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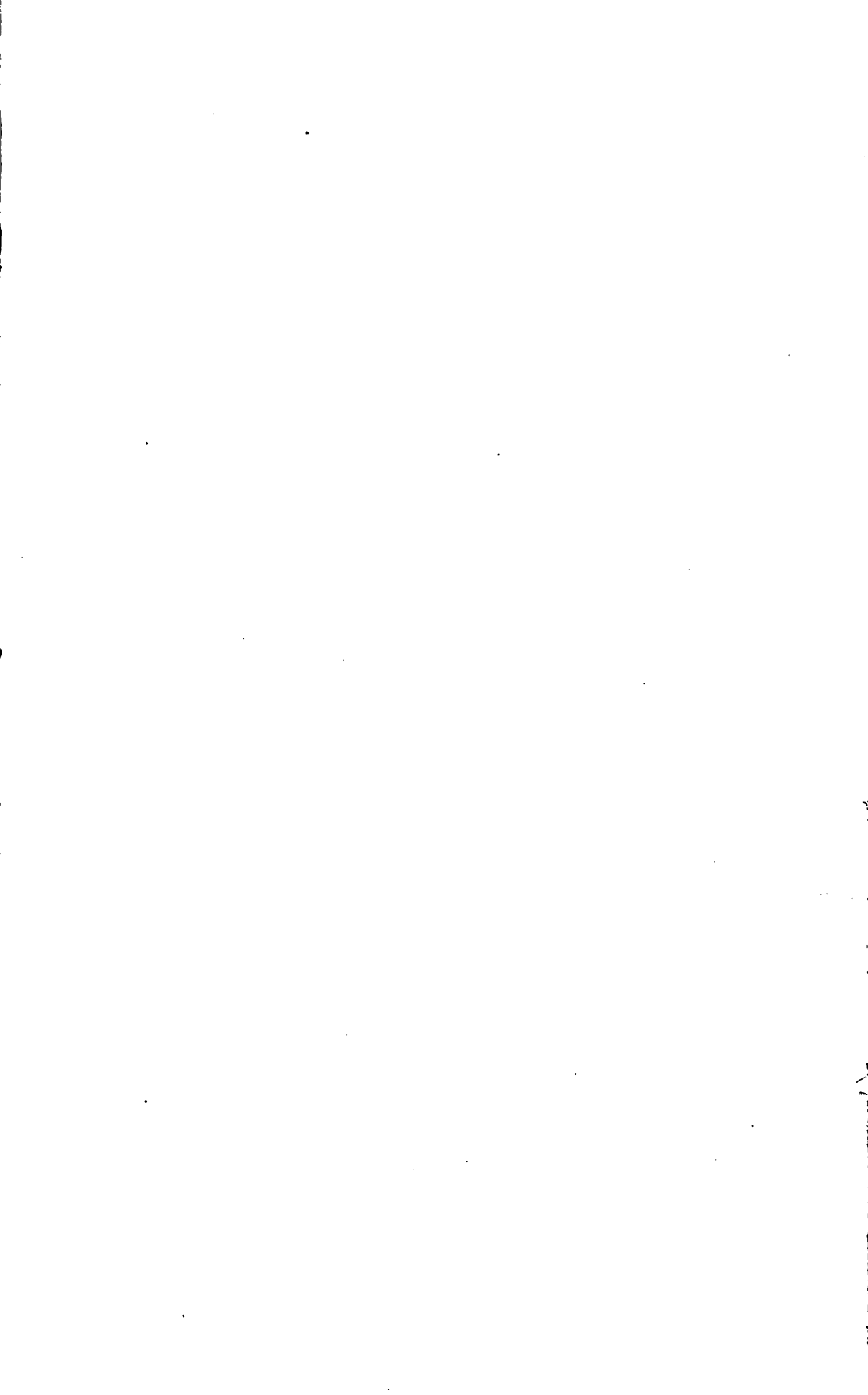
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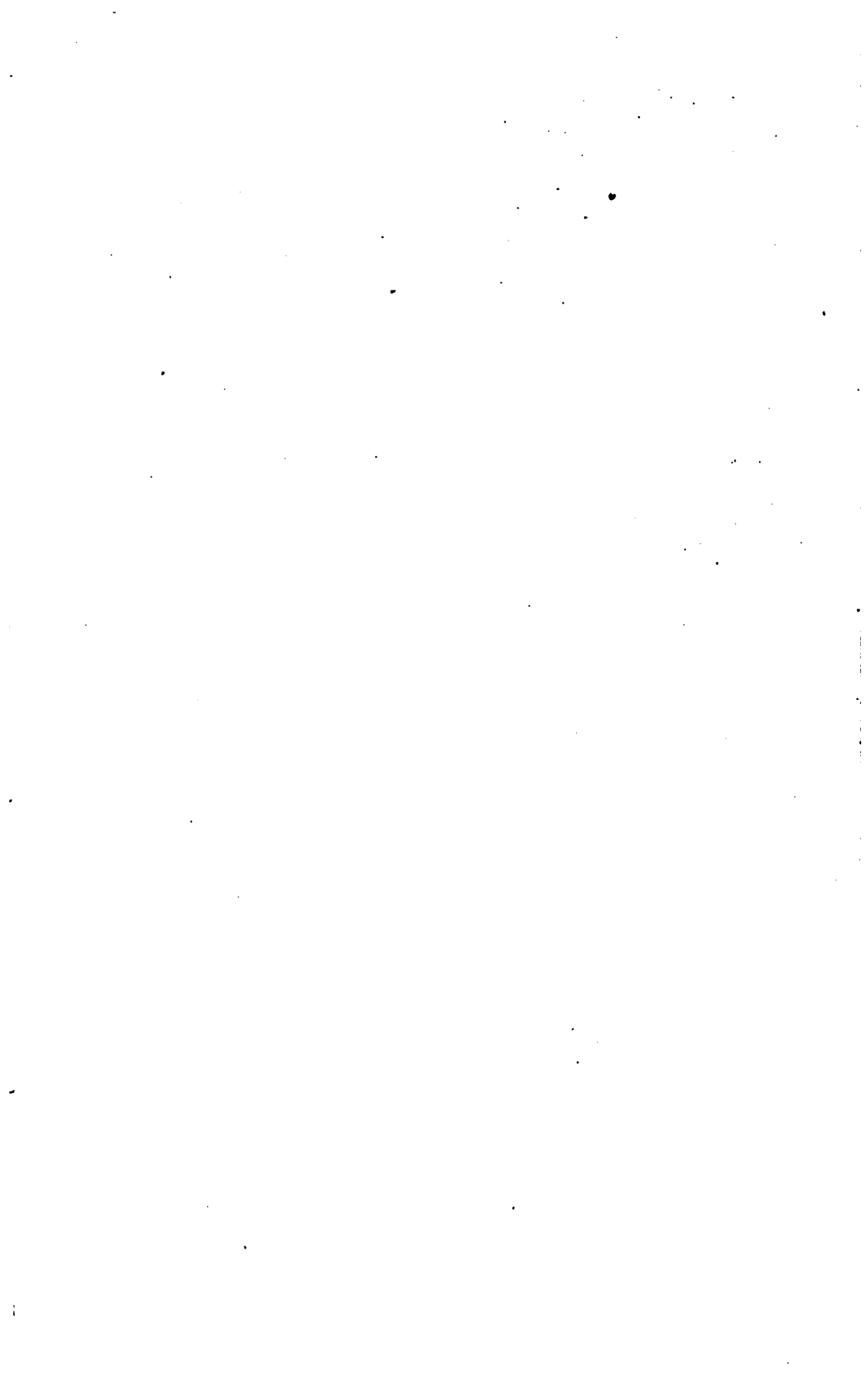
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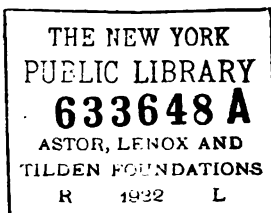
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VOL. VI.

1882.

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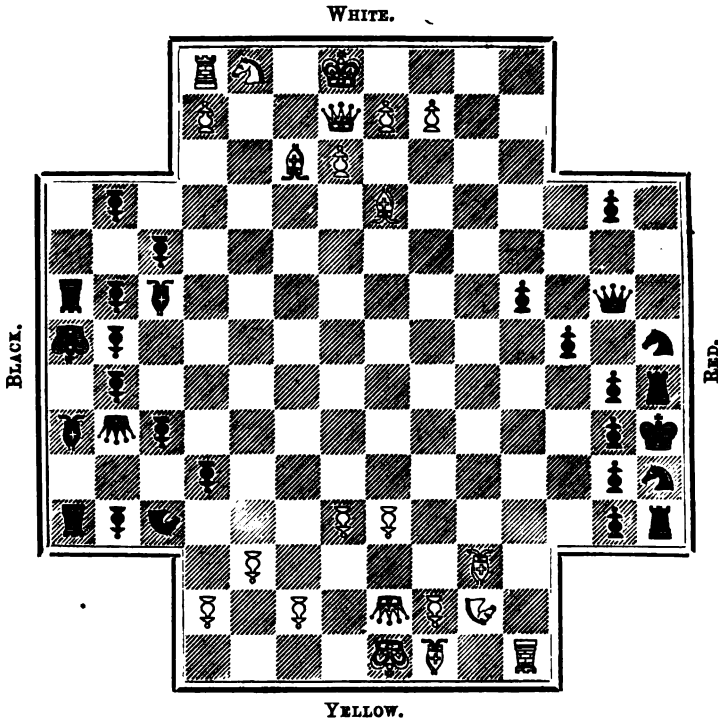
WEDNESDAY, 4th JANUARY 1882.

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FOUR-HANDED CHESS.

THE following ending, which occurred in a game between our Chess Editor and friends, is a very interesting specimen of mate of both parties, and illustrates the combinative power, both for attack and defence, of the partners—White and Black v. Yellow and Red.

The following was the position after Red's 24th move, Yellow to play:—



Yellow played 24 Kt to R 4, thereby threatening mate, as White, in coming to his turn, would play B takes B P mate, the Yellow pieces supporting the White, therefore the White Bishop would have been supported by the Yellow Knight and Bishop. It was therefore Black's duty to try and prevent the impending mate of his Red partner, which he could only effect by playing—

Black—24 B takes B

White—25 Q takes B (again threatening mate)

Red—25 P to K B 3

This was a mistake, as Kt to B 3 would have been better.

Black—25 Q takes K P mate

White—25 Q to K B 10

Red—25 B to K Kt 5

There is nothing else to prevent White from mating, by Q takes Kt P. But the move exposes him to a mate by Yellow, as he did not see that by withdrawing the Bishop from K 3 he opens up the diagonal for White's Bishop, which commands the square of Red's B 2, and enables Yellow to play B takes Kt P mate.

AN INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT FOR 1882.

WE have pleasure in announcing that an International Chess Tournament is fixed to take place in May next, at Vienna, under the auspices of the Vienna Chess Association, the members of which have adopted that course as a mode of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of their club. As soon as it became known in this country that such a contest was likely to be arranged, some amount of speculation ensued as to the number and amount of the prizes which would be offered, something very liberal being expected, as it is well known that the gentlemen who comprise the Vienna Chess Circle—among whom we may mention Baron Rothschild, Count Pongracz, Baron Kolisch—are noted for their munificence and hospitality. We think, however, it was hardly anticipated that so large an amount would be forthcoming as is now proposed; no less a sum than 9000 francs (£360) being offered for distribution, in the form of six prizes, of the value respectively of 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 300 and 200 francs.

The gross amount of the prizes thus offered leads us to anticipate for this meeting a far more splendid gathering than that which took place at Berlin during the year just closed, as so large an amount of money should attract almost every player of note. Still we think a mistake has been made in the way it has been apportioned for the several prizes. As we have already stated, so large a sum as £360 may be expected to call forth entries from every part of the world; but before deciding on taking part in such a contest, it is but reasonable that players should consider what chance they have of winning a prize which will at least recoup them their outlay, more particularly so as the men who usually take part in these contests can hardly be considered as being actuated by a love of the game alone. In many cases they look to Chess for a living, and they cannot be expected to devote time and spend money over an affair which, at best, cannot but eventuate in pecuniary loss. It must be borne in mind that the majority of those likely to enter the lists at Vienna will not do so with the hope of securing the first, or even the second place in the prize list; indeed, we have reason to believe that the tempting amount will induce Mr Steinitz to enter the lists, even if it be not for that special purpose that the first prize was fixed at so large a sum. It is pretty certain that Messrs Blackburne and Zukertort will compete, and although we do not wish to infer that these three gentlemen must between them take the first three prizes, yet we have no hesitation in saying it is more than probable they will do so, and as a consequence there is only £40 left for competition among the—may we be allowed the expression—second-rate first-class players. Now it must be apparent to all that the three prizes into which this amount is divided, £20, £12, and £8 are, deducting the entrance fee of £4 in each case—very insignificant, bearing in mind the large amount of the prize fund, and hardly likely to call forth so large a number of combatants as might have been expected to congregate, considering the total at the disposal of the committee. In the interest of the Chess community we should like to hear that further consideration has been given to the matter, with the view of making some greater attraction for the more modest players of foreign parts. As regards the Austrian players themselves, we are of opinion the division will be even more disparaging. A total of £360 is offered for competition, and, with all due deference to native ability, we are inclined to think the bulk of that amount will be taken by foreign players. We are aware that to many this will be looked upon as of little consequence; it will be urged the universality of Chess should more than counterbalance any feeling of nationality, but we are afraid, in practice, it will not prove to be the case. If moderate players of Austria cannot be satisfied with the programme, how less likely are foreigners, whose expenses must be much larger, to be so.

Besides the objections to which we have already referred, there is yet another,

which more particularly concerns tournaments generally. We are not at all sure that the success of a player in securing first honours deserves as a reward such an extraordinary proportion of the total of the prizes. Apart from Mr Blackburne's unprecedented success at Berlin, we fail to find in recent tournaments sufficient difference in skill of the first and second prize winners, to warrant such a difference in the amount of the prize money. Chance, and other accidents, often decide the first prize; as, indeed, it does the others; but so wide a difference between first and second prizes would be likely to increase the danger of underhand practices being attempted, and this mode of securing a prominent place we must admit does exist, although not perhaps to the extent some players would wish us to believe.

We venture to propose (at the suggestion of several English players) that the first prize may be fixed at £150, instead of £200, originally stated. The handsome figure of £150 would still have the desired effect of inducing the strongest players to compete, and would thus leave an additional £50 to be added to the minor prizes. We feel confident that if our suggestion could be adopted, or if by any other means the lesser prizes could be increased (which, of course, would be a still better way), the success of the forthcoming tournament would be greater and more complete. Substantial prizes throughout, as for instance £150, £75, £50, £40, £30, £15 would be a far greater inducement to players to attend; in fact, we think that about double the number of players would be attracted by such all-round favourable prospects.

Whether or not the amount of the separate prizes will be altered, England is sure to send a strong contingent of players to Vienna, and we hope soon to be able to publish the names of the doughty combatants who will travel to foreign lands to give battle over the Chess board.

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

GAME 572.

The following game, which is highly remarkable for its fine termination, was played in the match Liverpool v Manchester, on the 12th ult., between Mr H Jones (Manchester) and the Rev J Owen (Liverpool) and is taken, together with notes, from *The Field*.

[*Q P opening*]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr H Jones	Rev J Owen
1 P to Q 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q B 4 (<i>a</i>)	2 P to Q Kt 3
3 P to Q Kt 3	3 B to Q Kt 2
4 B to Q Kt 2	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to K 3	5 Kt to Q R 3 (<i>b</i>)
6 Kt to Q B 3	6 P to Q B 3
7 Kt to B 3	7 Kt to Q B 2
8 B to Q 3	8 P to Q 4
9 Castles	9 B to K 2
10 Kt to K 5	10 B to Q 3 (<i>c</i>)
11 Kt to K 2	11 Q to K 2 (<i>d</i>)
12 R to Q B sq (<i>e</i>)	12 B takes Kt
13 P takes B	13 Kt to Q 2
14 Kt to Kt 3	14 P to Q B 4 (<i>f</i>)
15 Q to Kt 4 (<i>g</i>)	15 P to K Kt 3 (<i>h</i>)
16 P takes P	16 Kt takes P
17 K R to Q sq	17 P to K R 4 (<i>i</i>)
18 Q to B 3	18 P to Q R 3 (<i>j</i>)
19 Kt to K 4	19 Castles K side
20 Kt to B 6 oh	20 Kt f. Q 2 t. Kt (<i>k</i>)

21 P takes Kt	21 Q to B 2
22 P to K 4	22 Kt to B 5
23 Q to Kt 3	23 K to R 2 (<i>l</i>)
24 Q to Kt 5	24 Kt takes B
25 R takes Kt	25 R to K R sq (<i>m</i>)
26 B to K 5	26 Q to B 3
27 B to B 4	27 K to Kt sq
28 Q R to Q sq	28 R to K sq (<i>n</i>)
29 R to Q 8	29 K to B sq
30 Q R to Q 7 (<i>o</i>)	30 P to K 4
31 Q to R 6 ch (<i>p</i>)	31 R takes Q
32 B takes R ch	32 K to Kt sq
33 R takes R ch	33 K to R 2
34 B to Kt 7	34 P to K Kt 4
35 R to R 8 ch	35 K to Kt 3
36 R to R 6 mate	

Notes.

(*a*) The advance of this P is premature, for it enables Black to exchange, by B to Kt 5 oh, a piece which is generally kept confined for a long time in this opening. We therefore prefer Kt to K B 3 or P to K 3, and to reserve P to Q B 4 until the opponent has also played P to Q 4, the difference in the latter case being that the defence does not improve his game by B to Kt 5 oh, since the Kt would interpose, and its capture would only strengthen White's centre, as the doubled P can afterwards easily be got rid of; whereas, at the present juncture, if the Kt interposes at B 3, a doubled P would be created, which Black, by proper care, need not allow to be dissolved, for the defence might subsequently either fix it at once by P to Q B 4, threatening Q to Q R 4, or he could first develop by P to Q 3 and P to Q Kt 3.

(b) The best post for this Kt is at Q B 3, after P to Q B 4 has been played.

(c) He has lost time with this B, which ought to have been posted here at once.

(d) Little object in this move of the Q, which in no way could advance his plan of doubling the adverse P, while the exchange at once, followed by retreating the Kt to Q 2, by P to K B 4, left him the important defensive option of P to K B 4.

(e) Not as strong as Kt to Kt 3, which would have deprived Black of the ultimate equalising defence by P to K B 4—e.g. 12 Kt to Kt 3 12 B takes Kt, 13 P takes B 13 Kt to Q 2. 14 P to B 4, with an excellent game, for Black cannot answer P to K B 4, on account of the reply B takes P, which, if captured, would enable White ultimately to recover the piece by Kt to Q 6 ch, and if 14 P to K Kt 3, White proceeds with P to K 4.

(f) As already indicated in the preceding notes, P to K B 4 was now the proper play.

(g) We prefer P to B 4.

(h) For now Black might have Castled on the Q side, and White could not venture upon capturing the Kt P, for the game might have proceeded thus: 15 Castles Q side, 16 Q takes Kt P 16 P to K R 4, 17 B to R 7 17 P to R 5, 18 Kt to K 2. If Kt to R 5, the answer Q to B sq wins a piece. 18 Q R to K B sq, 19 Kt to B 4 19 Kt to K sq, 20 Q to R 6 20 Q R to Kt sq, 21 P takes P 21 R to Kt 2, 22 P takes P 22 K R takes B, and wins.

(i) He weakens with this advance very much the K side, where he intended to Castle. P to K B 4 was again the correct play, for White could gain nothing by taking in passing and then sacrificing the B for two Pawns, since Black's Q would ultimately interpose at B 2, otherwise Black's isolated K P was well defensible, and the game stood then about even.

(j) Also useless. He should have Castled at once, in order to play K R to Q Kt sq should White answer Kt to K 4.

(k) He was now bound to take, bad as it is. If K to R sq, White could reply Kt takes R P, and if K to Kt 2, the game might have proceeded thus:—20 K to Kt 2, 21 B to Q B 4, (threatening Kt takes Kt at Q 7, followed by P to K 4), 21 B to B 3—we see nothing better—22 B takes Kt 22 B takes B; (if P takes, White captures the Kt, followed by P to K 6 dis ch), 23 P to K 4 23 B to B 3, 24 Kt takes Kt, followed by Q to B 6 ch, winning.

(l) The weakness of Black's advance of the R P on the 17th move becomes now patent. Black has now to provide against Q to Kt 5 and Q to R 6, which would not be so very dangerous as in the present situation, if the R P was not advanced; for Black would then have better defensive resources by K to R sq and R to K Kt sq.

(m) He dare not take the K P, on account of the reply R to R 3, threatening R takes R P ch.

(n) A fatal error, of which the opponent takes advantage in splendid style. The only proper move was Q to Q B sq, with the intention of giving up the Q for two Rooks. We may re-

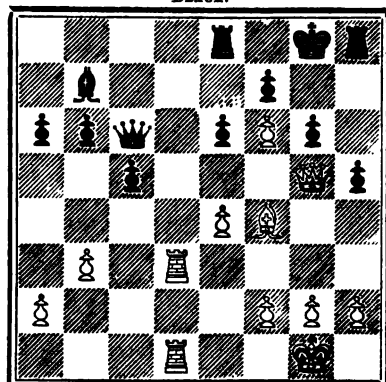
mark that Q to K sq would not have saved the game, on account of the reply B to B 7.

(o) The winning coup, which blocks out the adverse Q, and threatens the decisive B to Q 6 ch.

(p) A highly ingenious master-stroke; mate in six more moves is forced after this.

REMARKS.—We stated recently, in our remarks to the game Cook v Ranken, that "it makes some difference in this opening whether the moves are made in their proper order. In note (a) to the above game we see a confirmation of this opinion. We must, however, leave to the able editor of the *Field* the responsibility for such subtleties. Black seems to have been partly successful in the mode of development adopted on his fifth move, namely, 5 Kt to Q R 3, which he followed up by 6 P to Q B 3, 7 Kt to Q B 2, and 8 P to Q 4; this partial success, however, in our opinion, is not of sufficient weight to counterbalance the opinions of Messrs Steinitz, Blackburne, and ourselves, that the Knight is better placed on Q B 3. Further, we may remark that a likely continuation for the attack in some cases is P to K B 4. After White's 15th move we think that Castling on the Queen's side was an obvious plan for Black to adopt. His game suffered very much from the effects of the Kt on K 5 and the P on K 5, which, after the hazardous Castling of Black on the King's side, was, by an exchange, transposed to B 6, making Black's position almost hopeless. We think that if the Black Queen's Knight is played to Q B 3 in the opening of the game, White could not follow up Kt to K 5 with effect. White pursued the advantage gained in masterly style. We give a diagram of his fine ending.

Position after Black's 28th move, R to K sq.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White continued with

29 R to Q 8	29 K to B sq
30 Q R to Q 7	30 P to K 4
31 Q to R 6 ch	31 R takes Q
32 B takes R ch	32 K to Kt sq
33 R takes R ch	33 K to R 2
34 B to Kt 7	34 P to K Kt 4
35 R to R 8 ch	35 K to Kt 3
36 R to R 6 mate	

GAME 573.

Played recently at New York, between
Mr Cohnfeld and Captain Mackenzie.

[*Scotch Gambit.*]

WHITE.

Mr Cohnfeld.

1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3
3 P to Q 4
4 Kt takes P
5 Kt to K B 3 (a)
6 B to Q 3
7 Castles
8 B to K 3
9 B takes B
10 Q Kt to Q 2
11 P to K R 3
12 Q to K sq
13 Kt to R 2 (c)
14 P to K B 4
15 Kt takes Kt
16 Kt to B 6 ch
17 Q to Kt 3 ch
18 Q to R 4
19 Q takes B P ch
20 Kt to Kt 4
21 Kt to R 6 ch
22 Kt to B 5 (g)
23 Q to Kt 5

BLACK.

Captain Mackenzie.

1 B to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P takes P
4 B to B 4
5 P to Q 3
6 Kt to B 3
7 B to K Kt 5 (b)
8 B to Kt 3
9 R P takes B
10 Castles
11 B to R 4
12 Q to Q 2
13 Q R to K sq (d)
14 Kt takes K P
15 P to Q 4
16 P takes Kt
17 K to R sq (e)
18 B to Kt 3
19 K to Kt sq (f)
20 P to R 4
21 K to R 2
22 R to K Kt sq
Black resigns. (h)

Notes.

(a) This, although admissible if Black plays 4 Q to B 5, is certainly gross loss of time if played in answer to B to B 4.

(b) We do not exactly see the object of this move.

(c) White is developing his game in good style.

(d) This was a miscalculation. Captain Mackenzie overlooked the resource of his opponent in Kt to B 6 ch.

(e) Of course if B to Kt 3, then P to B 5.

(f) Black has no good defence. White certainly follows up the advantage gained in a very decisive manner.

(g) Well played again: he threatens mate, which Black cannot avoid by B takes Kt, as he loses his Queen.

(h) He can only save the mate by giving up his Queen.

GAME 574.

The following game, played in the Chief Tourney of the Fifth American Chess Congress, is taken from the "Book of the Congress," with notes from *Land and Water.*

French Defence.

WHITE.

Captain Mackenzie.

1 P to K 4
2 P to Q B 4
3 Kt to Q B 3
4 P to B 4
5 Kt to B 3
6 B to K 2
7 Castles
8 P to Q 3
9 B to K 3
10 Q to Q 2
11 Kt to Q sq (a)
12 P takes P
13 B takes Q
14 B to B 3
15 B takes Kt
16 Kt takes B
17 Kt to B 3
18 Q R to Q sq
19 R takes R
20 R to Q sq
21 Kt to Kt sq
22 P to Q R 3
23 B to Q 3
24 R to Q B sq
25 Kt to Q 2
26 B takes P
27 Kt takes B
28 Kt to Q 2
29 R to K sq
30 R to K 5
31 K to B 2
32 K to K 3
33 K takes Kt
34 P to Q Kt 3
35 K takes P
36 R to K 2
37 K takes R
38 K to K 3
39 K to Q 4
40 P to Q Kt 4
41 P to R 4
42 K to K 5
43 P to Kt 4
44 P to R 5 (g)

BLACK.

Mr Sellman.

1 P to K 3
2 P to Q B 4
3 Kt to Q B 3
4 P to Q 3
5 P to K Kt 3
6 B to Kt 2
7 K Kt to K 2
8 Castles
9 P to Kt 3
10 P to Q 4
11 P takes K P (b)
12 Q takes Q
13 R to Q sq
14 Kt to Q 5
15 B takes B oh
16 R takes Kt
17 B to Kt 2
18 Q R to Q sq
19 P takes R (c)
20 Kt to B 3
21 Kt to Kt 5 (d)
22 Kt to B 7
23 Kt to K 6
24 P to B 4
25 P takes P
26 B takes B
27 P to Q 6
28 K to B 2
29 Kt to B 7
30 Kt to Q 5
31 Kt to Kt 6 (e)
32 Kt takes Kt
33 R to Q 5
34 R takes K B P
35 R to B 7
36 R takes R (f)
37 K to K 2
38 K to Q 3
39 P to Q R 4
40 P to R 5
41 K to B 3
42 K to Q 2
43 K to K 2

Notes.

(a) There appears nothing better. Result of his eccentric opening.

(b) Failing to take due advantage of his previous excellent play. By P to Q 5 he would obtain a safe and lasting superiority.

(c) Whereby he now has here an ill supported, instead of a well sustained Pawn. However,

his play is correct enough under present circumstances.

(d) P to B 3, intending P to K 4, is preferable.

(e) According to Captain Mackenzie, "an ingenious coup." Its merit is but little apparent, whether the Knight be taken or left. We favour 31 Kt to B 7, which secures a draw, and there is no hope now of any better result.

(f) An ill-advised exchange. White obtains now a decided advantage.

(g) Captain Mackenzie blamed himself for not playing P to K Kt 5 here. That move seems to win, but its effect is far less obvious than he imagines, for the variation he gives is a weak one. We end the game here, as considering that the draw, which ensues after 17 more moves, is its legitimate result.

GAME 575

An off-hand game played at Walmer, 12th December, between Messrs E Kirby and J Scamp.

WHITE.	BLACK.
E Kirby.	J Scamp.
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 4 (a)
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to K B 3 (b)	3 P to K 5
4 Kt to Q 4	4 B to B 4
5 Kt to B 5	5 Castles
6 Kt to B 3	6 P to Q 4 (c)
7 P to Q 4	7 B to Kt 5 (d)
8 Kt to Kt 3	8 B to K 3
9 P to B 5	9 Kt to Kt 5 (e)
10 B to Q 2	10 B takes Kt
11 B takes B	11 Q to B 3
12 Q to Q 2	12 Kt to Q 2
13 P to K R 3	13 Kt to R 3
14 Kt to R 5	14 Q to K 2
15 Castles	15 P to Q Kt 3
16 P takes P	16 R P takes P
17 K to Kt sq	17 P to K B 3
18 R to B sq	18 P to Q B 4
19 P takes P	19 P takes P
20 P to B 3	20 P takes P
21 P takes P	21 Kt to Kt 3
22 R to Kt sq	22 B to B 4 ch
23 K to R sq	23 B to Kt 3
24 Kt to B 4	24 Q to R 2
25 P to Kt 3	25 P to Q 5
26 P takes P	26 P takes P
27 B to Kt 4	27 K R to K sq
28 Kt takes B	28 P takes Kt
29 R takes P	29 Kt to B 4
30 B to Q 3	30 Kt to K 6
31 Q R to K Kt sq	31 Q Kt to Q 4 (f)
32 R takes P ch	32 Q takes R
33 R takes Q ch	33 K takes R
34 B to K 4	34 Kt takes B
35 Q takes Kt	35 Q R to Q sq
36 Q to Kt 7 ch	36 K to B sq
37 Q to K R 7 and wins	

Notes.

(a) This move is not to be commended, as

White can at once proceed with P to Q 4, and will obtain a strong centre; P to K 3 is much better.

(b) We prefer P to Q 4.

(c) Kt to Kt 3 at once is preferable.

(d) P takes P en pass would have won a Pawn, and given Black the better game.

(e) A useless move.

(f) White had a very good attacking game, and there was no necessity for him to allow his Queen to be captured, even for two Rooks.

GAME 576.

A very pretty Evans Gambit, played in Jackson, Miss., some years ago, between Mr J A Galbreath and the late Mr H Harding, taken from the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Galbreath.	Mr Harding.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Q B 4	3 B to Q B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes P
5 P to Q B 3	5 B to Q R 4
6 Castles	6 B to Q Kt 3
7 P to Q 4	7 Q to K B 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 Q to K Kt 3
9 P takes P	9 Q takes K P
10 Q Kt to Q 2	10 Q to K Kt 3
11 R to K sq (a)	11 P to K R 3
12 B to K R 4	12 K Kt to K 2
13 Kt to K 4	13 Castles
14 Kt to K B 6 ch	14 P takes Kt
15 Q B takes P	15 Kt to K B 4
16 B to Q 3	16 Q to K R 4
17 P to K Kt 4 (c)	17 Q takes P ch
18 K to R sq	18 B takes K B P
19 R to K 4	19 Q to K R 6
20 Q to K Kt sq ch	20 Kt to K Kt 6 ch
21 Q takes Kt ch	21 B takes Q
22 R to K Kt sq	22 P to Q 3
23 R takes B ch	23 Q takes R
24 P takes Q	24 P to K B 4 (d)
25 R to K R 4 (e)	25 B takes B
26 R takes R P	26 B to K R 2
27 Kt to K Kt 5	27 Kt takes K P
28 R takes B	28 Kt to K Kt 3
29 R to K Kt 7 ch	29 K to R sq
30 R tks Kt dis checkmate. (f)	

Notes.

(a) The freedom of the White's pieces is in marked contrast to Black's cramped position.

(b) A bold sacrifice, giving rise to some exceedingly interesting complications.

(c) The initiatory move of an attack, carried on by Mr Galbreath with wonderful spirit and ingenuity.

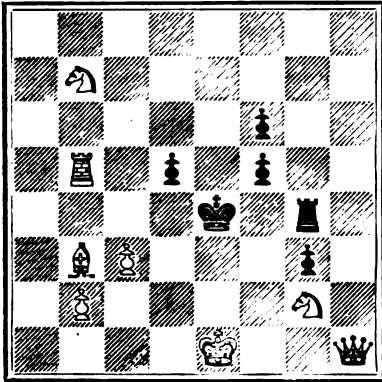
(d) Black is still the "exchange," and two Pawns a-head, but we believe it is impossible for him to save the game.

(e) The artistic manner in which Mr Galbreath now proceeds to demolish his adversary is worthy of all praise.

(f) How prettily all this end game works out!

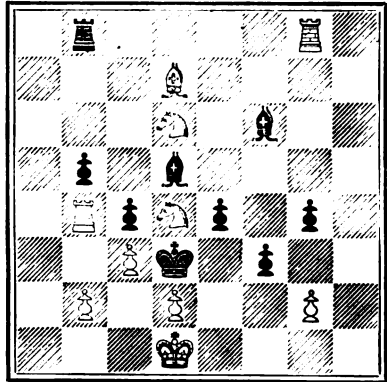
PROBLEMS.

No. 777. By B G LAWS.
BLACK.



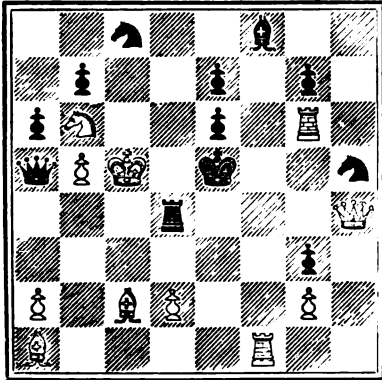
WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 778. By J B MACDONALD.
BLACK.



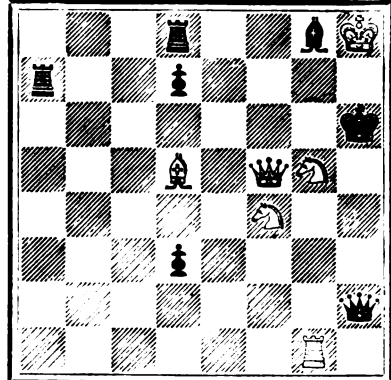
WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 779. By M LEPRETTI.
BLACK.



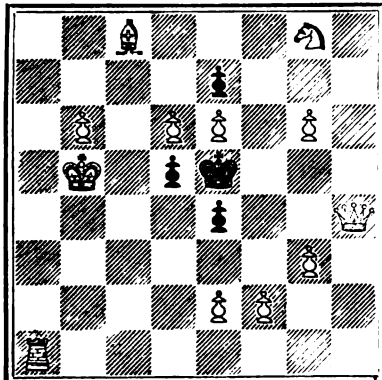
WHITE.
White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

No. 780. By W A SHIFMAN.
BLACK.



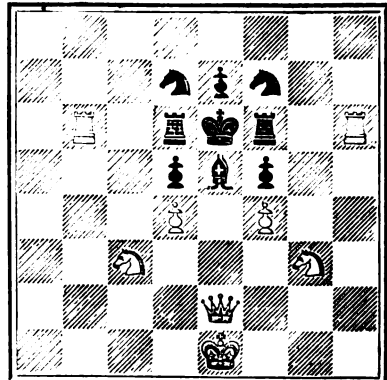
WHITE.
White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

No. 781. By G J SLATER, Bolton.
From the *Ayr Argus*.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 782. By G H THORNTON.
From the *American Chess Journal*.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE CORRESPONDENCE
TOURNEY.

THE Rules and Conditions of this Tourney are set out at length in the January number of the *Magazine*, which is just to hand. The Tourney is limited to twelve competitors, each of whom will have to play one game on even terms with every other, and to conduct two games at the same time. The prizes are four in number, viz.—First, £5 (given by the Rev C E Ranken, who acts as Conductor); second, a set of Staunton Chessmen (value £2 2s); third, £1; fourth, *Nuova Revista Degli Scacchi* for one year. These prizes will be determined by the highest scores, drawn games counting half to each player.

Each competitor must engage, for the sake of the other competitors, to play out every game in the Tourney with all his force, unless hindered by illness or some unforeseen circumstance. The time-limit is fixed at 48 hours (Sundays excepted), leave for one postponement of a week in the course of any game being obtainable from the Conductor, who may also allow further postponement, under special circumstances. The duration of the Tourney is limited to eighteen months from the period of commencement. Games not then begun will be cancelled, and all games then unfinished will be adjudicated upon by Mr Steinitz, who has kindly promised to perform that task. Should any entrant retire from the Tourney without finishing all his games, those in progress only shall be scored to his opponents, and those not begun shall count as drawn. No game is to be considered as in progress unless at least one move has been made on each side.

No entrance fee is required, but a deposit of ten shillings must be made, which sum will be returned at the conclusion of the Tourney, to those only who have played out all their games, subject to deduction of any penalties that may be incurred for exceeding the time-limit, which penalty is fixed at two-and-sixpence in each case proved to the satisfaction of the Conductor, but after four such fines have been incurred, a further transgression will cause the loss of the game. In case of appeal, no private arrangement between the players will be recognised, but a decision will be given according to the laws of the game, and rules for correspondence play, as laid down in Staunton's "Chess Praxis." Entries must be sent to the Conductor by 1st February next. We wish our contemporary success in its undertaking, and the entrants a series of pleasant games.

A CHESS MEDLEY.

'Tis Nature's *Laws* this time of year,
That cold winds *Pierce* and *Frost* appear,
With mantle *White* she *Steeles* o'er vale,
High *Tor* and *Castle*, *Mead* and *Dale*.

Now fetch the *Calender* and say
How soon comes merry *Christmas Day*?
So near — Oh! then I'll call my *Cook*,
No stingy fare these times I brook.
With mien important, manner *Bland*,
She enters with a courtsey grand:
Now, *Mrs Brown*, make a "point"
To buy fine *Birds* and tender joint,
And *Pray—Ducks*,* if they're young and good.
I ask no better *Christmas* food;
And tell the *Butler*—what's his name?
Mackenzie, Sir, well known to fame.

Tell him my *Cousin Day* is here,
To share with me my homely cheer.

Now send my *Vallé* here, I pray;
I've lost *A Studd* somewhere to-day.
Did *Taylor* bring my new *Coats Down*?
If not I'll hasten to the town.
But, first, I'll ride to "*Marden East*,"
And ask the *Dean* to join our feast;
'Tis some *Miles* out, and up a *Hill*,
But I'll not *Wayte*, nor *Long* stand still.

* *Prideaux*.

The *Carpenter* I'll send back now,
To decorate with holly bough.
A seasoned *Planck* of *Beach* he'll take,
And mend the "board" that has a *Craks*.

(Pray excuse an Irish brogue.)

There's *Rain Here*, now 'twill make a *Meyer*;
The air is *Humid*†—watch the fire.
I'll order *Coal in*‡ on my way
(The store won't take me far astray).
'Tis fine and *Black*—burn it 'thout stint,
'Tis *Andrew's* best and hard as flint,—
Experienced "judge" of what is good,
To "cook" our "mate" and warm our food;
And now I'm off, the day is near,
May pleasure unal-*Loyd* be here.

P.S.

If with your names I've made too free,
Composer's pardon grant to me.
Like "Household Words" they all appear
To puzzle, charm, attract, and cheer.
I now compose myself and say
To each, "A Merry Christmas Day,"
And wish you all, both far and near,
A Useful, Happy, Bright New Year.

—*Brighton Guardian*.

† *Hume*.‡ *Collins*.

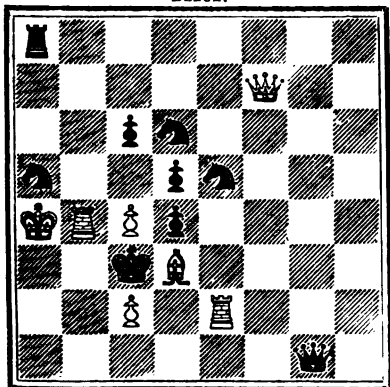
PROBLEM NEWS.

Our Problems.—No. 779 we take from the *Lebanon Herald* Tourney of 1878. It was awarded the first set prize in conjunction with an ordinary two mover. It will be found a beautiful specimen of bi-move self-mate strategy. —No. 780 was first published, we believe, in *Brentano's Monthly*, and is re-produced in the December number of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, with the following amusing remark: "This two mover, by W A Skinkman, is one of the most deceiving chaps we ever saw; we will wager the large amount of one cent that somebody will get fooled on, if he has not previously been taken in by, it." It is indeed a very clever problem, worthily upholding Mr Shinkman's reputation in this art. Ncs. 781 and 782 are two clever little problems, and very pleasing, especially that of Mr Slater.

By some accident—not brought on, dear reader, by the festive season—we gave the wrong version of our problem No. 771, by Mr H W Butler, which in the form we gave it admitted of a palpable cook, so, in justice to the author, we here give his other and more correct version.

Problem 771. By H W Butler.

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WHITE.

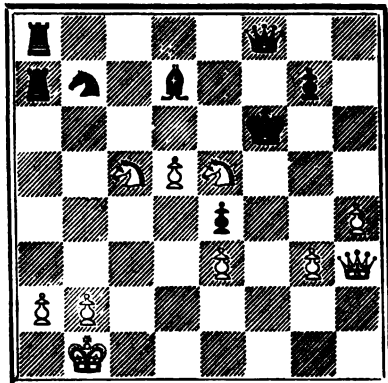
White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

The Black Queen in Mr C R Baxter's problem, No 774, should be White.

A REVIVAL—The *Philadelphia Times* revives an old problem, with these remarks: "A gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind once asked the late Mr Staunton: 'What is the finest three-move problem extant?' The answer was at once decidedly given in favour of this remarkably curious position, by the Rev Horatio Bolton, over which many a player has puzzled in vain. We are sure it will at once please and astonish the solvers of a newer generation."

By the Rev Horatio Bolton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The date of the composition of this problem we cannot say, but certainly it was composed before 1873—the year of the decease of our early English master. The problem, when compared with the efforts of the modern school, demonstrates very forcibly the rapid and great strides of improvement which composers have made in the composition of problems during the past decade. The above problem will be found very easy, we think; if there is any difficulty, it would be from the unexpected nature of the key move. It might, we should imagine, be a pretty ending to a four-mover. However, we hope our readers will enjoy, and find it more difficult than we predict!

FOUR HANDED CHESS.

The following letter has appeared in the *Croydon Guardian*:—

SIR,—Will you permit me to say a few words as to the above game? It is not possible to fairly institute a comparison between this phase of Chess and the ordinary game. No one would seriously make a comparison between the professor of the three card trick and players at the scientific game of whist. Still, playing cards are used in both cases, and a certain amount of skill is required in each to attain a certain issue. In the same manner, though both in the four-handed Chess and in the ordinary game, Chessmen and a board with squares on it are used, while the moves of the pieces are nearly identical in both

games. No further comparison is possible, and it does not in the least follow that a good player at the one game necessarily is a good player at the other; nor that those to whom ordinary Chess would not prove an attraction would not take great interest in the four handed game. Both games are attractive to me, especially so the four handed one; but I am bound to confess that in several points the former game far exceeds the latter from a scientific point of view. In my experience of many years' play, I have never yet played any two games which after the first four moves or so bore the

slightest resemblance to each other, and therefore no rules of attack or defence can be laid down to be followed as in ordinary Chess. I claim for the four handed game an interest far exceeding the ordinary one—a simply infinite variety of games, and that from the very commencement of each; that it is equally suited to grown-up people or children, and most attractive to both; that to play it moderately well is nothing like so difficult as to play fairly well at the ordinary game; that it is not such a great mental strain; that in every game new beauties and new combinations reveal themselves to the players; and that the interest of either players or onlookers never flags for an instant. To play it well requires great skill, powers of calculation, confidence in your partner, and unbounded good temper. Let me urge all those who require some game for the long winter evenings, some social amusement to pass the time, and who may not be disposed to enter on such a serious business as ordinary Chess, to give this game a fair trial, and I am sure that "pleasure and profit" will be the result.

