THE LINE OF MARCH

ROUTE SELECTED FOR THE GREAT VETERANS' PARADE DURING ENCAMPMENT.

IT WILL BE ALL DOWN GRADE.

AND THE DISTANCE IS WITHIN THE LIMIT OF TWO MILES.

JUDGE KERR'S REPORT IN FULL.

Halls and Camp Fires Committee Making Headway With Its Work.

Gen. E. C. Mason, chairman of the G. A. R. encampment committee, made public yesterday the important report of Judge C. D. Kerr, chairman of the parade and review committee, upon the vexed question of the best line of march for the veterans' parade of Sept. 3. Judge Kerr devoted much labor to the investigation of this matter—so much, indeed, as to temporarily impair his health. The report indicates an earnest desire to select a route best for the veterans, best for the spectators and best for the city at large. Judge Kerr's recommendations have been fully considered by the executive committee and have been finally accepted. Col. H. S. Dietrich, of Chicago, Commander Walker's chief of staff, was delegated to examine the proposed route before the national organization would accept it. Col. Deitrich has walked over the designated line, and he declares that without exception it is the best line of march in every respect that has ever been provided at any encampment except that at Washington, when 75,000 marched down Pennsylvania avenue. Some of the advantages of the line fixed upon are that it is less than two miles long, the limit fixed at the last national encampment. It is down grade the entire distance. It is over asphalt, with the exception of a block or two. It is along a wide street to a great extent shaded by trees and high buildings and bordered by wide sidewalks and frequent open spaces where observation stands may be erected. The grand reviewing stand will probably be placed along the north side of the new postoffice in the space just granted by the government for use of the G. A. R. during the encampment. That all parts of the city may participate in the benefits of a parade the remaining three important parades will take place along different routes in each case. These parades are: Tuesday, Sept. 1, the militia; Thursday, Sept. 3, the regular troops; Friday, Sept. 4, the civic parade, including the fire department, etc. There will also be two or more evening parades in which bicycles and others will take part. Judge Kerr's report is as follows:

Gen. E. C. Mason, President Thirtieth National Encampment Committee, G. A. R.: Pursuant to the request of the executive committee, I have the honor to report the following date and suggestions as touching the line of march of the grand parade at the thirtieth national encampment. Three principal objects are to be considered in selecting such line of march.

First—The comfort and convenience of those participating, in reaching the initial or starting point of the parade.

Second—The length of the route and the character of the streets, as effecting the ease with which the march can be made by such a body of men. This includes width of streets, character of pavement and topography, whether level or up or down hill.

Third—The facilities existing, or which may be prepared, for a comfortable view of the parade by citizens and visitors. It is estimated there will be at least 150,000 people who will wish to see the parade.

Fourth—The facilities for reaching their quarters by the men in line after they have passed the reviewing stand and been dismissed. This involves their dispersal to quarters before the streets in that locality have become blocked by the crowds that have been reviewing the parade.

Bearing in mind these purposes to be subserved, I have carefully examined several proposed lines of march, and will give you the data obtainable with respect to same:

First—Commencing at Seven corners, thence down Third street to Sibley, thence on Sibley to Sixth street, thence on Sixth to Wabasha, thence on Wabasha to College, reviewing stand on capitol grounds; column breaking at College and streets beyond. Distance of this route is 1.9 miles. Vacant lots on route upon which tiers of seats may be erected for spectators, 600 lineal feet. This includes Smith park.

Sidewalks will accommodate, allowing two feet square for each person, 50,000.

Seats on vacant lots, fifteen tiers of seats and two feet space for each person, will accomodate 4,500. Total, 54,500.

The pavement on Third street is not of the best, nor would the most favorable view of the city be obtained on that route.

Second—Commencing at junction of Fifth street, Third street and Pleasant avenue; thence down Fifth to Sibley; thence on Sibley to Sixth or Seventh street; thence on Sixth or Seventh streets to Wabasha; thence on Wabasha to College; reviewing stand at capitol grounds; column breaking as in No. 1; distance of this route is 1.8 miles; vacant lots for seats, 1,650 feet. This includes Rice park, north side of court house grounds and Smith park; number of spectators on sidewalks, 38,000; number of spectators' seats on vacant lots, 12,375. Total, 50,375.

