Books and Authors

THE LITERARY OUTLOOK

THE STANDING OF EDGAR ALLAN POE WITH REGARD TO THE HALL OF FAME—"SANDWICH MEN" AS BOOK ADVERTISERS—A POEM BOOMED IN A NEW WAY—SUGGESTIONS FOR AMERICAN PUBLISHERS—THE UNVEILING OF A BUST OF WILLIAM MORRIS—LOVE LETTERS OF AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

Correspondence of The Journal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The judges for the Hall of Fame had scarcely begun their work of selecting the names of those who should be inscribed on its roll before the public began to pick out the names of those whom it thought worthy of places, and the list was no sooner made up by the judges before a great protest went up because certain men were not among the chosen. Probably there was more disappointment over the fact that Edgar Allan Poe was not assigned a niche in the Temple of Fame than over the omission of any other favorite. Professor Price voiced the objection of many when he said that there was something to give pain to lovers of great literature when it was learned that the judges had not recognized the claim of one American poet upon whom nature had bestowed the sovereign genius of lyrical expression. The contest—if the discussion over Poe's merits may be called a contest—is still being waged.

E. A. POE.

The London Saturday Review takes it up and attempts to prove that Poe was not a poet and bases its argument upon the fact that he produced no great long poem. Immediately the defenders of Poe rise up and pertinently inquire if bigness is greatness and, if so, why not say that Marie Corelli is a better story writer than Rudyard Kipling or call any Congressional speech of length greater than Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech. The most unfortunate claim that has been presented against the genius of Poe is that he was only a dissipated man. Have we come to the point of making only prim maiden ladies our favorite novelists? Without defending immorality in any way, we may conceive that a drunken preacher may at some time have spoken divine sentences and we may also know that in the case of many more their works are worthy but their lives are not. As one defender of Poe has put it, "Why should we bother our heads over the fact that Shelley deserted his wife, that Byron was a good deal of a vulgarian in his relations with women, that Chatterton was a liar, or that Carlyle told his wife, on one occasion to shut her mouth? Should we not forget the man and let his work decide whether impulse could not be sustained for a long effort. He chose the short form for himself, because it was only in this form that he could accomplish anything.

This discussion profits little except that it has shown a surprisingly large number of people who have been quick to take up Poe's defense.

Some years ago an enterprising publisher dressed up a number of "sandwich men" as pall-bearers, placarded them in a sombre manner and sent them out through the streets of the city to advertise "The Body Snatcher," a story of Stevenson's then just published. The result was that the story caught a tremendous boom. Everyone wanted to know what the placards and queerly dressed sandwich men signified. It was a ghastly affair, in spite of its success, no one seemed to care to repeat this form of advertising.

Now, however, comes the story of another energetic London publisher who has called the sandwich men into play, and for the purpose of booming a poem, "Ad Astra." The pedestrian is called upon to look at a moving placard which points the way of the possible purchaser ad astra. It is said that already over 6,000 copies of the poem have been sold and that the sandwich men are still walking the streets of London with their strange placards.

Some of our American publishers might adopt the plan with slight variations. What success might not attend a pair made up as twins and properly placarded who should engage in arguments on street corners, representing "Richard, Yea and Nay." "David Harum" might tell stories to wondering crowds and the real David Harum might be one of the eager listeners. "The Archbishop and the Lady," might walk up and down Fifth Avenue where "modern society" could gaze on them. In this case the advertising value would be enchanted by having the American hero appear on every other corner and attempt to get the Lady out of the Archbishop's clutches. "Janice Meredith" might parade in her Revolutionary period clothes and be followed by her lovers and so on. But we hope the publishers will not take up with the suggestion.

A few days ago there was unveiled at Walthamstow, Eng., a bust of William Morris, and it was peculiarly fitting that such a man and artist as Mr. Holman Hunt should have delivered the address on the occasion. Mr. Hunt found that William Morris was consistently true to an ideal of beauty in both of the great sides of his life. Morris of the Kelmscott Press, who reproduced in books the beautiful art of the Middle Ages, was no more an artist than Morris of the socialistic clubs, the friend of the poor, who desired for every workman the chance to do something that he liked to do. William Morris was successful in many things and the recognition of his greatness is a pleasing tribute to his many sided genius.