Kindly excuse my troubling you with so long a letter. Allow me only to add, that I shall be pleased to hear from those interested in the game, and afford any assistance in my power to my correspondents.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. H. VERNEY,

Author of "Four Handed Chess."

The Cedars, Esher.

—:—

BRIGHTON PAVILION HANDICAP.—At a meeting held in the Curator's Room, on Thursday, 22nd ult., for the purpose of presenting the prizes, the Chairman, Mr G White, in calling upon Mr H Erskine, the donor, to present the first prize to the winner, said that the best thanks of Brighton Chess players were due to Mr Erskine for his kindness and liberality in presenting such a handsome prize. He also congratulated Mr Pierce on his success. After several remarks by the donor and prize winners, Mr H Erskine proposed that a subscription list be opened for the purpose of purchasing a challenge cup to be competed for annually, this was seconded by Mr D Thomas, and carried unanimously. Mr W T Pierce proposed, and Mr Mead seconded, that a committee be elected, comprising Mr Alderman E Martin, Mr Councillor E Booth, Messrs H Erskine, D Thomas, G White, and H W Butler, to carry out the necessary arrangements. After some little discussion, the meeting adjourned, in order to allow the committee time to draw up a code of rules, &c.

BOWLEY v. ERSKINE.—Shortly after resuming play in the game to which we referred last week, Mr Erskine, by an unfortunate miscalculation, lost the exchange of R for Kt. The game, however, was by no means over, for Mr Erskine, playing in really good style, succeeded, after about fifteen moves, in regaining his loss. A few moves later on Mr Bowley assumed the offensive, in a Pawn ending, and won the game and the match, the final score being Bowley 5, Erskine 3, drawn 5.

F EDMONDS v. W T PIERCE.—These gentlemen

have commenced a return match (the first was played in the autumn of last year, and won by Mr Edmonds with a score of 4 to 2 and 2 draws), of four games up, draws, after the first two, counting half. Two games have already been played. In the first Mr Pierce, by prematurely winning a Pawn with his Queen, laid himself open to an attack, from which, despite several neat manœuvres, he could not extricate himself, and he resigned on the 20th move. The next was also won by Mr Edmonds.

MATCHES AT BRIGHTON.—A match of five games up, draws half, has been arranged between Messrs O Erskine and J Law. Still another has been arranged, Mr Bennett, of Burgess Hill, gives a Knight to Mr H W Butler, the latter playing blindfold. Conditions, 3 games up, draws half.

MR J H BLACKBURNE AT THE LIBERAL CLUB, LEIGH.—Mr Blackburne played all comers simultaneously over the board on the first evening of his visit, and won all the games, one draw excepted. The following evening was reserved for an exhibition of his marvellous skill as a blindfold simultaneous player. The combatants, eight in number, were arranged in the following order at tables arranged in the form of a square, viz. :—

No. 1 Board	A Green, Bedford
No. 2	H Turner, Leigh
No. 3	J W Frankland, Atherton
No. 4	J R Boyd, Leigh
No. 5	J T Palmer, Preston
No. 6	J Hardman, Leigh
No. 7	J Wilcock, Leigh
No. 8	A Hampson, Leigh.

Play, which commenced at half-past seven, went steadily on until a quarter to ten, when Mr Blackburne offered No. 5 a draw, which was at once accepted, the players being equal in number of pieces and Pawns, and the game likely to be a prolonged one. Mr Palmer had, however, rather a cramped position. Shortly after this No. 2, who, through an oversight, lost a piece early in the evening, and consequently had an uphill game to contend with, was neatly checkmated, and No. 6, who was three Pawns to the bad, and fighting with a Rook against a Queen, cried peccavi. At 10:40 Mr Blackburne offered Nos. 1 and 3 a draw each, which, as the blindfold player was a clear Pawn to the good in each game, was promptly accepted. The *Preston Guardian* observes, en passant, that had two or three of the local players been as punctual in attending as they ought to have been, the result of the games drawn might have been very different, as Mr Blackburne would have had an additional hour's play. Nos. 4, 7, and 8 resigned in the order named—the latter at 11:15—which brought the exhibition to a conclusion, the total result being Mr Blackburne won five games, three games drawn. A vote of thanks to Mr Blackburne for his performance was carried with acclamation. There was a moderate attendance of spectators.

GREAT YARMOUTH CHESS CLUB.—As the summer season had caused an almost entire cessation of play amongst the members of this club, it was determined by the Committee, before commencing the annual championship tournament,

to hold a practice tournament, where all the members should meet one another on equal terms, each player playing two games with every other player taking part in the contest. This tourney was closed on Monday, 19th ult., and we subjoin a statement of the games of the six highest scores:—

	Won	Lost	Dr.	Byes
Mr Morston . . .	20	6	1	1
Poll . . .	12	2	2	12
Arblastar . . .	14	5	0	9
Rushmer . . .	13	4	1	10
Blake . . .	14	7	0	7
Blyth . . .	13	6	0	9

Byes are the games which the above gentlemen have not been able to play, through the absence of their opponents. The total number of games played was 137. We understand that some years ago Yarmouth possessed a very strong Chess club, which, unfortunately, dwindled away in lapse of time. We are pleased, therefore, to find that the interest in the royal game is reviving in so marked a manner, and trust that the efforts of the Committee for its promotion in Yarmouth may receive the support which they deserve.—*Yarmouth Gazette.*

HULL CHURCH INSTITUTE.—The following players have proved successful in the tourneys. Even, First Class—1st Mr R H Philip, 2nd Mr W Drury. Handicap, Second Class—1st Mr F W Elderkin, 2nd Mr T A Peek.

YORKSHIRE v LANCASHIRE COUNTY MATCH.—Following close upon the circular lately issued by the Leeds Secretaries, the Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club has communicated with the Lancashire Clubs on the subject of the forthcoming county match. The communication in question states—"The Yorkshiremen are manifesting great activity, and have already secured the names of eighty or ninety towards the proposed team of one hundred players. It is hoped your Club will join heartily in this movement, and I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject at as early a date as convenient. If possible, please inform me of the number of representatives that your Club could undertake to contribute towards this interesting contest." So far, efforts are being made to stir the players of both counties to battle order. The *Leeds Mercury* states that in a short time it will be able to chronicle some of the most interesting and novel features in connection with this contest, the programme being in an advanced state of preparation.

The *Preston Guardian* is informed that Mr Blackburne, who is a Lancashire man, will be captain of the Lancashire team in the forthcoming match with Yorkshire, but whether he will play in the match or not is an open question.

DERBYSHIRE v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Arrangements are now completed between these Clubs for a match, 25 a side, on Saturday, 7th January, at the rooms of the former ("Low's," Victoria-street, Derby). The meeting is looked forward to with very great interest by Chessists of this district, and it is hoped the event will be an annual one.

COOK'S SYNOPSIS OF THE CHESS OPENINGS.—The New Edition of this Work has just been published, by Mr Morgan, 23 Great Queen-street.

CHESS PLAYER'S ANNUAL AND CLUB DIRECTORY.—Mr W R Bland, the author of the "Chess Club Directory," which was published in the early part of 1880, proposes to bring out, early in the current year, an extension of the work, under the above title, which will contain Articles, Essays, Humorous Sketches, Chess Trifles, &c., by, amongst others, Messrs H J C Andrews, G Beach, J G Cunningham, T R Derry, E Freeborough, Bentley McLeod, Edward Marks, J A Miles, W Timbrell Pierce, W Norwood Potter, J Russell, J Paul Taylor, Fred Thompson, Miss F F Beechey, &c. A List, corrected to date, of the Chess Clubs of the United Kingdom, with days of play and other particulars, together with the names and addresses of Presidents and Secretaries, Chess Associations, First-class and other Players willing to visit Clubs for Blindfold and simultaneous Play, Places of Chess Resort in London, Chess Periodicals and Columns, and, as far as possible, a list of Continental Chess Resorts. The Laws of the Game as laid down in Stannton's "Chess Praxis," and by the British Chess Association, 1862. Summary of Metropolitan Clubs Match Play for the past season. Prize Problems in British Tourneys of 1881, &c. &c. &c. The work will be published at three shillings and sixpence, or to subscribers two and sixpence. Any information respecting Clubs, Continental Chess Resorts, and other particulars will be thankfully received by the Author, who may be addressed care of our Publisher, who will also take orders for copies of the work.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—The *Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph* says: It is an axiom that the horse is the noblest animal that man has ever converted to his use. It is no less an axiom that if a man whose character is irreproachable, who is the world's ideal of truth and honour, has a horse to sell, he will stoop to subtrefuges, will forget for the time being the faults of the animal, and remember only his good points; nay, more, deacons have been known to file the teeth and practise all the arts of the jockey to make a good sale. We all know how difficult it is to tell the truth upon returning from an angling tour; fish stories are never relied on. As a comparison, the Chess votary, too, often forgets the games he has lost, and carefully records those he has won; the boasts of actual victories should be accepted *cum grano salis*, rather as the aspirations of the speaker than as the result of battles already fought. We hold that Chess is a pastime, manly, and intellectually ennobling, and the amateur who would extract from it the most pleasure, who would forget, in its marvellous combinations the cares and anxieties of busy life, would do well to avoid the course referred to. And in play, pursue the game to victory's door for all its worth, but never resort to petty annoyances, nor stoop to tricks, such as wearying an opponent by delay in making a move, or diverting his attention by word and gesture, or by manifesting impatience at the time occupied in considering an important step. Chess is delightful, fascinating, and its lovers should aim to keep it at the head of all games, without a peer.

CHESS GOSSIP.

In western Europe the game of Chess is played by two adversaries only; and never like dominoes, cribbage, and some other games, by one against one, or by two partners against two, at pleasure. But the Russians have a Chess board for four players at once, who play two against two. The men for this Chess board are also more numerous than ours.

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Chess has been played, on a regal scale, with living men in appropriate costume, on a natural fighting-ground—a lawn converted into a Chess-board by paring the grass for the square of white, or on a floor prepared for the purpose. Don Juan of Austria used one of his halls in his palace as a Chessboard, the different squares being represented by pavements of black and white marble, while disguised soldiers acted as the men.

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The Chessboard is placed between the players in such a way that each has a White corner square to his right. The Castles occupy the corner squares. The name and signification of the Castle has curiously varied. In the middle ages it was rokh, from the name of the fabulous Arab bird which fetched Sinbad the sailor his diamonds. The Italians converted this into rocca, signifying also a rock, or fortress, whence the French naturally called it a tour. But the operation known as "Castling," in which the rokh passes over the king, is evidently a much more appropriate not to be performed by a bird than by a fortress. On the Chinese Chessboard the Castles are called *tohé*, or chariots of war. The Icelanders replace the Castles by little captains, which the schoolboys name centurions. They have swords by their sides, and their cheeks are swollen, as if they blew in the horn which they hold in both hands. The Castle moves perpendicularly and horizontally, up or down, to the right or to the left. Its value is estimated as equal to five Pawns. Next to the Castles, on the same row, stands the two Knights; and after them in the same way, the two Bishops.

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Of all the pieces on the Chessboard the Knight is the only one whose movements have never been modified; it is also the most singular and original, resembling those of none of the others. He goes from his own square to the second from him of an opposite colour, passing the square directly before, behind, or on either side of him, to the one diagonally situated either to the right or left of it. In doing this, he only is at liberty to leap over either his own pieces or his adversary's. The sole condition requisite is that the square to which he moves be vacant or occupied by an enemy's piece.

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This peculiarity of the Knight's move has given rise to a curious problem, whose origin is lost in that convenient hiding-place the night of ages. The Knight's problem consists in making him move to every one of the squares of the Chessboard without alighting on the same square

twice. Two thousand years ago the Brahmins had a way of doing it, which they seem to have kept a secret known only to their own caste, transmitting it from generation to generation. Modern travellers in the Indian Peninsula have seen the feat performed by priests, who refused to communicate the clue to their method. About the middle of the last century the question attracted the attention of the learned; and in 1759 the Berlin Academy of Sciences, offered a prize of £160 for the best treatise on the subject.

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Since that date many have been the solutions given, some even overcoming an increase of the original difficulty; thus the Abbé Durand and one Solvyns, or Slyvons, made the Knight start from any indicated square to finish on any other indicated square of the opposite colour to the first. The latter author demonstrated mathematically that there exist 20,160 different ways of resolving the Knight's problem. Troupenas made the Knight traverse the Chessboard in two series of moves; the first series completely overrunning the thirty-two lower squares; the second series the thirty-two upper ones. Moreover, at the sixty-fourth square, the Knight is exactly within a move of the first. Van der Monde also gave a solution with a like termination.

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Philidor (the grandfather) called the Pawns the soul of Chess, asserting that no one could be a good player who did not play his Pawns well. If a Pawn manages to reach the eighth, or furthest row of the Chessboard, it is promoted to the rank of Queen, or of whatever other piece its owner chooses to give it. Thus, our James the First, though he detested Chess, could yet turn it to his own account. In a speech which he made to the Commons in 1609, he told them that Kings have the power of abasing or elevating their subjects; just as, in the game of Chess, a Pawn may be converted into a Bishop or a Knight. However popular it may have occasionally become, Chess has always maintained for itself a certain aristocratic prestige. It was first introduced into France during the reign of Charlemagne, who is said by his historians to have been passionately fond of it. As already mentioned, he presented the Abbey of St. Denis with a board and set of men, "all of ivory, a palm high, and greatly valued." The Marquis de Chabre, in his "Jeux d'esprit et de Mémoire," says, "I am aware that Chess has always passed for a royal game, or rather for the king of games." Charles VIII. by an ordonnance in 1485 forbade the prisoners in the Châtelet to play at dice; he permitted "persons of quality only" arrested for slight and purely civil offences to play at *trio-trac* (a complicated form of backgammon) and Chess.

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The piece which we call Bishop is named by the French *fon*, meaning thereby not "madman," but fool, jester, or buffoon, as appears, amongst other proofs, from a Chess Masquerade danced before Henry IV., in 1607.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—
WEDNESDAY, 11th JANUARY 1882.
—:0:—

ABRIDGED PROGRAMME

OF

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT

OF

THE VIENNA CHESS ASSOCIATION FOR 1882.

COMMITTEE :

IGNAZ FREIHERR VON KOLISCH. AUGUST KAULLA.
DR. FRANZ LIHARZCIK.

CHESS MASTERS of all countries are cordially invited.

To begin on the 10th of May 1882.

Entries will close on the 2nd of May.

Entrance fee, 100 francs, or £4.

Address of the Committee—I Gisella-strasse 6, Vienna.

PRIZES.

1st prize	-	-	5000 francs	4th prize	-	-	500 francs
2nd "	-	-	2000 "	5th "	-	-	300 "
3rd "	-	-	1000 "	6th "	-	-	200 "

REMARKS.

Players will have to play two games with each other, moving alternately.

The highest number of games won obtain prizes.

Draws to count half to each player.

Ties to be played off once, and if the tie occurs again—that is, if each player wins a game—prize will be divided amongst them.

The players will be paired by ballot.

Play daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted). Hours, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Time, 15 moves per hour (not for each hour, but reckoning the whole game).

In case of non-appearance of a player at the appointed time, forfeit of the game, after an hour's grace.

Rules of play, as contained in the latest edition of the "German Handbuch."

(Signed) ALBERT FREIHERR VON ROTHSCHILD,
President.

By order of the Vienna Chess Association.

AN ANALYTICAL NIGHTMARE.

THE controversy that has sprung up between Messrs Zukertort and Steinitz, in reference to the notes to the games of the Blackburne-Zukertort match, which appeared in the *Field*, naturally claims our attention, as the analytical wrangle of these two masters cannot but be of surpassing interest. It was with eagerness, therefore, we took advantage of our first leisure to study Mr Zukertort's defence, contained in the January number of the *Chess Monthly*, to the indictment of Mr Steinitz, published the month previous.

The task proved to be one of enormous difficulty, and absorbed a considerable amount of time. After hours of hard work and comparison of "analysis," "counter-analysis," "review of counter-analysis," and "reply to review of counter-analysis," we began to despair of ever being able to master the enormous amount of analytical matter. We thought to have satisfied our curiosity on some general points, and being tired and weary determined to desist from our task.

Arriving at the very end of Mr Zukertort's reply, and when we were on the point of laying the *Chess Monthly* on the table, unfortunately for ourselves the following editorial remark in the magazine attracted our attention:—"When *recognised authorities* err on important occasions, then we consider it our duty to point out the mistakes." This maxim, coming from such high authorities as Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort, made us reflect for a few moments. We reasoned, are we not also a Chess Editor? and as such do we not owe a duty to the Chess community? We felt called upon to go through the matter thoroughly, and point out to the Chess world the mistakes (if any) on either side, "not from any motives of personal vanity, but for the sake of preventing them from appearing as truths to the Chess community at large." We determined to make a renewed effort, and, in spite of the lateness of the hour and our fatigued condition, we again set to work, bent upon seeking for greater discoveries.

Our first trouble was an exceedingly difficult one, we had in vain during the previous hours tried to explain or even excuse a very grave error on the part of Mr Steinitz. The *Chess Monthly* stated that he had ignored about half of the cases where it differed from the *Field*, and in well tabulated form they gave twenty such instances. How possibly to reconcile this fact with Mr Steinitz's professed conscientious honesty, which in the opinion of some men of the world he sometimes even carries to extremes, we could not imagine. Clearly it was his duty to refer to all points when the analysis of the *Chess Monthly* expressly mentioned a difference with the analysis of the *Field*. Omissions might lead the public to believe that Mr Steinitz had only selected those points which admitted of an easy contradiction. Being desirous of arriving at the truth, we determined to examine for ourselves the several cases ignored by Mr Steinitz wherein the *Chess Monthly* expressly differed from the *Field*.

We took the August and September numbers of the *Chess Monthly*, which contained the "counter analysis," and, to our great surprise, the first tabulated note we examined contained no express reference to the *Field*. Surely it is only fair for the *Chess Monthly* to reckon those cases where it expressly refers to the *Field*. Do Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort expect Mr Steinitz to play over all their analyses, in the hope of affording him some recreation (?) or instruction? How is that gentleman to know what is intended to be conveyed between the lines of the notes, which, even if he did know, ought not to concern him. This discovery rather startled us; but we thought that oversights being possible, Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort might, by mistake, have included this note in their table of instances where they had expressly differed from the *Field*, and which, as they alleged, had been ignored by Mr Steinitz. We, therefore, turned to another point. Again there was no mention made of the *Field*. One by one we examined the twenty notes, and as we did so our consternation rose—for after having examined the whole of the cases, we found that, with but two or three exceptions, there was no mention made of the *Field*—nay, even more, in one of the presumed-to-be condemning notes, the *Field* was referred to approvingly. The injustice of the serious charge made against Mr Steinitz caused us to ponder and reflect, till, in the far distance, we heard Big Ben strike the hour of one.

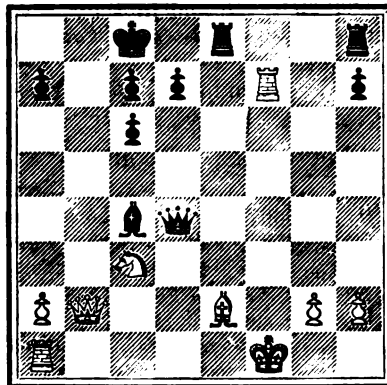
We had been at work a matter of seven hours, and having discovered such

unfairness of controversy in the *Chess Monthly*, we thought of breaking off further investigation. Before, however, we had time to repair to rest, the fatigue and excitement of our work overpowered us, we fell into a disturbed sleep, and our imagination, continuing its activity, conjured up to our semi-conscious mind some exciting and phantastical illusions.

The previous day we had read what seemed to us to be a fairy tale, written by a well known and versatile author. In it was described how, at a Chess contest, there suddenly appeared a little fairy of size not bigger than a Chess Queen, who, fluttering on golden wings from one player to the other, encouraged them if they made good moves. The writer explained that this fairy was held by an invisible cord, and cleverly made to flutter about. It was only natural that this subject should recur in our dream. Steinitz and Zukertort were sitting at a Chess table, Zukertort had several such tiny beings near him, who appeared to be fastened with invisible elastic cords. They were, however, not lovely fairies, but ugly looking little images, with heads like tormentors, full of sharp prickly points. The freedom of a dream's imagination made us recognize these little imps as representing vanity and conceit. Zukertort tried to hurl these at Steinitz, but of course the greater the force he threw them with the greater the recoil with which they came back to him, on account of the elastic cord with which they were attached. Every time they recoiled, they left a scar, which, however, did not appear to attract the attention of the sufferer.

Our next vision was of a much more distressing nature. We were sitting at a Chess board, working out an analysis in a Scotch Gambit the *Chess Monthly* had given in opposition to Mr Steinitz, and we arrived at the following position :

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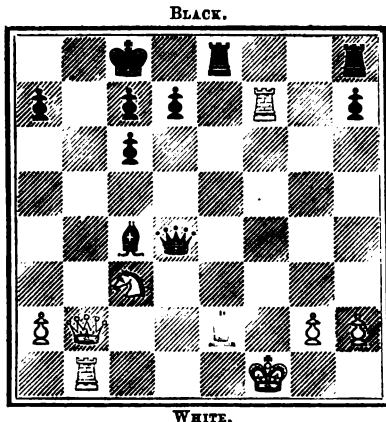
WHITE.

The move given for White, and specially referred to as best, was B takes B. We clearly saw that White's game was gone, as Black could reply with Q takes B ch. We seemed troubled, and exclaimed aloud, "Is there really no other move than B takes B," when suddenly a gruff voice replied, "There is a better move." We looked up, and to our terror saw a cloud of smoke at the opposite side of the board, out of which presently emerged the Prince of Darkness * * * *

Trembling in every limb, we exclaimed, there really is nothing to be done; besides, has not the *Chess Monthly* declared B takes B to be White's best, and that White must lose? Our visitor smiled his usual sardonic smile, said nothing, but played R to Kt sq.

At this moment a gentle hand touched our shoulder, and we awoke. After a mild reproach, we went to bed, to seek repose from our troubled dreams.

The next day, remembering somewhat of our adventures of the previous night, we looked at the *Chess Monthly*, and, lo and behold, we readily recognised the variation of our dream in a diagram on the 12th game of the Blackburne-Zukertort match, after White's 15th move; the *Chess Monthly* follows it up, till, at move 19, they arrive at the position of our unconscious examination. Further curiosity prompted us to look at our Chess board, and to our surprise and bewilderment we found the men in the following order:—



We examined the position, and were soon convinced that White had a won game. Black had only a chance of fighting a hopeless battle with Pawns against a Knight. The *Chess Monthly* was, therefore, grossly mistaken, and Mephisto was right, as on the very point where they make White play B takes B and lose, he can play R to Kt sq and win.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT OF 1882.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :—

Table, showing the exact geometrical proportion for the Six Prizes offered in connection with the Vienna Tourney.

Amount should be divided in the	- - -	60	30	20	15	12	10	
proportion of	- - -	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	prizes.
For the	- - -							
£360 (9,000 francs) divided in this proportion gives								
£	s	d	or	fr.	c.	for the	1st prize	
146	18	9		3678	47			
73	9	5	,,	1836	74	,,	2nd	,,
48	19	7	,,	1224	49	,,	3rd	,,
36	14	8½	,,	918	37	,,	4th	,,
29	7	9	,,	734	69	,,	5th	,,
24	9	9½	,,	612	24	,,	6th	,,
£360		0	0	9000	00			

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

AN interesting match of a novel character came off on Monday, at the Rooms of the City of London Chess Club. A team of Third Class players were pitted against a team of the Fourth Class, the former giving to their opponents the odds of Pawn and move. The result was, that after a hard and well-contested battle, the Third Class scored a victory by 7 games to 4. The following is the score :—

THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.
T Block	B G Laws
W T Chappell	E F Griffiths
T H Piper	E Redpath
S J Stevens	C H Coster
W E Vyse	H B Reynolds
H C Tudor	A Creston
J J Watts	G F Horsfall
B F Bussy	D H Wilson
H G Herzfeld	C J Woon
C G Cutler	C F Chapman
E H Heath	A D Long
7	4

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 576.

Played in the Italian National Tournament, at Milan. Translated from *Nuova Rivista*.

[*English Opening.*]

WHITE.

F Zannoni.

- 1 P to Q B 4
- 2 P to K 3
- 3 P to K Kt 3
- 4 B to Kt 2 (b)
- 5 P takes P
- 6 Kt to Q R 3
- 7 Kt to K 2
- 8 Castles
- 9 P to Q 4
- 10 B to B 4 (d)
- 11 Q to Q B sq (e)
- 12 P to Kt 3
- 13 Kt to B 2
- 14 Kt to K 3 (g)
- 15 Q to Q sq
- 16 Q takes B
- 17 Q R to Q sq
- 18 P takes Kt
- 19 P to Q 5
- 20 B P takes P
- 21 R takes P
- 22 Q to B 3
- 23 P to B 5

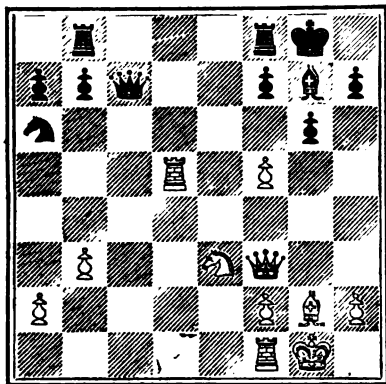
BLACK.

L. Sprega.

- 1 P to K Kt 3
- 2 B to Kt 2
- 3 P to Q 4 (a)
- 4 P to Q 5
- 5 Q takes P
- 6 P to Q B 3 (c)
- 7 Q to Q 3
- 8 Kt to B 3
- 9 Castles
- 10 Q to Kt 5
- 11 B to B 4
- 12 Kt to R 3 (f)
- 13 Q to R 4
- 14 B to Q 6
- 15 B takes Kt
- 16 Kt to R 4
- 17 Kt takes B
- 18 P to K 3
- 19 B P takes P (h)
- 20 P takes P
- 21 Q to B 2
- 22 Q R to Q Ktsq (i)

Position after White's 23rd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 24 K R to Q sq | 23 P to B 3 (j) |
| 25 P takes P | 24 R to B 2 |
| 26 Q to Kt 4 | 25 P takes P |
| 27 B to K 4 (k) | 26 K to R 2 |
| 28 Q to R 4 ch | 27 P to B 4 |
| 29 R to K 8 ch | 28 K to Kt sq |
| 30 R takes R ch | 29 R takes R |
| 31 B to Q 5 | 30 B to B sq |
| | 31 K to Kt 2 |

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 32 Q to Q 4 ch | 32 R to B 3 (l) |
| 33 R takes B | 33 K takes R |
| 34 Q takes R ch | 34 K to K sq |
| 35 Q takes P ch | 35 K to Q 2 |
| 36 Q to B 7 ch | 36 K to Q 3 |
| 37 Kt takes P ch | 37 K to K 4 |

White announces mate in six moves.

Notes.

(a) This is not a favourable continuation. It would have been better to play P to Q B 4 and P to K 2, thus arriving at the position in the Sicilian opening.

(b) P to Q 4 is to be preferred.

(c) This move limits the action of the White Bishop, while the player at the same time releases his own Bishop. In reply to B to Kt 5, White could play Q to Kt 3.

(d) This gains a move, but B to K 3 might have been better, as there the Bishop occupies a secure position, for if attacked by the Knight on Kt 5 White would play Q to Q 2.

(e) We should have preferred Q to Kt 3, making the Q R available.

(f) A bad p'ace for the Knight, as it will be difficult to get him into play. Kt to Q 2 would have been better, for then he had the option of playing it to K B 3 in case of the King's Knight moving, or supporting the advance of the King's Pawn.

(g) Although this causes a double Pawn, he gets some compensation in superiority of position.

(h) This move is the first cause of the decline of Black's game he ought to have played Kt to Kt 5; for instance, 19 Kt to Kt 5, 20 Q to K sq 20 P to Q B 4, 21 Kt to B 2 21 Q takes P, 22 Kt takes Kt 22 P takes Kt, 23 Q takes P 23 P takes P, 24 B takes P 24 Q to K 2, threatening Q to Kt 4 ch, &c.

(i) Unnecessary, as Black could always defend the Pawn when attacked. R to K sq was the proper move.

(j) B to B 3 would have afforded a better defence.

(k) This is the winning move. White prepared his attack with great calculation and ingenuity.

(l) K to Kt sq would not be better, on account of Q to B 6.

GAME 577.

Played in the Berlin Tournament, on the 6th September 1881.

[*Muzio Gambit.*]

WHITE.

S Winawer

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to K B 4
- 3 Kt to K B 3
- 4 B to B 4

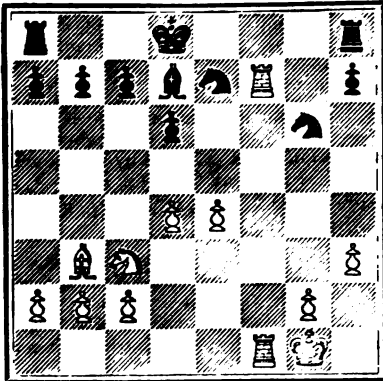
BLACK.

A Wittek

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P takes P
- 3 P to K Kt 4
- 4 P to Kt 5

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 5 Castles | 5 P takes Kt |
| 6 Q takes P | 6 Q to B 3 (a) |
| 7 P to Q 3 (b) | 7 B to R 3 (c) |
| 8 Kt to B 3 | 8 Kt to K 2 |
| 9 B takes P | 9 Q takes B |
| 10 B takes P ch (d) | 10 K to Q sq |
| 11 Q takes Q | 11 B takes Q |
| 12 R takes B | 12 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 13 Q R to K B sq | 13 P to Q 3 |
| 14 P to K R 3 (e) | 14 Kt to K 4 (f) |
| 15 B to Kt 3 | 15 Q Kt to Kt 3 |
| 16 R to B 7 | 16 B to Q 2 |
| 17 P to Q 4 | |

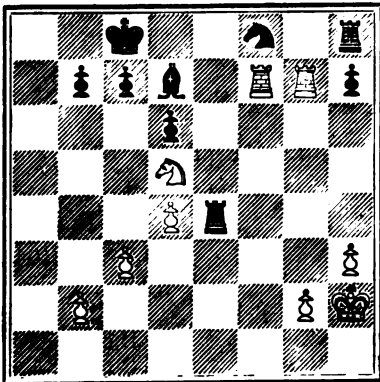
Position after White's 17th move.
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WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 18 Kt to K 2 | 17 Kt to B 3 (g) |
| 19 Kt to Kt 3 | 18 Kt to R 4 |
| 20 R P takes Kt | 19 Kt takes B |
| 21 R to Kt 7 | 20 B to K sq (h) |
| 22 R to B 6 (j) | 21 Kt to B sq (i) |
| 23 Kt to K 2 | 22 P to Q R 4 |
| 24 P takes P | 23 P to R 5 |
| 25 Kt to B 4 (k) | 24 R takes P |
| 26 P to B 3 | 25 K to B sq |
| 27 K to R 2 (l) | 26 R to R 8 ch |
| 28 Kt to Q 5 | 27 R to K 8 |
| 29 Q R to B 7 | 28 B to Q 2 (m) |
| | 29 R takes P |

Position after Black's 29th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 30 Kt to K 7 ch (n) | 30 K to Q sq |
| 31 Kt to Kt 8 (o) | 31 Kt to K 3 (p) |
| 32 R takes B ch | 32 K to B sq |
| 33 Kt to B 6 (q) | 33 Kt takes R |
| 34 R takes Kt | 34 R to K 7 |
| 35 Kt takes P (r) | 35 R takes P |
| 36 P to R 4 (s) | 36 R to Q B 7 (t) |
| 37 P to R 5 | 37 R takes P |
| 38 Kt to B 6 (u) | 38 R to Q 6 |
| 39 R to Kt 8 ch | 39 R takes R |
| 40 Kt takes R | 40 R takes P |
| 41 K to Kt 3 | 41 R to Q 8 |
| 42 K to Kt 4 | 42 K to Q 2 |
| 43 K to Kt 5 | 43 K to K 3 |
| 44 Kt to R 6 (v) | 44 P to B 4 |
| 45 P to Kt 4 | 45 P to B 5 |
| 46 Kt to B 5 | 46 P to B 6 |
| 47 Kt to K 3 | 47 P to Q 4 |
| 48 K to Kt 6 | 48 P to Q 5 |
| 49 Kt takes R | 49 P to B 7 |
| 50 Kt to B 2 | 50 P Queens |
| 51 Kt to R 3 | 51 Q to B 7 ch |
| 52 K to Kt 7 | 52 Q to B 2 ch |
| 53 K to R 6 | 53 K to B 3 (w) |
| 54 P to Kt 5 ch | 54 K to B 2 |
| 55 P to Kt 6 ch (x) | 55 K to B 3 |

White Resigns. (y)

Notes, condensed from the Chess Monthly.

(a) This is now considered best, but the older move 6 Q to K 2 affords likewise a satisfactory defence, e.g. 6 Q to K 2, 7 P to Q 3 7 P to Q 3, 8 B takes P 8 B to K 3 best, 9 B to Kt 5 9 Q to Q 2, 10 Kt to B 8. Is there anything better? 10 Kt to Q B 3, 11 Kt to Q 5 11 B to K 2, and White's attack is exhausted, while Black has a piece for a Pawn and a well-developed game. 6 Q to K 2 was given up, notwithstanding that Anderssen practised it exclusively, on account of Dr Suhle's attack, 7 Q takes P. We may call it after the eminent German player and analyst, for although it occurs already in very old essays, Dr Suhle took it up from the limbo of oblivion, and brought it into prominence by successful play and an elaborate analysis, in which he proclaimed this not only to be White's strongest continuation, but to upset entirely Black's defence. The following amended continuation will throw some doubt, we think, on the soundness of his attack: 6 Q to K 2, 7 Q takes P 7 Q to B 4 ch, 8 P to Q 4 8 Q takes B. This forms our deviation from the usual line of play (if 8 Q takes P ch). White gets then, with 9 B to K 3, not only a rapid development, but also at a later stage an easier egress for the Queen. 9 Q to K 5 ch 9 Q to K 3, 9 Kt to K 2 is very inferior. 10 Q takes R 10 Q to Kt 3, 11 Q to K 5 ch 11 B to K 2, 12 Q takes P 12 Kt to Q B 3, 13 Q to B 4. There is no time to defend the Q P, for Black threatens 13 B to Q 3. 13 Kt takes P, 14 Kt to B 3 14 P to Kt 3, 15 R to B 2 (if 15 B to K 3, then 15 Kt tks P.) 15 B to Kt 2, 16 B to K 3 16 Kt to K 3, 17 Q to B 3 [or B 5] 17 Kt to B 3, and Black should win with ordinary care.

(b) 7 P to K 5 is the usual continuation. The text move is advocated by the Russian school.

(c) 7 P to Q 4 may be likewise played here.

(d) Or 10 Q takes Q 10 B takes Q, 11 R takes B 11 Q Kt to B 3 [the *Handbuch* continues with 11 P to Q 3, which would permit White to capture the P with the Rook. The same authority rightly condemns 11 Castles].

(e) The *Handbuch* continues with 14 Kt to K 2 14 Kt to K 4, 15 B to R 5 15 K Kt to Kt 3, 16 R to B 6 16 B to Kt 5, 17 B takes B 17 Kt takes B, 18 R to B 7 18 Kt to K 6, 19 R to B sq 19 R to K Kt sq, and Black has the superior game. Nevertheless the move 14 Kt to K 2 seems necessary—compare the next note—while the text move is, to say the least, not to much purpose.

(f) Black omits to take advantage of White's country move. He might now have raised the siege with 14 Kt to Q 5, 15 Q R to B 2 15 B to K 3, 16 B takes B. Should White not exchange, then at once 16 K to Q 2 16 Kt takes B, 17 R to B 7 17 P to B 3, 18 Q R to B 6 18 K to Q 2.

(g) The first move of a very complicated manoeuvre by which Black succeeds in developing his Q R. That is accomplished, however, by a very lengthy process, and Black submits himself through it to a troublesome attack, which could not be calculated accurately in all its chances. We cannot approve, therefore, of the text move, nor of the sequel.

(h) If 20 P to B 3, then 21 Kt to R 5 21 K to B 2, 22 Kt to B 6, winning the R P.

(i) Evidently for the purpose of preventing the entry of the hostile Knight at B 6 over R 5, and likewise guarding the important square K 3.

(j) The best way of preventing 22 Kt to K 3. If 22 P to Q 5, Black would establish his Kt at K 4 with great advantage.

(k) We would greatly prefer the finessing move 25 K to R 2, by which White would gain at least a move, for there would be no necessity of defending the Q P.

(l) If 27 K to B 2, then 27 R to R 7.

(m) If 28 Kt to Q 2, then 29 R to K 6 29 P to B 3, 30 R takes R P 30 R to B sq, 31 Kt to K 7 ch 31 K to B 2, 32 Kt to B 5 32 B to Kt 3, 33 R to Kt 7, with the superior game.

(n) Bent on a very pretty, but insufficient course, Mr Winawer overlooks a single line of play, which ought to effect a draw. 30 Kt to B 6 30 R to B 5, 31 P to K Kt 3. It is more than probable that the force of this move escaped Mr Winawer, when examining the position. Of course, any immediate capture would be ruinous, e.g. 31 R takes B 31 Kt takes R, 32 Kt takes Kt 32 R to Q sq, winning the Knight, or 31 R takes Kt ch 31 R takes R, 32 Kt takes B 32 R to Q sq, &c. 31 R to B 7 ch, 32 K to Kt sq 32 R to B 4, 33 P to Kt 4 33 R to B 5, 34 K to R 2. White may also play 34 P to Kt 5. In neither case, can we find a winning continuation for Black.

(o) A puzzling and very pretty rejoinder.

(p) Which is, however, met by a still prettier defence.

(q) After 33 Q R to K 7 33 R takes Kt, 34 R takes P ch (34 P to Q 5 or 34 R takes R P 34 R to K 7), 34 Kt takes R 35 R takes R 35 K to Q 2, White has hardly any prospects to

draw, his numerical superiority of Pawns being divided.

(r) After 35 R takes P, Black would exchange Rooks, and proceed in a similar way as in the text. White would have won a move, but this gain would not affect the result.

(s) 36 Kt to B 6 36 R to Q 7 or Kt 6, 37 R to Kt 3—a course suggested in the *Sport Zeitung*—would certainly afford better means of resistance, but it would hardly avert the ultimate loss. White's passed Pawns would become stationary by this defensive process, while Black would easily increase his superiority on the Queen's flank by advancing his King after P to Kt 4.

(t) The Rook does now fearful execution; one Rook swallows many Pawns, as Andersen used to say.

(u) If 38 P to Kt 4, then 38 R to K sq.

(v) If 44 K to Kt 6, then, of course, 44 R to K Kt 8; if 44 P to R 6, or 44 P to Kt 4, then 44 K to B 2.

(w) Which forces mate in four moves.

(x) A suicidal problem: whatever White play, mate follows in, at latest, three moves, e.g. 55 K to R 7, K to B sq ch, &c., 55 Kt to B 4, Q takes Kt, &c.; Kt to B 2, or Kt sq, K to Kt sq.

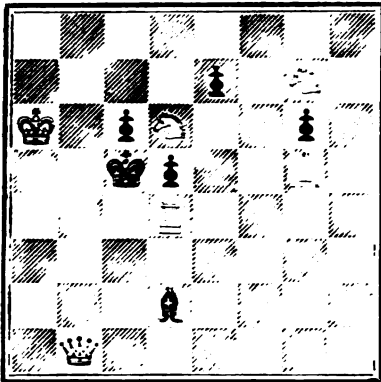
(y) Not one move too early (z)

(z) [Not one note too many.—ED. G.P.C.]

REMARKS.—Chess Tactics—a phrase perhaps not understood by many amateurs—play a very important role in the success of a tourney player. In fact, any player ignoring tactics does himself material injury. This conclusion has been forced upon us in many ways in the course of our reviews of the Berlin games. In the above fine game Winawer played his favourite Muzio Gambit against Wittek, and lost, although he developed some extremely fine combinations in his attack. But he had voluntarily handicapped himself too heavily. Does it not, then, suggest itself that Mr Winawer would do much better if he husbanded his strength, and follow the Chess tactics of some masters in playing more careful openings, without, however, going to the extreme of too careful and analytical play, which, in tournaments, is even worse than hazardous ventures. It is curious to see Mr Zukertort recommend 6 Q to K 2, this being the move he played against Winawer, and which resulted in a draw, but this was owing to his having played the weaker move of 9 P to K B 3. He now amends this, with 9 Q to Q 2, and his variations in support of the old defence of 6 Q to K 2 are very interesting, and will, no doubt, be again attempted in actual play. Whether the revived defence is sound, is a question for practice and analysis to decide.

PROBLEMS.

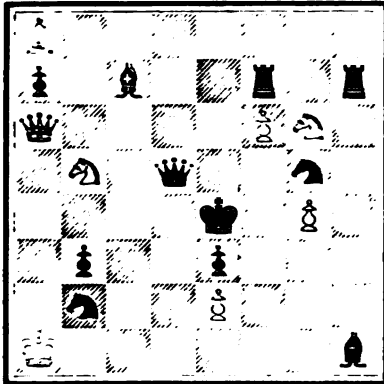
No. 783. By J VICKERS.
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

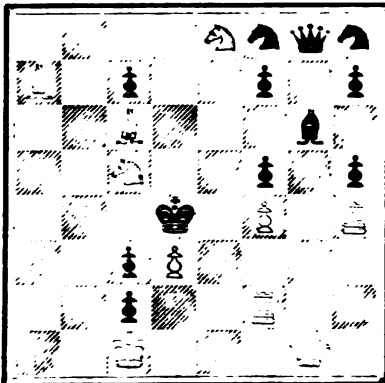
No. 785. By F C B.
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

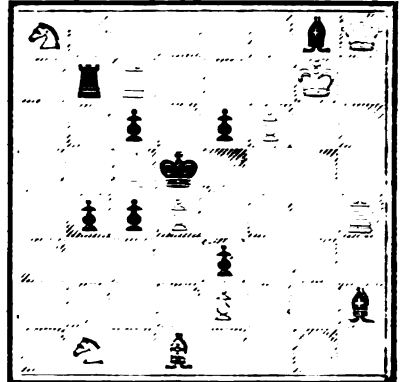
No. 787. By B G LAWS.
From the Brighton Guardian.
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WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

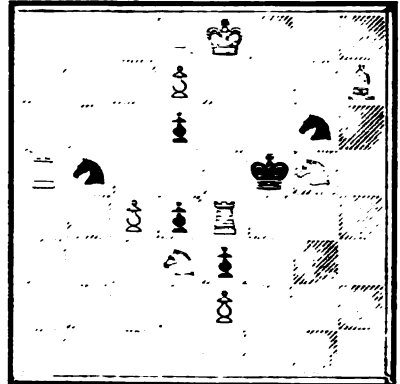
No. 784. By F C COLLINS.
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

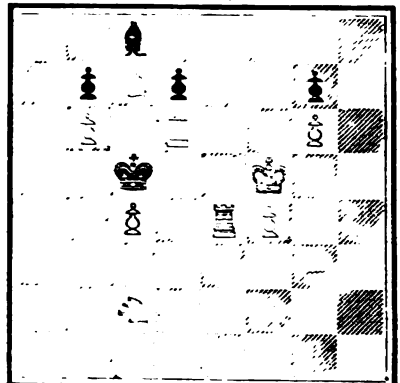
No. 786. By Y M R.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

No. 788. By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.
From the Brighton Guardian.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.]

