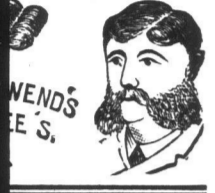


HAIR! WEND NG.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Mr. Balfour's Rebuff in the House of Commons—Taxation in Ireland.

Rising of Natives in South Africa—Danger Threatened—Native God Killed.

LONDON, June 24.—The defeat which the government sustained on Monday last when Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the first Lord of the Treasury and Conservative leader, moved with the House of Commons sitting in committee of the whole on the education bill, that the chairman leave the chair, meaning that the measure was to be dropped for the present session, is considered politically to be only a rebuff which is not likely to have a permanent effect upon the fortunes of the Conservative party. The treatment in the press generally is surprise at the fact that so clever a man as Mr. Balfour should fail so markedly in his political leadership as not to acquaint himself with the feelings of the Conservative and opposition representatives in the House of Commons and members of the party outside the house.

The report of the royal commission on the financial relations between England and Ireland states that the increase of taxation in Ireland between the years 1853 and 1890 was not justified by then existing circumstances. While the actual tax revenue of Ireland was about 1.11 of that of Great Britain, the relative taxable capacity of Ireland does not exceed 1.20. The report of the commission adds that Ireland is now over-taxed £2,750,000 annually. A Capetown dispatch to the Times says that John Hay Hammond will sail from there from home to-day. The dispatch also says: "A telegram from Salisbury says that the whole country around that point has risen and relief is anxiously awaited, many of the places being defenceless. Stations along the Umali and Salisbury road have been attacked, a store has been looted and six of its defenders killed. A number of British men along the road have also been killed. It is feared that 50,000 Martini cartridges fell into the hands of the rebels. Seven whites fought their way through to safety, passing a number of the corpses of white men on the way. The bodies of some women were also seen and these had been mutilated by the natives."

"It is considered here that a large imperial force should be promptly sent to Salisbury. Nine of the Avonshire men were massacred while trying to reach Salisbury. A telegram from Fort Chartre announces that that point is surrounded by rebels and the inmates have fled. Many of the rebels who were captured by the rebels who killed the native herdsmen. There is an intense feeling of concern in Capetown, there being so many well known people in danger. Nearly the whole of the House of Assembly has signed a petition to the government urging that the colony should aid the Imperial government with volunteers used to native warfare, and with the resources of the colony."

Burnham, the American scout, has killed the native "God" Mlimo in a cave in the Matoppa hills. It was impossible to capture him alive owing to the number of his followers in the vicinity. Burnham is now burning all the kraals in the hills. The former chancellor, Von Caprivi, will be a candidate for the Reichstag at the next election. It is not known what party will nominate him. The French-Canadians in Paris to-day celebrated the feast of St. John the Baptist. Abbe Leclerc, a Canadian priest, officiated at a memorial service. The French consul in Montreal was among those present. Later Mr. Fabre, the Canadian commissioner general, gave a reception to 400 French-Canadians. Cholera is decreasing in Alexandria and Cairo, but is spreading in the provinces. There were 81 new cases and 68 deaths yesterday in the province of Gharbieh, and 103 new cases and 86 deaths at Fayum, while there were 27 deaths elsewhere. This is the highest total yet reached for one day.

The Times has a dispatch from Georgetown, British Guiana, which says that a colonial force was dispatched to the Acaerabios yesterday to protect the government surveys. The report of last year's Austro-Hungarian budget will show a large deficit, the first since 1889. The losses are due to the small earnings by the railroads and bad business in the sugar industry. Financiers are alarmed at the showing. German army officers, aided by police, searched the soldiers' barracks in the Halle to-day for Socialistic newspapers and books. None was found, although it is known that the reserves who are garrisoned here temporarily, have brought with them quantities of incendiary literature.

THE U. S. AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 23.—A day or two at least must elapse before the report which Consul General Lee is said to have forwarded on Saturday can reach the state department. It is not clear whether the report will come by mail or whether General Lee will avail himself of the services of Internal Revenue Collector Ryan as a messenger, as has been intimated might be the case. As there has been much speculation as to what has called forth this particular report from the consul general, it can be stated that, aside from brief cablegrams announcing his arrival and the receipt of instructions, nothing has yet been heard officially from the consul general, so that a report from him in the ordinary course of consular routine is fairly due. While it is true that consular officers under their general instructions are expected to report to the state department any event that might be of interest to our government, it cannot be learned that Gen. Lee was under any instructions to make a report upon the policy to be pursued toward Cuba. For such information respecting the military situation as he could have gathered while pent up in Havana and at a distance from the fighting line, the state department would be grateful, and it would carry weight in view of the military experience of the

consul-general, but, after all, his report will be of value in exact accordance with the facts contained, and it is hardly to be supposed that the consul-general will go beyond such a statement.