This route could not be adopted unless the city would pave Fifth street, between Wabasha and Sibley, with some suitable pavement. If this is not done the route might be varied by turning to the left on Wabasha to Sixth; thence down Sixth to Wacouta; thence on Wacouta to Seventh; thence up Seventh to Wabasha, and thence on Wabasha to College. This would make the march 1.9 miles, but would accommodate but few more spectators, on account of there being so much less vacant space between Wabasha and Sibley on Sixth than there is on Fifth street.

Third—Commencing at junction of Sixth street and Smith avenue; thence down Sixth street to Wacouta street; thence on Wacouta to Seventh street; thence on Seventh street to Wabasha; thence on Wabasha to College; reviewing stand at capitol grounds. Length of this route is 1.7 miles. Vacant lots for seats, including 200 feet north front of United States building and 300 feet Smith park, would make 15,000 feet.

Sidewalks will accommodate 44,500.

Estimating them at ten feet wide, seats on vacant lots will accomodate 11,250. Total, 55,750.

Fourth—Commencing at junction of Dayton and Farrington avenues; thence on Dayton to Mackubin; thence on Mackubin to Portland; thence on Portland to Summit; thence on Summit to Sixth street; reviewing stand at Summit park. Length of this line is 1.7 miles. Vacant lots on which seats can be erected, 2,500 feet.

Sidewalks, being much wider than in lower town, would accommodate 90,750; seats erected would accommodate 18,650. Total, 109,400.

This route would furnish the best facilities for the column dispersing without being impeded by the crowd of onlookers. The principal objections are the distance to the starting point, from the central and eastern parts of the city, and that no part of the march would be through the business portion of the city.

Fifth—Commencing at junction of Dayton and Western avenues, thence on Western avenue to Summit, thence on Summit avenue to Sixth street, thence on Sixth street to Robert or Jackson.

Reviewing stand at north entrance to Federal building, 200 feet front and 100 deep. Length of this route is 1.8 miles. Vacant lots for seats, 2,300 feet.

Sidewalks and boulevard, 12 feet wide on Western, 30 feet wide on Summit and 10 feet wide on Sixth, would accommodate 88,200.

Seats would accommodate 17,250. Total, 105,450.

The route last named would be all down hill and all on asphalt pavements, except from Dayton avenue to foot of hill on Sixth street, and from Sibley to Wacouta on Sixth. Those small sections would have to be made smooth and suitable for such marching by the city.

The only objection to this route is the distance that must be traversed from some parts of the city in reaching the starting point. In this connection, however, it should be remembered that to all comrades quartered in sections of the city east, northeast and southeast of Robert or Sibley streets they would from start to finish of the march be going towards their quarters, and when disbanded would be approximately half a mile nearer their quarters than they would be if disbanded on Wabasha at or north of College avenue. This of course would be counterbalanced to some extent by the increased distance to be traversed in returning to their quarters by the contingent quartered on the hill or west of Wabasha street. You can not accommodate those quartered in one section of the city without discommoding to some extent those in another section. Analyzing the question closely and considering as we must the facility of returning from as well as going to the parade, it will be seen, I think, that something of the argument on this point is dissipated.

Certain it is that a route embracing Western avenue, Summit avenue and Sixth street to Jackson street would cover the most beautiful and attractive residence and business portions of the city, the widest and best paved streets, the easiest line of march as regards topography, and would afford opportunity for twice as many to see the parade as could by any other route suggested.

The committee on parade and review would therefore recommend for adoption the route last named—ending at Robert or Jackson.

The hall and campfires committees will be among the most active of any from this time forward. Capt. I. L. Mahan, chairman of this committee, has accomplished much recently that will interest old soldiers. He has practically secured the uses of the Central Presbyterian church for the national convention of the Ladies' Relief corps, while he has arranged that the state relief corps shall make its headquarters in the senate chamber of the state capitol. He is also negotiating with the board of county commissioners in order that the various court rooms, all unoccupied during the first week in September, may be used for reunions and similar gatherings.

