

Mamie C., by imp. Hercules, is the dam of Azmoor, 2:20½, Electric King, 2:24, and Don Monteith, 2:29½.

A Grey Eagle mare was the grandam of Piedmont, 2:17½. The dam of Albert W., 2:20, sire of Little Albert, 2:10, was by John Nelson.

Daisy King, by Ben Lippincott, is the grandam of Bay Rose, 2:20½.

Imp. Bonnie Scotland sired Scotland, 2:22½, and the dam of Bonnie Wilmore, 2:14½.

Langford (son of Williamson's Belmont) sired the dams of Lillian Wilkes (3), 2:17½; Joe Arthurton, 2:20½.

The sire of Black Cloud, 2:17½, was out of a mare by imp. Yorkshire.

American Eclipse was the grandsire of the dam of Lady Thorne, 2:18½, and Mambrino Patchen.

Exchequer sired Lucille, 2:21.

Lady Sculley, by Joseph (son of Hermes), was the dam of Vanderlynn, 2:21.

Fanny Lewis, by imp. Buckden, is the dam of Laura C., 2:29½, and grandam of Langton, 2:21½.

Lula, out of Kate Crockett, produced Advertiser, 2:15½, and Lulaneer, the dam of Limonero, 2:15½.

Jenny, by Crockett's Arabian, produced May Queen, 2:20, and King Almont, 2:21½.

Gilda, by imp. Mango, produced Mamie, dam of Hyperion, 2:21½, and Memento, 2:25½.

Lucy Almack, by Young Enquirer, is the dam of Mattie, 2:22½.

Fanny, by Ben Franklin, out of Nance, by Saxe Weimar, was the dam of the Great Dolly, dam of Director, 2:17; Onward, 2:25½, and others.

Rifleman (son of imp. Glencoe) was the sire of Col. Lewis, 2:18½.

Dixie, by Billy Townes, is grandam of Del Mar, 2:16½.

Tellie, out of Texana, by Foreigner, is the dam of Truman, 2:12.

Lady Amanda, by imp. Hurrah, is dam of Advance (3), 2:22½.

Belle Mason, by Williamson's Belmont, produced Tempest, dam of Glendine, 2:20.

Lady Taylor, by imp. Glencoe, is the grandam of J. B. Richardson, 2:16½.

Vanity, by Vandal, is grandam of Convoy, 2:22½, and Conway (p), 2:18½.

Venus, by Venture, is the dam of Adonis (p), 2:11½, and Cupid, 2:18.

Sister, by John Nelson, is the grandam of Sabledale (2), 2:18½, and Vida Wilkes, 2:18½.

Katie, by imp. Glencoe, is the grandam of Lady Princeton (p), 3, 2:15½.

Pamunky, son of American Eclipse, produced Salene, grandam of St. Patrick (p), 2:14½.

May Hudson, by Brown Dick is the dam of Walnut Boy (p), 2:11½.

Minnie, by Red Jacket, dam Undine, by Grey Eagle is the dam of Kentucky Wilkes.

Lady Flora, by Young Eclipse is grandam of Adelaide, 2:18, Milo, 2:21, and Adelaide McGregor, 2:15½.

Little Meg, by imp. Glencoe is grandam of Lakewood Prince, 2:13½.

Molly Drew, out of Fanny Fern, by Jack Hawkins, is dam of Alannah (p), 2:14.

Lady Innis, by Innis' Glencoe is dam of Repetition, 2:19½.

Nell, the dam of Belle Vara, 2:08½, and Vassar, 2:07, was out of a mare by Embry's son of Lexington.

Azmoor, 2:20½, dam Mamie C., by imp. Hercules is the sire of Rowena (2), 2:17, Bonibel (4), 2:17½, Azmon (3), 2:23½, A. A. A., (3), 2:25.

Palo Alto, 2:08½, dam Dame Winnie, by Planet, is sire of Rio Alto (3), 2:16½, Palatine (3), 2:18, Avena (2), 2:19½, and Fillmore (3), 2:21½.

Whips, 2:27½, dam Lizzie Whips, by Enquirer, is the sire of Azote, 2:08½; Cobwebs, 2:12; Navidad, 2:22½; Manille, 2:29½; Warlock, 2:28½.

Asbland, son of imp. Glencoe, is sire of the grand dam of Athena (2), 2:25, and Aria (3), 2:16½.

Helpmate, by Planet, is the dam of Hugo, 2:27.