It is not supposed in official circles that he will attempt to shape the policy of the state department as to recognition of belligerency or of independence, which must be decided in Washington City after contemplation of a field broader than is open to the perception of an official stationed in Cuba to present the state department is giving more attention to the grievances of American citizens than to the other subject of the propriety of interference in the strife between the Spaniards and the Cubans, and to this end has been pushing a vigorous correspondence with Hannis Taylor, our minister at Madrid. The purpose is to prevent, so far as possible, deprecations on the property of Americans in Cuba, and especially the recurrence of such affairs as the ill-treatment of the Delgado, father and son, and their servants. Some nice questions of diplomacy are involved in the adjustment of these matters. For instance, in the Delgado case the question arises how long an American resident in Cuba can preserve his American citizenship where he has practically given up his allegiance to his native or adopted country and has concentrated all his material interests in the island. The treatment of such matters is sufficient to engage the attention of the state department just now.

It is regarded as improbable that there will be any immediate change of policy pursued toward the general subject of relations with Spain, particularly as the prevalence of the rainy season in Cuba has operated largely to restrict military operations there. The department adopted its present line of policy respecting the Cuban revolt after obtaining the best evidence in its reach, and there is no reason to apprehend that events have occurred on the island recently of sufficient importance to warrant a radical departure. General Lee has been in Cuba only twenty days, and even with his military training it is believed that he can scarcely have arrived at a conclusion as to the status of the revolt upon which he is willing to risk his reputation; but, however this might be, it is certain that the state department will not make a change in its policy without mature consideration, and does not expect, it can be stated positively, to receive any report from Gen. Lee that would require it at this time to make an issue.

"Ever since congress adjourned I've been keeping my eye on the administration, expecting it to play a card in the Cuban affair, so that it could get entire credit for the results. The reports said to be en route to the United States from Gen. Lee may hasten the commencement of the game." This statement was made by Senator Morgan, chairman of the subcommittee of the foreign relations committee of the senate. Senator Morgan is very bitter against the president, because he does not think that official treated the senate fairly in the Cuban matter.

"In any event," continued the Senator, "all that the President can rightfully do is to grant belligerent rights to the Cubans. He cannot direct armed intervention without authorization by congress. If he did so he would be acting unlawfully. But he has already acted unlawfully. He did so when he refused the polite request of the senate subcommittee for full information in regard to the Mountain Rose in doing well and the Albemarle Consolidated and Mineral Hill companies are making active preparations for a busy season. The Last Chance is shut down for the present, and will open up again shortly. Work is progressing on the Regina Group claims, a cabin having been erected and a quantity of ore extracted. It is stated that there will be 100 tons of the dump ready to ship, shipment in August. The rock beneath the crust assays \$14 to the ton and improves with every shot. The ledge is 300 feet wide and can be traced for 3,000 feet.

The schools break up on Friday for the midsummer vacation, and will not re-open until August 10. The Nanaimo, Wellington and Union Groves of the order of the Ancient Druids have chartered the steamer Joan for an excursion to Seattle, leaving Nanaimo on the evening of July 3. Wellington will also have an excursion party and will leave for Seattle on the 3rd. The Wellington colliery band have chartered the splendid steamer Schone for the occasion.

From the Rosland Record. W. Fullerton has secured an option on the Hilltop, situated south of the R. E. Lee and west of the Mayflower. He started for Spokane on Monday where he expects to form a company to purchase the property. The option is for \$12,000. Assays from the property which have been made run \$7 in gold, 22 ounces in silver.

From the Rosland Record. Jay Van returned Monday from the North Fork of the Salmon, where he has been doing assessment work on some property he is interested in. He states they have strong leads which look very well. A force of men were started at work Tuesday on the Phoenix. A contract, has been let for the continuation of the shaft. There is at present about 100 tons of ore on the dump ready to ship. Contracts for surveying and obtaining grants on the Noon Day, Diamond Dust and Flossie L. claims have been let. A St. Louis syndicate has representatives in this district investigating the Cliff mine.

