Billy Plays Golf

He Finds One Game at Which the Professor Can Beat Him With Ease.

"WELL, I've always thought the professor was a soft mark, and I was a wise guy," said Billy, as he stood in front of the cigar store one evening last week. "Yes, sir, I thought he was a little daffy in more ways than one, and what I could skin him at any game, from pitch-and-toss to manslaughter. But the other day he made me look like a low card in a cheap deck."

Whenever I meet Billy, who is the college professor's man-of-all-work, I invariably ask him in regard to the professor, or "Prof." as Billy calls him, and usually I am rewarded with a story told in the most graphic, picturesque and up-to-date slang. So when Billy remarked that the professor had caused him to look like "a low card," I knew that Billy was ready to give me another of his marvelous experiences.

"How is that?" I asked, getting ready to smile. I can't help but laugh at Billy's talk. His conversation may not be refined or elevating, but to me it is always most amusing.

"Did you ever hear of this game called golf?" asked Billy, in response to my question. "Well, say, my tip to you is to have nothin' to do with it. I've been against it once, and I think if I ever tried it again they'd have to chain me up in the crazy-house. After a



"I MISSED IT A FOOT."

man plays that game twice he's ready to go home and throw his grandmother in the fire. If you've got a bad wheel anywhere in your works, there's a game that'll start it to goin'. Never again for me! You know, from what I'd heard of this game and readin' the jokes in the funny papers I thought it was something like croquet. I thought it was a good game for cripples and old women, but not worth while for a husky boy like me. I can play a fair game of baseball, and I claim to be purty handy with my lunch hooks. I've been kind o' swelled on myself for some time, but I got a humble jolt, all right, all right, when I closed in with this new freak game.

"How in the world did you ever happen to play golf?" I inquired. "You're the last person in the world that I'd suspect of taking up with any kind of a society fad."

"The prof. was to blame," replied Billy. "He's been a member of that new club since last spring. He read all the books about the game, and then he started in and practiced about three days a week. They say it's just like the opium habit when it gets a hold on you. You can't stop. Just the same, I don't think it'll get any hold on your little Willie boy. But I started to tell you. Day before yesterday I drove the prof. out to the club grounds and was about to turn around and come back home when he yelled at me and said he wanted me to be his 'caddie.' I didn't know what he meant at first, but it seems that a caddie is the kid that carries the clubs you use when you swipe the ball. The kids out at the club had gone on a strike for more coin, and so I had to follow the prof. and carry these clubs for him. You see, when a man starts out to play this game he needs more tools than a burglar takes with him when he blows a safe. Every one of these clubs has a different name, and if you don't know the names of these clubs and the other lingo they use out there at the club you'd think a man was talkin' dago. Anyway, I carried the bag full of clubs and followed prof. He started out by putting the ball on top of a little pile of sand about the size of a wart and then he pulled off and give it a wallop, sendin' it about 300 feet."

"We followed the ball, and when we came up to it, he picked out another kind of club and gave the ball another smash, and then we followed it up again. Then he knocked the ball in the air and sent it over a high ridge, and purty soon we came to a square place where the grass was cut short, and in the middle of this patch was a little hole with a red flag stickin' up out of it. The prof. knocked the ball over close to the hole, and then he changed clubs and coaxed the thing until he put it down into this place, about the size of a vest-pocket. He says: 'I made that one in six,' and with that he pulled out a card and put down his score 'Well, holy mackerel, is that all there is to this game?' I asked him. He said that's all there was to it. I told him I could play it with one hand tied behind me. I said that any guy that could soak a baseball travelin' a mile a second with a down curve on it wouldn't have any trouble in hittin' a golf ball that laid still an' couldn't get away. Well, I made so many cracks about the game an' was so brash in general that I think the prof. got a little sore. So after we'd been all around the holes and got back he said to me: 'William, would you like to try your hand at this game?' I told him I didn't usually care for children's games, but I didn't mind takin' a few shots just to see how far I could send the ball. So we went over to the place where everybody starts from, and he put the ball on top of the dingus and gave me a club. I stepped up to it and gave it an awful pat right in the nose and nearly drove it out of sight. That knocked the professor. He was just gettin' ready to give me the laugh. Say, that's where I ought to have stopped. I'd made good and ought to have quit. But this shot had made me stuck on myself, so I wanted to go ahead and show off. What do you think? Next time I tried to jam that ball I missed it a foot, turned around two or three times and then set down so hard I bit my tongue. Gee, but that tickled old prof. I jumped up and made another crack at it, and tore up about two feet of sod. Then the third time I hit the ball on top and drove it about 15 feet. The prof. told me I was playin' my fifth stroke. Well, I happened to hit it again, and drove it to one of them sand holes they call a bunker. The prof. handed me a club that looked something like a big mustard spoon, and told me to play the ball out of the hole. Well, for the next five minutes the air was full of clubs and sand. I come mighty near choppin' that ball to pieces before I got under it and lifted it over. Then I tried to put it in the hole, and every time I'd hit it too hard and it'd run past. At last I sneaked it in, and prof. told me my score was 27. Then he asked me if I wanted to play the next hole. I was too mad to say a word. I just put up both hands and quit. If anybody inquires, you just tell 'em that as a Scotch golf player I am probably the biggest lobster in the fish market."

