Notable Performances Among the Weight Raisers.

richard E. Fox's big Durbbell

Tried Their Mand at It, and James W. Honordy Swang It Two Inches from the Floor-Whitmen and His Strap-The

A few years ago heavy weight lifting was looked upon as a very important branch of athletin. Little by little the interest in to died out, and it is but recently that it has been revived again. The question has often been asked: "Who is the strongest man in the world?" and until very recently it has been an open question. It was to decide this point, if possible, that Richard K. Fox, of the Police Gasette, caused a big dambbell to be constructed, and offered a prise of \$500 to the man who should lift it. The bell weighed 1,000 pounds, had massive iron handles firmly attached, and was not cumber some or unwishly.



JAMES W. KENNEDY.

ncement of this competition and The announcement of this competition and the chance of earning the title of "champion dumbbell lifter of the world" aroused the dormant energies of the strong men near and far. Such giants as Sebastian Miller, "the Man of Iron;" John Whitman, "Ajax;" George Hirschhorn, "Young Sampson;" Milo, "the Modern Hercules;" Sanlo, "the Swim Hercules," and a host of others attempted to lift the weight, but were unsuccessful.

They could budge it, but the 1,030 pounds of solid weight were too much for them to

Sebastian Miller, who lifts 1,300 pounds with the health lift, 3,300 with harness and cracks stones with his fist quicker than an or-dinary man can with a hammer, made a great effort, but was forced to give up in

Whitman attempted to lift the end of the bell with his teeth by fastening a strap to the bandle. He tried twenty times, with no suc-cess. He did lift it, however, by placing a strap around his neck and using He struggled for one hour to lift it the whole way up, but failed. The others were equally

unsuccessful.

Finally James W. Kennedy, of whom a very good likeness appears with this account, determined to wade in and capture the trophy. Kennedy, who is an iron molder by trade, is a magnificent specimen of muscular development. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 105 pounds stripped. He claims the title of champion short distance oarsman of America. He was several years ago a prominent amateur, and won the double sculls inent amateur, and won the double sculls together with J. H. Riley, at Greenwood lake, on Oct. 9, 1876, covering the two miles in 12m. and 20s. Kennedy had been training for the event for some time, and when he

made his appearance was in the pink of con-dition and confident of success. He carefully wrapped a small towel around the slippery iron bandle and grasped it firmly the slippery iron handle and grasped it firmly with both hands. The first and second trials resulted in failures, but on the third the grasp two inches from the floor. He held it for a moment, and then it dropped with a crash upon the floor.

He was congratulated by all present and

Although Kennedy's performance was a great one, it does not equal David L. Dowd's lift of 1,442) pounds. This is the best on record, and was accomplished on March 27, 1883. The amateur record for lifting with the hands alone is 1,384 pounds. This feat was accomplished by H. Lenssing, of Spring-field, Mass., on March 31, 1880.

A few years ago there was in America a German giant named Carl Abs. He could lift 900 pounds, play with 150 pound dumb-bells, and lift 500 pounds with one hand. Among some of Abs' notable feats the following are very remarkable: At Hamburg, Germany, be lifted a weight weighing 1823/4 pounds three times from the floor with one hand. He also put up a 2303/4 pound dumbbell with one hand from shoulder to arm's



WHITMAN LIPTING ON THE BELL. Perhaps the greatest lifter was W. B.Curtie, the athletic editor of The Spirit of the Times. In New York city in 1868 he lifted 5,230 pounds with harness. This was a great schievement and has never been beaten. Curtis has also lifted 1,230 pounds, hand lift, without artificial means, and this feat has also never been equaled. No one wishes to rob Kennedy of his well earned title, but his feat of lifting the bell pales before that of a young student of Dickinson college. The young man's name is George Bechtel, and his great feat was the lifting of a weight weigh-

ng 1,300 pounds clear from the floor without aid of any kind. Louis Cyr, the Canadian Samson, is considered by many to be the strongest man of today, and it is confidently expected that when he tackles the weight it will sail into the sir like a stone under a derrick. One of Cyr's greatest performances was the lifting of 3,536 pounds of pig iron from a platform with his back. This occurred on Oct. 1,

As these experiments have aroused so much enthusiasm among this particular class of athletes, it is very probable that other con-tests of a similar nature will be instituted, and who knows but that some hitherto un-known giant will appear in the arena and ac-complish things that will put these famous men of muscle to blush?