Two more diamond drills will be at work in the district in a few more days. They will be available for prospecting to a depth of 200 to 2,500 feet. The Ontario Colonna, which were recently bonded, will be prospected soon with a diamond drill.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Mining Matters at Alberni. Phillip's Arm and Kootenay—D. J. Munn's Bridge Scheme.

Fourth of July Excursions to Seattle—Reception of Victoria's Election News.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, June 24.—When the result was announced last night that Victoria was "all right" there was wild shouting in the Conservative ranks. It was the one bit of news that cheered the drooping spirits of the Conservatives through the evening. G. F. Monckton, mining expert and organizer of the British Columbia school of mines, has returned from Phillip's Arm. He says a large camp will be developed there before long and will be able to send immense quantities of rich ore to the smelter which his company are going to build in Vancouver.

Col. Tracey has returned from Kootenay. He is enthusiastic over the mines in that country. Col. Tracey says that every creek is being prospected with good results and that there is not a proposition in South Kootenay that does not improve the situation as a whole. Ald. Shaw has returned from South Kootenay where he has several claims. In speaking of the capitalists' alleged complaint that claims are being held too high, he said that capitalists had themselves to blame. If a man asked \$1,500 for his proposition, mining syndicates would not look at it; but if he asked \$15,000 they would look at it and probably bond it. Well known Canadians with moderate means can buy properties sometimes at one-tenth the price of English capitalists, for the mine owner knows that representatives of English capitalists very often take the mine owner's valuation as a guide to the real value of the mine.

During the Liberal celebration last night Mr. W. J. Bowser, one of the candidates was kicked in the knee by a horse as he was getting into a carriage to make a speech. He was badly injured and is confined to his bed to-day. Two cottages on Hamilton street, occupied by H. Donnelly and H. A. Myles were totally destroyed by fire to-day with most of the furniture.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, June 24.—D. J. Munn has a bridge scheme which will be submitted to the bridge committee. There are now three propositions to build the bridge before the council. There are no indications of very high water occurring in the Fraser river.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 24.—W. B. Garrard, who returned from Alberni on Monday night, states that there is now water in the flumes at the Duke of York claim and piling will be begun by the first of the month. The tunnel on the Alberni is being run. The Mountain Rose is doing well and the Albemarle Consolidated and Mineral Hill companies are making active preparations for a busy season. The Last Chance is shut down for the present, and will open up again shortly. Work is progressing on the Regina Group claims, a cabin having been erected and a quantity of ore extracted. It is stated that there will be 100 tons of the dump ready to ship, shipment in August. The rock beneath the crust assays \$14 to the ton and improves with every shot. The ledge is 300 feet wide and can be traced for 3,000 feet.

ROSLAND.

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IN IMMINENT DANGER.

The Town of Sandon, B. C., Surrounded by Forest Fires—The Worst Feared.

SPOKANE, June 24.—(Special)—Passengers arriving here from the north to-night report that just before the train left Kaslo, B. C., this morning, a message was received from Sandon, B. C., stating that the town was surrounded with forest fires and threatened with destruction. Before further particulars could be received the telegraph wires refused to work, and it is supposed the fire had reached the line. All efforts to reach the town by wire to-day have been futile and the worst is feared.

THE BAN REMOVED.

Deceased Wife's Sisters Marriage Bill Passes the Lords—Who Voted on It.

Duel in Germany—Valuable Archeological Relics Destroyed by Turks.

LONDON, June 23.—The Press Association this evening announced that the British foreign office is expected to take measures in regard to the arrest of Mr. Harrison, the crown surveyor of British Guiana by the Venezuelans.

A duel was fought yesterday at Mummendorf, near Berlin, between Lieut. Buch, of the Ninth regiment, and Lieut. Luening, of the Sixth regiment. The weapons used were pistols. Lieut. Luening was shot and almost instantly killed. The House of Lords yesterday passed the second reading of the deceased wife's sister bill by a vote of 142 to 113. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Ripon and Lord Rosebery voted for the bill. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Norfolk, the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, and eighteen bishops voted against it.