The pirate publishers have finally learned that "The Love Letters of an English Woman" are not copyrighted in this country and the result is a flood of cheap editions. The book may be had for 25 cents in cloth and 10 cents in paper. Mr. Murray, the English publisher evidently did not realize what a valuable property he had secured, for he had sufficient opportunity to secure international copyright. The London "Outlook" has just made the claim that they know the author of the book and say that, if they would make the name known the book would fall flat at once. In a generous spirit toward their fellow publishers, they refuse to divulge their information. Meantime the most popular question in England is "Did you write an Englishwoman's love letters?"

Mr. George Moore has rewritten his "Evelyn Innes," making many changes in the plot and course of the story, and the revised edition will be brought out together with Mr. Moore's latest work, "Sister Teresa."

Conan Doyle's "The Great Boer War," continues to be one of the best selling books in London. Already over 35,000 copies of the book have been disposed of. Considerable curiosity has recently been manifested over a chance remark of Dr. Doyle's to the effect that, although Sherlock Holmes died, there is no reason why he should not be written about again. The public is wondering whether Dr. Doyle has discovered some old papers left behind by the great detective.

Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crisis" which was announced in the fall will be published early this spring. The heroine of the tale is Virginia Carvel, a great-granddaughter of Richard Carvel and Sherman, Lincoln and Grant appear as characters during the course of the story. —Herbert Brewster.

NEW BOOKS

Fruits, Herbs and Flowers—A really delightful book is "A Garden of Simples," by Martha Bockee Flint, to whom its contents were suggested by an old manuscript book of medical prescriptions, a vade mecum which belonged to her grandmother. Here were recipes for the use of herbs for curing many human ills, quaintly set forth. There would seem to be some healing property, indeed, in the breath of roses, honeysuckle and clover bloom. The grandmother distilled her own rosewater from the abundant roses of the old-fashioned garden, and one can readily imagine he detects the delicate aroma from sweet garden herbs. The author describes the old garden delightfully. Then she tells us of the flowers fitting for Easter, including the paas-bluije or anemone hepatica, which blooms at that season, and of the pingster-bloem, the flower of Whitsunday. The reader will be delighted with the chapters on the "Feast of Saint John," the "Rose Fruits," "A Country Roadside," which embodies a delicious study of flowers and plants. Then we have some pleasant talk on "Michaelmas Daisies" of England, the mother plant of which was brought from America to the Royal Gardens. The Michaelmas daisy is a most delicate aster. Even the chapter on the "Potato Family" is made charming by the flower and plant-loving author, who gives much valuable information. There is a chapter on "Liberty Tea," in which reference is made to the patriotic denial of tea-drinking by the American women in 1770. After the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, little imported tea was used for many years, and the substitutes used, known as "Liberty Tea," are given in this volume. Other charming chapters in the book are "A Fagot of Herbs," "One Lady's Flowers," "Some Door Yard Shrubs," "Within Arm's Reach." The reader will close the book with the delicious aroma of sweet shrubs and fragrant flowers floating about him. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 153-157 Fifth Avenue. Price $1.50.

Norway in Detail—From the Smithsonian Institution The Journal is in receipt of a copy of the splendid work on Norway ordered by the storthing for the Paris exhibition of last year. The book of some 650 pages, with maps and fine illustrations, was prepared by distinguished Norwegian scientists, litterateurs, political economists, and experts in industrial and commercial matters, the result being a work of extraordinary value to students of the history, geology, topography, climatology, productions, population, social life, education, political constitution and administration, municipal and judicial organization, finances, banking, church organizations, public defenses, agriculture, forestry, means of communication, language, literature and every other subject of interest concerning Norway. An outline of some of the facts stated will show the value of the book. Norway's area is 124,495 square miles, and its geographical position and numerous fjords give it a coast line of 12,000 miles. North Norway is lapped by the Arctic ocean and a considerable area is rather desolate, but congenial for the Laplanders. Natural barriers have precluded close intimacy between Norway and Sweden. The former is a "naturally isolated" anthropo-geographical unit. Two-thirds of the people live in south Norway. The topographical description is elaborate. The oldest rocks in the world have a great extenson in Norway and former upheavals and shrinkages have made the country largely one of picturesque mountains, lakes and waterfalls. About 38,000 square miles of the territory is in the region of the midnight sun and winter darkness. Even in southern Norway there is twilight all night long, and in Trondhjem it is broad daylight from May 23 to July 22. Along the coast the fjords do not freeze by reason of warm water of the Gulf stream. Plant life is various and luxuriant and thick forests of conifers are found from the sea level up to mountain heights from 2,500 to 3,000 feet in southeastern Norway. Animal life is abundant, the ruminants being the red deer, elk and reindeer, the utility of the latter being set forth at length. The population numbered 2,095,000 on Jan. 1, 1897, and is one-half per cent of the population of the continent, making Norway the most thinly populated of the European kingdoms. The annual growth of the population is about 1.40 per cent. There are minute details about population conditions in the book. There is an interesting chapter on the prehistoric periods, and there follows an admirable history from the setting up of the community of the Tronder tribes round the Trondhjem fjord and Harold Haarfagre of the Vestfold kings descended from the old Upsala line, who united Norway in the ninth century, to the national assembly at Eidsvold on May 17, 1814, which asserted Norway's independence and denied the right of Frederick VI. of Denmark to hand Norway over to the King of Sweden. There is a very clear statement of the subsequent proceedings and the nature of the union with Sweden accomplished by accommodating the conditions of the union to the constitutional conditions established in Norway, by yielding to the will of the powers and giving the Norwegian storthing free choice.