JOHN HAZELDEN.

Flags of All Nations.

It is fitting that at all great industrial expositions the flags of various nations should be thrown to the breeze, and it is particularly fitting, in connection with the National Export exposition and international commercial congress, at Philadelphia, that the management of these big enterprises have invited foreign powers to send their national standards for a place upon the ramparts of the magnificent buildings.

Going still further, the exposition management has invited the great trade and transportation companies of this country and abroad to display their pennants and burgees alongside the flags of their several governments.

The Spanish ensign, adjoining the stars and stripes will demonstrate that the war is over—and the German flag flying beside "old glory" will indicate, notwithstanding hints to the contrary, that our nation is at peace with the German Fatherland.

Diplomats in Uniform.

The opening of the international commercial congress, which will occur at Philadelphia on October 10, next, during the progress of the National Export exposition, promises to be an imposing and spectacular event. Besides the hundreds of delegates from abroad, and the thousands of spectators who are expected to fill the monster Auditorium, there will be the entire diplomatic corps from Washington, attired in their official uniforms, wearing the gilt sabres of their office and the decorations of their countries.

The action of the diplomatic corps in accepting the invitation to be present in their official capacities is most significant, and clearly indicative that all the nations of the world are watching with the keenest interest the workings of the congress. The invitations were extended through the department of state at Washington.

NAVIGATION SUGGESTION.

Captain Should Not Lay Out His Vessel's Course Without Assistance.

All theories about magnetic attraction and unknown currents will have to be dismissed so far as the Paris accident is concerned, says the Philadelphia Press. It demonstrates one weak feature in the method now followed in determining the course of a vessel at sea. The captain of a vessel determines the course without consultation with the other navigating officers. If he makes a mistake there is no check on him, unless the man on the bridge discovers land or a light that causes a change.

The suggestion made some time ago, that more than one officer should take part in laying the course of a vessel, seems to be a wise one. The captain could, for that matter, proceed as he does now, but if another officer were required to make a separate calculation and give it to the captain, a mistake such as that made by Capt. Watkins might easily be discovered in time to avert disaster.

Age and experience do not guarantee freedom from error. Accidents more often happen to the experienced captains than to the inexperienced ones. Perhaps in a long course of years they are apt slightly to relax their vigilance, and then comes the danger. The captains of all the steamship lines lay out the course of their vessels without check of any kind from other officers. There would appear to be need of a change in that respect.

AN ORCHESTRA DUMMY.

A Pretty Girl with a Trombone Is Employed to Draw Trade in a Summer Garden.

An orchestra, composed entirely of young women, is playing at a South side summer garden, says the Chicago Journal.

The star of the organization, viewed from the standpoint of the young men, is a brunette. She is an exceptionally pretty woman, easily the fairest of the players. She is almost as big a drawing card as the whole orchestra.

The other evening two men seeking pleasure dropped into the garden, and immediately fell under the spell of the young woman. To be as near as possible to the musician they moved to the table nearest the orchestra.

The belle of the aggregation was operating her trombone industriously. The young men sat entranced. Finally across the face of one came a curious expression. He edged closer to the orchestra, and listened more intently.

"Say, Jack, she's a 'dummy,'" said the listener, in a whisper, to his friend.

"A 'dummy.' Who?"

"Why, the brunette. Not a note come from her trombone."

"Nonsense."

"Fact; listen."

And the two listened again, and found it was even so. The young woman probably drew her salary for her good looks.

CURED BY JEALOUSY.

How One Woman Was Made Well and Rosy by the Green-Eyed Monster.

It would never do to give any clew to the identity of the physician who conducts a private hospital and who has just successfully accomplished a new departure in medicine, says the San Francisco News Letter.