The Anoka veterans, 150 strong, are likely to obtain Court Room No. 3 as their reception room and headquarters. They will bunk at a hall at Seventh and Wabasha streets, where they will have a piano and various means of entertaining their friends. Capt. Mahan has been tendered the free use of the Knights of Pythias hall and of the Red Men's hall. Everywhere he has either obtained halls free or at a merely nominal expense. Through Capt. Mahan's efforts a flag club has been formed by Acker post. This club can purchase the best American flags made of wool bunting at actual cost, or about 100 per cent less than retail prices. The club desires that all merchants and all citizens in general desiring flags for Decoration day and encampment week should make application before May 30, and if possible, within a few days. The club will provide flags, 3x2 feet, for 60 cents each, and so on up to bunting for flag staffs, in which class a flag 25x15 feet can be secured for $16.20.

WILL REMAIN IN ST. PAUL.

Old Firm With a New Lease to Public Welfare.

The Lovering Shoe company, which for the last fifteen years has catered to the public wants in foot gear, etc., at its commodious quarters on Wabasha street, and which had determined to discontinue its business on the 18th inst., will remain with us, and one of the oldest and best retail shoe stores will combine to pursue its old methods of supplying public demands. The Lovering Shoe company has been recognized, and J. L. Lovering has been secured to give his valuable experience and services as manager. The old staff of salesmen have been retained, and the same honest and commendable business principles will be continued that have made the Lovering Shoe company one of the most popular trading posts of the whole Northwest. An entire new stock of men's, women's and children's shoes has been selected for the benefit of a patronizing public, and the prices will meet all requirements of its patrons. The name of Lovering in connection with shoes has become a household word. "Lovering, the Shoe Man" is quoted from Maine to California and from the gulf to the northern extremities of civilization. His efforts are crowned through original and unique advertising, the only two mediums of a business man's success. To loose such an artery of home commerce would be a loss. A man who, in the last fifteen years has expended over a quarter of a million in furnishing St. Paul with mementoes of city life, and who has given constant employment to from fifteen to thirty-five hands in the store, cannot but be deemed a valuable adjunct to the city of St. Paul.

The new firm will manufacture quite extensively bicycle leggins, overgaiters and custom shoes, and the same care and due consideration will be given to patrons as of yore. The popular business will not be lost sight of, and prices will range from $1.50 to $4, which is consistent with the times. Style and endurance will be the motto, and the patronage of the scrutinizing public must be assured.

QUESTION OF THE LOOP.

Its Condition Relative to the City Council.

The committee on streets of the board of aldermen held a brief session yesterday afternoon. It was expected that the committee would take up the ordinance directing the street railway company to construct a union depot loop, which contemplates laying tracks on Jackson street, from East Fifth to East Third; thence down East Third to Sibley street, and thence up Sibley street to East Fifth street. The committee laid the ordinance over at the request of the Commercial club, which organization desires to be heard in the matter, but has not prepared its report.

There is some speculation as to the origin of this ordinance. It bore no name when it was offered at the last meeting of the board of aldermen, but as the rules require that somebody must father every measure, Ald. Brady scratched his name across the top of it. Ald. Ehrmanntraut has his theory, however. He says that the ordinance was prepared and introduced for the purpose of distracting the attention of the common council from the resolution requesting the street railway company to extend its loop from Robert street to Broadway. The mayor has vetoed this resolution, but Ald. Ehrmanntraut says that the board of aldermen will pass it over the veto next Tuesday night. This will require eight votes out of the eleven. Ald. Ehrmanntraut is also confident that the necessary two-thirds vote in the assembly will also be forthcoming in behalf of the resolution. But should the resolution be adopted, it will amount to nothing but a request, which the street railway company will not comply it. The legal question will then arise as to the power of the city to compel the street railway company to change the present loop.

A PLAGUE OF THE NIGHT.

ITCHING PILES AND OTHER RECTAL TROUBLES EASILY CURED BY A NEW AND SAFE METHOD.

A Remarkable Number of Cures Made by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

About one person in every four suffers from some form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by warmth, slight moisture and intense, uncontrollable itching in the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve, which sometimes give temporary relief, but nothing like a permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

The only permanent cure for itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for itching piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding or protruding. The first application gives instant relief and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors or the small parasites which cause the intense itching and discomfort of itching piles.

