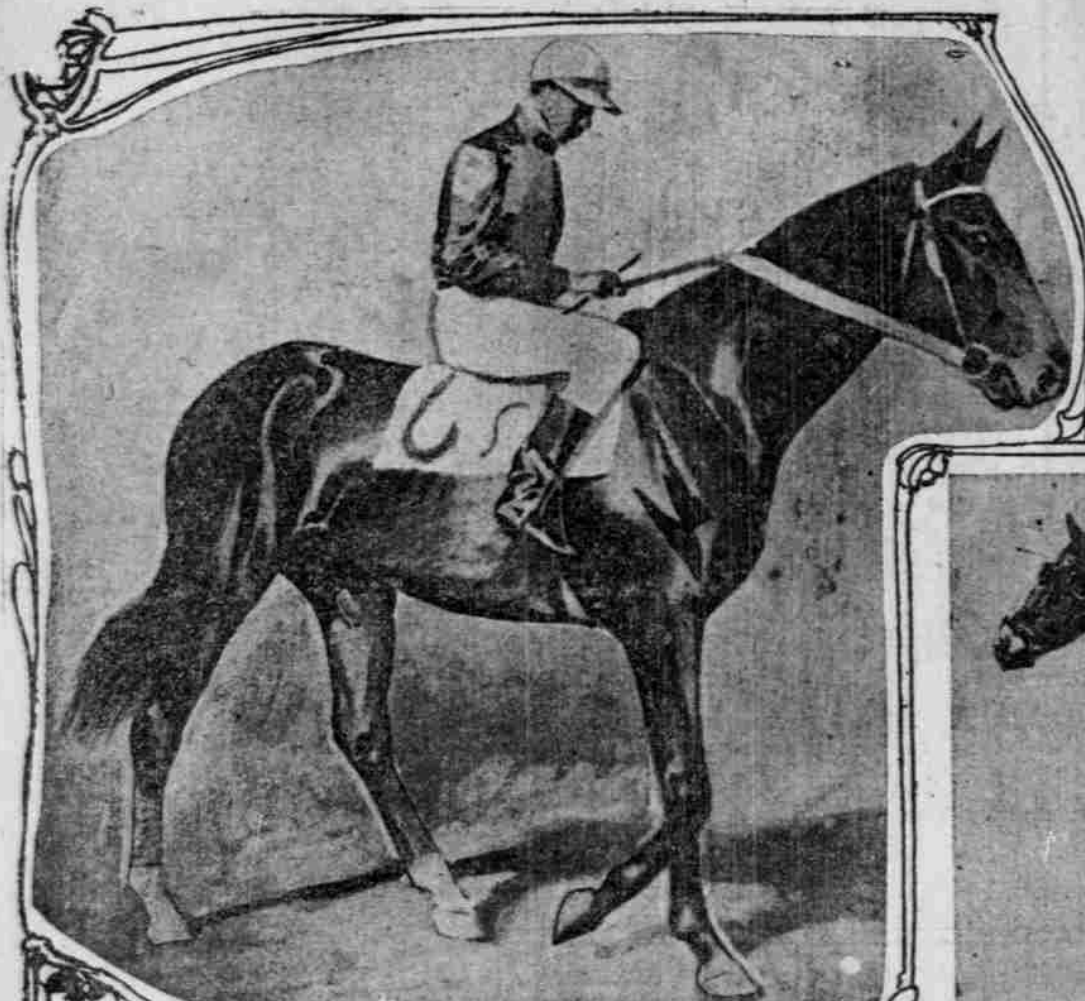




## AMERICA'S CLASSIC RACE

PRIZE FOR RANK OUTSIDERS ★ FEW FAVORITES EVER WON.  
CANDIDATES THAT RAN THE AMERICAN DERBY

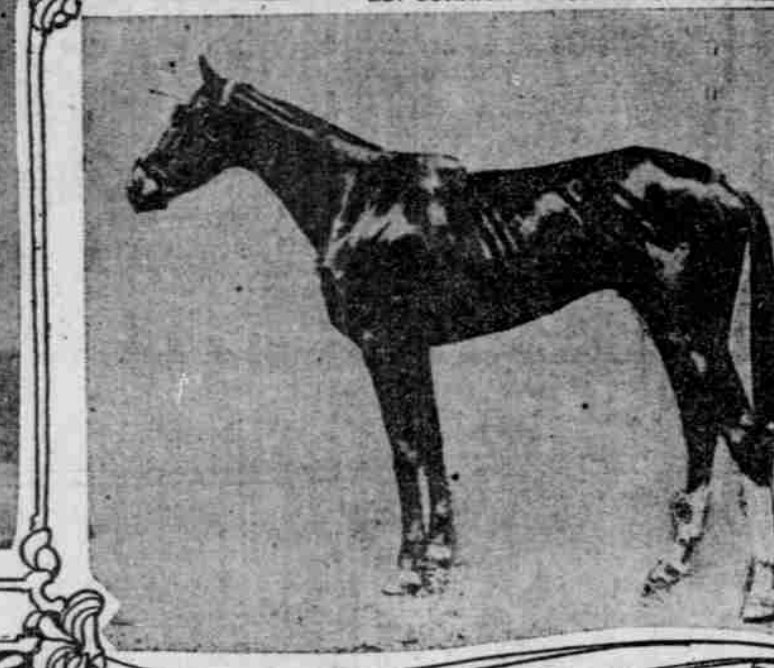
JOHN A. DRAKE'S SAVABLE



ED. CORRIGAN'S RAVEL



FRED COOK'S LINQUIST



FRANK MURPHY'S JACKFULL



WHITNEY &amp; DURYEA'S IRISH LAD



WALTER M. HEDGES &amp; CO.'S GREGOR K.



CHARLES ALLISON'S JUDGE HIMES

The gates of Washington Park were first opened on June 23, 1884. The day was an ideal one for racing, as the sun shone brightly and a brisk breeze from off the lake fanned the faces of the thousands assembled in the stand.

General Sheridan, the President of the Club, came all the way from Washington, where he was then quartered, to preside in the judge's stand, where he had for assistants, General Robinson and Major J. F. Clark, of Lexington. Another Sheridan, J. G., the famous starter, wielded the red flag, and Secretary J. E. Brewster acted as master of the ceremonies.

The initial race brought out an enormous field, and fell to Clay & Co., by the aid of Admiral, which sold second choice in the pools, for there was no bookmaking in those days. Then came the Lake-side Stakes for 2-year-olds, which was won by Wanda, also second favorite.

