

BRIDGE FOR SIX PLAYERS

A Scheme by Which Three Rubbers Go on at Once.

CHANGE SEATS AFTER EACH HAND

Require Two Card Tables Placed End to End and the Two End Players Have the First Deals.

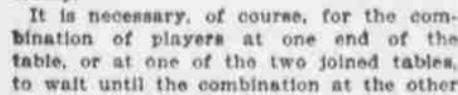
Bridge for less numbers of players than four has long been known, but it remained for some impatient Englishman to invent a way for six to play at the same time.

But the new scheme allows a table of six to play simultaneously. All that is required is that two ordinary square card tables shall be placed so that they make a single table of twice the usual length.

The arrangement of the players, as originally outlined, has been much improved by an American, Algernon Bray, who suggests that each seat at the table shall have a number assigned to it, and that after cutting for partners, those who are paired shall occupy seats with a difference of three between their numbers.

The partnerships are decided in the usual way, the two players cutting the lowest cards having the choice of seats and cards and the first deal, the only difference from the ordinary game being that they both deal at once.

If we suppose that the partners having the first deal occupy seats No. 1 and 4 at the table, the positions of their adversaries will be as follows: 2 and 5, 3 and 6 being the opposing partnerships.



The cards being shuffled, are presented by 1 and 4 to 2 and 5, respectively, to cut. Four hands are dealt in the usual way, dummy's cards being placed opposite the dealer on his own table.

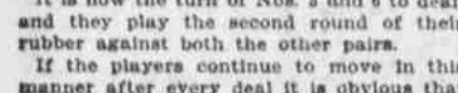
If the dealer can declare on his own hand he does so. If not, or if there is any doubling, his partner, sitting opposite him, must look at the dummy and declare for him. Suppose No. 1 passes the make; No. 4 must take No. 1's dummy and make the trump.

It is necessary, of course, for the combination of players at one end of the table, or at one of the two joined tables, to wait until the combination at the other end is ready to play, so that they may not be interrupted by the dealer at the other end calling upon his partner to help him out.

As soon as the declaration and doubling, if any, at each end is settled, the play proceeds in the usual way, dummy's card being turned face up as soon as the eldest hand leads. It is just the same as if the two dummy players in an ordinary game had left the room after laying down their hands face up.

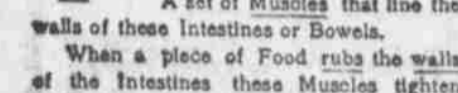
The results are scored in the usual way, but three separate score sheets must be kept, or there must be room on the sheet for three rubbers side by side, because three distinct rubbers are played, two of them simultaneously. In the position shown one rubber is between Nos. 1 and 4 as partners against Nos. 2 and 5 at one end of the table, and against Nos. 3 and 6 at the other end. The rubber between Nos. 2 and 5 and 3 and 6 will come on the table at the next deal.

The first deal finished and scored, the players move in such a manner as to bring each of them in turn to a lesser number of seats than the one he has just occupied. This will take No. 6 to seat No. 5; 5 to 4; 4 to 3; 3 to 2, and 2 to 1; No. 1 going to No. 6. This will make the arrangement for the second deal, if we suppose for a moment that the players have retained their original numbers, as follows:



The scores for this position will be those of the two rubbers that Nos. 2 and 5 and 3 and 6 are to play against Nos. 1 and 4 and against Nos. 3 and 6 and 2 and 5 having the deal. All three rubbers are now started.

Upon changing seats again the players will arrive at this position, still assuming for the sake of convenience in explanation that it is the players who are numbered. Instead of the seats at the table:



It is now the turn of Nos. 3 and 6 to deal, and they play the second round of their rubber against both the other pairs.

If the players continue to move in this manner after every deal it is obvious that

Watch Your Thirt Feet of Bowels!

YOU have thirty feet of Intestines! What makes food travel through them? A set of Muscles that line the walls of these Intestines or Bowels.

When a piece of Food rubs the walls of the Intestines these Muscles tighten behind it, and thus it starts a Muscle-wave which drives it through the whole length of the Bowels.

It should take about 12 hours to do this properly, so that nutritious parts of the food may have time to be digested and absorbed.

But, - If it takes twice or three times that period the food spoils in passing, and becomes as poisonous as if it had decayed before being eaten.

by the time six deals have been played they will have individually occupied every seat at the two tables, and also that all the combinations of partners and adversaries in one deal No. 1 had 2 and 5 against him, but the second time he dealt he had 3 and 6 against him.

It is also pointed out by Mr. Bray that the seats originally occupied by each player will be the number of the hands on which he and his partner will deal when he sits on one end of the table.

Although there must be an equal number of deals between each set of opponents it does not follow that the rubbers will end equally. As soon as a rubber is finished it can be scored as the individual accounts of the four composing it, just as in the ordinary game, and the next rubber can be proceeded with, if it is agreeable that there should be no change of partners.

