

How to Play Golf

Harry Vardon is now hailed as the wizard of the golf links. He won the English championship this year for the third time on the links of the Royal St. George Golf Club at Sandwich. His aggregate score for the four rounds was 310. Last year he captured the championship at Prestwick in 307, and won in 1896 at Muirfield with 316. Since the championship of 1898 he has taken part in many contests with wonderful success.

It is easy to understand why golf has become so popular. Any person who is fond of being out of doors and of wandering across the hills and fields in pursuit of entertainment will find it in golf. And yet the exercise may be made as mild as one wishes, for while the player chases the golf ball from hole to hole in going over the "links" as much time may be consumed as desired. The sport is so interesting, however, that the player usually rushes



HARRY VARDON.

(Winner of the open golf championship for the third time and accepted by authorities as the greatest player of the decade.)

through the game with all possible speed. The rules and method of the game are simple. Making the strokes with skill enough to "put" the golf ball into each of the score holes scattered over the links within a reasonable number of strokes is the difficult part of the game, and a part to be learned only by practice.

The "links" comprise the course over which the game is played. They vary in form and extent to suit the taste of the makers of the links and to conform to the "lay of the land." As obstacles in the way of "holing" a ball add zest to the game, the links which have sand pits, clumps of bushes, streams, bridges and so forth in the way are considered most desirable. Such objects that interfere with the play are called hazards. A hazard in the form of a sand pit, fence, wall, ridge, boulder or other large obstacle is called a bunker. The eighteen holes usually constituting the "course" are marked by either flags or signs bearing the hole numbers, beginning with No. 1 at the starting point and ending with No. 18. Usually the holes are placed from 200 to 300 yards apart, the course being away from the starting point to the ninth hole and back toward the starting point to the eighteenth hole. The first nine holes comprise the "out" course, and are usually identified by red flags. The last nine holes comprise the "in" course, and are usually identified by white flags.

At the beginning of the course is a "teeing ground," from which the ball must be "teed" or driven. This space is bounded by two whitewash lines at right angles with the course. The distance between these lines is usually about six feet, and stakes about twenty feet apart indicate the other boundaries. The player shall not play in front of the foremost boundary line nor outside of the stakes.

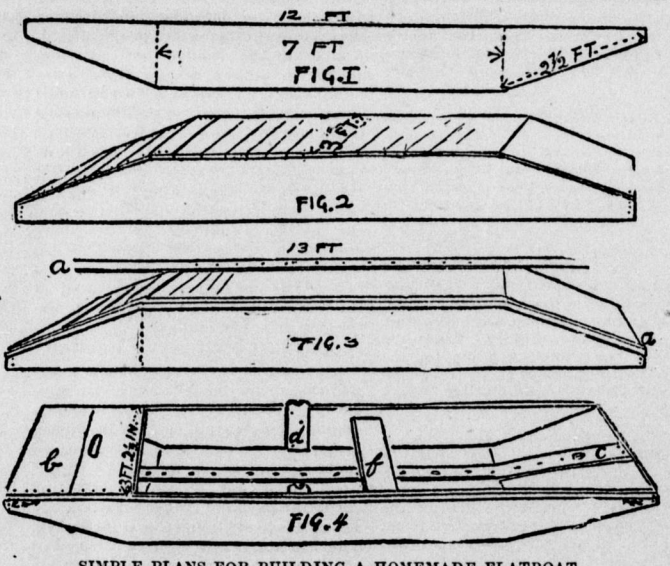
To make the first stroke, or tee, the player builds a little hill of sand not over an inch high, places the ball on this elevation and makes a strong "drive" in the direction of the first hole. The object is to get the ball into the hole with the fewest possible strokes. The holes are four and a



and is four inches deep. After the first hole is made the ball is lifted out and carried to the teeing ground, there being one near each hole, and again teed, this time toward the second hole. This method is continued until all the holes have been made.

In the ordinary match game of golf the side that wins the greater number of holes wins the game. The holes are won by the side holing its ball in the fewest number of strokes. The same rule applies when only two persons are playing. After the balls are struck from the tee the ball farthest from the hole being played for shall be played first, the players then playing in rotation until one side has holed the ball. The side winning a hole leads in starting for the next hole. After the ball is once started from the teeing ground it may not be touched with anything except one of the "clubs" or implements used for "driving" or "putting" a ball. All strokes must be made with the club swinging freely in the hands—the club must not touch the ground or any object resting on the ground. Each stroke made to get a ball out of a hazard, over or beyond an obstruction or toward the object hole counts as a stroke, regardless of whether the ball is hit or not. When a ball is lost the player's side loses the hole. A player's caddy (the assistant who carries the clubs) may stand at the hole being played for, but no other person is permitted to indicate the hole by any other means than pointing to indicate its direction. Any player by forfeiting two strokes may lift the ball out of a difficulty and tee it from behind the same.