This was followed by the first real Derby ever run in America, says the Illustrated Sporting News, and again a second choice was successful. Ed. Corrigan started two, Tempelhof and the winner Modesty, a daughter of War Dance and Bald-fo, which had the black Archer, Isaac Murphy, in the saddle. The finish was a desperate one as the Corrigan mare, coming from behind, only just got up in time to win by a short head from Koculsko, with Bob Cook a similar distance in their rear, the time being very slow, 2:43.

The second Derby was run on June 27, in stormy weather and over a track deep in mud. The going just happened to suit Lucky Baldwin's Grinstead colt Volante, so he romped home in front of the favorites, Faver, and M. Young's Troubadour. By a curious coincidence, Volante was also second choice in the pools, and again was Isaac Murphy in the saddle. The third Derby also fell to Lucky Baldwin, but his very moderate performer, Silver Cloud, was not expected to emulate the performance of his stable companion the previous year, so 12 to 1 was freely offered against him by the bookmakers, who made their appearance in force on this occasion for the first time on a Western course. Yet, despite the low estimate of his capabilities, Silver Cloud won by a clear length, his victory being mainly due to the vigorous riding of the colored Archer, who was thus for the third time on the winner.

The weather on this occasion was good and the track was in better condition than the running time of the Derby, 2:37, would indicate.

