Books and Authors

NEW BOOKS

Sea Experiences—A very attractive story of sea experiences is "Dog Watches at Sea," by Stanton H. King, who tells how his boyhood passion for the sea led him to leave his home on the island of Barbados and begin sea life as cabin boy, then cook and seaman. His experiences show how the glamor of sea life weakens in actual, practical experience before the mast. The author certainly had a varied experience and the reader will get a better idea of life before the mast as it is than he can from most of the books of sea adventure. The author served on two or three United States warships of the old style and the life and methods upon them are well described. They do things very differently on metal battleships and cruisers now. The volume is illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Minneapolis: Nathaniel McCarthy. Price, $1.50.

A Useful Man—Dean C. L. Slattery of the Episcopal cathedral at Faribault, has written an interesting biography of Felix Reville Brunot, who was so conspicuously useful during the civil war, giving his time and money and risking his life to care for the sick and wounded of the union army. He was taken prisoner by the confederates and had some rough experience in Libby prison, Richmond. It was due chiefly to Mr. Brunot's initiative in the general convention of the Episcopal church in 1862 that this important representative body stood loyally by the union for Mr. Brunot introduced the first resolution in the house of delegates which brought on the debate which terminated so loyally. Mr. Brunot's work on the board of Indian commissioners is detailed, showing how deeply interested he was in the uplifting of the Indians. He took a prominent part in all patriotic and benevolent movements. His was a life of self-consecration to the service of God and humanity. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., Nos. 91 and 93 Fifth avenue.

Human Welfare—In his "The Political Economy of Humanism," Henry Wood, whose books have had a large reading, treats the subject of political economy in a manner far more attractive in literary style than most other writers on the subject. His fundamental idea is that the larger betterment of human conditions must come through the recognition of the universality of law and a better interpretation of and conformity to underlying beneficent laws and principles. His discussion of combinations of labor and capital is conservative and luminous. "Men are not working," he says, for some intangible despot called capital; both capital and labor are impersonal conditions, while all injustice is personal," and whatever specious theories may prevail as to short hours, decreased production, limited apprenticeship and much leisure, individual merit will always remain the sole basis of value for service. The author deems conciliation of more value than arbitration. The fallacies of socialism are adequately treated, and the author disposes of the well-worn assertion that all wealth is created by labor, and, therefore, belongs to the laborers who have produced it, by saying that wealth does belong to the labor which produced it; but the larger and more valuable part of this labor is mental. Socialists ignore brain labor, which is, by natural law, much the more important of the two. The chapters on money and coinage, the law of centralization, the modern corporation, abuses of corporate management, industrial education, gold production and values, are noticeably suggestive. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.25.

In Stirring Times—Mr. C. C. Hotchkiss' "Betsy Ross" is one of the best romances of the revolutionary period, and is full of strongly dramatic situations. The loves of Vernon and Ashburn for Betsy and Clarissa Griscom, daughters of the Quaker, their unfortunate falling out and jealousy, ending in tragedy and flight, Betsy's unwilling marriage to the upholsterer John Ross, whom she did not love, and the ultimate return of the fugitives, each under a misapprehension, and the righting of well-nigh fatal mistakes, are all described with fine vigor. A conspicuous feature of the book is the account of Washington's designation of the Widow Ross as the maker of the first American flag, with the starry blue union, and the sucessful accomplishment of the work. The character of Griscom, the Quaker, who carried in his breast a disagreeable secret, is well portrayed, and the introduction of the pirate leader adds zest to the narrative. The incident of the saving of Vernon by Betsy Ross is remarkably well related. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue. Price $1.50.

An Interesting Life—Mr. W. G. Stillman, in his interesting "The Autobiography of a Journalist," assures us that he has not written the two volumes out of self-conceit, but he was urgently requested by Mr. Houghton, of the well-known Boston publishing firm, to write his life, and he yielded to importunity. As Mr. Stillman's life reaches back seventy odd years and his career as art critic, journalist, newspaper correspondent, diplomat, author, traveler, brought him in contact with many noted characters at home and abroad and gave him ripe experience in the world, these volumes embody one of the most interesting assemblings of reminiscences which has appeared. Mr. Stillman's papers, contributed to The Atlantic, are included in these volumes. He gives us a sketch of his childhood and adolescence and admits that, although brought up by Puritan parents in a strictly Puritan manner, in his maturer years he departed from that teaching, although he could not get altogether away from its influence. Speaking of his mother's influence he says:

What I inherit from her, and doubtless the indelible impression of her fervent faith overshadowing my young life, produced a molding of my character which has never changed. I lived in an atmosphere of prayer and trust in God, which impressed me so that to this day the habit of thought and conduct so formed is invincible, and in all the subsequent modifications of the primitive and Hebraic conception of the spiritual life, with which she inoculated me, an unconscious aspiration in prayer and an absolute and organic trust in the protection of the Divine Providence, persist in my character, though reason has long assured me that this is but a crude and personal conception of the divine law. Truly, from the environment of our early religious education we can never escape. This the Jesuits know and profit by.

The account of the author's college life at Old Union, during Dr. Nott's presidency, is very interesting. His art instinct was stimulated by contact with an English artist, John Wilson, and by F. E. Church, who became distinguished as a landscape painter. In Church's studio Stillman met Edgar A. Poe, "a slender, nervous, vivacious and extremely refined personage." The reading of Ruskin's "Modern Painters" stimulated him to nature worship. His first painting was sold for $30. In 1849 he went to England, where he met the leading artists and studied the masters, returning to New York on the same steamer with Jenny Lind and Barnum. In 1851 Stillman became wildly enthusiastic over Kossuth and the Hungarian cause and went to London in his service, but Kossuth's bungling arrangements failed and Stillman got into trouble. His experience as an art student in Paris is detailed as is his experience with spiritualism and mediums, out of which he drew the conclusion that the spiritual senses appertain to a spiritual body which survives the death of the physical. A very charming account of a sojourn in the Adirondack wilderness of New York is given. There he found subjects for his brush and fished or wandered in the woods. He then became fine art editor on the New York Evening Post, then edited by Bryant, with whom he became intimate, and he subsequently started The Crayon, an art journal, with a fine corps of contributors, including Whittier, Bayard Taylor, Justin Winsor, Mrs. Sigourney, Lucy Larcom, Huntington, Aldrich. During Stillman's residence at Cambridge he was intimate with Longfellow, Lowell and other great literary men, of whom he tells very interesting things. During another sojourn in England he saw much of the Rossettis and enjoyed the hospitality of genial Tom Hughes, to whom Lowell had given him an introduction.

