Books and Authors

THE LITERARY OUTLOOK

BOOKS REJECTED IN BOSTON—THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA AND HER BOOKS AND DOLLS—THE DIME NOVEL ERA IN WHICH ONE MAN WROTE OVER 500 NOVELS—MACAULEY ON THE PUFFING OF BOOKS.

Correspondence of The Journal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—We who have been trying to sift out the good and true in books and reading have still much to learn. The question as to what is proper reading is a large one and criticism has not yet been fashioned into an exact science; hence our vain efforts to locate a book in its class as soon as it is published. In Boston, however, whence all learning and culture have been at times supposed to emanate, they have approached a system of criticism, which, though it may not be approved, will certainly attract attention. Boston boasts of a very fine public library and in connection with this library is an examining committee which decides what books shall be placed on its shelves. This examining committee has just issued a report covering their work of the past two years and it is their list of rejected books which will interest publishers, authors and the reading public. Two years ago David Harum was rejected and since that time the following more or less popular books have been refused admittance:

Maria Louise Pool's "Friendship and Folly," "A Golden Stream," and "Land 'n Bushes." George Ade's "Doc Horne" and "Modern Fables." Winston Churchill's "The Celebrity," Paul Bourget's "Domestic Dramas," "Sir Walter Besant's 'The Changeling," Lillian Bell's "The Instinct of Step-Fatherhood," William Le Queux's "Scribes and Pharisees," Captain Charles King's "A Wounded Name," Mary E. Wilkin's "The People of Our Neighborhood," Cutcliffe Hyne's "The Adventures of Captain Kettle," Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Good Americans," Paul Leicester Ford's "The Tattle-Tale of Cupid," Harold Frederic's "Gloria Mundi," Amelia E. Barr's "Trinity Bells,'" S. R. Crockett's "Ione March," Egerton Castle's "Young April," Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "Spanish Peggy," W. Pett Ridge's "A Son of the State," Jesse Lynch William's "Adventures of a Freshman," Max Pemberton's "Kronstadt," Laura E. Richard's "Love and Rocks," W. Pett Ridge's "By Order of the Magistrate," Gertrude Atherton's "The Californians," "Senator North," and "A Daughter of the Vine," R. W. Chambers' "In the Quarter," "Outsiders" and "The Conspirator," Molly E. Seawell's "The Loves of Lady Arabella," Henry James' "The Two Magics," Robert Barr's "Tekla," Maarten Maartens' "Her Hemory," Julia Magruder's "Struan," Jules Verne's "An Antarctic Mystery," Emile Zola's "Stories for Ninon," Robert Barr's "Jennie Baxter, Journalist," E. W. Hornung's "The Amateur Cracksman," Robert Herrick's "Love's Dilemma," Amelia E. Barr's "Was it Right to Forgive?" E. W. Hornung's "Dead Men Tell No Tales," Shan F. Bullock's "The Barrys," Joseph Hatton's "When Rogues Fall Out," and "The White King of Manoa," Edward S. Van Zile's "With Sword and Crucifix," Stanley Waterloo's "The Seekers," Edith Wharton's "The Touchstone," Arlo Bates' "Love in a Cloud," Lillian Bell's "The Expatriates," John Kendrick Bang's "The Idiot at Home," and Opie Read's "In the Alamo."

Carmen Sylva, as she is known in literature, and Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania, as she is called by her people, is a woman of many gifts. A few days after the death of Queen Victoria she wrote a lament for the dead queen. The verses were cabled to New York and translated for publication here. A series of fairy stories by the royal author are now being sold in this country by her agent, Mr. Davis, and after serial publication, they will appear in book form. Mr. Davis has, in addition to his labors as literary agent, another important commission from the Queen of Roumania. He is exhibiting for her in this country 1,400 dolls made by the royal families of Europe, a collection which the queen made a year ago or more. They were exhibited in Paris during the exposition, then taken to London, and are now to be shown in all the large cities here. The proceeds from this exhibition, as in the case of her writings, go to charity.

Among the children's books issued during the past season, a volume of stories by Helen Wells is noteworthy. The tales deal with nature-flowers and birds and animals—in a very attractive way from the point of view of educational value and entertainment to the child. No child who reads the stories can fail to learn a great deal about the world of nature around it. The book has been introduced as supplementary reading into a large number of kindergarten schools.

Colonel Prentiss Ingraham, who wrote more dime novels than any other one person, is still living in New York City and occasionally he can be induced to talk of the changes which have come about in books and reading during the past forty years and of the work which he did during the vogue of "Beadle" and other dime novel publishers. Present day authors will gasp when they learn that during the time when he was writing, Colonel Ingraham turned out over 500 novels, averaging about 60,000 words each. This was in the days when the typewriter was unknown. Estimating a man's capacity with the pen as 500 words an hour for ten hours a day, the mere mechanical labor of producing this amount of writing would occupy twenty years, provided the writer rested on Sundays and holidays. But Colonel Ingraham wrote at times, more rapidly than this estimate, for he confesses to having written a novel of 75,000 words in five days' time. Another surprising feature of the dime novel period is the immense circulation reached by a single book in those days. To-day the sale of "Ben Hur" and of "David Harum," for example, is regarded as wonderful, the latter having exceeded a half million copies. But no one knows how many million copies of "A Prince of the House of David," a book written by Colonel Ingraham's father, have been disposed of. In the palmy days of the dime novel, an edition of 100,000 was as common as a five thousand edition of a novel to-day. The authors ordinarily received $100 for a dime novel; the publishers made all they could, which was a good deal. One of these publishers still operating a printing plant in New York City recently acknowledged that in the dime novel period he could make money by selling the novels at three cents a copy.

The method of advertising a certain book in London (using the sandwich men) has aroused the ire of a German editor who writes:

"While to us in Germany the art of Guttenburg is still reputed a kind of sacred possession that must be protected from obtrusive puffing so as not to be put in the same category with a soap or mustard or cheap glove, in England street advertising does not even cry Halt! before books."

I have been wondering what aroused the wrath of Macauley more than seventy years ago along the same line when he wrote, in the Edinburgh Review:

"The puffing of books is now so shamefully and successfully carried on that it is the duty of all who are anxious for the purity of the national taste or for the honor of the literary character to join in discountenancing the practice. Devices which in the lowest trade are considered as disreputable are adopted without scruple, and improved upon with a despicable ingenuity by people engaged in a pursuit which never was and never will be considered as a mean trade by any man of honor and virtue."

HERBERT BREWSTER.