The difficulties attending the adjustment of Norway's share in the national debt are well described. Norwegians observe May 17, as constitution day because of the resistance made in 1814 to the Swedish attempt to remould the constitution. The differences between Norway and Sweden were aggravated by the agitation of the subject of the equality of the kingdoms. Norway objected to the naval flag, which was a Swedish flag except the upper square next the pole, which was a white St. Andrew's cross on a red ground. The treatment of diplomatic matters and the representation of the kingdoms at foreign courts were subjects causing discord. These differences have strengthened since 1840. There is little legislative or constitutional harmony, and the Norwegians, two years ago, declared that their merchant flag should not thereafter bear any mark of union with Sweden. There is serious complaint that Norway is entirely without formal and constitutionally organized influence in the administration of the foreign policy of the two kingdoms, such administration being in charge of a member of the Swedish ministry. Norwegian liberals demand an independent foreign affairs office for Norway.

In the chapter on political constitution and administration, the limitations of the king and scope of Norwegian legislative power are interestingly set forth. Norway's storthing has 114 members, thirty-eight from the towns and seventy-six from the rural communities. There is only one chamber, divided in two sections, the members being chosen for three years by indirect legislation. The primary electors choose secondary electors, who number 1 per cent of the voters in the rural districts and 2 per cent of the town voters. Manhood suffrage was introduced in Norway in 1988 and the right of voting belongs to every Norwegian citizen of 25 years of age, domiciled in the country during the last five years and actually residing there. Voters have to register.

The chapter on municipal organization is interesting and instructive. Since 1837 the principle of popular self-government has been substituted for government, magisterial and prefectural management of municipal affairs. There is valuable information in the chapters on social conditions, sanitation, finances, education, agriculture (annual income 70,000,000 kroner), fisheries, game, mining, industry, commerce and shipping, means of communication, language, literature, fine arts, etc. Norway has 26,324 square miles of forests, which have been under public control since 1857. She has a forestry department with a forestry director, four forestry inspectors, twenty-five forestry managers, two assistants, ten forest planters and 358 overseers and rangers. Elementary instruction in forestry is given at three forestry schools and advanced instruction at the agricultural college of the kingdom. Public and private forest planting is on a large scale, and Norway is wise to preserve her forests in this most effective way. The proceeds of the sale of timber go largely to the cause of public education. The book is admirably written and illustrated and will repay close study. Published at Christiania by the Norwegian government.

A Weather Guide—Moore's "Meteorological Almanac," is designed by Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, to be of service to farmers, horticulturists, shippers, mariners, tourists and all who are interested in the art of forecasting the weather. The book contains a calendar for 1901, with dates of historical events, a table of highest and lowest temperatures for each month at the observing stations, running back some thirty years, with a history of practical meteorology, notes on some phenomena of the air and explanation of the construction and use of the government weather map and a statement of the uses and errors of storm warnings, and information about tornadoes, long range forecasts and the humbuggery of the charlatan weather prophets, the Galveston hurricane, the great floods, protection from frost, the damage done by lightning, injurious temperatures for food products and other information of practical use to agriculturalists and others, and trustworthy, because thoroughly tested by scientific experts. The book contains many weather charts, with full explanation. Professor Moore has not neglected to discuss changes of climate. He thinks the removal of large areas of forest has intensified floods by removing former obstructions to the flow of surface water and so allowing a quicker gathering of a given rainfall in river channels. Much water in creeks and the flow of springs, he thinks, evaporates when it no longer is protected by the shade of trees. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