It is desirable that the partners after each deal should be the same, and that the deal should be either sit left for a deal or play a deal for fun.

Suppose at the end of the fourth deal 1 and 4 have won their rubber against 2 and 5. The end of the fifth round will be 2 and 4 against 1 and 3. If that deal does not end rubber all six players will have to take part in the next change of position; but if No. 5 should win his rubber against 2 and 3 on the fifth round Nos. 2, 3 and 4 would be the next partners.

Suppose at the end of the fourth deal 1 and 4 have won their rubber against 2 and 5. The end of the fifth round will be 2 and 4 against 1 and 3. If that deal does not end rubber all six players will have to take part in the next change of position; but if No. 5 should win his rubber against 2 and 3 on the fifth round Nos. 2, 3 and 4 would be the next partners.

Options differ as to the merits of the arrangement; but those who have tried it for a few evenings without changing partner think it is much better than sitting out and looking on for each alternative rubber when there are just six players.

FOOT BALL AT OLD HARVARD

Outlook for the Crimson is Said to be Bright.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 13.-The outlook for a successful foot ball season at Harvard next fall is brighter than usual. Only three regular men of last year's eleven and one substitute will be lost, leaving ten men who played in the Yale game to form a nucleus next fall.

There will be a fair number of good ends expected that Waldo Pierce will return and hold down right tackle. At present there is no prominent man for left tackle. Warren and Phillippar or some of the guard candidates may prove good.

Unless Starr is moved back to quarterback it will be difficult to find a good substitute for Newhall. Taylor, who was injured last year, is now a promising player. Back field material is plentiful. Wendell, who played fullback last year, is expected to shift to halfback, where he played two years ago.

Prospects are good for next year's crew. Three men will be lost out of the eight by graduation, and one out of the four. Farley's place at stroke will be the most difficult to fill satisfactorily. C. G. Bacon, who is probably the best oarsman in the country, will be lost. C. Bacon, who this season was stroke and captain of the freshman crew, will be the most likely candidate for the position. No. 4 will not be so difficult a place to fill. It is quite probable that only one preliminary row will be rowed before the Yale contest next year.

MIKE LYNCH TAKING LESSONS

MURPHY McGraw Training Another Pitcher to Be Patient.

NEW YORK, July 13.-Mike Lynch is the latest pitcher to be taken in charge by Johnny McGraw to undergo the operation of being developed into a first-class pitcher. Since McGraw has been in command of the Yankees his policy has been to get a man who gives promise of becoming good and to keep him on the bench for a season to watch old-timers go through their stunts.

In this way the youngsters learn the tricks of the game, and once in a while, when a game is safely won, McGraw puts his pupil in to try out what he has been taught.

George W. Hill, Ames and Cecil Ferriss went through this bench-warming process when McGraw got them, and now, even though they do lose an occasional game, they look like the real thing when they get in motion and know what to do with themselves in the box. Now McGraw announces that Mike Lynch, the ex-Pirate pitcher, will be taken to his new graduate.

JEFF TO HAVE ONE SWELL DUMP

Los Angeles Saloon of Champion to Be Completed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 13.-Plans have been completed for the new third place that Champion Jeffries will open shortly, and, from the description given by the fellow himself, it is going to be a classy one. Jim and his partner expect to put \$50,000 into fitting it up. The place will be 12 feet in depth and covering the floor with a mahogany except the floor, which will be of tile. Eight booths finished in mahogany and leather, with private telephones, will be on the main floor, while on the second floor will be placed twenty-two pool and billiard tables with a telephone at each table. On the third and top floors will be club rooms and gentlemen's sleeping apartments.

There will be altogether thirty rooms finished in mahogany and leather, with all the modern conveniences of a gentleman's club. The place is to be called "The Jeffries" and it took some tall arguing to get the big fellow to use his name. Every one here believes that Jeffries will be forced to appear in the ring against Frank Moran in a gliding palace like the one outlined above should engage in the sport of prize-fighting is surely an anomaly.

TESTS FOR EXPERT RIFLE SHOTS

What Will Be Required of Men on the National Rifle Team.

NEW YORK, July 13.-The executive committee of the National Rifle Association of America has decided the following tests for marksmen who desire to try for places on the rifle team, which will represent the United States in the international contest for the Palma trophy at Ottawa, September 1. Candidates for the preliminary contest at Port Clinton on August 18 and 19 will furnish a statement from a competent authority of a record in practice or competition of 96 per cent at 500 yards, 90 per cent at 300 yards, and 80 per cent at 100 yards in a string of ten consecutive shots.

INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS

Instances Indicating Some Degree of Human Reasoning Power.

HOW ELSE EXPLAIN HAPPENINGS!