NEW BOOKS

A Woman's Fight for Position—Julien Gordon's "Mrs. Clyde, the Story of a Social Career," is a novel with a good many weak places, but, looking at it as a piece of literary work, it is undeniably good and the strong passages make full compensation for those which falter. It is the story of a humbly born New England girl's persistent struggle to lift herself out of obscurity and hard work to be a society leader. The heroine, Gabriella Dunham, possessed the kind of healthful beauty of face and form which impresses most men, and, after getting a taste of the gilded world in Boston, on a visit to a married lady, a friend who had left rural life and had married well, she finds village life intolerable, jilts her rural lover and marries a rich manufacturer old enough to be her grandfather. Then her fight for position begins and she throws her soul in it and, through storm and stress and strenuous opposition of the four hundred, she reaches the dominant point with the cash of Philetus Clyde. A young and handsome woman who lives much away from her husband in Europe and elsewhere, she naturally has flirtations and experiences the daring impudence and presumption of several men; but she passes through these ordeals without a scandal and transfers her court to New York, where she brings out her daughter, her only child. The strength of the novel is in the somewhat harrowing finale, when the woman whose one desire and effort was to shine as a society leader, goes shivering into eternity, forsaken by all her fashionable "friends" and ministered to only by one of the disparaged real friends of her youth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

A Cuban Handbook—"Norton's Complete Handbook of Havana and Cuba" contains a large amount of valuable information for tourists, settlers and investors. Mr. Norton is a Chicago lawyer who visited Cuba last year for recreation and information. He made excellent use of his time, as this useful volume shows. He visited all points of interest on the island and from the results of his own observations and notes from official reports and local history, he has embodied in his book just the information which a traveler desires. He includes a concise history of the Spanish-American war, the American military occupation in 1898, and an account of the system of provisional government administered pending the making of the constitution and establishment of an independent Cuban government. There are full details of population, resources, climate, educational system, agriculture, railway system, political parties, etc. There are three political parties, as they exist in the province of Havana and as less distinctly defined as to principles in the other provinces. The national party stands for immediate and absolute independence; the republican party has a platform like that of the national party and it opposes the military element in the island, but is supposed to be not as radical as the former. The union democratic party is the conservative party, and it contains the wealthiest and best-educated men in Cuba, chiefly Spaniards. It stands for friendly relations with the United States, commercial and otherwise, and such autonomy for the provinces and municipalities as is consistent with a liberal but strong supreme authority for the whole island, and it favors white immigration.

Mr. Norton thinks that there will be sharp opposition by Cubans to any American control over the form or contents of the Cuban constitution. The book is very handsomely illustrated. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. Price $1.50.

As He Saw It—Mr. Albert G. Robinson, who wrote a series of letters to the New York Evening Post from the Philippine archipelago in 1899 and 1900, has published most of them, with some additional matter in a volume entitled, "The Philippines: The War and the People." In these letters Mr. Robinson, while showing rather strong sympathy with the insurgent Filipinos, is frequently very free to correct the extravagant estimate of Filipino intelligence and refinement put forth by the extreme partizans of Aguinaldo in this country. In these letters Mr. Robinson naturally tries to prove Aguinaldo was justified in his assertion that the United States had, through Admiral Dewey and the American consul general at Singapore, committed itself to an alliance with him looking to the recognition of the independence of the archipelago after the Spaniards were whipped out. There was, of course, no such alliance and the consul general at Singapore was never authorized by the United States to effect an alliance. Alliances are not brought about in that way. The belief of Aguinaldo that the United States was going to hand over to him the whole insular property ceded by Spain, was based upon a note to Aguinaldo written by General Anderson, July 4, 1898, expressing the desire for amicable relations and co-operation in military operations against the Spanish forces. Aguinaldo on this based his rosy promises to his followers of a "Filipino republic" and the departure of the Americans bag and baggage. When, on ascertaining that the treaty of Paris had been negotiated and that it ceded the islands to the United States, Aguinaldo attacked our troops, he carried out his plan for the execution of which he had been preparing since he went from Singapore to Manila in 1898.

In his account of the people, their tendencies and actual condition, Mr. Robinson's letters frequently come in direct collision with the expression of the editorial page of the New York Evening Post, in which his letters appeared. He gives a very interesting account of the islands and the people, their trade and industries. In his conclusions Mr. Robinson says: "There seems to be no clear way to any complete withdrawal which shall be consistent with right, honor and justice. The mistake has been made, the 'day of grace' had been sinned away. Nothing is now left save to retrieve the mistakes of the past as far as that can be done, by the realization of such powers and possibilities as these people do possess, and the utilization of those powers and possibilities instead of their suppression. This must be accompanied by a policy, broad, tolerant and charitable, which shall recognize and take into consideration facts of difference in race, character, training and environment. Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii bear about the same relation to the Philippine question that 2 plus 2 equals 4 bears to the stiffest proposition of Euclid. America has plenty of men capable of doing the work that is to be done, but they are not of the type which secures appointment by reason of the number of votes controlled in an election."

Mr. Robinson certainly has no reason to complain of the government purpose in the archipelago, which is to deal with the problem of developing, not suppressing, the people. From the islands the United States cannot withdraw. It would be well if the American advocates of a scuttling policy would all see this as clearly as Mr. Robinson sees it. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Minneapolis: Nathaniel McCarthy.

Patriotism in the Public School—The New York state superintendent of public instruction, C. R. Skinner, has prepared a "Manual of Patriotism" for the public schools of the state, in accordance with an act of the state legislature, April 22, 1898, providing for the display of the American flag on the school buildings and to encourage patriotic exercises in the schools. Mr. Skinner has produced a manual of fine quality and well calculated to saturate the minds of the pupils with intelligent, patriotic sentiment to lead them to venerate the great men of action, who have come to the front in the crises of the nation. The sentiments in the book are drawn from dead and living statesmen, orators, and poets and the loftiest, purest and most incisive thoughts are reproduced. There is a history of the flag and poems and songs on the flag, interspersed with fine patriotic sentiments from orators. Next, the pupils are led to see how the flag protects; what are its symbols; what it recalls; how it hallows memorial days; consecrates and blesses the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, and why June 14 ("Flag Day") should be observed. There is a table of important dates in American history and special selections from Whittier, Burns and others on the nobility of labor as allied with true patriotism. There are selections on citizenship, on the union, on liberty, on the declaration of independence, on patriotism. The selections of patriotic songs is remarkably good, and the sentiments and instruction throughout the whole volume are well calculated to make the children intelligently patriotic; to impart to them a patriotic pride and veneration for the honor of the country which will make them value their liberties and prepare them to be good and faithful citizens. Just as the strongest churches are those which impregnate the children with the contents of the church catechism, the meaning of which comes to them gradually and binds them loyally to the churches which so instruct, so a manual like this atmospheres the young in true patriotism and insures loyalty to flag and country and institutions. The New York Manual of Patriotism is attractive in its mechanical makeup and the cover design is in gold and blue, the starry banner adorning the center.