He was in France when the civil war broke out and Stillman returned to New York, but he could not pass the medical examination and had to give up entering the federal army and was appointed United States consul at Rome. Howells, about the same time, was appointed to Venice. In the account of his Roman consulate the author relates many interesting things, but his career ended at Rome by the refusal of congress to appropriate money to keep up the legation. Mr. Stillman studied art to his great profit in Italy and painted much. A very interesting account is given of his experience in Crete as United States consul. He had abundant experience with thieving Turkish officials and he gives a number of instances of Turkish "justice," and was kept busy trying to fight the wily group on their own ground. The Cretan insurrection of 1866 broke out while he was there and the chief outside protection of American interests came from British ships of war. Under Grant's first administration Mr. Stillman lost the Cretan consulate and also lost his wife, who was fatally affected by the anxiety and mental distress of the life in Crete during the insurrection, and, after working on the Levant Herald a while, he came home and went to work on the old Scribner's Monthly, now The Century, Dr. Holland being then the editor and Gilder a subeditor. We soon find the author back in England engaged in literature and publishing an illustrated volume on the Acropolis at Athens and a history of the Cretan insurrection. In London Stillman was much with Dante Rossetti, who was then suffering from the morbid attacks which subsequently wrecked his health. He regards Rossetti as "one of the most fascinating characters I ever knew," to whom art was the dominant interest of existence. He thinks Rossetti "the most gifted of his generation of artists, not only in England, where art is, if not exotic, at least sporadic, but in Europe." Mr. Stillman relates many interesting things of Rossetti, and of Swinburne, who used to read his own poetry at Rossetti's house very effectively. In 1871, the author married again, a Mrs. Spartali, and went into journalism again, becoming the London Times correspondent in the Balkan peninsula where the prelude to the Russo-Turkish war was playing in the uprising in Herzegovina and Montenegro against the Turks. Of the Herzegovinian insurrection the author gives a very interesting account. Thereafter we have an account of a secret mission of the author for the London Times to investigate the strength of the Fenian organization in America. He found the detective service in New York in Fenian hands with the chief of police their ally, paralyzing the criminal law, whenever the security of the gang was threatened. There is a chapter on Italian politics which well repays reading. The author says the only hope for Italy is the breaking out of a great moral reform among the ruling classes. They are few real statesmen in Italy and they would be howled down if they attempted reform government. There are two portraits of the author in these volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Minneapolis: N. McCarthy. Price, $6.

A Rural Love Story — Miss Alice Brown tells an interesting love story and portrays some cranky people of rural New England in "King's End." The reader is introduced to the community through Luke Evans, a black sheep and father of a baby born out of the bounds of wedlock, who steals the infant from under the protecting wing of its grandmother and takes it to his home and tries to bring it up. Fortunately for the infant, one Nancy Eliot, a young woman who thinks she has a mission to preach the gospel, coming from church, hears the baby cry and goes in and shows Luke what it needs in the way of food. Thereafter many interesting folk are introduced, and Luke Evans ultimately abandons his atheism and reforms, and the grandmother gets back the baby. He seems to entertain a fondness for Nancy Eliot, who, however, is beloved by one Martin Jeffries, a worthy fellow who, in spite of her rejection of him, persists and ultimately wins the peculiar girl, who develops a rather strong character. The best feature of the book is the account of the campaign of Martin to capture Nancy's heart. Miss Brown has put her best literary ability in this book, and, as in her other stories, injects some genuine humor in her text. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Minneapolis, N. McCarthy. Price $1.50.

An Agnostic Turns Gnostic — Mr. Herbert D. Ward has written a curiously interesting book, entitled "The Light of the World," telling of a scientist and telescope maker who, an unbeliever in religion, dies upon completing a telescope of great power (fifty-inch lens) and, passing into the spirit state, is introduced by Kepler to the wonders of light and the universe. He had great revelations as he swept through myriads of constellations and found that the historic past was all revealed to him by the wonderful light. Thus proof after proof of the verity of the Christian religion is given until the life and works and crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus are revealed and the scientist admits the truth of the religion he has despised. The story is told with great power and picturesqueness. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Minneapolis: Nathtaniel McCarthy. Price $1.

APRIL MAGAZINES

To the New England Magazine John Albee contributes some very interesting personal reminiscences of Celia Thaxter, that poetic soul, so sympathetic with nature and humanity, so helpful, so strong in her intellectual perceptions and whose life was always full to the brim. Other notable articles are George Loomis' vindication of Dr. Mahlon Loomis as the discoverer and inventor of wireless telegraphy and Mr. Featherstonhaugh's illustrated paper on the "Burial of John Brown's Followers."

The Century is quite bewilderingly attractive with many good short stories and sketches by well known writers, and Augustine Birrell's pleasant account of Rhine river travel from Koblenz to Rotterdam and a valuable illustrated paper on the transportation of iron by Waldon Fawcett, who details the work of getting the ore of Minnesota afloat on the monster freight vessels.

