THE DAILY EVENING TELEORAPH -- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNEEDAY, JUNE 1, 1870. THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

THE GAMING TABLE.

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"It is possible that a wise and good man may be prevalled on to game; but it is impossible that a professed gamester should be a wise and good man." -Lavater.

There appeared many years ago, in a quaint old English publication, an allegory giving the imaginary origin of gaming. It is said that the goddess of fortune, once sporting near the shady pool of Olympus, was met by the gay and captivating god of war, who soon allured her to his arms. They were united; but the matrimony was not holy, and the result of the union was a misfeatured child called Gaming. From the moment of her birth this wayward thing could only be pleased by cards, dice, or counters. She was not without fascinations, and many were her admirers. As she grew up she was courted by all the gay and extravagant of both sexes; for she was of neither sex, and yet combining the attractions of each. At length, however, being mostly beset by men of the sword, she formed an unnatural union with one of them, and gave birth to twins-one called Dueling, the other Suicide. These became their mother's darling, nursed by her with constant care and tenderness, and her perpetual companions. The goddess Fortune ever had an eye on her promising daughter, Gaming; and endowed her with splendid residences in the most conspicuous streets, near the palaces of kings. They were magnificently designed and and elegantly furnished. Lamps always burning at the portals were a sign and a perpetual invitation unto all to enter; and, like the gates of the Inferno, they were ever open to daily and nightly visitants; but, unlike the latter, they permitted exit to all who entered-some exulting with golden spoil, others with their hands in empty pockets; some led by her halfwitted son Dueling, others escorted by her malignant monster Suicide and his mate, the demon Despair.

"Religion, morals, virtue, all give way, And conscience dies, the prostitute of play. Eternity ne'er steals one thought between, Till suicide completes the fatal scene."

Such is the allegory. From the day that Esau "went short" on "birthright," Jacob having "cornered" him, and called in all the "pottage" there was on the market, the passion of gaming has pre-vailed in all nations, with the single exception of the Mohammedans, whose religion prevents it. The determination of events by "lot" was a practice frequently resorted to by the Israelites; as, by lot it was determined which of the goats should be offered by Aaron; by lot the land of Canaan was divided; by lot Saul was marked out for the Hebrew kingdom; by lot Jonah was discovered to be the cause of the storm.

Plutarch tells a pretty Egyptian story, that Mercury, having fallen in love with Rhea, or the Earth, and wishing to do her a favor, gambled with the Moon, and won from her every seventieth part of the time she illumined the horizon, all which parts he united together, making up five days, and added them to the Earth's year, which had previously consisted of only 360 days.

Cards, which are commonly supposed to have been invented for the amusement of Charles VI of France, were really invented ages ago by the Chinese, who have always been eager gamesters; indeed, they play night and day, and frequently, having lost all they are worth, go-and hang themselves.

"square game." As they phrase it "on the Mississip"-"them dice was loaded." Speaking of dice, it is known that that

species of diversion was usual and fashion-able at the Persian Court in the times of the younger Cyrus (about four hundred years before the Christian era).

Among the ancient Roman Emperors gaming was fashionable. Augustus was greatly ad-dicted to, and even gloried in it. The Casars indulged in it. At the gaming-table Caligula stooped even to falsehood and perjury. On one occasion, after having condemned to death several Gauls of great opulence, he immediately went back to his gambling companions and said, "I pity you when I see you lose a few sestertii, while, with a stroke of the pen, I have just won six hun-dred millions." (Thirty millions of pounds sterling.) The Emperor Claudius played like an imbecile; Nero like a madman. The latter would stake four hundred thousand sestertii (£20,000) on a single throw of the dice. Claudius played at dice on his journeys, having the interior of his carriage so arranged as to prevent the motion from interfering with the game. Seneca, in his play on the death of Claudius, represents him as in the lower regions condemned to pick up dice forever, putting them into a box without a bottom. Caligula was re-proached for having played at dice on the day of his sister's funeral. Domitian gamed from morning to night, without excepting the festivals of the Roman calendar. The day on which Didius Julianus was proclaimed emperor, he walked over the dead and bloody body of Pertinax, and began to play at dice in the next room. Finally, at the epoch when Constantine abandoned Rome, never to return, every inhabitant of that city, down to the populace, was addicted to gambling.