The Increase of Racing

In 1879 there were run on the "flat" 1,160 races, and in 1889 the number of races of the ame character had risen to 4,848. During the same period the money raced for had un dergone the same phenomenal increase. In 1879 the total amount of money, including individual expenses to owners of horses, de-voted to this object, was \$308,637, while in 1889 it reached \$3,379,1921 A single racing association devoted \$9,212 a

day for twenty days to the sport; another spent for 113 days \$2,000 a day; New York and Brooklyn clubs disbursed \$1,412,950 in

support of the sport, eace by sale with tan growth of the popular amusement, the price of horse fiesh has increased, and whereas \$8,000 was at one time a good stiff price for a racer, \$35,000 is now paid ungrudgingly.

TWO NEW PLAYHOUSES.

Good theatrs are springing up in many New Rugiand towns and cities which thirty years age would hardly have tolerated them, says The New York Sun. Among the finest of these new theatrs is the Lycsum at New London, Conn. It has a stage larger than that of any but the biggest metropoli-



tan theatres. The depth is 40 feet, the width 60, and there is a lofty space above for the scenery, paint bridge and rigging. The accommodations connected with it are of the most improved sort, and will doubtless gladden the hearts of traveling professionals. Under the stage a large apartment has been fitted up for the use of minstrel troupes exclusively, so that burnt cork need not leave its traces in the other dressing rooms. The street front, although simple, is decidedly effective. The material used is Fisher's Island brick, set off in excellent taste with terra cotta decorations. The large arched doorways are bordered with ornamental terra cotta relief, which is also carried up the facade in a rich design on pliasters and reappears in the moldings of the windows.

The interior surface of the walls is to be covered for the most part with a material re-THE NEW LONDON LYCEU'A.

The interior surface of the walls is to be covered for the most part with a material resembling tapestry. But the effect of this will be relieved and varied by arabesque designs in raised plaster work, richly tinted, which run along the front of the two galleries and of the eight private boxes. The plaster ornamentation is also applied to the dome like roofs of the upper boxes, to the proscenium arch, and to the whole ceiling over the parquet, which is illuminated by clusters of incandescent lamps. Just above the proscenium candescent lamps. Just above the prescenium is a high frieze divided into arched panels, is a high trieze divided into a creet pares, each of which contains a group of figures bronzed, against a painted ground. The pre-vailing scheme of color will be rose and gold. The building has a frontage of 76 feet and a

depth of 125.

Another fine new theatre is that recently completed at Tacoma, Wash. It is situated at the corner of St. Helens and Ninth streets, at the corner of 174 feet on the former and with a frontage of 174 feet on the former and 67 on the latter. The stage is 70 feet wide and 43 feet deep, the distance from it to the rigging loft above being 60 feet.



In its interior furnishings the theatre is ele-In its interior furnishings the theatre is ele-gant and artistic, with a most harmonious blending of colors, producing soft and pleas-ing effects. It shows a display of artistic taste and a disregard of cost that is in keep-ing with other features of the structure. A writer in The West Shore, from which

magazine the accompanying cut is copied, says: "With its splendid equipment and its seating capacity of 1,200 in a city growing so rapidly and containing such a large propor-tion of liberal and cultured people, it will draw the finest histrionic talent in the United States, and will combine with Spokane Falls, Scattle and Portland, when they shall have completed similar structures, in forming a strong circuit for theatrical attractions."

Herman Long.