In the Atlantic there is a leading paper by G. W. Anderson on "Politics and the Public Schools," in which some startling statements are made, and women will be enraged at the statement that they are responsible for an increase in race and sectarian bigotry. The anthracite coal crisis is the subject of a suggestive paper by Talcott Williams, and Martha Anstice Harris writes interestingly of the renaissance of the tragic stage, and E. B. Smith handles the municipal reform question strongly, his idea being condensed in this sentence: "If decent municipal administration and the public service corporation cannot exist together, the latter must go at whatever cost." Every page of the number will repay perusal and no one can possibly skip John Burrough's beautiful poem, "The Trailing Arbutus."

Everybody's Magazine (New York, No. 74 E Ninth street,) contains some charming spring suggestions in Blanchorn's illustrated paper on English gardens and L. W. Brownell's "News from the Woods and Fields," illustrated. Berlier's project of tunneling under the straits of Gibraltar to connect Europe and Africa is described by E. P. Lyle, and another noticeable paper is Coffin's "Photography as a Fine Art."

The Popular Science Monthly (New York, 143 E Twenty-fifth street,) contains some valuable papers, as Professor Bailey's (Harvard) description of the planet Eros and Mr. Emory's valuable account of our foreign trade and its prospects. There is an illustrated paper on recent progress in aerial navigation by C. H. Cochrane, who concludes that some combination of the balloon and aeroplane is necessary to produce a machine that will be of commercial use in aerial navigation.

Harper's remembers Easter in a full page illustration, in colors, of Mary in the Garden at the sepulchre and John Finley contributes a fine poem on the subject. There are six good stories in the number and articles descriptive of India and Australia and much other interesting matter. A feature is Mark Twain's daring appropriation of "Extracts from Adam's Diary."

In the North American Review Count Tolstoi exploits his Tolstoian philosophy in a "Message to the American People" charging Christianity with the propagation of all the ills humanity is suffering. Tolstoi, it may be remembered, warmly indorses the Doukobors, whose peculiar notions on marriage would seem to align them with the tenets of the free love folk. Senator Beveridge contributes a strong paper on Cuba and congress and Auditor Castle, of the postoffice department, continues his criticism of the machinery of the postal system. Mr. Hotchkiss, an expert in bankrupt laws, strongly commends the present federal bankruptcy law for its economy, celerity and fairness.

The International Journal of Ethics contains two notable papers on sociology, "The Meaning of Social Work," by Bernard Bosanquet, Oxford, England, and "The Relation of Settlement Work to the Evils of Poverty," by J. G. Phelps Stokes. Another noticeable paper is Guglielmo Ferrero's "The Evolution of Luxury."

In the Home Magazine (New York) there is a pleasant illustrated paper on "The Wild Flowers of Springtime," by E. H. Baynes. C. R. Price contributes a very interesting, illustrated, description of the work of handling the mails in New York, where eighteen tons of letters pass through the building every twenty-four hours, and some information of value will be found in Mr. Fitzpatrick's illustrated article on government buildings.

The Annals of Iowa (Vol. 5, No. 1, Des Moines,) contains much matter of value relating to the history of Iowa, with several portraits of prominent Iowans. Notable papers are Major Hoyt Sherman's "Early Banking in Iowa" and an account by Harris Hoover of the Indian massacres at Lake Okoboji and vicinity in 1857. Hoover was a member of the expedition against the raiding Indians.

Gunton's Magazine (New York) contains a very intelligent discussion of "Government Control of Quasi-Public Corporations," by Professor Seligman of Columbia university. He would avoid government control, which would sacrifice efficiency and progress until general political and economic conditions are ripe for a wholesale change of management. Professor Gunton contributes a heliocentric paper against bossism, entiled "Doom of the Dictator," and Mrs. M. K. Sedgwick discusses some scientific aspects of the woman suffrage question.

The Municipal Journal and Engineer (New York) contains a statement of the progress of the goood work of the National Municipal League, by Hon. Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, secretary of the National League. He finds one of the greatest difficulties of the work in the indifference of the citizens and lack of municipal ideas and ideals. There are valuable articles in the number on brick pavements, street cleaning, parks and garbage disposal.

Literary Notes.

The Macmillan company announce "A Short History of Germany," by Ernest F. Henderson, author of "Side Lights on English History."

In Cassell & Co.'s (New York, 7 and 9 West Eighteenth street) National Library Series, edited by Professor Henry Morley, Cicero's "Old Age" and "Friendship" have been issued.

George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia, announce a new edition of Goethe's works, illustrated, with a biography by Professor Boyesen of Cornell University.

The Century will, in June, July and August, contain a serial story by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, entitled, "The Making of a Marchioness."

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has recently completed the manuscript of a new novel.

The Book Buyer has discovered a poet in Seattle, a girl named Bonnie Phelps, aged 12, who began to reel off rhymes at the age of 3.

In the Self and Sex Series, published by the Vir Publishing company of Philadelphia, the latest issue is "What a Man of Forty-five Ought to Know," by Sylvanus Stall, D. D. The book relates to the physical change which takes place in men usually in middle life. The books of this series are all written in the interest of sexual purity and with serious and commendable purpose.

Ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois has prepared a little volume on "Oratory; Its Requirements and Its Rewards," which C. H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago, have published. The suggestions are practical as "It is not a question as to the volume of breath exploded, but of the amount perfectly exploded." If public speakers generally would remember that, it would be a great advantage to themselves and their audiences. Price 50 cents.

Mrs. William Allen's "The Love Letters of a Liar," which appeared in the Smart Set last year, have been published by the Ess Ess Publishing Co. (N. Y.), in book form. These letters are dedicated to "the man who couldn't, wouldn't and didn't write these letters," and are very good shadowings of "The Love Letters of an Englishwoman." There have been a good many parodies of these latter letters and too many in fact, for human endurance.

McClure, Phillips & Co., have just issued a volume of stories by the talented Swedish authoress, Miss Selma Lagerlof.

The American Book company, Chicago, has issued "Higher Algebra," by J. F. Downey, professor of mathematics in the University of Minnesota, designed for use in technical schools, colleges and universities, and partly adapted for use in high schools and academies. The demonstrations are a leading feature of the book and they are given in a way which enables the student to reproduce them easily, and short processes are substituted for the longer ones generally in use.