DERBYSHIRE v. NOTTINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE CLUBS.

A VERY interesting match between representatives of these two Clubs was contested at the Rooms of the former, Low's Restaurant, Victoria-street, Derby, on Saturday, the 7th instant. The number of players was originally set down at twenty-five aside, but the Nottingham team was somewhat short of that number, it being expected even up to a late hour that only fifteen players from their Club could put in an appearance. However, the actual number who did attend was twenty-two, and against them the Derbyshire Secretary was enabled to match a similar number of representatives of the Home County, with the result that the visitors secured the victory with a score of 18 to 14. The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the match, the victors and vanquished alike expressing the pleasure they had experienced in meeting.

DERBY.		NOTTINGHAM.	
F E Phillips	. . . . 0 ½	A Marriott	. . . . 1 ½
C Hanson	. . . . ½ —	T Marriott	. . . . ½ —
C W Hives	. . . . 1 ½	L Johnson	. . . . 0 ½
H Balson	. . . . 0 0	E Mellor	. . . . 1 1
J S West	. . . . 1 —	H Browne	. . . . 0 —
F Thompson	. . . . 1 —	J P Kirk	. . . . 0 —
H T Bland	. . . . ½ —	W Mellor	. . . . ½ —
G Allen	. . . . 1 1	Gerard	. . . . 0 0
W R Bland	. . . . 0 —	J Dickens	. . . . 1 —
T R Derry	. . . . 0 —	J A Mitchell	. . . . 1 —
A Laing	. . . . 0 0	F Suffolk	. . . . 1 1
J S Storey	. . . . ½ —	A F Oliver	. . . . ½ —
Rev W S Carter	. . . . 1 —	G Hume	. . . . 0 —
J Fox	. . . . ½ 1	C Spray	. . . . ½ 0
W B Robotham	. . . . 0 —	J Glendinning	. . . . 1 —
F Knowles	. . . . 1 —	Beecroft	. . . . 0 —
J Cooper	. . . . 0 —	Stour	. . . . 1 —
J H Clarke	. . . . 1 0	Durrant	. . . . 0 1
C Prince	. . . . 0 0	Sanders	. . . . 1 1
B Cooper	. . . . 0 —	Bromwich	. . . . 1 —
Wheeldon	. . . . 1 1	Hancock	. . . . 0 0
W Tanner	. . . . 0 0	Wheatley	. . . . 1 1

At the conclusion of the match the visitors were entertained at tea by the Derbyshire Club, one of the Vice-Presidents of which, in the name of the members, thanked the Nottingham players for their attendance. He hoped they had all enjoyed themselves, and that the day was not far distant when a return match could be arranged. Mr Storey, the Secretary of the visiting team, acknowledged the compliment. It had afforded his friends great pleasure to attend, more particularly as they had been fortunate enough to secure a victory. He hoped that a return match might soon be arranged, and that whenever it took place the Nottingham players might appear to even greater advantage than they had that night. On behalf of his team, he desired to thank the Derbyshire Club for their hospitality. Mr W W Morgan jun., who was present, also acknowledged the kind reception accorded him.

PROBLEM INTELLIGENCE.

Brighton Guardian Third Solution Tourney.—Our contemporary has announced its intention of commencing the publication of the Tourney Problems on the first of next month, and offers the following stimulus for their solvers in testing and solving the problems. To solvers residing in the U.K., 1st prize Vol. 1 *Brentano's Chess Monthly*. Second prize Vol. 1 *British Chess Magazine*. Third prize Messrs Pierce's Problem Collection. Fourth prize, Mr W R Bland's forthcoming Chess Annual. Special prize, a copy of

Mr. Bland's Annual for best solutions received from Sussex solvers, and from members of the Youths' Institute, Westminster. For the best sets of solutions received from solvers resident in foreign countries: First, twelve months subscription to the *Brighton Guardian*. Second six months ditto. Third Mr Bland's Annual. The competition to be governed by the conditions which are adopted in the *Week's News* current Solution Tourney.

British Chess Magazine Solution

Tourney.—The January number of this monthly contains the conditions of a series of three solution tourneys to run through the current year—each of four months' duration. The prizes offered for the months January to April are, 1st, Loyd's "Chess Strategy;" 2nd, F C Collins' "Collection;" 3rd, J P Taylor's "Elementary Chess Problems." Problems of exceptional complexity, and sui-mates exceeding four moves in depth, are to be excepted from the competition at the option of the Problem Editor. A novel feature is introduced in the competition with reference to deciding ties should they occur. We give the clause in full—"Competitors are invited to appraise the merits of each problem by allotting points from 1 to 10. In the event of ties ultimately occurring in the aggregate scores of two or more solvers, the points allotted to each problem by the seven highest scorers (or a larger number should there be ties for the seventh place) will be totalled, and this aggregate of the points allotted to the seven problems highest on the list will be taken as the standard. The solver whose estimate of these seven problems most nearly approaches the standard will be declared the winner. Should this again result in a tie the totals of problems 2 to 8 will be taken, and so on." This of course is lucidity itself, and Mr Bland who undertakes the management of these competitions cannot by possibility have any difficulty in his path; but is not that "invite" a little hard on the solvers? It becomes imperative, if the allotment of points is to decide ties; and how can a solver justly, or with propriety, award points until he has the four months' problems before him? for the awarding of points should certainly be relative. If in February he finds something so exceedingly good as to merit ten points, and in April there appears a problem which, in his opinion is better still, how about the points? But perhaps the editors do not require the scores of points to be sent in until the middle of April. The programme, however, is silent on the subject.

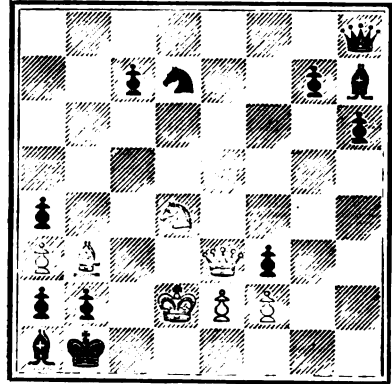
Who Boned It?—The position we gave last week by the Rev. H Bolton (unfortunately it contained a printer's error—the Black Bishop on Q 2 should be a Black Pawn) we have since discovered to be more ancient than we had any idea of. We find the problem in Miles' *Chess Gems* of 1860, and upon a further search we come across the same problem in *Alexandre's* 1846 compilation; but the authorship is here attributed to Bone. That there has here been a case of "unconscious imitation," or misdescription, is evident. We think the problem has been misascribed by Alexandre, and neither of the composers is in any way connected with the cause which led the famous compiler into the error, for we believe Mr Miles, the compiler of *Chess Gems*, had abundant authority (having been personally acquainted with the late Rev. Bolton) in attributing the composition to the latter English author. The date of the composition we have not yet ascertained, but we can safely say it was composed during the present century, a good guess, the composer having breathed his first on this terrestrial globe in 1793. The problem may therefore be sixty or seventy years old now.

"A Little Knowledge," &c.—The follow-

ing incident is so curiously interesting, that we think it worthy of mention. The appended problem was published in the *Illustrated London News*, 6th November 1881:—

By W Grimshaw.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

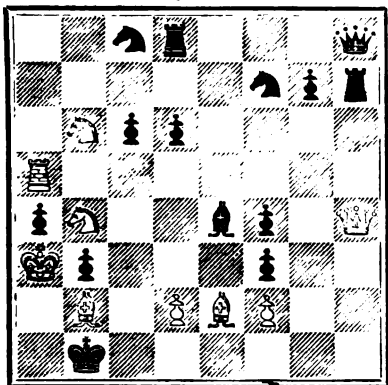
This is the solution which was given as the author's by our illustrated contemporary three weeks after:—1 Kt to B 5 1 B takes Kt, 2 Q to K 6, &c., with no intimation at the time that another solution existed. Our contemporary *Knowledge*, reprints the problem, with the following remarks: "The above problem, assuming this were the only solution, would be neat, but not particularly difficult. Its point as thus solved, lies, not in the placing of the Knight on the Black Bishop's line of action, for that is an idea obvious enough, but in compelling the Black Bishop to occupy such a position that when the White Queen goes to K's 6th she will (though putting herself *en prise* by going there) threaten mate in two ways instead of one, as would be the case if she moved there at the outset (?). There is, however, it so happens, a second solution, which involves a very pretty strategem, one which hitherto we have not seen embodied in a problem." The other method of solving the problem is 1 Q to Kt 5 1 P takes Q, 2 Kt to Kt 5 2 P to Kt 3, 3 B to B 2 mate. 2 any other, 3 Kt mates. By the way, the editor of *Knowledge* suggests the addition of a Black Knight on Q 8 for the purpose of frustrating the solution via 1 Kt to B 5, and only leaving open the one by 1 Q to Kt 5—this, however, is a useless addition, as it defeats both solutions.* This is a remarkable instance of a double barreled problem. Very seldom it happens a problem contains two such fine solutions, and it is a matter of no little difficulty to determine which is the author's intention. If the solution given by the *Illustrated London News* is the author's, it is somewhat peculiar that such a genius as Mr Grimshaw should forget the fruits of his own industry. Prior to the publication of the solution given in the *Illus-*

* Since the above was in type, the editor of *Knowledge* has corrected his diagram by stating that the Black Knight should be placed on Q square instead of Q 8; with this alteration the problem will then possess only one solution.

trated *London News* we had not the slightest hesitation in believing the solution by 1 Q to Kt 5 was the author's, and even now we should not be surprised to learn that our surmise is right. Our opinions were based upon, and are still supported by, a problem Mr Grimshaw entered in the British Chess Association Problem Tourney 1867, with precisely the same idea as is embodied in the 1 Q to Kt 5 solution of the three-mover, the construction being remarkably similar. Here is the problem, which may enlighten the editor of *Knowledge* :—

By W Grimshaw.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

The solution of this problem is 1 Q takes R 1 B takes Q best (if 1 P to Kt 3, 2 Q takes Q, &c.), 2 R to K Kt 5 2 Kt takes R, 3 Kt takes R P 3 any, 4 B or Kt mates according. The problem was cooked, and we presume, by the following solution: 1 Q takes P 1 P to Q 4, B to B 7, or Q to K 1, 2 P to Q 4 2 R to R 8, 3 Kt takes R P, &c. This species of strategy is a great favourite with this veteran master. A great many of his stratagems are dependent on the peculiar movement or weakness of the Pawns. The idea of the above problem is to prevent Black from advancing his Kt P two squares after the withdrawal of his Bishop from K 5 to R 2, when by Black playing 3 P to Kt 3, preventing the mate threatened by the Kt, he shuts up the diagonal commanded by the Black B, opening the mate by White's K B. The great similarity of these two problems, emanating from the same composer, seems to suggest that the problem was sent to the *Illustrated London News* by Mr Grimshaw without solution, and the Editor discovered the clever solution by 1 Kt to B 5, and overlooking any other solution, thought it sound, with the Kt's move solution as the author's intention.

PROBLEM 717 AGAIN.—This problem seems doomed for various vicissitudes; we hardly like to reprint it for fear of further mutilation. Our readers may have seen the extra Black Knight on K 4 is superfluous.

BRIGHTON.—Last Saturday afternoon, a meeting of Chess players was held at the Curator's Room, Royal Pavilion. Mr G White was elected to the chair, who, in opening the proceedings explained that the meeting had been called to consider and pass such rules as had been drawn up to govern the contest for the proposed challenge cup. After several remarks as to the advisability of having another handicap competition, Mr Councillor Booth said that, although at the previous meeting it had been decided to have a challenge cup, he thought a handicap would be the most popular, and would ensure more entries than an even competition, for it was well known that the contestants in the latter would not number more than five at the outside. Mr Rivière coincided with Mr Booth's views, and suggested that the competition should be restricted to frequenters of the Chess Room. Some little discussion followed, and it was ultimately resolved to have a handicap tourney for a silver cup, value £5 5s. The entrance fee to be 2s 6d, to be paid at the time of entering, to the Hon Sec and Treasurer, Mr H Erskine. A subscription list was then opened, and the following gentlemen subscribed 5s each:—Colonel Montgomery, Mr Councillor Booth, Mr A A Bowley, Mr H Erskine, Mr O Erskine, Mr B Lomax, Mr J C Rivière, Mr G White, and Mr H W Butler. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

BRIGHTON LOCAL MATCHES.—Very little progress has been made in the various matches since last advices. Messrs F Edmonds and W T Pierce have played another game, in which the former, having the move, played the "Queen's Fianchetto," and very early won a Pawn, and obtained a manifestly superior position, owing to Mr Pierce prematurely advancing his Queen's P to the fifth. Shortly afterwards, some very interesting play by Mr Edmonds had the effect of so blocking up Black's K's side pieces, that they could not be set at liberty, except by the loss of the exchange. This, of course, left Mr Pierce with a lost game, and he resigned on the 26th move. Score—Edmonds 3, Pierce 0. One game has been played in the match between Messrs Bennett and Butler, the result being a draw.

SPARKBROOK CHESS CLUB.—We have been favoured with some details of this club, which was established in January of last year. The club room is situate at 94 Stratford Road, Birmingham, and is open from 6 to 11 each evening (except Sunday) during the first five and last four months of the year. The president is Mr R Nixon, the vice-president Mr H Shakespear, and the hon. secretary Mr John J Moffatt. The entrance fee is 2s 6d, and the subscription 5s (or it is intended to make it that amount shortly), while a small fee is charged for non-members who may desire to visit the club. We hope to hear of the doings of its members from time to time.

NOTICE. — *The Third Edition of Cook's SYNOPSIS OF THE CHESS OPENINGS is now ready, and can be had, Price 3s 6d, of W. W. MORGAN, 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

SCORING GAMES AGAINST ABSENTEES IN TOURNEYS.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—In your last number you give the score in the Great Yarmouth Chess Club Tourney just completed, and refer to "Byes" as the games which the several competitors mentioned have not been able to play through the absence of their opponents. Now it is in reference to these games that I am directed to apply to you for information. In a previous tourney it was decided to count them as wins, and on this account a gentleman who had neither played nor won so many games as some of his competitors was enabled to carry off the first prize. I am therefore requested by the Committee to ask you to inform us what is the usual course of procedure in these cases?

Yours very truly,

JOHN NEWTON MORTSON.

[The best plan is to cancel the scores of those players who do not continue the contest to the end, not only so far as they are personally concerned, but also as regards the other players (as was done in the case of Pitschel, in the Berlin Tournament), a course which it must be apparent has the same effect on all. Suppose twenty enter a competition, and as the contest progresses that fourteen drop out, because they see they have no chance of winning (or perhaps from some unforeseen cause), it follows that the six remaining are the best players so far as that particular contest is concerned, and their games with each other afford the best means of deciding their respective claims to the prizes. The other players have nothing whatever to do with the final result, and therefore their games should not in any way affect the final score. It really becomes the same as making a preliminary selection, and then a final one, for the purpose of deciding the order of merit.—Ed. C.P.C.]

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—Seeing in your pages a reference to the rules of the *British Chess Magazine* Correspondence Tourney, and feeling that there is one point in connection therewith that is a fair subject of comment, I address you upon the subject in order that the question to which I refer may be discussed, in connection with this Tourney in particular, before the time for closing the entries arrives, which it will do before the next number of the magazine is issued, and also that the opinion of the general body of Chess players may be gathered, and, it may be, some recognised plan adopted for the future. I refer to the scoring of games remaining unfinished by any competitor who retires from the contest. In the case of the *B.C.M.* Tourney, it is proposed that all such shall count as draws to the opponent if they have not been commenced, or wins if they have. The latter arrangement is fair, but the same cannot be said of the former.

Suppose it should be my fortune to be paired against all the strong players early in the contest, and that I am unable to obtain a single win, four draws and two losses being my score; and assuming that I relied on my weaker opponents' games resulting in my favour in order to bring my score up to something like respectability, what chance do I stand if all those weaker opponents resign? Another competitor (B) may be circumstanced exactly opposite—he was paired against the weaker players first, and his score is five wins and one draw. Thus I have a score of 2 to my credit, he has 5½, I have no one else to play against, so, by the law, must accept the five draws, making a total of 4½, while B, who loses against all the stronger players, still keeps his 5½. Had I had the same chance as he, I should have had no difficulty in making a score of 7, for I am assuming I am much stronger than he, and do so to show that by the system laid down by the *B.C.M.* the weaker player may have the advantage.

I am aware this is a subject of frequent discussion, and since it was brought under my notice, I have taken some trouble to learn the custom. I find it varies, but the fairest way appears to me to be to cancel the scores altogether of those players who do not go on to the end. I think I have shown that reckoning the games as draws is unfair, and such being the case, it follows that calling them either wins or losses is more so.

I also wished to refer to the cancelling of games not commenced at the conclusion of the Tourney, but am afraid I have already trespassed too far on your good nature. The argument in that case is very similar. With your permission I may perhaps refer to it later on.

I beg to remain, yours obediently,

London, 7th January 1882.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[Our remarks on the letter of Mr Mortson apply also to that of "A SUBSCRIBER." It is evident from the fact of these two communications reaching us during the same week, and from different quarters, that the subject is one on which some law is required, we shall be glad to hear from other of our readers on the subject.—Ed. C.P.C.]

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 18th JANUARY 1882.

—:0:—

THE FIELD *versus* THE CHESS MONTHLY.

CHALLENGE OF MR STEINITZ TO MESSRS HOFFER AND ZUKERTORT IN CONSULTATION.

WE are enabled to announce that Mr Steinitz will challenge the co-editors of the *Chess Monthly* (Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort) to a Chess match of eleven games up.

CONDITIONS.

The stake to be not less than £100, nor more than £250.

Two games to be played each week.

Time limit—fifteen moves per hour.

Mr Steinitz will offer his joint opponents the odds of two games out of the eleven; or, should they deem such an offer unacceptable, he will play them level, or even accept the odds of two games from them.

The above announcement will undoubtedly cause a sensation in the Chess World. Mr Steinitz has adopted the best, and we are glad to say also the most interesting course, to endeavour to prove to the joint Editors of the *Chess Monthly* that they have, without justification, attacked and questioned his judgment in Chess matters generally, and analysis in particular.

Mr Steinitz's claim to be recognized as the champion of the world is based on the fact of his having defeated the three great Chess masters of the age—Anderssen, Blackburne and Zukertort—who, apart from Mr Steinitz himself, occupied the foremost position in the Chess World since the time of Morphy. Mr Steinitz also won the first prize at the London Tourney of 1872 and the Vienna Tourney of 1873.

The offer to play the prize winner of the Paris Tourney of 1878 and the victor of Blackburne in a set match of eleven games, allowing him to consult with another strong player, is unquestionably a bold one, but when taken in connection with Mr Steinitz's offer to concede two games out of eleven, we cannot withhold our surprise and admiration. Such an undertaking on the part of Mr Steinitz will, we think, call forth, even from men whose knowledge of the players and judgment of Chess entitles their opinion to some weight, doubts as to whether the Herculean powers of Mr Steinitz will be equal to the successful accomplishment of the task. He has, however, our best wishes for the success of his bold and spirited enterprise.

ANALYTICAL WARFARE.

By W STEINITZ.

AN uncivil war has broken out in the Chess World. Pompous Pompeius and his editorial chieftain, Divan Pasha, have stormed the *Field* occupied by the "Bohemian Cæsar," and in the largest capitals of the printing type in the united kingdom of the *Chess Monthly* huge placards announce that Herren Hoffer and Zukertort have obtained TEN victories out of ELEVEN analytical battles. I am reminded of an ancient saw, which I shall not attempt to quote in the original, for the little I knew of Latin I have forgotten, not being gifted with the excellent memory of Herr Hoffer, the joint co-respondent for the classical nuts which the weary problem solvers

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of the *Chess Monthly* are expected to crack, if they have not already blunted their wisdom teeth with the philosophical English of that journal. But, as far as I remember, the translation of the adage—from the Hebrew I think—(perhaps the polyglot editors of the *Chess Monthly* will kindly correct me) is to the effect that, under certain distressing *circumstanzores* (you see I have forgotten my German) it is difficult not to write a satire.

Seriously speaking, however, Madame Fortune must have been stone blind, indeed, not to have given her two allied favourites just ONE MORE conquest, in order to provide a score of A DOZEN encounters. At such small cost she could have completely pacified her rival, Mrs Nemesis, who has been awfully sore ever since the campaign of 1872, when Pompeius scored just ONE GRAND VICTORY (give me the largest proclamation type, Mr Printer) out of TWELVE (smaller type, please), including *four qualified drawn battles* (still smaller type), and "*the rest is silence*" (smaller italics, devil of a printer's devil) on the part of the *Chess Monthly* about the Bohemian malefactor as predicted centuries ago by the divine Bard Hamlet in the Tragedy called Shakespeare. (Please send an early proof to Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort, who will perhaps kindly correct my errors in the next number of the *Chess Monthly*, as promised in their last issue.)

My own account of the origin of this sanguinary conflict may not be out of place here for the benefit of the very few readers who may not have been blessed with the recent revelations of the Chess historical gospel of truth provided by your contemporary. During the progress of the match between Messrs Blackburne and Zukertort, I published in the *Field* sometimes the whole of the games played in any one week, and never less than all but one, with introductions, analyses, notes, diagrams, &c. On some occasions I had scarcely twenty-four hours for examination, correction of proofs, &c. I called some moves good, bad, or indifferent. In the August number, but more especially in the September issue, the *Chess Monthly* retorted, with an occasional nod of assent, by pointing out, in glaring italics, how bad or indifferent my own analysis was in general. For once I examined the editorial grievance, and I found that in some cases the joint-editors had distorted my notes out of joint by misquotations and misrepresentations; that they had been in error in several instances, including those in which they had given an incorrect version of my comments, and were in the right in some of their criticisms. In a letter posted on the 17th November, I acknowledged the latter, and complained chiefly about the perversion of my remarks, and the mistakes in their counter-criticism. It appeared in the December number of the *Chess Monthly*, and I defy any one, friend or foe—including the editors of the *C.M.*—to point out the slightest provocation for the discourteous, sneering, acrimonious, and insinuating spirit of their reply, which appears in the last issue of that periodical, a copy of which reached me on 13th inst., though I send regularly in exchange the two papers in which I edit Chess columns, namely, the *Field* and the *Figaro*. The misrepresentations are not denied, but there is not a word of apology for what constitutes one of the grossest breaches of editorial faith, even if committed unintentionally and through carelessness. Not a word of acknowledgement as to the difficulties under which I laboured as regards time and space, but a new series of charges, of what?—of analytical mistakes, which the editors of the *C.M.* seem to regard as much greater crimes than putting words into a man's mouth which he has not spoken, and then accuse him of their own malpractices. We shall see, by-and-bye, how pardonable technical blunders are when committed by the *C.M.* But they also attempt to support their new counterproofs with a series of evasions, perversions, shiftings, shufflings, and a kind of process which can only be well expressed in current law Latin, the correct quotation whereof I leave to the learned classical exhibitors of the *C.M.* In plain English, I think it means the suppression of the truth, and the suggestion of something worse than not the truth.

Before going further, let me here introduce a short "rider." I answer the *Chess Monthly*, and until I arrive at the question of personal responsibility which its editors raise at the end of their "Analysis," as they call it, my allusions to them by name should be understood to refer to them solely, and not otherwise, in their capacity of conductors of a Chess periodical, or in their public character as Chess masters, players, and authorities on the game, though I shall have to exercise my imagination in order to include Herr Hoffer under the latter heading in comparison with Herr Zukertort.

Now, let us examine their second analytical campaign. It begins with a sort of proclamation to the inhabitants of the *C.M.* dual united kingdom, giving a somewhat different account of the origin of the bloody strife from mine above. The declaration of war dates as far back as 1880, during the match between M.M. Zukertort and Rosenthal. I quote verbatim (*Chess Monthly, January 1822, p 135, second line after heading*): "When the first game in the Rosenthal-Zukertort match was published in the *Field*, Mr Steinitz had directly invited his readers to look up the coming numbers of our Magazine, in case they wanted a *fuller and correcter* (the italics are mine) analysis than he could furnish, being limited in time and space."

Steady, steady.

Humble as I am, and ought to be, when in the wrong, it seemed to me just possible that I had not couched in sufficiently submissive terms my worship of the superior correctness of the analysis wherewith Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort could then only have been pregnant, and I therefore examined the text referred to. Here I found to my horror that I had altogether omitted the anticipatory confession of errors which I was going to commit, and the editorial manifesto, therefore, only indicated in diplomatic language what I ought to have done, and should do in future. But in justice to Chess history, I must here expose my own sin of omission (*Field, May 1880, p 570, last passage of introduction*): "We must, therefore, confine ourselves to the points which appear to us the most striking and must leave the *more detailed analysis* (the italics are new, and I only use them to show how foolish I was not to bow in advance before the "*fuller and correcter*," &c.) to the *periodicals* exclusively devoted to Chess. We have, however, no doubt that Herr Zukertort's splendid analytical powers will fully satisfy the technical requirements of the match in the pages of the *Chess Monthly, &c.*" Chess historians of the future will therefore perceive that all the blood is on my head. For there was also a distinct perfidious insinuation in the hissing consonant after the word "periodical," as if there were more than one Magazine exclusively devoted to Chess. Of course, the compliment paid in the second sentence to Herr Zukertort and the *Chess Monthly* was only meant ironically, for the purpose of putting the allusion to other periodicals into more striking contrast. The diplomatists of the *Chess Monthly*, seeing clearly through the scheme, immediately declared war, and in a spirit of kindness for their readers began to trip up my comments. Having once perpetrated the indecorum without being rebuked, was sufficient justification for a repetition on the occasion of the Blackburne-Zukertort match, without waiting for the special license of my acknowledging beforehand "*the fuller and correcter*" notes of the *Chess Monthly*.

Good; very acute.

Next the editors of the *C.M.* wish to make out, perhaps as a justification for their reprisals, that I had issued a wholesale condemnation of their comments on my notes without any exception, while in reality I had used the words: "*most of your objections against my notes*" (*C.M. December 1880, p 107, line 22 from the bottom*), and then the "*false alarm*" is raised by the insinuation that they could also charge me with misrepresentations, but for their "disinclination to be party and judge 'in our own case.'" I am tempted to reply in unmeasured terms, but content myself with challenging the *C.M.* to point out one single misstatement on my part. They need not be troubled with such punctilious scruples about being "judge and party in their own case," but might refer to their own pages for evidence.

As an introduction to a *coup de main* the third passage of the editorial proclamation opens with a haggling attempt at finding fault with my application of the word "also." The editors then endeavour to represent me, by a partial quotation, to have tried to make *two of my own* wrongs one right, and they show their *striking* judgment by omitting the following words (compare *C.M. p 107, line 16 from the bottom*): "which (*viz.* the amending variations) would only lead to endless controversy, tending to prove by a side issue that *we both were wrong*." I had therefore clearly alluded to the possibility of one wrong on my side, and half a wrong each for the two editors. Grammatically, perhaps, I might have better said, "that we were all three wrong, but this might have raised a mathematical dispute about our respective rights to some fraction of a wrong. But the last sentences of this passage are glorious. After a Latin nutcracker offered to me, for which I beg to convey a portion of thanks to Herr Hoffer, though I do not know how to make use of the gift, follows, "secondly, what does constitute in a game, from analytical view [*sic*] the original assertion? Cer-

tainly not the opinion of the analyst, but of the player, expressed by the move chosen in his game." I am casuist enough to pretend not to understand this subtle piece of ingenious definition. But I may perhaps draw a moral for my future conduct, and I might perhaps also call the attention of my fellow sufferers in the editorial line to the warning, which, translated, say into Arabic (of course I shall not trespass on the *Chess Monthly*, but confine myself to a re-translation), might read thus :—

Ye native savages of the editorial amateur tribe, take heed. Should another fight take place between Messrs Zukertort and Blackburne, hold your peace and your tongues, excepting perhaps to sing in a chorus, which may be led by Herr Steinitz, as follows: "Mr Blackburne fought like a Zukertort, but he only had the misfortune to meet the veritable Mr Zukertort in the flesh, who, since his editorial partnership with Herr Hoffer, has become more *invincible*, as we all know," than he demonstrated himself to be in the campaign of 1872. Otherwise you will be charged, in more or less overt italics, with incapacity, ignorance, recklessness, and perhaps even with jealousy—of whom? Of course, not of Mr Hoffer, who is sufficiently covered behind the apron of Mr Zukertort's unapproachable reputation, but you will certainly lay yourselves open to the charge of jealousy of—Mr Blackburne; for "a move chosen in the game is an original assertion, and any comment is a contradiction." You must all wait patiently for five or six weeks for the punctual appearance of the *Chess Monthly*, and for the analytical needle-bath of variations which Herr Zukertort and his medical attendant shower down on their readers in order to raise their perceptive faculties for appreciating the sublime ingenuity of—Mr Blackburne, who, *at the rate of fifteen moves per hour*, not alone pierced through the—modest combinations of Herr Zukertort, but also through the wonderful analysis which Herr Hoffer subsequently developed, in conjunction with his ally. You may then copy, and we shall all live happily together for all time." No doubt, by obeying such orders, contradictions of original assertions would be avoided by all critics, excepting perhaps those of the *C.M.*, who, of course, are entitled to the privilege.

Now comes the tug of war, and we approach on the battle-field in the last passage of the introduction. By cunningly having pleaded guilty in four cases I had led every unbiassed reader to believe that I had dealt with all the contradictions of the *C.M.*, whereas this journal now produces a register of sins of commission and omission, containing no less than twenty different indictments, which I had deliberately and entirely ignored. The charge is a very heavy one, for it imputes to me no less than an attempt at fraud and deception on public opinion. The charge, however, exploded, having been overloaded (please make a better verse of this, ye editors of the *C.M.*), and the explosion only destroyed the golden bridge which I had built for the enemy to retreat upon, when in my letter to the *C.M.*, December, p 107, line 20 from the bottom, I had acquitted that journal of all intentional misrepresentation. You have already pointed out, Mr Editor, in the amusing account of your "Analytical Nightmare," published last week, that, with the exception of two or three instances, of which I shall have something to say anon, there is not the least reference to the *Field*, and I may add, to *my name either*, in the list of the analytical crimes which the *C.M.* now unearths from the secret archives of their Vehmgericht, and which were ingeniously covered, at first, from detection before springing the mine by *distinct approving* allusions to the *Field*. (Compare *C.M.*, August 1881, p 357.) On that one page alone three notes (*f*), (*i*), and (*j*), which they now all at once divulge to have been directed against me, are hidden behind the very same number of notes (perhaps for the sake of impartiality) wherein the *Field* is conspicuously and approvingly mentioned, viz., (*g*), (*h*), and (*l*)! How admirably clever are the editorial tactics of the *C.M.* in their analytical warfare!

This piece of trickery, which is evidently more disingenuous than ingenious, ought to put the editorial conduct of the *C.M.* out of court amongst gentlemen, and should alone dispense with any further remarks on my part. But I can afford to be generous, for I have taken a solemn vow that the *C.M.* shall never any more question my *bond fides*, provided that only one of the editors will kindly read this my reply carefully through. You see I again provide a *golden loophole* (please italicise this, editors of *C.M.*) for each editor to escape separately, the golden bridge mentioned above having been destroyed through their own fault. But then they may construe this as a Machiavellistic mental reservation on my part, to enable *me* to escape from the obligations of my oath. Well, I shall put it differently. The *C.M.* will never

again charge me with an attempt at fraud and deception on public opinion, provided they can help it. However, they ought to have tried to help it this time, at any rate, for it has utterly ruined their whole position in the controversy. Why did the *C.M.* at first follow the very rule which I have always faithfully observed, viz., to let the analysis speak for itself when contradicting some other authority, but to quote distinctly when approving of already published suggestions? Why did they not all through follow their own example, which I already pointed out was set in the *C.M.* (August 1881, p 357). Why did they begin to mount their editorial cavalry of arguments on the analytical high horse just in the latter part of the August number, when the match and Mr Zukertort's score had made some progress?

I find a long explanation at the end of their reply in the current number of the *Chess Monthly*, which I shall deal with in time, but from which I may quote now the following:—"Our principle is diametrically opposed to the one expressed by Mr Steinitz in his *hints* We consider it our duty to point out the mistakes, not from any motive of personal vanity, but for the sake of preventing them from appearing as truth to the Chess community at large." I take my *Field* glass, and I see now clearly. It was a flank march. They at first followed in my wake, in the early part of the August *Chess Monthly*, in order to circumvent an invention of editorial etiquette on the part of the hostile *Field* marshal (perhaps they will soon claim it as their own invention) by a series of hostile manoeuvres, which in a long curve brought their principle "diametrically" opposite to mine. Evidently the motives of *personal vanity* on the part of the *C.M.* diminished, and their regard for analytical truth increased with every game which Mr Zukertort scored in the match, until the vanguard of vanity disappeared entirely, and the love of truth grew to its culminating point in the September number, when Mr Zukertort had already achieved all his victories. I am beaten again, outwitted, outflanked, outmanœuvred. But perhaps I may recover. For—

TO THE BATTLE. TO THE BATTLE. To the real analytical battle.

Let me therefore first repair some mistakes (hurrah from the enemy). Of the twenty cases which the *C.M.* enumerates as having been unduly and deceitfully ignored, I shall again ignore sixteen, for I *fight* against regular troops, dressed up in the uniform of italics, and I *fight shy* of franc tireurs, whether disguised in Hungarian, Russian, French, Latin or Greek characters. According to the usages of the late Franco-German war, they ought to be shot by order of court martial. The seventeenth franc tireur I shall deal with in time, for reasons which I shall explain. There remain only three fortresses which the enemy maintains I have not stormed, and therefore only "one inch of our territory, only one stone of our fortresses," they cry out, paraphrasing the late poor Jules Favre. But here just one more little preface. I shall try to make everything clear, complicated as it is with five "contradictions," besides the original propositions of "the moves chosen in the game." I shall therefore give the most distinct controversial reference to the very line if need be, for I do not require to lead my army through a fog in order to circumvent the enemy. If I thus give unwelcome and gratuitous assistance to some readers of the *C.M.*, I crave permission of the editors in the words of the Syracusan tyrant:—

Ich sei gewährt mir die Bitte,
In euere[m] Bunde der dritte.

(Pompeius might translate this into Turkish, and the Divan Pasha into Greek, or *vice versa*.)

Therefore, for plan of fortress No. 1, not stormed by the Bohemian Cæsar, compare—

Field, 9th July, p 63, col. 1,
game IV., note (f).

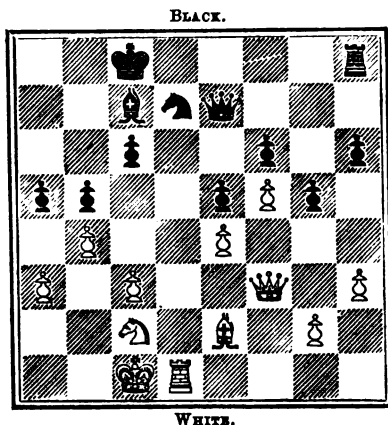
Chess Monthly, August 1881, p 365,
at the bottom of col. 1, note (m).

Referred to in the register of sins of omission and commission, col. 2, *C.M.* January 1882, bottom of p 135.

But, stay. I have to "plead guilty" to, and apologise for, a real oversight. Did I hear some unfeathered biped crow from the other side of the Atlantic? I plead guilty to an oversight, and apologise for not wearing spectacles, though I am notoriously short-sighted. But the *C.M.* also exercises cunning tactics in its analytical warfare, by sometimes laying a *Field* man-trap, as on the present occasion (*C.M.*

August 1881, p 365, at the bottom of col. 1). They print here only the word *Field* conspicuously, while in other instances they quote whole passages in italics. I fell into the man-trap, and overlooked it. But I must now take it up. Here is the terrible offence I stand charged with, and I am cynical enough to repeat it verbatim. Once more note (*f*) to Blackburne's original proposition on the 31st move, viz., Q to B sq (*Field*, 9th July 1881, p 63, col. 1):—"White's TWO PREVIOUS moves were weak, for he might have retained a slight pull by taking the R P, followed by P to Q B 4 INSTEAD. But the last move actually imperils his game seriously." My first part of the contradiction to Mr Blackburne's "original proposition, as expressed by the move chosen," referred; therefore, to the 29th move. Yet the *C.M.* (August 1881, p 365, bottom of col 1, note *m*) coolly analyzes this line of play on the 31st move. Lest, however, any one (of course not the *C.M.*) might kindly suggest that the positions were very much the same, I take this opportunity to give a diagram, if it were only to show that the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE has such weapons in its arsenal as well as the *C.M.* Here it is:—

Position before White's 29th move.



Next I shall give the two subsequent moves on each side, and also the last one commented upon.

WHITE.
29 Q to B 2
30 P to Q R 3
31 Q to B sq

BLACK.
29 K to Kt 2
30 Kt to Kt 3

Now we have arrived at the position referred to in the second sentence of my note. My remark that the last move "actually imperils his game seriously," is just transcribed by the *C.M.* note (*m*) in the words "Not commendable," and confirmed in the next note quoted from the *Field*, for it is perfectly clear that Black, after 31 P takes P, 32 B takes P, which actually occurred, could have won straight off by 32 Q to B 2, threatening the unavoidable Q to R 7. The whole case resolves itself, therefore, into another stupid piece of misquotation on the part of the *C.M.* Go home, Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort, and analyse P takes P, followed by P to Q B 4, again on White's 29th move; then prepare a sleeping draught for the readers of the *C.M.*, containing a dose of analytical *laudanum*, mixed up with a few *laudatory* phrases for Mr Blackburne. (You see that though I cannot *compose* in *Roman* language, the *compositors* of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE kindly favour me with plenty of *italics*) in order to prove that White had not, at that stage "a slight pull." Do not forget the very words of the last quoted contradiction to the original proposition as expressed by White's 29th and 30th moves, but for common decency's sake, do not forget to say "thank you" when you take the whole variation back. That is right. Thank you for saying "thank you." This is satisfactory enough, as far as I am interested. But if you do not apologise to your own readers for such a gross piece of misrepresentation you will no doubt prove to the Chess world that I am more ashamed of the editorial conduct of your journal than you are.

(To be continued.)

OBITUARY.

WITH deep regret—which we feel sure will be shared by every English Chess-player—we have to announce the death of Mr Samuel Standidge Boden, which took place at his residence—after a short illness of fourteen days, at the comparatively early age of 55—on the 13th inst. The deceased, besides being one of our strongest English players (second to none), was also gifted with many sterling sociable qualities. He was kind, considerate, and affable to every one, and those who had not the privilege of valuing him as a friend, respected him as a gentleman. Mr Boden started life as a railway clerk, but he was gifted by nature with a love and talent for art. He practised this outside his ordinary avocation as much as his time would allow. On coming into some property, through the death of a relative, he entirely devoted himself to art. This necessarily left him but little time for Chess and its practice. But in the opinion of connoisseurs Mr Boden in himself combined the highest qualities of a strong player, and we may even go so far as to assert that of all English players he would have stood the best chance of success against Mr Steinitz, on account of his sound and brilliant style, if he had had more practice, and devoted more attention to Chess. This fact shows that exclusive devotion is necessary to the highest excellence in the practice of the game. Mr Boden carried off the principal provincial prize in the tournament of 1851, in which year he published “A Popular introduction to the Study and Practice of Chess.” In 1853 and 54 he was a zealous contributor to the “British Chess Review.” He conducted the Chess column of the *Field* for eleven years, from 1858 till 1869. In play he encountered nearly all the players of his time, including Paul Morphy. He also participated in various minor tournaments, and was one of the most esteemed members of the City of London Chess Club. We append one of the games he played with Paul Morphy:—

GAME 578.

[*Buy Lopez.*]

WHITE.	BLACK.
P Morphy.	S S Boden.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 B to B 4
4 P to B 3	4 Q to K 2
5 Castles	5 P to B 3
6 P to Q 4	6 B to Kt 3
7 Kt to R 3	7 Kt to Q sq
8 Kt to B 4	8 Kt to B 2
9 Kt to K 3	9 P to B 3
10 Kt to B 5	10 Q to B sq
11 B to R 4	11 P to Kt 3
12 Kt to K 3	12 P to Q 3
13 P to Q 5	13 B to Q 2
14 P takes P	14 P takes P
15 Kt to B 4	15 R to B sq
16 P to Q Kt 3	16 B to K 3
17 Q to Q 3	17 Q to K 2
18 B to R 3	18 B takes Kt
19 Q takes B	19 K to B sq
20 Q R to Q sq	20 P to Q B 4
21 R to Q 3	21 K Kt to R 3
22 K to R sq	22 K to Kt 2
23 B to B sq	23 K R to B sq
24 P to K Kt 4	24 Kt takes P
25 P to K R 3	25 K Kt to R 3
26 R to Kt sq	26 K to R sq
27 Kt to R 4	27 R to K Kt sq
28 Q R to Kt 3	28 P to Kt 4
29 Kt to B 5	29 Kt takes Kt

30 P takes Kt	30 Q to Kt 2 ch
31 K R to Kt 2	31 P to Q 4
32 Q to K Kt 4	32 Kt to R 3
33 Q to R 5	33 Kt takes P
34 R to B 3	34 Kt to Kt 2
35 Q to R 6	35 B to Q sq
36 R takes B P	36 B takes R
37 Q takes B	37 Q R to B sq
38 Q takes K P	38 R to B 4
39 Q to K 3	39 P to Q 5
40 P takes P	40 R to B 6
41 Q to K 2	41 P takes P
42 B takes P	42 P to Q 6
43 Q to Q 2	43 Q to Q 4
44 P to Kt 4	44 K R to K B sq
45 B to R 6	45 R takes P ch
46 K to Kt sq	46 R to Kt sq
47 B to K Kt 5	47 Q to Q 5
48 Q to B 4	48 Q to R 8 ch
49 Q to B sq	49 Q to K 4
50 B to R 6	50 Kt to K sq
51 R takes R ch	51 K takes R
52 B to Kt 3 ch	52 K to R sq
53 B to K B 4	53 Q to Kt 2 ch
54 B to Kt 3	54 R to R 4
55 Q to Q sq	55 R to K 4
56 Q takes P	56 R to K 8 ch
57 K to Kt 2	

Given up as drawn.

REMARKS.—Having never played this over before, we experienced a feeling of intense pleasure, as we found the game a very fine and interesting struggle between these masters. What particularly sur-

prised us was the fact that the play presents grand and elaborate struggles for position, to an extent we have hardly ever seen equalled, even in modern match play; at the same time it must be remembered this was but an off-hand game, and despite the fact that our modern masters claim to be originators of this style of play. We think all judges will agree that in profoundness the lamented deceased master proved himself in this game the better man. Morphy, however, surpassed his opponent in keenness of attack, as shown in the opening, and on his 24th and 36th move; also in the treatment of an open game. The masterly defence quite justified the high reputation S S Boden, during his lifetime, enjoyed as one of the foremost English Chess players.