One of the patients is a wealthy but ignorant woman, who has been for many years a confirmed hypochondriac and who had successively tried allopathy, homeopathy, hydropathy, osteopathy — in short, everything pathic. The patience of her husband was finally exhausted and he consented to enter into a conspiracy with the doctor to play upon his wife's jealousy. It was arranged that he should seem deeply smitten with a young widow, healthy, rosy and jolly, who is secretly engaged to be married to a Los Angeleno.

There was no question about the unhappy hypochondriac's jealousy. It blazed out in a hysterical declaration that the pretty widow was waiting for her old shoes, but she vowed that she would get better just to spite her supposed rival and to be avenged upon her faithless husband.

She has kept her word and is now certainly fair, fat and 40. But her doctor says she is an example of the jealousy cure.

WOMEN IN THE ORIENT.

Among the Hindoos They Have No Interest in Heaven and Very Little in Earthly Things.

The Mohammedan peasant woman is spared all the jealousy and misery of sharing her title of wife with others, since her husband cannot afford to indulge in polygamy, though a Mohammedan of the better class may indulge in as many as four wives at a time, but it is not supposed to exceed that number. However, he can have just as many wives in his lifetime as he pleases, since he may resort to divorce on the smallest pretext, and as frequently as he chooses.

A Hindoo is generally supposed to have but one wife, but should she bear him no son within seven years he may take another; also for other reasons, sometimes the most trivial. The highest rank of the Hindoos are privileged to take as many wives as they like, and, since each wife brings him a good dowry, one of these aristocrats will wed as many as 100 wives, sometimes marrying all the eligible members of one family, and even engaging himself to 20 brides in one day.

In addition to the work of the household the woman always engages in some remunerative employment, such as picking, cleaning, spinning or weaving cotton, in company with others, or she makes vermicelli, weaves baskets, manufactures fans, or embroiders chaddars and caps with silk, in her own home.

Her costume varies according to her religion, race and rank, and so numerous and minute are the differences in dress that in the case of a man even his occupation may be known by his clothing.

Women of all ranks make a great display of jewelry, the rich wearing gold and precious stones, and the poor either silver or some manufactured material of little value. Numberless rings adorn the ears, nose, fingers and toes. A



HINDOO WOMEN OF THE BETTER CLASS.

necklet, a score of bracelets and two or three anklets encircle the neck, arms and ankles respectively. Sundry ornaments are also placed in the hair. The bracelets most commonly worn are made of glass ornamented with colored shellac. The necklet is often composed of the current coin, but the size increases and diminishes with the fluctuations of the income.

Having no individuality apart from her husband, a woman is practically an irresponsible creature, except that should she have the ill grace to outlive him she is blamed as the cause of his death, but then the circumstances are quite beyond her control, since it is the consequence of some crime of which she is guilty in a former existence, and therefore must be accepted as her fate in her present life.

She takes no part in public worship, and they say that serving a husband is the wife's religion, for that to worship the husband is to worship the gods. She only takes part in such ceremonies as relate to her position as wife and mother.

In recognition of the superiority of the man an Indian woman always sits on a lower seat than her husband. She walks at a respectful distance behind him, and never presumes to eat with him, always preparing his food and waiting upon him while he eats it, before she gives any thought to her own meal. It is not thought correct for a woman to utter her husband's name.

The laws of Hindooism teach that a woman must at no period of her life do anything according to her own pleasure, since in childhood she is dependent upon her father, in youth on her husband, and in widowhood on her sons, or, should she have no sons, on the kinsmen of her deceased husband, or on other male relatives, and failing all such relatives she becomes dependent upon the rajah."

Mohammed wrote: "Men shall have the preeminence above women, because of those advantages wherein God hath caused the former to excel the latter."

In view of all this the struggle of our own women for "her rights" has a somewhat humorous side to the unprejudiced onlooker.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

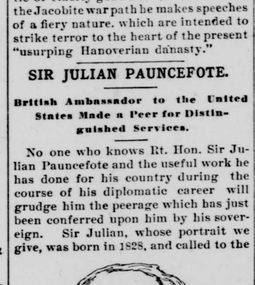
Perfumed Pads for Beds.