The Derby of 1887 resulted in a fiasco so far as the public was concerned, for it fell to the 100 to 1 shot, C. H. Todd, which won by a short head from the bearer of the Baldwin colors, Miss Ford, with Tom Stevens' Wary a distant third. The winner, a California bred son of Joe Hooker, belonged to "White Hat" McCarthy.

The result of the three previous Derbies led to the impression that California breeders had a mortgage on the great race. This was strengthened by the outcome of the event of 1888, when, though seven horses went to the post, California owners took first, second and third money. Billy Pinkerton, the representative

of the Chicago Stable, which had never previously started, but which had shown some work in private almost equal to that accomplished by his namesake in public, was the hope of the local division, but he had nothing to do with the finish, the grand chestnut colt Emperor of Norfolk, with Murphy again in the saddle, winning from start to finish.

The Derby of 1889 fell to the Hyder Ali colt Spokane, the only winner of the Kentucky Derby ever successful in the great event. Second to him was another of "White Hat" McCarthy's outsiders, Sorrento, while Labell's Retrieve, also at a long price in the betting, was third. Proctor Knott, which had won the first Futurity for old Sam Bryant the previous year, ran in this race, but, though heavily backed, never threatened danger to the winner. On this occasion the attendance was the largest hitherto, as it was estimated that 40,000 people were within the enclosure when the big race was run. Those of the spectators who stayed for the fifth race went home dissatisfied, for the judges, through some unaccountable error, placed Baggage first, though Redlight had cleared by a nose. Subsequently the error was corrected, so holders of tickets on both horses won out, those who held them on Redlight, which was second favorite at 5 to 2, being paid by the club; the price against Baggage was just twice as big.

The Derby of 1890 fell to the worst horse

that ever captured a stake of such importance, the big bay gelding Uncle Bob, which had just previously been sold by Sam Bryant, of Louisville, to the confederacy headed by George Y. Hankins. The winner was ridden by Tom Kiley, but once again the Baldwin black and maltese cross colors were prominent, and had Isaac Murphy been on the back of their bearer, Santiago, instead of Barnes, they might have been carried into first instead of second place.

The Derby of 1891 was chiefly memorable for an Eastern horse being the winner for the first and only time up to date. This was also a gelding, Green Morris' son of Strathmore, Strathmeath, which started favorite and easily beat the maiden Post Scout, the pennant Kingman and seven others, though had not High Tariff, a stable companion of the second, and like the Scout a son of Longfellow, dropped dead during the contest, the result might have been different, as the Eastern and Larrabee candidate was going very strong when he dropped, as if shot, fortunately without causing Tom

Kiley, who was on his back, any serious injuries.

The Morris colors, purple, white cap, which were successful on this occasion, will not be seen at Washington Park this year, or indeed ever again, according to their owner, for he has taken umbrage at the authorities there asking a man of his high standing on the turf to pay up some back forfeits before they would accept his entries.

Though none of the previous Derbies have been much favored in the matter of weather, that of 1892 was the worst on record in this respect. Though the day itself was a perfect one, it had rained continuously on almost every day during the preceding month. This enabled Carlsbad, carrying the light blue jacket and white cap of R. A. Swiger, to win easily, though Cliff Porter, who had charge of the Kentucky colt, did not fancy his chance, so his connections won little beyond the stakes. The result might have been different had not the favorite in the future books, the gray colt Parady, been scratched at the last moment.

and we sell saddles from one pound in weight, including stirrups and the rest of the rigging, up to five, six and seven pounds. The heavier ones are used more for exercising the thoroughbred. They cost \$35, and there is a lot of work on them. Strength must be the requisite, even above lightness. If anything breaks, a stirrup leather, for instance, it may mean the loss of a race worth thousands of dollars.

"The rigging outside of the saddle proper, of a one-pound saddle is about eight ounces only, including the stirrups. Here is a pair of the latter which weigh but three ounces. They are of the finest hand-forged steel, and can stand a very heavy strain. They have to do so."