Many physicians for a lone time supposed that the remarkable relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it was supposed to contain cocaine, opium or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutey free from any cocaine, opium, or, in fact, any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever.

For this reason the Pyramid Pile Cure is probably the only pile cure extensively recommended by physicians, because it is so safe, so prompt in the relief afforded and so far as known the only positive cure for piles except a surgical operation.

In one year the Pyramid Pile Cure has become the best known, the safest and the most extensively sold of any pile cure before the public.

Nearly all druggists now sell it at 50 cents and $1 per package.

Address the Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich., for book on cause and cure of piles and also hundreds of testimoniols from all parts of the United States.

If suffering from any form of piles ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure and try it tonight.

SAFE SARSAPARILLA.

You get it when you ask for Ayer's.

WHAT makes Ayer's Sarsaparilla the favorite family remedy?

That's a question worth considering. There is a certain censorship exercised in respect of family affairs which endeavors to defend the home life from dangers.

The Mother Watches

the books that are read, the friends that are made, the people and things that are introduced to the family circle.

No parent would bring an unknown person into his home, a person without a known record, no matter what appearance the person in question made, or what position he claimed.

And wise parents are as watchful of medicines as of men. They want to know what the medicine is that they bring into the family, to be sure there is nothing injurious or hurtful in the remedy that is to be intrusted with health or even life itself.

Enquiry shows that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the only sarsaparilla that presents itself to the home, its "character" in its hand, like a good and honest servant. It takes time to make character. Reputation is of shorter growth; it is what we are said to be or appear to be. Character is

What We Are.

Reputation is like the paint on the actor's face, it can be rubbed off. Character is like the wrinkles and lines that time makes, which cannot be erased. Character is what is graven in granite. Reputation is what is written in sand. Shakespeare well calls reputation a "bubble," and character may well be the medal with its indelible record of achievement. It has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla half a century to engrave its character.

But its character is fixed. It has rivals who blow great bubbles of reputation. It only points to its medals of merit which are permanent while a million bubbles are blown and burst.

Fifty years of cures. That is the record of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The record is too plain to be ignored; too great to be imitated.

"You know what your 're getting when you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla." That's the open sesame that admits Ayer's to the family. Ayer's is the only sarsaparilla of which this can be said. The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is sent free to any reputable physician on request, and so the remedy goes into thousands of families by a physician's introduction. The physician knows it is a pure remedy and a safe one. Does this fact strike you with all the force it should? Turn it around. Put it this way: You don't know what you are getting under the name of sarsaparilla, unless you get Ayers. There's a depth of possibility in that statement you will do well to try to fathom. Any chemical compound may be palmed off as sarsaparilla, if you are not permitted to know what you get when you ask for "sarsaparilla."

Family Favorites.

Is there any danger in this? So much danger, that the World's Fair Commissioners, at Chicago, in 1893, would admit no other sarsaparilla to the Fair but Ayer's, shutting out all others because they were secret, therefore to be classed as "nostrums and dangerous." Read the rule governing the admission of exhibits to the Fair, known as Rule 15:

"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the exposition."

You can understand in the light of this fact, the value of Ayer's medals. They mean character. Other sarsaparillas came to the World's Fair gates with a rainbow bubble of reputation. But the judges said: "It's not what you look like or what you call yourself. It's **what you are.** What are you?" And as they could not say what they were the gates of the Fair were shut against them. It was only Ayer's Sarsaparilla that could say: "I am called sarsaparilla and I am sarsaparilla. Prove me, and see."

The family can't afford to admit what the Fair excluded. It can't afford to confuse character with reputation, the bubble with the medal.

The man with an alias is dangerous, even if the alias is one of the names given him in baptism. The man whose name is John Jones, and who comes into the family as Mr. John, is dangerous. He's not to be trusted. It's the same with the medicine. If it borrows the name sarsaparilla, because it has a little sarsaparilla flavor or a sarsaparilla smell, it's dangerous. It's a fraud.

The man with the mask may be all right, but you don't want him around the house.