Preserving the Mind—There are some excellent suggestions in Dr. David F. Lincoln's "Sanity of Mind," embodying a study of mental conditions and the means to the mind's development and preservation. The author holds that submissiveness to authority is a valueless trait unless it is the fruit of a well-balanced judgment and an independent will. He would bring people to know themselves, govern themselves, in the interest of their mental health. As to the nature of insanity, he believes it to be caused by perverted nutrition of the brain, heredity not being a common cause, as the susceptibility to temporary mental derangement is almost universal and the susceptibility to the graver disturbances called insanity is rather general. There is a class whose susceptibility to injurious impressions is greatly heightened by inborn defects and the individuals of this class are the victims of degeneracy and largely those suffering from neuro-mental diseases. The author thinks and argues that most of our criminals are made, not born, and made by neglect and bad example, as is indicated by the records of the Elmira, N. Y., state reformatory, showing that nine-tenths of the youths came up amid neglect, truancy and bad home influences. Scientific thought and work do not endanger men's wits, but these are affected by the intense devotion of gifted but unbalanced minds to the subjective life and the emotional side of art and poetry. A very valuable chapter is that on education, for the author offers very sensible suggestions as to the ways in which mental soundness, strength and stability may be influenced favorably or the reverse by early training, as childhood and youth are not a state but a growth and a becoming, which should not be impaired and arrested or misdirected by high pressure educational processes. Sanity of adults is largely dependent upon holding in check, during the period of growth, the faulty tendencies and weaknesses of a child's constitution. In the chapter on "Self Education" there are excellent suggestions to those who dread the advent of insanity from neurotic constitution or hereditary tendency. No rigid set of rules can be laid down, but the author tells all such to find regular occupation for their minds, attain a hopeful spirit and get in the habit of looking on the bright side. The author thinks a deterrent penalty ought to be enacted to prevent the marriage of the feeble minded, and that marriage should be annulled where one party's antecedents of either insanity, syphilitic or epileptic conditions have been concealed from the other. Important suggestions appear in the concluding chapter upon "Our Social and Civic Duties." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price, $1.25.

Literary Notes.

The February Century contains an account of the search for Andree in Siberia by Jonas Stadling, who was one of the rescue party, and found the monuments marking the graves of De Long and his companions of the ill-starred Jeannette expedition.

The Macmillan company has issued a pamphlet containing some specimens of the controversy over James Lane Allen's "Reign of Law," the question being as to the religious teaching of the novel, Mr. Allen making his hero break loose from his early home religious training and arrive at the conclusion that the mechanical theory of the universe and the action of inexorable law is the determining agency in life. Mr. Allen declares his thorough sympathy with his hero's devotion to the evolution theory, which is certainly not accepted by many leading scientists, Even pronounced champions of the Haeckel extreme school of evolution are repudiating it as untenable, notably in Germany, where the theory has had its strongest advocates.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. note of two of their publications for schools and colleges that "Webster's English Composition and Literature" ran through four editions in six weeks and was adopted by more than sixty institutions, and Larned's "History of England for Schools and Colleges" had over eighty adoptions and ran through two editions in a month.

In a paper on the department of agriculture at Washington in Ainslee's magazine for February, there appear photos of the dairy building of our state university and of the girls' home building of the state school of agriculture.

William Allen White contributes to the February McClure's a keen and interesting analysis of the character and quality of the New York "boss," Dick Croker.

Josiah Flynt contributes to the February McClure's a most iniiteresting personal study of criminal conditions in Chicago. He got a considerable amount of information from "Wyoming Slivers," a noted tramp, who married a Minnesota widow with $10,000 and spent it all on a six months' spree in which he was joined by a throng of hoboes.

Professor Woodrow Wilson's "Colonies and Nation," published serially in Harper's Magazine, is a most attractive and valuable feature of that publication. The second part, appearing in the February number, describes the seventeenth century migrations of colonists from England to America with an account of the causes of the movement, the condition of affairs in England under the Stuarts and commonwealth and the social and political condition of the colonists, with many illustrations.

Booth Tarkington's new romance, "Cherry," which has been running serially in Harper, is concluded in the February number. Indiana has reason to be proud of this new and successful author.

Brander Matthews contributes to the February Harper an interesting paper on "Questions of Usage in Words."

The February Harper is a conspicuously good fiction number. Aside from the serials, there are stories by W. W. Jacobs ("Captain Rogers"), George Bird Grinnell ("The Girl Who Was the Ring"), Grace King ("Making Progress"), Frederic Remington ("Natchez's Pass"), and "The Recovery," by Edith Wharton.

Everybody's Magazine for February contains some excellent short stories, one of the best of which is J. P. Mobbray's "The Making of a Country Home," telling how a young couple, by economizing, worked themselves out of a stuffy little flat into a suburban home. There is a "Yawp" from Will Lampton, a Japanese love story, a story of the Spanish and Mexican bull rings and others, with an illustrated account of the Hiawatha festival of the Ojibway Indians. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

In the February Century there is a very entertaining illustrated paper on "Humor and Pathos of the Savings Bank" by Richard Boughton. Sir Walter Besant contributes a very interesting illustrated paper on "The Helping Hand in East London," detailing the great rescue work for children and adults in that quarter.

Professor Peck says in the Bookman that he regards 'An English Woman's Love Letters" as a fake, because "love letters—the real thing—and English women somehow don't seem to constitute a plausible combination."

Among the notable features of the February Atlantic is Brooks Adams' paper on "The New Industrial Revolution," describing the causes leading to the vast increase of the world's manufacturing output, through the marvelous discoveries of motive force, labor-saving machinery and rapid communication. "Should America be destined to prevail in the struggle for empire which lies before her, those men will rule over her who can best administer masses vaster than anything now existing in the world, and the laws and institutions of our country will take the shape best adapted to the needs of the mighty engines which such men shall control."

In his second paper, in the Century for February, in the series, "Some Americans Abroad," Charles Battell Loomis shows how some Americans have traveled over Europe visiting the most interesting localities and never see anything beyond the ends of their noses.

The completed novel in the February Lippincott's is "A Novel Complication," by Edward S. Van Zile. It is a very humorous tale, relating to the fearful enbarrassment of an English iron manufacturer, who, arriving in New York, was announced in the papers as a celbrated litterateur of the same name. A series of absurd misunderstandings placed him in a position so hot, although innocent, that he wished the earth would open and swallow him.