Herman Long, who will play with the Boston League club next season, promises to be the pride of that city as far as ball playing is concerned. He is the king short stop of the land. A write in describing him

has written as fol-lows: "Indianapolis has a Glasscock, St. Louis a Fuller, and Day was at one time in possession of a Ward, but HERMAN LONG.

these diamond lights are but tallow dips to electric lights pared with 'German Herman.'"
He is 22 years of

age, stands 5 feet 81/4 inches, and weighs 160 pounds. It is wonderful to see the amount of pounds. It is wonderful to see the amount of territory that he can cover on both ground hits and in capturing fly balls. He is very sure in handling thrown balls, and his celer-ity is remarkable. His one hand work has been the marvel of the baseball world. He hits freely and is a great base runner. Long is considered by many to be the best com-bined short and second baseman, batter and base runner in the profession. The price paid for his release from Kansas City to Bos ton was \$6,500. Long is a natural player. He delights in those plays which are astounding to the spectator, and he thinks nothing of turning an apparent base hit into an out.

SHIPPING CATTLE ACROSS SEA.

Some Points Regarding This New Commercial Industry.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The live stock shipping industry began about eight years ago. The average number of cattle sent each week is 3,000 the year round, or about 160,000 annually. Of course this does not include dead carcasses, which are shipped by the million, nor fine breeding stock, compris-ing a great number of bulls, every year sent over from Kentucky.

Upon the other hand, England sends no butchers' stock to America. She does, however, ship fine thoroughbreds for stock breeding purposes, and no end of them.

The expense of shipping a cargo o cattle (of say 550 head) may easily be computed by these figures: Cost of 550 head, at \$60 each, \$33,000; forty men (deducting four "deadheads"), at \$30 each (wages range from \$25 to \$35), \$1,200; foreman, \$60; one assistant foreman at \$40; freight on stock at \$10 per head (it ranges from \$6 to \$12), \$5,500; loss of 2 per cent, on stock (the average loss, aside from a wholesale disaster, is 2 to 24 per cent.), \$660; total cost of cargo, \$40,460, or \$73.50 per head. To this must often be added cost of insurance, although the cargo is not always insured, if weather indications are fa-

vorable. Thus it will be seen that the shipper does not always realize a profit on his cargo, as, at a minimum loss of 2 per cent., he must realize \$73.50 per head on his cattle in England to come out even. And still, above the investment already mentioned, he is pledged to provide a return passage

for his men. The system of taking men across in cattle boats and giving them their board for services rendered is fast falling into ill favor. The "deadheads," as this class men are called, usually hail from an utterly worthless rank—the tramp brigade supplies the material as a rule-and as a fitting climax they prove themselver to be a positive burden, finding it the

surest way to beat a two weeks' tattoo on the mess table without running the risk of being "put off" between stations and walking the ties. For this reason shippers much prefer to pay a regular man his wage. To be sure, there are worthy and needy men annong this class of "deadheads." A man perhaps is unfortunate enough to be obliged to work his passage home to England; or, for that matter, an American, failing to find employment here, seeks it on board a cattle boat. But the percentage of worthies has become so small that not more than three to five "deadheads" are now included in a passage, and even these are made to do the most menial work at the over officious bidding of the hirelings.

A. J.-F.

OF THE COUNT DE PARIS.

HE MAY CONCLUDE TO VISIT AMER-

ICA'S SHORE. thman Who Was a Brave Sold

on the Federal Side During the Civil

War in the United States.