R. E. Phillips contributes a critical estimate of Mark Twain's literary potency, adjudging that in romance writing he can never be very successful because of his lack of effective construction. He is more than a humorist, Mr. Phillips thinks, and he is entitled to the best appreciation because of the undercurrent of seriousness which underlies much of his work.

The Bookman gives F. Hop. Smith a severe drubbing for his irrational comments on Mrs. Stowe as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," suggesting that it is rather late in the day to discuss the question of slavery, and every American should praise a book which did something toward blotting out a cause of continual national dissension.

In the April Bookman number there are some interesting personal reminiscences of Horace Greeley, by an old journalist. There are many incidents like the following: "The chief, coming in one afternoon, somebody ventured to remark: 'Mr. Greeley, that was a rather bad slip in your editorial on "Temperance" this morning!' Mr. Greeley stopped in his shambling progress toward his room, pushed his spectacles over his forehead, and demanded the cause of this sudden assault. It was then explained to him that he had written a sentence something like this: 'We refer to sherry, Heidsieck, port, Madeira, champagne and other kinds of wine,' as though Heidsieck was a variety by itself. Mr. Greeley thought a second, and then, with a humorous twinkle in his eyes, drawled out: 'I guess I'm the only man here that could have made that mistake.' Needless to add that the subject was not pursued further by the critics of the staff."

In the Critic's library reports of popular books, Librarian Hosmer of the Minneapolis public library names Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes" as the most popular novel, and of other literature "The Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley" is the most favored volume. The Critic's reports from twenty cities through the country, from San Francisco to New York, show that "Eben Holden" and "Alice of Old Vincennes" are the most favored novels. Jersey City and Atlanta find their chief solace in Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Eleanor."

The April Bookman contains the portraits of two newspaper men who have won appreciable success in literature—George Barr McCutcheon, author of "Graustark," a novel recently published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., and a clever writer of short stories and city editor of the Lafayette, Ind., Courier; and Harold McGrath, author of "Arms and the Woman," and of "The Puppet Crown," his last novel soon to be issued. McGrath has knocked about a good deal, studying humanity under manifold conditions. He is now poet and humorist on the Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald. He is at present finishing a historical romance.

There is in the April Bookman a deeply interesting account by the late Maurice Thompson of a visit he paid to Paul Hamilton Hayne, the southern poet, at his home in Georgia in 1881. In expressing his estimate of Hayne as a poet, Mr. Thompson says: "The body of Hayne's poetical works is full of the quality temporis acti; it reeks with sweets peculiarly southern and out of date. If poetry is, as Matthew Arnold said, the criticism of life, we have a valuable exposition of what old slavery days injected into the substance of living. The historian must honor it, and the student of American literature must give it due heed. Here the mocking-bird sings; here sough the dusky pines; here conservatism draws about it the robe of Wordsworth's time and walks in the circle of bygone enchantments."

The publishers of the Youth's Companion have issued a very handsome souvenir of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of the popular publication which was founded by Nathaniel Willis in 1827. The souvenir shows maps of the United States and conditions of the country at the foundation, contrasted with the present. It is very handsomely printed in red and white, with black and red borders, and tied with a blue silken cord.

Pullman Tourist Sleeper to California via the Sunshine Route—C., M. & St. P. Ry.

Every Tuesday a splendid up-to-date Pullman tourist sleeper leaves Minneapolis at 7:50 a. m. and St. Paul 8:00 a. m., via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., and runs through without change to Los Angeles, Cal., via Kansas City and the A., T. & S. F. Ry.—the famous Sunshine Route—arriving there the following Saturday morning.

Through berth rate Twin Cities to Los Angeles only $6.00. Each berth in this sleeper will comfortably accommodate two persons.

Tickets, for use in this tourist sleeper, from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc., now being sold at the unusually low rate of $32.90.

For further particulars and descriptive folder address J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or see "Milwaukee" ticket agents.

The Game of Chess.

Edited by Guy M. Thompson.

No. 29. Saturday, April 13, 1901.

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 Crecker 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 Andrus building, Nicollet and Fifth street.

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

Solutions and Solvers.

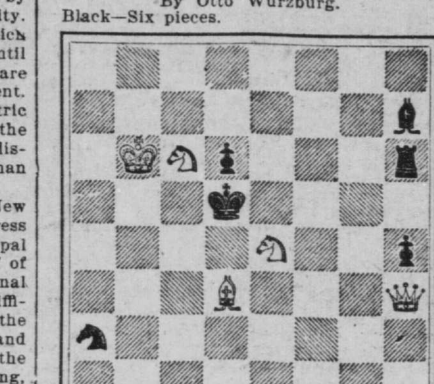
Solution to problem No. 27, by A. H. Gansser, 1—Q to K2, etc., solved by W. W. Kingsbury, Jeffers, Minn.; J. S. Parsons, E. P. Elliott, R. W. Hitchcock, Dr. F. A. Huxman and Geo. E. Thompson, all of Minneapolis, Minn.

Problem No. 23 was unsound.

Problem No. 29.

By Otto Wurzburg.

Black—Six pieces.



White—Five pieces.
Mate in two moves.

Problem No. 28.

Problem No. 28, printed last week, should have read, "Mate in two moves" instead of three.

Northwestern Tournament.

The committee of the Northwestern Chess association met in St. Paul last Saturday and decided to hold the second annual tournament of the association at Lake Minnetonka from Aug. 12 to 17 inclusive. There will be two tournaments, a major and a minor. The entrance fee to the major tournament will be $5 and to the minor tournament $2. Each tournament will be divided up into divisions of twelve players each, who will play a one-round tournament. The winners of each division to play off for the prizes. There will be five prizes in both the major and minor tournaments. The first prize in the major to be $100, and in the minor tournament $40. It is expected that a large number of players from other states will enter the tournament.