A Great Irishman—In the Heroes of the Nations series has been issued "Daniel O'Connell and the Revival of National Life in Ireland," by Robert Dunlop, author of "Henry Grattan." O'Connell was the most powerful and eloquent agitator who came to the front in Ireland during this century, not excepting Parnell. O'Connell had a more eloquent tongue than Parnell. He spoke to audiences of one hundred thousand and swayed them as he willed. An Irishman to the manner born, he was yet no stickler for a return of his countrymen to the Gaelic language. He believed the English language to be ample for all practical purposes. He was a firm believer in religious toleration. He was a man of transparent honesty. If he failed in his great efforts to secure the repeal of the act of union, O'Connell was successful in his championship of Catholic emancipation. He preached moderation and constitutional agitation as more effective than physical revolution, and this did not suit some of his hot-headed countrymen. O'Connell's advice has, however, been followed since his death, and all the great concessions obtained from England have been won through the kind of agitation he recommended and practiced. He believed in a well-governed Ireland under the British crown, and he took no stock in the vision of a free and independent Irish republic. This volume is very interesting and is a valuable addition to the fine series it represents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third street. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price $1.50.

The Postal System—"The Postal Deficit" is the title of a volume by H. T. Newcomb, author of "Railway Economics," and expert chief of division in the census office. It embodies the contents of a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science last June, enlarged and revised and brought up to date. He sets forth the very great utilization of the postal service by the public, showing that 6,576,310,000 pieces of mail matter were carried during the last fiscal year, or 88.86 pieces per capita. To carry the mail to remote and sparsely settled regions, the people of the well-settled regions are consentient to a considerable tax. It costs $450 for each letter in the first mail sent to Circle City, Alaska. The result of this process is a succession of deficits, which have been as high as nearly $15,000,000. Mr. Newcomb suggests that deficits can be prevented by increasing postal revenues without increasing business or expenditures; by decreasing expenditures without decreasing business or receipts, or by increasing or decreasing business so as to secure correlative modifications which would result in an approximate balance between them. He enters at length into a discussion of the railway mail service and the abuse of second-class matter privilege. He finds no evidence that the mail transportation or postal development is hampered by the present scale of rates and says that the railway companies are not overpaid for their service, the pay last fiscal year aggregating $35,759,343.93. He finds that the deficit will probably disappear as a result of continued prosperity and the natural increase of postal business under current methods and at current rates. The report of the postmaster general for the last fiscal year showed a deficit of but $5,385,688 and the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year is $4,634,307. A surplus would be an actual tax upon those who use the mails and might lead to extravagant methods. Washington, D. C., William Ballantyne & Sons. Price $1.

Literary Notes.

In the January Review of Reviews, there is an admirable review of the administration of President Gilman of Johns Hopkins university, at Baltimore, by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Dr. Gilman's career began in 1875 and he built, upon the basis of Mr. Hopkins' $3,000,000 bequest, a real university for the advanced, special education of youth. Dr. Butler says at the close of his tribute: "The most attractive and the most lucrative investment will be found to be in a university—not in foolishly founding a new one, spending millions to duplicate what is already well done, before a dollar can become productive in new lines, but rather in strengthening the weak places in an institution of proved usefulness and capacity."

According to statistics published in the Review of Reviews for January, the University of Minnesota stands third in the number of students in attendance, the figures being 3,137, as compared with the 3,404 of the University of Michigan and Harvard's 4,268, Harvard standing at the head of the list. Our state university distances Columbia, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Wisconsin, Stanford, Princeton and Johns Hopkins, which stands thirteenth.

Murat Halstead contributes an interesting sketch of Henry Villard to the January Review of Reviews, incidentally telling about Lincoln's way of doing things. Villard, it seems, was very intimate with Lincoln, when a newspaper correspondent, before and during the civil war. It was after service at the front, in Virginia, as a war correspondent, that Villard inherited a considerable fortune from Europe and turned his gold into greenbacks when gold stood at 286 and converted his greenbacks into United States bonds. This gave him his start as a financier. He finished the Northern Pacific railway, and built up a great reputation and, like others, twice suffered disaster by the fluctuations of our financial system, but recovered quickly. His later years were spent in the less exciting domain of home life.