[Copyright, 1880.]
The cable news from Lisbon to the effect that Count de Paris, a Bourbon heir to the French throne, who is doubly ex-iled by the Angio-Portuguese broil, may visit America recalls the very unique career of one who, born a monarch, has been at once the friend and the victim of democratic principles. He is the head of the house of Bourbon-Orleans, and of the house of Bourbon-Orleans, and whilst so honored by the French Legit-imists in the third Napoleon's time, he fought bravely for the perpetuity of the American republic. The French Repub-licans banished him in his boyhood, 1848, and again four years ago, for his accident of birth, and now the Republican demonstrations in Portugal threaten his peace in his temporary asylum there and also compromise his relations with England, where he has passed the most of his exile in an established home at

Tunbridge Wells. As an able and candid historian of the civil war, Count de Paris will be known to military students and readers probably better than any contemporary writer on the war, but many fireside tales will be found embellished with accounts of his personal deeds and adventures when he wore the Yankee blue. American boys, be they ever so democratic, lose no chance to run after a real prince, just to have a look at royalty if no more. Princes have cut great figures in the workl's history, as all boys know, and for want of a home production we are



COUNT DE PARIS. had put on the American uni-

form to serve as aids-de-camp to McClellan, created a stir in the breasts of the enthusiastic boys of '61, who, above all things, wanted to go to war in good com-The writer first saw the princes dis-

tinctly at the front on the peninsula in the spring of 1862. My regiment was not in the Yorktown and Williamsburg campaign, having served in detached operations under Gen. Franklin on the York river, and joined the body of the main army half way up the peninsula toward Richmond on the 15th of May. That evening McClellan and staff passed our camp in full war harness, having iamsburg, and knowing of the presence in the cavalcade of the royal personages I set out to gratify native curiosity, fully expecting to find some strawberry mark in the way of outward insignia to tell me when highness was in view. There was none. The commander and his aids were dressed in plain blue regulation

One Prince de Joinville, the uncle and counselor to the soldier princes, who rode with headquarters, was in civilian costume and but slightly distinguishable in dress from any of the civilians of the staff. The others, Louis Philippe d'Or-leans, Comte de Paris, and Robert d'Or-leans, Duc de Chartres, were in the uni-form of their rank, which was that of captain. Viewed closely, as I afterward found opportunity to see them, they had an unmistakable foreign air, not to say an unusual one for men in their position. They were self possessed and easy mannered, and were earnest and active, without betraying anxiety or eagerness. These characteristics, together with their custom of having separate quarters and mess, and of being much together when the army was quietly in camp, and being attended by a personal suite wearing a peculiar dress, soon made the members of the party distinguishable under all

During the movements of the Seven Days' battles circumstances threw me very close to the royal group off by itself at the general headquarters, when the princes and McClellan were in consulta

tion, as it afterward proved, regarding their withdrawal from the service, which took place then and there owing tween the United within a few

to possible complications be-States and France about the affairs of the rebellion. They left the army in fact hours and immediately returned to Europe. The Count de Paris,

COUNT DE PARIS IN then 22 years of WAR TIME. age, was a noble looking soldier. His full, smoothly crop ped beard added to the manliness of his appearance. The Duke de Chartres, his brother, was a beardless boy of 20 and could be very impulsive and boyish un-

At this time he had drawn himself away from his companions to indulge in a fit of sulks because the decision that the princes leave the army at once spoiled an adventure he had on foot that very night -a cavalry dash which be purposed to lead into the Confederate lines. The record made by each in the campaign was a soldierly one, but the count distinguished himself by gravity of bearing combined with untlinching bravery rather than by brilliancy of exploit. His life even then

had been full of pathos. When he was 10 years old his widowed mother took him before the French chamber of deputies the day his grandfather's (Louis Philippe) throne was burned in the public square outside the royal palace and the monarchy overthrown, to have him declared king of France. The national guard, which had been summoned to sustain the tottering monarch, had answered with the slogan of the revolutionists, "Viva la reforme!" The streets were full of barricades, and when the deputies were about to announce a regency, with the 10-year-old

ind as sovereign, the mod prope into the hall, and the mother of the princes fled with them to save their lives. A few weeks inter the general assembly of republican France passed a decree of perpetual exile against the Orieans family and confiscated its estates. The count was educated partly in Germany and partly in England, where the Orieans family found an asylum after the banishment. Before coming to America in 1861 he traveled through the cast.