Masked Medicines,

like masked men, are unknown quantities. The masked man may be a philanthropist, wanting to do his good deeds in secret, and so choosing night and wearing a mask that he may hide his benevolence. He *may* be—but the chances are he's a burglar. The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan is the type of all these motley maskers. He veiled his face on the claim that his beauty was too rare for the common eye to gaze on. But underneath the veil was the face of a demon. Every sarsaparilla that promises healing, but wears a veil over its formula is of the veiled prophet class. It's easy to be a prophet. You have only to promise. Ayer's Sarsaparilla deals with history. It points back to its **fifty years of cures,** a record which cannot be imitated, as the remedy is, by

Imitation Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the favorite of the family, because it has a record which stands for character; because you know what you are getting when you get it. Remember: You don't know what you're getting unless you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"AYER'S CUREBOOK,"

A story of cures told by the cured, will effectually answer any questions as to what Ayer's Sarsaparilla does. A book of 100 pages, 16 halftone portraits, royal Holland covers. Free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The safe rule in buying sarsaparilla: Ask for the best and you 'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you 'll get the best.

OUR WHIST CORNER

LEADING FROM A TENACE.

One of the favorite ideas of the moderate player is that it is losing whist to open a suit containing a tenace. He will lead a short suit and trust to luck to find his partner with strength rather than lead from a suit containing ace, queen or ace, jack or king, jack. This idea is not entirely confined to moderate players, although we venture to suggest that the habit is a strong badge of mediocrity; no player ought to be considered in the first rank who refuses to lead from ace, queen and others when it is the only suit he has, or by far the best suit. We admit that the situations are frequent where it would be advantageous to have your adversary lead the suit for you, but the average opponent is not sufficiently considerate of your feelings to do this, and even if he does you have probably lost enough tricks by leading up to his partner's strong suit to recompense him for his kindness. In other words, it may not be particularly desirable to lead away from a tenace, but it is, as a general rule, infinitely more disastrous to lead from a weak suit up to the tenace in the other fellow's hand. We have known players whose only object in life, apparently, was to catch a king somewhere; if they succeeded in doing that, they were amply repaid for any number of tricks lost in the effort; but these players, we think, have generally found the king on the wrong side. We are perfectly well aware that we are laying the foundation for a tirade from the able pen of Mr. Foster, for one of the pet theories of the game which the Manhattan team claim to play is to never lead from a suit containing a tenace, but even this dire prospect does not deter us from expressing our opinion against what we believe to be a thoroughly trick-losing line of play. And in this connection we desire to say that our opinions, as given in this column, are based on experience in actual play, and not on theories, or situations made up for the sole purpose of illustrating a point.

THE MANHATTAN TEAM.

Mr. Foster claims that his short suit arguments are more than substantiated by the success of the Manhattan team in various recent contests between New York and Brooklyn clubs. His team has been at the top in all of these matches, we believe, and we pardon him for giving the credit of these victories to his system rather than to strength of the individual players of the team. It is hardly fair for us, at this distance, to say that the Manhattan players are so much stronger than the other Brooklyn and New York men, but neither does the success of the former team convince us of the merits of their system. A difference in systems is of very little importance when compared to a difference in the caliber of players, and we think it entirely possible that New York may have at last succeeded in getting together a team of whist players who are somewhere near the equals of the best players of other cities in the country. We sincerely hope that this is the case, for at no time since the formation of the American Whist league has New York or Brooklyn been able to furnish a team that would make any showing in a national tournament. There has been no sufficient reason for this state of affairs, and it is more than probable that the next congress will witness a change.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

The following deal occurred in the last Gordon trophy match:

North—Spades, K, Q, 5; hearts, K, 5, 2; clubs, Q, 7, 2; diamonds, Q, 10, 8, 5. East—Spades, J, 10, 8, 7, 4, 3; hearts, A, J, 10; clubs, 10; diamonds, 6, 3, 2. South—Spades, 2; heart, Q, 4; clubs, K, J, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3; diamonds, A, K, J. West—Spades, A, 9, 6; hearts, 9, 8, 7, 6, 3; clubs, A, 9; diamonds, 9, 7, 4. Seven of diamonds trump. Leader, North.