The February Outing is a very entertaining number, covering the whole range of winter sports, with charming bits of fiction and interesting narratives of adventures afield. There is 'an account of the oldest fishing club in the world (so Mr. Hubbard calls it), which is located in Philadelphia, and was founded in 1732, the birth year of Washington. W. S. Harwood, of St. Anthony Park, contributes a valuable illustrated paper on "Good and Bad Bits," showing how horses are cruelly tortured by unnatural bits. Every man who owns and drives a horse should read this article by Mr. Harwood. The whole number is most attractive in text and illustration.

Robert Buchanan is near to death and he has, through a distastrous speculation, lost all his copyright interests.

Winston's Churchill's new novel will be entitled "The Crisis," the period being the years preceding the civil war.

The Game of Whist.

[On account of the illness of the regular editor of this department the matter it contains this week is furnished by W. T. Fraser.]

The Lady Whist Players.

Mrs. Swift's team is again the holder of the "White" trophy. Challengers in the last contest, with Mrs. Higbee's team defenders, the Swifts won by seven tricks. The challenging team was Mmes. Paul, Rankin, Elliot and Coburn. Mrs. Higbee had her usual four, Mmes. Higbee, Hopkins, Larkin and Merrick.

Ladies' night at the Whist Club seems to be growing in popularity. The ladies who started early show no disposition to discontinue, and several new faces, looking as though their owners could play whist some, appear from week to week. Several modest, unattached bachelors are on hand each Tuesday evening and wish it understood that any ladies who should accompany their friends on ladies' night would be provided with partners. It, perhaps, has not occurred to them to bring the said ladies with them. Come to think of it, they are not all bachelors, but, bachelors or benedicts, they are good fellows and companionable whist partners, and the hint should be acted upon by ladies who care for a good evening's whist.

An excursion through one of these compass games is most interesting. Several ladies, playing with their husbands and aware of the superiority of their own game, seem to get considerable satisfaction in telling the "dear old stupid" a thing or two. It must be admitted, however, that the said thing or two is told more graciously than when the conditions are reversed.

This week saw fourteen tables occupied by the ladies and their partners, and twenty-eight deals were played. The Gillettes' and Hopkins' still keep up their winning gait. The former pair made top score, East and West, with nearly eleven tricks above the average, and the latter were tied with the Barnards for top North and South score, with five tricks plus.

The score:

NORTH AND SOUTH.	
Mr. and Mrs. Mix	181
Mr. and Mrs. Moulder	181
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence	181
Mr. and Mrs. Parsons	178
Mr. and Mrs. Barnard	184
Mr. and Mrs. Glotfelter	185
Mr. and Mrs. Christian	178
Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins	184
Mr. and Miss Wellington	182
Mr. Wilcox and Miss Sercombe	176
Mr. Guiwits and Mrs. Rankin	181
Mr. Briggs and Mrs. McLean	183
Messrs. Frank and Van Derin	177
Dr. and Miss Poehler	166
Average	179 11-14

EAST AND WEST.	
Mr. Harris and Miss Candee	185
Mr. Gardner and Miss Ham	176
Mr. and Mrs. Pierce	179
Mr. and Mrs. Paul	191
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser	186
Mr. and Mrs. Maxen	178
Mr. and Mrs. Gillette	195
Mr. Shannon, Mrs. Warden	186
Mr. and Mrs. Higbee	183
Mr. and Mrs. Vera	186
Messrs. Manley and Manley	184
Mr. and Mrs. Barber	183
Mr. Dalby and Mrs. Conkey	181
Mr. and Mrs. Barnes	186
Average	184 3-14

The Barnaby Trophy.

Captain Jennison and his teammates, winners in the preliminary contest, and victors in the two previous challenge matches for this trophy, met their waterloo Monday evening at the hands of Captain Longbrake and his "merry" men.

It was a waterloo that only a Victor Hugo could adequately describe. The haughty Jennisons retired discomfited from every onslaught, and were completely routed, horse, foot and dragoons. Their captain declined to say anything about the score of gains and losses in detail, but meekly admitted that the day was lost by 21 tricks net.

Next Monday evening the Fraser team will try conclusions with the winners of this match. Until that time at least, the medals will decorate the manly breasts of the Longbrakes.

The A. W. L. Trophy.

The first game in the western section for the new trophy was played at Detroit last Saturday between the Detroit Whist Club first defender by virtue of its standing at the last congress, and the Oaks Club of Austin, first challenger. The match resulted in a rather easy victory for Detroit. The Journal has only received the score for the first half of the match. This showed Detroit six tricks ahead, and it is understood that the Detroits gained seven in the last half, leaving them winners by thirteen tricks. Total gains on first half, Detroit 12, Oaks 6. The players were: For Detroit—Fred G. Austin, Frank S. Eaton, John W. Steiner and E. K. Scranton. For Oaks—Messrs. Wakefield and Kirk and the Andrews Brothers.

The next challengers in line are Cicero, Feb. 9; Chicago Whist, Feb. 16; Chicago Duplicate, Feb. 23; Hyde Park, March 2; Minneapolis, March 9. It is probable that Cicero and Chicago will both forfeit and the date for Minneapolis may be advanced a week or two.

The Local Pair Contest.

Eighty players took part in the sixth and seventh matches Thursday evening. Hendrix-Chase and Montgomery-Fraser were tied for top score with thirteen tricks plus. Hemphill-Montgomery are now the only pair with a clean score, having won all of the seven matches. Several pairs are following close with only a half match lost.

John Briggs, the old war-horse, smelt the smoke of battle and took a hand in the trouble, playing with Jim Jennison. They did not get the hang of things during the first match and Cook-Candee polished them off for five tricks; but they rounded to and won the second match in a canter. John has not played any whist during the past four years, but any one who sits in against him even now will find all the trouble he wants.

The score of Thursday's games:

Name of Pair—	Sixth Match.	Seventh Match.
Montgomery-Fraser	+3	+10
Pike-Guiwits	—3	+2
Wolford-McConn	+2	—10
Vera-Kilbourne	—2	+1
Glasser-Murphy	0	+9
Barnes-McCusick	0	—2
Fahnestock-Micholson	+1	+11
Fish-Wadsworth	—1	—1
Bushnell-Butterfield	+4	+2
Childs-Ramsey	—4	—9
Frank-Van Deren	—10	—11
Manley-Shannon	+10	—1
Taylor-Longbrake	+2	0
Loy-Chase	—2	—2
Guderian-Gerhardt	—2	+6
Todd-Tuttle	+2	+1
Cook-Candee	+5	—1
Jennison-Briggs, J. H.	—5	+3
Fox-Hayes	—4	—6
Parsons-Travis	+4	+1
Boutell-Poehler	—1	—8
Gray-Higbee	+1	0
Paul-Paul	—1	+7
Flynn-Hobart	+1	0
Harris-Mix	+7	—4
Gardner-Moulder	—7	0
Lewis-Brinsmaid	+4	+2
Lum-Pratt	—4	—7
Dalby-Canfield	—8	+4
Malmstedt-Briggs, O. H.	+8	—1
Phelps-Wilcox	—3	—2
McKusick-Heywood	+3	—6
Sykes-MacMillan	—2	—4
Brooks-Lederer	+2	+1
Hendrix-Chase	+7	+6
Bechtil-McMichael	—7	0
Jenks-Moffet	—5	+4
Satterlee-Barney	+5	+2
Thompson-Glotfelter	—1	0
Maxen-Pierce	—1	—2

Shall We Have a Secret Score?