After leaving the Union army in 1862, the soldier prince returned to England, and during the Franco-Prussian war was



REFORE THE DEPUTIES. very active in the relief of French soldiers. His brother, the duke, served in the French ranks under an assumed name and won high honor. The decree of banishment was abrogated in 1871, and soon afterward the Orleans estates were restored to the family and the count took up his residence in Paris. At this time he found a rival to Legitimist favor in the person of Count de Cham-bord, grandson of Charles X, the monarch who was forced to abdicate the French throne in 1830. Four years ago the princes were again banished and the count took up his residence at Tun-bridge Wells, near London. Soon after his return to France, in

1871, Count de Paris began the work of compiling his history of the civil war in America, a labor for which his vast resources, his leisure, his scholarly attainments and his personal experience qualified him. The work, now three-fourths completed, is an impartial narrative remarkably well wrought out as to details and abounding in frank military criticisms. The book is accepted as an authority by American soldiers.

A couple of years ago the chapter on Gettysburg was reprinted in English in a separate volume. Probably the most interesting portion of the work for the general reader is the analysis of the causes of the war and the comment upon the state of the country at the several stages of the conflict. His account of the condition of the American nation at the outbreak of the war is a candid and exhaustive study of the northern and southern people, their peculiarities of tempera-ment, belief and institutions. His European origin and education, together with his almost boundless knowledge of all civilized peoples, acquired in extensive travels before coming to America, gave a zest for his subject which he indulged to the utmost, and he handles the Yankee and the fire-eater, the abolitionist and the slave owner, the statesman, the politician, the backwoodsman and simple citizen alike as some new and wonderful specimen worthy of a special classification. He speaks openly of the virtues and the faults of both sides, and finds the conflict one that was inevitable. Coming down to the outbreak of hostilities he finds the two sec tions, wholly untrained to arms, suddenly thrown into the turmoil of civil war, and he proceeds to trace the progess of the divided nation under the new conditions, the raising of armies, the gathering of means, the preservation of local peace and order, and finally the grand detail and science of the battlefield. His nearness to McClellan during the period when the Army of the Potomac was formed and throughout its first campaign and his experience and observa-tion behind the scenes at Washington during the first winter of the war gave a first hand knowledge of things that sharpened both wit and pen, and he wrote with the earnestness of an actor, and yet from a distance so remote that the candor of an impartial witness is ap-

parent at all times. The name of Count de Paris appears among the honorary members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and he was the choice of nearly all the members of the committee on the Gettysburg reunion of 1888 for orator of the ion. Gen. Butler opposed it on the ground that an American citizen should speak at that time. During the troubles of 1886, when the Orleans princes were placed under republican ban for the second time, several veteran associations passed resolutions of sympathy with the count, referring to the bond of fraternity between them on account of their com mon services in the Union army. Responding to these in the usual formal way, an interchange of letters brought to his attention the Grand Army of the Republic, and he expressed a desire to

join that order. On receipt of fuller data, however, he found that the taking of the oath pledging allegiance to the United States was a bar to his membership. President Lin coln permitted the princes to serve in the army without taking the oats. In meeting the questions of the times since he reached manhood the head of the House of Orleans has shown marked liberal tendencies.

During the cotton famine which raged in the mill districts of England in consequence of the blockade of southern ports by our war measures, he made a study of the systems of organized aid for the suffering workmen, and published an article entitled "Christmas Week in Lancashire," describing the social conditions of that time. This was published in The Revue des Deux Mondes over the name of Eugene Forcade, as the imperial government would not permit it to appear over his proper title. Continuing this line of investigation, the count published, in 1869, a work entitled

'Trades Unions in England." In a chapter of this work he gave his views upon the function of government, advocating the broadest political liberty an entirely free press and the unlimited right to form associations, to meet and discuss political, social and economical questions in the clear light of open day. This he considered the best means of preventing those explosions of popular passion which have so often shaken Europe. Repression, he thinks, drives men into secret combinations and fosters passionate hatred. Extreme views, if expressed, could be corrected. He favore

profit sharing with employees. In other writings, public and private, since his return to Europe, the count has discussed Germany and France. Germany, he declared, must become colonial and a naval power, and to satis fy its new ambition seek to gain control of Holland. In a private letter written during the Franco-Prussian war he said that France had "to fear two dangers: Anarchy and Casarism. Whatever government will preserve us from them will be the one we should take and keep, be it republic or monarchy."