GAME 579.

Played in the French National Tourney.

WHITE.	BLACK.
M Chamier.	M Clerc.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 K Kt to B 3	3 P to K 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P	5 Kt to B 3 (a)
6 Kt takes Kt (b)	6 Kt P takes Kt
7 B to Q 3	7 B to Kt 5 (c)
8 B to Q 2 (d)	8 P to K 4 (e)
9 Castles	9 Castles
10 P to B 4	10 P to Q 3
11 P takes P (f)	11 Kt to Kt 5 (g)
12 Q to K sq (h)	12 Kt takes K P
13 Q to Kt 3	13 B to K 3
14 B to R 6 (i)	14 Kt to Kt 3
15 B to K Kt 5	15 Q to Kt 3 ch
16 K to R sq (j)	16 B takes Kt
17 P takes B	17 Q to B 4
18 P to B 4 (k)	18 P to B 3
19 B to K 3	19 Q to K 4
20 Q to B 2	20 P to Q B 4
21 Q R to Kt sq	21 R to B 2
22 Q to Q 2	22 Q R to K B sq
23 R to K B 5 (l)	23 B takes R
24 P takes B	24 Kt to K 2 (m)
25 B to B 4	25 Q to Q 5
26 P to B 3	26 Q takes Q B
27 Q takes Q	27 Kt to B sq
28 B to K 4	28 R to K 2
29 B to Q 5 ch	29 K to R sq
30 B to K 6	Resigns.

Notes from *La Revue Illustrée*.

(a) Better than 5 B to Q Kt 5, or P to Q B 3.

(b) A very good move. White has two other equally good attacks: 1st, Kt from Q 4 to Kt 5, and 2d, Zukertort's move, B to K 2.

(c) If 7 P to Q 4, the best reply is 8 Castles, followed by P to K 5 and P to B 4.

(d) We do not approve this move. In this opening White has nothing to fear from doubling the Q B P. The correct move was 8 Castles, if then 8 B takes Kt, 9 P takes B 9 Castles, 10 B to R 3 10 R to K sq (or A), 11 B to Q 6, with an advantageous position. (A) 10 P to Q 3, 11 P to K 5 11 Kt to K sq, 12 P takes P, followed by P to Q B 4 best. Black cannot recapture the P without losing a piece.

(e) A feeble move, because it hinders for a long time the pushing P to Q 4; 8 P to Q 4 was preferable.

(f) We should prefer 11 P to B 5 11 P to Q 4, 12 Q to K sq, restricting the action of the Black Q B.

(g) Well played; giving Black the advantage in position.

(h) Played so as to avoid 12 B to B 4 ch, followed by Q to R 5, &c.

(i) Lost time. Why not play the simple move 14 K to R sq?

(j) A feeble move, for at this time White cannot allow his Q B P to be doubled without inconvenience. 16 B to K 3 was stronger.

(k) 18 B to K 3 was more correct. The move in the text exposes White later on to the loss of that P, by the attack of the Kt.

(l) A very pretty combination. The sacrifice is sound, and in any case gives to Black a dangerous situation.

(m) An error, which costs the game. The only move was 24 Kt to R sq, in which event White could continue by 25 B to B 4 25 Q to K 2, 26 B to K sq 26 Q to Q 2, 27 B to K 4, regaining the exchange, with a good position; if 24 Kt to R 4, 25 Q to B 2 25 P to K Kt 4, 26 P to Kt 3, winning the Kt.

—:0:—

PUZZLE.—White and Black commence a game, having only the Kings and Pawns. White in the first eight moves advances each of his Pawns two squares. Black replies with similar moves, and during the rest of the game exactly imitates White's moves. At the end of the eighteenth move on each side, both players were stalemated. What were the moves that produced this result?—"East Marden," in the *Brighton Guardian*.

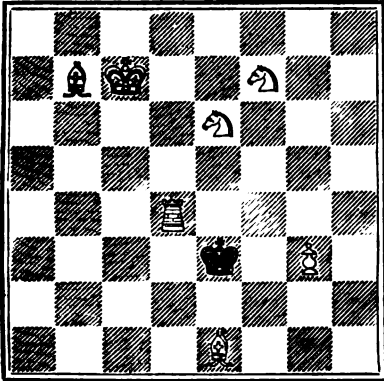
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Universality of Chess.—The *Philadelphia Times* has the following,—“Modern Chess has a good deal of spread about it. A gentleman in Honolulu recently solved a problem composed in Siberia and published in the *Illustrated London News*.”

PROBLEMS.

No. 789. By J B MACDONALD.

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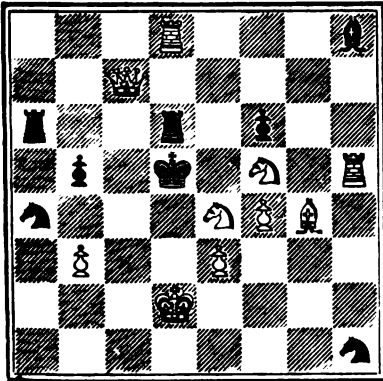


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 791. By Miss F F BEECHY.
From the *British Chess Magazine*.

BLACK.

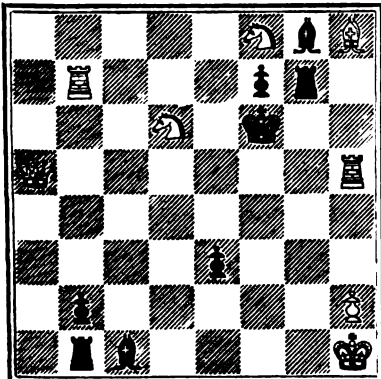


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 793. By C A GILBERG.

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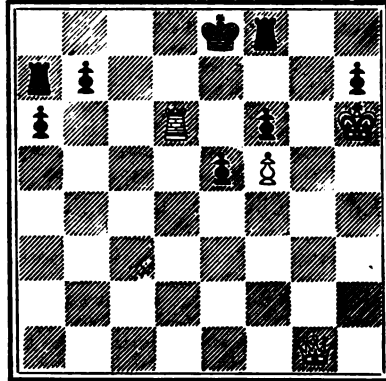


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

No. 790. By E E L.

BLACK.



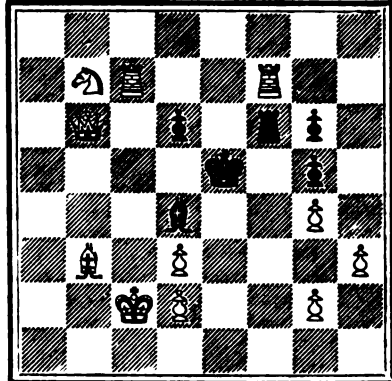
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 792. By V ANLINO.

First Prize Problem in the *Jamaica Family Journal*
Tourney.

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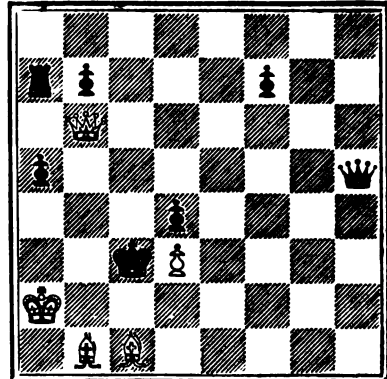


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 794. By ROBERT BRAUER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

PROBLEM INTELLIGENCE, &c.

Ludgate Circus Chess Club Solving Competition.—The result of this competition, which we announced a few weeks back, has not exceeded the anticipations we inwardly formed as to its success—indeed, it has not even reached them. The solving of problems is to the majority of Chess club members a foreign branch of the game, and to a great many a belief exists that only those who are gifted, or have a special genius for unfathoming the depths and profundities of skilled composers, can ever arrive to such a perfection as to render the study a pleasure. This, of course, is very erroneous. Only a little patience by very weak players is necessary to overcome the preliminary difficulties, when the task will become as pleasant and attractive as contesting a game. The start made by the Ludgate Circus Chess Club is one which should commend itself to all secretaries of Chess clubs. The following were the principal conditions of the competition under consideration:—Three unpublished problems were to be submitted to the competitors—to be solved one at each meeting. The solvers who unravelled the three problems in the least aggregate time were to be the winners. In the event of no one solving all three problems, whoever took the least time to solve two problems should receive the second prize—the first prize not being awarded; and in like manner should no solver master two problems, then the quickest solver of the one problem should receive the third prize. A special prize was offered to any one proving the impossibility of solution to a problem. Twelve members entered, and our problem No. 789 was the first problem laid before them. It was solved by Mr Clayton in forty minutes, by Mr Fazan in one hour and twenty minutes, by Mr Lee in one hour and forty-five minutes, and by Mr Goodchild in one hour and forty-seven minutes—the remainder failed. In the attempts to conquer the other two problems they were unsuccessful. We have been favoured by the secretary with copies of the problems, and will publish them in due course. We hope before long to hear of another contest of this description being held at this club, and should suggest that the problems be confined to positions of three moves in depth, when by degrees the standard of difficulty can be raised.

Brighton Guardian Solution Tourney.—Four extra prizes have been added to the prize list in this tourney. Both are for solvers who have never won a prize in a solution competition. First, Captain Kennedy's "Waifs and Strays;" second, "Chess Chips," by J P Taylor, Winners of the chief prizes are debarred from taking any of the special prizes. Copies of Messrs Collins and Bland's books are offered for best Jamaica solvers.

Jamaica Family Journal Problem Tourney.—This Tourney was inaugurated about twelve months ago, and was confined to two-move problems. The entries were not as numerous as the liberality of the programme warranted the conductors in expecting. Mr F C Collins was the judge, and his award has just reached England. The first prize, £3, has been won by a native—Mr V Ariano. The second prize has been secured by a lady composer—

Miss F F Beechey. This, we are informed, is the first prize this lady composer has won, and for her elegant composition we refer our readers to our problem 713, under the motto "Asthore," which we selected as a reprint from the Tourney. Mr Crake wins the "Flight square" prize; the special prize for West Indian Composers is taken by "Queen's Knight." First honourable mention given to Mr B G Laws, for "Something short," which problem we gave a few weeks ago in a note on "originality." This should act as a stimulus for other lady Chess players to take active interest in problematical Chess. We believe Miss Beechey is the only English lady who at present practises the art. Why not more?

The solving competition that the *J.F.J.* set afloat for the purpose of testing the tourney problems, was won by H W Smith; second by J M Nethersole; and third by F C Dewdney.

—:—

PRESTON CLUB.—On Wednesday, 28th ult., Messrs Locke Holt, Wrexham; H Turner, hon. sec. Leigh Chess Club; and H Green, Wigan, visited the Preston Chess Club. Other players from Blackburn were expected at the same time, and a match—Preston v. Visitors—contemplated, but as the Blackburn contingent failed to put in an appearance, the idea of a regular match was abandoned, and indiscriminate play became the order of the day. Play commenced about three p.m., and was steadily carried on until seven p.m., when the whole of the players adjourned to the Castle Hotel to partake of a substantial tea, provided by the members of the Preston Chess Club. After tea, play was resumed, and terminated at 9:15 p.m., when the visitors departed, highly pleased with the manner in which they had been entertained. The following is the record of games played:—Locke Holt (a painstaking and promising player) lost two games and drew one with H Stanley, and won one and lost one with J Southworth; H Turner won one and lost one with J T Palmer, won one and lost three with J Mather, and won one with J Greenhalgh; H Green won one and drew one with J T Palmer, won two and lost two with R Richardson, and won three with J Greenhalgh, thus showing a majority of games in favour of the best Preston players, but a gain of one to the visitors in the total number of games played.

NEW ORLEANS CLUB.—*Turf, Field, and Farm* states that Captain Mackenzie reached New Orleans on the morning of Wednesday, 21st December, as the guest of the New Orleans Chess, Checkers, and Whist Club. He will remain there for about a fortnight. There is no present foundation for the report that Captain M. has arranged to transfer his headquarters from St Louis to the Crescent City. On the 23rd a peripatetic exhibition was to have come off at the rooms of the club. This club continues to grow; it has lately enlarged and refurnished its commodious quarters, and its appointments, and the paraphernalia of Chess, Checkers, Whist and Billiards are elegant and tasteful. At a recent meeting the committee unanimously elected Mr C A Gilberg and Mr H C Allen, of New York, honorary members of this famous organisation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

"A REVIVAL."

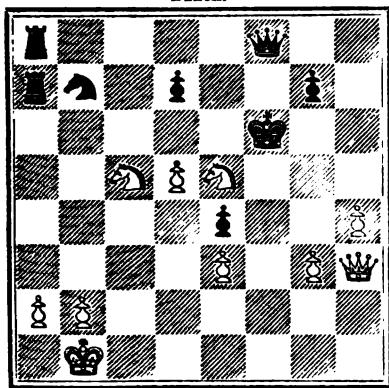
To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle;

SIR,—A little fresh light may be thrown upon the problem copied in your issue of 4th January from the *Philadelphia Times*, and there styled "a revival" but your solvers will find it, not easy, but impossible without the substitution of a Black P for a Black B at Q 2. With your permission, I will here give the correct version and dates of the two.

Wrapper Problems of the old *Chess Player's Chronicle*.

I.

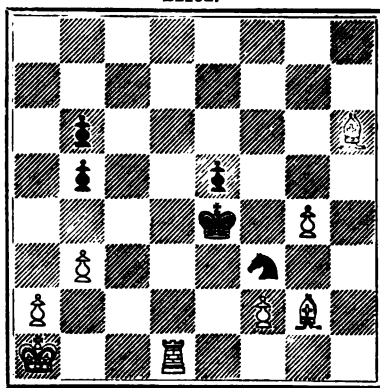
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WHITE.

II.

BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 1. The composition, as already stated, of the Rev H Bolton, was placed by Mr Staunton, as the best three mover he could find, on the cover of the *Chess Player's Chronicle* from its commencement in 1841. The solution was published at the end of the first volume. Though the first series of the *Chess Player's Chronicle* has long been inaccessible except in volumes, and scarce even in that shape, the problem has not dropped altogether out of sight. It is to be found in Miles's *Chess Gems*, No 124, and is included in the earlier collection of Alexandre; but in the latter it is wrongly ascribed to Bone.

No. 2. First appeared in a letter from India in the number for February 1845, and was at once declared to be the most difficult four-mover out. It is now well known as "the Indian Problem," and the idea has been worked to death by subsequent composers, but at the time it had the merit of originality, and as I have met strong players who, if they did not happen also to be students of the older problems, had never seen it, it may be thought worth reprinting. Owing to the interest it excited, in the following month it replaced No. 1 on the wrapper of the *Chronicle*, and continued to occupy that position for some years (I cannot say how many), until at length the plan was adopted of giving an index to the number, instead of a problem, on the cover. The solution was withheld for a long time, and lists of the successful solvers were published in several subsequent numbers. The first list contains, among several players of note who have now passed away, the names of the present Sir John Blanden, Bart., at one time reputed the champion player of Ireland, and of Mr H J C Andrews, then a lad in his teens, who thus early gave promise of the high distinction he has since attained as one of the first of problem composers, and the first of solvers and critics.

As to the authorship of the Indian Problem, some doubt has prevailed: it has often been attributed to a native player, but I was informed by Mr Staunton that it was the work of an English Chaplain in India, the Rev C Loveday.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. W.

SCORING GAMES AGAINST ABSENTEES IN TOURNEYS.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

SIR,—Your correspondent who signs himself "A SUBSCRIBER" takes exception to the rule in the *British Chess Magazine* Correspondence Tourney, which relates to the mode of scoring when a player retires from the tourney without finishing his games, and suggests the cancelling of the retiring player's score as the only fair course. Having had some experience of these tourneys, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that there is no absolutely fair course which can be adopted in such cases; but that, of necessity, the withdrawal of a competitor in any tourney must inflict

some injustice on the rest. I cannot allow that the cancelling of his score, as suggested by your correspondent, and approved apparently by yourself, is an adequate remedy, for it certainly is not just to deprive opponents who have already contended with him before his retirement, of the results of their perhaps hard won victories. Neither would it be fair to those who may have been beaten by him to score games as won to those with whom he has not played. Past experience has convinced me that, in cases of retirement, the fairest plan is to resort to the proportional scheme of scoring, according to which the issue is determined by the number of games each has won out of those he has actually played; but as this involves fractional arithmetic, it does not appear to be universally understood, or to meet with general favour. It was adopted, I consider with success, in the last CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE Correspondence Tourney, and also in Mr Nash's Tourneys; but, for the reason above given, we have preferred, in the *British Chess Monthly* tourney, to try a different method, and to count as drawn all games commenced with a retiring player. If your correspondent is one of the competitors in our tourney, he ought not to find fault with the conditions, after accepting them with his eyes open; if, however, he is only an intending competitor, I have to inform him that he is now too late, as the list of entries is already filled up, and the tourney started.

The cancelling of games not begun when the period for closing the tourney arrives is a matter of necessity, if there is to be a limit to the duration of the contest. As each player has to get through eleven games only in eighteen months, conducting two at once, with a stringent time limit of forty-eight hours, we think all the games ought without difficulty to be brought to a conclusion, and at least we believe there should be none at the end of the eighteen months not commenced. The cancelling of such games, instead of permitting them to count as drawn, will of course act as an additional incentive to rapid progress.

Yours faithfully,

C E RANKEN.

Cheltenham, 14th January.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS.

669. By G H Coster. 1 Q to B 6 1 P takes Q, 2 P checks, &c. If 1 B to Kt 7, 2 Q to Q 6, &c.

670. By J G Nix. 1 Kt to K 2 1 P takes Kt ch, 2 K to K sq 2 K to Kt 8, 3 K takes P dis ch, &c. If 1 K takes P, 2 B to Kt 2 ch 2 K to R 7, 3 R takes P, &c. If 2 K to Kt 5, 3 P checks, &c.

671. By B G Laws. 1 R to R 2 1 K to B 5, 2 B takes P, &c. If 1 P moves R to R 5, &c.

672. By J N Babson. 1 B to Kt 7, &c.

673. By Dr C C Moors. 1 R to Q B 6 1 K takes B, 2 B to Kt 6, &c. If 1 B moves, 2 Q to K R 1, &c. If 1 K to B 4, 2 Q to R 4, &c.

674. By "Do you rise early?" 1 Q to Kt 6 1 Kt to K 4, 2 Q to Kt sq, &c. with several ingenious variations, it has however, been cleverly cooked by the *Chess Monthly* solvers by 1 P on R 7 becoming a Kt.

675. By H W Butler. 1 R to K 4 1 K takes R 2 Q to B 6 &c. If 1 K to B 8, 2 Q to Kt 7 &c.

676. By James White. 1 B to K 7 1 P to R 5, 2 Q to B 6, &c. If 1 P to Q 6, 2 P to K 4 &c. If 1 B to B 3, 2 Q to Q 6 ch, &c. The White P should be on K 2.

677. By G T Robertson. 1 R to Q B 5 1 K takes R, 2 R to Q Kt 6, &c. If 1 K to K 6, 2 R to Q B 2, &c.

678. J N Babson. The White K on Kt 2 being changed to a White Q. 1 Q to K 2.

679. By H E and J Bettman. 1 Q to R 6.

680. By J A Potter. 1 R to B 6.

681. By B G Laws. 1 B to R 2.

682. By Dr S Gold. 1 Kt to Q 8 1 B takes R, 1 R checks &c. If 1 K moves, 2 R takes B &c.

683. By J C Cunningham. 1 R to Q B 4 1 Kt takes R best, 2 Q to K 4 ch 2 K takes Q, 3 Kt to B 6 ch 3 K takes P, 4 P to Kt 4 ch, &c.

684. By A F Mackenzie. 1 R to K 6 1 Q to R 8, 2 R to K 5, &c. If 1 P to Q 4, 2 R takes P ch, &c. If 1 B takes P, 2 Kt takes B ch, &c.

685. By Dr A Kanders. 1 Q to Q Kt 8.

686. By K Kondelik. 1 Q to B sq.

687. By J Thursby. With the addition of a Black Pawn on Q 7. 1 B to R 2 ch 1 Kt covers,

2 B to Kt 8 2 P moves, 3 R takes P 3 P moves, 4 Kt to K sq 4 P moves, 5 R to Q 8 5 P mates.

688. By F B C. 1 R on Kt 2 to Q B 2 1 R to R 7 best, 2 Kt ch 2 K to R 8, 3 R to B sq ch 3 K to Kt 7, 4 R on B 8 to B 3, &c.

689. By A Lansquenet. 1 K to B 7 1 R to Q 6, 2 P to K 3, &c. If 1 any other, 2 Q takes P ch, &c.

690. By Dr D Melissinos. 1 R to Q 5 1 K takes R, 2 Kt to K 7 ch, &c. If 1 B takes R, 2 Kt on B 7 to Q 6 ch, &c. If 1 B takes Kt, 2 R to Q 3, &c. If 1 P to B 5, 2 R to Q 4 ch, &c. If 1 Kt to Q 2 or B 3, 2 Kt on B 7 to Q 6 ch, &c. If 1 K to B 6, 2 Kt to R 4 ch, &c.

691. By Herr Kuntz. 1 Q to Kt 6, 2 K to B 4 Q 4 or K 4, 2 B to B 3, &c. If 1 K to B 5, 2 Q takes P ch, &c. If 1 P moves, 2 Kt to B 3 ch, &c.

692. By C F Jones. 1 B takes P 1 K takes B, 2 K takes P, &c. If 1 K to B 3, 2 Kt to R 5 ch. If 1 K takes P, 2 Kt to Kt 6, &c. If 1 any other, 2 Q to Q 5, &c.

693. By N M Carrig. This can be solved by Q to K 3.

The following version we have received from the author:

White.—King on Q sq, Queen on K R 3, Rooks on K R 5 and Q 7, Bishop on Q 8, Knights on Q B 3 and 4. (7 pieces.)

Black.—King on K B 5, Knight on Q B 3, Pawns on Q 3, K 2 and K Kt 4. (5 pieces.) Mate in two moves.

694. By J B Macdonald. 1 B to B sq 1 P moves, 2 R to K 2, &c.

695. By J G Nix. 1 B to R 7.

696. By R H Seymour. 1 Kt to R 5.

697. By J Rayner. 1 R to R 6.

698. By G R Downer. 1 B to R 4.

699. By J Rayner. 1 Q to K Kt 8.

700. By F C B. 1 Kt to Q 5.

701. By James Scott. 1 B to R 5.

701. By James Scott. 1 B to B 2 1 K to B 5 or Q 5, 2 Q to Q 3 ch, &c.

703. By F C Collins. 1 B to K sq.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—
WEDNESDAY, 25th JANUARY 1882.
—:0:—

THE FIELD *versus* THE CHESS MONTHLY.

A CHALLENGE, in the terms we mentioned in our last issue, has been sent by Mr Steinitz to Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort, and remains open for one month, for their acceptance or otherwise. Mr Steinitz expresses his readiness to commence play as soon as preliminaries can be arranged.

In reply to this challenge, Mr Steinitz has received the following, which he has requested us to publish:—

[Copy.]

“THE CHESS MONTHLY,”

18 TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

24th of Jan. 1882.

SIR,—In answer to the challenge which you thought fit to address to the Editors of the *Chess Monthly*, I have to state that I shall be ready myself to play you a match, under any reasonable conditions, as soon as I receive from you a public apology for your gratuitous insults.

Otherwise, should you be eager to refurbish your Chess reputation, which you kept carefully out of harm's way for many years past, we may meet at Vienna. I trustfully leave the decision of the question who of us two shirks public play to the Chess history.

Yours obediently,

(Signed) J H ZUKERTORT.

Herr W Steinitz.

ANALYTICAL WARFARE.

By W STEINITZ.

(Continued from page 80.)*

Now comes the next fortification which the *C.M.* alleges will stand as a monument of my defeat before the battle. (*Compare note (m) Field*, 30th July 1881, p 163, col. 1, with *Chess Monthly*, September 1881, p 13, col. 2, note (i.) Well, I have no optical excuse here, for the *Field* is mentioned plainly enough in the middle of a string of variations. But the fortress turns out a sort of franc tireur (correct the logic of this metaphor, please), disguised in the uniform of my own camp. The defending garrison have hoisted my standard, in order to make me believe that they were friendly.

25 P to B 3

and next, one line standing by itself,—

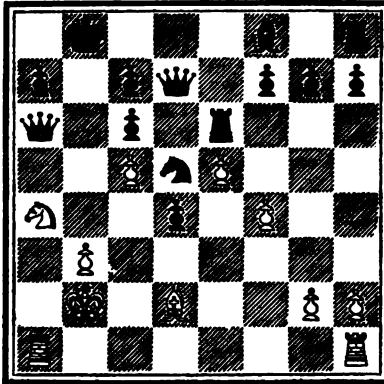
“Given as best in the *Field*.”

* The 32nd move of White, referred to in the last paragraph on page 80. (5th line) should be B P takes P. The White Pawn at Q R P on the diagram should stand at E 2. (These corrections were made in a part of our issue of last week.)

Not another sign of hostility, and I naturally concluded that they agreed with my conclusions. I shall therefore not take it up again.

On with Game 12, note (f). *Field*, 30th July 1881, col. 2, for the attack against *O.M.*, September 1881, p 16, col. 1, note (h). The *Field* was mentioned here, but I thought it was an indifferent quotation, and I certainly overlooked that ironical sign of query (?) in the middle of the note. They are right therefore, and I must give an answer. Moreover, they are *right on the main point*, though they gave wrong reasons. But, wait a moment, I ought to give you a diagram if only to prove what I consider fair play in an analytical discussion.

BLACK—ZUKERTORT.



WHITE—BLACKBURN.

Position arrived at in note (h) *O.M.*, to the 12th game (September p 16), quoted from *Field*, 30th July.

Now, being in the wrong, I must more especially make it clear what I proposed to show. On Black's 17th move I thought Herr Zukertort might have taken the Q R P, checking, and by what I consider best play for both sides the parties must arrive at the position in the diagram, and then, I said, the force of the attack would soon be broken by Q to B sq.

"Soon" does not mean at once, and there is no number to the move as I propose it. Circumstances alter cases, and if you give a continuation which I never mentioned viz., 23 K R to Q Kt sq—by the way, a very weak move, as I soon shall show—I might take leave to reply, Kt to K 2, followed soon (pray remember that) either by Kt to B sq or P to K Kt 3, or P to K Kt 4, or perhaps Kt to B 4, at any rate with a good game. But, nevertheless, I was wrong. You did not see it, and I did not see it; but as it affects the main proposition in dispute, I beg permission to help you by pointing out that in lieu of 23 R from K R sq to Q Kt sq, which you propose in the positions in the diagram, White might recover the P by Q takes R P ch, followed by Kt to Kt 6 dis ch, with an excellent game. Now, let us sum up this case, I acknowledge that I was in error about my original proposition. (I do not want to be satirical when making an apology, or else I would call it first contradiction). You ought to acknowledge, on the other hand, that you were wrong in two moves, one on each side, viz.:

23 K R to Q Kt sq

23 Q to B sq

If you do that, it will bring us a little nearer together, leaving still some advantage on your side. But then I was the first to discover the winning process for White, and to point it out in your own favour. Let us call it a draw then. I think this only fair. You will not, perhaps? Thank you, thank you, all the same. You just bring me up to the humour required for my next note, and you may claim, therefore, the victory in favour of Mrs Nemesis for the purposes specified in my introduction.

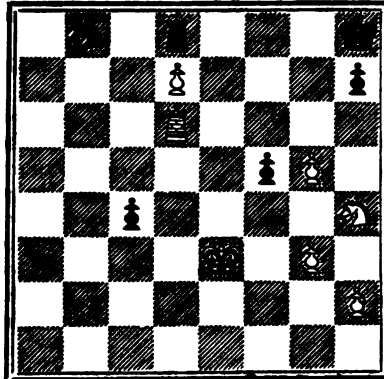
Now for the very last of the enemies' fortifications which escaped my *Field* glass, through my own fault, and which it is clearly implied I must have been so much

afraid of, or else I should not have circumvented them by a fraudulent attempt on public opinion.

(*Field*, Game 13, 30th July 1881, p 163, col. 3, note (i) versus *Chess Monthly*, September 1881 note (i), p 18, bottom of column 2, and beginning of next column on the next page.)

No doubt about it; I have committed a gross oversight, for which there is less excuse than before, since not alone the *Field*, but also the words "a gross error" are printed in italics. Who crows? It was an optical oversight, and I overlooked all those words owing to my defective eyesight. You do not believe it? Well, I weep bitter tears of repentance, such as I have never shed since the great oculist, Dr. Liebreich kindly operated on my lachrymos duct about fourteen years ago. For, of course, I must have been also analytically blind, and I should submit to an operation by the professors of the *C.M.* on my mental retina. Yes, thank you; but allow me just to call as a witness, in the spirit, Dr Liebreich, whom I have not had the honour of meeting again for fourteen years, and to whom I wish to convey publicly my thanks. Granted. The two professors report that there are two beams, one in each of my analytical eyes. They begin to operate with the first part of the variation in note (i), *Chess Monthly*, September 1881, p 18, bottom of the second column. I begin to see, but then comes something which I cannot see; yes, something in the sub-variation on the next page, viz., p 19, at the top of col. 1. They proceed cutting away to remove the other beam, and still I cannot see clear. I appeal to Dr Liebreich. Well, he says, no doubt the two gentlemen have performed a clever operation on your beams, but the reason you cannot see clear is that your vision is still obscured by a little reflection of a hardly perceptible splinter which somehow overshadows the four eyes of the operators. We must photograph this position in a diagram. It is only fair, gentlemen, for Mr Steinitz has photographed in his last note a position which ought to have shown you in your best light. Here is the photo—

BLACK—BLACKBERN.



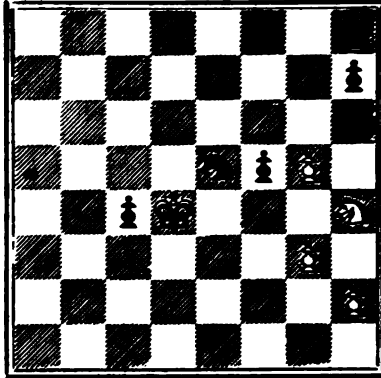
WHITE—ZUKERTORT.

Position arrived at in note (i) *C.M.* September 1881, bottom of p 18, column 2, before Black's 48th move.

"You see, now," says the celebrated oculist to the two medical students, "it is Black to play, and here is some sign of a splinter, for you give 48 Kt takes P, instead of R takes P." "But the latter is bad," retort the two analytical professors. "Just look at the sub-variation following at the very top of next page; here it is, 'Or 48 B takes P, 49 B takes R 49 Kt takes R.'" "Just so," says Dr. Liebreich, "Black has no better move than to take the Rook. Go on." "50 K to Q 4, 50 K to Kt 2." Stay a moment, perhaps this is only a misprint for K to Kt sq, for in certain contingencies we might find it would perhaps be better not to let the B P be taken with a check. The Black K wants to come to B 2. It is irrelevant; let us say, 50 K to Kt sq. One of the professors amends, and wishes to go on again. "Stop, stop," says Dr Liebreich, "here is the real splinter. Why should we give up this valuable

B P so cheaply? Why not 50 Kt to K 4, instead of either K to Kt sq or Kt 2?"
Once more a photo:—

BLACK—BLACKBURN.



WHITE—ZUKERTORN.

Position which should have been arrived at in note (5), *Chess Monthly*, September 1881, and in the sub-variation at the top of p 19, on Black's 50th move, as amended by the ingenious Dr Liebreich, after an operation on the mental retina—of whom? Anybody but the C.M. of course.

You see.

What can you do now for White? You evidently cannot take the Kt, or the Q B P is led under "the chuppe" to Queen. If you move your own Knight, then follows, *uno cracho*, at B 6, to quote Dr Noa. Now go home and examine 51 P to K R 3, followed by K to B 3, but just bear in mind the "contradictions to the original assertion of the move actually chosen," which consisted of the following words (see *Field*, July 30th 1881, p 163, col. 3, note 1):—"He could struggle for a draw on the merits of the position, with more legitimate hope." Bear also in mind that the Q P in actual play did cost a piece—slowly but surely, as any second-rate would see at a glance—in the position for which Herr Steinitz framed his aboriginal contradiction of the move actually chosen.

Before finishing with the criminal list of the C.M. in reference to the enormities which I had the hardihood to ignore, I must refer to the claim they set up for their note (p) (Game 14, September 1881, p 22) as against the corresponding note in the *Field*. On examining the grievance now, I actually find the only words referring to me expressly in the note of the C.M. are:—"The text move is blamed in the *Field*, and rightly too," and then the C.M. proceeds to give some reasons. But perhaps some regiments of franc tireurs are hidden behind bushes of the variations which follow. I fight shy, as already said, more especially as on the old battle-fields which I am now approaching the dead are reviving, and the wounded are suddenly healed, and cry out, "Victory!"

(To be continued).

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

GAME 580.

Select Reprints, No. LXVII.

Bird's "Masterpieces," 64.

[Two Kings' Bishops' Opening.]

WHITE.

BLACK.

Rev G A MacDonnell.

Mr S S Boden.

1 P to K 4

2 B to B 4

1 P to K 4

2 B to B 4

3 P to Q Kt 4

4 P to Q B 3

5 P to Q 4

6 P takes P (b)

7 K to B sq

8 Q to R 5

9 B takes P

10 B to R 3

11 B takes P ch

12 Q takes B

3 B takes Kt P

4 B to B 4 (a)

5 P takes P

6 B to Kt 5 ch

7 B to R 4

8 P to Q 4 (c)

9 Q to K 2

10 Kt to K B 3

11 Q takes K B

12 Kt to B 8

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 18 Q to R 4 | 18 Kt takes K P |
| 14 Kt to K B 3 | 14 B to Q 2 |
| 15 Q Kt to Q 2 | 15 Kt takes Kt ch |
| 16 Kt takes Kt | 16 Castles Q R |
| 17 R to Q Kt sq | 17 Q to Q 4 (d) |
| 18 Kt to B 3 | 18 B to B 4 |
| 19 B to Q sq | 19 K R to K sq |
| 20 B to B 5 (e) | 20 Q takes Kt (f) |
| 21 P takes Q | 21 B to R 6 ch |
| 22 K to Kt sq | 22 R to K 3 |
| 23 Q to B 2 | 23 R takes P (g) |
| 24 B takes R | 24 Kt takes B |

White resigns.

Notes.

(a) The *Handbuch* suggests 4 B to K 2, which can hardly be good on account of 5 Q to Kt 3 and if 5 Kt to K R 3, 6 P to Q 4, &c. To avoid the displacement of his K, Black might play 4 B to R 4, and in answer to 5 P to Q 4 5 Q to K 2: this is perhaps his soundest course.

(b) Might also take P with B ch, and check at R 5. Instead of this, he goes in for a centre of Pawns, leaving the adverse B in a position which necessitates immediate retreat.

(c) Black in his turn aims at freedom for his pieces rather than keeping the Pawn.

(d) Threatening B to R 6 as well as to win the centre Pawn. From this point Black is clearly in the ascendant.

(e) P to R 3 was here necessary.

(f) Truly, as Mr Bird calls it, an exquisite and perfectly sound continuation.

(g) Followed up in a style worthy of Morphy himself.

GAME 581.

Select Reprints, No. LXVIII.—Bird's "Masterpieces," 66 (originally in Horwitz and Kling's *Chess Player*; and played soon after 1851.)

[*Philidor's Defence.*]

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Mr Schuller. | Mr S S Boden. |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 P to Q 3 (a) |
| 3 P to B 3 | 3 P to K B 4 |
| 4 B to B 4 (b) | 4 Kt to K B 3 |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 P takes K P |
| 6 P takes K P | 6 P takes Kt |
| 7 P takes Kt | 7 Q takes P |
| 8 P takes P (c) | 8 Kt to B 3 |
| 9 P to B 4 | 9 B to Q 2 |
| 10 B to K 3 | 10 Castles |
| 11 Kt to Q 2 | 11 R to K sq |
| 12 Q to B 3 | 12 B to B 4 (d) |
| 13 Castles Q R | 13 P to Q 4 (e) |
| 14 B takes P | 14 Q takes P ch |
| 15 P takes Q | 15 B to R 6 mate |

Notes.

(a) Mr Boden was partial to this defence. It was a characteristic of his style that he did not mind a close position to begin with; but, as last week's game with Morphy showed, he was not easily to be hemmed in.

(b) White's opening, though unscientific, is not without ingenuity. He intends of course, in answer to P takes P, to sacrifice the Kt.

(c) He should have taken with Queen, and played as best he could for a draw.

(d) Not only preventing the advance of the Kt, but also doubtless shrewdly divining that his opponent intends to Castle on Q side, and preparing a "concatenation accordingly."

(e) Winning a piece at least, if White has by this time discovered the danger to his King. These two games have been selected as specimens of Mr Boden's felicity of combination in his lighter encounters.

. The notes to these games are by the Rev W Wayte.

—*—

GAME 582.

Game played at Mephisto's Rooms,

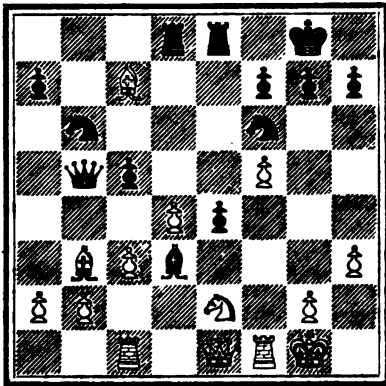
15th October 1881.

[*King's Gambit Declined.*]

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Mephisto. | Mr Marriott |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 P takes Q P | 3 P to K 5 (a) |
| 4 B to Kt 5 ch | 4 P to Q B 3 |
| 5 P takes P | 5 P takes P |
| 6 B to Q B 4 | 6 Kt to K B 3 |
| 7 P to Q 4 | 7 B to Q 3 |
| 8 Kt to K 2 | 8 Q to Q B 2 |
| 9 P to K R 3 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Castles | 10 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 11 Kt to K Kt 3 | 11 B to Q Kt 2 |
| 12 Kt to Q B 3 | 12 K B to K sq (b) |
| 13 Kt to B 5 | 13 Kt to Q Kt 3 |
| 14 B to Q Kt 3 | 14 Q B to Q sq |
| 15 Q to K sq | 15 Q to Q 2 |
| 16 Kt takes B | 16 Q takes Kt (c) |
| 17 Kt to K 2 | 17 B to Q R 3 |
| 18 P to Q B 3 | 18 B to Q 6 |
| 19 P to B 5 | 19 P to B 4 |
| 20 B to K B 4 | 20 Q to B 3 |
| 21 R to B sq (d) | 21 Q to Kt 4 |
| 22 B to Q B 7 (e) | |

Position after White's 22nd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 23 B takes R | 22 B takes Kt (f) |
| 24 P to B 4 (h) | 23 R takes B (g) |
| 25 B takes B | 24 B takes P |
| 26 P takes P | 25 Kt takes B |
| 27 K to R sq | 26 Q takes P ch (i) |
| 28 Q to Kt 4 | 27 Q to Q 5 (j) |
| 29 K R to Q sq | 28 Kt to K R 4 (k) |
| 30 R takes Q | 29 Q takes R |
| 31 K to R 2 (l) | 30 R takes R ch |
| 32 Q to K 7 (m) | 31 Kt to Q Kt 3 |
| 33 Q takes R P | 32 Kt to K B 3 |
| 34 P to Q Kt 4 | 33 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 35 P to Kt 5 | 34 P to R 4 |
| 36 P to R 4 | 35 K to R 2 |
| 37 Q to K 7 (n) | 36 Kt to K 4 |
| 38 P to Kt 6 | 37 Kt to Q 6 |
| 39 P to Kt 7 (o) | 38 Kt to B 7 |
| 40 P to Kt 3 | 39 P to R 5 |
| 41 P Queens (p) | 40 R to Q 7 |
| 42 K to Kt sq | 41 Kt to Kt 5 ch |
| 43 K to Kt 2 | 42 R to Q 8 ch |
| 44 K to Kt sq | 43 R to Q 7 ch |
| | 44 R to Q 8 ch and |

[draws by perpetual check.

Notes.

(a) P takes B P is best; it gives Black a slight superiority. With the move in the text Black abandons a Pawn without sufficient compensation.

(b) Black posts all his pieces in excellent manner, direct against the weakened White Pawns.

(c) Black submits to the capture of a piece, but he manages to develop his attack still more, and gets all his pieces directed on White's centre.

(d) Black begins to benefit by his superior play and fine judgment. White has no good move at his disposal; P takes P would have been his best.

(e) By this resource White hoped to equalize matters, which, by the bye, looked hopeless.

(f) Best; for if the Rook should move to B sq, then White would play 23 B takes Kt; if Black replies to this with B takes Kt, White would play R to B 2; or if Black, in reply to 23 B takes Kt, would play P takes B, then P to Q B 4 would save White.

(g) Best again; for if B takes R, White would reply with B takes Kt, again equalising. By the move in the text Black gets two pieces for a Rook.

(h) If, instead of P to B 4, White plays 24 P takes P, then Black would proceed with 24 Q takes P ch, 25 R to B 2 25 B to Q 6, would leave Black with a good attack.

(i) This natural-looking move causes Black some embarrassment; he had a much better way of playing by Kt takes P, threatening Kt to Q 6.

(j) Q to Kt 4 would have got rid of the pinning of the Knight, but we think that, as is usual in such cases, Black was only thinking of the attack in connection with Kt to R 4, forgetting that even an advantage in forces does not render a player invulnerable against a strong opponent (a common error).

(k) If R to Q B sq, then K R to Q sq, followed by R takes Kt, which cannot be retaken; but if Kt to Kt 3, then Q R to Q sq, Q takes Q, R takes R ch, Q to B sq, and the subsequent exchange would have been to Black's advantage.

(l) Rook and two Knights have great power, but White has more chance against these pieces than against the Queen; it can likewise be said that Black would have had an easier game had he not submitted to the exchange.

(m) The game throughout abounds in interesting positions, brought about with great ingenuity by Mr Marriott. Should White take the tempting King's Pawn, then R to R sq ch, followed by Kt to Kt 6 ch wins.

(n) Advancing P to Kt 6 too quickly would have lost, on account of P to K 6. In reply to 32 P to R 5, White might now have played 33 P to Kt 7, as he had nothing to fear from Black's very ingenious conception, viz. 33 P to Kt 6 32 P to R 5, 33 P to Kt 7 33 Kt to R 4, 34 P Queens 34 Kt to Kt 6, 35 Q to K Kt sq, and White wins.