"Here is a lead pad which is used by the jockey in 'making weight.' You see, that is of the finest leather and felt, which holds the two sides together. On each side are five pouches which hold the blocks of lead. These are 2 1/2 inches in dimension and weigh a pound. Three of these can be placed in a pad, if necessary, and provision can be made for more, up to 20 or 30 pounds, but it is hardly likely a jockey would be called upon to carry so much dead weight. They have to be securely fastened in the compartments, for the loss of one would disqualify the horse. These lead pads are worth \$2. A lead pouch which is worth also that much goes with this outfit. This is used by the jockey's valet for storing the blocks of lead, and is provided with a strap so that it can be carried about easily when necessary."

"In order to complete the jockey's outfit, there must be a pair of spurs, light in weight and strong in workmanship. They cost \$2.50 up to \$5. Last of all comes the whip. Even this is worth \$5 or \$7, being made of the finest quality of whalebone. Whips which the exercise boys use can be purchased for \$2 and \$2.50.

His elimination left Azra at the head of the quotations, but the Louisville colt, which was owned by Dennis Long and his son George, was put out of the race owing to Zeldivar fouling him. The last named, which afterwards degenerated into a finish second, while Cicero, a maiden selling hurdle-jumper, was thus enabled carrying the Corrigan colors, took the small end of the stake.

Though more or less fiascos had occurred in all the former Derbies, the one which took place in the World's Fair year broke every previous record in this respect. The value of the race was \$50,000, thus making it the most valuable Derby ever run for in this country or any other. The race partook of an international character, as the Duke of Beaufort sent his son of famous St. Simon, Strathmore, all the way from England to compete, while Harry O'Fallon's good colt, Lookout, carried the money of his Canadian owner, though he bore the colors of his trainer, J. E. Cushing.

Pettingill, up to that time esteemed very highly as a starter, seemed to lose his

nerve, and though several times soon after their first reaching the post he apparently had a chance to send the high-mettled colts which comprised the field off on fairly even terms, he missed his opportunities. In consequence the start was delayed for nearly an hour and a half, an unenviable record which does not appear in the annals of the Washington Park Club. When, after the tedious delay, the colts were eventually sent on their journey there was nothing to it but Boundless, which his experienced rider, Snapper Garrison, had saved during the frequent breakaways. The English horse finished last and lost an eye in the contest, but though highly bred, for he was a half brother to the Duke's famous winner of the Oaks, Reva D'Or, he was not a fit representative to carry the red, white and blue hoops, which have always been the colors of the Somerset family.

Though the value of the Derby of 1894 was reduced one-half from the mammoth prize of \$50,000 offered in the World's Fair year, the event provoked quite as much interest, as the Eastern stables made a

bold bid for first honors, being represented by the hitherto invincible Domino, sturdy Little Dymon, and Marcus Daly's chestnut son of Ironsides, Senator Grady. Though the former started a top heavy favorite, the latter was the only one of the trio that had anything to do with the finish, while his best was to finish a very indifferent second to the rank outsider, Rey de Santa Anita, which for the fourth time carried the Lucky Baldwin jacket to the fore.

The success of the Baldwin colt and the prominent showing made by Corrigan's selling pacer caused the Eastern papers to write wild tirades against Washington Park and Western racing generally. These diatribes were totally uncalled for, but knowing the source from which they emanated, the Washington Park people, after due deliberation, allowed them to pass unnoticed. Whether they were wise in doing so is a question, for had the matter been fought out right there the disturbance which led to the abandonment of the great Western meeting in 1893 and the two succeeding years might never have occurred. At any rate circumstances over which the officials themselves had no control forced them to adopt this course, so for three seasons there was no Derby.

Matters were satisfactorily arranged, however, and once more the flag went up for the Derby of 1895, this time for Pink Coat, trained especially for the occasion by that expert horseman, Pat Dunn, and ridden by W. Martin, one of the best jockeys ever in American soil.