The count is an officer of the territoria army of France, and performs his duties whenever he is permitted to reside in France. His country estates are on the coast of Normandy, near Dieppe.

"The Barber of Bagdad" a Feature in New York.

SPARKLING AND PULL OF FUN.

A Condensed Story of the Plot-The Pe cultur Way in Which the Big Theatre Is Operated—The Public's Pleasure a Secon-

The present season of grand opera at the Metropolitan opera house in New York is an artistic success, as the seasons in the past have been. But what is almost as much to the point, it is a financial success, as seasons in the past have not been.

A theatra like the Metropolitan opera house is a possibility only in very large cities, where there are many millionaires.

There are in the house eighty-four boxes. Ten of these boxes are on the parquest floor and are "open" for sale to the public. In case a section of the public wants to sit in one of



these boxes for an evening it must hand over \$60 at the box office. The other seventy-four boxes are in two tiers extending round the house, from one side of the proscenium to the other. These are held by subscribers who guarantee the expenses of the opera. Subscribers may sub-reut their boxes for a portion of the season or for certain nights of the week to other people, but only with the consent of the other subscribers. Above the second tier of boxes are three galleries, which, with the main floor of the house, are open to the public. Seats in the parquet are sold for \$3 each, and grade to 50 cents back of the first three rows in the upper gallery.

All the operas this season (as was the case last year also) are sung in German. They are produced with magnificent scenic effects, and the roles are filled by the best singers that money can hire. A recent and notable production was that of "The Barber of Bag-THE BARBER OF BAGDAD.

that money can hire. A recent and notable production was that of "The Barber of Bag-dad," which, unlike most of the grand operas, is full of fun, and can be classed as "comic." The picturesqueness and brill-"comic." The picturesqueness and brill-tancy of the costumes in this opera were es-

"comic." The picturesqueness and brilliancy of the costumes in this opera were especially marked.

The story of the opera is not a particularly beavy one. Nureddin, a poor but sweet singing Persian, is in love with the Cadi's daughter, who is also a pretty singer and who sings in German that she returns Nureddin's love. But the Cadi in heavy tenor sings no; his daughter must marry a richer man. He is not a very cruel papa, however, and he does not soold very much, but pleads. He evidently thinks that sparkling jewels will be more likely to bring his daughter over to his way of thinking than harsh words will, so he sings to four servants to bring in a chest. They sing that they will, and by and by appear with it. The Cadi takes from it a casket of gems and sings to his daughter that he will give them to her if she will marry his rich friend. By and by he sings his way out without having persuaded his daughter to sing yes.

Pretty soon Nureddin comes in and he and the Cadi's daughter sing love songs. All at

the Cadi's daughter sing love songs. All at once the Cadi is heard approaching. It would never do for him to find Nureddin there, so the latter's sweetheart and a girl friend of hers hide Nureddin in the jewel chest and shut the cover. The Barbe Bagdad is a great friend of Nuredo



head that morning (in the first act) he had sung to him that he had a presentiment that he (Nureddin) would get into trouble before the day was over. In order to be on hand when the trouble comes he has followed him secretly and is waiting outside the house of the Cadi. He hears the cries of some one next door and thinks that they are Nuroddin's and that his friend is being killed. He rushes into the Cadi's house just as the Cadi enters) and sings a deep base song asking for Nured-din. The Cadi's daughter sings (translated), "Hush! don't give it away; we've got him in

the chest hiding him from father."