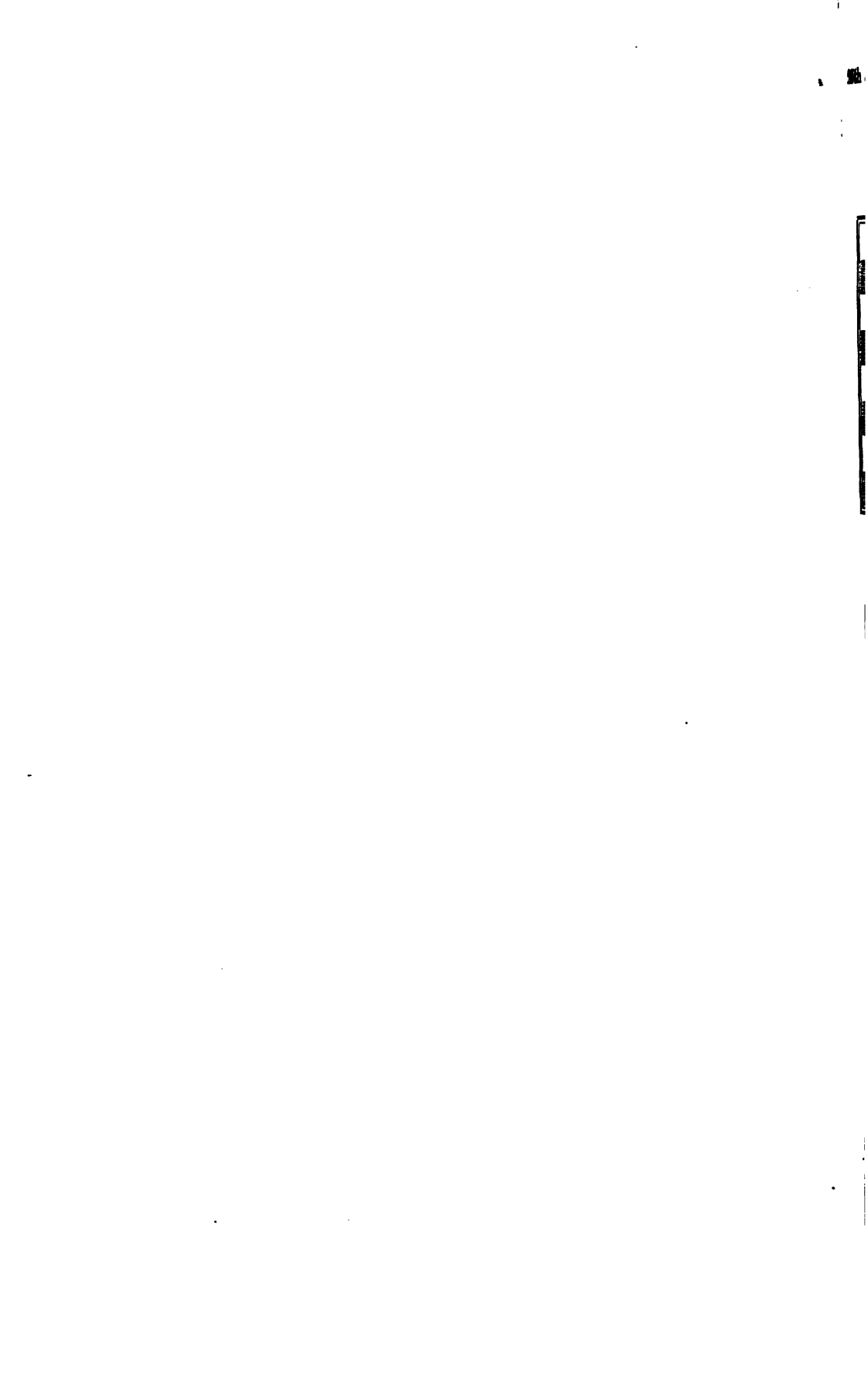
(o) The defence is extremely difficult; if now 39 Q to B 5, with the idea of drawing away the Knight or Rook from their commanding positions, then Black wins by P to K 6, which Pawn White could not take on pain of losing his Queen.

(p) White played the P to Kt 3, in preference to Kt 4, in order to have the option of taking the Rook's Pawn and securing an additional square for the King, but it would have been bad now to take the Pawn, on account of Kt to R 4. White's position seemed desperate; he might well be satisfied with the draw.



THE LATE MR S S BODEN.

BY PERMISSION OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

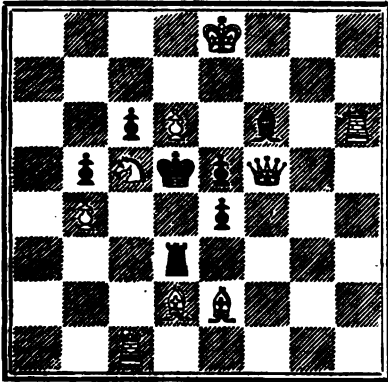


PROBLEMS.

BOYS' NEWSPAPER PROBLEM TOURNEY.

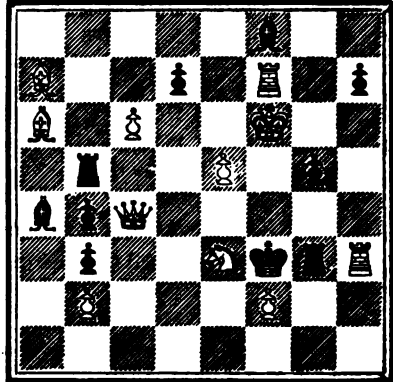
First Prize Set. By G HUMM (Nottingham).

No. 795.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

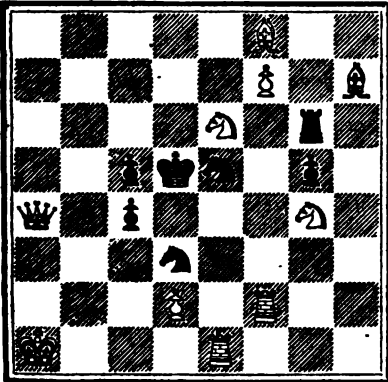
No. 796.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

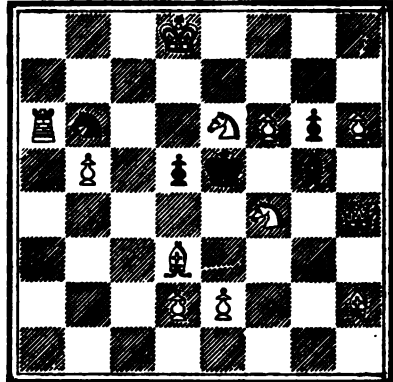
Second Prize Set. By A F MACKENZIE (Jamaica).

No. 797.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

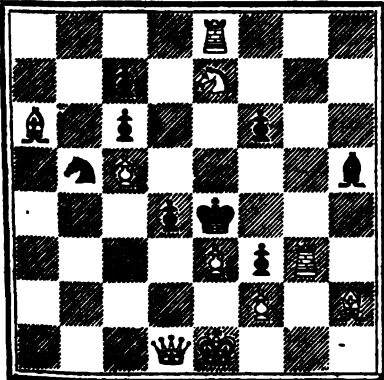
No. 798.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

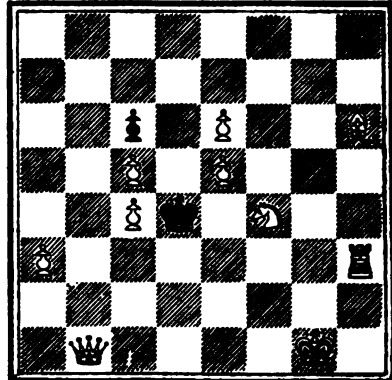
Special Prize. By O H GOSTER (London).

No. 799.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 800.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

FOUR-HANDED CHESS.

WE shall continue to give specimens of this game, for the instruction of those who desire to practise it, as far as the increasing demands of Chess on our space and time will allow. The following game was played by Captain Verney and friends:—

RED	WHITE	BLACK	YELLOW
1 P to K 3	1 K Kt to B 3	1 P to K 3	1 K Kt to B 3
2 P to Q R 3 (a)	2 Kt to R 4	2 P to K R 3	2 P to K 3
3 P to R 4 (b)	3 P to K Kt 3	3 P to K Kt 3 (c)	3 B takes Red B
4 K takes Y B	4 B takes Red P oh	4 Q to B 3	4 Q to K 2 ch (d)
5 K to K sq	5 R to Kt sq	5 P to R 4	5 Q to Black B sq mate (e)

After a few more moves Black resigned.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—All Queens on White squares; White opposite to Yellow, and Red to Black.

Notes.

(a) The Knights' Pawns seem to be weak; they can most readily be attacked, as shown in this game. P to R 3 is, therefore, intended to protect the Pawn against the hostile B in case of P to Kt 3, Kt to B 3, and Kt to R 4, which manoeuvre White adopted. As this plan of play is very obvious, it would be equally inadvisable to play for it as it is in an ordinary game of Chess to play Q to B 3 and B to B 4 at the beginning. We should prefer to develop our game first. Perhaps, however, our Chess strategy does not apply to this game.

(b) Surely the danger arising from Yellow being able to take the Red Bishop was obvious; we see no objection why Red should not have played P to Q 3.

(c) White has now arrived at the position pointed out in our note (a), being supported, moreover, in his attack by his Yellow partner, who speedily mates Red. Red ought to have played P to K R 3 on his second move; in fact, it is always advisable to play P to R 3 on the side where your opponent plays out his Knight.

(d) This move best illustrates the power of two allies to combine, both for attack and defence.

(e) Black could not help his Red partner, but in further play Black would try to attack the White Bishop, which defends the Yellow Queen; for instance, he would play Q to B 9; if then the White Bishop should take the Black Queen, Red could play K takes Q, be released from mate, and begin to play again. Of course White would not be compelled to take the Black Queen, but could retire his Bishop, say to Kt 2; then Black would continue his efforts to release his partner, by bringing out his King's Bishop via Q R 6 to K B 11, thereby attacking the Yellow Queen, which mated his Red partner. White and Yellow must of course try and prevent this, and if they play properly they will in all probability succeed, being two to one. Moreover, they will attack Black, who will have enough to do to defend himself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—It is not often that I swear; rarely indeed since my happy conversion—but the Indian problem is too much! It reminds of the hours wasted over it long before I studied Chess, only as a qualification for captaincy in the Salvation Army. I was open to the snares of the world, the flesh, the devil, and the problem composer; and five precious hours were wasted in proving that the first move must be with the Castle; and then seven precious hours in proving that it could not be. Nine precious hours more were wasted in proving, and then in disproving, that it must be with the King. Then I was foggy. I had thoughts of solving it by random moves, which should exhaust possibilities; till I found that at one move per minute the possible moves would take seven years. Highway robbery could be done on the same terms, and picking pockets was cheap by comparison. By this time my hair was wilder than Oscar Wilde's; my eyes bleared, and my sweet expression gone; and my language was—past language to describe: it would be a compliment to call it profanity. My mother moaned over danger to a brighter mind than Newton's—almost as bright as Whistler's; and my father doubted whether birch was still applicable. My doctor saved my life by strongest doses, chiefly of *quantum suf.* I was finally cured by a friend suggesting Bishop to King's second; and I have never known whether that friend was friend or fiend, and whether I ought to have kissed or kicked him; he seems too big for kicking, or I would. You republish the problem, and revive my delight and disgust. You again tempt me to waste precious hours devoted to persuading sinners to take the way of Salvation and Eno's fruit salt.

PAUL POOL.

CROYDON v. NORWOOD.—The newly-established South Norwood Chess Club met the Croydon Club, at the Literary Institution, Croydon, on Tuesday, the 10th instant. The contest, which was played with ten aside, resulted much in favour of the Croydon Club, who scored eleven games to four.

DEAL AND WALMER v. DOVER CLUB.—A match between the players of the two former towns and the Dover Club was played at the Working Man's Institute, Dover, on Monday, the 16th instant, and resulted in a victory for the visitors, who scored 10½ to their opponents' 5½. An excellent tea was provided by the Dover Club, and everything done on their part to render the match a success and the visit of the neighbouring team enjoyable. Very great credit is particularly due to Mr A J Wilson, the secretary, who is a painstaking and energetic worker, and to whom was entrusted the various arrangements for the day's play. Backed by such men as he, there is little doubt but that the Devon Club will in a short time become one of the strongest in the district. The score was as follows:—

DEAL AND WALMER.		DOVER.	
Mr J B Fisher	. 2	Rev — Orichton	0
E Kirby	. 2	— Hunt	. 0
J Scamp	. 1	Mr T Ouff	. 1
G L Hall	. 1	Rev — Jollye	. 1
J Dow	. 2	Mr A T Wilson	. 0
W McWhister	2	H Adams	. 0
T Arnold	. 0	Robbins	. 2
G Band	. ½	BA Iggesden	1½

LANCASHIRE v YORKSHIRE COUNTY MATCH.—In anticipation of the match to be held in Leeds this year, seventeen members of the Leeds Chess Club played a friendly practice with an equal number of the Bradford Club, at the rooms of the latter, on Saturday, and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent. Mr Petty, of Ilkley, presided, and called on the Hon. Secretary of the Leeds Club to state how far negotiations had proceeded in regard to the county match. Mr Hasey said he had the greatest satisfaction in announcing that Mr Watkinson, of Huddersfield, had just been prevailed upon to accept the captaincy of the Yorkshire County team; a gentleman so well known to them that he had little to say beyond that he was sure his decisions would command the respect and esteem of invaders as well as the invaded in the coming campaign. The announcement was received with unanimous approbation. It was decided to issue a circular to every Chess society and club in the county, and invite representatives from each to meet the present executive at the Leeds Chess Club, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 6 p.m., to settle preliminaries as far as practicable.

HULL CHURCH INSTITUTE CHESS CLUB.—On Wednesday, 18th instant, Mr E Thorold paid a visit to this club, and played simultaneously against eleven of its strongest members, to all of whom he conceded the first move. Messrs Tramble and Pulsford won their games, Messrs Crake, Philip, Thomson, North, and Peck lost; while the four other games, conducted by Messrs Farrow, Sergeant, Little, and Bean, were left unfinished, those of the three former being adjudicated as being in favour of Mr Thorold, that of the latter as against that gentleman. There

was a very large attendance of players and others.

SPARKBROOK v. SMALL HEATH CLUBS.—Match on Wednesday, 11th instant, at 94 Stratford-road, Birmingham. Score 6½ all, viz. Sparkbrook —Bertram 1, Nixon 2½, Richards 1, Feltwell 1, Gilbert 1. Small Heath—Pardoe 1, Bades 1, Wilkinson 2, W J Gell 2, J O Gell 1.

PRESTON CHESS CLUB.—The *Preston Guardian* states that the highest scorers in the Handicap Tournament, now in progress at the above Club, are Messrs H Stanley, won 8 games, drawn 2, lost three; J T Palmer, won 7, lost 3; J Southworth, won 5, lost 4; and J Greenhalgh, won 7, drawn 2, and lost 4. Two or three of the competitors have only played a small per centage of their games so far, and it will be necessary for them to attend more regularly if the tournament is to be brought to a satisfactory termination at the specified time, 31st March next. The handicapping appears to have given general satisfaction, and the only difficulty experienced in connection with it has been with the odds of pawn and two moves, an odds most of the competitors were totally unaccustomed to play against. Our contemporary reminds competitors that although some 30 or 40 games have already been contested in this tournament, it has not received a single game in competition for the prize offer by ourselves for the best tournament game published in the *Preston Guardian*.

LEIGH CHESS CLUB.—An interesting handicap tournament is in progress at the Liberal Club, Leigh. Twenty-two players entered (three of whom afterwards retired), and were divided into three classes, Class A giving the odds of Rook to Class B, and Knight to Class C; Class B giving Knight to Class C. Conditions: Each competitor to contest one game with every other competitor; entrance fee, 6d; prizes, 7s 6d and 4s 6d, in Chessmen, and 2s 6d in books. Nearly 100 games have been played in this tournament. The *Preston Guardian* is informed that Mr H Turner, the honorary secretary of the Club, and the only player in Class A, is likely to secure first prize, with the fine score of 15 won games out of a possible 18, and that his two sons (Class B) bid fair to win second and third prizes.

RAWDON CHURCH INSTITUTE v. ILKLEY LIBERAL CHESS CLUBS.—Match on Saturday, 7th January, at Rawdon. Score 11½ to 4½, viz.—

ILKLEY.		RAWDON.	
GE Wainwright	2	H Meyer	0
*W Critchley	1½	E Pratt	½
B M Hood	2	W Haste	0
*S Robinson	1	J Wilkinson	1
*W E Press	2	T Gaffrey	0
W Mawson	2	J H A Yeardon	0
*J Mawson	1	T Palliser	1
G Park	0	J H Crossley	2

The four games marked * were adjudicated upon at the close of play.

STRATHMORE CLUB.—This club is very busy this season. Several matches are going on amongst its own members. One has just been concluded between the Rev F W Davis of Blairgowrie, and J B Torry, Secy. of Coupar Angus, with the following result:—F W Davis 7, J B Torry 4, drawn 6.

AUSTRALASIA.—The *Melbourne Argus* reports that Mr Wisker's exhibition of blindfold Chess play, which took place at the rooms of the Melbourne Chess and Whist Club on Friday, 4th November, excited great interest among lovers of the game, the rooms being crowded throughout the contest. Mr Wisker contested six games, but as he was suffering from a severe headache, he played greatly below his usual strength, the final result being that three of his opponents scored their games against him; while of the other three (which were left unfinished) Mr Wisker had a winning position in one game only.

ADELAIDE LOCAL TOURNIES.—In the second tourney of the Victor Harbour Chess Club Mr F Grosvenor has distanced all his rivals, his score on 23th October being 11 wins to 8.

The Clare Chess Club has received a challenge from the Burra Club to play a consultation match by telegraph, with two boards at each end, and two players at each board, but owing to the Burra Club fixing the date of play for the day the challenge reached the Clare Secretary, he was unable to get enough players together on so short a notice, and it will accordingly take place at some future date.

NEW ZEALAND.—The handicap tourney at the Wellington Chess Club terminated in favour of the well-known English player and problemist, Mr C W Beunow; the second prize taker being Mr Anderson.

The annual meeting of the Canterbury Chess Club was held on 4th October, the President, Mr H J Tancred, occupying the chair. The report showed the club mustered forty-five members, the average attendance being twelve. Two tourneys had been played by members during the year, and a third was in progress. The accounts showed a balance in hand of £13 18s 8d. Mr D R Hay, formerly the Chess champion of Dunedin, is now residing in Christchurch.

A Chess club, numbering twenty members, has been formed in Kaiapoi, in Canterbury. A match between the Chess clubs of Leithfield and Christchurch was arranged to come off on the same evening.

NEW ZEALAND.—A match took place on 8th October, at Christchurch, between the city and country players of Canterbury. There were 12 combatants aside, the Christchurch team winning by the substantial majority of 18 games to 6. Mr Willis has just begun a match of five games up with Mr D R Hay, late of Dunedin, and now of Christchurch. The return Chess match by telegraph between the Victor Harbour and Wellington Chess Clubs, on 15th November, lasted from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. Dr. Bond acted as umpire. Victor Harbour was represented by Messrs O A Baaner, H W J Burdon, A Grosvenor, M H Leworthy, and W J McArthur, who were matched against W Carter, R S Smyth, V Carter, J M Gardner, and G Wilson respectively. The match resulted in favour of Victor Harbour by three games to two. The *Southern Argus* says that the Wellington Chess No. 1 Tourney has virtually terminated, the highest scores being made by Messrs Mason, Wilson, and W Carter, in the order named. There are a few unfinished games yet, but these cannot alter the result. Score:—

	Won	Lost
Mason	10½	3
Wilson	10	4
W Carter	9½	4
Smyth	7	5
V Carter	7	6
Gardner	4	8
A Carter	3	11
Bates	1	10

MANHATTAN CLUB.—The leading scores in the tournament of this club to the 30th ult. are given by *Turf, Field and Farm* as follows:—

	Won	Lost
De Visser	15	4
Teed	12½	4½
Isaacson	11½	5½
D G Baird	10½	5½
J W Baird	9½	7½
Simonson	8	7

—:—

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

704. By F C Collins. 1 Q to R 8 1 K to B 3, 2 Q to R 8 ch, &c. If 1 K to K 3, 2 Kt to B 7 ch, &c. If 1 B takes B, 2 Kt to B 8 ch, &c. If 1 Q takes B or any other, 2 Kt to B 7 ch, &c.

705. By W Bridgwater. 1 Kt to Q 6 1 P takes Kt, 2 B to Q 8, &c.

706. By F C B. 1 Kt to B 6 dis ch, 2 Kt to Q 4 dis ch, 3 Q to R 8, 4 Q to K 8 sq, 5 R to Kt 3 ch, 6 P takes P dis ch, 7 R to R 8, 8 Kt to K 2 ch 8 Kt takes Kt mate.

707. By J G Finch. 1 R to Q B 6.

708. By B G Laws. 1 Q to Q 8.

709. By A F Mackenzie. 1 Q to Q 7.

710. By "Met Lust and Liebe." 1 Q to R sq.

711. By F. C. B. 1 Kt to Kt sq 1 K to Q 6, 2 Kt to K 3, &c. If 1 K to B 5, 2 Kt to K 3 ch, &c. If 1 K to K 4, 2 Q to B 7 ch. If 1 P to K 6, 2 Q to B 3 ch, &c.

712. By J G Nix. 1 R to Q 7 1 K to Kt 5, 2 R takes Q P 2 K takes P, 3 B to Q 8, &c. If 1 K to Q 3, 2 Kt takes P 2 P to B 4, 3 P to Q 4, &c. If 1 K to Q 5, 2 B to B 2 ch, 2 K takes P, 3 R takes P ch, &c. If 1 P to K 4, 2 Kt to Q 6 ch 2 K to K 3, 3 P checks, &c.

713. By "Asthore." 1 Kt to B 2.

714. By J G Nix. 1 R to K Kt 6.

715. By P Portilla. 1 Q to R sq.

716. By R B Wormald. 1 R to Kt 8 1 P to Q 7, R to Q 8, &c.

717. By James Baynes. 1 Q to R 7.

718. By W Bridgwater. 1 Kt to B 7 ch, 2 B to Kt 6 ch, 3 Q takes P ch, 4 R to B 7 ch, 5 Q to K 2 ch, 6 R to B 6 ch, 7 B to Q 5 ch, 8 Kt to K 5 ch 8 B takes Kt mate.

719. By J Hall. 1 R to K B 8 1 K to B 4, 2 B takes Kt P ch. If 1 any other, 2 B takes Q P ch, &c.

720. By Gustav Morsch. 1 R to Q 4.

721. By F C Collins. 1 R to K B sq 1 B to B 2, 2 R to B 5, &c. If 1 R to R 8, 2 K R to Q B sq, &c. If 1 P to K 7, 2 Kt to B 2, &c. If 1 any other move, 2 R to B 5 ch, &c.

722. By F C Collins. The White Pawn on K B 3 should be removed to K 3, then the following solution works:—1 R to R 3 1 K to K 6, 2 B to R 7 2 K to K 4, 3 Kt to Kt 8, 3 K to K 5, 4 Kt takes P ch 4 K to K 4, 5 R takes R P 5 R takes Kt, 6 Q to Q B 7 ch, 6 Kt takes Q Mate.

Obituary.

LAND AND WATER announces the death of another eminent English Chessist, namely, Mr Francis Burden, who, though retired from Chess for the last twelve or thirteen years, will be well remembered as a fine and dashing player. He was one of the first to recognise the genius of De Vere, and indeed was the master by whom that gifted expert was indoctrinated in high class play. He was born at Belfast, and there died, aged 52 years, on Friday, the 13th inst. (the same day as Boden, his intimate friend). He was educated as a civil engineer, and in his business capacity went to Venezuela some twelve years ago; caught the fever of the country, and suffered from its effects ever since. In the best days of the Divan, Burden was one of the players certain to draw the "gallery." He was ready to play all comers. Buckle, Capt. Kennedy, Capt. Cunningham, George Maude, Barnes, Boden, Tommy Wormald, Old Low, and Harrwitz were seldom absent, and to brilliant play was added wit and fun not often found elsewhere. When a good problem was produced, a circle was soon formed to solve it. He who touched a piece without having found the solution was fined a cigar all round. Henry Jessel, the brother of the Master of the Rolls, was the chief offender, and he did not like paying the forfeit. Burden taught De Vere Chess. Burden was a chemist, mathematician, and scholar of no mean order. Ill health alone can excuse him for not doing more for the world. He was strong at whist, but too much given to theory, and latterly he was too delicate to bear the criticisms of more robust players. He had a theory that without you could establish your suit after a round, or with ordinary strength in trumps after two rounds, it would be best to begin with your weak suit, and the partner understanding the tactics under like circumstances should return his weak suit. At billiards, both in theory and practice, he was a strong player. Many of the best ideas in the *Westminster Papers* were his, and he wrote "Angles at Billiards," and made those elaborate calculations for écarté players which appeared in those Papers.

The death was lately announced of Mr G F Janssens, at the age of 59; it occurred on the 28th ult. The deceased was a strong player, who very nearly approached the first rank, though he had not engaged much in matches or tournaments. He competed in the Divan Tourney of 1876, and came out two degrees below the three prize-winners. Mr Janssens was highly respected amongst Metropolitan Chess players, and his quiet and unassuming demeanour made him many friends, who will deplore his loss.

"A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE."

THE Chess editor of the *Sunday Call* having made the remarkable discovery that the translation of Signor Dubois's analysis of the Vienna game, from the *Nuova Revista*, which we gave in our issue of the 6th ult., materially resembled one which appeared in his column on the 6th and 13th November, has had a special edition of his "department" struck off, with full details of this important Chess discovery, detailed under the above heading, and has forwarded a copy specially marked to his various contemporaries. What a storm in a teapot? and what a chance of washing in public the dirty linen of other people? Would it not have been better, Brother *Call*, to have addressed us on the subject. We are sticklers for acknowledgment, and should have been the first to have given you credit if our attention had been directed to the matter, provided any was due. Perhaps a little explanation would not be out of place. We saw the analysis in your column. On attempting to play it through, we found it in some cases almost entirely unintelligible, and, therefore, to reproduce it went to the original, and rewrote from that, as far as our knowledge of Italian allowed us; at the same time, our having your version to refer to, may account for the use of identical interpolations to those you gave. Brother *Call*, kindly play our analysis over, and compare it with your own, and we think you must admit it is so different that it may pass for an original translation; if not, we will bow to your dictum. We should be thankful to you if you would use your power to convince Chess editors on your side the Atlantic that, like you, we are glad of some acknowledgment for matter out from our pages—even though it be merely games and notes.

A LAY OF A CHESS MINSTREL.

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN ABOUT 2000 A.D.

I.

DAN HOFFER and Dan Zukertort,
By all the gods they swore,
Caissa's Royal game of Chess
Should suffer wrong no more.
By all the gods they swore it,
And, eager for the fray,
They boldly sent their *Monthly* forth,
East and west and south and north,
Abusing Caesar's play.

II.

East and west and south and north
Their *Monthly* did proclaim
How Caesar of Bohemia
Had soiled Caissa's fame.
Shame on the false Calasian
Who lingers or hangs back
Now Hoffer and Dan Zukertort
Have made their fierce attack.

III.

From Brighton and from Liverpool,
From Leeds and Nottingham ;
From where fair Bristol rears her head,
And from Birmingham ;
From Derby and from Chichester,
From Hull and Huddersfield,
Comes back the news—so Zukey thinks—
Dan Caesar's fate is sealed.

IV.

But in that crowded thoroughfare
Where stands, by day and night,
The sacred sanctum of the *Field*
Was wonder and affright ;
For miles around that office,
Chess players stopped the way—
A curious sight it was to see
On each recurring day.

V.

So eagerly did they press on,
To glean the latest news,
That they might know if Caesar great
Survived the dire abuse.
The stout and lean, the short and tall,
Mixed in one surging mass ;
In vain the "Bobbies" cried, "Move on,
And let the people pass!"

VI.

The Editorial Fathers
Sat long in high debate,
Preparing bolts of vengeance,
To hurl at Zukey's pate.
And many an ugly word was spoke,
And many an oath was sworn ;
It may have been that noses bled,
And hair or wigs were torn.

VII.

Then out spoke mighty Caesar,
"My friends, as sure as fate,
To every King upon this earth
Comes 'Check!' and then 'Checkmate!'
And how can I do better
Than dare this *Monthly* crew
To mortal combat, for a stake
Of hundreds one or two.

VIII.

"Prepare me space, Sir Editor,
With all the speed ye may,
While I, with none to help me,
Will hold the foe in play.
Fear not but I will win the match,
I know a move or two
Will make old Zukey and his pal
Repent they've served me so.

IX.

"And you, Sir CHRONICLE of Chess,
A word with you, I pray ;
Take up thy stand on my right-hand—
You'll see some pretty play.
I'll grapple with them both at once,
In close and deadly fight,
I'll do my duty manfully—
St George defend the right!"

X.

Dan Caesar, of Bohemia—
He girt his armour on—
Stepped from the office of the *Field*,
And bravely fought and won.
Oh! 'twas a glorious sight to see
The Champion, stern and bold,
How utterly he routed them,
How neatly they were sold!

XI.

Men bore him, on their shoulders,
To the sanctum in the Strand,
And there they drank and toasted him,
And shook him by the hand.
They drank and sang right merrily,
From morn till break of day ;
Their theme—the mighty Cæsar,
His glorious victory.

XII.

And still his name sounds stirring,
To men of Chess renown,
As the trumpet-blast that cries to them
To bowl the *Monthly* down.
With shouting and with laughter
Still is the story told,
How Caesar fought his gallant fight
In the brave days of old.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1882.

—:0:—

ANALYTICAL WARFARE.

By W STEINITZ.

(Continued from page 40.)

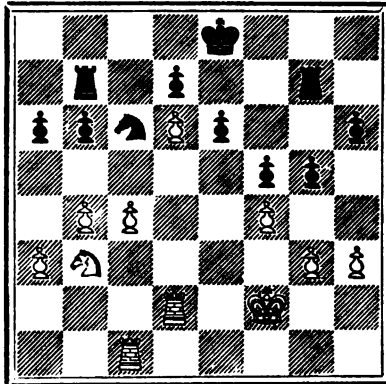
Now let us survey again the old battle ground fortified anew by the enemy. On the opposite front (*C.M.* p 136, January 1882) stands the affront. "*The first (?) case, according to Mr Steinitz, but in fact the eighth . . . leads, after a continuation amended by HIM, &c.*" (the italics and capitals belong to me, and cannot be restrained from prematurely commencing the fight on sighting the hostile forces). The first part of this charge has already exploded somewhere in the vicinity of the golden bridge which I had built for the enemy, and is not worth the powder and shot of contempt; but as for the second part;—Patience, patience, my brave troops, a few outposts will be sufficient until I have consulted my map, showing the relative positions of the forces. Here it is. (*Field*, 9th July 1881, p 62, note (i); *C.M.* August 1881, p 362, cols. 1 and 2, note (j); my letter, *C.M.* December 1881, bottom of p 107; *C.M.* January 1882, p 136). This was in reality the very first in which the *Field* ostentatiously opposed; and, as will be seen, the thin edge of the wedge was mildly applied at first. The *C.M.* (August) generously shelters me from its censure by opening with the words, "This move was criticised severely by different experts, and considered as the reason of Black's defeat; but Black has, in our opinion, no escape out of his difficulties, and we submit three other plausible lines of play."

I.

33 R to Q Kt sq

"This move is recommended in the *Field* as best.* So far the *C.M.* August. But here is the position it refers to in a diagram:—

BLACK—BLACKBURN.



WHITE—ZUCKERTORT.

Position before Black's 33rd move, viz., K to B 2.

True, that was not much to say against the *Field*, but from the tenour of subsequent notes, I had some lurking suspicion that the reference to the severe criticism of "different experts" might in some measure be attributed to me by somebody,—not the *C.M.* of course,—who, if I had not noticed this affair, would have kindly refrained,

perhaps, from including it in their black list, since the original sin of contradiction to which it alludes was as follows (*Field*, note (i)) :—" R to Q Kt sq was the correct move, and if we mistake not it would have been almost sufficient to deter White from the immediate advance of the Q Kt P, for Black might then bring the Kt to Q Kt 2 via Q sq, and whenever the Rook entered at B 7 the answer K to Q sq would immediately threaten Kt takes P, while Black's R had also some good prospect of being made available at Q R sq." I shall not quote the opinion of friends, but take the responsibility of saying, that I prefer this style of notes, which appears to me, at least in many cases, more suggestive and instructive than a string of variations knotted together with columns of letters and figures. But I almost despair of this mode of annotating when I see how much it appears to have confused the ideas of the intelligent editors of the *C.M.* in the execution of their duties towards the establishment of the analytical truth,—that Mr. Blackburne had already a dead lost game at this stage,—and moreover by the very move which I had thought "almost" inapplicable in that situation (though I had further qualified this by the remark, "if we mistake not.") They proceed thus with their analysis :—

34 P to Kt 5
35 P takes P
36 R from Q 2 to B 2

33 R to Q Kt sq
34 P takes P
35 Kt to Q sq
36 Kt to Kt 2

But, stay. I had not numbered my moves at all, and I had given Kt to Kt 2, in conjunction with K to Q square, only as an answer to R to B 7—the only move I had mentioned on White's part. The *Chess Monthly*, with their strict but generous sense of analytical fairness, after having fitted in their own line of play for the attack, never compelled me to move Kt to Kt 2 when that move was impossible; but they take the first opportunity of its being legally allowable to pass it off as a part of my intention, when it is, as the position shows, a gross absurdity: for White had only to check at B 8, and not alone is the Rook exchanged—which I had distinctly pointed out, should be made available at R square—but the Kt has to come back again, and Black has clearly lost two moves, remaining with a hopeless position. I remonstrated against this foolish sort of demonstration, and simply called attention to Black being able to exchange Pawns on the K side, and then, in accordance with my first remark in the *Field*, the Rook should move to R square. The *Chess Monthly* now, in the January number, retract their stupid proposition, without even saying *j'adoube*. I might have allowed this if they had not, to cover their retreat, again charged me with the audacious remark, "as amended by HIM," though they only now, for the first time, take up my first observation in the *Field* in reference to the Rook. My amendment, your amendment, anybody's amendment, except that of the *Chess Monthly*, which never could have made another mistake, for they do not acknowledge it, excepting (by the bye when they code one stone of their fortress). Now for the fight,—

37 to R sq

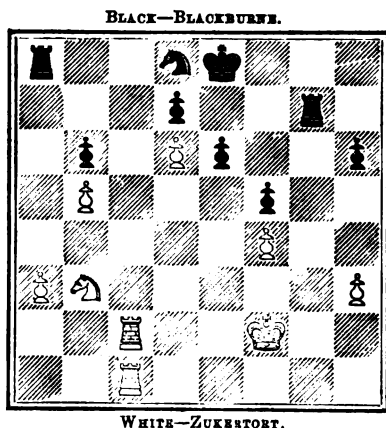


Diagram showing the position as amended, after somebody (not the editors of the *Chess Monthly*)

had made a blunder in a note, anywhere excepting in the *Chess Monthly* (*C.M.* August 1881, p 362, col. 2, line 13 from the top).

But where shall I attack them? Where is the weak point? There is a flood of gushing analysis right before me. Who will venture to dive into those treacherous depths of combinations when the eye is blinded already with such a fog of letters and figures? No help for it, we must all plunge in head over heels. But, lo! I fall flat, the analysis is actually as shallow as it is broad or wide and long. Exactly one move deep and no more. A mock analysis, a sort of analytical scarecrow, in order to frighten me. But here it is. Just look above for move 37, and then go on:—

38 R to B 8

38 R takes P (*sic*)

The editors of the *C.M.* have made a fine and original discovery. After I had pointed out to them that it was bad play for Black to get rid of the R on the 36th move, they now find out that Black can throw away his only active piece on the 38th move, and this in spite of my having twice (*viz.* in the *Field*, and in my letter to the *C.M.*) laid stress on the necessity of preserving this R.

How brilliant! White answers 39 R to R sq, and if 39 R takes Kt, then follows another analytical sauce, commencing with 40 R takes Kt ch. How wonderful! But has this R really no other move? Pray just look at the above diagram, Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort; the R can also move to Kt sq, R 3 and R 4. But then Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort, analysing together, would have been sure to see that the R could be taken on either of those squares, and it would have been contrary to analytical truth to assume that Mr Blackburne would have overlooked it. Well, R to R 2. Merci! This is too deep for me. But then there is 38 R to R 5, attacking the K B P, and you see that if (39) the R from B square comes back to B 4 he will probably stand no more at B sq, whence he could be offered at R sq, in reply to 39 R takes P, and if (39) the other R interposes at B 4, he, in all likelihood, will stand no longer at B 8, from whence he executes that sublime manœuvre of capturing the Kt; and if 39 K to B 3. But—what am I about? There is a hailstorm of variations brewing over my head, the angry tide of analysis is rapidly closing upon me. How shall I dam the flood of all that damnatory criticism of letters and figures, which in mighty waves rolls towards my camp. Well, I must be cautious, and effect my retreat thus: That with the permission of the *C.M.* editors I might venture to assert that, in all probability it might be possible to be likely that White would draw the game by best play. But then White was Mr Zukertort, retorts the *C.M.*, reproachfully. Well, take the move back for further examination, but just do me the favour to say *j'adoube*, and then prove to your own satisfaction that Mr Blackburne played wonderfully all through, but had a lost game after the first move of his bashful opponent, and that Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort, in duty to Mr. Blackburne, will never be deterred from advancing P to Kt 5 on the 34th move.

(To be continued).

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 583.

Played at the recent match, Nottingham v. Derby. A curiosity in the way of shortness in match play.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr A Marriott,
Nottingham.

Mr F E Phillips,
Derby.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 B to Kt 5
- 4 P to Q 3 (b)

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 Kt to B 3 (a)
- 4 Kt to Q 5 (c)

- 5 Kt takes Kt
- 6 Castles
- 7 B to R 4
- 8 P to K 5
- 9 Q to Kt 4
- 10 Q tks P at Q 5
- 11 B to Kt 3
- 12 P takes P
- 13 R to K sq ch
- 5 P takes Kt
- 6 P to Q R 3 (d)
- 7 B to K 2 (e)
- 8 Kt to Q 4
- 9 P to K Kt 3
- 10 Kt to Kt 3
- 11 P to K B 3 (f)
- 12 B takes P
- Resigns

Notes.

(a) We think P to Q B 3 gives a much better defence than Kt to B 3. Dr Schmid played

8 Kt to B 3 in his game against Winawer, at Berlin, and oddly enough also lost on his 12th move. This defence was also adopted by Tschigorin against Zukertort, but likewise with a bad result.

(b) Castles is usually played here by White.

(c) An erratic move.

(d) P to B 3 was decidedly better, as it enabled Black to follow this up by P to Q 3.

(e) B to B 4 would have been better.

(f) The losing move; but he really had no good one.

GAME 584. -

Being the second in the match now in progress between Messrs F Edmonds and W T Pierce—From the Brighton Guardian.

[Irregular Opening.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr W T Pierce.	Mr F Edmonds
1 Kt to K B 3	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 P to Q 4 (a)	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to Q 3 (b)
6 B to K Kt 5	6 P to B 3
7 B to Q 3	7 Castles
8 Castles	8 B to K 3 (c)
9 Kt to K 5	9 Q Kt to Q 2 (d)
10 P to B 4	10 Q to Kt 3
11 K to R sq	11 B takes Kt
12 B P takes B	12 Kt to Kt 5
13 P to K R 3	13 P to B 3
14 B to B sq (e)	14 P takes P
15 P takes Kt	15 P takes P
16 Kt to K 2 (f)	16 B takes P
17 Q to K sq	17 Kt to K 4
18 Kt to B 4	18 Kt takes B
19 P takes Kt (g)	19 R to B 3
20 Q to Kt 3	20 P to K R 4
21 R to K sq	21 Q R to K B sq
22 R to K 7	22 Q R to B 2
23 R to K 8 ch	23 K to R 2
24 Kt to R 3	24 R to B 8 ch
25 K to R 2	25 B takes Kt (h)
26 Q takes B	26 Q to B 2 ch and wins

Notes, by Mr F Edmonds.

(a) The opening has resolved itself into the French defence.

(b) B to K 2 is more defensive, and perhaps safer for the second player.

(c) B to K Kt 5 is preferable, as it prevents White posting his Kt at K 5.

(d) Weak, as it blocks the Q B. Black must sooner or later give up a piece before the advance of K B P.

(e) White was no doubt anxious to keep his

"masked battery" defence to his Q P, but he saves no Pawn by this retreat, which gives him a very cramped game.

(f) If 16 Kt to R 4, Black would reply with Q to B 2, threatening P to Q Kt 4, &c.

(g) 19 Kt takes Kt was much better, as by so doing White would have a chance of releasing his B and developing his game.

(h) Black has now a won game, for White dare not capture the B.

GAME 585.

One of nineteen simultaneous games played at Worcester, 15th Nov. 1881, taken, with notes, from the *British Chess Magazine*.

[Scotch Opening.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Blackburne.	Mr Ranken.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 Q to Q 2 (a)	7 P to Q 3
8 B to Q Kt 5 (b)	8 B to Q 2
9 Castles	9 P to K R 3 (c)
10 P to K B 4	10 Castles Q R
11 P to Q Kt 4	11 B to Kt 3
12 P to Q R 4	12 Kt takes Kt
13 P takes Kt (d)	13 B takes B
14 P takes B	14 Q to K 3
15 Kt to B 3	15 K R to K sq (e)
16 K R to Q B sq	16 P to Q 4 (f)
17 Kt to R 4 (g)	17 P takes P
18 Kt to B 5	18 Q to Q 4
19 R to R 3	19 Kt to B 4
20 K R to Q R sq	20 Kt takes B (h)
21 R takes R P	21 B takes Kt (i)
22 Kt P takes B	22 Kt to B 5
23 Q to B 3	23 Q takes P ch
24 Q takes Q	24 R takes Q
25 R to R 8 ch (j)	25 K to Q 2
26 P to B 6 ch	26 P takes P
27 P takes P ch	27 K to K 2
28 R takes R ch	28 K takes R
29 R to R 7	29 R to Q 8 ch
30 K to B 2	30 P to K 6 ch
31 K to B 3	31 R to B 8 ch
32 K to K 2	32 R to B 7 ch
33 K to K sq	33 R takes Kt P
34 R takes P	34 Kt to Q 7

White Resigns. (k)

Notes, by the Rev C E Ranken.

(a) This, as far as we know, is a new move, and, it seems to us, a very strong one.

(b) We wonder that White did not now continue with Kt to Kt 5, which would oblige Black, after the exchange of Bishops, to play K to Q sq.

(c) It is questionable whether this was necessary, and at the next move Castling on the K's side was certainly safer, especially since White had already Castled on that wing.

(d) White should, we believe, have exchanged Bishops first; it is true that, by allowing his opponent to do so, he obtains an open file for his attack on the Q R P, but he also enables Black to keep his Bishop unmolested for the present at Kt 3, and thus to gain important time for other defensive tactics.

(e) P to K B 4 is also good play, followed by Kt to Q 4 if White pushed on the K P.

(f) This lets in White's Kt at B 5, and is, in other respects too, inferior to P to K B 4.

(g) Had Mr Blackburne's attention not been distracted by his other games, he would doubtless have secured his centre by advancing the K P before pursuing the attack.

(h) Taking the Q P is at least equally good.

(i) He might also safely have taken the Rook, e.g. 21 B takes R, 22 R takes B 22 P to Q Kt 3, 23 Kt to R 6 23 K R to K 2, 24 Q takes Kt 24 R to Q 3, &c.

(j) P to B 6 is no better, for after the exchange of Pawns, Black escapes by K to Q sq.

(k) For Black must either make a Queen, or mate.

—:—:—

SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS.