There has lately arisen in some whist circles a desire to have the condition of the score concealed from the players during a team of four contest, until the contest is finished, instead of letting the players know just how they stand at the end of each four deals, as is the practice. The change would make the umpire sole custodian of the scores until the end of the match. The idea has been suggested by some eastern whist writers and vigorously advocated by A. R. Metcalf, in the Chicago Tribune. Indeed, during the last week, the match for the Dougherty cup, between the Cicero and La Grange Clubs, of Chicago, was played with a secret score and the Tribune blandly remarks that "all the players were delighted with the innovation."

Now there are always people who want to abolish something. Some fellow, a while ago, wanted to abolish freak deals from team of four matches, so that the game could be brought more nearly to an exact science, just as if a freak deal did not offer as great opportunities for scientific treatment as the uninteresting piano deal, or the one where the cards are distributed normally.

For my part, I am absolutely opposed to the innovation. In the first place, it is putting to great a strain on the player's integrity to command him, when the changes of tables or partners occur, to give no hint to his other partners as to what they "did to them" on the "last round." But, granting that all whist players are able to withstand the temptation, my main objection is that it would rob the game of the chief element of sport.

You may call whist a mental pastime if you will, and it is, but it is also a sport, especially in one of these matches, and what sport on earth is conducted so as to keep the participants in the dark as to how they stand during the progress of the game, or at the end of each heat, or each round? In every sport involving contest, the contestants know whether they are ahead or behind; whether they are gaining or losing, and just what effort must be made to win, and the clever, resourceful contestant adopts tactics to meet the conditions. This knowledge of the standings is in a large measure the life and soul of sport, and as much so in whist as in any other sport.

Oh no! let us have all the fun we can get out of the contest. Let us feel the exhilaration of being "ahead on that frame," or let us know how well we must play to catch up. To the true sportsmanlike whist player the latter knowledge is an incentive to greater effort, and a man who gets discouraged by such knowledge has no business on the team.

The object of keeping the score secret is to prevent wild shots or irregular play during the last few deals by the team that is behind. But the so-called "wild shots," or, to speak more correctly, the departure from conventional openings, on freak hands—induced perhaps by a knowledge of the score—which results in winning the match, is generally found upon investigation to be the proper opening when the odds as to possible gain and probable loss are taken into consideration.

The secret score could serve only one good purpose, and that is to stop the complaints of the croakers, who always feel sore when the adversaries have nerve enough to snatch victory from defeat, by treating a freak hand in an unconventional way. The deal at Niagara last summer, when Wicker of the Hamiltons, holding seven spades to the ace, king, knave, three trumps to the ace and one small card in each of the other suits, led trumps and made a slam on the deal against a score of eight on the same hands for Chicago, and won the match, is still fresh in the minds of the Chicago players, and probably has somewhat to do with the attempt to introduce the secret score. While it must be said that the Chicago players took their defeat like men still there were some murmurs about "shots" and wishes that Wicker had not known the score.

During the match between the St. Paul and Minneapolis teams in the northwestern tournament last month, South was dealt the following hand: Diamond, A, Q, 9, 8, 7, 5, 3. Hearts (trumps), Q, J, 2; clubs, A, 10; spades, deuce; 6 of hearts was turned by East. The Minneapolis player holding the South hand, led queen of trumps and with his partner made twelve tricks on the deal. The St. Paul player holding the same hand, led ace of diamonds and continued the suit, getting it trumped by the weak adverse hand on second round, and got seven tricks on the deal, a gain of five for Minneapolis. The St. Paul players, who should know better, complained that the Minneapolis man's opening was a lucky shot, induced by the fact that his team was four tricks behind at the time. Let any good whist player look the hand over carefully and decide if there was anything very wild in the opening.

But croakers will find something to kick about, even with a secret score, and I say let us keep on knowing how the score is, and having a good time.

An American-Knickerbocker Deal.

It will be remembered that the first match between the Knickerbockers and the Americans, for the A. W. L. cup, played early in the season, resulted in a tie at the end of the regular 48 deals, and on the play-off of eight deals the Americans gained six tricks. Something must have happened, and Mr. Countryman, of the St. Paul Whist Club, wrote Captain Watson of the Knickerbockers inquiring how his team fell down on these last deals. In reply, Captain Watson sent the play of the fiftieth deal, on which the Knickerbockers lost four tricks. The deal has not been published before, but I think it is a most interesting one, and it furnishes an excellent lesson on the importance of counting the cards, and especially of counting the trumps. The hands were:

North: ♠—A 10 5 3; ♡—7 4 2; ♣—J 7 6; ♢—A Q 5

West: ♠—9; ♡—K J 8; ♣—A 10 8 5 3 2; ♢—10 6 3

East: ♠—7 6; ♡—A Q 10 5; ♣—9; ♢—K J 9 8 4 2

South: ♠—K Q J 8 4 2; ♡—9 6 3; ♣—K Q 4; ♢—7

Ace of hearts turned, South to lead. At table No. 1, Americans were, North and South; Dr. Elliot and Dr. Cramer, Knickerbockers, East and West, respectively, and the play went thus:

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

Boston, North and South, 7 tricks.

Remarks: Trick 1—The Americans do not attempt to show number in the openings of plain suit.

Trick 5—Dr. Elliot leads the lowest from six in suit to show trump strength.

Trick 8—Here is the fateful trick. Just a little recount of trumps would show East that he can make all the remaining tricks by putting up his ace, so as to catch his partner's king. It is a beautiful situation, but not difficult, and those who know Dr. Elliot will be surprised that he did not grasp it.

It is not hard to imagine that the play at this one trick decided the match and the fate of the trophy. While the Americans gained two tricks besides the gain on this deal, it is not at all unlikely that the "jar" to the nerve of the stalwart doctor caused by this lost opportunity was responsible for the loss of the other two tricks.