While many a housewife has made it her habit to lay away the bed linen in lavender scented closets, it was not until recently that the perfumed pad invaded the bed itself. This pad is a thin quilted affair, which has one layer of cotton plentifully besprinkled with the favorite scent—either rose, lavender or violet—in a sachet powder. From time to time the powder is renewed around the edges. The pad is laid between the mattress and the lower sheet. Pillows are also opened at the corners and sachet powder shaken into the feathers. Those who are fond of the smell of pine woods gather pine needles during the summer and use them about the wide hems of the pads and pillows, making special little sacks for the needles and filling them in flat.

ECCENTRIC JACOBITE.

His Name Is Theodore Napier and He Makes Speeches for the Restoration of the Stuarts.

The Jacobite period for the most of people has passed into the region of poetry. We admire the songs that tell of the "Bonny Prince Charlie;" and the gallant attempt he made in 1745 to win for himself the throne of his Stuart ancestors, and the story of his escape from Scotland after Culloden, aided by the heroic Flora MacDonald, is one of the beautiful legends of the highlands. We have a sentimental regard for the



THEODORE NAPIER.
(The Eccentric Jacobite Leader of Edinburgh, Scotland.)

last of the Stuarts, but all the same we know that for the most part the last of them were a pretty bad lot, and that for all practical purposes the reign of the Guelphs has been fraught with the greatest blessings to civil and religious freedom, and to the commercial prosperity of the country.

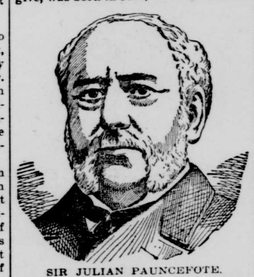
Recently, however, a number of "cranks" have arisen and formed what they call "the Legitimist Jacobite league," the members of which make seditious speeches on certain occasions, as, for example, on the anniversary of the death of Charles I., which in almost any country but free Britain would land them in prison. They declare that Queen Victoria has no good title to the throne; that there are at least 600 persons with a better; and they do homage to an obscure Bavarian princess, whom they designate "Queen Mary III. and IV. of Scotland and England." All this is very amusing to the average subject of her majesty.

One of the most crazy of the Jacobite leaguers in Scotland, says the Chicago Record, is Theodore Napier. Curiously enough, he does not happen to be a highlander, and was not even born in Scotland, hailing from one of the Australian colonies, but summer and winter he wears a full highland dress of the Montrose period. When he marches along the streets of Edinburgh with his Jacobite nose in the air, everybody turns to look at him, which he regards as a great compliment. Though in private he is the most mild-mannered and gentle of elderly gentlemen, when he is on the Jacobite war path he makes speeches of a fiery nature, which are intended to strike terror to the heart of the present "usurping Hanoverian dynasty."

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

British Ambassador to the United States Made a Peer for Distinguished Services.

No one who knows Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote and the useful work he has done for his country during the course of his diplomatic career will grudge him the peerage which has just been conferred upon him by his sovereign. Sir Julian, whose portrait we give, was born in 1828, and called to the



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
(Recently Raised to the Peerage by Queen Victoria.)

bar in 1852. He has been British ambassador since 1893 to the United States, in which capacity alone he has rendered his country excellent service by his tact and judgment, and he has been the principal representative of Great Britain at the recent international conference at The Hague. The new peer has friends in many parts of her majesty's dominions. From 1865 to 1869 he was attorney general of Hong-Kong, and was ex-officio member of the executive and legislative councils and acting chief justice of the supreme court from 1869 to 1872, and was knighted in 1874 for his public services in the colony. He was made chief justice of the Leeward islands in 1873, assistant under secretary of state for the colonies in 1874, assistant under secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1876, and permanent under secretary in 1882. In 1889 Sir Julian was appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, and since 1893 he has been ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. He was appointed K. C. M. G in 1880, G. C. M. G. in 1885, K. C. B. in 1888, and G. C. B. in 1892. Sir Julian's diplomatic skill and conciliatory temperament have served England well in more than one period of difficulty.

B. C. & A. Loses Its Case.

The Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore has decided that the fourteen boats owned by the Baltimore Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company are subject to assessment. It had already been decided to assess these at something like $2,000,000 and bills for taxes for the current past years, amounting in all to about $50,000, will be sent to the company at once.

The railway company claimed an exemption from taxation on the ground that the charter of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad Company, which is claimed to be the parent body of the present corporation contained a clause exempting the company from taxation for 25 years. The court overrules this contention by its decision. The contrary view of this case is that the exemption only applied to the railway property; that the companies which originally owned the boats, and which were bought out by the present corporation, always paid taxes on their vessels and that to allow exemption to hold for all the property acquired by the new company since the reorganization in 1894 would permit it to buy up large quantities of land in the city and claim exemption on all of it.