723. By S. Lawther. 1 Q to Q 2.

724. By A Townsend. 1 Kt to Kt 7 dbl. ch, 2 P takes R ch, 3 Kt to Kt 4 ch, 4 R to R 5 ch, 5 Q R takes Kt ch, 6 R to Q 2 ch, 7 K to K 3, 8 Kt to K 6 8 B P takes Kt or (a), 9 P to B 7 10 P becomes Kt, 11 B to K 6 ch, 12 Kt to Kt 6, 13 Kt to B 4 ch 13 P takes Kt mate. (a) 8 Q P takes Kt, 9 P to Q 7, 10 B to K 6 ch, 11 P to B 7, 12 P Queens, 13 Q to B 4, 14 P takes Q mate.

725. By E L Bailey. 1 Q to B 3.

726. By E L Bailey. 1 R takes P 1 K to K 4, 2 B to Kt 6, &c.

727. By E A Schmitt. 1 Kt to K 2 1 K to Q 4 or (a), 2 Kt to K B 4 ch 2 K moves, 3 Q to Kt 2 or B 2 ch accordingly, &c. (a) 1 P to Q Kt 6 or (b), 2 Q to Kt sq ch, 2 K to Q 4, 3 Q to K R sq ch, &c. If 2 K to K B 6, 3 Kt to Kt sq ch, &c. (b) 1 K takes B P, &c. or (c), 2 Kt to Q 6 ch 2 K to K 4, 3 B to K B 4 ch, &c. (c) 1 B takes Kt, 2 Q takes B ch 2 K takes P, 3 Kt to K B 4, &c.

728. By K Kondelik. 1 Q to Q 7 1 Kt takes B or (a), 2 P to B 3 ch 2 B takes P, 3 Q to B 5 ch, &c. If 2 K to K 4 2 R to B 5 ch, &c. If 2 K to K 6, 3 Q takes B, &c. (a) 1 Q Kt to B 4 or (b), 2 Q takes Q P 2 Kt to B 2, 3 Q takes Q P ch, &c. (b) 1 K Kt to Q B 4 or (c), 2 Q takes B ch 2 B to B 5, 3 Q takes B ch, &c. (c) 1 Kt to K B 5, 2 Q takes Kt P ch 2 P to Q 4, 3 R takes Kt ch, &c.

729. By F W Markwiok. 1 Q to K R 2.

730. By "Queen's Knight." 1 Q to R sq.

731. By R Sahlberg. 1 B to Q sq.

732. By R Sahlberg. 1 Q to Q B 3 1 K takes Q P or (a), 2 Q to B 5 ch, &c. (a) 1 P to K 6 or (b), 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c. (b) 1 P takes Q B P or (c), 2 Kt to Kt 4 ch, &c. (c) 1 K takes Kt or (d), 2 Q takes Kt ch. (d) 1 P to Kt 4 or (e), 2 Q to B 5 ch, &c. (e) 1 R moves or B to K 2 or P to B 4 or (f), 2 Kt to Kt 4 ch, &c. (f) 1 P takes R P, 2 K R takes P ch, &c.

733. By Schoumoff. 1 P to K 4 dis ch 1 Kt takes Q or (a), 2 P to B 4 ch, &c. (a) 1 K takes Kt or (b), 2 B takes Kt ch, &c. (b) 1 K to R 4, 2 Q to R 6 ch, &c.

734. By Schoumoff. 1 B to Kt 2 or 4 1 Kt to Kt 5 or (a), 2 Q to R 5 2 K to Q 5, 3 P to B 4 ch or (a), 1 R takes R or any other, 2 Q to R 3, &c.

735. By W Bridgwater. 1 B to Q 7 1 P takes P, 2 B to B 8 2 P moves, 3 Kt to R 6, &c.

736. By F C B. 1 Q to K 6 1 P takes Q dis ch. (a) 2 P covers ch, &c. (a) 1 Any other, 2 Q takes P ch, &c.

737. By F af Geijersstam. The White Pawn on Kt 2 should be a Black Pawn. 1 B to R 4 1 Kt on Kt 3 to B 4 or (a), 2 Q to Q 4 ch, &c. (a) 1 Kt on R 3 to B 4 or (b), 2 Q to B 7 ch, &c. (b) 1 R to R 5 or (c), 1 Q to Q 5 ch, &c. (c) 1 Any other, 2 B to Kt 3 ch, &c.

738. By R Sahlberg. 1 B to Q B 6 1 P takes B or (a), 2 R to K 7 ch 2 K to Q 4, 3 Q to B 5 ch, &c. (a) 1 Kt to Q 4 or (b), 2 Q to K B 4 2 Q Kt takes Q, 3 R to K 7 ch, &c. If 2 K Kt takes Q, 3 B takes Q P ch, &c. (b) 1 Kt to B sq or (c), 2 Q to K 3 2 P to Q 4, 3 B to Q 7 ch, &c. If 2 Kt to Q B 6, 3 Kt to Q 4 ch, &c. If 2 Kt to Q 3, 3 Q to Q B 5, &c. (c) 1 P takes Q or (d), 2 R to K 7 ch 2 K takes Kt, 3 B takes Kt P ch, &c. (d) 1 R to K R 2, 2 Kt to Q 4 ch 2 K to Q 3, 3 Q to K B 8 ch, &c.

739. By J N Babson. White's mate: 1 B to Q 4 ch. White's sui-mate: 1 Q to B 3 ch 1 B covers, 2 B to Q 5 ch, &c. Black's mate: 1 Kt to Kt 7 ch, &c. Black's sui-mate: 1 Kt to Q 5 ch 1 Q takes Kt, 2 B to Q 4 ch, &c.

740. By J N Babson. White's mate: 1 Q to R 8 ch. White's sui-mate: 1 Kt takes P ch 1 R takes Kt, 2 Q to K 3 ch, &c. Black's mate: 1 Q to Q 8 ch. Black's sui-mate: 1 P to Kt 5 dis ch, 2 Q takes B 2 Q to Q 7 ch, &c.

741. By C H Coster. 1 R to B 5.

742. By B G Laws. 1 R to K 5 1 R to Kt 5 or (a), 2 R to b 5 ch, &c. (a) 1 R takes R or (b), 2 Q takes R P ch, &c. (b) 1 K to Kt 3 or (c), 2 Kt to K 7 ch, &c. (c) 1 P moves, 2 Q to R 8 ch, &c.

743. By C H Wheeler. 1 Kt to Q 4.

744. By C M Baxter. 1 Kt to R 4 1 P takes Kt, 2 Q to Kt sq 2 R to Q Kt 5, 3 Q to K R sq, &c.

745. By Schoumoff. 1 Kt to B 7 1 K to B 4 or (a), 2 Q to K 6 ch, &c. (a) 1 K to Kt 6, 2 Q to Kt sq ch, &c.

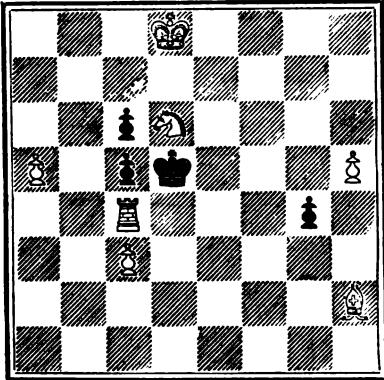
746. By Schoumoff. 1 Q to B 4 ch 1 K to B 3, 2 R checks 2 K to Kt 5 best, 3 R to B 5 ch 3 Kt takes R, 4 Q to Kt 4 ch, &c.

747. By I S Lington. 1 Q to K sq; but another key will answer,—1 P to K 4.

PROBLEMS.

No. 801. By F F POTT.

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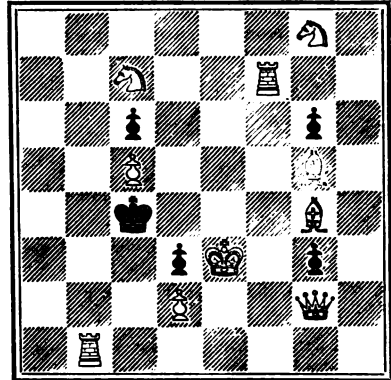


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 802. By J B MACDONALD.

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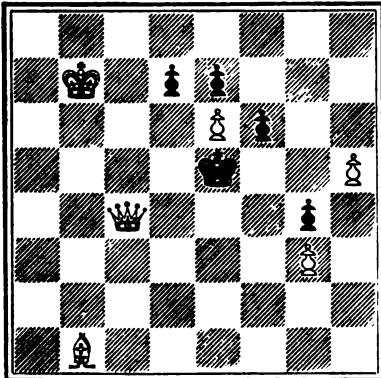
WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in five moves.

From the Nuova Revista degli Scacchi Fourth Problem Tourney.

No. 803. First Prize.—"Jeanie Deans."

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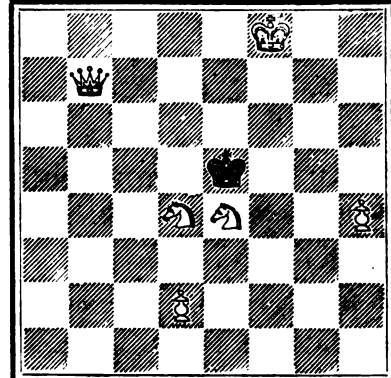


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 804. Second Prize.—"Simplicitas."

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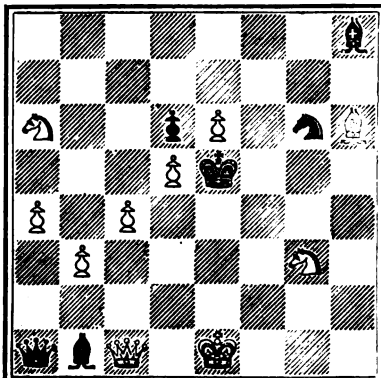


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 805. Third Prize.—"Napoli."

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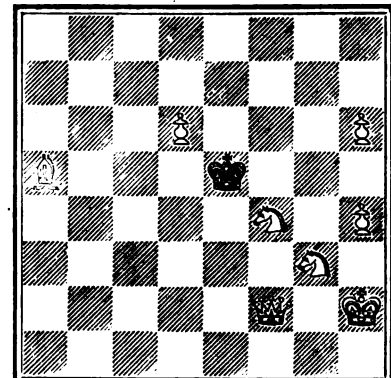


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 806. First Honourable Mention.—"Enrico."

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WHITE.

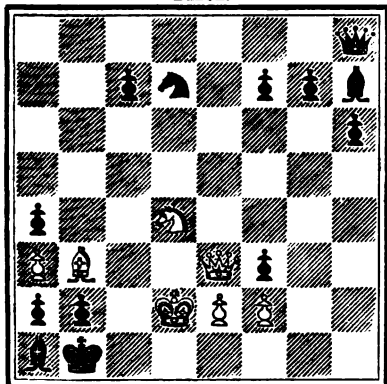
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM INTELLIGENCE, &c.

"A little knowledge," &c.—Returning again to the subject of Mr W Grimshaw's twofold three-mover, which we referred to on page 22, we are gratified in our curiosity by receiving a communication from the composer himself, substantiating our conjectures as to which was the author's solution and which was the cook. Mr Grimshaw informs us that he was unaware of any other solution having been published, or that any such existed than that commencing with 1 Q to Kt 5, until he saw it in our issue of the 11th inst. The author corrects his problem by the addition of a Black Pawn on K B 2; the addition of the Black Knight on Q square, as proposed by the editor of *Knowledge*, gives, it appears, White the opportunity of mating in two moves by 1 Q takes B P. In the author's version, should White proceed thus, Black cleverly defends himself by 1 Q to Q R sq. Mr Grimshaw states that the idea of the solution by way of 1 Kt to B 5 did not entirely escape his notice, but he gave it insufficient examination. We republish the two problems, at the composer's request, as amended by him.

By W Grimshaw.

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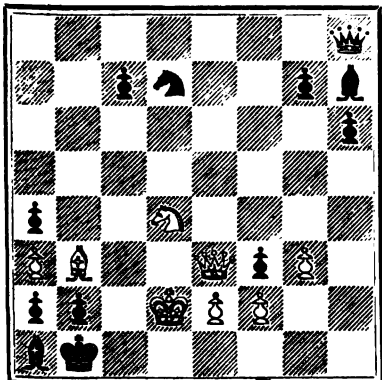


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

By W Grimshaw.

BLACK.



WHITE.

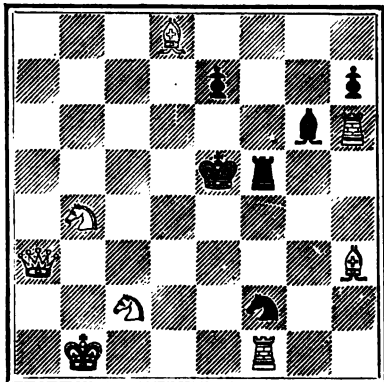
White to play and mate in three moves.

The question asked in the last issue of *Knowledge*—If 1 Q to Kt 5 is the author's intention, why was no reference made in the *Illustrated London News* to any other solution? is one we cannot answer—unless it were for the concealment of the omission to find the cook. If this be not the case, we will leave it for the *Illustrated London News* to satisfy the editor of *Knowledge's* interrogatory. We considered the similarity in the positions of 1867 and 1881 to be a substantial ground upon which to base the views we had in the matter, and which, had we known of the position at the time, would have been further confirmed by another problem by the same skilled composer—with the same idea—published in the *Illustrated London News* of 1868. If the Chess editor of *Knowledge* will please read our quotation from its pages, or the original, we fancy the onus of replying to the question—that if Queen goes to Q 6 at once in Mr Grimshaw's problem, "How is mate threatened except by B takes P?" will devolve upon him. The following we conceive to have been his intention: "Its point lies in compelling the Black Bishop to occupy such a position that when the White Queen goes to K 6 she will threaten mate in two ways instead of one, as would not be the case if she went there at the outset." The omission by our contemporary of the little word "not" explains our note of interrogation, and should he wish for an answer to his query he will see he must supply it himself. However, it is but a bagatelle, and almost unworthy of mention.

Irish Weekly Times Problem Competition.—The following problem gained the prize offered by a correspondent, for the best two move problem contributed to this paper during the year 1881,—preference being given to those problems in which the Black King has the greatest liberty. The judge was Mr J Paul Taylor.

By T B Rowland.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Boys' Newspaper Problem Tourney.—This paper, since the commencement of its career, has completed two Problem Tourneys. The first was an eminent success, and productive of several fine specimens of two-move problems

—which the competition was confined to. We have pleasure in announcing the result of the second, which like the first was restricted to two-move positions. These competitions are only open to youths under the age of 20, and the result of their efforts is most satisfactory, while the enterprise of the proprietors of the *Boys' Newspaper* most praiseworthy. We hope these competitions will be continued, and secure more aspiring students of the "ever young and lovely" problematic art. The prize positions in these competitions will compare very favourably with those of any other Tourney, which fact is most encouraging, as before long we may hope to number their authors among the prominent masters of the composing world. The first set-prize, each set consisting of two two-movers, in the competition under consideration, was taken by Mr G Hume, of Nottingham; second by Mr A F Mackenzie, Kingston, Jamaica. Special prize for best eligible single problem, by Mr C H Coster, London. Messrs Markwick and Holt were honourably mentioned respectively. The editor has not taken the trouble to point out which of the two positions in Mr Coster's set is awarded the prize, so we give both problems, but we may presume it to be our No. 699. There is no doubt of the superiority of Mr Hume's set over his less fortunate rivals; but the superiority is not great, as the construction is not of the most elegant. In the case of the other two sets—Mr Mackenzie's and Mr Coster's, we are rather inclined to take exception. Whatever influenced the judge—whoever he may have been we know not—to give a set with such a position as Mr Mackenzie's second problem a place in preference to Mr Coster's, we cannot imagine; the position has no claim to originality—excepting of a very deteriorating nature—difficulty, variety, nor of constructive excellence. With such an inartistic key-move as opens the problem we should not place it above mediocrity. The other problem is a good one, but surely does not compensate for the weakness of its companion. Mr Coster's two problems are very neat—the first being a pretty piece of strategy, while the other, although rather easy, is a good specimen of the "flight square" problem, for which of late there has been a great demand. This set we consider superior to the second prize set.

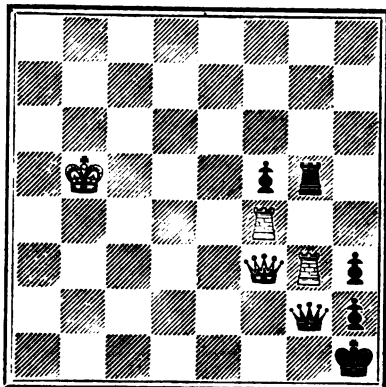
—:—

More Originality.—We take the following, which is both curious and interesting, from the Christmas issue of the *Illustrated London News*.

"The coincidence of identical combinations occurring in the games of several players, is not uncommon in practical play, nor is it in the solutions of problems. In the case of the latter, as it implies some reproach to the composer, who appears to have copied another's work, it may be regarded as rather delicate ground to tread upon. We are satisfied, however, that in the cases we propose to mention the resemblance between one problem and another is accidental. The work of the earlier composer appears first, and our first example is the following:—

By S Loyd.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

This problem was published about four years ago in the American papers, and the following obtained the first prize in a tourney organised by the *Burnley Express* during the current year:—

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 8, R's at K Kt 3 and 6, B at Q R 8, Pawns at Q Kt 3 and K Kt 5. (Seven pieces.)

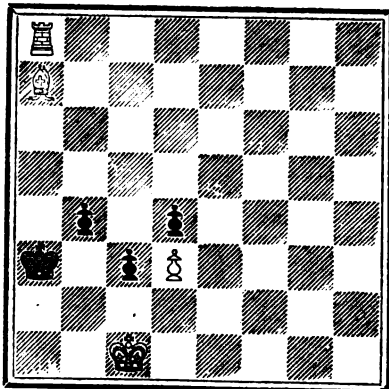
Black: K at K R 8, Q at K B 6, Kt at K R 7, Pawn at K Kt 5, and Q Kt 5. (Five pieces.)

White to play and mate in two moves.

The resemblance between these two problems is curious, to say the least of it, but it is not nearly so striking as our next selection.

By Herr Anderssen.

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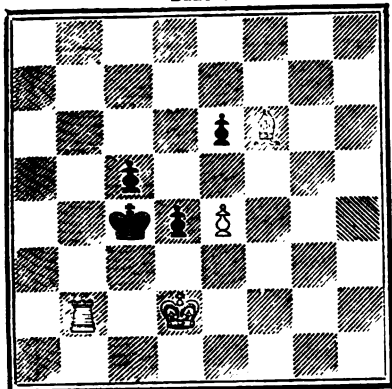


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

By W A Shinkman.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

The combination by which Mr Shinkman's problem is solved is precisely the same as that embodied in Herr Anderssen's, and for the comparison we append both.

Herr Anderssen.

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| 1 B to Kt 6 ch | K moves |
| 2 R to R sq | P moves |
| 3 B to R 5 | K moves |
| 4 R to R 3 | Mate |

Mr. Shinkman.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 R to Kt sq | P to K 4 (a) |
| 2 B to Q 8 | P to Q 6 |
| 3 B to Kt 6 | K moves |
| 4 R to Kt 4 | Mate |

(a) If Black play 1 P to Q 6, we have the Indian problem by 2 B to R sq, 3 R to Kt 2, and 4 R to Kt 4. Mate.

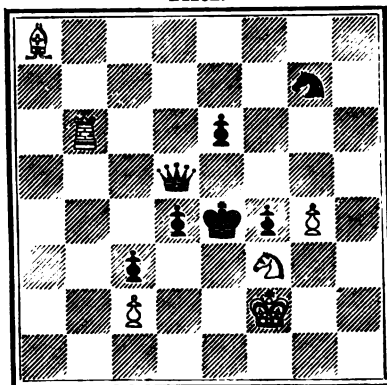
It would be easy to multiply examples of such coincidences as these, for the problems of our time furnish many examples of what we are persuaded is *unconscious* imitation. No one, for instance, familiar with the productions of Mr Shinkman, marked, as they undoubtedly are, by original thought and graceful fancy, could imagine that he would, directly, resort to the works of other composers for inspiration. Nevertheless, we hope our youngest reader will not expect from us an explanation of the phenomena of coincidence. Explanation of phenomena of any kind is altogether outside the scope of a paper whose theme is an irritant prompter to the writer to be brief if he cannot be brilliant."

The examples given by our contemporary appear to us not to be very happy illustrations of unconscious imitation, especially that of Mr Finch's problem—the first prize problem in the late *Burnley Express* Tourney—with Mr Loyd's. We admit we cannot bring our minds to appreciate in these two compositions any similarity in point of strategy, and although we do not wish now to impeach the judge's award in the *Burnley Express* Tourney, we feel confident in stating that there could be found several problems carrying out the marked idea illustrated in Mr Finch's problem in better form, and published prior to the announcement of the conditions of the *Burnley Express* Tourney. We

quote one of our earliest favourites—the composition of the late J B, Bridport—as being the first position—there may be earlier ones—we recollect having seen embodying this piece of strategy:—

By J B, of Bridport

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Mr Loyd's problem is a very ingenious little two-move problem, worthy of this illustrious author, and, as far as we know, has the charm of originality. We must attribute to our mental dulness the vain efforts we have made to reconcile Mr Loyd's problem with Mr Finch's, should there exist a resemblance. We refer our readers to page 489 of our last Volume for a diagram of Mr Finch's problem. The next case given by our contemporary is perhaps more to the point. We think, however, that whether Mr Shinkman copied Herr Anderssen's composition or not, he is entitled to some praise for combining the two distinct pieces of strategy in one problem without destroying the economy of force, so conspicuous in the prior production. Of course Shinkman's problem is vastly superior to Anderssen's, and we consider Shinkman to have fair ground for claiming the merit of authorship of the problem.

Baltimore American Problem Tourney.—A tourney, for which two prizes (ten dollars and 5 dollars) are offered, is announced. Entries for other than American residents will be received up to 15th February. Each competitor to contribute one original direct mate two-move problem, which, together with the usual sealed envelopes, is to be sent to J L Sellman Box 315, Baltimore, U.S.A. Mr A G. Sellman is the judge, he being assisted, in the final adjudication, by Mr C A Gilberg. The award, which will be final, is to be given one month after publication of the last problem.

Cincinnati Commercial Tourneys.—On the 7th inst. the *Commercial* started their fifth Tourney for solvers and problemists; no position will exceed three moves in depth, two positions being given weekly. Extra time is allowed for solvers residing at a distance from Cincinnati, and the competition will last six months. First Solution prize, Loyd's *Chess Strategy*; second, Brentano's *Chess Monthly*; third, *American Chess Nuts*; fourth, *Book of the Fifth*

American Chess Congress. To the solver making best score in the end games published, a copy of Preti's *Work on Pawns* will be awarded; second best, Hazeltine's *Brevity and Brilliancy in Chess*. These positions are not to be included with the Problems. To the competitor making the best record on flaws will be awarded Loyd's *Chess Strategy*. To the author of the best two move problem contributed to the *Commercial* during the Solution Tourney will be awarded Loyd's *Chess Strategy*, and the same to the author of the best three-mover. The awards for the best problems will be made by a vote of the prize takers; in the event of a tie, the Chess Editor to decide. Solvers are requested to appraise the merits of the problems, the maximum points 100, and minimum 70, which every week will be averaged and the result published.

Pittsburgh Telegraph Tourneys.—

A six months' Solution and Problem Tourney, somewhat upon the same principle as the *Cincinnati Commercial* Tourneys, has recently commenced. First prize, *American Chess Nuts*; second, Cook's *Synopsis of the Chess Openings*; third, six months' subscription to the *Telegraph Chess* column. Each flaw discovered will be credited as a solution. For the best original two or three-move problem contributed to the column during the six months, Loyd's *Chess Strategy* will be awarded; second best, the *Telegraph Chess* column for one year. The award will be made by the three winners of the solution tourney and the Chess Editor.

Brentano's Chess Monthly.—There is a great treat in store for problemists and problem fanciers who have not yet seen the Christmas number of this magazine. The problematic contents are numerous, varied and interesting. There are nearly eighty problems, illustrated by diagrams, ranging from "Mate without moving," then proceeding to vulgar fractions: Mate in a "quarter," "half" or "three-quarters" of a move, then going to a problem in 1220 moves. How long the author has spent in the composing of this problem we would hardly venture to guess; the time it would take one in playing the solution, being in possession of the *modus operandi*, with a fair time limit—if sand glasses were called—of 30 moves an hour, and at six hours a day—a liberal leisure—it would occupy nearly seven days! Mr Babson, the author, must indeed be a bad man, for there are two other teasers of his manufacture, extending over some hundreds of moves. We shall take great care not to try and solve them, or we might, like some we heard of, get dissolved. Besides the problems, there are many puzzles, oddities, and nuts, altogether making a heavy number for the light season.

Six prizes are offered for the solutions of the problems in the January number—three for those in five moves and under, and three for the problems in more than five moves. Those entering in the latter section will, we imagine, have their work cut out for them. Solutions from England must be received on or before 15th March prox.

Dr Melissinos, of Patras, is awarded the first prize for best solutions to problems in the September number, and next in order of merit follows "San Pete," while W E Tinney comes next.

BERMONDSEY INSTITUTE v. RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE CLUBS.—Match on Saturday, 7th ult., at 99 Bermondsey-street. Score 8 to 0, viz. Bermondsey—Keates (absent), Beardsell 1, Watts (absent), Huttley 1, Holeman jun. 1, Barker 1, Holeman sen. 1, Smith 1, Wright 1, Crampton 1. Clearing House—Hill —, Tarrant 0, Taylor —, Hoare 0, Jones 0, Templeton 0, Stewart 0, Perry 0, Moore 0, Lingard 0.

KENTISH TOWN v. ATHENÆUM CLUBS.—Match on Saturday, 7th ult., at the Athenæum, Camden-road. Score 11 to 8, viz. Kentish Town—Physick 1, Barbier 2, Pile 4, Bush 2, Yarnold 1, Parkin 1, Tiley 2, Hunt 1½, Rendell 0. Athenæum—Dr Batt 0, Marriage 0, Mellish ½, Luckett 0, Kimmell 0, Medcalf 1, Schlesinger 0, Colborne ½, Thompson 1.

ALEXANDRA v. SHAFFESBURY CLUBS.—Match on Wednesday, 11th ult., at Newby-place, Poplar. Score 6 all, viz. Alexandra—A Sharpe 0, F Sharpe 1, E J Sharpe 1, Manning ½, Bennett 2, Pannell 1, Leichwig ½, Cork 0. Shaffesbury—Weightman 2, Graves 0, Corpe 1, Israel ½, Grace 0, Bacon 1, Barber ½, Moses 1.

NORTH LONDON v. BERMONDSEY CLUBS.—Match on Thursday, 12th ult., at Hackney. Score 6 to 0, viz. North London—Lamb 1, Dr Hunt —, Stevens 1, Pugh 1, Flear 1, Trenchard 1, Dale 1, Connery —. Bermondsey—Beardsell 0, Keats (absent), Huttley 0, Holeman jun. 0, Barker 0, Holeman sen. 0, Smith 0, Wright (absent).

ALEXANDRA v. WESTBOURNE PARK CLUBS.—Match on Thursday, 19th ult., at Monflet's Hotel, Newgate-street. Score 8½ to 2½, viz. Alexandra—F Sharpe 2, E Sharpe 1, Hardy 1, A Sharpe 2, Bennett 1, Coombes 1½. Westbourne Park—A A Kennedy 0, Hansford 0, Beard 1, Dawson 0, A Kennedy 1, Samuels ½.

BERMONDSEY v. WOOLWICH CLUBS.—Match on Saturday, 21st ult., at 99 Bermondsey-street. Score 5 to 1, viz. Bermondsey—Beardsell 1, Huttley 1, Dredge 1, Holeman jun. 1, Smith 1, Wright 0. Woolwich—Nixon 0, Bennett 0, Wagg 0, Kelly 0, Holtman 0, Smith 1.

NORTH LONDON v. SOUTH HAMPSTEAD CLUBS.—Match on Tuesday, 24th ult., at Chalk Farm. Score 5½ to 1½, viz. North London—Lamb ½, Stevens 2, Pugh 1, Flear 1, Dale ½, Trenchard ½. South Hampstead—Seymour ½, Meadmore 0, Coldwell 0, Moore 0, Coldwell jun. ½, Warren ½.

ENDEAVOUR v. PECKHAM MUTUALS CLUB.—Match on Tuesday, 24th ult., at Peckham. Score 9 to 4, viz. Endeavour—W N Osborne 2, A Osborne 1½, Clayton 2, Sargent 2, Bartlett 1½, E Osborne 0, Thatcher 0. Peckham—Jones 0, Gortly ½, Clifford 0, Gowar 0, E E Knight ½, L Knight 2, Bayliss 1. The return match will be played at Brixton, at the rooms of the Endeavour Club, on 6th April next.

TELEGRAPH MATCH.—A challenge (says the *Northern Argus*) was sent from Clare to Port Pirie to play by telegram, and being accepted the match came off on 10th November. The former was represented by Messrs Webb, Reddie, Eiffe, Brinkworth, and Harris, who were opposed respectively by Messrs Ey, Ranland, Campbell, Paria, and Ede. Play began at 8.15 p.m. and ended at 2 a.m., the Port Pirieans winning all 5 games. Messrs Port and Palmer acted

as umpires. The tourney at the Port Adelaide Chess Club is over, the prizes of the value of £5 5s, £3 3s, and £2 2s, falling respectively to Messrs T J Trowell (formerly of the Melbourne Chess Club), E Tomsett, and F M King. A special prize, offered by Mr Joshua Evans, was won by Mr S H Kneebone. The *Southern Argus* of 10th November gives the following information relative to the tourney at the Victor Harbour Chess Club:—"Since last report three more competitors have concluded their games in No. 3 Tourney, and as none of the others have many games to play, the tournament will be concluded ere long. This is a gratifying fact, because contests of this description are often unreasonably prolonged, in consequence of those players who make an unfavourable commencement, and see little chance of winning, neglecting to conclude their games with the necessary

promptitude. Of the three who finished last week, F Grosvenor with 13 to 5 was most successful, and is now sure of first prize; T Gibson with 11 to 7 did very well, and G Gibson with 4 to 14 tied with Bruce for last place. The contest for second prize now lies between H Burdon, O A Baaner, H Grosvenor, T Gibson, and A T Grosvenor. Score:—

	Won	Lost
F Grosvenor	13	5
O Baaner	11	7
F Bruce	4	14
H Burdon	10	6
G Gibson	4	14
T Gibson	11	7
A Grosvenor	8	7
H Grosvenor	9	7
M H Leworthy	6	11
W J McArthur	10	8

THE FIELD *versus* THE CHESS MONTHLY.

IN our last issue we announced that Mr Steinitz had actually challenged Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort, and we also gave a copy of a reply thereto, sent by the latter named gentleman. As many of our readers may like to know the exact terms of the challenge, and that they may be in a better position to judge of the merits of the case, we now give copy of the letter, together with a communication Mr Steinitz has since addressed to Mr Zukertort in answer to that gentleman's reply.

The *Field*, 246 Strand, W.C.

London, 20th January 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—In the current number of your journal you publish a reply to my letter of the 17th of November, in which you neither dispute nor apologise for the misrepresentations I complained of. This and the tone which you adopt in your answer relieve me from the necessity of troubling your periodical any further in the matter, and I have, therefore, addressed to the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, for publication, my rejoinder to your "Analysis," as you term it. I now, however, propose to shift the battle-ground "to" that of practical play; and I herewith challenge you to a match eleven games up, which I offer to conduct singly against you two in consultation. The following are my principal conditions:—

That a match shall be played for a minimum stake of £100 and a maximum of £250 aside;

That, at your own option, I shall either receive or give the odds of two games at starting, or that we shall play level;

That two games shall be played per week, regulated by a time limit of 15 moves per hour.

I leave this challenge open for one month, and on receiving from you an accepting answer within that time, I, for my part, shall require no more than five weeks' time for discussing and settling preliminaries with you, and for other preparation, and I shall then be ready to commence the match at once.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. STEINITZ.

Messrs L Hoffer and }
J H Zukertort } Editors of the *Chess Monthly*.

SIR,—Your letter of the 24th inst, contains an *ex parte* offer on your own behalf, without giving a very distinct answer to the challenge for a consultation match which I had addressed to both Herr Hoffer and yourself. I think it, therefore, my best course not to enter into new negotiations before the expiration of the term which I have set on for the acceptance of my challenge, but I shall certainly be glad in the meanwhile to entertain any propositions coming from both of you. You, however, attach to your own letter the statement that "I had kept my Chess reputation carefully out of harm's way for many years past." This is a little obscure, and I therefore trust that you will allow me to analyse briefly, and also to answer the two interpretations which in my opinion your statement is capable of.

In the first place:—

You mean perhaps to indicate (a) the real state of facts, that I was ready to play you whenever you might have given me the least intimation of your being willing to meet me in a match, but (b) you modestly intend to add your own opinion that I did not run any risk thereby. In that case I thank you very much for your generous estimate of my Chess reputation. But, if you still think that the latter requires "refurbishing," I beg to refer you to my tender of from £100

up to £250, which I have offered to your analytical blackening firm, and which is still open for acceptance for the next three weeks.

Secondly:—Your statement leaves, however, the reverse interpretation from the above, viz., that for many years I have been afraid of meeting you in a serious contest. In answer to this not impossible version, I beg to remind you of the following facts:—

(a) That in 1872 I beat you in the London Tournament (where I won first prize, and you the third), and also in a match by seven games to one and four draws.

(b) That from 1872 to 1878 you stood inferior to Mr Blackburne, who had beaten you in the general score in the 1872 Tournament, and in the Divan Tournament of 1876, and who was up to then also one game a-head of you in the score of personal encounters; and a match between us could not, therefore, be thought of during that time.

(c) That shortly after your return from the Paris Tournament in 1878 Mr Minchin, the hon. secretary of the St George's Chess Club, suggested a match between us, and kindly offered to raise a subscription for the purpose of giving a handsome prize to the winner, and a very liberal compensation to the loser.

(d) That we both agreed, for reasons into which I now cannot enter, not to accept this kind offer, but to play a match and raise our stakes—which were fixed at £200 a-side—in the ordinary way, by subscriptions of supporters of each party.

(e) That for my own part I did open the subscription (the list of which I am ready to produce), which was supported by well-known members of Metropolitan Chess circles, some of whom had subscribed more than I expected, after which I gave you notice that having already received promises for the amount of £170, within a fortnight after I opened the subscription, I wished to leave the rest open for old friends, whose names I mention, and who would be sure to contribute to my stakes again.

(f) That for your part you asked for a postponement, on private grounds of your own which I do not think it right to mention, as I intend to publish this letter.

(g) That from that time up to the receipt of your last letter I never had the slightest intimation from you that you would be inclined to meet me in a match. You played matches with M Rosenthal in 1880, and with Mr Blackburne last summer. Should you not remember any or all of these items, I shall "trustfully" leave to your own intimate acquaintance (though some of them may not be friendly disposed towards myself), the decision of the question who of us two is more trustworthy in making positive statements of facts, though I do not mean to cast the slightest suspicion on the excellence of your memory.

J H Zukertort, Esq.

Yours obediently,

W STEINITZ.

REVIEWS.

Synopsis of the Chess Openings. A Tabulated Analysis by William Cook, a member of the Birmingham Chess Club. Third Edition, with Additions and Emendations. London: W. W. Morgan, 23 Great Queen Street, W.C. 1882.

THE appearance of a new edition of Mr Cook's valuable Analysis will be welcomed by all lovers of Chess, especially as it has been so considerably enlarged, and the author has been at the pains of presenting "variations that have occurred in actual play," in order, as he tells us, "to meet the objection of some who assume that but few of the positions given in theory occur in practice." This plan we are led to understand, "has been especially adopted in the Irregular Openings, which are illustrated entirely from published games." As showing the extent to which this edition has been enlarged, we may state that while the second edition, which was published in 1876, contained only eighty-two pages of matter, this one contains no less than one hundred and forty pages, so that the modest increase in price from half-a-crown to three shillings and sixpence is more than justified. Mr Cook frankly acknowledges his obligations "to Messrs A and M Michael, Wildman, and Bridgewater, of the Birmingham Club; Mr Thomas Bourn of Clevedon, Rev Hewan Archdall of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr Freeborough of Hull, and Rev C E Ranken of Malvern, for material assistance in the compilation of the Tables, original variations in the openings, and help in the examination of proofs." He mentions likewise as among the sources from which he has derived his variations, the last edition of the "Handbuch des Schachspiels," Mr Gossip's "Theory of the Openings," and Mr Wayte's reviews of these works, together with the excellent Chess columns of the *Field* and other papers, the *New Chess Monthly*, and the well-known CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE." In conclusion, we offer Mr Cook our hearty congratulations on the able manner in which he has accomplished his task, which will, undoubtedly, enhance his reputation as a Chess Analyst.

THREE HANDED CHESS.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

SIR,—Can any of your readers tell me where I can procure a copy of a small pamphlet on "Three Handed Chess?" I have heard of it, but never could see a copy.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. H VERNEY,

Author of "Four Handed Chess."

The Cedars, Esher, Surrey, 31st January 1882.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY 1882.

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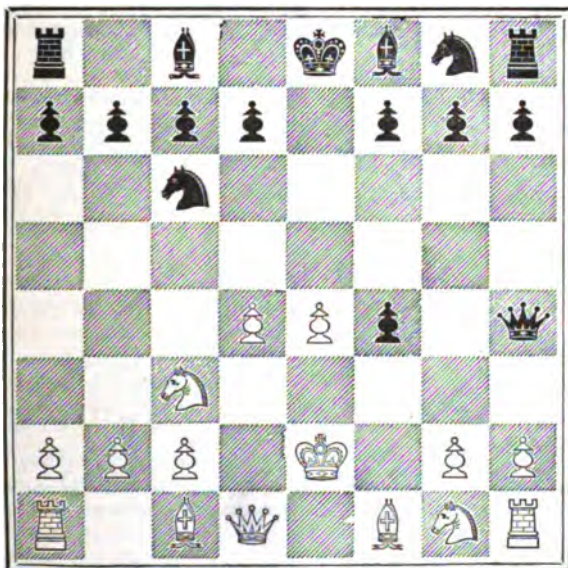
THE VIENNA; OR, QUEEN'S KNIGHT'S OPENING.

BY G H D GOSSIP.

(Continued from Vol. V, page 604).

Position after White's fifth move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

TO revert to the defence 5 P to Q 4. We gave, in our last analytical article, 20th December 1881, the following continuation:—

WHITE.

- 6 P takes P or (A)
- 7 Kt to B 3
- 8 P takes Kt
- 9 P takes P ch
- 10 Kt to Q Kt 5
- 11 P takes B
- 12 Q to Q 3
- 13 P to Q B 3
- 14 B to Q 2
- 15 K to Q sq
- 16 Q takes Q Kt P

BLACK.

- 5 P to Q 4
- 6 B to Kt 5 ch
- 7 Castles
- 8 B to Q B 4
- 9 K to Kt sq
- 10 B takes Kt ch best
- 11 P to Q R 3
- 12 P takes Kt
- 13 Kt to B 3
- 14 KR to K sq ch
- 15 Kt to Q 4
- 16 Q to B 7

and Black has a good game, in the opinion of Rosenthal. We extracted the foregoing analysis by Rosenthal from *Le Revue Illustrée des Jeux, des Arts, et du Sport*, for the 17th April 1880.

Since penning the above, however, we have noticed a game in the *Field*, 28th January 1882, with notes by Herr Steinitz, which has an important bearing on the theory of this branch of the Vienna game.

First of all, we would point out that 6 P takes P is declared by Steinitz, in his notes to the game in question, to be White's best move. Secondly, that after 10 Kt to Q Kt 5 in the preceding variation, Steinitz thinks, *contrary to other writers*, "that although Black will ultimately recover the piece, White should obtain a slight advantage in position."

We would observe that after

10 Kt to Q Kt 5	10 B takes Kt ch best
11 P takes B	11 P to Q R 3
12 Q to Q 3 best (according to Rosenthal)	

If 12 P to Q B 3, 12 P takes Kt, 13 K to Q 3 13 B takes P, 14 P takes B 14 R takes P ch, 15 K takes R 15 Q to Q sq ch, and Black wins, according to Rosenthal.

12 P takes Kt

(See Rosenthal's analysis above up to the 16th move), we certainly would take Black's game for choice.

Mr Steinitz, however, has pointed out to us that 12 Q to Q 3 for White is inferior in the foregoing variation to 12 P to Q B 3, and that White's play in the subvariation given by Rosenthal can be improved. For after 12 P to Q B 3 best 12 P takes Kt, Rosenthal gives:—

13 K to Q 3

which loses the game, by his own showing, by

13 B takes P
14 P takes B
14 R takes P ch
15 K takes R
15 Q to Q sq, &c.

But White's play in the above variation can be improved. Substitute for White's weak thirteenth move of K to Q 3 the better move of 13 Q to Q 3, and it will be seen that White, instead of losing the game, can acquire a slight advantage.

Suppose then:—

12 P to Q B 3 best	12 P takes Kt
13 Q to Q 3	13 Kt to B 3

If 13 R to K sq ch, 14 K to Q sq 14 R to K 8 ch (if 14 Q to K 8 ch, 15 K to B 2, followed by B to Kt 2, &c.), 15 K to B 2 15 Kt to B 3 (if 15 Q to B 7 ch, 16 K to Kt 3 16 B to Q 3, 17 Q takes P, and we prefer White's game.

14 B to Q 2	14 K R to K sq ch
15 K to Q sq	15 P to Kt 5

This move, suggested to us by Monsieur Febvret, appears stronger than 15 Kt to Q 4.

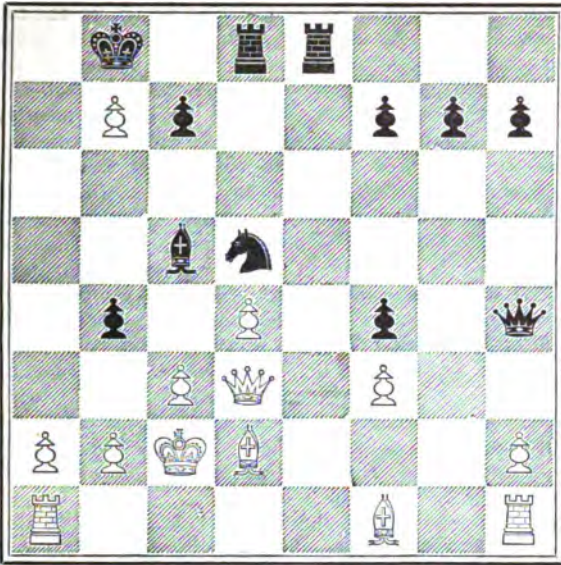
16 K to B 2

If 16 P takes P, 16 R takes P, &c.

16 Kt to Q 4

We append a diagram of this difficult position, which is well worthy of study:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

Position after Black's 16th move.