Among the attractive illustrations in the January Truth are a full-page picture in colors of the Castle of Neuschwanstein; a full-page portrait of Ada Rehan as Lady Teazle, in colors; a full-page winter scene, in colors, "In Sleighing Time"; a lovely female figure, in colors, "The Message of the Roses," and "A Venetian Waterway." There are many minor photogravures and the cover design is a handsome figure of a girl, "Our Lady of Snows." The reading of the number is very attractive. New York: The Truth company, Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue.

In the January Review of Reviews there is a fine appreciation of the late Senator Davis by Dr. Samuel G. Smith, who thinks the senator in his brilliant imagination, audacious courage and intuition of human motive, may be compared favorably with Benjamin Disraeli.

In the January International there is an interesting illustrated paper on "The Valley of the Illinois" by John Livingston Wright, descriptive of the country which Father Marquette and Louis Joliet were the first white men to discover in 1673.

"The Little Colonel's House Party" is a very good story for young people, by Annie Fellows-Johnston, about a little girl who had never had any girl friends to play with and was invited by her godmother to a house party. The story tells how Betty fared at this happy gathering and what pleasant friends she made there. The book is illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price $1.50.

Cy Warman has never been excelled as a writer of stories about the railway, and in "Short Rails," the reader will find about twenty of his best short stories of railway life, among which are "The New Ticket Agent," "Jack Farley's Flying Switch," "The Wreck at Roubideau," "The Fighting Manager," "On the Black List," "Fanny and the Fireman." Mr. Warman finds an inexhaustible source of material in the special field and he certainly makes the best of it. Published by C. Scribner's Sons, Nos. 153-157 Fifth avenue. Price, $1.25.

A novel of some interest and given to a rapid shifting of scenes is "Parlous Times," detailing a fight of the British government officials to defeat a conspiracy to prevent the effectuation of a treaty involving the transfer of valuable property and franchises. There is a woman in the story, of course, and the author, David Dwight Wells, whose "His Lordship's Leopard" and other books have been widely read, has shown his ability in several thrilling chapters. The book is published by J. F. Taylor & Co., New York. Price, $1.50.

The novels of Gabrielle D'Annunzio are not the most edifying of fiction for people to read. Some of them at least have the dangerous quality of concealing in brilliant and passionate rhetoric apparent reprobation of fleshly lust, while painting its manifestations in strong, poetic language. This is the case in D'Annunzio's "The Flame of Life," the third of the "Romances of the Pomegranate." The heroine, Perdita, is not a strikingly exemplary character, and one is weary with the hysterics of the actress and Stello, despite the gorgeous pen pictures of Venetian skies and sunsets and moonlight and color tones on quiet waters. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., No. 212 Summer street. Price, $1.50.

The London Academy prints the results of an inquiry as to the most widely read new novels, and it appears that English taste has not been altogether vitiated by George Moore and Marie Corelli, for the preference of the majority favors Barrie and Mrs. Humphrey Ward, which is indicative of appreciation unlooked for.

Thomas Arnold, who died recently in Dublin, was the father of the distinguished novelist, Mrs. Humphrey Ward and son of the famous Rugby schoolmaster, Dr. Thomas Arnold. He abandoned his father's faith and became a Roman Catholic. His daughter, Mrs. Ward, is something between an agnostic and a Parsee.

For blood-curdling nonsense H. G. Wells' "The First Men in the Moon" in the January Cosmopolitan takes the premium, and yet who that begins to read this grotesque serial will not devour every chapter with child-like eagerness? Mr. Wells is master of that kind of literature.

The Literary Era calls for a better and uniform system of punctuation. How are we going to get it? Who shall enforce it? It is true, as the Era says, there is no general and infallible system, and authors of prominence differ radically as to punctuation, and generally have their own way in their books. It is likely that the diversity will continue. It is exemplified in the writings of Robert Browning and Tennyson, where the radical divergence from a common standard may be noted.