The play of the first two tricks was as follows:

	N.	E.	S.	W.
1	5d	2d	*Kd	7d
2	8d	3d	*Ad	9d

What is South's best lead at trick 3? Five tricks were lost by Capt. Fiske's team by a difference in the play of South at this point, and we have been requested to give an answer to the above question. We think that South should lead six of clubs; if no false cards have been played, the remaining trumps are located absolutely, the queen and ten with North, for his play of the eight at trick 2 indicates this holding to a certainty, and the six and four with East, for West cannot have either unless he has played a false card; even if West has played falsely, and if the trumps are evenly divided, North will be bound to overtake jack of trumps if South leads that card, for North will not be certain that the trumps will fall evenly, and will overtake to lead again if either adversary drops out. We thus figure that North will be in the lead at trick 4, and will have no indication as to South's suit; even if he leads a fourth round of trumps, South can get but one discard, and North will still have to guess between the two other suits. It is proper to say that we should interpret North's four-card trump lead as indicating three of each plain suit and four trumps; the only other possibility is an established spade suit, but we consider this holding improbable, for the reason that we must in that case credit North with playing a very forward game in leading trumps from four headed by queen, without showing his suit first. The lead of the singleton spade is therefore to be condemned, for if partner has but three, there is a very long spade suit against, and the lead may do a great deal of damage; besides this, it will induce partner to think that spades is South's strong suit, and unless the fall of the cards indicates that it is not, North will return that suit after he has exhausted the trumps. It is true that the club lead is open to the objection that, counting North for three clubs, there are but three cards of the suit with the adversaries, and one of them has but one club and possibly none, and consequently that a small trump may be made by them; but in our opinion this possibility is much more than offset by the advantage of informing North of the club suit and starting its establishment, for in no other way can this information be conveyed.

As a matter of fact, one of the best players in the club led the spade, and the result was most disastrous; North won with queen, exhausted the trumps and led king of spades, having nothing to tell him that South had lead a sneak; West won with ace, returned the suit, and East brings in his spades with the assistance of ace of clubs and ace of hearts. Capt. Fiske's team lost the match by only three tricks, and would have won had it not been for the loss on this deal. The winning team is composed of Ward, Stoltze, Potter and Sanders, but they will not be allowed to hold the trophy long without a struggle, as two more teams have challenged. Sargent, Munn, Fetter and Schurmeier have precedence and the team that beats them will have to play whist. Miller, Buford, Gordon and Zenzius are next on the list, and ought to put up a strong fight.

CHICAGO VS. ST. PAUL.

We give below two deals from the Chicago-St Paul match of April 11:

DEAL 6.

The Hands—

North—Spades, 8, 6, 4, 3; hearts, K, 9, 3; clubs, Q, 6, 5, 4; diamonds, Q, 3. East—Spades, A, 2; hearts, A, J, 10, 2; clubs, A, K, 7; diamonds, A, 10, 9, 7. South—Spades, Q, J, 9, 7; hearts, 8, 6, 4; clubs, 9, 3, 2; diamonds, K, 8, 2. West—Spades, K, 10, 5; hearts, Q, 7, 5; clubs, J, 10, 8; diamonds, J, 6, 5, 4. Ace of clubs trump. Leader, South.

The Play—

Table 1. Chicago North and South.				Table 2. St. Paul, North and South.			
N.	E.	S.	W.	N.	E.	S.	W.
3s	*As	7s	5s	4s	*As	7s	5s
*Kd	2h	4h	Qh	*Kh	2h	4h	Qh
3d	7d	*Kd	4d	8s	2s	Js	*Ks
4s	2s	Js	*Ks	3h	*10h	6h	7h
3h	*10h	6h	7h	9h	*Ah	8h	5h
Qd	*Ad	2d	5d	*Qd	7d	2d	Jd
9h	*Ah	8h	5h	4c	*Kc	2c	8c
*4c	9d	8d	6d	3d	*Ad	8d	5d
5c	*Ac	2c	8c	3s	10d	*Kd	6d
*Qc	Jh	3c	10c	3c	7c	9c	*10c
6c	7c	9c	*Jc	6c	*Ac	3c	Jc
6s	10d	9s	*Jd	*Qc	Jh	9s	4d
Score: North and South, 4.				8s	9d	*Qs	10s
				Score: North and South, 5.			

COMMENTS.

Table 1—

Trick 1—West could have saved a trick in spades by covering with the ten, but we think his play correct.