But the Barber doesn't understand the state of affairs, and thinks that Nureddin has been murdered and put in the chest. He sings what he thinks, and sings so persistently that the chest is finally opened. Sure enough, Nureddin is unconscious—almost suffocated. The Cadi sings that he is surprised to see Nureddin there, and the Barber sings that he's sorry Nureddin is dead—which he isn't, for sorry Nureddin is dead—which he isn't, for pretty soon he revives and begins to sing some things himself. The Cadi sings that he relents, and that Nureddin may marry his daughter; and as the curtain falls everybody sings that they are very happy. Then they take off their costumes, go home, and after a night or two of rest go back to the Metropol-itan opera house and sing it all over again.

OBSERVATIONS ON WHIST.

How a Suit Can Be Blocked and a Game Lost Through Institution.

The hands are as follows: A-A, k 10, 6, 4 hearts, 8 diamonds, qn, 9, 8, 7, 2 clubs, kn spades. B=0, 5, 3 hearts, qn, kn, 10, 6, 5 diamonds, k, 6 clubs, 8, 5, 3 spades. C=8, 7 hearts, a, 7, 4, 3 diamonds, a, 4 clubs, k, q, 9, 7, 6 spades. D=Kn, 3 hearts, k, 9, 2 diamonds, kn, 10, 5, 3 clubs, a, 10, 4, 2 spades. Sevent clubs turned up by spades. Seven clubs turned up by A.

Round 1-C k s, B 3 s, D 2 s, A kn s. C leads from his longest suit. As it is headed by k and q, he leads k in order to draw out a if it is in opponent's hand. A wants trumps lod, but as he only has the kn spades he will not be able to give the signal.

Round 2-C 3 d, B 10 d, D k d, A 8 d, C, perceiving that A plays kn of spades on his k. and knowing that his partner has a, decides to change the suit, as the probability is that A has no more spades, or is signaling for trumps. B plays the lowest of a sequence second hand. A is still not able to convey to his partner that he wants trumps led, as he has but one diamond.

Round 3-D9d, A4h, Cad, B5d. Dreturns his partner's lead. A, who has not more diamonds, passes the trick as he does

ot care to be forced, and he knows that the vill also convey the information to B that he will also convey the information to B that he is strong in trumps.

Round 4—C7s, B5s, Das, A2c. C immediately perceives that A wants trumps led, and consequently leads spades in order to force A's hand.

Round 5—A7c, C4c, Bkc, D3c. A now has an opportunity to lead trumps, which he promptly avails himself of, although he has been forced, for he knows that neither of his opponents has more than four. C passes the trick, although he might have taken it with the ace. His reason for this is that he wants all the trumps in B's hand exhausted, so that he can force A on the third round, with the probability that B has no

round, with the probability that B has no more trumps. Of course, he is not absolutely sure that two rounds will exhaust all the trumps in B's hand. He takes this chance.

Round 6—B 6c, D 5c, A qc, C ac. B.

Round 8—B 8e, D 3e, A qe, C 8e. C returns his partner's lend.

Round 7—C q s, B 8 s, D 4 s, A 8 c. C now accomplishes his purpose and breaks up A's trumps.

Round 8—A k h, C 7 h, B 3 h, D 3 h. A now drops trumps and leads from his long

Round 9—A qn h, C 8 h, B 5 h, D kn h.
Round 10—A a h, C 4 d, B 9 h, D 10 c.
Round 11—D kn c, A 9 c, C 7 d, B 6 d.
Round 13—D 10 s, A 6 h, C 6 s, B kn d.
Round 13—D 2 d, A 10 h, C 9 s, B qn d.
Score—A, B, 6; C, D, 7.
This is a very interesting game. It shows
two very important points in whist—how a
trump suit can be broken up, and how a suit
can be blocked through carelessness. A
started out with a clear idea of just what he
wanted to do. He had a heart suit headed
by the a, k and q, and practically established

by the a, k and q, and practically established at the start. He also had a good trump suit.

at the start. He also had a good trump suit. His aim, therefore, was to exhaust trumps and then bring in his hearts. But C was on the alert, and after the third round clearly perceived A's plan. In the second round C did not dare to continue his spade lead, for he was not sure that A was strong in trumps; and as A had played the kn of spades, the indication was that he had no more (unless he was calling for trumps). C therefore changes the suit to diamonds.