The directors of the Berlin museums have been informed that the Turks have stolen every vestige of the Jupiter Artemis temples which were excavated by Herzen Human and Gartringen, near Magnesia, in Ionia, at the Kaiser's expense. These were among the most magnificent specimens of ancient architecture, consisting of marble and bronze. The Turks thus have the monopoly of a decade that gave to the world of art and history some of their most highly cherished treasures. The great bond holders of Germany have petitioned the foreign office to collect the debt, if necessary by sending warships to Athens.

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News says that the Berliner Nachrichten has learned that Emperor William has had a collection of English pamphlets on the monetary question sent to him. This news, says the Daily News correspondent, will inspire the German bi-metallicists with renewed hope.

LONDON, June 23.—The International Socialist congress which meets in London on July 27 will be far and away the greatest in point of numbers and probably the most important in its bearings on the subject of the world's affairs yet held. The London committee, in connection with delegates with the Zurich committee, where continental socialism has its headquarters, have been working up the program and elaborate preparations for the past six months. The congress is to be no mere palaver over Socialist formula, but a resolute and orderly organized effort to draw all trades unions and other working-class organizations into some kind of affiliation with organized Socialism. Every European country except Turkey will send representatives. Australia and America will also have their delegates. The London-Gurich council, after long consideration, have decided to ignore the mandates of delegates from all anarchist groups, French, German or English.

Among the men thus rejected is Gustav Landauer, Berlin, and a Chicago Socialist Anarchist, has been refused a card of admission. Though pronounced anarchists will be debarred, their next step is to take the congress by storm and the party of action will be represented. The French central revolutionary committee have announced their intention to move that the aim of the Socialists be the best means of political power as the best means of destroying the capitalist regime, and establishing the international Socialist republic.

Besides this declaration, the counter resolution of a Dutch trades union that the congress confine itself solely to the domain of economic questions sounds like the voice of humility. But the Dutch motion will have the support of the Dutch unions and a majority of the congress.

The more important of the English trade unions are holding aloof from the congress, but the independent labor party, Edward Shaw, and all the "Light and Learning" of English socialism, will ask the congress to vote the immediate nationalization and municipalization of everything in general, including manufacture and retailing of tobacco, alcoholic drinks, bread, supply of coal, milk and other universal necessities. After six days' session the proceedings terminate with a monster demonstration in Hyde Park.

A flourishing golf club is in existence in Hongkong, and last January a very successful tournament was played, with over 20 entries. Pittsburg Phil says it's the jockeys and not the horses that drive good men off the turf. He says he will never own another race horse.

San Doggett says he will not ride for the Oneco Club, but will sign to ride for C. H. Smith, the Chicago board of trade man.

The exact date of the woman's championship golf tournament has not been fixed, but it is understood that it will occur early in October.

The Marylebone Cricket club, now in the one hundred and ninth year of its existence, has a membership of 4,075. It plays about 150 matches a year.

Joe Corbett, brother of Pompadour Jim, the heavy-weight champion, has been taken sick by the Baltimore news and will be given a trial as a baseballist. The victory of Canada over the United States in the international curling match at Toronto last September was the first obtained by the Canucks in nine years. The amount of purses to be hung up for the news at the tracks in the vicinity of Chicago, the management say, will be no less than \$1,900, with \$500 for over-weight handicaps and \$1,000 for special handicaps.

TO VIOLIN STUDENTS.

Difficulty of Learning to Bow Correctly. Keep the Wrist and Arm Elastic.

Self instruction on the violin is practically impossible, owing, among other things, to the great difficulty of learning to bow correctly. Good or bad violin playing is a question largely of good or bad bowing. The fingers of the left hand are of small importance compared to the work of the right hand. Any one with a good ear can learn to finger in tune, but a correct bowing and beautiful tone are the work of years. Stand erect, with the weight on the left foot, the right being placed a little in advance. Hold the violin firmly by placing the lower edge on the left collar bone and shoulder. The head of the performer inclines a little to the left, and the left jawbone is pressed firmly on the chin rest of the violin, or, if no chin rest is used, on the violin to the left of the tailpiece. Great care must be taken not to hold the violin too much to the left or too straight in front of the performer, for if the position is not correct the right arm cannot possibly produce straight bowing. The violin should not be allowed to sink down, but should be held horizontally at all times. The bow is held with the thumb and fingers of the right hand. The thumb is placed directly in front of the frog. The fingers are then placed on the stick of the bow so that the stick lies exactly within the first joint of the middle finger, and the little finger lies on top of the stick near the end.