The Life Publishing company, New York, has issued among their attractive, illustrated publications, "Overheard in the Wittington Family," C. Allan Gilbert being the illustrator, who has done excellent work in black and white and in colors. The story is told by the illustrations, with a few lines of text, and the process of fashionable society love-making and post-nuptial incidents are most humorously set forth. This is one of the richest illustrated books of the holiday season. Price $3.

The January Open Court is a valuable number, a notable feature being Editor Carus' illustrated paper on "Greek Religion and Mythology." The frontispiece is a photo of an ancient bust of Plato, in the British Museum. Another interesting paper is one by Rev. C. J. Wood on the influence of the Eleusinian mysteries upon subsequent religious thought. There is an illustrated paper on the religious character of the North American Indians with extracts and illustrations from Bishop Whipple's autobiography. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing company.

The January Lippincott's completed novel is "When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield" by Archdeacon Cyrus T. Brady, who, although a cleric, seems to devote most of his time to novel writing, and he does some really good literary work in the romance of American history. The Lippincott novel is a lively story of the war for independence in Virginia and the Carolinas, with a delightful love episode. There are other agreeable features in the January number.

The Popular Science Monthly for January contains among other valuable features a paper by Dr. Howard of the agricultural department on flies and typhoid fever, dealing with the subject of the conveyance by insects of infectious germs from sick persons. The number also contains Professor Huxley's address on anthropological science delivered twenty-two years ago, before the British association for the advancement of science; a valuable paper on asphalt production and marketing, and one on the structure of the heavens by Professor Newcombe.

The Game of Whist.

The A. W. L. Trophy.

The Boston Duplicate Whist Club was the challenger in line to play for the A. W. L. trophy last Saturday, and won a rather close match from the victors of last week, the Newton club. The score by deals:

FIRST HALF.

	Deals—1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0
Newton	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—	3

	Deals—9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Duplicate	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	1—	8
Newton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2

	Deals—17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total
Duplicate	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2—	5
Newton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1

SECOND HALF.

	Deals—25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	Total
Duplicate	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—	3
Newton	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—	6

	Deals—33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Total
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1
Newton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	2

	Deals—41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	Total
Duplicate	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—	2
Newton	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—	2

Grand Total—Boston Duplicate, 19; Newton, 16.

The Boston Duplicate Whist Club was represented by Wilbur J. Hatch, captain; E. H. Chandler, George E. Curry and Frank A. Smith. Newton club by Charles H. Sprague, captain; J. C. Brimblecom, F. M. Copeland and A. L. Jones.

John F. Casey acted as umpire.

The Park club of Plainfield, N. J., is the challenger in line to play next Saturday, and the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York will play against the winner.

A Trophy Deal.

The hand published below was played last summer at the annual congress of the American Whist League, held at Niagara Falls. Twenty deals out of twenty-four had been played, and at the opening of the twenty-first deal Minneapolis was four behind, which probably accounts for the forward play assumed by the Minneapolis players at both tables. The deal is very interesting, despite the poor play of South at Table No. 1.

The cards were dealt as follows:

	♠—K Q 8 ♡—9 8 6 5 ♣—J 6 2 ◇—K Q 7	
♠—10 9 7 6 5 2 ♡—A ♣—Q 9 ◇—A 8 5 2	N. W. E. S.	♠—A J ♡—K Q 3 2 ♣—K 5 4 ◇—10 9 6 3
	♠—3 4 ♡—J 10 7 4 ♣—A 10 8 7 3 ◇—J 4	

Trump, heart; leader, South.

At table No. 1 Cincinnati was north and south, and Minneapolis played the east and west hands. The cards at this table were played in this way:

TABLE NO. 1.

Trick.	North	East	South	West
1	♣ J	♣ K	♣ 7	♣ 9
2	♡ 5	♡ 2	♡ 4	♡ A
3	Q ♠	A ♠	3 ♠	6 ♠
4	♡ 6	♡ Q	♡ 7	5 ◇
5	♡ 8	♡ K	♡ 10	2 ◇
6	♡ 9	♡ 3	♡ J	8 ◇
7	K ♠	J ♠	4 ♠	9 ♠
8	♣ 6	♣ 4	♣ 8	♣ Q
9	8 ♠	♣ 5	♣ 3	10 ♠
10	7 ◇	3 ◇	4 ◇	7 ♠
11	♣ 2	6 ◇	J ◇	5 ♠
12	Q ◇	9 ◇	♣ 10	2 ♠
13	K ◇	10 ◇	♣ A	A ◇

North and South, 2; East and West, 11.