Trick 3—North's object in making the remarkable lead was to fool the adversaries. We cannot see that the play has any other merit.

Trick 6—East thinks that he and his partner will make a couple of trumps by a cross ruff on diamonds and spades, and leads ace of diamonds, undoubtedly intending to follow it with a small one.

Trick 7—North's play of queen on the last trick induces East to lead ace of hearts.

Trick 8—East has not much else to do, and leads a diamond.

Trick 9—North now leads a trump from three remaining after trumping the diamond. We are inclined to criticise East's play in putting up ace second hand from ace, king, seven; East does not want the lead and had better give West a chance to win this trick.

Tricks 10-13—East's lead of the thirteenth heart is best. North makes his queen of trumps and the other tricks belong to East and West.

Table 2—

Trick 1—North begins the unblocking play by holding up his lowest spade.

Trick 3—North feels that he is too weak in suit to lead trumps, and returns his partner's suit, though he knows he may be leading up to the tenace with West; North leads the eight, temporarily concealing his length in order that the adversaries may not think best to continue the suit for a ruff. The point of the best return lead after starting the unblocking play is a difficult one, some players advising the lead of the lowest, others the intermediate card, and others the best. We do not favor any hard and fast rule on this point, but allow the fall of the cards and the general situation to guide us; in the majority of cases perhaps the intermediate card is best, as it carries out the idea of the unblocking game most consistently. Note how North can place every card in the spade suit; South has two, the queen and nine; West the ten, and East no more; this is so simple that it is unnecessary to explain how North places the cards thus, but some players never seem to be able to reason out even so easy a situation as this, and there can be no good whist without placing the unplayed cards; conventions are good, judgment is necessary and strategy is a fine thing, but conventions are useless, the exercise of judgment a misnomer, and strategy impossible without the faculty of using the information conveyed by the cards that are played to place those that remain unplayed.

Trick 7—North now ventures a trump lead; he can place three trumps exactly with East, for East has shown four hearts, four diamonds and two spades; West has probably not more than three trumps, as he has not led in spite of the development of his partner's heart suit and the ace turned. East plays king second hand, in the hope of forcing West on diamonds and making his own small trump on a spade.

Trick 10—South returns the trump; West played the eight at trick 7, and now plays the ten; North makes a fine play by refusing to cover with queen; North knows that West has jack of trumps left, and East the ace and either the seven or three; by refusing to cover, he sees that North and South will take but one more trick, the ace of trumps, for if West leads a spade, East must trump with ace to win it; if West leads a diamond, North can either pass and let South trump, or he can trump and lead a spade, on which East must play ace of trumps or North will win the trick; if West leads a trump, as he did do, North has the thirteenth trump and a spade; on the other hand, if North covers with queen, East's ace will win, East will lead the thirteenth heart, on which West will play his jack of trumps, and if East's trump is the seven, it is thus made the best one. The situation is an interesting one, and the play one that no player who had not drawn careful and correct inferences, and placed the cards remaining in each hand, would have made.

DEAL 7.

The Hands—

North—Spades, 10, 7, 2; hearts, A, Q, 10, 9; clubs, A, 4; diamonds, A, K, 5, 4. East—Spades, A, K; hearts, J, 8, 6, 3; clubs, K, Q, 9, 8; diamonds, 10, 8, 2. South—Spades, Q, 9, 6, 5, 3; hearts, 7, 4; clubs, J, 10, 7, 5, 3; diamonds, J. West—Spades, J, 8, 4; hearts, K, 5, 2; clubs, 6, 2; diamonds, Q, 9, 7, 6, 3. Five of spades trump. Leader, West.