The following year untoward circumstances again put Washington Park out of business, so once more the great race was in abeyance. Better counsels prevailed in 1896, the wholehearted support had learned that the cessation of racing in Chicago caused lots of their country customers to transfer their trade to other cities where they could combine pleasure with business. Retailers also missed the enormous trade, from both city and country points, brought them by the Derby. Lovers of true sport and the merchants combined to defeat those whose action had been due to selfish and malicious motives.

This was fortunate for two young Kentuckians, Dick Thompson and his brother. They owned a horse called Sidney Lucas, which, though a fair performer, was not esteemed up to Derby form by anyone outside his sanguine owners.

It took the boys' last cent to ship the horse and they beat their own way to Chicago, arriving just in time to give Sidney three feeds and a short rest before the saddling bell rang. Lieutenant Gibson, the property of a prominent member of the Board of Trade, was a top-heavy favorite, while 30 to 1 was an offer all over the ring against the hope of the Kentuckians. As usual, though Derby day was fine, heavy rains had preceded it. The race was a track which just suited Lucas, as aided by it and the impetuous ride Roland put up on the favorite, the son of Top Gallant won easily from the Eastern selling pacer James, which in his turn finished well in the hands of Lieutenant Gibson, while Advance Guard, a horse that would have lost a lot on a decent track, came sliding home fifth.

Derby day, 1896, was again cloudy, but the threatened rain kept off, so the track for the great event was fast. This had little influence on the result, for "Pa" Bradley's despised little brown gelding, Robert Wadell, won so easily that under any circumstances the stake would probably have gone to Wilcox Wharf, where the son of Aloha was bred, and where his owner and trainer resides during his brief sojourn at his home.

The Parader, which carried R. T. Wilson's colors, was favorite on this occasion, his later performances show with justice, but his long journey from the East must have upset him, as he proved no match for Wadell and the bald-faced bay Terminus, though he did succeed in straggling into third place.

Last year the Derby course was, as usual, in bad condition, not owing to neglect, for every effort and no end of money had been expended to make it perfect, but because of recent rains. Such surroundings just happened to suit Wyeth, so once more a rank outsider was enrolled in the list of winners of the big race. The Drake horse probably owed his victory more to the luck of his owner and the cunning of his trainer than the skill of his jockey, for Lynne has signally failed of late to live up to the reputation his winning the Derby gained him, though later on, when he has acquired a little more experience, he may fulfill the expectations of his many friends. Wyeth, which won somewhat easily at the finish, was hunted home by two sons of St. George, Lucien Appleby and Aladdin, but Hemo, which finished in the rack, was probably the best horse in the race, despite the presence of the overrated Harms. The latter's performance on this occasion, however, must not be counted against him, as meeting with a mishap he was pulled up.

## EQUIPMENT OF JOCKEYS

RIDING OUTFITS ARE MADE TO ORDER AND EXPENSIVE ★ COLORS ARE OF BEST MATERIAL

Who buys the racing colors which the jockeys wear on their mounts? Naturally, the owners of the thoroughbreds, who have selected the combination of gay silk and satin, and registered them with the Jockey Club. Each "set" of colors, as they are called, consists of a jacket and cap. The rest of the rider's outfit is purchased by the jockey himself.

A dealer in turf goods, on the Boulevard just back of the Gravesend course, supplies many of the stables with horse articles and equips the jockeys from head to toe. He has been engaged in this trade for years. Speaking of the business recently, he said:

"All an owner has to do is to give us his order for the colors, and we supply the rest. A set of colors costs anywhere from \$12, the cheaper grade, up to \$40. The \$12 grade is necessarily of low class material. Then, again, the cost is increased by the number of colors employed in the making. A set of the Carr colors, for instance, brings \$40. All the stuff is of the highest grade silk and satin, and must be strongly made, necessarily. Generally at the beginning of the season a stable will take three sets of colors, comprising three different sizes. One particular stable takes six sets always in the spring, at a cost of \$30 a set. Of course,

the number depends chiefly on the size of the stable. Rainy weather is the hardest on the colors, and the older ones are used on these occasions. Eight or ten sets of colors may be used from April to October. The sets average, I should say, about \$20. The selection depends on the individual choice of the owner of the horse, taking into consideration the fact that he must not encroach on any already registered.