The claim of the company that if it had to pay taxes it should be assessed at Salisbury, the orginal headquarters of the company, and not Baltimore, was also overruled by this decision. The judges of the court believed that the headquarters are where the general offices are located. The present and other officers as well as the headquarters for all the boats which are taxed, are located in Baltimore, not in Salisbury. The company has practically served notice on the city that it will fight the assessment through the courts.

Increased Representation.

The census of 1900, says the Baltimore Sun, will probably make some changes in the representation of several counties of Maryland in the House of Delegates. Under the constitution of the State counties having a population of 18,000 or less have two delegates, those over 18,000 and less than 28,000 have three, those over 28,000 and under 40,000 have four, those over 40,000 and under 55,000 have five, those over 55,000 six. Each of three districts into which the city of Baltimore is divided is entitled to same number of delegates as that to which the largest county is entitled. Baltimore county is only one in the State having over 55,000 people. It has six delegates and so each of the city districts has six. The counties having two delegates are Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Garrett, Howard, Kent and St. Mary's. Those having three delegates are Cecil, Dorchester, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worchester. Those having four delegates are Anne Arundel, Carroll, Harford and Washington. Allegany and Frederick have five each. Baltimore county and the three city districts six each. The total membership of the House is 91. The census of 1900 may increase the total membership to 97.

Party Platforms.

Ex-Senator Gorman once said that "party platforms were only made to get in on and not to stand on." And the Democrat party for nearly thirty years has been practicing this machiavellian maxim. Year after year the party solemnly pledged itself to do certain things, and both its platform and on the stump agreed to take a certain course in the management of public affairs. But after they had crossed the platform and were in office, goodby to all ideas of carrying out the pledges on which they had been intrusted with power.

The course of the Republicans has been exactly the opposite. They have kept every promise made, and have stood squarely on their platform after election as before it. They have done more than was promised or asked, and their record in this important darticular was so strong that the Democratic State Convention was unable to find even the slightest flaw in it from begining to end.

Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the window of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln who attended her that fearful night. "Although she must soon die from pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottle free at George & Redden drug store. 1

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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS at a session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held in the City of Annapolis on the Fifth day of January, 1898, a Bill was passed proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State by adding a new section to Article Four thereof, to be known as section 31 A, which said Bill and Amendment are in the words following, to wit:

CHAPTER—193.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND BY ADDING A NEW SECTION TO ARTICLE FOUR.

SECTION I. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, three-fifths of all the members of both houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as hereinafter provided, the same shall stand as an additional section to Article 4. of said Constitution, to follow section 31 and to be known as Section 31 A.

31 A. In addition to the sum of five hundred dollars, which by the preceding section the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore is authorized to pay to each of the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the said Mayor and City Council of Baltimore is further authorized to pay to each of said Judges annually, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; provided that the same or any part thereof, being once granted, shall not be diminished during the continuance of said Judges in office.

SECTION II. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the authority aforesaid, that the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of the State; and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot, there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," so that the voter may elect; and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 9th., 1898.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said Bill proposing said Constitutional Amendment be published in at least two newspapers in each county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election, (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine,) at which election the said proposed amendment shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

The Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 13th., day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety nine.

LLOYD LOWNDES,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
GEORGE E. LOWEREE,
7 20 3m. Secretary of State.

DRS. W. T. & L. D. KELLEY

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A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 25	3 00	Baltimore	11 15	6 55
7 25	3 46	Phila.	10 46	5 43
9 38	5 47	Clayton	8 45	3 43
9 48	5 56	Kenton	8 36	3 34
f9 57	f6 04	Hartley	f8 26	f3 24
f10 00	f6 06	Slaughter's	f8 23	f3 21
10 08	6 12	Marydel	8 17	3 15
f10 16	f6 19	Henderson	f8 10	f3 08
f10 24	f6 26	Goldsboro	f8 03	f3 01
10 34	6 36	Greensboro	7 52	2 50
10 44	6 46	Ridgely	7 42	2 40
10, 54	6 55	Queen Ann	7 31	2 29
f11 04	f7 02	Cordova	f7 24	f2 22
f11 12	f7 08	Chapel	f7 18	f2 16
11 24	7 20	Easton	7 08	2 06
f11 42	f7 37	Trappe	f6 55	f1 50
11 53	7 47	Oxford	6 45	1 40

"f" stops to leave or take passengers on notice to conductor.

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