COMMENT, TABLE 1.

Trick 1—The opening is conventional.

Trick 2—East opens trump, as he has no suit worth playing for, and also wishes to avoid forcing any re-entry cards from partner.

Trick 3—West, having no more trumps, opens his long suit.

Trick 4—East continues the trump, although there is some doubt as to whether West has led his suit or a singleton.

Tricks 5 and 6—East, finding his partner out of trumps, plays the hand for everything or nothing. West echoes command of the diamond suit.

Trick 7—South, knowing his partner holds the best spade and feeling certain that East would not have been so forward with the trumps unless he held the queen of clubs, pushes the spade through West, in order to finesse against East in the club suit.

Trick 8—North gives his partner the desired finesse, which South takes and loses. The remaining play was very easy, for West at least.

At table No. 2 Minneapolis played the north and south hands and Cincinnati east and west, and the play was:

TABLE NO. 2.

Trick.	North	East	South	West
1	♣ J	♣ K	♣ 7	♣ 9
2	7 ◇	3 ◇	4 ◇	A ◇
3	Q ◇	6 ◇	J ◇	2 ◇
4	♡ 9	♡ Q	♡ 7	♡ A
5	K ♠	A ♠	3 ♠	6 ♠
6	Q ♠	J ♠	4 ♠	2 ♠
7	♡ 5	♡ 2	♡ 4	5 ♠
8	♣ 6	♣ 4	♣ A	♣ Q
9	♡ 6	♡ K	♡ J	8 ◇
10	K ◇	10 ◇	♣ 3	5 ◇
11	♡ 8	♡ 3	♡ 10	7 ♠
12	♣ 2	♣ 5	♣ 10	9 ♠
13	8 ♠	9 ◇	♣ 8	10 ♠

COMMENT, TABLE NO. 2.

Trick 1—Same as table No. 1.

Trick 2—East plays "safe" and opens his worthless diamond suit.

Trick 3—West has no trump strength and his spades do not look very large, so he properly returns partner's lead.

Trick 4—North now starts the trump, leading the top, evidently hoping that his partner can finesse against the turned king. East naturally covers with the queen, which goes to his partner's lone ace.

Trick 5—West, for some reason best known to himself, now switches to spades; his best play ordinarily would be to continue the diamond, but in this case makes no difference whatever.

Trick 6—East returns the spade, evidently hoping to be able to ruff with his small trumps.

Trick 7—North drops to his fourth best trump, to show number originally held, and, much to his surprise, holds the trick.

Trick 8—North now returns partner's club, in order to give him a finesse, should his hand require it, and also to be sure that the suit is established before leading any more trumps. South, at this table, evidently thought differently from the South player at table No. 1, for he put up the ace and caught the lone queen, which did so much damage at the other table. The cards are now all plainly marked and the remaining play is simple.

Minneapolis vs. St. Paul.

The third match in the present contest between the Minneapolis and St. Paul Whist clubs resulted in a victory for the local players, they winning from the Saints by six and ten-seventeenths tricks. Minneapolis was represented by seventeen pairs, playing against an equal number from the St. Paul club. Minneapolis won at nine tables. Montgomery and Satterlee gained over eleven tricks from Baker and Sargent of St. Paul, making high score for the evening. Following is the score:

Table.	Players—	N. & S.	E. & W.	Mpls. Gains	St. P. Gains
1	Bunn-Countryman		167		
	Kerr-Hemphill	145		1.10	
2	Buford-Sanders	148			4.10
	Fraser-Phelps		164		
3	Jones-Jennison	143			
	Fetter-Williams		169		.07
4	Baker-Sargent	132			
	Satterlee-M'tgomery		180	11.7	
5	Paul-Barnard	144		.10	
	Ward-Stoltze		168		
6	Sperry-Metcalf	144			.10
	Lewis-Brinsmaid		168		
7	Sykes-Wilcox	150		6.10	
	Kane-Armstrong		162		
8	Hay-Wilson	146			
	Mix-Candee		166		
9	Beshtil-McMichael	134			
	Patterson-Lawton		178		9.07
10	Reed-Donaldson	142			
	Fahnest'ck-Nich'ls'n		170	1.07	
11	Bagley-Flynn	146		2.10	
	Fahnestock-R'b'ts'n		166		
12	Yale-Carson	146			
	Barnes-Moulder		166		2.10
13	Perkins-Carpenter	137			6.07
	Coleman-Calahan		175		
14	Dugan-Warwick	142			
	Loy-Todd		170	1.07	
15	Burgess-Parsons	145		1.10	
	Helm-Hinstermeist'r		167		
16	Ford-Lewis	144			
	Thompson-Glotfelter		168		.10
17	Boutelle-Poehler	150		6.10	
	Armstrong-Pons'nby		162		
	Total games			29.81	23.71