Dogs Which Know Things and Served Their Owners Well-Striking Example of Animal Gratitude and Sacrifice.

Do animals reason as do human beings? Or is the intelligence displayed on many occasions merely animal instinct?

Owners of domestic pets which have shown uncommon intelligence in their acts claim for them some degree of reasoning power, while students of animal life invariably contend that instinct is the impulse of the intelligence displayed.

The dog named discontented, and several days after the family located he disappeared. One day in December Miss Young was strolling through a park at Superior, Wis., when, to her amazement, the dog came running gladly toward her. He had been to Duluth and had followed her to Superior. The animal had grown thin and sickly during his travels. How the dog found his way to Duluth and then followed her to Superior was incomprehensible.

A Dog Newsway. Through the intelligence of his little white dog a newsboy has been reaping a harvest near the Park street entrance to the subway in Boston. On either side of him the dog carries a pocket, fastened to his body by a strap.

This owner is a cripple, and instead of walking about selling papers he gives one to the dog, who carries them to the passerby and offers the papers. He returns to his master with the money in his pocket.

Cats, while perhaps at times the most treacherous of domestic pets, at the same time possess estimable qualities. A cat owned by W. Oscar Collier of Easton, Md., recently adopted a family of rabbits and raised them after nature's approved method.

A family of new born rabbits had been found in a field on the Collier farm; after they were taken to the house the family discovered they were too young to take ordinary food. The cat had just been deprived of a family of kittens, so the little rabbits were given over to her for adoption.

For a few days it was necessary to tie her feet, but she became accustomed to the little rabbits and soon nursed them as though they were her own offspring.

Wild rabbits are timid and easily frightened, as any hunter can testify. Last November Dr. James L. Chase of Portland, Me., went gunning. While endeavoring to extract a shell which had become fastened in his rifle a rabbit came running toward him and took shelter at his feet.

Looking up he saw a big wildcat bounding after the rabbit.

Enraged when he defended the little creature, the ferocious animal attacked him. For half an hour Dr. Chase fought with the beast, his only weapon a jack-knife. He finally killed it, and when he looked around found the grateful rabbit still waiting as if to express its thanks.

Among animals one often finds striking examples of maternal love and sacrifice. An interesting story of how a lynx released its young from a trap is related by Henry Tate, a trapper of Chambord Junction, Canada.

Mr. Tate set several traps in the woods with the hope of catching a silver gray fox. One day as he approached a trap he heard noises, and crept up cautiously.

As he looked on he saw a mother lynx, and he saw that a young lynx had been caught. It was crying piteously. And there, chewing at the leg which was fastened in the trap, was the mother. Finally the mother one leaped from the trap. The mother had chewed through the bones of its leg.

"When I examined the trap I found that the mother lynx had resorted to every means before attempting to amputate the leg of her offspring. She had chewed at the chain in many places."

Roosters sometimes display almost human pugnacity. The fighting instinct of some leads them to most desperate measures. A hawk, big and powerful, swooped down into the barnyard of W. B. Snyder, near Altoona, Pa., and attempted to carry off a small pullet. Two roosters fearlessly attacked the hawk and rescued the chicken.

More dreaded than sharks is a fish in the South sea known as "the stinger." It exhibits a malevolence that is fiendish. The tail of the fish is armed with long, sickle-like spines, as sharp and keen as a razor.

When the fish sees a man in the water it swims toward him with inconceivable rapidity. A slash of the tail nearly always results in a fatal wound. The fish pursues its victims, according to travelers, and slashes its tail across the bottom until the craft springs a leak or sinks.

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HAWAII'S SWIFT RUNNERS

Might Be Likely Candidates in the Marathon Race.

GREAT LONG-DISTANCE RUNNERS

Feats of Men Who Used to Carry the Mails for Kings-Hace Up a Mountain Between a Kanaka and Eight Horses.

"They've got runners, Kanaka men, down in the Hawaiian Islands, that I'd be willing to gamble everything I own could make these fellows that compete in the Marathon race at the Olympian games look like aluminum milk tins," said a chief petty officer of the navy, who knows most of the Pacific Islands pretty well.

"I hit the Hawaiian Islands for the first time when I was a 'prentice, and I saw one of those Kanaka hot-footers beat a lot of mighty limber horses in a thirty-mile run."

"This was in 1883, when Dave Kalakaua, as the old-timers around Honolulu call him yet, was king of the islands. At that time there were no telephones joining the islands, and state messengers and mandates were carried from island to island by the interisland steamers and rushed into the interior by these Kanaka runners."

"Those Kanaka runners could, and some of them can still, lope all day and all night long, like American Indians on the trail in the fighting days of the red men, and the king's messengers didn't know what going tired or winded meant."

"King Kalakaua thought a lot of these state runners of his. He always stuck to it that they could go faster and further than horses over the rough Hawaiian country."