I do not know that the play at the other table was such as to develop the same situation to the Boston man sitting east, but at all events, the deal lost four tricks for Knickerbocker, and the diagram shows where they went.

The Game of Chess.

Edited by Guy M. Thompson.

No. 20. Saturday, Feb. 9.

Address all correspondence to the Chess Editor, Minneapolis Journal. Solutions, criticisms and contributions invited.

DIRECTORY OF THE TWIN CITY CHESS CLUBS.

The Flour City Chess and Checker Club, 309 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

St. Paul Chess and Whist Club, in the Globe building, Fourth street entrance.

Minneapolis Chess and Whist Club, in the Kasota block, Hennepin avenue and Fourth street.

Visiting chess players, while in the twin cities, are invited to use the rooms of the chess clubs.

Solutions and Solvers.

Solution to Problem No. 18, by Nels Nelson: 1—B to Q4, P. moves; 2—R to Q3, PxP; 3—P to QB4; discovered checkmate.

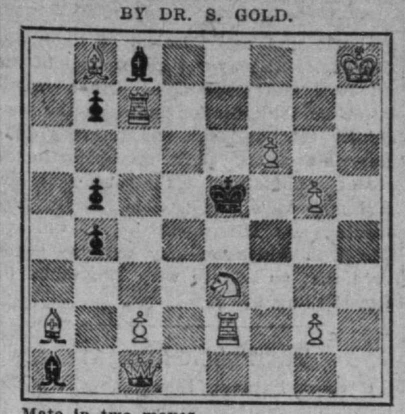
Solved by F. G. Bennett, Argyle, Minn.; Edw. Dimsch, Red Wing, Minn.; John A. Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. W. Kingsbury, Jeffers, Minn.

Correspondence.

Criticisms: Rather singular, though neat. Principal object appears to be to avoid checkmate.

Problem No. 20.

BY DR. S. GOLD.



Mate in two moves.

Games No. 41 to 44.

Two games by Andirssen, as well as an example of Morphy's and De La Bourdonnais' skill, which recently appeared in the columns of the Philadelphia Ledger, are full of brilliant points and worthy of study, and are given below:

BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

White—Andirssen. Black—L. Kieseritzky.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 P-R5	Q-Kt4
2 P-KB4	PxP	14 Q-B3	KtxKt(b
3 B-B4	Q-QR5 ch	15 BxP	Q-B3
4 K-B	P-QKt4	16 Kt-B3	B-B4
5 BxKtP	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-Q5	QxP
6 Kt-KB3	Q-R3	18 B-Q6(c	QxR ch
7 P-Q3	Kt-R4	19 K-K2	BxR
8 Kt-R4	Q-Kt4	20 P-K5	Kt-QR3(d
9 Kt-B5	P-QB3	21 KtxP ch	K-Q
10 R-Kt(a	PxB	22 Q-B6 ch	KtxQ
11 P-KKt4	Kt-KB3	23 B-K7 mate	
12 P-KR4	Q-Kt3		

NOTES.

(a) Giving up the bishop white relies on the P-KKt4, P-KR4, etc., continuation.

(b) To make room for the Q.

(c) Beautiful play. Instead of saving any of the attacked Rs, white places an additional en-pris. Black, however, cannot capture the B, for KtxB ch, Kt-B7 ch, Kt-Q6 ch and Q-B8 mate would follow.

(d) To guard against KtxP ch and B-B7 mate. White, however, has a brilliant continuation on hand, enforcing a mate for three moves by means of a queen's sacrifice.

EVANS GAMBIT.

White—A. Andirssen. Black—G. Dufresne.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	13-Q-R4	B-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2
3 B-B4	B-B4	15 Kt-K4	Q-B4
4 P-QKt4	BxKtP	16 BxP	Q-R4
5 P-B3	B-R4	17 Kt-B6 ch	PxKt
6 P-Q4	PxP	18 PxP	R-Kt sq
7 Castles	P-Q6	19 QR-Q(a	QxKt
8 Q-Kt3	Q-B3	20 RxKt ch	KtxR(b
9 P-K5	Q-Kt3	21 QxQP ch	KxQ
10 R-K sq	B-Kt2	22 B-B5 ch	K-K sq
11 B-R3	P-Kt4	23 B-Q7 ch	K-B sq
12 QxP	R-QKt sq	BxKt mate	

NOTES.

(a) A subtle play, which wins in every variation.

(b) White announces mate in four moves.

SALVIO GAMBIT.

White—Jouy. Black—La Bourdonnais.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 KtxR	P-Q4
2 P-KB4	PxP	11 PxQP	Kt-K5
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	12 Q-K sq	P-Kt6
4 B-B4	P-Kt5	13 B-Q3	PxP
5 Kt-K5	Q-R5 ch	14 KxP	B-R6 ch
6 K-B sq	P-B6	15 K-Kt sq	KtxQP(a
7 KtxKBP	Kt-QB3	16 QxKt ch	QxQ
8 P-Q4	B-Kt2	17 BxQ	Kt-K7mate
9 P-QB3	Kt-KB3		

NOTES.

(a) Beautiful play, which virtually ends the contest. Black threatens Kt-B6 mate, and if white guards against it by playing BxKt, then PxP ch, B-K4 ch and QxQ mate follows. Should white play PxKt, then BxP ch follows. White moves B-K3, and black continues PxP ch, B-K4 ch, etc., winning speedily. If white plays QxQ ch, then QxQ and Kt-K7 mate follows. The early part of the game was hardly contested in accordance with modern principles, but as far as the finish is concerned, a more brilliant and more artistic one could hardly be imagined.

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME.

White—Paulson. Black—Morphy.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 R-R2(a	QR-K(b
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Q-R6	QxB
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	18 PxQ	R-Kt ch
4 B-Kt5	B-B4	19 K-R sq	B-R6
5 Castles	Castles	20 R-Q sq	B-Kt7 ch
6 KtxP	R-K sq	21 K-Kt sq	B(Kt7)xP ch
7 KtxKt	QPxKt		
8 B-B4	P-QKt4	22 K-B sq	B-Kt7 ch(c
9 B-K2	KtxP	23 K-Kt sq	B-R6 ch
10 KtxKt	RxKt	24 K-R sq	BxP
11 B-B3	R-K3	25 Q-B sq	BxQ
12 P-B3	Q-Q6	26 RxB	R-K7
13 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	27 R-R sq	R-R3
14 P-QR4	PxP	28 P-Q4	B-K6(d
15 QxP	B-Q2	29 Resigns.	

NOTES.

(Loss of time. Very likely he intended to continue Q-B2. Instead of the text move, Q-R6 should have been played.