Cuba, by imp. Australian, the dam of Cubic, 2:28½.

The grandam of Suisun, 2:18½, was by Owen Dale.

Fanny Malone, by Niagara, produced the dam of Chas. Derby, 2:20.

Twilight, by Lexington, is the grandam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, (p.) 2:06; Electricity, 2:17½, and Noontide, 2:20½.

Lexington was the sire of Waxey, grandam of Sunol, 2:08½, the champion at all ages in her day except yearlings.

Annette, by Lexington, was the dam of Ansel, 2:20, sire of Answer, 2:14½.

Mary, by Wilkes Booth, grandson of Lexington, produced Kenilworth, 2:18½.

Maggie Norfolk, by Norfolk, is the dam of Grover Clay, 2:23½.

Belle Wagner, by Wagner, was the grandam of Elvira (4), 2:18½; Patron, 2:14½; Prodigal, 2:16, and Ponce de Leon, 2:13.

Norma, dam of Norval, 2:14½, and Norris, 2:22½, is out of a mare by Sir Wallace.

Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, was the sire of Bee, 2:24½, and Sallie Howard, 2:22.

Sally Russell, by Boston, was the grandam of Maud S., 2:08½; Expedition, 2:15½; Nutwood, 2:18½; Rustique, 2:18½, and others.

This list is not intended to show all the performers that have thoroughbred blood in their pedigrees, but to give a general idea of which thoroughbred strains assist in producing extreme speed at the trot. That the thoroughbred blood has proved an important factor in the breeding of trotters in the past, I am fully convinced; that it will prove more important in the future, I am sure. RIO ALTO.

#### Look at This.

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#### Gossip About the Baby Prodigies.

It is a curious fact that the only yearling trotters of note that have shown greatly improved speed as two-year-olds should both be granddaughters of Robert McGregor, 2:17½. In another respect are they similar, as they each won their records in races. Nelly A. beat ten competitors and won a \$3,000 stake when she acquired her yearling record of 2:29½. Pansy McGregor won her champion record of 2:23½ in a race, and although a California colt has since knocked the fraction off he did it in an effort against time.

In 1890 Freedom, a California yearling, beat 2:30 for the first time. He was sired by Sable Wilkes, dam by Arthurton. Since that date Freedom has failed to appear and the reasonable conclusion is that the strain of preparation to go so fast a mile at such an early age disposed of his future prospects. In 1891 Frou Frou, by Sidney, dam Flirt, by Buccaneer, won a time record of 2:25½ which she reduced the next year to 2:22. Bell Bird, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, trotted against time in 2:26½. She has a rejected record of 2:22 for the next year. Athadon, by Matadon, dam by Harkaway, obtained a time record of 2:27. A heat in 2:29 was his best the next year.

Leaving the pacers out of the question contrast the showing with the performances of Nelly A., whose dam was by Robert McGregor, and Pansy McGregor, whose sire was by Robert McGregor. Nelly A. in her first start was second in a field of thirteen. In the next start she was third in a field of eight. The next time she won over four competitors in 2:36½, 2:36, and in her last start for the year she beat a big field and got her record. The next year she beat five competitors at Maysville, Ky., for a \$5,000 purse, reducing her record to 2:25½. Again at Lexington she beat another good field, reducing her record to 2:23½, crowning her work for the year a few days after by beating such wonderfully good ones as Expressive, Director's Flower and Falfa in straight heats, one of which was 2:19.

As a yearling Pansy McGregor won six heats better than 2:30 and a number in time close to 2:20. More was asked of her than of any yearling that has yet appeared and it is almost a miracle that she is good for anything this year. Beaten in her first two-year-old race she surprised everyone by winning her next start, at Galesburg, over seven competitors, including such great ones as Impetuous, Buffington and Coupon. Pansy's two heats were in the same notch, 2:19½. In her next race, against a field of crack youngsters, she had the speed of the party and won the first heat in 2:17½, but went to a tangled break in the next and was distanced, which is not to be wondered at; the wonder is that she should have reduced her yearling record as a two-year-old six and one-half seconds and shown high-class racing form, when other yearlings like Freedom, Frou Frou, Bell Bird and Athadon had shown the disastrous effects of attempting a supreme effort at such an early age. How good would she eventually have been educated and developed according to nature's laws and not in defiance of them?