"In this he was deputed by a number of the white attaches of his court. Kalakaua wagered \$5,000 with these white courtiers that he could pick out a runner from among his Kanakas who'd get from Hilo to the Burning Lake of Kilauea, a distance of nearly thirty miles, quicker than any horse and rider could do the trip. They snapped the king up on this proposition at even money."

"It looked to mostly every white man down there as if they had the better of it, that he had with the king, and a big party from Honolulu sailed in one of the interisland boats to Hilo, on the main island of Hawaii, to see the race."

"The king picked out a huge, sneaky Kanaka, a man about 50, who had been employed as a state runner at Lahaina, on the island of Maui, for a number of years, to carry the mail between the two islands. Eight Kanakas made the start on horseback on native ponies, bred from American cayuses-strong, sure-footed, nippy little devils, thoroughly used to the bad lava roads and the climbing."

"The king and his party had gone up to the volcano house, at the top of Kilauea, to watch the race, and to see the finish of the race, and to be on hand the finish of the winner. I was among a party of man-o-war's men from one of our old wooden packs in the harbor of Hilo to make the ride up to Kilauea soon after the king's ascent to see the finish."

"The road from Hilo up to the crater of Kilauea has been greatly improved since that time, but it was only wide enough for one wagon and it was a climb of about 35 degrees all the way."

"The trees that lined the road used to get blown across the trail in big wind-storms, and the coach drivers counted a part of their job to jump from their seats every time they came to these obstructions and shoulder them out of the way. This work had all been carefully attended to in advance of the race by order of Kalakaua, and it looked like a pipe for the ponies, all of which had made the run up to the Kilauea crater many a time."

"More dreaded than sharks is a fish in the South sea known as 'the stinger.' It exhibits a malevolence that is fiendish. The tail of the fish is armed with long, sickle-like spines, as sharp and keen as a razor."

"When the fish sees a man in the water it swims toward him with inconceivable rapidity. A slash of the tail nearly always results in a fatal wound. The fish pursues its victims, according to travelers, and slashes its tail across the bottom until the craft springs a leak or sinks."

IDYL OF A WEARY ROAD

Footnotes in the Experience of a Lonesome Traveler on the Highway.

There was never a time when Mr. Eben Jenkins was not perfectly willing to give a lift in his wagon to a foot traveler along the sandy roads of Illinois, but he did not like to have too much taken for granted.

One day he was accosted by a flashily-dressed young man who was stepping along the dusty road with a deadfall air.

"If you've a notion to get out of this conveyance of mine and hoof it back to the first town and take the other road, it won't be more'n a little matter of seven miles or so."

"He hoofed it," said Mr. Jenkins, relating the story that night with keen relish, "and it wouldn't surprise me a kittle if the next time he wants a lift he addresses the man he expects 'I'll give it to him some different from what he did me." Youth's Companion.

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BILLS MAKE LESS NOISE

Why Paper Money Achieved Sudden Popularity in California.

Here is a new phase of the paper money question: The banks of San Francisco had for a year or more been mystified by an unprecedented demand for currency. The people of the Golden State have always eschewed Uncle Sam's notes; they have insisted on the left and ring of coin. So when calls came on the cashiers for thousands and thousands in bills the demand was without explanation.

The currency that reaches the Pacific coast is such as travelers take out with them from the eastern states. The banks make a practice of gathering it up for the accommodation of customers about to travel or who wish to forward remittances in the mails. When this great demand suddenly arose, cashiers were puzzled to meet it.

The revelations made before San Francisco's grand jury as a result of the work of Francis J. Heney and Secret Service Agent William J. Burns have furnished the solution of the mystery.

"Bring me the money in currency," was the command of Boss Ruef to the bribe agent.

The drafting of which Ruef has confessed amounted to about \$1,000,000 within a year, and in the light of his testimony the drain on the banks is easily explained. Ruef invariably insisted that the bogus money should be paper.

There would be no jingling, no metallic sound to betray; no clinking very large sums, much larger than a man could carry in gold. The boss was cautious itself.

Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, the convicted pal of Ruef, does not seem to have appreciated the virtues of paper money for the silent work of the hoodler. Under his bed constructed in the floor in which to conceal his wealth. He lined it with plush so that gold might be deposited noiselessly. The precaution was needless, however, for Ruef, who always attended to collections, was careful to insist on currency.

The mayor vacated the Filmore street house for the mansion that he built in Vallejo street, and his activities he neglected to remove the box from the floor. Detective Burns found it there, having been directed by Ruef in a confession. Ruef's caution did assist to some degree in his downfall, however. The hoodler in the trolley deal, a total of \$600,000, was passed in two payments of \$300,000 each. All the available supply of currency in San Francisco was exhausted each time. It was necessary to use thousands of bills of small denominations.

The supervisors in their confessions all