The first annual tournament was held last summer at Lake Minnetonka and was won by Louis Uedemann of Chicago, with N. M. MacLeod and Guy M. Thompson of Minneapolis tied for second and third, E. P. Elliott of Minneapolis fourth, and W. O. Hillman, J. I. Jellett and W. J. Tierney all of St. Paul tied for fifth prize.

The Monte Carlo Tournament.

(With apologies to the Shade of Shakspere.)

All the world's a chessboard,
And all the men and women merely players.
They have their matches and their tourneys
And now a Monte Carlo gaming frenzy,
Its course being seven stages. At first, the plan
In infancy hatched by foxy management;
And then, false promises to Masters great
To draw them to faro and roulette wheel.
Third stage, the chessists smell a rat,
The players best refuse the threatened trap;
And next, rules fractional and fractional.
Then tourney starts apace among unknowns,
While few of Caissa's grandest men
Fall prey to prizes all too seductive;
And sixth, drawn parties galore mar the marr'd.
Last scene of all ends farcical French fizzle
Is childish Salta games and mere oblivion,
Sans Lasker, sans Pillsbury, sans chess.
—The Standard Union, Brooklyn.

Game No. 62.

Appended is a game from the international tournament at Monte Carlo, with analysis of play:

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

White—D. Janowski.	Black—J. H. Blackburne.	White—D. Janowski.	Black—J. H. Blackburne
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 PxP	PxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3(a	18 Kt-K4	KtxKt
3 Kt-B3	P-K3	19 BxKt	P-B4
4 P-Q4	PxP	20 BxKt(g	RxB
5 KtxP	Kt-B3	21 BxP	P-B5
6 KKt-Kt5	B-Kt5(b	22 P-B3(h	P-Kt5
7 P-QR3(c	BxKt ch	23 Q-Q2	Q-B2
8 KtxB	P-Q4	24 P-KKt3	B-B5
9 PxP	PxP	25 RxP	RxR
10 B-Q3	Castles	26 PxR	Q-Q2
11 Castles	B-Kt5	27 R-K1	P-Kt6(i
12 P-B3	B-Kt3(d	28 PxP	R-KR3(k
13 B-KKt5	P-KR3(e	29 P-B5	R-R4(l
14 B-R4	P-KKt4	30 P-KKt4	Q-Q3
15 B-B2	R-B1	31 PxR	Resigns(m
16 P-B4	P-Q5(f		

(a) A good plan is to delay the development of this, knight playing 2 * * * P to K 3, and 3 * * * Kt to KB3, as Janowski did in the Vienna tournament.

(b) P to Q3 is preferable.

(c) Decidedly better than to check at Q6. White obtains the advantage of two bishops.

(d) The weakness of the isolated pawn begins already to tell. He cannot make his K side solid by B to R4 and Kt3, because of 13, B to KKt5, Q to Kt3 ch; 14, K to R sq, QxP; 15, BxKt, PxB, 16, KtxP.

(e) The advance of the wing pawns is naturally compromising, but his alternative, 13, * * * Q to Kt3 ch, did not hold out much promise. After 14, K to R sq, he could not well proceed with 14 * * * QxP, because of 15, Q to Q2 threatening to win the queen by KR to QKt sq, and if 15 * * * P to Q5, white wins the pawn by 16, BxKt, while if 15 * * * Q to Kt3, white wins by 16, BxKt, PxB; 17,Q to R6, P to B4; 18, P to Kt4, threatening 19, PxP and 20, R to Kt sq ch. The defense 14 * * * Kt to K sq, however, would also leave him with a cumbersome and inferior game, to wit: 14 * * * Kt to K sq; 15, P to B4, P to B4; 16, Kt to R4, Q to R4; 17, P to B3, followed by P to QKt4 and Kt to B5. His best plan would have been to submit to the breaking up of his king's wing, and in reply to BxKt retake with P.

(f) To parry the threat, 17, PxP, PxP; 18, B to K3. If 16 * * * PxP, or P to Kt5, then, of course, B to R4.

(g) For the nonce, Janowski discards his wonted fancy play for a simple and direct move which wins a pawn and thereby the game.

(h) Menacing Q to R5.

(i) A final attempt to save a hopeless game.

(k) Preparatory to Q to R6, which otherwise would be met by Q to R2.

(l) If 29 * * * Q to B3, then 30, Q to Kt4 ch wins. If 29 * * * Q to R2, then equally 30, Q to Kt4 ch, followed by Q to Q8, or K7 ch, accordingly. Finally, if 29 * * * R to R2, then 30, Q to Kt4 ch, K to B sq; 31, B to B5 ch.

(m) If Q to Kt5 ch, then Q interposes, pinning the adverse queen.

Chess Notes.

The annual election of the Flour City Chess and Checker Club was held April 5. Dr. F. A. Huxmann was elected president; C. T. Davis, vice-president; E. P. Elliott, treasurer, and P. L. Plantin, secretary and collector.

The handicap chess tourney of the Chicago Chess and Checker Club is nearly completed. The first prize has been won by Louis Uedemann, but the other prizes are still in doubt. Mr. Uedemann won first prize in the northwestern chess tournament, last summer, at Lake Minnetonka, and holds the title of champion of the northwest.

Chicago enthusiasts would much like to bring Lasker and Pillsbury together in an exhibition match of five games, $300 to the winner and $200 to the loser, but it is doubtful whether enough subscriptions can be secured. Such a contest would be exceedingly interesting. The opportunity to secure the two stars on such terms for one week may not occur again in years, and Chicago's wealthy chess patrons should not let the opportunity slip by to see a contest between the two foremost players of the day.

If one-half of the international tournaments materialize which are now under discussion or practically announced, it is safe to say that the present year will be an eventful one in the annals of the royal game.