In France, during the reign of Henry IV, gambling became the rage. Many distinguished families were utterly ruined by it. The Duc de Biron lost, in a single year, more than 500,000 crowns (about £125,000). "My son Constant," says D'Aubigne, "lost twenty times more than he was worth; so that, finding himself without refources, he abjured his religion." It was at the court of this king that was invented the method of speedy ruin by means ef written vouchers for loss, which simplified the thing in all subsequent times. One can scarcely form an idea of the extent of gaming at this period. Bassompierre declares, in his Memoirs, that he won more than 500,000 livres ($\pounds 25,000$) in one year, and his friend Pimentello won more than 200,000 crowns (£50,000). Late in life Bassompierre won £50,000 at a single sitting from M. de Guise, Joinville, and the Marechal d'Ancre. But, like most gamblers, he died so poor that he did not leave enough to pay the twentieth part of his debt.

Henry IV was finally cured of gambling. Having lost an immense sum at play, he asked his Minister, the great Duke of Sully, for the money. The latter demurred, so that the king had to send to him several times. Finally Sully took him the money and spread it out before him on the table, exclaiming, "There is the sum !" Henry fixed his eyes on the vast amount. It is said to have been enough to purchase Amiens from the Spaniards, who then held it. The king thereupon exclaimed:-"'I am corrected ! I will never again lose my money at gaming !"

Fouche, the minister of police, derived an income of £128,000 a year for licensing, or "privileging," gaming-houses, to which cards of address were regularly furnished. Besides this, the keepers of the houses were compelled to hire and pay 120,000 persons employed in those houses as croupiers, or attendants at the gaming-table, from half a crown to half a guinea a day; and all these 120,000 persons were spice of Fouche ! There were no gamestresses among the Greeks, and the Roman women were always too much occupied with their domestic affairs to find time for play. What will our modern ladies think when we state that the Emperor Augustus scarcely wore a garment which had more addicted to gaming than any other na- not been woven by his wife, his sister, or granddaughters! ("Veste non temere alia quam domestica usus est, ab uxore et filia nepotibusque confecta." Suet. in Vita Casarum.) In France, women wishing to gamble were at first obliged to keep the thing secret; for if it became known they lost caste. In the reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV they became bolder, and the wives of the great engaged in the deepest play in their mansions; but still a gamestress was always denounced with horror. "Such women," says La Bruyere, "make us chaste; they have nothing of the sex but its garments." Then, as now, the vice led to other crimes. The Countess of Schwiechelt, a young and beautiful lady from Hanover, was much given to gambling, and lost 50,000 livres at Paris. In order to repair this great loss she planned and executed the robbery of a fine coronet of emeralds, the, property of Madame Demidoff. She had made herself acquainted with the place where it was kept, and at a ball given by its owner, the Hanoverian lady contrived to purloin it. Her youth and rank in life induced many persons to solicit her pardon; but Bonaparte left her to the punishment to which she was condemned. This occurred in 1804. Of English gamestresses Goldsmith men-tions an old lady in the country who, having been given over by her physician, played with the curate of the parish to pass the time away. Having won all his money, she next proposed playing for the funeral charges to which she would be liable. Unfortunately, the lady expired just as she had taken up the game A lady who was desperately fond of play was confessing herself. The priest represented, among other arguments against gaming, the great loss of time it occasioned. "Ah !" said the lady, "that is what vexes me -so much time lost in shuffling the cards."" A curious case is reported in the London papers of 1820 of James Lloyd, who practiced on the credulity of the lower orders by keeping a Little Go, or illegal lottery. He was brought up for the twentieth time to answer for that offense. This man was a Methodist preacher, and assembled his neighbors together at his dwelling on a Saturday to preach the Gospel to them, and the remainder of the week he was to be found, with an equally numerous party, instructing them in the rhinous vices of gambling. The charge was clearly proved, and the prisoner was sen-tenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. The celebrated Mrs. Crewe, whose husband was in 1806 made Lord Crewe, was as remarkable for her accomplishments and her worth as for her beauty; nevertheless, she, like most of the grand ladies of the time, was a gamestress, and permitted the admiration of the profligate Charles James Fox, who wrote on her the following lines, which were said to be not exaggerated:-

Nearly eight years after the famous election | George Selwyn said he was in the right to deal at Westminster, when she personally can-vassed for Fox, Mrs. Crewe was still in perfection, with a son one and twenty, who looked like her brother. The form of her face was exquisitely lovely, her complexion radiant. "I know not," Miss Burney writes, "any female in her first youth who could bear the comparison. She uglifies every one near her."