As a matter of fact, there are persons who make a specialty of designing racing colors, and keeping track of the ones already registered, for which services they are well paid. An owner can register his colors with the Jockey Club by the year, or for life, and are fine imported goods. Muddy, rainy weather is very hard on them, and if a jockey has much riding to do he will wear out a number of pairs in a season. Most of the boys like to appear spick and span as possible, and their employers likewise encourage this.

"The jockeys supply their own riding boots. These cost from \$5 to \$15, for patent leathers. They are of the finest vic kid. Then there are the racing saddles which the boys furnish themselves. A boy like Tommy Burns or Odum is very particular in this respect. He must have it 'fit.' The heavier the boy is the lighter he wants all of his equipment,

## ARE OFF FOR ENGLAND

PHILADELPHIA CRICKETERS WILL INVADE JOHNNY BULL'S LAND ★ THE SCHEDULE

Philadelphia's famous cricket team sailed for England on Wednesday last on the steamer Majestic. The team is composed in all of 15 men and is made up as follows: J. B. King, A. M. Wood and E. M. Cress, of the Belmont C. C.; J. A. Lester, C. C. Morris, J. H. Scattergood, H. A. Haines and F. C. Sharpless, of the Merion C. C.; R. D. Brown, F. H. Bohnen, P. H. Clark, T. C. Jordan, N. Z. Graves and F. H. Bates, of the Germantown C. C.; and P. N. LeRoy, of the Philadelphia C. C.

G. S. Patterson was at first chosen captain, and when it was found that he would be unable to go, the choice of his successor fell on J. A. Lester. There will be also a committee to select the teams for the various matches, comprising J. A. Lester, R. D. Brown and J. B. King, but there will be no manager as on former visits. Bromhead, the professional of the Germantown C. C., will accompany the tourists.

The schedule includes all the leading counties of England with the exception of Yorkshire. The complete list of games is as follows:

June 3, 2, 10—At Cambridge, vs. Cambridge University.  
June 11, 12, 13—At Oxford, vs. Oxford University.  
June 15, 16, 17—At Cheltenham, vs. Gloucestershire.  
June 18, 19, 20—At Nottingham, vs. Nottingham.  
June 21, 22, 23—At Lord's, vs. Marylebone C. C. and Ground.

June 25, 26, 27—At Beckenham, vs. Kent.  
June 29, 30, July 1—At Taunton, vs. Somersetshire.

July 6, 7, 8—At Manchester, vs. Lancashire.  
July 9, 10, 11—At Coventry, vs. Warwickshire.

July 12, 14, 15—At Worcester, vs. Worcestershire.  
July 16, 17, 18—At Southampton, vs. Hampshire.

July 27, 28, 29—At Brighton, vs. Sussex.  
July 30, 31, Aug. 1—At Cardiff, vs. Glamorganshire.

Aug. 2, 4, 5—At Leicester, vs. Leicestershire.  
Aug. 6, 7, 8—At the Oval, vs. Surrey.

July 3 and the two following days have been reserved for the team to see the university match, and July 30, 31 and 22 have been kept for a rest. On July 23, 24, 25, in all probability, the Philadelphians will play a team of cricketers who have visited Philadelphia under the captaincy of P. F. Warner. This trip will differ from all others undertaken by American cricketers and in the fact that the games are included in what are known as the first-class matches of England. Former tours were made more for educational purposes, but it is now supposed that Philadelphia is sufficiently strong to cope with the best county elevens of England. Although the Philadelphians team includes two good fast bowlers in J. B. King and P. H. Clark, there is no doubt that this is the department where the eleven will prove weak.