The Manhattan and Franklin Chess Clubs will furnish $75 each to purchase a trophy for a series of annual team contests. The first encounter is scheduled for Memorial Day, at either New York or Philadelphia. Three straight wins or five in succession will secure the prize.

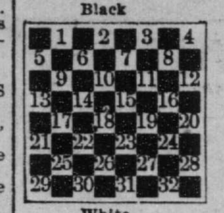
Sidney P. Johnston, of Chicago was compelled to decline an offer to take a board in the cable match on April 19 and 20, America vs. Britain, because the offer came too late. Mr. Johnston has not played hard chess for nearly a year, and does not consider himself in good enough form to do himself or the occasion proper justice.

Harry N. Pillsbury has been starring during the last few weeks with his usual success. There has been scarcely a blank date for him in weeks, and his tours are each year becoming more attractive and popular in the greater and smaller chess circles of the country.

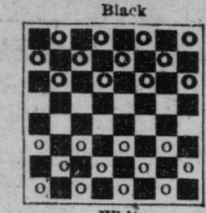
Windburn smarts; besides, tan isn't pretty. Have fair skin, using Satin-Skin Cream and Satin-Skin Powder, only 25c.

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. 1364—DOUBLE CORNER.

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

(a)—At last move black enters trap No. 287 and white proceeds to win as follows:

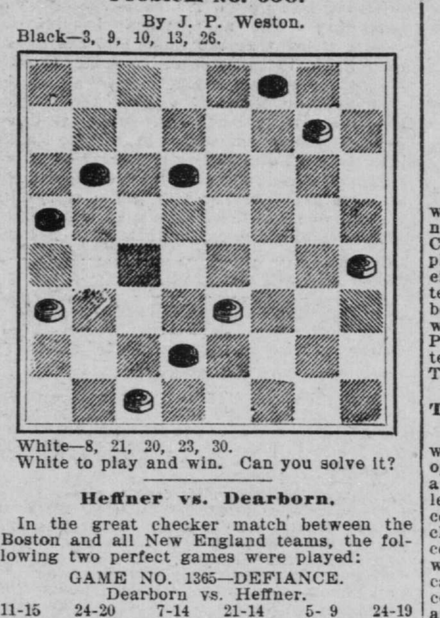
25-21	19-24	23-19	31-22	2-11
12-19	27-23	27-31	9- 2	
21-14	24-27	14- 9	22-18	

White wins.

Problem No. 600.

By J. P. Weston.

Black—3, 9, 10, 13, 26.



White—8, 21, 20, 23, 30.
White to play and win. Can you solve it?

Heffner vs. Dearborn.

In the great checker match between the Boston and all New England teams, the following two perfect games were played:

GAME NO. 1365—DEFIANCE.
Dearborn vs. Heffner.

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

GAME NO. 1366.—SINGLE CORNER.
Heffner vs. Dearborn.

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

Drawn.

Black kings on 16, 22, 26; white men on 28, kings on 13, 14, 17. White to move and win.

For the correct result of this position, we deduce the following result (and would add that the person unable to win it from formula laid down could not win it even after having memorized everything ever published on it): To win with three kings and a man against three kings and the move, white must successively occupy four strategic points: First, a white man must be planted on square 12; second, a white king must be placed on square 8; third, the remaining white king is placed on square 7; fourth, king on 7 is advanced to 22. The win is now complete, as black must now open a way for the man on 28 or else allow an exchange in a couple of moves.

14-10	23-26	7- 2	23-26	7-10	19-23
16-19	2- 7	23-26	11-16	18-22	28-24
17-14	26-23	10- 7	26-23	10-14	23-27
26-23	7- 3	26-23	e)16-20	22-26	12-16
13- 9	23-26	3- 8	23-27	14-18	32-28
23-26	10- 7	23-26	d)12- 8	26-31	16-19
9- 6	26-23	8-12	a)18-23	c)18-22	28-32
26-23	14-10	26-23	b) 2- 7	27-32	19-15
6- 2	22-18	7-11	23-18	8-12	32-28

Then 24-19, and white wins.

(a) So far, Strickland.

(b) We take up the running; 2-6 allows 19-23, and white must reform the position at (b) or allow at draw; the original Strickland play ran:

8-11	18-23	7-10	22-26	18-22	32-27
23-18	2- 6	18-22	14-18	27-32	2- 7
11- 7	23-18	10-14	26-31	6- 2	27-32

Then 7-3, 32-27, 3-8 and white wins, as in Dispatch solution at (c). In place of 27-32 at eighteenth move of the above play, H. N. Pillsbury plays 19-15, 7-3, 15-11, drawn. Now, in place of 7-3, as given by Pillsbury, white can play 22-17 and win by reforming Dispatch position at (b).

(c) Back to Strickland.

(a), (b), (d), (e) The four successive strategic points white must occupy to force the win; and deviation therefrom compels a reforming of the white forces.—Heffner.

Won from Fergus Falls players last week, while attending federal court.

GAME NO. 1367—DOUBLE CORNER.

9-14	24-19	3- 8	22-15	2- 9
22-17	15-24	19-15	19-23	
11-15	28-19	11-18	27-18	
25-22	11-16	26-22	10-19	
5- 9	22-17	16-19	17-10	
17-13	8-11	23-16	6-29	
7-11	29-25	12-19	13- 6	

Journal won.

GAME NO. 1368—LAIRD AND LADY.

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

Journal won.

Solution of Problem No. 599.

Black—11, 16, 21, 23, 24, 27, king, 2.
White—8, 20, 22, 30, 32, K, 7, 14 18.
Black to play and win as follows:

27-31	11-15	23-12	16-19	7-11	19-23
18-27	20-11	20-24	32-28	8- 3	24-20
21-25	31-26	12-16	2- 7	15-18	23-27
30-21	27-20	11- 8	24-27	27-24	28-24
					27-23

Black wins.