During the last half of the last century many titled ladies not only gambled, but kept gaming-houses. One of these actually appealed to the House of Lords for protection against the intrusion of officers into her establishment on the plea of her peerage ! The following record of it is in the Journal of the House of Lords:-

"Die Luna, 290 Aprilis, 1775.-GAMING.-A bill for preventing the excessive and deceitful use of it having been brought from the Commons, information was given to the House that Mr. Burdus, Chairman of the Quarter sessions for the city and liberty of Westminster, was at the door. He was called in, and gave an account that the claims of privilege of peerage were made and insisted on by the Ladies Mordington and Casselis, in order to intimidate the peace officers from doing their duty in suppressing the public gaming-houses kept by the said ladies. And the said Burdus thereupon delivered in an instrument of writing of said Lady Mordington, containing the claim she made of privilege for her officers and servants employed by her in her said gaminghouse, as follows:-I, Dame Mary Baroness of Mordington, do hold a house in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden, for and as an Assembly, where all persons of credit are at liberty to frequent and play at such diver-sions as are used at other Assemblys. And I have hired Joseph Dewberry, Wm. Horsley, Ham Cropper, and George Sanders, as my servants or managers (under me) thereof. have given them orders to direct the management of the other inferior servants, (namely) John Bright (!) John Hill, John Vandenvoren, as box-keepers, Gilbert Richardson, housekeeper; John Chaplain, regulator; William Stanley and Henry Huggins, servants that wait on the company at the said Assembly: William Penny and Jos. Penny, as porters thereof. And all the above-men-tioned persons I claim as my domestick servants, and demand all those privileges that belong to me as a peeress of Great Britain appertaining to my said Assembly. M. MORDINGTON. Dated 8th Jan., 1774." But the House declared against her. But

Proceedings were also taken against the famous Lady Buckinghamshire, a notorious gamestress; who, at the close of the last century, actually slept with a blunderbuss and a pair of pistols at her side to protect her faro-bank. On the 11th March, 1797, her ladyship, together with Lady E. Lutterell and a Mrs. Sturt, were convicted at the police court and fined $\pounds 50$ for playing at faro; and Henry Martindale was convicted and fined $\pounds 200$ for keeping the faro table at Lady Buckinghamshire's. This fellow soon afterward "burst up," and went into bankruptcy, owing £328,000, besides "debts of honor" amounting to £150,000. Going 'up" for an odd \$2,500,000 far surpasses any "blackleg" failure that has yet occurred in this republican country. His assets yielded about seven cents on the dollar.

Beau Nash was in his palmy day a noted player, but in his last years abandoned it. When the Earl of T---- was a youth he was

with Shylocks, as he could give them pounds of flesh ! On the death of Lord Holland he left Charles £154,000 to pay his debts; it was all "bespoke," and Fox soon became as deeply pledged as befere. Amidst the wildest excesses of youth, even