The above position constitutes a real problem. It would appear, not merely from a cursory examination, but even after close study, that the game is altogether in favour of Black; for the capture of Kt P with P by White at this point is utterly out of the question, on account of Black's crushing rejoinder, 17 R to K 6; and again 17 B to K 2 could be met by 17 Q to B 7, 18 Q R to K sq 18 B to R 2 or 18 Kt to K 6 ch, &c. Thirdly: 17 K to Kt 3, though apparently a feasible move, is objectionable, on account of 17 P takes Q B P, followed by Kt to K 6, B to R 2, and R to K 3 at the proper moment, according to White's play; and fourthly: 17 Q to R 6 is quite useless, on account of 17 B to R 2. White has many other moves in this remarkable position, all of which are more or less unsatisfactory. Mr Steinitz has, however, indicated to us a move which is so beautiful that we reserve it till the next number, in the hope that some of our readers may be able to discover it. This move certainly yields White a slight advantage.

We believe the foregoing analysis to be correct. If so, then the logical deduction is that the Steinitz Gambit, so far from being disadvantageous, is in reality, theoretically speaking, the soundest and strongest of all the gambits. For the Bishop's Gambit, hitherto considered to be the strongest gambit, has been shown by Rosenthal, in an elaborate analysis contained in his notes to a match game between Messrs Gossip and Bezakrovny, published in *La Revue Illustrée*, 21st February 1880, p 118, to result in favour of the defence.

(To be continued.)

ANALYTICAL WARFARE.

By W STEINITZ.

(Continued from page 51.)

Now, let us number the last case, and call it No. 1 (or else I shall myself lose the thread of my analytical narrative), and then proceed to No. 2. (Compare *C.M.*, January, bottom of p 136, note (*k*), *Field*, 9th July p 62 note (*l*).

In their last number the *C.M.* swallow their proposition in a little more becoming manner—thus: "But we amend willingly our continuations according to the pre-

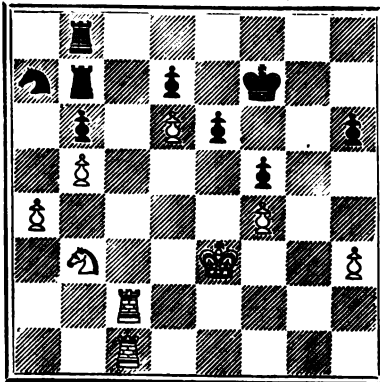
scriptions of the *Field* editor." Bravo! They, however, previously show some signs of indigestion, arising perhaps from case No. 1, for they bring up the following accusation: "In the next case—on the 37th move of the third game—we are charged with 'a positive misrepresentation.' *Without returning the compliment* (italics are new) we may point out that K to K sq was equally given by us in a sub-variation directly following 39 K to B 3." Misrepresentations indeed! What a trumpery, flimsy, paltry charge, when Mr Steinitz actually had the audacity to mention a move. But, hold on. I had opened my note in the *Field* with the words, "If there was any chance of retrieving the game it was only by R to K Kt sq, and then the same R to Q Kt sq." Was it a misrepresentation in the August number to say that I "proposed" this move, and then to cut it into pieces with half a column of variations, not one move of which I had mentioned excepting the first two for Black? Yes, or no? But pray mark this, "R to K Kt sq, and the same R to Q Kt sq" for the present. For there is another little matter in the meanwhile referring to K to K sq in the sub-variation about which the *C.M.* kindly refrains from returning the compliment of misrepresentation. Yes, 39 K to K sq is given in the August number; but how did I misrepresent this move? See my letter, &c. December, p 108, line 17 from the top: "It is also pretty clear from my own remark that *the Black K should keep within reach of K sq, B 2, and B sq*, in order to meet any threat by R to K Kt sq." Three squares I had named, and not one alone. Does that mean that the K should move at once to K sq, or that he should stop where he was?

But then follows another analytical shower bath about Black's move THIRTY-NINE, K to B 3, which I am said to have "especially condemned." More than half a page of variations and remarks, a whole forest of analysis.

"Man sieht den Wald vor lauter Bäumen nicht."

Where shall I find the weak point? Where shall I storm to capture a mistake? But, lo, what do I see before me? The editors of the *C.M.* have again committed the blunder (?) before making a single move, thus beating Loyd's ingenious problem where White had to mate without moving at all. They have just shifted a couple of moves again by some accident, for it was move FORTY-ONE which I had "specially condemned" in the words (*C.M.* December, p 108, line 15 from the top): "The position shows clearly enough that K R to K Kt sq, and then to Q Kt sq, has no other sense than to support the R at Kt 2, in order not to be compelled to the exchange of Rooks when White reaches B 7. Yet you let Black effect *this ruinous exchange* on the very first opportunity—the 41st move—instead of coming back again with the K R." Of 39 K to B 3 I had made the indifferent remark (after the above quoted passage, commencing with "It is pretty clear," &c.) "39 K to B 3 is, therefore, contrary to the object of the defence." But I ought to give a diagram to illustrate the analytical muddle into which the conscientious editors of the *C.M.* involve themselves in their anxiety for the analytical truth, that Blackburne had no chance, nor I in assuming that there might have been a chance for him:—

BLACK—BLACKBURNE.



WHITE—ZUKERTORT.

Position on Black's 39th move of the variation, given in the August number of the *C.M.* and the January number.

Now let us follow the August number, p 363, note (k), only for a few more moves on each side, viz:—

39 K to B 3

("contrary to the object of the defence," I had said upon that).

40 K to Q 4

40 R to Kt sq

41 R to B 7

41 R takes R (*sic*)

This was the position I referred to when I said, "you let Black effect this *ruinous exchange*," &c.

This is too bad, more especially as so many little accidents happen to the editors in one single case.

Now, I have made up my mind not to let a single expression slip my pen which would not pass muster before the Speaker of the House of Commons, though I have used, and shall use, in the first place, the powerful weapon of truth to the best of my knowledge, and next the arms of ridicule and satire. Without violating that rule, I may point out that repeated gross negligence, to the advantage of the offender and the prejudice of the complainant, constitutes in law constructive but clear evidence of malice, or circumstantial proof of premeditation, as the case may require, and it makes no difference whether the damage be money or analytical reputation.

(To be continued).

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 586.

Game played at Mephisto's Rooms, 48A Regent-street, between Mr W Cook and Mephisto (from *Knowledge*).

[*Bishop's Gambit*].

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr W Cook.	Mephisto.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to KB 4	2 P takes P
3 B to B 4	3 P to Q 4
4 B takes P	4 Q to R 5 ch
5 K to B sq	5 P to K Kt 4
6 P to Q 4	6 B to Kt 2
7 Kt to Q B 3	7 Kt to K 2
8 Kt to B 3	8 Q to R 4
9 B to B 4 (a)	9 P to Kt 5 (b)
10 Kt to K sq	10 P to B 6
11 P to Kt 3	11 B to Q 2
12 B to K 3	12 Kt to Q B 3
13 P to Q R 3	13 Castles Q R
14 P to Q Kt 4 (c)	14 B to K 3 (d)
15 B takes B	15 P takes B
16 P to K 5 (e)	16 Kt to B 4
17 B to B 2	17 Q Kt takes Q P
18 Kt to Q 3	18 Q to R 6 ch
19 K to K sq	19 B to R 3
20 Kt to K 4	20 Kt to K 6
21 B takes Kt	21 B takes B
22 Kt to KB 4 (f)	22 Q to Kt 7 (g)
23 Kt takes Q	23 P takes Kt
24 Kt to B 2 (h)	24 K R to B sq (i)

White resigns. (j)

Notes by *Mephisto*.

(a) The new edition of Mr Cook's Synopsis of

the Openings gives P to K R 4 which, in our opinion, is the better move, as then Black could not venture on capturing the Bishop, as it is part of the plan of attack in this opening to get the Queen's Knight to Q 5.

(b) The hasty advance of these Pawns is sometimes inadvisable, as the White King, although apparently exposed, is nevertheless fairly safe. A somewhat similar position of the King runs in the *Salvio Gambit*. Mr Steinitz here prefers Kt to Q B 3.

(c) This move lost the game. Black's intention of Castling on the Queen's side was obviously to obtain an attack on the White centre, which P to Kt B 4 facilitates, as, on account of the pinning action of Black's Bishop on Kt 2, the White Queen's Pawn and Knight are fixed in a disadvantageous manner.

(d) This move forces the position. The Queen's Pawn cannot be defended.

(e) Played, perhaps, with the intention of exchanging Rook and piece for Queen. He had no good move.

(f) Played with the intention of preventing Q to Kt 7. If, now, Black plays B takes Kt, followed, on Pawn retaking, by Q to Kt 7, then White plays Kt to B 2. White's position is very bad in any case.

(g) This position is as sound as it is forcible. He threatens Q takes R ch, and Kt takes P ch, which compels White to take the Queen.

(h) As good as any other move. If 24 R to B sq, then 24 Kt to B 6 ch, 25 K to K 2 25 B takes Q, 26 R takes R 26 P Queens, 27 R takes Q 27 B takes R, with a piece ahead.

(i) P takes R, followed by Kt to B 6 ch, would also have left Black with a piece more.

(j) To find out the precise mode of winning, whatever White may do, might be interesting to our readers.

GAME 587.

Played in the International Tournament at Berlin, on the 15th of September 1881.

[*Ruy Lopez.*]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Herr S Winawer.	Dr C Schmid.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to B 3 (a)
4 Castles	4 Kt takes P
5 Q to K 2	5 Kt to Q 3 (b)
6 B takes Kt	6 Q P takes B
7 Q takes P ch	7 Q to K 2
8 Q to Q R 5 (c)	8 B to K 3
9 P to Q 3	9 Kt to B 4 (d)
10 B to B 4 (e)	10 Castles (f)
11 Q takes R P	11 Q to Q Kt 5
12 Kt to K 5 (g)	Black resigns.

Notes by Mephisto, in Knowledge.

(a) The defence of P to Q R 3 justly deserves preference to the move in the text. It leads to a safe development, for after 4 B to B 4 4 Kt to K B 3, 5 Castles 5 Kt takes P, this Knight, on being attacked, can retire to B 4, attacking the Bishop, and thereby gaining time.

(b) This move must be condemned on principle; it blocks Black's game entirely. Kt to K B 3 is the proper move.

(c) This move, which to some might look rather strange, was played to prevent Black from Castling on the Queen's side, as that was his intention; it will be seen that this, though only a small amount of forethought on the part of White, opened the door to a large amount of luck.

(d) As pointed out by the *Sonntagsblatt*, it would not have been feasible for Black to play 9 P to K Kt 3 with the intention of preparing to Castle on the King's side, as White would have replied with 10 B to K Kt 5 10 P to K B 3, 11 Kt to Q 4 11 P takes B, 12 Kt takes B, and the Queen cannot retake on account of R to K sq. If in reply to 10 B to K Kt 5 Black should play Q to Q 2, then White continues with B to B 6. Black's best course would have been to play P to Q R 3 and then Castle.

(e) Taking proper advantage of the position. The Knight back to Q 3 was about the only thing to save the Pawn, for if P to Q Kt 3, then the Pawns on the Queen's side would be weakened still more by Q to R 4.

(f) The idea of Black in giving up the Rook's Pawn was to play Q to Q Kt 5, thinking that the Bishop would be compelled to retire, which Black would follow up by B to Q B 4, getting an attack. Checking with the Queen would obviously have been bad, i.e.—11 Q takes R P 11 Q to Q Kt 5, 12 Q to B 8 ch 12 K to Q 2, 13 Kt to K 5 ch 13 K to K sq, and White would lose a piece. Black, however, overlooked the force of 12 Kt to K 5, at once, which proved fatal. The whole idea of Black exposing himself to the great danger of the position, for the purpose of extricating his game, was unsound. In Chess, as in everything else, you must not indulge in such risky speculations; no move ought to be made but what a sound judg-

ment would approve, as otherwise an unseen danger, or an overlooked resource, is almost sure to aid your adversary in demolishing your unsound speculation; though in many instances it might be highly ingenious, and in a few instances might succeed,—only as an exception to prove the rule.

(g) There is nothing to save Black's game. This is a remarkable collapse of a first-class player, of which there were a good many instances at Berlin. Dr Schmid played Black, and we apprehend he must have also looked black after White's twelfth move—a rather remarkable instance of a Smith turning into a Blacksmith during a Chess game of twelve moves.

PROBLEM INTELLIGENCE.

Leeds Mercury *Sui-Mate* Tourney.

—This week's issue of the *Leeds Mercury* contains the award in this competition, together with a very able report by Mr H J C Andrews. The problems entered, according to the original conditions, ranged from eight to ten moves in depth. Out of the twenty-three problems that were entered, no less than fifteen were rendered unavailable for prizes, owing to the unsoundness in all or part of the solution. The first and second prizes are awarded to Mr G J Slater, while for the third prize Messrs Laws and Townsend have equal claims. First honourable mention: Mr B G Laws; second, Mr A Townsend; third, Mr W F Wills. Mr Slater is to be congratulated on his eminent success by carrying off the first two honours against such a formidable band of *sui-mate* composers. We intend to republish shortly these prize problems, which will be found to be mostly very fine specimens of their class.

The first prize in the Solution Tourney, conducted during this tourney, is won by Mr Slater; second, Mr G Hume.

British Chess Magazine Solution

Tourney.—The result of this competition—which extended from January to December 1881—is announced in the current number of the *B.C.M.* The first prize is won by H Blanchard; second, by W Jay; third, R Worters; fourth, P Le Page; and fifth, H Gearing. The number of problems the solvers had to deal with was 80; many of them were extremely difficult. The solvers were of the best, and therefore the competition has been very keen and interesting. We think the series of competitions our contemporary has opened during the present year will become more popular, successful and interesting — at least we hope they may be so.

Cincinnati Commercial Fourth Tourney.

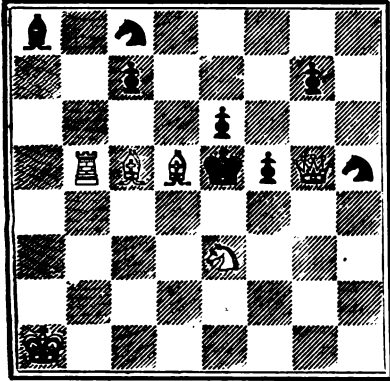
—This tourney occupied the last five months of 1881, and, as we have announced, was confined exclusively to two-move problems, of which there were 62. Fifteen made a "clean" score, each receiving a prize. The award of the prize for the discovery of flaws seems to have been productive of much interest. This prize was won by S L Miner. No solver discovered all flaws.

Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi Fourth Problem Tourney.

—We reprinted last week the prize problems in this Tourney; and also the first honourably mentioned, of which there were six. We intend referring to the subject of this tourney in an early issue.

PROBLEMS.

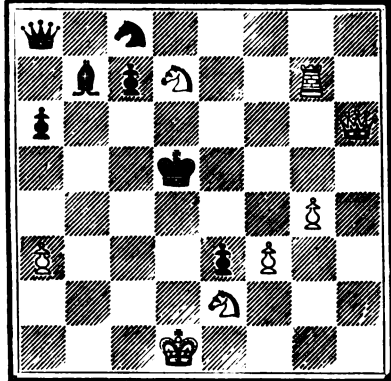
No. 807. By F C B.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

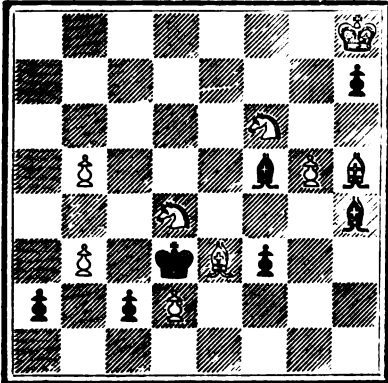
No. 808. By Dr S Gold.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

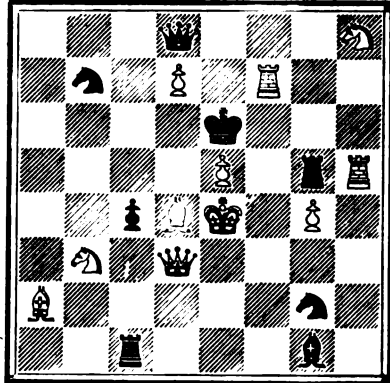
No. 809. By F C COLLINS.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 810. By J N BARSON.
BLACK.

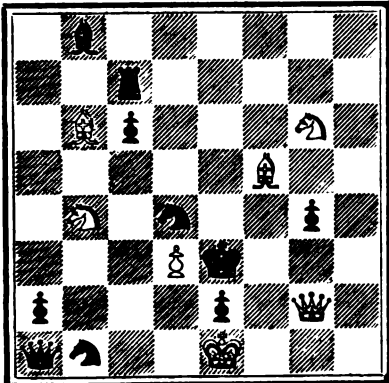


WHITE.

White to play and mate or sui-mate in two moves.

No. 811. From the *Week's News* Problem Tourney.
"Land League."

BLACK.

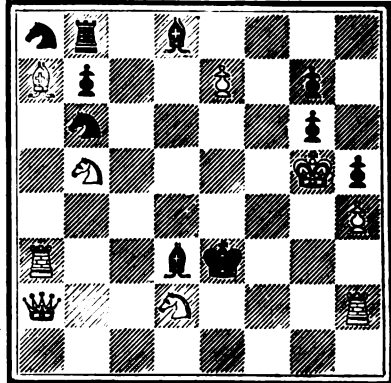


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

No. 812. By C A GILBERG.
From *Brentano's Chess Monthly*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

COUNTY CHESS MATCH—DERBY v. NOTTINGHAM.

THE return match between the representatives of these two districts was played at the Mechanics' Institute, Nottingham, on Saturday. As on the occasion of the match itself, which was played on Saturday, 7th January, at Derby, there were twenty-three players aside. The result was a win for the Nottingham players, who scored $25\frac{1}{2}$ to their opponents $14\frac{1}{2}$, as compared with 18 to 14 on the previous occasion. This improvement is accounted for by the the presence, on Saturday last, of Mr Hamel, who stands at the head of the Nottingham team, and the absence from the Derby team of some of their best players, notably Mr Hanson (who should be bracketed with Mr Phillips for first place), Mr F Arkwright, and Mr W R Bland. The score was as follows :—

NOTTINGHAM.				DERBY.			
Hamel	0	—		F E Phillips	1	—	
A Marriott	1	—		C W Hives	0	—	
E Marriott	1	0		H Balson	0	1	
T Marriott	1	1		F Thompson	0	0	
L Johnson	0	1		J S West	1	0	
E Mellor	0	—		G Allen	1	—	
Hugh Brown	$\frac{1}{2}$	—		H F Bland	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	
Gerard	1	1		W G Wheeldon	0	0	
F G Rowe	0	1		Walter Hutchinson	1	0	
J Dickens	1	0		J S Storey	0	1	
W H Aldham	1	1		A Laing	0	0	
J A Mitchell	0	0		W H Robotham	1	1	
F F Suffolk	1	1		J Fox	0	0	
A T Oliver	1	—		G H Sale	0	—	
Dr H R Hatherley	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		F Knowles	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
G Moore	0	0		E G Hogg	1	1	
C Sprag	1	—		William Hutchinson	0	—	
Sipman	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		C Trubshaw	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
F Wheatley	1	1		G Brown	0	0	
J Wild	$\frac{1}{2}$	0		J Cooper	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
G Hume	1	$\frac{1}{2}$		B Cooper	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Beecroft	1	1		W Tanner	0	0	
F Hutchinson	1	1		E Prince	0	0	

At the conclusion of the match the players sat down to tea, under the presidency of the two captains. Mr Hamel, on behalf of the Nottingham players, thanked the Derbyshire team for their attendance, and expressed a hope that contests between the players of the two counties would be more frequent in the future. He could assure the visitors that the players of Nottingham were quite ready to meet them again across the board, and even if a match was not arranged before the close of the present season, he hoped it would be one of the earliest events of the next. He was, of course, gratified that the team of which he was captain had secured the victory, but at the same time felt that they had had to work hard to score it, as the players against whom they had fought played remarkably well, and he believed that, though they had been beaten, there was no discredit attached to them, for they had played well to the end. Mr Hamel also referred to the presence amongst the visitors of Mr W W Morgan jun., the publisher of the *CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE*, and spoke of the efforts being made in connection with that paper to advance the practice of the game. Mr Morgan replied, and was followed by Mr Phillips, who thanked the Nottingham players on behalf of the visiting team.

Players of the Metropolis generally, and of the West End particularly, will be pleased to learn that a Handicap Tourney is in course of arrangement at Mephisto's Chess Room, 48A Regent-street. The number of entries is restricted to twenty-four, the entrance fee being five shillings. There will be four prizes, of the collective value of ten guineas. The players will be handicapped by "Mephisto" and the manager of the room (Mr Fenton). We wish the various contestants a pleasant partie.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—Mr Mason gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at this club on Monday, 6th inst., at Mouffet's Hotel, Newgate-street, City, conducting twenty games against as many opponents. None of the players against whom Mr Mason competed were above fourth class strength, but many of them were strong rising players in that class. Mr Mason succeeded in winning fifteen games, and drawing three others out of the twenty. To Messrs E P Griffiths and D H Wilson he had to concede the game. The players who drew were Messrs C J Wood, E Marks, and H D Long.

RAWLAY CLEARING HOUSE v. NORTH LONDON CLUBS.—Match on Wednesday, 1st instant, at Seymour-street, Euston-square. Score 13 to 10. There were twenty-three players on each side, each pair having to play one game. The result was 10 won games for the Clearing House, and 7 for the North London. The six others were decided as draws. The North London Club lost the services of six of their strongest players, who were absent in consequence of other engagements.

MANCHESTER Y.M.C.A. v. LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—Match on Saturday, 4th instant, at Whalley Range. Score 12½ to 3½, viz. Manchester—Boyer 2, W Horrocks 2½, Roberts 1, Ross 2, A Horrocks 3, Barnett 2. Lancashire—Bennett 0, Kingsland ½, Clay 2, Williams 0, Hodson 0, L Quesne 1.

RAWDON v. WINDHILL L.C.—The return match between the Rawdon Church Institute and the Chess Clubs was played at the rooms of the latter club, on Saturday evening, 28th ultimo, when the Rawdon players succeeded in turning the tables on their opponents by winning 8½ to 5½ games. The following was the score:—

RAWDON.		WINDHILL LIBERAL CLUB.	
Asa Burnett	0	Spencer	2
Crossley	0½	W Smith	1½
J Wilkinson	1	J Parker	1
W Haste	1	J Farrar	0
Eli Pratt	2	T Rhodes	0
C Burley	1	A Linley	0
J H A Yeardon	2	S Deacon	0
John Skirraw	1	J Marshall	1

LEEDS v. DONCASTER.—An interesting match took place on Saturday, 28th ult., between six members of the Doncaster Chess Club and an equal number drawn from the C and E divisions of the Leeds Chess Club, at the rooms of the latter, with the following result:—

DONCASTER.		LEEDS.	
Mr H Parker	0	Mr Bisby	1
A Knight	1	Pemberton	0
C Johnson	1	Birdsall	1
H Hunter	1	John Rayner	1
J Elleray	0	Richmond	2
E B Taylor	1	Moorhouse	1
	4		6

SIMULTANEOUS MATCH.—On Monday evening last, at Chichester, a match of a novel character was to have been played between Mr G R Downer, the energetic Secretary of the Chichester Chess Club, and Mr H Erskine, of Brighton. Each was to play eight games simultaneously

against the other, the highest scorer to be the winner. At the same time and place Mr H W Butler was to play blindfold three games simultaneously against three members of the club.

CIRCULATING CORRESPONDENCE GAMES.—Mr W T Pierce kindly offers a copy of "English Chess Problems" as a prize for a Circulating Correspondence Game, open to Sussex players. The number of entries will be limited to ten. On receipt of the score book, No. 1 will make his move, enter, initial, and date it, and forward the book to No. 2, who will do likewise, and send it to No. 3, and so on, all round. The player first announcing and demonstrating a forced draw or a forced mate to be the winner. In case a draw or mate is overlooked by any player, the one next on the list can announce it.

CHICHESTER v. BRIGHTON.—The Chichester Chess Club has challenged the Brighton players, through the *Brighton Guardian*, to a match, to take place at Chichester during next month. Brighton has accepted the *défi*, and although no definite arrangements have yet been made with regard to time of play and number of players, our contemporary is pleased to say that the following gentlemen have consented to do their best to uphold the standard of Brighton Chess at the forthcoming contest:—Messrs George White, W T Pierce, J C Rivière, O Erskine, H Erskine, A Smith, A A Bowley, W Mead, and H W Butler.

DEWSBURY CHESS CLUB.—On Thursday evening, the 28th ult., Mr J G Cuninghame, of the Leeds Chess Club encountered simultaneously nine members of the Dewsbury Chess Club. Play began about eight p.m. and at 10.45 seven of the games were finished, and two—those with Messrs Conyer and Woodhead—were left for the adjudication of the umpires, Messrs Stokoe, of Leeds, and Yates, of Dewsbury. The single player scored a majority of one game, Messrs Crabtree, Fox, and Howgate winning their games, Messrs Wilkinson, Rhodes, Conyer, and Rev Mr Thorold losing, and Messrs Fenton and Woodhead securing draws. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Cuninghame for his services. In reply, that gentleman said, "that the best thanks he could get would be to see Dewsbury send as strong a contingent as possible to the proposed county match."

The *Leeds Mercury* states that Mr J W Stringer presided at a tea, and in welcoming the visitors on behalf of the Leeds Chess Club, alluded to the county match. He said Lancashire was just now proposing 50 players instead of 100 on each side, which would at once strike out of the chess map the active and material support of such important towns as Doncaster, Barnsley, Rotherham, and others. Mr Hussey, one of the honorary secretaries of the county, said the challenge was certainly accepted on the basis of 100 players on each side. He thought a less number would not be a fair representative team, at least for Yorkshire, and he did not sympathise with Lancashire's difficulty in playing the larger number, seeing they had the advantage of a population of some 800,000 more than Yorkshire, and he could not ask those present to accept the fact that Lancashire had more representatives in Parliament than fairly good Chess players in the county.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

-MR. STEINITZ AND THE EDITORS OF THE *CHESS MONTHLY*.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

SIR,—Now that Mr. Steinitz has settled down to argue his case as against the *Chess Monthly*, he is doing himself more justice, and will succeed in arousing far more sympathy among the Chess Fraternity. Many people will probably consider the first part of his remarks in the *CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE* for the 18th ultimo is what is commonly called "smart" writing. But a man may write smartly without offending against good taste and the requirements of polite society. I am not personally acquainted with either Mr Steinitz on the one hand or Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort on the other. I can only suppose, therefore, that the "gratuitous insults" to which Mr Zukertort refers, and which he assigns as a ground for refusing the challenge you speak of in your editorial of the aforesaid 18th inst., at least until he has received an apology for them, were contained in Mr Steinitz's article of that date. Mr Steinitz has certainly laid himself open to grave rebuke. Mr Zukertort may be a professional Chess player, but he deserves to be treated as a gentleman, and I ask any who is gifted with even ordinary intelligence of respect for the amenities of life, if it is a gentlemanly act to charge any one with having written in a discourteous, sneering, acrimonious, and insinuating spirit, "and with having being guilty of what constitutes one of the grossest breaches of editorial faith, even if committed unintentionally, and through carelessness." Is it possible to imagine a more offensive charge than that advanced against the editors of the *Chess Monthly* by Mr Steinitz, when he says:

"They also attempt to support their new counterproofs with a series of evasions, perversions, shiftings, shufflings, and a kind of process which can only be well expressed in current law Latin; the correct quotation whereof I leave to the learned classical exhibitors of the *C.M.* In plain English, I think it means the suppression of the truth and the suggestion of something worse than not the truth."

How stands the case? The *Field* published the games in the Zukertort-Blackburne match with Mr Steinitz's analysis thereon; Mr Steinitz being a recognised Master of Chess, whose opinion in the Chess world is held to be of very considerable weight. Mr Zukertort, however, exercised his undoubted right of differing on certain points from Mr Steinitz, and Mr Zukertort is also recognised as an authority on the game. Thus the matter resolves itself into a mere difference of opinion between these two learned experts, one of whom, I repeat, as one of the two players of all, and the winner of the majority of the games, is certainly entitled to express his opinion of the correctness or incorrectness of the other's analysis. And even if he failed to express his opinion in the most becoming manner, still, on the principle that two blacks do not make one white, Mr Steinitz should have thought the proverbial thrice before he charged his antagonists with all kinds of "evasions," "shufflings," "suppression of the truth," &c. The *Chess World* is interested in learning the opinions of such players as Zukertort and Steinitz, but if they cannot conduct a controversy without saying unpleasant things of one another, their reputation must suffer, and the interests of the game must be damaged proportionably. Who will care to wade through whole pages of abuse in the *Chess Monthly* and the *CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE*, in order to learn their opinions about the games played in a particular match.

I do not mean to say Mr Steinitz has no grievance against the *Chess Monthly*, but however serious it may be, it does not justify the language he adopted in the earlier part of his remarks on "Analytical Warfare." If, as he says, "Our Uncivil war has broken out in the Chess World," he has done his part to intensify the incivility with a vengeance. He has already had the grace to admit that some of the *Chess Monthly's* criticisms were right. He now has it in his power to do an equally, or perhaps I should rather say, a still more graceful act, by withdrawing the very obnoxious remarks which he has so freely showered down on the devoted heads of Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort. If he does this, the result will be satisfactory from all points of view. The harmony of the Chess world, now so rudely disturbed, will be restored, and students of the game will have the opportunity of learning of the victor in the London Tourney of 1872, and the Vienna Tourney of 1872, or the winner of the Paris Tourney of 1878, and the Blackburne-Zukertort match of 1881 who is the superior player. Rival experts of the most intellectual game ever yet invented of man, cannot possibly enhance their reputation by using towards each other language that shows that coarse invective is by no means confined to Billingsgate fishwives. Let them battle one another with arguments till they are utterly exhausted, but say I for one, in the interests of Chess let there be no abuse. With an apology for the length of my letter.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A LOVER OF THE GAME.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

SIR,—The editors of the *Chess Monthly*, in reply to my challenge, have entered on what Heinrich Heine would have called a consultation *Maulkampf*, of which I trust you will permit me to give another analysis. In the first place we have the solemn assurance of the *C.M.* that Mephisto and your "Analytical Nightmare" had already been anticipated by them before the journal "had scarcely left the office." Next, they call "our friend" Mr Hirschfeld into the witness box (let us assume with his own consent), in order to prove that he called my attention to a subvariation which, of course, I must have intended to ignore when the turn of this case would come. Another stone of their fortresses is thrown on one inch of the ground already conquered, in such a manner, however, that I and nobody else would be blinded by the dust, and of course I could not possibly discover any other mistake in the *C.M.* May I reply that, in a public controversy, nothing but facts patent to all can be brought forward, and it is not considered fair to give personal evidence, or to call "our friends" as witnesses, for the simple reason that they cannot well be cross-examined. I might for instance have asked Mr Hirschfeld whether the whole statement is as correct as the date of the incident, which was not Monday, as given in the *C.M.*, but Saturday. The rest of the introduction concerns yourself, Mr Editor, and I shall say no more about it.

Next I am charged with "modestly assuming the name of Bohemian Cæsar." Perhaps some people outside of the *C.M.* will remember that this nickname was given to me by the whilom Westminster Papers some years ago, at the time when the only one who attached his name to any part of that paper, and was therefore in some measure responsible for its editorial conduct, was Herr Zukertort. I assume that name now for the purposes of the "Analytical Warfare," published in your journal, of which the editors of the *C.M.* declare that they and their friends could not possibly understand it, "though they read every sentence repeatedly." Their friends must be numerous, for they do not name any this time; but at any rate, I might say that the statement of Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort is rather "infradigne." To quote literally the *Chess Monthly*, January, p 146, line 7 from the top. They apparently can make neither heads nor tails of what I wrote, and this only reminds me of the practice of the ostrich, who, when hunted to death, confounds those two members in such a manner as to bury his beak somewhere near the hind legs of his infradignity, perhaps in the hope of escaping detection. Then the announcement is made that the controversy is closed on their part—we shall, therefore, never know the exact time by the clock when the *C.M.* discovered any further errors—on the ground that I have made certain accusations which "are not in their armoury." Well, I think the outside public will only inquire whether the accusations are true, and whether I adduce sufficient proof; for a prisoner in the dock might just as well plead that he does not charge the prosecutor with any offence. Moreover, I have merely called things by their right names, straightforwardly, while, on the other hand the writers of the *C.M.* insinuated such charges against me in the first instance, in reply to an unexceptionally polite letter, and knowing that they could not bring forward a particle of evidence in support of their accusations. Next they complain of a discourtesy in my having published the terms of my challenge before the latter could have reached them; this is incorrect, for I posted my challenge on Friday, the 20th January, at two o'clock, and my own announcement in the *Field* appeared next morning. You, Mr. Editor, had in the meanwhile announced, in your issue of the 18th of January last, "Mr. Steinits will challenge," &c. which was fair enough. I assure Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort that I did not intend to show them the slightest discourtesy in my direct communications during the preliminary negotiations, though I was bound to defend myself against their uncivil warfare. My last answer to Herr Zukertort. (published last week) was provoked by his "refurbishing" reply, and his statement "that I had kept my Chess reputation out of harm's way for many years."

But the real cause for refusing the challenge seems to have been, according to the *C.M.*, in the first place, that I did not make allowance for the coming Vienna tournament, and my terms would have prevented somebody to enter. Perhaps somebody outside the *C.M.* might remember that I have personally attended every great tournament since and including that of 1878, and I would not be likely to miss one in my native country, even if I did not play (which is by no means so very certain as Herr Zukertort seems to assume). As a matter of fact, I thought this one of the details upon which we were sure to agree; and for my own part I should have been satisfied to play one single game before the Vienna tournament, and then to adjourn. Secondly, that I required five weeks for settling terms. Another accident, of course. Though they publish my letter on the same page they just forget to quote my own words—"and for other preparations, and I shall than be ready to commence the match at once," in order to state that the preparation of other matches had sometimes not taken half an hour. But, pray how long was it after the first issue of a challenge in recent matches that the contest really commenced? As far as I can recollect, not a single one was set on foot within six weeks after the first intimation, and the greatest time was consumed "for other preparations." But there is something graver. I also required a disproportionate consumption of time in each game, viz., fifteen moves per hour, the same as my two opponents. I thought I had made a concession, considering that they were two to one, but it turns out that actually they would have given me odds, and therefore they required more time. Being charged with such excess of modesty, I may perhaps change the venue, and I make bold to propose to play myself in consultation, say with Herr Gunzberg, against either Herr Hoffer or Herr Zukertort alone, provided (you see I always provide an escape) that they will give me the same option as regards the amount of the stakes as I offered to them, and I will then in return give either of them additional time, say a quarter of an hour in each hour for considering his moves, instead of subtracting from his time limit. In the meanwhile, however, before either of the editors accepts this new challenge, I can only say that such catchpenny excuses will hardly impress any real connoisseur, though it may catch some sympathiser from—Coventry; for as it appears from

a letter in the *C.M.* the editors "have been sent to Coventry" for consolation from some great hitherto unknown authority. But I should not like to go to Coventry myself for the purpose of inquiring who the writer is, or else I might also appeal to him for comfort.

Yours obediently,

W STEINITZ.

P.S.—Some "Chess editor of the *Field*" other than myself seems to have written to the *Chess Monthly*, for they post him amongst their correspondence thus: "We made inquiries about your complaints; our January number reached the *Field* office on the 7th, not the 13th." Perhaps the editors will be good enough to inquire again, for the Chess editor of the *Field*, who in your journal acknowledged receipt of the *C.M.* on the 13th, has taken the precaution to make a memorandum, which was initiated by himself, and by one of the sub-editors of the *Field* as a witness. It can be produced.

AN ENGLISH CHESS TOURNAMENT.

To the Editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*.

SIR,—Some time ago one of your correspondents suggested that a fund for an English Chess Tournament might be raised by a subscription of £1 1s from every club in the kingdom. This proposition, which in the main was worthy of consideration, did not, however, attract the attention in your columns which it deserved, as I think only one other such subscription resulted from it.

The originator of the above idea, in my opinion, did wrong not to invite private subscriptions, as such an appeal might perhaps have had more chances of success. It is well known to be a most difficult thing to move the honorary functionaries of Chess Clubs to action of any kind. They are mostly content with an inanimate existence. In appealing to individual Chess players it would have been far more probable that the proper interest would have been excited in the project for a Tournament, as everybody who would think such an event desirable, would, besides contributing his own share, discuss the matter in his club, and thereby move the said functionaries to action.

Another obstacle suggested itself to me to the establishment of such a fund, which operates hardest at the beginning, namely, Clubs as well as private individuals might have some compunction to join a movement, without there being men of note at the head of it, or to subscribe their name to what possibly might result in failure. Such at least were my thoughts when I first read your correspondent's letter. With your permission I will suggest the following way out of the difficulty.

Let each Club or individual send a promise only of what they intend to subscribe, at the same time withhold their names from publication. The subscribers to the Fund may also make the payment of the promised amount conditional upon a substantial sum being subscribed. If such a sum be subscribed, then a responsible and influential Committee should be appointed to carry out the project. You might then, from time to time, publish the amounts only, without the names of your subscribers, and if you should succeed in gathering a substantial amount, you will have no difficulty in obtaining the voluntary service of men of note in the Chess world for a committee.

I hope the *bond fides* of such a proposition will have a favourable effect upon your readers, and induce them to send promises to subscribe.

Yours truly,

A CHESS ENTHUSIAST.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS.

748. By N M Carrig. 1 R to B 2 1 P takes P or (a), 2 B to K 5, &c. (a) 1 P to B 3 or (b), 2 Q takes B P, &c. (b) 1 P to B 4 ch, 2 K takes P, &c.

749. By W A Shinkman. 1 K to Q 3 1 K to Kt 6 or (a), 2 Q to Kt 8 ch, &c. (a) 1 K to B 8, 2 R to B sq ch, &c.

750. By W A Shinkman. 1 Q to Q 6 1 K to K 6 or (a), 2 R to Kt 3 ch, &c. (a) 1 K to B 6, 2 R to B 3 ch, &c.

751. By "Loch and Moor." The author's intention was to commence with 1 Q to B 7, but another solution by 1 R takes Kt exists.

752. By Dr S Gold. 1 B to B 7 1 R takes B or (a), 2 Q takes P 2 Kt takes Q, 3 Kt to B 3 ch, &c. (a) 1 K P takes Kt, 2 Q to Q B 4 ch 2 K to K 6, 3 Kt to B sq ch, &c.

753. By "Queen's Knight." 1 R takes P on

K 5 1 K takes R or (a), 2 Kt to K 6 2 P to Q 5, 3 B to Q Kt 2, &c. If 2 P to Kt 7, 3 K takes P, &c. (a) 1 P to K 3, 2 K takes P 2 K moves, 3 R takes P, &c. If 2 P moves, 3 Kt to R 4, &c.

754. By W Bridgwater. 1 B to Kt 6 ch 1 K to K 3, 2 Kt to B 4 ch 2 K takes Kt, 3 R to Q sq ch 3 Kt to Q 7, 4 Kt to B 5 ch 4 K takes Kt, 5 Q to K 5 ch 5 P takes Q mate.

755. From the *Elmira. Telegram* Tourney. 1 Kt to K B 5.

756. By George Chocholous. 1 Q to K B 2 1 B to Kt 8 or (a), 2 Q to Kt sq, &c. (a) 1 B to B 5 or Q 4 or (b), 2 Q to Q 4, &c. (b) 1 B moves elsewhere, Kt or P moves, 2 Q to B 6, &c.

757. By Shonmoff. 1 Q to Q 3 ch 1 K to B 3 or (a), 2 Q to Q 5 ch, &c. (a) 1 K takes P, 2 B to Q 6 ch, &c.

758. By Shonmoff. 1 B to Q 6 ch.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY 1882.

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ANALYTICAL WARFARE.

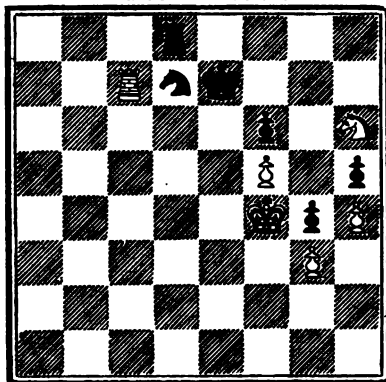
By W STEINITZ.

(Continued from page 65.)

After the last extraordinary exhibition of analytical strategy, I do not think I shall have to prolong the fight for other analytical battles. Here is the next case. Compare *C.M.* January, p 137, second part; *C.M.* December, middle of p 108; *C.M.* August, p 366, cols. 1 and 2 note (z); *Field*, 9th July, p 63, col. 1, note (n). In my letter to the *C.M.* I had pointed out that a subvariation of two moves in the August number "should have formed the main line of play, and should have been further examined." They prove now the contrary, and as evidence that it should *not* have been further examined, they give nearly half a page of remarks, and a little over half a page (p 138) of analysis. But somehow I am about just to examine *the very first move*. Yes, the very first move again; it will hardly be credited. Here is the position they bring it to after they leave the track of my own subvariation, which they accept as leader.

Position after White's 61st move.

BLACK—BLACKBURNE.



WHITE—ZUEHRBORN.

I and Blackburne are White, for whom I fight for a draw, and they win thus:—

61 R to Q R sq

62 R to B 3 (*sic*)

Why should White thus unpin the adverse Kt? No explanation, unless they think 62 R to R 6, threatening R to B 6 ch, would win. Well, let us see and assume instead:

62 R to Kt 7

62 R to R 6

(I have also looked into the effects of all the checks, you may depend upon it.)

63 Kt to Kt 8 ch

63 K to B sq best. If K to Q sq,

K sq, or Q 3, White also captures the Kt, followed by Kt takes B P ch, and Kt takes R P, &c.

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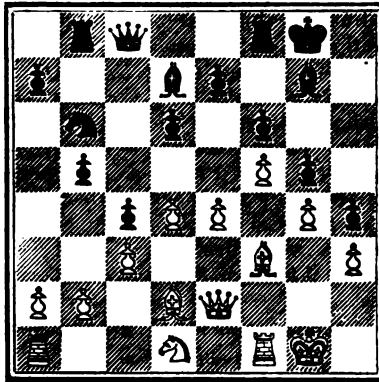
64 R takes Kt
65 K to K 4
66 R to Q 3, &c.

64 R to B 6 ch
65 K takes Kt

Now, there are some subsequent dodges with the K, if Black takes the Kt at once on the 64th move, instead of checking. I have examined them all, and they lead to a draw by the best play on the other side. The fact of the matter is, their proposition that Black should win fights against an obvious principle, no matter how many volumes of analysis they might write, after again retracting their move. It is clear that Black must employ two pieces for some time in order to catch one, and by proper play on the other side either Black's Kt or R or K can be kept engaged until the exchange of Knights is effected. Moreover, White receives the large odds of a draw. But perhaps they will find a principle "diametrically opposed," unless it turns out that the above principle was discovered twenty years ago.

For the next case compare *C.M.* June, p 138, second part; December, p 108, line 19 from the bottom, *C.M.* August, p 361, col. 1, note (e), *Field*, 9th July p 63, col. 1, note (e) to fifth game. Here is the position in dispute.

BLACK—BLACKBURN.



WHITE—ZUKERTORT.