Now comes the most difficult problem, to draw the bow straight over the strings. The hair of the bow must be applied on the edge, the stick of the bow being turned away from the bridge toward the head of the violin. An artistic player plays sometimes near the bridge of the violin, sometimes away from it, as a loud or soft tone is required. The beginner should bow, say, an inch from the bridge and try to keep the bow always at that distance until he has learned to bow steadily. In order to keep the bow parallel with the bridge the wrist must describe a series of curves, being held in a convex position when the heel of the bow is being used and in a concave position when the tip is used. Straight bowing may be attained by sawing on the open strings of the violin persistently from one end of the bow to the other, taking care that the bow always runs parallel with the bridge.

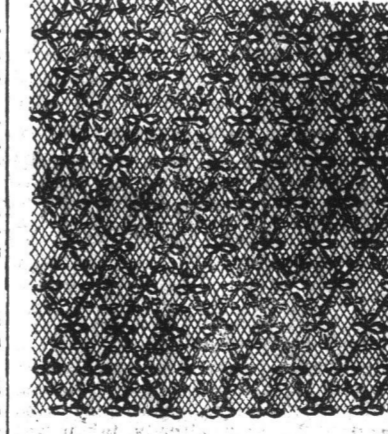
In the first bowing practice no pressure should be used. The bow should be held and drawn over the string so lightly that it will seem to breathe the note. A violin player's wrist must be elastic in the highest degree. A most difficult thing to learn is to apply great pressure to the bow with the hand in order to produce a full tone and yet at the same time to keep the wrist and arm elastic. All pressure is applied with the forefinger. In order to acquire tone the first practicing must be done very softly, the bow simply being guided across the strings without the performer pressing on it. The wrist bowings—short strokes produced by the wrist alone at the heel, the middle and the point of the bow—should be practiced almost from the beginning, as they are of great importance. A mirror is of great assistance in learning to bow. Stand with the right side to the mirror, and the bowing can be easily watched and corrected. In bowing on the E string the arm is kept close to the side; when playing on the A it is raised a little, on the D a little more, and by the time the G is reached the elbow is 10 or 12 inches from the side, explains a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal, from which the foregoing is reproduced.

Washing Handkerchiefs.

Place the handkerchiefs in warm water in which there are a few drops of ammonia and wash them with castile soap and rinse in the usual manner. They should then be squeezed, then in this thoroughly wet state spread out on a marble topped washstand, or, lacking that, on the mirror or window pane, taking care, with the aid of another very wet cloth, to spread them tautly, smoothing out any wrinkles with the same wet cloth. Should the handkerchiefs be embroidered, they must be spread with the wrong side against the marble or glass. The precaution should be taken of wiping off the marble or glass first in order that no dirt may spoil the ultimate effect of the novel but most efficacious mode of ironing. The articles so treated must be allowed to remain upon the glass until thoroughly dry, when they either drop off of their own accord or can be peeled off and folded as desired. They will then be found to have a smooth, perfect finish, as though fresh from the hands of the most accomplished laundress. The best plan is to do the washing the last thing before retiring for the night, as in that way the handkerchiefs will be thoroughly dry by morning.

The Trellis Pattern.

The trellis pattern can be carried out in numerous ways and serves for a variety of purposes in dress and millinery.



It also answers equally well as a veil- ing for bright colored satin bags, sachets and pincushions. A combination of tinsel thread and jet would set it off admirably.

FOR LOVERS OF WHIST

Diedrich Discusses a Style Based on the Principle of Finesse.

A CLEVER BUT HAZARDOUS LEAD.

Through Strong Up to Weak—Playing For Position and the Dangers Attending It. How Two Daring Methods of Play May Protect Each Other.

Within the broad meaning of the term "finesse," that style of the game which may be termed "playing for position" may be very properly included. It is based on the same principle which underlies the simple finesse by one player in order to catch a high card which probably lies to the right of the one finessing. It is really finesse by two players instead of one. Thus if S., holding queen, jack and others, leads the queen, through the king held by W., N. having ace, the effect is just the same as though N. held both ace and queen.