while the perpetual victim of his passion for play, Fox eagerly cultivated his taste for leters, especially the Greek and Roman historians and poets, and he found resources in their works under the most severe depressions occasioned by losses. One morning, after he had passed the whole night in company with Topham Beauclerck at faro, the two friends were about to separate. Fox had lost through the night, and was in a frame of mind approaching to desperation. Beauclerck's anxiety for the consequences which might ensue led him to be early at Fox's lodg-ings; and on arriving he inquired, not without apprehension, whether he had risen. The servant replied that Mr. Fox was in the drawing-room, when Beauclerck walked up stairs and cautiously opened the door, expecting to behold a frantic gamester stretched on the floor bewailing his losses; but he was astonished to find him reading a Greek Herodotus. On perceiving his friend's surprise Fox exclaimed, "What would you have me do? I have lost my last shilling. Fox's best friends are said to have been half ruined in annuities given by them as securities for him to the Jews. £500,000 a year of such annuities of Fox and his 'society" were advertised to be sold at one time. Walpole notes that in the debate on the Thirty-nine Articles (a religious de-bate!), February 6, 1772, Fox did not shine. No wonder! He had sat up playing at hazard, at Almack's, from Tuesday evening, the 4th, till 5 in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 5th. An hour before he had recovered £12,000 that he had lost; and by dinner, which was at 5 o'clock, he had ended, losing £11,000! On Thursday he spoke in the above debate; went to dinner at past 11 at night; from thence to White's, where he drank till 7 the next morning; thence to Almack's, where he won £6000; and between 3 and 4 in the afternoon he set out for Newmarket. His brother Stephen lost £11,000 two nights after, and Charles £10,000 more on the 13th; so that in three nights the two brothers-the eldest not twentyfive years of age-lost \$160,000! On one occasion Stephen Fox was dreadfully fleeced at a gaming-house at the West End. He entered it with £13,000, and left it without a farthing. Mr. Fox died at the age of fifty-seven. Probably no public man, of the highest intellectnal, social, and political rank, either in England or in any other country, gamed so largely and desperately as Mr. Fox. This was the great defect of his character. In all other respects he was delight ful. The pleasantry, perhaps, of no man of wit had so unlabored an appearance. It seemed rather to escape from his mind than to be produced by it. He had lived on the most intimate terms with al his contemporaries distinguished by wit, politeness, philosophy, learning, or the talents of public life. In the course of thirty years he had known almost every man in Europe whose intercourse could strengthen or enrich, or polish the mind. He was the most Demosthenean speaker since the days of Demosthenes. "I knew him," said Edmund

ner-party for the day after; supped at White's, and played whist until 1 o'clock of the New Year's morning. Lord Robert Bertie drank to him "a happy New Year;" he clapped his hand strangely to his eyes. In the morning he sent for a lawyer and three witnesses, ex-ecuted his will, made them read it over twice, ROPE MANUFACTURERS paragraph by paragraph, asked the lawyer if that will would stand good though a man should shoot himself. Being assured it would, he said:—"Pray stay, while I step into the next room:" went into the next room and shot himself, placing the muzzle of the pistol so close to his head that the report was not heard.

In concluding these curious facts and anecdotes relating to gambling, it may not be inappropriate to quote a paragraph from a ser-mon of the good Bishop Latimer, preached in St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, on the Sunday before Christmas day, 1527, in which discourse he may be said to have "dealt" out an exposition of the precepts of Christianity according to the terms of card-playing: "Now ye have heard what is meant by this first card,' and how you ought to 'play' with it. I purpose again to 'deal' unto you 'another card almost of the same suit,' for they be of so nigh affinity that one cannot be 'played' without the other," etc. "It seems," says Fuller, "that he suited his sermon rather to the *time* -being about Christmas, when cards were much used-than to the text, which was the Baptist's question to our Lord:- 'Who art thou ?'-taking occasion to conform his discourse to the 'playing at cards,' making the 'heart triumph.

"The sharp, the black-leg, and the knowing one, Livery or lace, the self-same eircle ran: The same the passion, end and means the same-Dick and his Lordship differ but in name." —Harper's Magazine for June.

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	1870	FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK,	1870
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Going northward to the regions of ice, we find the Greenlanders gambling with a board, which has a finger-piece in it turning round on an axle, and the person to whom the finger points on the stopping of the board, which is whirled round, "sweeps" all the "stakes."

The old Romans-those grand old fellowswhat gamesters they were ! In their "lotteries" were often prizes of great value, as a good estate and slaves, or rich vases; others of little value, as vases of common earth.

The Spaniards, as a people, are said to be tion. A traveller says: "I have wandered through all parts of Spain, and though in many places I have scarcely been able to procure a glass of wine, or a bit of bread, or any of the first conveniences of life, yet I never went through a village so mean and out of the way in which I could not have purchased a pack of cards." Voltaire, however, says the Spaniards were formerly very generous in their gaming. "The grandees had a generous ostentation; this was to divide the money won at play among all the by-standers, of whatever condition."