While the greater amount of skill is required in putting the ball into the hole after it has reached the putting green, the "drive," or knocking the ball to cover the long distances between the holes, is very important. Your effort should be to get such a grasp on your "driver," and stand in such a position when driving that you will hit the ball squarely with all your force and send it flying in a straight line in the direction of the next hole. Figures 1 and 2 in the accompanying illustration will show you the be-



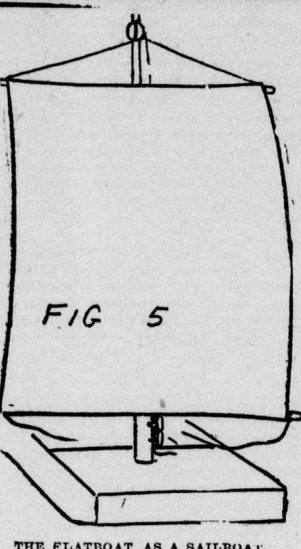
SIMPLE PLANS FOR BUILDING A HOMEMADE FLATBOAT.

ginning and the finish of the driving stroke. You will miss it often until you learn the "knack" of driving, but if you do hit the ball squarely you may send it skimming a distance of 400 feet. The accompanying illustration shows representations of the clubs in common use. These and the golf balls may be procured at any sporting goods store, but it is not difficult to make your own clubs, and a good ball may be whittled out of hickory.

A Yankee paper mentions the case of a near-sighted hen which mistook

How to Make a Flatboat

Select two clear and straight boards of elm, white cedar or pine, each 12 feet long, 18 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches thick, for the side pieces. This timber must be free from knots or cracks or decayed spots. For the end or "nose" pieces select two 1 1/2-inch planks, each 3 feet long and 7 inches wide. Next, from a point 2 feet 6 inches from each end of each sidepiece, saw the boards diagonally (see figure 1 in the illustration) so that the end will measure 6 inches in width. Of course it will be neces-



THE FLATBOAT AS A SAILBOAT.

sary for you to exercise great care in having each of the ends cut to exactly the same shape. Now put the endpieces in their proper places and inside the sidepieces. Have the sidepieces resting on their top or straight sides. When these four pieces that form the skeleton of the boat are in place the endpieces should project one inch above the ends of the sidepieces. Nail the frame together with large copper, "wire" or wrought-iron nails. The next thing to do is to nail the bottom boards onto the sidepieces (see figure 2). These bottom boards must be of clear timber and each 3 feet 2 1/2 inches long and 1 inch thick. Six of the boards should be 10 inches wide, to cover each of the sloping ends.

Now you have completed the frame of a boat that has an inside measurement of 11 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet in width. Next secure two strips of elm each 13 feet long, 6 inches wide and five-eighths of an inch thick. These are to be nailed to the

MOST FAMOUS CUBAN DETECTIVE

Domingo Martinez Has Sent Countless Criminals to the Garrote.

Domingo Martinez is probably one of the most unpopular men in Havana. Certainly the Cubans have no great fondness for him. He has sent more Cubans to the garrote and penal servitude than any modern sleuth. Martinez has made a life study of rogues, and has brought up a family of boys to recognize the fact that a criminal is one on whom sympathy should not be wasted. They say of Martinez, at least the Cubans do, that he was the paid assassin of Spain; that he has sent more innocent men to the vivac, the carcel and the garrote than ever Weyler. The Spaniards naturally deny this and hint that Martinez has not brought quite a sufficient number of Cubans to justice to suit the criminal condition of Havana.

Martinez was chief of the detective bureau of Havana when the American military authorities assumed charge. When Mario Menocal was appointed civil chief of police he in true Cuban frankness promptly turned Martinez out and appointed his brother Gustavo in his place. Military Chief of Police Major Gary Evans became convinced about the same time that John McCullagh and Sergeant Crowley did that Martinez was the only man in Havana fit to take charge of the then newly organized detective bureau of that city, and made that recommendation to Major-General Ludlow, who indorsed the idea, but altered his opinion when the whole Cuban police force said it would resign in a body in the event of Martinez being made chief of the bureau.