D returns this suit and when A passes it C feels sure that A must be strong in trumps. He therefore, in the next round, continues his spade suit and forces A's hand. But the mistake of the whole game was made by D in

his spade suit and forces A's hand. But the mistake of the whole game was made by D in playing the four of spades in seventh round. If he had played the ten instead he would not have blocked his partner's suit in twelfth round and C and D would have made one more trick. It may be urged by some that D did not know but what B held the nine, but if he had followed the game closely he would have seen that Convend from a suit of

ald have seen that Copened from a suit of

five and must have the two remaining spads a Tom Lansing.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 48—By A. C. Palmer Fonda, Ia. :

Black.

White.

White to play and mate in three moves. Checker problem No. 48—By C. Steiger-

Black-1, 5, 14, 22, 25*.

0 0 0

White-9, 16*, 27, 29, 31,

1..K x Kt 2..R x Q

2. K moves

1...R x Kt

1..P x Kt 2..K x P.

1..Kt to K 6 2..K z P

1..R to K 8 2..K to P

1..18 to 9

3.. 9 to 14

5.. 9 to 13

Or W. 18-14

.

10-15

White to play and win.

White, 1..Q to Kt 7

2. Q to B 7 ch

2..Q to B 8 x 3..Kt to K 6 mate.

3. . Kt to Kt 3 mate.

2. Kt to Kt 3 ch

3. . Q to K 7 mate

2. Q to Kt 4 ch

2. Kt to Kt 3 ch

8..Q to B 7 mate.

2. Kt to Kt 3 ch

White

1..25 to 21

3..21 to 17

5...10 to 6

3. Kt to B 7 mate.

Checker problem No. 47:

Following is a problem by Payne:

Black-18*, 19*, 28,

White-17*, 32*,

A Haunted House.

This body of ours has been likened to a tene ment. It often has a haunted apartment—the

are warranted in the response by the recorded testimony of myriads, covering a period of over a third of a century. A course of the Bitters, begun in any starze of the affliction, and persistently followed, will terminate in cure positive, not partica. The Bitters restores tone to the epigastric nerve, renews and purifies the julees exuding from the cellular tissue that act upon the food digestively, expels bile from the stomach and blood, and promotes a regular habit of body. Malaria, kidney complaint, nervousnes s, rheumatism and neuralgia give way to this i nedicine.

For the cure of the inflammation and congestion called "a cold in the head" there is mor a potency in Ety's Cream Balm than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of the we complaints Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on research of radical errors of chronic catarrh, after

record of radical cures of chronic catarrh, after all other mod is of treatment have failed.

FOR SHI ATS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Solutions to Mugridge's problem:

W. 27-31

Draw.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

NOT A PIMPLE ON BABY. Baby One Year Old. Bad With Re Hair All Gone, Scalp Covered With Eruptions, Cured by Cuticura, Hair Splendid and Not a Pimple on Him.

Oured by Cuticura

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTT-CURA RENEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with excess that he loat all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions which the doctors said was scald-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I bogan the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to any, with the most perfect success. His finit is now splendtd, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WUODSUM, Norway, Me.

Fever Sore Eight Years.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA RENERDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but in happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason, merchant.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainestoro, Tenn.

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4. DIARRHCEA, of Children or Adults...

5. DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colle...

6. CHOLERA MORRUS, Vomiting...

7. COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis...

8. NEURALGIA, Toothache, Facenche...

9. HEADACHE, Sick Headache, Vertigo...

10. DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach...

11. SUPPRISSED or PAINYUL PERIODS,

12. WHITES, too Profuse Periods...

13. CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing...

14. SALT RHEUM, Erystyclas, Eruptions...

15. RHEUM ATISM, Rheumatic Pains...

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