The following solvers are correct: C. P. Hill, St. Paul; J. T. Detnvir, Chicago, Ill.; L. Hight, St. Thomas, N. D.; H. B. Sleeper, Wahpeton, N. D.; D. N. Mallough, Wheatland, N. D.; C. A. Dover, Watertown, S. D.; Ray Ord, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. A. Pierce, Medford, Wis.; Richard Jackson, Duluth, Minn.; George A. Demo, Minneapolis; G. L. Melcher, St. Paul, Minn.; Frank E. Seavey, Aitkin, Minn.; Ed Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.; G. L. Melcher, Appleton, Minn.; D. E. Fleming, Vernon Center, Minn.; C. J. Erickson, Winthrop, Minn.; Bart Russell, Stillwater, Minn.; Frank E. Seavey, Aitkin, Minn.; Wm. Malloy, Ellendale, N. D.; L. S. Head, Albany, N. Y.; H. L. Gordon, Los Angeles, Cal.; Ellwood Grimshaw, Deadwood, S. D.; Joe Debrow, Cavalier, N. D.; Ezra Van Camp, St. Thomas, N. D.; G. A. Demo, Minneapolis; Frank Morris, Minneapolis; E. A. Benjamin, Menomonie, Wis.; D. N. Hunt, Redfield, S. D.; J. N. Spencer, Minneapolis; C. V. Fams, Alexandria; S. N. Taylor, Minneapolis.

Checker Chatter.

Our old friend, C. P. Drouillard of Kansas City was in Minneapolis last week. He played Mr. Titus even two each and five drawn.

The checker editor lost one and won twenty, with nine draws, in Fergus Falls last week.

The Omaha tournament resulted as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Dr.	Total No. points.
T. A. Jackson	39	11	22	50
M. J. Wilcox	38	14	20	48
J. T. Brooking	36	13	23	47½
J. O. Whiteside	31	12	29	45½
W. Kelly	32	15	25	44½
Milton Small	26	13	33	42½
F. Phipps	30	17	25	42½
F. Chambers	18	6	48	42
Charles Kerr	23	13	36	41
Charles Calkins	27	18	27	40½
J. P. Pepoon	22	21	29	36½
G. Constancer	21	24	27	34½
C. G. Hurlburt	23	27	22	34
G. C. Small	17	26	29	31½
G. W. Cobel	20	34	22	31
Jud Clark	13	35	20	23
C. D. Hyatt	16	45	11	21½
J. Campbell	10	53	9	14½
G. L. Teeple	9	56	7	12½

There is talk of a second tournament being held next year, in which the eight highest contestants are to take part. The next annual meet will be held beginning the third Wednesday of next March in Lincoln.

The officers of the association for the ensuing year are: T. A. Jackson, president; C. G. Hurlburt, vice-president; G. C. Small, secretary and treasurer.

Checker Editor Journal:

I am about to publish a book on checkers. I have about three or four hundred original games never published and a lot of other matter that I have been saving up for many years, a fine lot of gem problems, some historical matter and my own experience of over forty years at the game; some fine anecdotes of Wyllie, Yates, Martins, Barker, Jimmy Reed and other great players whom I have met, such as Hefter, Denvir, Crowell and Starkweather. I am preparing copy and will notify you when ready. The book will be all first-class matter. —W. E. Truax.

Breckenridge, Minn., April 10, 1901.

The Game of Whist.

By J. H. Briggs.

Ladies' Night.

Five tables of ladies and gentlemen attended the regular weekly game at the Minneapolis Whist Club, Tuesday night. Mr. Briggs and Mrs. Rankin made high score for the evening, thirteen tricks above the average. The prizes for the evening were large bunches of roses. The prize for the tournament just finished will be given out next Tuesday night. Following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Mix	170
Mr. and Mrs. Barber	172
Mr. and Mrs. Paul	166
Mr. and Mrs. Parson	175
Mr. and Mrs. Barnes	175
Average	171 3-5

EAST AND WEST.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser	154
Mr. Briggs and Mrs. Rankin	166
Mr. and Mrs. Wellington	151
Mr. and Mrs. Higbee	148
Messrs. Bardwell and Priner	148
Average	153 2-5

The Barnaby Trophy.

Captain Moulder and his team of two-time winners went down to defeat on Monday night by the small margin of three tricks. Considering the good-natured confidence displayed by both teams when the members of either team told the members of the other team "it is a snap," a big score might have been expected. The victorious challengers were Bagley, captain; Loomis, Chase and Pugh. Captain Moulder played his regular team, Moulder, captain; Travis, Parsons and Todd.

The American Whist League Trophy.

There was no game for this trophy last week. The local four waited some time for opponents to appear, but in their place came a letter from Mr. Mitchell, treasurer of the league, in which he said he had hoped to come up with a team from the Hyde Park club; that when he found they could not come, Des Moines was notified, only to waive their right. Then the Chicago Duplicates were notified, and they would have come but it was too late for them to get away. To-day the match will be between the four of the local club and the Chicago Duplicates, from whom Minneapolis wrested the cup seven weeks ago.

Commercial Club Whist.

There were ten tables at the usual Monday night game at the Commercial club. Brooks and Lederer made high score, with plus 8. Following is the score:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Smith and Gangelhoff	195
Jordan and Wellington	199
Gable and Gable	202
Ramond and Fisher	202
Peck and Armatage	199
Nicholson and Van Nest	200
Jennison and Sykes	204
Wright and McMillan	200
Hendrix and Warner	202
MacMillan and Corbett	201
Average	200 4-10

EAST AND WEST.

Graham and Hitchcock	192
Bechtel and Lathrop	185
Crandall and Crandall	189
Brooks and Lederer	198
Taylor and Carpenter	192
Burgess and Capen	188
Marson and Dennis	193
Kerr and Campbell	191
Crume and Beygah	182
Eichler and Eichler	186
Average	189 6-10

The Local Tournament.

Nineteen tables were in play at the regular Thursday night game of the Minneapolis Whist club. Nicholson and Briggs made high score for the evening, 11 above the average. Following is the detailed score:

SECTION A.