Martinez was not made chief of the bureau, and the Cubans considered it a capital joke that he was not. Some are inclined to the belief that it isn't quite a joke after all, for Martinez has



DOMINGO MARTINEZ. (This is a picture of Cuba's famous detective who has sent countless men to the garrote.)

a forty-five years' record of all the noted criminals of Cuba and Porto Rico, knows hundreds of them by sight, and as the Cubans haven't a record of any kind and Martinez has his knowledge secured where the Cubans cannot get at it, the merchants of Havana, who really favor the return of Martinez to power, want to know what guarantee of protection they have.

There have been twenty-one distinct attempts on the life of Martinez. In general appearance he is a thin, wiry man of ordinary height and weight, but he has the eyes of a mind reader and the grip of a longshoreman.

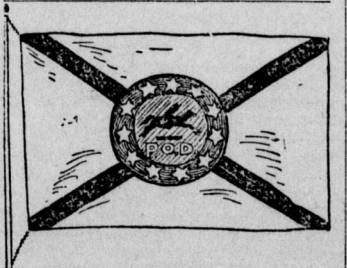
Soldier's Marvelous Escape. Mrs. J. E. Overshine, wife of Lieutenant Overshine, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, who arrived home from the Philippines recently, reports that Joseph Kenny, of Company L, Seventeenth Regiment, who fell from a transport in the Indian Ocean, on the way to the Philippines, has turned up in Australia.

He was seen to fall by companions, who threw life-preservers after him in the darkness and gave the alarm, but when the vessel was stopped nothing could be heard of him and it was supposed he had drowned.

Kenny says he caught a life-preserver by which he was kept afloat, and was picked up by an Australian vessel and carried to Melbourne. There he reported to his commanding officer at Manila by mail and will soon join his regiment there.

New Flag For Postal Service.

The special flag proposed for the postal service by Postmaster Charles U. Gordon, of Chicago, and the adoption of which is now being considered by the department, is in representation of the obverse side of an envelope. It has a white field, with a blue center, in which is the figure of a mounted



SPECIAL FLAG PROPOSED FOR THE POSTAL SERVICE.

mailman with a mail pouch slung across the back of the saddle. Crimson stripes mark the folds of the envelope.

Danzig is now a free port. The free harbor is 1830 feet long and 330 feet broad and is in easy communication with the sea, the harbor canal and the river Vistula. The free area of land and water is about forty-one acres, but admits of enlargement.

Eight hundred thousand people still speak Welsh.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Choice of Beliefs—Religious Toleration Advocated—All Evangelical Churches Are Good and Are Seeking the Same Praiseworthy End.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this sermon Dr. Talmage discusses a topic which will interest domestic circles everywhere. The text is Genesis xiii., 8: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee and between my herdmen and thy herdmen. Is not the whole land before thee?" Uncle and nephew, Abram and Lot, both pious, both millionaires, and with such large flocks of bleating sheep and lowing cattle that their herdmen got into a fight, perhaps about the best pasture or about the best water privilege, because the cow of one got hooked by the horns of the other. Not their poverty of opportunity, but their wealth, was the cause of controversy between these two men. To Abram, the glorious old Mesopotamian sheik, such controversy seemed absurd. It was like two ships quarreling for sea room in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. There was a vast reach of country, cornfields, vineyards, harvests and plenty of room in limitless acreage. "Lot," says Abram, "let us agree to differ. Here are the mountain districts, swept by the tonic sea breeze and with wide reaching prospect, and there is the plain of the Jordan, with tropical luxuriance. You may have either." Lot, who was not as rich as Abram, might have been expected to take the second choice, made the first selection and with a modesty that must have made Abram smile said to him:

"You may have the rocks and the fine prospect; I will take the valley of the Jordan, with all its luxuriance of corn fields and the river to water the flocks and the genial climate and the wealth immeasurable." So the controversy was forever settled and great-souled Abram carried out the suggestion of the text: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen. Is not the whole land before thee?" Especially it is unfortunate when families allow angry discussion at the breakfast table to determine to which is the best church or denomination to which one end of the table saying he could never endure the rigid doctrines of Presbyterianism, one at the other end responding that she never could stand the forms of Episcopacy, and one in the middle of the table saying he did not understand how anybody could bear the noise in the Methodist church, and another declaring all the Baptists bigots. There are hundreds of families hopelessly split on ecclesiasticism, and in the middle of every discussion on such subjects there is a kindling of indignation, and it needs some old father Abram to come and put his foot on the loaded fuse before the explosion takes place and say: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee and between my herdmen and thy herdmen. Is not the whole land before thee?"