Averages, north and south, 143 7-17; east and west, 168 10-17.

Minneapolis wins by 6 10-17.

The fractions in table of gains and losses are 17ths.

Ladies' Night.

Last Tuesday evening saw the opening of a series of whist matches for ladies and gentlemen, to be held hereafter on every Tuesday evening during the season, at the Minneapolis Whist Club. About 100 guests were present during the evening, a compass match being played at twenty-one tables. Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Fowler took the prize for the best score in the East and West section, with plus 9 5-21; Mr. Jennison and Mrs. Merick tied for high score in the North and South section, with plus 8 16-21, Mr. and Mrs. Barber winning the prize on the cut-off. The score for the evening:

NORTH AND SOUTH.	Score.
Mr. and Mrs. Jones	136
Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox	136
Mr. and Miss Cassel	145
Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock	145
Mr. and Mrs. McMillan	129
Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee	144
Mr. Gardner and Miss Hamm	143
Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourne	138
Mr. Montgomery and Mrs. Rankin	142
Mr. and Mrs. Poehler	139
Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins	146
Mr. Jennison and Mrs. Merrick	150
Mr. and Mrs. Hughes	148
Mr. and Mrs. Barber	150
Mr. Paul and Mrs. Shevlin	139
Mr. Shannon and Mrs. Warden	142
Mr. and Miss Malmstedt	132
Mr. Pierce and Mrs. Maxon	141
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Barnes	143
Mr. and Mrs. Cook	139
Mr. Winslow and Mr. Outcalt	139
Average	141 5-21

EAST AND WEST.	Score.
Mr. Maxon and Mrs. Pierce	133
Mr. and Mrs. Smith	127
Mr. and Mrs. Vera	128
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnes	133
Mr. and Mrs. Todd	122
Mr. and Mrs. Parsons	135
Mr. and Mrs. Mix	138
Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff	129
Mr. and Mrs. Moulder	136
Mr. and Mrs. Glodfelter	126
Mr. and Mrs. Pike	127
Mr. and Miss Malmstedt	129
Mr. Perkins and Mrs. Gillette	136
Mr. Hemphill and Mrs. Gillette	133
Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Swift	131
Mr. Fraser and Mrs. Paul	135
Mr. Longbrake and Mrs. Elliott	134
Mr. Gray and Mrs. Rose	131
Mr. Flynn and Miss Jarnett	131
Mr. and Mrs. Fowler	141
Mr. Harris and Mr. Fahnestock	135
Average	131 16-21

The Local Pair Tournament.

Eighty-eight players, at twenty-two tables, participated in the opening play of the winter tournament at the Minneapolis Whist Club. Pike and Guiwits, plus 16, were high in the east and west section, and Jones and Jennison, with plus 13, made high score with the north and south hands. Owing to the time required in making the schedules for the entire tournament, but one match was played. Following is the score:

Table and Players—	N-S.	E-W	Gain.
1—Hemphill-Montgomery	157		5
Manly-Lawrence		129	
2—Bushnell-Butterfield	152		0
Lum-Courtney		134	0
3—Olcott-Waterman	155		3
Nicholson-Fahnestock		131	
4—Carpenter-Armstrong	156		4
Glasser-Phillips		130	
5—Jones-Jennison	165		13
Vera-Kilbourn		121	
6—Hamm-Wade	136		
Pike-Guiwits		150	16
7—Wolford-McCann	145		
Gray-Higbee		141	7
8—Barnes-McKusick	147		
Paul-Barnard		139	5
9—Fish-Wadsworth	149		
Harris-Caswell		137	3
10—Lewis-Brinsmaid	157		5
Childs-Ramsey		129	
11—Hayes-Frank	147		