The same principle lies back of all so called "strengthening" leads. If a ten spot is led by S. in this game under average conditions, N. may decline to take a certain trick and reserve his high cards, making a finesse, which, even if successful, reduces the forces of the opponents at little expense to his own side. However such leads are hardly justifiable except upon the indication that of the opponents, second hand is stronger in the suit and when the lead of your own long suit or the return of your partner's lead is inadvisable. Great care should be taken in this estimation of the relative strength of the hands of your opponents. If fourth hand is a deep finesser, he may have given false evidence by his previous play of the state of his hand and be able to capture by his reserved force the cards played by your partner.

For example, in a previous round, on the lead of a jack heading four others by W. N. playing low from queen and K., with King in hand refusing to play it, if S., after taking the trick, supposes E. to be weak and leads the same suit, his partner's queen is sacrificed and the suit established in the hands of W.

If, however, E. had played the king and thereby disclosed the resultant weakness of his hand, the lead of low through W., would, if S. had enough of the suit remaining to fight it out afterward with W., be quite advantageous.

With opponents who finesse very little or never at all and with a partner who is given to reserving his forces and trusting to you, the lead through strength is not only very safe, but often a great trick winner. It might be urged that declared weakness in your right hand opponent might be taken as an indication that trumps could be expected from him on the next round, but with no indication of a signal from the others, the drawing of a trump from him at little expense to your side is of no great moment.

The great merit of this style of play is that it compels the man desirous of establishing his suit to play his high cards at a disadvantage, not knowing whether the commanding card lies with the first or third hand. The best method for him to adopt is to play the highest in his hand. If he takes the trick, he must lead a card which your partner may take and which you, holding the master card, are certain, barring trumps, to capture, or he must turn to another untrump suit and give you, at fourth hand, a decided advantage in position.

How strong this may be can be seen when it is taken into consideration that you can again lead through strength, at the expense of a trump from an opponent, who by this time may be widely signaling. Of course in this game the commanding card of your left hand opponent's declared suit should never be led by you. You must be then doing that which your opponent is most desirous you should do.

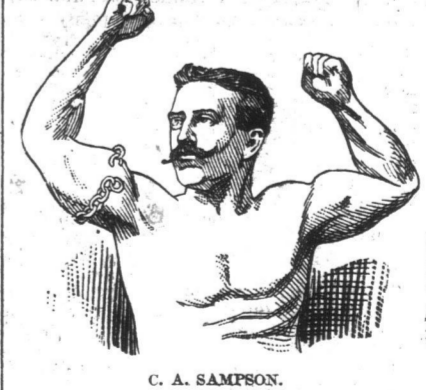
A good rule to follow in this case is the reverse of the golden one. It is, "Whatever you see your enemy doesn't like to do, make him do it." When you know that from the fall of the cards on the previous round, if he could regain the lead, he would not continue the suit, at least with the lead of a high card, then, by your play of that suit, put him in a dilemma about playing that high card. There is a great deal of need for good judgment in adopting this style of play.

DIEDRICH, Knickerbocker Whist Club, New York.

SAMPSON DEFIES SANDOW.

He Has Developed More Muscle and Wants to Meet His Old Antagonist.

C. A. Sampson, the professional strong man, who recently performed a wonderful chain breaking feat, now offers \$20,000 to the man who will duplicate such performances as his own. He challenges competition "from any man in the world, Sandow preferred." This would seem to indicate that Sampson has developed new powers, or, at least, thinks he has, for in past contests with Sandow he has not achieved anything calculated to make him vain. "However that may be," he is a very strong man, and his prowess in his peculiar line is beyond question. Sampson is now 47 years old, stands 5 feet 8 inches in his



C. A. SAMPSON. socks and weighs 175 pounds. His chest measurement is 38 inches, biceps muscle 19 inches and forearm 12 inches.

In the performance of his recent feat Sampson was, in an athletic sense, simply magnificent. Taking two chains, the tensile strength of which was said to have been 10,000 pounds, he slipped them over his arm and then them up over and around the biceps muscles, which they tightly encircled. Clenching his fists, he slowly raised them toward the shoulder. The muscle swelled more and more till it seemed that the chains would be imbedded in the tissue. Suddenly both chains broke and fell to the ground. Examination of the broken chains showed that the exhibition was in every way genuine. It is said that these chains were much larger and stronger than any used in the Sampson-Sandow contests.