The New-York Weekly.

Mrs. Gotham—The paper says an Indiana State board is trying to prevent the marriage of idiots.

Mr. Gotham—What nonsense! They soon get over it.



PRINCE HENRY OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

The affianced husband of the Queen of Holland.

mate sport which is among the best features of the Anglo-Saxon character. Yet he never made a bet in his life, nor would he allow any of the people employed in his immense racing establishment to do so. He was in the habit, however, of dividing the stakes won by his horses between his trainer and his jockey, and the men who rode for him died in several cases possessed of fortunes acquired in a perfectly fair and legitimate manner by their riding. The same is true of Lord Rosebery, who, it is well known, is proud of having won the Derby twice. I could mention a score of peers of the same way of thinking, including that grand old sportsman, the Duke of Richmond, who owns the Goodwood racecourse. They are on the turf for sport alone, and not for any sordid purpose of pecuniary gain, and while none of them approve of the Anti-Gambling League, which they regard as an unwarranted attempt on the part of the authorities and of cranks to interfere with the private affairs of citizens, they do not hesitate to denounce betting, and especially "flunging," as the most baneful and demoralizing curse of the turf.

It is a mistake to imagine that a jockey cannot grow rich by contenting himself with the money which he receives in the form of fees, regular pay and presents from his employers. He soon becomes known and esteemed as absolutely "straight." Not only owners, but also the public learn to appreciate his sense of honor. So complete was public confidence in Fred Archer that people would frequently make their bets on him rather than on his mount, convinced that no matter what happened they could rely on his doing his utmost to win. So excellent was his reputation that Lord Rosebery and other peers were frequent guests at his pretty house at Newmarket. The Prince of Wales often drove over to sit by his bedside in his last illness, and attended his funeral in person. Lord Rosebery was the executor of Fred Archer's will and the guardian of his child, and it is seldom that his former employers, the Heir Apparent first and foremost, quit Newmarket without going to lay some floral tribute on his tomb. His daughter is an heiress, the fortune which he bequeathed her having, thanks to careful administration by her guardian, Lord Rosebery, attained a figure of more than \$1,000,000.

## WHERE HONESTY PAYS.

This serves to show that not only are honest jockeys appreciated, but also that "straight" riding pays best from a financial point of view in the long run. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that an honorable jockey will always command better prices, and above all better

jockey, which had caused the latter to be suspended. There is no doubt that the criticism passed on "Tod" Sloan in connection with his riding of one of the present Heir Apparent's nags in a recent race was more accountable for the Prince's cancelling his engagement of the little fellow for the ensuing racing season than the popular outcry against American jockeys originated by the Earls of Durham and Lonsdale. With the example of his granduncle, George IV, before him, and with the necessity of being above the slightest question of the evil minded, the Prince, as the acknowledged arbiter of all questions of honor in the United Kingdom, and as the recognized "first gentleman of Europe," cannot afford to employ a jockey whose riding has been called into question.

Some years ago there were published returns of elaborate character estimating the money annually spent on sport in England. Racing figured in this list for \$60,000,000, and the compiler admitted that this was exclusive of many important items. He calculated that about 10,000 men were employed in the racing stables of Great Britain, besides those attached to breeding establishments. The annual expenditure for hunting he put at \$38,000,000. Now racing and hunting find in the United Kingdom their chief supporters among the titled and untitled aristocracy of the soil—that is to say, the territorial magnates. Most of the money expended in racing and hunting comes from their pockets without any hope of financial return. They maintain as an affair of public duty the best racing stables and all the hunts, and they do this with the object of developing the finest qualities of British horseflesh and the finest characteristics of the British sportsman. In olden times the loftiest praise was to describe a man as a "true knight." To-day throughout the English speaking world there can be no higher praise for a man than to call him a "true sportsman." EX-ATTACHE.

## SUGGESTION WITHOUT HYPNOTISM.

## From Medicine.

Harold N. Moyer believes that suggestion, well directed, and, above all, patiently and systematically applied, forms a very important element in the treatment of many diseased states. Hypnosis, on the contrary, has many objectionable features. It is by no means easily induced, excepting in individuals with very unstable nervous systems, and in these it is quite certain that the effects are harmful. There is not a little evidence that goes to show that suggestion may be invoked just as efficiently without hypnosis as with it, but it would seem that the more self-consciousness is in abeyance the more efficient the suggestion. However, when the patient's own consciousness comes to