Players—	Match 24 N.S.	Match 24 EW.	Match 25 N.S.	Match 25 EW.	Gain
Montgomery-Mix	95		108		8
Loomis-Chase		100		91	
Brooks-Lederer	91		110		6
Jenks-Moffett		104		87	
Nicholson-Briggs	96				5
Thomp'n-Glotfelt'r		99	104		
Dalby-Canfield	90		100		
Maxon-Pierce		105		85	
Frank-Van Deren	84				
Barney-Satterlee		111		92	7
Gardner-Moulder	84		105		
Bechtel-McMich'l		111		95	10
Pugh-Hobart	93		101		
Sykes-McMillan		102	103		
Boutell-Poehler	93			98	8
Heywood-Barber		102		90	
Fox-Hayes	97		105		7
Perkins-Malmst't		98		94	
Lewis-Brinsmaid	87		97		
Cook-Emery		108	102		2
Harris-Wolford				90	
Paul-Barnard				93	1
Average	91	104	103.5	91.5	

SECTION B.

Players—	Match 24 N.S.	Match 24 EW.	Match 25 N.S.	Match 25 EW.	Gain
Paul-Barnard	89				
Todd-Tuttle		106	92		5
Loy-Chase	91		86		
Gray-Higbee		104		104	
Jones-Jennison	97			109	9
Childs-Parsons		98		109	
Thomas-Wads'rth	95			102	
Carpenter-Gerh'dt		100		105	
Barnes-McKusick	93			100	
Pratt-Fryberger		102	86		
Wolford-Harris	92				
Taylor-Longbrake		103	93		3
Manley-Shannon	84		95		
Pike-Guiwitz		111		99	2
Bushnell-But'field	87		83		
Vera-Kilbourne		108		103	3
Bagley-Flynn	100		91		9
Eichler-Beard		95		112	
Frank-Van Deren			90		
Nicholson-Briggs			96		6
Average	92	103	90	105	

A Cavendish Hand.

The following deal came up in last Tuesday night's play. The question is, What is the best line of play? As the deal was played, the highest East and West score was nine tricks. In the playing below, North and South make only three tricks. The cards were dealt by South and were distributed as follows:

North: ♠—Q 8; ♡—J 10 9 7; ♣—Q J 10; ◇—J 5 4 2

West: ♠—A K J 2; ♡—K 3 2; ♣—K 4 2; ◇—A K 8

East: ♠—9 6 4; ♡—A Q 8 4; ♣—9 7 3; ◇—9 7 6

South: ♠—10 7 5 3; ♡—6 5; ♣—A 8 6 5; ◇—Q 10 3

Trump, 7 of spades. Leader, West.

THE PLAY.

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

North and South, 3.

Trick 1—Having three three-card suit and four trumps, the best opening is trump. West wants to find partner's suit and the best lead, for that is a low trump to throw the lead. If East wins the trick, he may make the following plays: Having the commanding cards of a suit, he will lead it at once and then return trumps; having a strong suit to establish, he will open it; having no suit in particular to play for and no short suit where he may ruff, he will return the trump lead. If one of the adversary wins the trick, the play will amount to throwing the lead. When West again gets the lead, the development will probably enable him to see the situation. In the actual play of the deal, West played the king and ace and then made the next best play, the 2, that East might make the second best trump if he had it.

Trick 4.—South reads the club situation, and can see no better play than the continuation of that suit.

Tricks 6 and 7—North sees that he must make two discards, and inasmuch as he has two three-card suits in West's hand to guard against, he discards one card from each of his four-card suit. East shows hearts by a diamond discard.

Trick 8—West leads to partner's suit and East and West take the remaining tricks.

Chicago-Minneapolis Deal.

The following deal was played in the recent match between Chicago and Minneapolis and shows how easily two tricks can be thrown away with only four cards to play. The cards were dealt by east and were distributed as follows:

North: ♠—A Q; ♡—10 9 6 2; ♣—A Q 8; ◇—Q 9 6 5

West: ♠—10 8 7 6 3 2; ♡—J 8 7; ♣—5 4 2; ◇—4

East: ♠—K J 9; ♡—A K 5; ♣—K J 6; ◇—A K 8 3

South: ♠—5 4; ♡—Q 4 3; ♣—10 9 6 3; ◇—J 10 7 2

Trump, three of diamonds. Leader, South.

THE PLAY.

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

North and South, 5.

Trick 1—South makes a "top-of-nothing" lead. Minneapolis leads an intermediate card rather than the ten from such a combination to avoid a possible confusion with the ten lead from the king, jack, ten combination.

Trick 3—North has the choice between the trump return and hearts.

Trick 6—In view of West's heart discard the heart lead is possibly the best play.

Trick 8—West has shown spades and it looks as if East should have led that suit at this point. The heart lead makes it possible for North and South to make two tricks of which they do not avail.

Trick 10—North cannot possibly lose the queen of spades and he certainly should have led the heart. East must certainly give West credit for something in spades and makes a very pretty play to keep from blocking the suit, saving a trick by the play. The heart lead would have saved two tricks to North and South, the number that Minneapolis loses on the deal.

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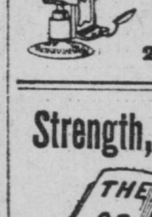

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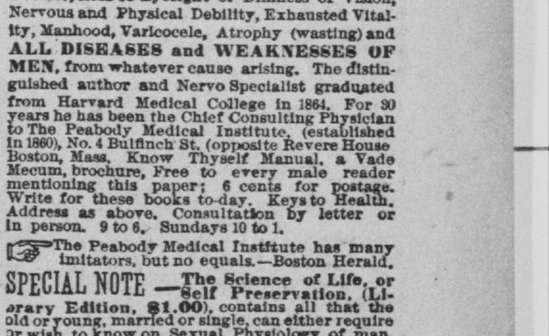

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The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

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