I undertake a subject never undertaken by any other pulpit, for it is an exceedingly delicate subject, and if not rightly handled might give rise to a quarrel, but I approach it without the slightest trepidation, for I am sure I have the divine direction in the matters I propose to present. It is a tremendous question, asked all over Christendom, often asked with tears and sob and heart breaks and involving the peace of families, the eternal happiness of many souls. In matters of church attendance should the wife go with the husband or the husband go with the wife?

First, remember that all the evangelical churches have enough truth in them to save the soul and prepare us for happiness on earth and in heaven. I will go with you into any well selected theological library, and I will show you sermons from ministers in all denominations that set forth man as sinner and Christ as a deliverer from sin and sorrow. That is the whole Gospel. Get that into your soul and you are fitted for the here and the hereafter. There are differences, we admit, and some denominations will like better than others. But suppose three or four of us make solemn agreement to meet each other a week from now in Chicago on important business, and one goes by the New York Central Railroad, another by the Erie Railroad, another by the Pennsylvania Railroad, another by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. One goes this way because the mountains are grander; another takes this because the cars are more luxurious; another that because the speed is greater; another takes the other because he has long been accustomed to that route, and all the employees are familiar. So far as our engagement to meet is concerned it makes no difference if we only get there. Now, any one of the innumerable evangelical denominations, if you practice its tenets, will get you to heaven, and will give you the same peace of mind and cheer, and look like their other daughter, whose face was illumined with the brightness of another world on the day when the Lord took her into His heavenly keeping years ago.

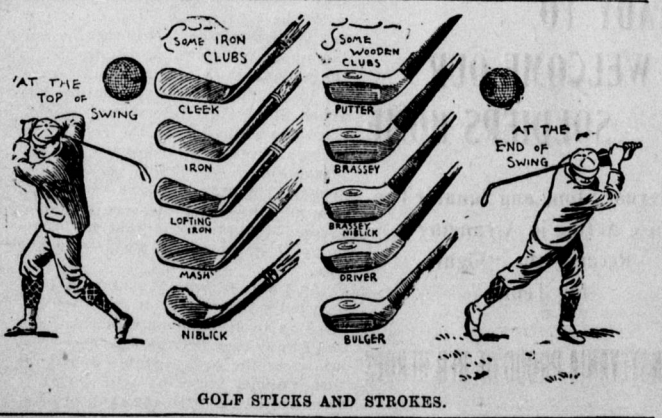
I should not wonder, if, after all, these parents pass the evening of their life in the same church, all differences of church preference overcome by the joy of being in the house of God where their children were prepared for usefulness as heaven. But you can give you a recipe for raising your children. Agrily content in the household that your church is right and the church of your companion is wrong. Bring sneer and caricature to emphasize your opinions, and your children will make up their minds that religion is a sham, and they will have none of it. In the northeast storm of domestic controversy the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley will not grow. Fight about apostolic succession, fight about election and free agency, fight about baptism, fight about the bishopric, fight about gown and surplice, and the religious prospects of your children will be left dead on the field. You will be as unfortunate as Charles, Duke of Burgundy, who in battle lost diamond the value of a kingdom, for in your fight you will lose the jewel of salvation for your entire household. This is nothing against the advocacy of your own religious theories. Use all forcible argument, bring all telling illustration, array all demonstrative facts, but let there be no acerbity, no stinging retort, no mean insinuation, no superciliousness, as though all others were wrong and you infallibly right.

Licentiates May Use Tobacco.

The Presbytery of Boston has refused to make total abstinence from tobacco a condition precedent of ordination in the case of the young licentiates under its care and of elders-elect.

Germans and the Nicaragua Canal.

Germans are said to be trying to get control of the Nicaragua Canal route.



GOLF STICKS AND STROKES.

quarter inches in diameter. The regulation ball is two and three-quarters inches in diameter and is made of gutta-percha. Each hole is surrounded by a "putting green," or plot of carefully clipped sod. This putting green extends to a distance of twenty yards in every direction from the hole. Each hole is lined with metal

sawdust for Indian meal, and ate heartily thereof, then laid a nest full of wooden knobs, and in three weeks hatched out a set of parlor furniture.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Mexican Government coins an average of \$25,000,000 a year in silver, gold and copper.