(b) The initial move to one of the most brilliant combinations on record.

(c) Somewhat quicker would have been a win enforced by R-Kt7, RxBP ch, R-Kt7 ch, and R-Kt8 mate.

(d) Threatening R(R3)xP ch and R(K7)-Kt7 mate.

Chess Chips.

Lovers of chess will naturally be greatly disappointed over the non-participation in the Monte Carlo tournament of the famous trio of experts, Lasker, Pillsbury and Maroczy, without whom no event of the kind can be a real success. Nevertheless, the fourteen entries announced as having been accepted present a most formidable array. In fact, practically all the other notables are in evidence, and there will be no lack of chess of a high order. Marshall of Brooklyn, who upset all calculations at Paris last year, is ready for the fray, and all eyes will naturally be centered on him. Schlecter, who shared the honors with Pillsbury at Munich, will also be closely watched. It is a pleasure to note the presence of Isidor Gunsberg, a war-scarred veteran, who has not of late entered the arena. James Mason, the prince of analysis, is also there, and so is J. H. Blackburne, whose title to the English championship is disputed by Amos Burn. The latter's absence is to be deplored. Janowski and Tschigorin are, as usual, eager for the fun to begin. Italy is once again to be represented, this time by M. Reggio, an unknown quantity. The committee, after consulting the players, announced its decision on the question of drawn games, which are to be replayed. The first draw, as before determined, will count as ¼ point to each of the two players. On the conclusion of the second game an additional ¼ point will be allowed for a second draw, while the winner will be credited with an aditional ½ point, giving him a total of ¾, as against ¼ for the loser.

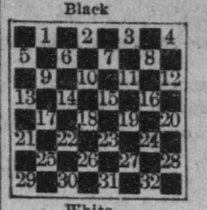
Champion Pillsbury has a busy time ahead of him, inasmuch as he has booked numerous engagements which will prevent his worrying over the prizes that are escaping him at Monte Carlo. Incidentally, his wedding trip will be extended over a considerable expanse of American territory. He will not immediately go to the Pacific coast, but will reach there early in March. During the past week he visited Little Rock, Ark., and Paris, Dallas and Forth Worth, Texas. All of this week he will put in at New Orleans. The two following weeks will be spent in the south Atlantic states, subsequent to which he will head for California, via Houston and San Antonio. There are about forty dates for him to take care of after the middle of April, when he will be back in St. Louis. Among the recent records he has established for blindfold play is an exhibition against sixteen opponents at Chicago, lasting four hours and fifty-seven minutes; also one at Kansas City, a week ago, against twelve at chess and three at checkers, lasting four hours and ten minutes. The champion has definitely decided to study law upon the conclusion of his tour. He will be east of Pittsburg and available for the cable match with Great Britain about the end of April.

The American Chess World, published by C. H. Pratt and J. T. McPeak, two members of the Evans Chess Club of Manhattan, has been launched upon Caissa's sea of trouble, its bow before an expectant public being made with the January number. The promoters, two enthusiastic and energetic young men, who claim to have counted on the cost before entering upon the undertaking, deserve full credit for the courage they must possess in tempting fate so soon after the ill-fated American Chess Magazine had breathed its last. It will take hard work and conscientious attention to business to enable them to gain the confidence of the chess readers of this country, which was completely shattered by the unfortunate circumstances attending the collapse of the other publication. There is no good reason, of course, why they should not succeed, but it will be a hard pull and this they seem to realize.

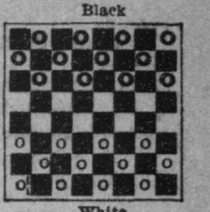
Some radical changes have been instituted, as compared with the other journal, whose profligacy proved its ruin. The start made in the initial number is quite modest, there being twenty-two pages of matter and no illustrations. A rather alarming sign is the absence of advertisements, but time can cure this. As to the contents, the chief feature is the game department, in charge of W. E. Napier of Pittsburg, formerly champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, who also contributes an interesting bit of analysis on an important line of the Rice gambit. Napier's annotations of the games are not alone the result of study by a careful and competent expert, but are presented in entertaining English, a relief from the commonplace variety that often results from hasty examinations and a limited vocabulary. The leading article, which should be rightly original, is nevertheless a good one, and will be new to the great majority of readers. It is a long chapter on the life of Paul Morphy, written by C. A. Buck of Toronto, Kan., for the Evening Gazette of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and treats of incidents in the career of that genius not hitherto brought to light. The other departments are devoted to problems, editorials and general news matter.

The Game of Checkers.

Edited by W. H. Grimshaw.



THE BOARD NUMBERED



THE MEN SET FOR PLAY

The black men will cover squares from 1 to 12. The white men will cover squares from 21 to 32. The black men should move first.

All communications for this department should be addressed Checker Editor.

Matters for current insertion should reach this office not later than Wednesday. Problems and games at all times welcome.

The Flour City Checker Club, 309 Nicollet avenue. Strangers at all times welcome.

Send $1.50 and get The Journal containing checker column every Saturday for one year.

The asterisks indicate the essential moves to sustain the terms.

A Trap to Be Avoided.

GAME NO. 1331.—BRISTOL.

11-16	23-16	8-11	28-16	12-19
24-20	12-19	27-23	8-12	27-23
16-19	22-18	4- 8	32-27	a) 3- 8

(a) At last move, Black enters trap No. 277, and White proceeds to win, as follows:

23-16	21-17	18-14	26-23	31- 8
8-12	12-19	9-18	18-27	

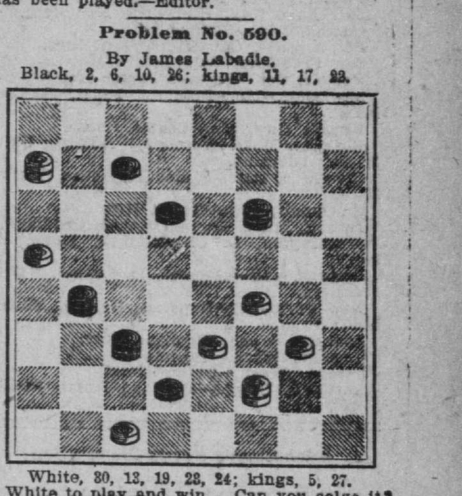
White wins.

The question has often been asked: "Which is the best reply to the Bristol?" 24-20 is a very safe reply, but I think 24-19 or the Paisley is the strongest move after 11-16 has been played.—Editor.

Problem No. 590.

By James Labadie,

Black, 2, 6, 10, 26; kings, 11, 17, 23.



White, 30, 13, 19, 28, 24; kings, 5, 27.