In England gambling prevailed during the reign of Henry VIII, the king being himself a gamester of the most unscrupulous sort; and the practice was equally fashionable during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and especially in the times of Charles II. Writing on the day when James II was proclaimed king, Evelyn says:-"I can never forget the inexpressible luxury and profaneness, gaming and all dissoluteness, and, as it were, total forgetfulness of God (it being Sunday even-ing), which this day se'n-night I was witness of: the king sitting and toying with his concubines, Portsmouth, Cleaveland, and Mazarine, etc., a French boy singing love songs in that glorious gallery, whilst about twenty of the great courtiers and other dissolute persons were at basset round a large table, a bank of at least £2000 in gold before them, upon which two gentlemen who were with me made reflections of astonishment. Six days after, all was in the dust."

The Harleian Miscellany, of 1668, has the following curious allusion to the gaming of that day:-"Betwixt twelve and one o'clock a good dinner is prepared by way of ordinary, and some gentlemen of civility and condition oftentimes eat there, and play a while for recreation after dinner, both moderately and most commonly without deserving reproof. Towards night, when ravenous beasts usually seek their prey, there come in shoals of hectors, trepanners, gilts, pads, biters, prigs, divers, lifters, mill kens, piemen, decoys, shop-lifters, foilers, bulkers, droppers, gamblers, donnakers, cross-biters, etc. (a goodly vocabulary!), under the general appellation of 'rooks;' and in this particular it serves as a nursery for Tyburn, for every year some of this gang march thither."

One of the largest gambling transactions on record is the Hindoo match between Duryodhana and Yudhishthira. Whatever the latter staked was met by the former; but Yudhishthira lost every game; first a very beautiful pearl; next, 1000 bags each containing 1000 pieces of gold; next, a piece of gold so pure that it was soft as wax; next, a chariot set with jewels and hung all round with golden bells; next, 1000 war-elephants with golden howdahs set with diamonds; next, a lack (100,000) of slaves, all dressed in good garments; next, a lack of beautiful slave girls, adorned from head to foot with golden ornaments; next, all the remainder of his goods; next, all his cattle, and then the whole of his Raj, or kingdom, excepting only the lands which had been grauted to the Brahmins. This was done with dice. The unformity with which our friend Yudhishshira lost sug-Acots to the Yankee mind that it was not a

"Where the lovellest expression to features is join'd, By Nature's most delicate pencil design'd; Where blushes unhidden, and smiles without art

Speak the softness and feeling that dwell in the

heart ; Where in manners enchanting no blemish we trace, But the soul keeps the promise we had from the

face; Sure philosophy, reason, and coldness must prove Delenses unequal to sincle us from love.

passionately fond of play. Nash undertook to cure him. Conscious of his superior skill, he engaged the Earl in single play. His lordship lost his estate, equipage, everything! The generous Nash returned all, only stipulating for the payment of £5000 whenever he might think proper to demand it. Some time after his lordship's death, Nash's affairs being on the wane, he demanded it of his heirs, who paid it without hesitation.

The corporation of Bath so highly respected Nash that the Chamber voted a marble statue of him, which was erected in the Pump Room, between the busts of Newton and Pope. This caused Lord Chesterfield's stinging epigram concluding with these lines:-

"The statue placed these busts between Gives satire all its strength ; Wisdom and Wit are little seen, But Folly at full length.'

George Selwyn, one of the remarkable Englishmen of a hundred years ago, marred an otherwise exceedingly fine character by his passion for gaming. He had another peculiar characteristic-a morbid interest in the details of human suffering, and a taste for witnessing criminal executions. When the first Lord Holland was on his death-bed he was told that Selwyn, who had lived on terms of the closest intimacy with him, had called to inquire after his health:----"The next time Mr. Selwyn calls," said he, "show him up; if I am alive, I shall be delighted to see him; if I am dead, he will be glad to see me." When some ladies bantored him on his want of feeling in attending to see the terrible Lord Lovat's head cut off-"Why," he said. "I made amends by going to the undertaker's to see it sewed on again. And yet this was the same man who delighted in the first words and in the sunny looks of childhood; whose friendship seems to have partaken of all the softness of female affection; and whose heart was never hardened against the wretched and oppressed.