To have a great yearling or a great two-year-old is at the expense of the future. Our best two-year-olds do not race hard as yearlings, while our best three-year-olds race neither as yearlings nor as two-year-olds. Let us see if this is not true. Oakland Baron, 2:14½, the fastest two-year-old of 1894, did not start as a yearling. Arion, the fastest two-year-old of all time, with the unapproachable record of 2:10½, did not start as a yearling nor has he kept the promise of that performance, which stamped him the fastest trotter ever foaled at the expense of his future. The machinery was injured by the supreme test before nature had completed it. Two years ago the hay filly Silicon won a lot of two-year-old races and a final heat of a winning race in 2:15½. She did not start as a yearling and was a failure as a three-year-old, starting once and finishing last, though she has been a good mare this season and has reduced her record to 2:12½, not a champion record by any means for her sex at the age, which is held by Fantasy, 2:06, a mare that did not start as a two-year-old or as a yearling. "Pa" Hamlin wanted the greatest trotter in the world and has a long head—none longer in Kentucky or elsewhere.

The best racing two-year-old filly out this year is Impetuous, 2:15½ twice in one race. She did not start as a yearling. Another '94 cracker-jack two-year-old filly, La Belle, 2:16, did not race as a yearling. The bay colt Boreal, 2:17½, was trained to a time record of 2:32½ as a yearling, but was worked very easy according to the records, which show but one start for him against other colts and that a dash. So I will leave my readers to enter him up on either side of the argument they like. In 1895 shall we see the great two-year-olds of 1894 outclassing their competitors that start as maidens? Predictions are always rash, but the only rule we have with which to judge the future is the past. People who refuse to be guided by this rule, which we call experience, are great geniuses if they succeed and epoch-makers in history, or fools if they fail. As there are millions of failures to one success on the part of those who discard experience, you can take your choice.

In 1887 Sable Wilkes took a record of 2:18 as a three-year-old, which was the champion record of the day. He had not started prior to that year. Next to him came Hinda Rose and Patron, each with a record of 2:19½ made in 1883 and 1885. The filly had a yearling record of 2:36½ and a two-year-old record of 2:32. Patron did not start as a yearling, and got a record of 2:42½ as a two-year-old. Manzanita, the same age as Patron, that did not start until three years old, beat him in a four-year-old race and obtained the champion record of her day, 2:16. Hinda Rose failed to train on. Sable Wilkes continued to hold the three-year-old championship in 1888, the nearest approach to his record being made by Bell Boy, 2:19½, who trotted a lot of races as a two-year-old, getting a record of 2:26. It will be noticed that this work did not enable him to win the championship over a colt that did not start until three. In 1889 Sunol won the three-year-old championship with a record of 2:10½, having won the two-year-old championship the year before with a record of 2:18. She did not start as a yearling and her career since will not convince many people that the way to get an aged champion is to go fast miles when two years old. Next to her the same year was Axtell. There careers were identical and the same comments are applicable. The latter had a stable companion,

Allerton, that achieved an aged championship which Axtell lost all show of winning through his brilliant precocity.

Onoqua, 2:11½, the fastest three-year-old of the year, did not start as a yearling or two-year-old. Beuzetta, 2:12½, took a two-year-old record of 2:26½ but did not start as a yearling. B. B. P., 2:13½, took a two-year-old record of 2:25½, but did not start as a yearling. Red Bud, 2:14½, started several times in 1893 but obtained no record. He also started once as a yearling, failing to get to the front in a dash race trotted in 2:29½. He finished fourth. Limonero, 2:15½, did not start as a yearling or two-year-old. Cut Glass, 2:17, took a yearling record of 2:47½, and a two-year-old record of 2:20½. Baron Dillon, 2:16½, did not start as a yearling. As a two-year-old he got a record of 2:24½. Thus it will be seen that the best campaigning three-year-olds of 1894, Onoqua and B. B. P., were saved in their yearling and two-year-old form.

Who has been saving the 1895 cracker-jack three-year-olds? Some one knows or thinks he does. Onoqua was pointed out to me at Independence by dozens of people as a two-year-old, with the statement that there was a filly that would be a phenomenal three-year-old.—M. T. G. in Breeders Gazette.

#### Payments Stanford Stakes 1895 and 1896.

##### STANFORD STAKES FOR 1895, THIRD PAYMENTS.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's gr f Nordica, by Advertiser—Sallie Benton, by General Benton; blk f Cressida, by Palo Alto—Clarabel, by Abdallah Star; br f Mary Osborne (formerly Erac), by Azmoor—Elsie, by General Benton.