White to play and win. Can you solve it? The above is one of the best stroke problems that I ever saw.—Editor.

Checker Chatter.

GAME NO. 1332.—AYRSHIRE DEFIANCE.

Played between C. H. Freeman of Providence and A. H. Smith of Boston.

11-15	22-18	12-16	10-17	12-16
24-20	14-17	23-18	18-23	10- 7
9-14	21-14	16-19	21-17(a	11- 2
22-18	10-17	18-14	28-24	20-11
15-22	18-14	19-24	17-14	22-18
25- 9	17-22	14-10	24-19	11- 8
5-14	26-17	24-28	14-10	2- 7
29-25	13-22	10- 7	19-15	31-26
6- 9	23-18	28-32	10- 6	7-11
25-22	2- 6	7- 3	22-25	8- 3
9-13	27-23	8-12	6- 1	11-15
28-24	8-11	3- 8	25-30(b	3- 7
8-11	14- 9	1- 5	1- 6	15-19
24-19	6-13	8-15	30-25	7-10
11-15	19-15	5-14	6- 9	19-24
32-28	8- 8	15-10	25-22	10- 6
15-24	15-10	22-25	9-14(c	24-27
28-19	7-14	30-21	15-11	
4- 8	18- 9	32-28	14-10	

Freeman won.

NOTES BY FREEMAN.

(a) 31-27 draws.

(b) 15-10 is the requisite continuation.

(c) 31-27 draws.

Game No. 1333—Irregular.

Editor Journal Black, Raine White.

9-14	19-16	7-11	26-22	7-11
22-17	12-19	29-25	11-15	26-23
11-16	24- 8	5- 9	28-24	11-16
25-22	4-11	17-18	8-12	32-28
16-20	26-23	3- 8	23-19	1- 5
23-19	11-15	22-17	2- 7	B. Wins
8-11	31-26	15-18	30-26	

Game No. 1334—Souter.

The following interesting game was played recently between J. P. Bell, draughts editor of the Zealandia, and D. Brodie. Brodie's move:

11-15	4- 8	15-18	18-23	17-21
23-19	23-14	24-20	e)13- 9	15-10
9-14	9-18	b)18-23	6-13	23-27
22-17	27-23	29-25	15-10	10- 7
6- 9	18-27	14-18	f) 5- 9	27-31
17-13	32-23	21-17	10- 3	7- 3
2- 6	a)10-14	c)3- 7	9-18	8-12
25-22	17-10	17-14	g) 3- 7	3- 7
8-11	7-14	1- 6	*13-17	31-27
22-17	19-10	19-15	7-16	7-10
14-18	6-15	d)23-27	12-19	18-23
26-23	23-19	31-24	24-15	

Drawn

(a) Up to this point the game has proceeded according to the authorities. We consider the move in the text a loser for black. What say our critics? The A. D. P. plays 12-16, etc., for a draw, while 5-9 is given in the A. D. P. Supplement.

(b) Any other move would lose at once.

(c) Forced.

(d) Again the only move; 12-16 would lose—25-22, 18-25, etc.

(e) Excellent; black is forced to take the man on 9, white still retaining the man ahead.

(f) Black's only chance.

(g) This move is weak, enabling black to draw; 25-22, 18-25, 30-21, 11-15, 24-19, 15-24, 28-19, 23-27, 19-15, 27-32, 3-7, 32-27, 7-11, white wins. However, the move in the text leads to a very fine cross-board ending and is well worth the attention of our readers.

Solution of Problem No. 589.

Black, 5; king, 2. White, 28, 10.

28-24	24-19	19-15	10-14	15-10	14-17
5- 9	9-13	18-17	17-21	21-25	

White wins.

The following solvers are correct: J. T. Denver, Chicago; O. L. Foss, Algona, Iowa; F. W. Wallish and W. E. Losey, Hull, Iowa; A. Robbins, Cavalier, N. D.; Hiram S. Sleeper, Wahpeton, N. D.; J. E. Bigelow, Alexandria, Minn.; Amos Butler, Albert Lea, Minn.; Frank E. Seavey, Aitkin, Minn.; John Druey, Elgin, Minn.; Ed C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.; Nels Nelson, Hopkins, Minn.; John H. Downing, Huntley, Minn.; Gustav Sjordal, Hawley, Minn.; J. O. Edmond, Janesville, Minn.; G. L. Melcher and L. T. Carpenter, Rochester, Minn.; D. E. Fleming, Vernon Center, Minn.; C. J. Ericson, Winthrop, Minn.; P. D. Fallis, H. T. Lauderdale, C. Mauldin, Samuel Faulkner, C. T. Davis, George Keogh, D. A. Scrimgeour, Robert Raine, Albert Johnson, C. A. Merrill, all of Minneapolis; Dr. W. E. Truax, Breckenridge, Minn.; Otto Miller, Dundas, Minn.; William G. Bunde, J. M. Phillips, St. Paul; W. L. Roberts, Mankato, Minn.; John Burns, Hopkins, Minn.; D. L. Roche, Hamline, Minn.; H. A. Peters, Rush City; John Lawson, James Watson, Wells, Minn.; Theodore Capin, Fargo, N. D.; Delroy Getchell, Edward Crooker, Wendell Hertig, Minneapolis; I. P. Ketchum, Madison, Wis.; Percy Bradt, Omro, Wis.; John Lamb, Seattle, Wash.; L. S. Head, Albany, N. Y.; John H. Downing, Huntley, Minn.; J. S. Gurney, Frank Frye, Elk River, Minn.; D. A. Mizener, Mitchell, S. D.; J. B. Morissey, Sioux City, Iowa; G. A. White, Portland, N. D.; Andrew Robbie, Cavalier, N. D.; A. P. Niebling, Manistique, Mich.

Checker Chatter.

Up to date we have not heard of any player in the state wiling to play Mr. Titus for the championship and $25. We would like to see some one accept and give the boys a little exhibition of good checker playing.

Answers to a few questions: A man cannot jump into the opponent's king row and out again the same move, but a king has that privilege. Three kings will defeat two kings in double corners. One piece will draw against two in many places on the board. All checker books have many errors. The single corner has more published variations than any other opening.

H. P. Collins of Berkeley, Cal., played six games of checkers with the editor on Monday of this week. Score: Journal, 5; Drawn, 1. It is reported that Titus, Kehoe and C. T. Davis shut him out. Did not receive their complete score.

Write to John Denvir of Chicago Inter Ocean for any work on the game of checkers. John has the largest stock of checker books in the world.

D. A. Scrimgeour drops into headquarters once in a while and shows the boys some old tricks with variations. Nearly all the old faces can be seen at the club this winter.

Defective Page