The following are some of Selwyn's jokes relating to gambling:-

One night, at White's, observing the Postmaster-General, Sir Edward Fawkener, losing a large sum at piquet, Selwyn, pointing to the successful player, remarked, "See now, he is robbing the mail/"

On another occasion, in 1776, observing Mr. Ponsonby, the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, tossing about bank-bills at a hazard-table at Newmarket-"Look!' he said; "how easily the Speaker passes the money bills!"

On one of the waiters at Arthur's Club. will give of us to the people of Newgate!

When the affairs of Charles Fox were in a more than usually embarrassed state, chiefly through his gambling, his friends raised a subscription among themselves for his relief. One of them remarking that it would require some delicacy in breaking the matter to him, and adding that, "he won-dered how Fox would take it?" "Take it?" interrupted Selwyn; "why quarterly, to be

Gibbon writes to Lord Sheffield in 1773-"You know Lord Holland is paying Charles Fox's debts. They amount to £140,000. This was mostly the result of gambling, and principally by losses at faro. Before he at-tained his thirtieth year he had completely dissipated everything that he could either command or could procure by the most ruinous expedients. He had even undergone many of the severest privations incidental to the vicissitudes that attend a gamester's progress; frequently wanting money to defray the common daily wants of the most pressing nature. Of the Jews he borrowed great sums at exorbitant premiums.

His brother Stephen was enormoasly fat;

most brilliant and accomplished debater the world ever saw."

Both Wilberforce and Pitt were at one period of their lives gamesters. Pitt once lost $\pounds 100$ at the faro-table at Goosetree's; but soon after, perceiving the fascination of gaming, abandoned it forever.

Wilberforce's own case is thus recorded by his biographers, on the authority of his pri-vate journal:-""We can have no play tonight," complained some of the party at the club, "for St. Andrew is not here to keep the bank." "Wilberforce," said Mr. Bankes, who never joined himself, "if you will keep it I will give you a guinea." The playful challenge was accepted; but as the game grew deep, he rose the winner of £600. Much of this was lost by those who were only heirs to fortunes, and therefore could not meet such a call without inconvenience. The pain he felt at their annovance cured him of a taste which seemed but too likely to become predominant.

Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of "Junius," was a gambler, and the convivial companion of Fox, who made him a Knight of the Bath. One evening Roger Wilbraham came up to the whist-table where Sir Philip, who for the first time wore the ribbon of the order, was engaged in a rubber, and said, laying hold of the ribbon, "So this is the way they have rewarded you at last; a bit of red ribbon for your services; and that satisfies you, does it ? Now, what do you think they will give me, Sir Philip?" The newlymade knight, who had twenty-five guineas depending on the rubber, and who was not very well pleased at the interruption, suddenly turned round, and, looking at him fiercely, exclaimed; "A halter, and be-" etc." Captain Dennis O'Kelly was called the "Admirable Crichton" of the turf. A bet for a large sum having once been proposed to him. the proposer asked O'Kelly where lay his estates to answer for the amount if he lost. "My estates!" cried O'Kelly. "Oh, if that's what you mane, I've a map of them here.' And opening his pocket-book, exhibited banknotes to ten times the sum in question, and ultimately added the inquirer's contribution to them.

Crockford's, which was opened in 1827. was the most famous of modern London gambling-houses. It was fashionable. Welington, who was an original member, did not play, being in this respect unlike Blucher, who repeatedly lost everything he had play. Crockford was originally a at fishmonger. In 1840 he retired, a millionaire, much as an Indian chief retires from a hunting country when there is not game enough left for his tribe, and the club tottered to its fall.

Turf-gambling has long been one of the most conspicuous of English immorals. Lord Foley, who died in 1793, is supposed to have lost \$1000 on the turf.

The last grand sensation and explosion in the English sporting world was in 1867, when the late young Marquis of Hastings lost £100,000 on Hermit. When rapid decay and a premature death put an end to his sufferings, many felt that he had atoned for his errors and indiscretions, while all united in considering him another unfortunate victim added to the long list of those who have sacrificed their fortune, health, and honor to the gambling Moloch presiding over the turf of England.

Among the notable suicides that have resulted from gambling that of Lord Mountford is conspicuous. He had lost money; feared to be reduced to distress; asked for a Government appointment; and determined to throw the die of life or death on the answer received from court. The answer was unfavorable. He consulted several persons, indirectly at first, afterwards directly, on the unpical mode of finishing life; invited a din-

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