Vendome Stock Farm's b c Iran Alto (formerly Iran), by Palo Alto—Elaine, by Messenger Duroc.

J. B. Iverson's br c Wilhelm, by Whips—Wilhelmine, by Messenger Duroc.

W. O. Bowers' b c Worthwood, by Cornelius—Belle Mc, by Ensign Goldust Jr.

La Siesta Ranch's Algonita, by Eros—Algonetta, by Algonita.

Estate D. J. Murphy's b c Gogo, by Soudan—Mollie T., by Rifleman.

Oakwood Park Stock Farm's b c Geo. Wiley, by Prince Red—Calypso, by Steinway.

W. J. Irvine's b c Our Jack, by Steinway—Inex, by Sweepstakes.

A. Hirschman's b c Uncle Dan, by Chas. Derby—Nannie Smith, by Red Wilkes.

Jos. Cairn Simpson's br c Viva La, by Whips—Joe Viva, by Joe Hooker.

##### STANFORD STAKES, 1896 (Second Payments.)

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br c Adbell, by Advertiser—Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; cb f Palita, by Palo Alto—Elsie, by Gen. Benton; br c Local, by Wildnut—Ladywell, by Electioneer; b c Lee Rose, by Langton—Hinda Rose, by Electioneer.

Geo. H. Fox's b f Silver Vision, by Silver Bow—Vision, by Sterling.

Lot D. Slocum's b c Headlight, by Teberan—Lady Vernon, by Mt. Vernon.

Jos. Cairn Simpson's br c Biniolo, by Prævolo—Volita, by Antevolo; ch c Dux, by Pilot Prince—by Hawthorne.

La Siesta Ranch's b c Algoniteer, by Eros—Algonette, by Algonita.

Jas. Cincello's b c Billy Nichols, by George Washington—by McDonald Chief.

W. O. Bowers' b f Queen of Night, by Knight—Belle Mc, by Ensign Gold Dust Jr.; b f Rosie Woodburn, by Easter Wilkes—Lady Beth, by Gold Nut.

B. E. Harris' b f Watura, by Geo. Washington—Ventura, by Adventure.

Silver Bow Stock Farm's b f Cleopatra, by Silver Bow—Matena, by Tempest; b f Free Silver, by Silver Bow—Lo Lo, by Tempest.

A. C. Severance's blk c Don Roberto, by Sidney—Fan, by Signal; b f June Rose, by Sidney—Oak Grove Belle, by Arthurton.

Oakwood Park Stock Farm's b c Steinway Grand, by Steinway—Etna G., by Guy Wilkes; b c Judge Hunt, by Prince Red—Calypso, by Steinway.

J. D. Carr's blk c Uproar, by Sidney—Surprise, by Abbottsford; br c Columbus, by Eros—Bertha, by Carr's Mambrino.

O. Marchand's ch c Woodmark, by Winwood—Alfalfa, by Bismarck.

C. A. Durfee's b f Jennie Mc, by McKinney—Leonora, by Dashwood.

H. W. Crabb's br f Belle Cora, by Grandissimo—Flora B., by Whippleton.

Santa Rosa Stock Farm's b f by Stamboul—Biscara, by Director; b f by Stamboul—Bon Bon, by Simmons.

#### Result of Kneeb's Ringing.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The effect of Bob Kneeb's action on German trotting tracks has not been only to give American horsemen a bad name abroad, but to cause the suspension of certain favorable allowances which were formerly made to American trotters in Germany by way of putting a bounty on their importation.

Up to the time of the Nellie Kneeb's exposure, foreign tracks permitted American-bred trotters having records of 2:30 to start in the 2:34 class, those with records of 2:20 were eligible to the 2:36 class, and horses having marks of 2:15 could start against European trotters of the 2:23 class. This graduated scale of record allowances enabled American trotters to win a great many valuable purses and stakes, and stimulated their sale in the German market until an important export trade had grown up.

Now that the actions of Kneeb and other Americans have come to light, and the Germans have learned that horses with fast records are being taken over and entered under fictitious names as "maidens," these allowances have been cut off, except as they affect animals having records below 2:20; and to make matters worse, all American trotters are conclusively presumed to have records of 2:25 or better, and are handicapped accordingly.

An exception is made in the case of two-year-old and three-year-old colts starting in the 2:34 class. These are the regulations now in force, but it is intimated that next year there may be no allowances whatever, a condition of affairs which would practically put an end to the exportation of American horses to Germany for racing purposes.