The Play—

Table 1. Chicago North and South.				Table 2. St. Paul North and South.			
N.	E.	S.	W.	N.	E.	S.	W.
*Kd	2d	Jd	6d	4d	10d	*Jd	6d
*Ac	8c	7c	2c	*Ac	8c	5c	2c
4c	*Qc	10c	6c	4c	*Qc	3c	6c
2s	*As	5s	4s	2s	*Ks	3s	4s
7s	*Ks	6s	8s	7s	*As	5s	8s
*Ad	10d	7h	3d	*Kd	8d	7h	3d
4d	8d	*3s	7d	*Ad	2d	4h	7d
10s	3h	*Qs	Js	*Ah	3h	7c	2h
5d	*9c	3c	2h	9h	6h	*6s	5h
*Ah	6h	4h	Kh	5d	9c	10c	*Js
*Qh	8h	5c	5h	10h	8h	*9s	Kh
10h	Jh	*9s	9d	*10s	Kc	Jc	9d
9h	*Kc	Jc	Qd	Qh	Jh	*Qs	Qd
Score: North and South, 8.				Score: North and South, 9.			

COMMENTS.

Table 1—

Trick 2—North's lead is probably sound, as he can reasonably count on his partner having some strength in clubs, and a cross ruff on diamonds and clubs looks probable; North avoids the tenace in hearts, but his is not an original lead, and he is justified in playing to make the lead in hearts come up to him. South plays the seven, probably intending to make a very loud trump call.

Trick 3—South sees that North has opened a short club suit, and in order to conceal his call is obliged to play the ten of clubs; we think we should have completed the call rather than sacrifice so high a card, especially as the call may stop a trump lead from East.

Tricks 4-5—East takes two swings at the trumps for the protection of his clubs.

Tricks 7-8—North forces his partner in order to get the ruff on clubs, but South fails to grasp the situation, and draws North's last trump.

Tricks 10-13—East does not lead king of clubs, but leads a heart up to North's ace, queen; this does not lose, and was probably better than establishing a club with South, as the hearts might lie so that South's trump would be forced on the second round and the best heart and king of clubs be left with East, as, for instance, if South has queen alone and West ace and king, or if South has king and West ace, queen.

Table 2—

Trick 1—North's play of a low diamond second hand is unusual, but we do not regard it as unsound, as North has not a good hand to lead from on winning the trick, and there is not much chance of loss by trusting the trick to his partner.

Trick 2—We approve South's lead from his long club suit, although he has five trumps, for the suit is not strong enough to demand a trump lead.

Tricks 4-5—East must lead his ace and king of trumps, as North can have no more clubs.

Trick 6—Of course South does not trump the diamond, as North is marked for strength in the suit.

Tricks 7-9—North places three trumps with South and one with West, for East has shown no more by abandoning the lead, and West did not echo. Counting South for three clubs and three trumps, he can have but one heart, and North leads ace of diamonds to give him a discard of his heart, and then ace and a small heart to put South in so that he may let North make his trump on a club.

Trick 10—South leads a club, and West trumps with jack; we do not think this necessary; it could not gain a trick, and might lose if North held queen, for in that case West might make his jack if he did not trump and North trumped with queen, and East would make king of clubs in addition; by playing his jack, West makes it a certainty that they will get no other trick, while by not playing it there is a fair possibility that two tricks will go to East and West; for instance, if North passes the club to establish jack with South, East wins and returns nine of clubs, on which West makes his jack of trumps.

Trick 12—South leads the losing club, and West makes his trump.

CLUB NOTES.

Seven tables took part in the progressive pair game last Wednesday night. Cassius M. Paine, of Milwaukee, editor of Whist, and W. G. Bronson Jr., playing the North and South hands, made the high score, with several points above the average. Baker and Stoltze were high East and West, with a plus score of six points.

The next match for the American Whist league trophy, and probably the last one for the season, is scheduled to occur April 25 against the Des Moines team.

The ladies' tournament will be finished next Friday night, and prizes awarded to the two ladies having the highest scores for the series.

—George L. Bunn.

In Kentucky.

Spare Moments.

Mrs. Blood (to the colonel, who has returned from fighting a duel)—O colonel, you look distressed! Is it possible you have injured your antagonist?

Col. Blood—A great deal worse, my dear! I killed a valuable cow in an adjoining farmyard, and I s'pose I'll have to pay for it.

The Mark-Down.

Boston Tribune.

"Man," she bitterly exclaimed, "is dominated by the almighty dollar."

"And woman," he rejoined, with spirit, "by the almighty 99 cents."

In St. Petersburg every bicyclist is bound to have affixed to the back of the machine a metal plate on which the registered number is displayed in figures large enough to be legible from a considerable distance.

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