Zukertort played here Kt to K 3. In my note I remarked that P to Q 5, was decidedly preferable, because it made the Black K B perfectly useless. The *C.M.* then, in the August number, actually used the words: *It makes White's K B as much useless as the Black one* (the italics are my own). In my letter to the *C.M.* I mildly remonstrated against this absurdity, and pointed out that White was for all practical purposes a clear piece ahead; they have not the frankness to retract their stupid argument, and in the usual manner they not alone ignore my main point, but try to make out that I merely wanted to stop the advance of the K P, a matter which I never mentioned at all, as it is only the least of the obviously strong effects of the move I proposed. They now admit that this case "cannot be decided by direct analysis (or else we should have been treated with another shower-bath of variations), which, of course, supports my contention that it was a fair matter of opinion and of style. Yet in the August number they professed to be surprised about my proposition. The rest of their remarks on this case alludes to a franc tireur, and I cannot take them up.

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 588.

Played at the recent match between
Derby and Nottingham.

WHITE.

T. Marriott.

1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3

BLACK.

Hanson.

1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3

3 B to Kt 5

4 B to R 4

5 P to Q 3

6 B to Kt 3

7 B to K 3

8 P to K R 3

9 Castles

10 Kt to Q B 3

3 P to Q R 3

4 Kt to B 3

5 P to Q Kt 4

6 B to K 2

7 P to Q 3

8 P to K R 3

9 B to K 3

10 Q to Q 2

Notes by Mr Marriott.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Kt to R 2 | 11 P to K Kt 4 (a) |
| 12 B takes B | 12 Q takes B |
| 13 Kt to Kt 4 | 13 Kt takes Kt |
| 14 Q takes Kt | 14 P to K R 4 (b) |
| 15 Q takes Q | 15 P takes Q |
| 16 P to B 3 | 16 K to Q 2 (c) |
| 17 Q R to B sq | 17 B to B 3 |
| 18 Kt to K 2 | 18 Kt to K 2 |
| 19 P to Q 4 | 19 P takes P |
| 20 B takes P | 20 P to K 4 |
| 21 B to B 3 (d) | 21 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 22 P to K Kt 3 | 22 Q R to K Kt sq |
| 23 K to R sq | 23 P to R 5 (e) |
| 24 P to K Kt 4 | 24 R to R 2 |
| 25 P to R 4 | 25 R to B 2 |
| 26 R to Q R sq | 26 Q R to K B sq |
| 27 P takes P | 27 P takes P |
| 28 R to R 5 | 28 B to Q sq |
| 29 K to Kt 2 | 29 P to B 3 |
| 30 R to R 7 ch | 30 K to K 3 |
| 31 R takes R | 31 R takes R |
| 32 R to Q R sq | 32 R to Q Kt 2 |
| 33 R to R 8 | 33 K to Q 2 |
| 34 B to Kt 4 (f) | 34 Kt to B sq |
| 35 B takes P | 35 K takes B |
| 36 R takes B ch | 36 K to K 2 |
| 37 R to Q B 8 | 37 R to Kt 3 |
| 38 Kt to B sq | 38 Kt to K 3 |
| 39 Kt to Q 3 | 39 K to Q 2 |
| 40 R to K Kt 8 | 40 K to Q 3 |
| 41 R to Kt 6 | 41 P to B 4 |
| 42 P to Kt 4 | 42 P takes P |
| 43 Kt takes P | 43 K to B 4 |
| 44 Kt to Q 5 | 44 Kt to B 5 ch |
| 45 Kt takes Kt | 45 K P takes Kt |
| 46 R takes R | 46 K takes R |
| 47 K to B 2 | 47 K to B 4 |
| 48 K to K 2 | 48 K to B 5 |
| 49 K to Q 2 | 49 P to Kt 5 (A) |
| 50 K to B sq | 50 K to Q 5 |
| 51 K to Kt 2 | 51 K to B 5 |
| 52 P to K 5 | 52 K to Q 4 |
| 53 K to Kt 3 | 53 K takes P |
| 54 K takes P | 54 K to Q 5 |
| 55 P to B 4 | 55 K to K 6 |
| 56 P to B 5 | 56 K takes P |
| 57 P to B 6 | 57 K to Kt 7 |
| 58 P to B 7 | 58 P to B 6 |
| 59 P Queens | 59 P to B 7 |
| 60 Q to B 6 ch | 60 K to Kt 8 |
| 61 Q to B 5 | 61 K to Kt 7 |
| 62 Q to Q 5 ch | 62 K to Kt 8 |
| 63 Q to Q 4 | 63 K to Kt 7 |
| 64 Q to K 4 ch | 64 K to Kt 8 |
| 65 Q to K 3 | 65 K to Kt 7 |
| 66 Q takes Kt P | 66 K takes P (g) |
| 67 Q to B 6 | 67 K to Kt 7 |
| 68 Q takes R P | 68 P Queens |
| 69 P to Kt 5 | |

Adjudicated a draw.

(a) This effectively stops White's progress, and he now appears to have nothing better to do than to exchange pieces. His excessive caution has led to a dull game, and a slight disadvantage in position.

(b) Well played; to compel White to take first, and so prevent his intended move of Kt to Q 5.

(c) Might have pushed on Kt P, and recovered it again by R to Kt sq; but this would have made an opening for White's K R. Mr Hanson thought he should have played B to B 3 at once.

(d) Intending to follow up with P to B 4.

(e) Again frustrating P to B 4. White has been vainly attempting to get this Pawn forward all along, but is finally compelled to abandon the idea.

(f) This was done with the object of forcing P to B 4, in the hope of gaining an entrance for the Kt through Q B 3. Black, however, overlooked the immediate attack on his Q P.

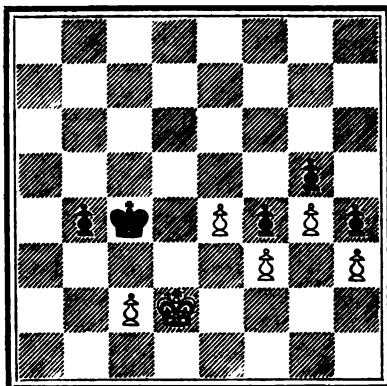
(g) Black has conducted the end game very skilfully, and succeeds in working out a curious drawn position.

---:O:---

(A) REMARKS.—In this position White had a won game, as the following will show:—

Position after Black's 49th move.

BLACK—MR HANSON.



WHITE—MR T MARRIOTT.

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 50 P to K 5 | 50 K to Q 4 |
| 51 K to Q 3 | 51 K takes P |
| 52 K to B 4 | 52 K to K 3 |
| 53 K takes P, and wins. | |

GAME 589.

The following game was played on the 8th January, at Vienna, in the first round of the pending tournament, between Herr Berthold Englisch and Dr Max Fleissig.

[Irregular Opening].

WHITE.

BLACK.

Herr Englisch.	Dr Fleissig.
1 P to K B 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 P to Q Kt 3	3 P to Q 5 (a)
4 B to Q 3 (b)	4 Q Kt to B 3 (c)
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to Kt 5
6 P to K R 3	6 B takes Kt
7 Q takes B	7 Q to Q 4
8 P to K 4	8 Q to K R 4
9 P to K Kt 4	9 Q to R 5 ch
10 K to Q sq	10 Castles
11 P to K 5 (d)	11 Kt to Q 4
12 B to K 4	12 P to K 3
13 P to Q 3 (e)	13 P to B 3 (f)
14 P takes P	14 Q takes B P
15 B takes Kt (g)	15 R takes B
16 Kt to Q 2	16 B to K 2 (h)
17 R to K sq	17 K R to Q sq
18 Q to K 4	18 P to K 4
19 P to B 5 (i)	19 B to Kt 5
20 P to Q R 3	20 B to B 6
21 R to Q Kt sq	21 R fr Q 4 to Q 2 (j)
22 Q to Kt 2	22 B takes Kt
23 B takes B	23 R to K sq
24 K to B sq	24 Kt to K 2
25 K to Kt 2	25 Kt to Q 4
26 R to K 4	26 Q to Q B 3
27 R to K 2	27 R fr Q 2 to K 2
28 R fr Kt sq to Ksq	28 Q to B 4
29 B to Kt 5	29 Kt to B 3
30 B to R 4	30 P to K R 3
31 Q to B 2	31 R to Q 2
32 B to Kt 3	32 R fr Q 2 to K 2
33 B to R 4 (k)	33 R to Q 2
34 Q to Kt 3	34 R to Q 4
35 K to R 2 (l)	35 Q to Q 3 (m)
36 Q to R 2 (n)	36 R to R 4
37 P to R 4	37 Kt to Q 4
38 K to Kt 2 (o)	38 Kt to B 6
39 R to Kt 2	39 Q to Kt 5
40 K to B sq	40 P to K 5 (p)
41 P takes P	41 Kt takes K P
42 R takes Kt (q)	42 R takes R
43 R to K 2	43 P to Q 6 (r)
44 R takes R (s)	44 Q takes R

And after a few more moves White resigned.

Notes, from the Field.

(a) This is new, and apparently quite good enough to equalize the game.

(b) White has nothing more satisfactory, in order to avoid P takes P and the exchange of Queens. Q to B 3 would place the Q in an awkward position, and P to Q 3 would block the K side inconveniently.

(c) Here we believe Black could at once obtain a good game by P takes P, followed by P to K 4; for he would afterwards easily recover the front doubled P by Kt to Kt 5 and Q Kt to B 3.

(d) Not a good move. B to Kt 5 or Kt to R 3 were preferable.

(e) White is already in an unpleasant position; but the move in the text, though it creates two weak spots at White's Q B 3 and K 3, seems to have been necessary, as he could no longer delay the development of his piece on the Q side.

(f) P to K Kt 4 was much stronger, and would have given Black the advantage whether White took or not; for the Black B could come into formidable play at Kt 2 in some cases, in others (assuming that White would take the Kt P sooner or later, and give up the K P) Black could also force an opening for his K R by P to K R 3.

(g) B to Kt 2 was the right play here; for Black could not well check with the Kt at K 6, as White could capture the Kt with the Q, and, after the exchange, the K P would fall. On the other hand, if Kt took B P, the answer B takes Kt would give White the best of it, and of course the Q could not take the P, or a piece would be lost by B takes Kt. The exchange in the text is unfavourable.

(h) We should have here preferred P to K R 4, which must have ultimately resulted in the weakening of White's pawns on the K side.

(i) He blocks himself up too much by this advance. P takes P would not have been good, but Q takes R P gave him better prospects. If Black then took the B P with the Q, White's Q would have to return to K 4 at once.

(j) The position does not call for such a defensive measure. Kt to K 2 at once would have deprived White of his best support for the attack against the K P, which he afterwards institutes; for unless White immediately answered R to K B sq Black would obtain an excellent game by P to K Kt 3.

(k) White is constantly changing his waiting tactics in order to catch the opponent with an error; but he does not seem to suspect any danger in his own camp. The game might have been fairly given up as a draw here, and Black apparently played for nothing else, while White attempts impossibilities.

(l) His Cunctator tactics now degenerate into a weak line of play. As will be seen, his K is badly placed here.

(m) A sly sort of move, indifferent as it looks. It can only be understood in conjunction with the two following excellent strokes of Black.

(n) He has waited so long until his defeat arrives unexpectedly. He was absolutely bound now to exchange the Kt instead.

(o) The only move. Compare note (l).

(p) Black pursues the attack in very fine style.

(q) There seems to have been nothing better. If, for instance, 42 B to Kt 3, then followed 43 P to Q 6, 43 P takes P 43 Q to B 6 ch, and wins, for Black would mate at R 8 if the R interposes. 42 R from Kt 2 to K 2 was also out of question, on account of the same P to Q 6.

(r) Dr Fleissig finishes off in high style.

(s) There was nothing to be done. If P took P, Black would have won as follows:—44 P takes P 44 R to B 4 ch, 45 K to Kt 2. If the Rook interposes, Black checks with the Q at R 6, and then accordingly captures the Kt P, checking, or drives the K to Q 2 (eventually by Q to B 8 ch), and afterwards takes the R off, followed by Q to R 7 ch, winning the Queen. 45 Q to B 6 ch, 46 K to R 2 best; if K to R 3, Black mates in two moves, commencing with R takes R P ch 46 Q takes Q P, 47 R to Q Kt 2 best 47 R from B 4 to K 4, followed soon by R to K 7, winning easily.

GAME 590.

Played at Nottingham on the 4th inst., in the County Match Derby v. Nottingham.

[Scotch Game.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Phillips.	Mr Hamel.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 P to Q 3
7 B to Q Kt 5	7 B to Q 2
8 Castles	8 K Kt to K 2 (a)
9 P to K B 4 (b)	9 P to K Kt 3 (c)
10 K to R sq	10 Castles Q side
11 P to Q Kt 4 (d)	11 B takes Kt
12 B takes B (e)	12 Kt takes B
13 B takes B ch	13 R takes B
14 P takes Kt	14 Kt to B 3
15 P to K 5	15 P takes P
16 B P takes P	16 Q to K 2 (g)
17 P to Q R 3	17 R takes P
18 Q to Kt 3	18 K R to Q sq
19 Kt to B 3	19 R to Q 6
20 Q R to K sq (h)	20 Kt takes K P
21 Q to Kt 2	21 R to Q 7
22 Q to B sq	22 Q to Kt 4 (i)
23 R to K 2 (j)	23 Kt to Kt 5
24 P to K R 3 (k)	24 Kt to B 3
25 R takes R	25 R takes R
26 R to B 2	26 Kt to Kt 5 (l)
27 R takes R	27 Kt to B 7
28 K to R 2	28 Kt to Q 6
29 Q to Q sq	29 Kt to B 5
30 Q to Kt 4 ch	Resigns.

Notes, from the Field.

(a) B to Kt 3 seems to be a necessary move at this juncture.

(b) For now we would prefer White if he takes off the Kt, followed, should the P retake, by B takes B, which either leaves Black a tripled P, or enables White to attack the Q with the B at Q 4, with the better game.

(c) Unnecessary, for White at present would gain nothing by advancing the B P, which the move in the text is apparently intended to stop, yet for future emergencies the K side is weakened thereby.

(d) Fair enough, but it all depended upon the manner of continuation.

(e) Very injudicious. He allows thereby two pieces to be exchanged, and comes out with much the inferior game. P takes Kt, followed by Kt to B 3, should the Kt capture the Kt P, was the correct play.

(f) This makes matters worse, for he opens the file for the action of the adverse Q R.

(g) Q to K 3 was stronger, for if White answered R to B 6, the Q could capture the K P.

(h) Of course he could not capture the B P with the R, on account of the rejoinder R takes Kt.

(i) It does not seem, until after close examination, that this tempting looking move should lose, but yet it is so. He ought to have made himself secure by P to K B 3.

(j) Well played. Black's R is pinned, and Kt to K 4, as well as Kt to Q Kt sq is threatened.

(k) Best. Kt to K 4 would be obviously bad, on account of the reply Q to R 5.

(l) In the hope that White might hastily capture the Kt, whereupon Q to R 5 ch would even win; or else that the opponent might make a rush at the R with his Q, whereupon the R would be taken checking, followed by Q to B 8 ch, &c.

GAME 591.

[Evans Gambit Compromised.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
O Erskine.	H Erskine.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Q Kt to B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes P
5 P to Q B 3	5 B to R 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 P takes P
8 Q to Kt 3	8 Q to B 3
9 P to K 5	9 Q to Kt 3
10 Kt takes P	10 K Kt to K 2

11 Kt to K 2	11 P to Q Kt 4	42 B to Q 7	42 P to Q 6
12 B to Q 3	12 Q to K 3	43 Kt to K 4	43 R takes Kt
13 Q to Kt 2	13 Kt to Kt 3	44 P takes R	44 P to B 7
14 Kt to K B 4	14 Kt takes Kt	45 Q to K sq	45 P to Q 7
15 B takes Kt	15 P to K R 3	46 P to K 5	46 P tks Q Qns ch
16 Q R to B sq	16 P to Q R 3	47 R takes Q	47 P to B 8 Queens
17 K R to Q sq	17 B to Kt 2	48 P takes Q	48 Q ta R mate (e)
18 Q to Kt sq	18 Castles Q R (a)		
19 B to K B 5	19 Q to K 2		
20 R to Q 3 (b)	20 P to K B 3		
21 R to K 3	21 P takes P		
22 B to K Kt 3 (c)	22 K to Kt sq		
23 Q B takes P	23 Kt takes B		
24 R takes Kt	24 Q to K B 3		
25 R to K 3	25 B to Q Kt 3		
26 K R to Q B 3	26 K R to K sq		
27 P to Q R 4	27 P to Q B 3		
28 Q to Q 3	28 P to Q Kt 5		
29 K B to B 4	29 P to Q R 4		
30 K R to B 2	30 P to Q 4		
31 B to K R 3	31 K to R 2		
32 Q to Q 2	32 P to Q B 4		
33 Kt to K sq	33 P to Q B 5		
34 K to R sq	34 P to B 6		
35 Q to Q sq	35 P to Q 5		
36 P to K B 3	36 P to Kt 6		
37 R to K 2	37 P to Kt 7		
38 R to Kt sq	38 B to R 3		
39 R takes R	39 R takes R		
40 Kt to Q 3	40 R to K 6		
41 Kt to K B 2	41 P to K R 4 (d)		

Notes.

(a) All these are book moves. We think that White has more chances of success if on his 11th move, instead of Kt to K 2, he would adopt the move favoured by Morphy, viz. B to R 3.

(b) We fail to see any object in this move; the only chance for White to equalise the loss of two Pawns is by attacking the Black Queen's side, for this purpose we think the White Bishop was better posted on Q 3 than on B 5. A likely move to continue would be P to Q R 4.

(c) It would have been much better to play B or Kt takes P at once, which would have brought two active pieces into play.

(d) Black plays this ending in a very good and forcible manner. By playing P to R 4 he forces the Kt to K 4, where he cleverly captures it.

(e) This ending is remarkable for the well directed and rapid advance of Black's Pawns, chiefly owing to White having insidiously brought his Rooks into play as pointed out in note (b).

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

759. By J Scott. 1 Q to Q 4 1 Kt takes Q or (a), 2 B to K 4 ch, &c. (a) 1 K takes Kt or (b), 2 Q takes P ch, &c. (b) 1 K to Kt 5 or (c), 2 Kt takes P ch, &c. (c) 1 Kt takes B or (d), 2 Q to Q 3 ch, &c. (d) 1 Kt to Kt 4, 2 Q takes B P ch, &c.

760. By C H Coster. 1 Kt to B 6 1 K to Kt 2 or (a), 2 Kt to K 7 2 P moves, 3 P to Kt 6, &c. (a) 1 K takes Kt, 2 R to Q 4 ch 2 K to B sq, 3 R to K 8 ch, &c. If 1 K moves elsewhere, 2 K to Kt 6 and R or P mates accordingly.

761. By T M Brown. 1 Q to R 2.

762. By F W Martindale. 1 B to B 8 1 K takes K P or (a), 2 B to Kt 7, &c. (a) 1 K takes B P, 2 R to Q 6, &c.

763. By B G Laws. 1 Kt to B 5 1 Kt takes B or (a), 2 Q to K 5 ch, &c. (a) 1 any other, 2 Q to K B 5 ch, &c. This problem can also be solved by 1 R to R or Kt 4, &c.

764. By J P Taylor. 1 R to B 5.

765. By Sergeant-Major McArthur. A White Bishop on K R 2 has unfortunately been omitted. 1 B to K 5 1 P takes B, 2 K to Kt 4, &c.

766. By F C B. 1 R to Q 4 1 K to K 3 or (a), 2 R to Q 5, &c. (a) 1 P to K 4, 2 P takes P &c.

767. By J R Babson. White's mate: Kt to R 5 ch. White's sui-mate: 1 R takes P ch 1 P

takes R, 2 B to Q 3 ch, &c. Black's mate: 1 Q takes R ch, Black's sui-mate: 1 R to K 2 ch 1 R or Q covers, 2 Q to Q 3 ch, &c.

768. By J N Babson. White's mate: 1 Q takes R ch. White's sui-mate: 1 Q to B sq ch 1 Kt takes Q, 2 R takes R ch, &c. Black's mate: 1 R takes Kt ch. Black's sui-mate: 1 Kt to B 4 ch 1 Kt takes Kt, 2 R to Q 4 ch, &c.

769. By Schoumoff. 1 Q to B 7 ch, 2 Q to Kt 7 ch, &c.; but there are several ways of solving this.

770. By Schoumoff. 1 Kt to B 5 ch 1 P takes Kt, 2 Q to B 4 ch.

771. By H. W. Butler. 1 Q to B 2. In the amended version 1 Q to B sq.

772. By W Bridgwater. 1 R to Q 3 1 K takes R or (a), 2 Q takes P ch, &c. (a) 1 P takes R or (b), 2 Q to R 3, &c. (b) 1 Kt to B 7 or Kt 4 or (c), 2 Q takes P ch, &c. (c) 1 P to B 4 or (d), 2 Kt to K 6, &c. (d) 1 Any other, 2 Q to R 3.

773. By H Jackson. 1 Kt to Q 6.

774. By C R Baxter. The Q on R 6 should be White. 1 Kt to B 4.

775. By Schoumoff. 1 K to B 2 1 B to Kt 3 or (a), 2 Q to Kt 4 ch 2 K to K 6, 3 Q to K B 4 ch, &c. (a) 1 K to K 5, 2 Q to B 4 ch 2 K to Q 4, 3 K to B 3, &c.

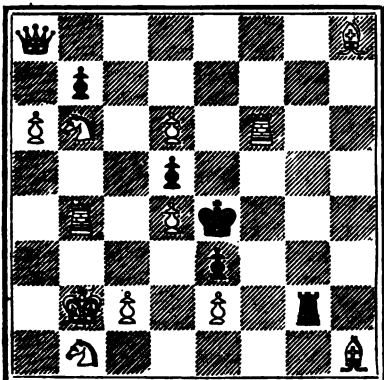
PROBLEMS.

The *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement* Sui-mate Tourney Prize Problems.

No. 813. First Prize.—By **GEO. J. SLATER**, Bolton.
Motto: "Favourite of Fortune."

No. 814. Second Prize.—By **GEO. J. SLATER**, Bolton.
Motto: "Craig Millar."

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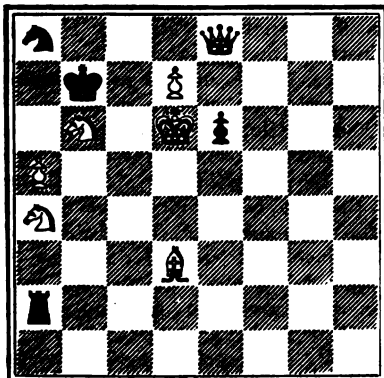


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.

No. 815. Third Prize.—By **B G LAWS**, London.
Motto: "Regium donum."

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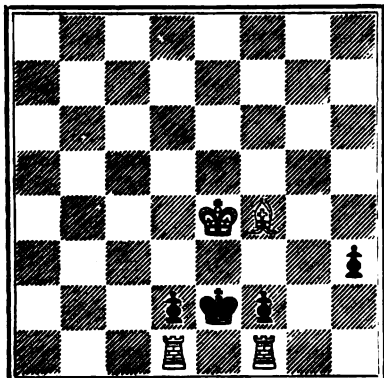


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.

No. 817. By **GUSTAV MORSEK**.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.

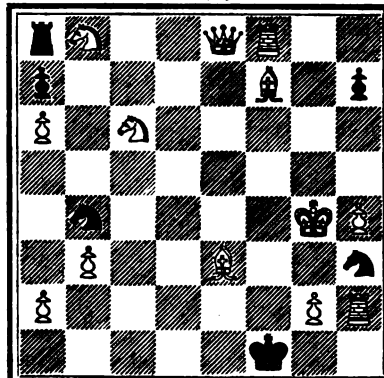


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.

No. 816. Third Prize (equal to above).—By **A. TOWNSEND**, Newport. Motto: "Beware of the elephant."

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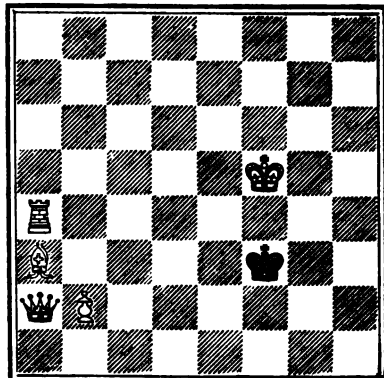


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in nine moves.

No. 818. By **W A SHEKMAN**.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PLAYING A LOSING GAME.

THE game of Chess, when engaged in purely for the love of the thing, is usually looked upon as affording amusement to both of the parties who conduct it. Unfortunately, however, as Chess players are but mortal, there are occasions when that which is intended for enjoyment really occasions the reverse, anything but pleasant feelings frequently marking the termination of a game among players who are unable to keep their feelings within due bounds. So much has been written on the subject of objectionable opponents that we hardly think there is any class which has not, at one time or other, been made the subject of comment in the Chess press, therefore we approach the subject with a considerable amount of diffidence, feeling that what we may say may be looked upon as simply a repetition of what has been urged before. On the other hand, we are aware that the mere fact of directing public attention to faults common among Chess players, or indeed of any class, frequently has the effect of convincing a reader that he is himself somewhat inconsistent, and being once convinced in his own mind there is every prospect of an improvement manifesting itself.

Captain Kennedy, in the Chess "wrinkles" he published in his "Waifs and Strays," gives us varied examples as to the behaviour of a beaten player, but considering the strain in which these "wrinkles" were written, any really serious advice therein would perhaps be misunderstood; however, there is one point to which he, in common with other writers, might have devoted some little attention—the conduct of a game by an opponent who has the worst of it. It naturally follows that as soon as one player obtains a superiority the other must of necessity lose position; still, he must be a very bad Chessist who at the same time loses his interest in the game, and one whose challenge to play again an opponent would be justified in politely refusing. It must be remembered that the enjoyment of a game at Chess disappears as soon as one player makes his moves merely because he is obliged, by the laws of the game, to do so; at the same time hoping to himself that he may speedily be checkmated. Nor is it much better for a player to resign immediately some little superiority is manifested by his opponent, for it is then that the game becomes the more enjoyable to him who has won the advantage, however much it may be distasteful to his adversary. We like the player who works on the principle that a game is never lost until it is won; who nails his colours to the mast, and fights with spirit to the end; who does not know such a word as defeat until the cry of checkmate is given against him, and who then shows by his readiness to begin again that he even enjoyed the thrashing he had just received. But there are some men who cannot play a losing game; as soon as they feel their opponent has a little the best of it, they cease to care what may be the result, and only make their moves mechanically, without displaying any spirit or interest in the game; to such we would say—in Chess, as in most other amusements, the greatest enjoyment consists in affording the means of pleasure to others.

CITY OF LONDON (4th Class) v. RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.—Match on Monday, 13th February. Score 6½ to 3½, viz. City—Hunnex 1, Stamford 1, Stichel 1, Scargill 0, George 1, Blunt ½, Cristin 0, J Ridpath 0, Long 1, Coester 1. Clearing House—Hill 0, Tarrant 0, Kindell 0, Taylor 1, Jones 0, Buttin ½, Hoare 1, Tuckfield 1, Templeton 0, Tassell 0.

ALEXANDRA v WHITECHAPEL CLUBS.—Match on Wednesday, 1st instant, at Poplar. Score 11 to 1, viz. Alexandra—F Sharp 1, E Sharp 1, A Sharp 2, Bennet 1, Manning 1, Liechnig 2, Coombes 1, Blackman 2. Whitechapel—Reynolds 0, Sard 0, Trandis (substitute) 0, Clements 0, Rev C Beard 0, Deeks 0, Froot 1, Wirnham 0.

ISLEWORTH PUBLIC READING ROOM v. KINGSTON INSTITUTE.—Match on Saturday, 4th inst., at the Public Reading Room, Isleworth. Chess score—8 to 4, viz. Isleworth—Bowles 2, Moyce 2, Eva ½,

Line ½, Brooks 1½, Bennett 1½. Kingston—Williams 0, Harris 1, Threadkell 1½, Windybank ½, Cole ½, Carlton ½.

Draughts score—4½ to 2½, viz. Isleworth—Jordan 2½, Bishop 2. Kingston—Shanks 1½ Seymour 1.

CROYDON v. SOUTH NORWOOD.—The return match between these clubs took place on Wednesday evening last, at the Public Hall, between 12 players on each side, and resulted in the new club making a very good fight against the Croydon men. Out of 22 games decided, Norwood won 10. Mr L P Rees, Mr Botterill, and Mr Clarke each won two games, and Mr Hiller, Mr Burgess, and Mr Herbert each won one and lost one. The president, Captain Beaumont, had a great battle with his opponent, Mr Browns, which lasted the whole evening, and was only finished at a few minutes past eleven.

Our contemporary, the *Croydon Guardian*, thinks that the club may be congratulated on the result, and hopes that next season they may be able to give even a better account of their friendly antagonists, the Croydon Club. A wish in which we most cordially unite.

It is announced that the St George's Chess Club will give a complimentary dinner to Mr J H Blackburne on Thursday, 2nd March, in celebration of his success at Berlin, when the Earl of Dartrey, K.P., will preside. As the committee believe that many gentlemen not belonging to the St George's may wish to join in this compliment to the champion English Chess player, it has been determined not to confine the dinner to members of the St George's Chess Club. Any gentleman wishing to be present on the occasion can obtain a ticket by applying to the manager at the Criterion Restaurant.

BRIGHTON LOCAL MATCHES.—In the fourth game between Messrs Edmonds and Pierce the latter played the Bishop's Gambit, and by an oversight lost a piece very early in the game. He, however, obtained a slight compensation in the form of an attack, which for some little time appeared as likely to result in his gaining back his loss, but Mr Edmonds, with a series of well judged replies, succeeded in forcing several exchanges, which left him with a winning game. Final score:—Mr Edmonds 4; Mr Pierce 0.

Messrs H Erskine and W Mead played three more games during the week ending the 18th ult., the first and last of which were easy victories for the latter; the second, however, was a toughly-contested game. At one point Mr Mead was a piece to the bad, but, by getting up a clever attack on the Queen's side, followed by the sacrifice of a Kt, he succeeded in winning the Q in a few moves; this left him with a Q and B against R, Kt and B (the pawns being equal), but in such a position that, by two or three checks with his Q, he won another piece, and his opponent resigned. The next game at one time looked like a "walk over" for the odds receiver, who won the Queen in exchange for two minor pieces; owing, however, to the strong counter attack of his opponent, he could not maintain this advantage, and after a sacrifice or two was content to draw the game by perpetual check. Since then Mr Mead has secured two more games, which brings his score to 6½ against Mr Erskine's ½.

The match between Messrs T Law v. O Erskine resulted in a victory for the latter, with a score of 5 to 2.

Mr F W Markwick and W Mead played a match of three games up. The first game resulted in a draw, the second in favour of Mr Mead, who ultimately won the match, with a score of two won games and two draws.

Messrs H Erskine and H W Butler are engaged in a match, the latter playing blindfolded. The score after the fourth game stood, Erskine 1½, Butler 2½.

Messrs Edmonds and Butler commenced a match on the 18 ult. The first game resulted in an easy victory for Mr Butler, owing to his opponent losing a piece early in the opening.

On Saturday, 21st ult., Mr Butler played

(blindfolded) two match games simultaneously, his opponents being Messrs W Bennett and W T Pierce, both giving the odds of Queen's Knight to the blindfold player. At the seventeenth move, Mr Butler made a slip in Mr Pierce's game, which, as it necessitated his losing his Q for a Kt, he resigned. In the meanwhile he was gradually getting the advantage in the other game, and shortly afterwards, winning the exchange and a couple of pawns, his opponent resigned.

Messrs W T Pierce and H W Butler played another game on Saturday, 28th ult., which terminated in favour of the blindfolded player, who announced a mate in five moves. The third game between Messrs W Bennett and H W Butler resulted in an easy victory for the latter, who has now only to get a draw to secure the match.

THE LANCASHIRE-YORKSHIRE COUNTY MATCH,—A meeting of the executive took place on Thursday evening, 10th ult., at the rooms of the Leeds Chess Club, in accordance with a circular issued by the Leeds secretaries, dated the 12th, to the Chess societies and clubs of the county. The Lancashire propositions were discussed in detail, many of which were confirmed. The following resolutions on behalf of Yorkshire were unanimously agreed to:—

1. That the number of players be 100 on each side.
2. That play commence at one o'clock and cease at six p.m., and that the captains and secretaries meet at twelve o'clock to pair off the players.
3. That the games be played, and that the first move be alternate from the first board.
4. That the drawn games be counted half a game won to each player.
5. That the adjudication of unfinished games be left to the captains, but that any special case be referred to Mr Steinitz.
6. That after a fair amount of time has been expended by any player in deliberation on his move, the opponent shall have power to warn him whose turn it is to move that if he has not made his move within three minutes he shall, at the expiration of the three minutes, call upon him to make his move within the next five minutes.
7. That the 20th May be accepted as the date for the match to be played, but that Yorkshire would very much prefer Saturday, 3rd June.

E B HUSSEY
WRIGHT jun. } Hon Secs.

LEEDS v. ROTHERHAM.—In anticipation of the proposed inter-county match, the Rotherham Chess Club paid a visit, on Saturday, 4th inst., to the Leeds Chess Club, and played a friendly match with members drawn from the B division of the latter, with the exception of Mr Hussey, who, to fill up a gap caused by the non-arrival of two of the Leeds players, kindly undertook to play two opponents simultaneously. The *Leeds Mercury* believes a few matches with strangers would prove very beneficial to the Rotherham players, for there are evidently among them some talented players. The result of the first round was a draw; but in the second, Leeds

succeeded in gaining a majority. Score 10½ to 5½, viz. Leeds—M Wright jun. 1, Taylor 0, Edidson 1½, Trickett 1½, Rose 2, Brown 2, Hussey (v. Ward) 1, (v. Yeardley) 1½. Botherham—J Shephard 1, Woolman 2, J B Shephard ½, Lear ½, Hill 0, Rushforth 0, Ward 1, Yeardley ½. Mr Samuel Taylor, who presided at the tea subsequently held, said the Executive Committee had passed a unanimous resolution, to the effect that if the county match between Yorkshire and Lancashire was to be carried through, 100 players on each side would be the number decided upon, as originally proposed. It was the desire of Yorkshire that the event should, as far as possible, be made one of great note in the annals of Chess playing in the country.

CHEADLE CHESS CLUB.—From the *Cheadle Herald* we learn that, at the Assembly Room, Royal Oak, on Monday, the 23rd ultimo, Mr J H Blackburne played blindfold against ten players of the neighbourhood. Play commenced at 7.15, and was soon in full swing. The first to succumb was Mr G Beach. Then followed others in rapid succession, and at the close of the entertainment the "man without eyes" had won seven games, drawn two, and lost one. This feat was the more extraordinary, as he was engaged in conversation respecting intricate points in the game of Whist whilst he carried on the friendly warfare. Of the losers, the Rev E J O Orde played the most stubborn game. The players who drew were Messrs J Mather and A Massey, and the solitary victor was Mr F Elliott, who may be congratulated upon his achievement. His announcement of "mate in two moves" was deservedly greeted with great excitement and applause, especially by those whom the victor of Berlin had victimised. The following evening Mr Blackburne, in his "circumbilivaginary" play, won twenty-four games, drew two, and lost none. The Rev E J O Orde and Mr R Shuffelbotham were this time the fortunate players. Mr Betts, a casual visitor from London, also played well. Our contemporary is requested to state that the Chess Club will not suffer any loss by their enterprise, but neither will they make any pecuniary gain.

SPARKBROOK CLUB, BIRMINGHAM.—Mr W Cook (author of the Synopsis of the Chess Openings) paid a visit to this club on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., when he played eleven games simultaneously. He won ten of the games, the other being, by mutual consent, considered as drawn. The play commenced at 7.45, and terminated at 10.15 p.m.

RAWDON V. YEADON.—The return match between the Rawdon Church Institute and the Yealdon Liberal Club was played in the rooms of the Rawdon Institute on Saturday, 4th February, when the Rawdon players again succeeded in defeating their opponents by 7½ to 3½. Six players on each side contested, with the subjoined results:—Rawdon—Pratt 1, Wilkinson 1½, Burnett 1, Meyer 1, Haste 1, Gaffney 2. Yealdon—Atkinson 0, Sole ½, Flaxington 1, Jenkinson 1, Brough 1, Hudson 0.

GLASGOW CENTRAL CLUB TOURNEY.—The ninth annual Handicap Tourney of the Central Club and Institute, 84 Trongate, Glasgow, has, we learn from the *Glasgow Herald*, recently termin-

ated, after a keen contest of several weeks' duration. According to a plan in vogue with the City of London Chess Club, while the paring throughout was arranged by lot, the competitors were divided by the result of the first round into two sections—the winners and losers respectively contending for three prizes set apart for each division. This system was found to give general satisfaction, and the tourney has been attended with a gratifying measure of success. The prizes were won in the following order:—

DIVISION A.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------------|
| 1st Prize | - | J Court, Class I. |
| 2nd Prize | - | J Russell, Class II. |
| 3rd Prize | - | J Cruickshank, Class V. |

DIVISION B.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------------|
| 1st Prize | - | J Kirk, Class III. |
| 2nd Prize | - | W T M'ulloch, Class II. |
| 3rd Prize | - | J Graham, Class III. |

IMPORTANT CHESS MATCH IN AMERICA.—A challenge for any sum from 250 to 1000 dollars, published in the *Turf*, by E Delmar of New York, has been promptly accepted by Max Judd of St Louis, for the latter sum, time and place left to the challenger.

Captain Maokenzie gave his third peripatetic performance at New Orleans on 28th December, playing in this instance sixteen games, winning 15 and losing one. Maokenzie also played during his visit a series of twelve games with Mr O A Maurian, the New Orleans champion, the result being: Maokenzie 7, Maurian 3, drawn 2. The *Picayune* says: "A desire was expressed by some of the gentlemen present to have Captain Maokenzie make his winter quarters hereafter in New Orleans. It would be an important addition to the attractions of the city, if it could be managed, and it would be worth the while of the solid men of New Orleans to think of the matter."

The *Baltimore American* has the following:—A correspondent of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, writing to that magazine, suggests that the "book openings" be abolished by transposing the King and Queen on one side at starting a game. The correspondent seems to be indignant that any player should possess more "book" knowledge than another, and recommends this method as likely to make the game a pure trial of skill between players of equal natural capacities. Quite a pretty little suggestion, no doubt; but, unfortunately, its originator did not seem to consider that this proposed innovation would simply put a parcel of "new books" on the shelves—just as if new analysis would not be written to meet this new order of things!

ONTARIO CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The third annual meeting of the Ontario Chess Association will be held in Guelph on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th inst. The business meeting of the Association will be called on Friday evening, and the Tourney organized immediately after, and continued on Saturday, so that visitors can leave for their homes on Saturday evening.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The final scores in the tourney of the tenth meeting of this Association, which was held in Quebec on the 27th December, was as follows:—E Sanderson 11½, J Henderson 9½, C P Champion, J Barry, J W Shaw, W H Hicks, F H Andrews, E Pope,

D B MacLeod, each 8½; E Blakiston 8, Dr Bradley 7, E C Burke 6½, J O'Farrel 2, E H Duval 1 (by forfeit), T Le Droit 0.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* states that there are several chess resorts in Cincinnati, but no strong club to take the lead and concentrate the interest felt in the game. New York is in much the same condition, and Chicago brings up the end of the procession in Chess matters. These cities should not allow themselves to be distanced in the one pastime that is cultivated by men of every race.

ST. LOUIS.—The Chess Tournament of the St. Louis Checkers and Whist Club began last month, and will be continued at the rate of three games a week for each player. The entrants are as follows:

First Class—Mr Max Judd.

Second Class—Messrs C Dougherty, J O Holman, R Koerper, F P Merrill, J E Nelson, A H Robbins, H Rinkel, J O Bird, C Juehne.

Third Class—Messrs R Geggie, G F Fiske, R Barry.

Fourth Class—Messrs F Heller, F Both.

The first class gives second class the odds of Knight and move; third class, Rook and move; fourth class, Book and Knight.

The second class gives third class Pawn and move; fourth class, Knight.

The third class give the fourth class Pawn and move.

Each contestant plays one game with every other player. The time limit is fifteen moves an hour.

MANHATTAN CLUB.—The annual handicap tourney was lately concluded with the following result:—W M De Visser, first prize, won 16, lost 4; C B Isaacson, second prize, won 14½, lost 5½; F M Teod, third prize, won 14, lost 6; D G Baird, fourth prize, won 13, lost 7; J W Baird, fifth prize, won 11½, lost 8½; G Simonson, won 11, lost 9; A L Grutter, won 8, lost 12; C Fisher, won 6, lost 14; S Palmer, won 5½, lost 14½; G B Rolfe, won 5½, lost 14½. Five prizes, aggregating 100 dollars, were divided as follows:—First 85, second 25, third 18, fourth 12, and fifth 10 dollars.

PORT ADELAIDE CHESS CLUB.—A special meeting of this Club took place at the Port Institute, on Thursday evening, 24th November, when the prizes won in the late tourney were distributed. There was a large attendance, and Mr D Bower, M.P., Patron of the Club, presided. The successful competitors were Messrs T J Trowell, E Tomsett, and F M King, who gained the prizes with scores of 10½, 10, and 8½ games respectively. Mr Trowell received a handsome gold Albert and pendant, presented by Mr Bower. Mr Tomsett a silver cup, and Mr King a gold cross. There was also a gold pencil case, presented by Mr J Evans, to the highest scorer in the third and fourth classes who did not take one of the others. This was won by Mr J H Kneebone, with a score of eight games. In presenting the prizes the Chairman expressed his gratification at the great success the Club had achieved. He considered Chess the most intellectual and instructive game extant, and he was only sorry that it was not better taken up by the young men in the colony, more especially as it had such a value in bringing them into

friendly union. The recipients of the prizes made suitable acknowledgments. In replying to a hearty vote of thanks, the chairman remarked that nothing gave him greater pleasure than to assist Port Adelaide institutions, and he would always be willing to help the Club in any way in his power. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Hon Secretary (Mr E Govett) for his assistance in carrying through the tourney successfully. In returning thanks, Mr Govett stated that the tourney had done a great deal in making the Club more prosperous and in improving the play of the members.

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ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

G A, J J M, A J W, J H V, F K, E T, and others, are thanked for their communications.

Amateur.—Your views are shared by many of our subscribers. We only hope that a match will result which will in some measure compensate for the past.

—:0:—

A French writer thus describes a Chess pageant:—

"The order thereof was this. Two men masked, spread a great cloth Chessboard, whose squares were red and white, each about a foot and a half in width.

"After that the violins sounded, and two dressed in Spanish costume, each with a long wand in their hand, entered, dancing a ballet of a grave measure, and then placed themselves each on a camp-stool on opposite sides of the hall. When they were seated, to another air de ballet entered the eight carnation-coloured Pawns; they were little children, who danced very prettily, and who performed amongst themselves a ballet of sundry and diverse figures. At the last figure each took rank on his square. The eight white Pawns had also their own proper ballet, differing in airs, steps, and figures; these took their places straight in front of the others. The four rooks made their entry, and after several figures, stationed themselves behind the Pawns, each on his proper square. In like manner, the Knights danced their entry, and ranged themselves in their places. Also the fools, armed with baubles and bucklers in hand, with a certain form of combats, and different figures betook themselves into their squares. The Abbé Romain, in his poem on Chess, says:—

"An jeu d'échecs tons les peuples ont mis
Les animaux communs dans leurs pays:
L'Arabe y met le léger dromédaire,
Et l'Indien l'éléphant; quant à nous,
Peuple folot, nous y mettons des fous."

"Among their Chessmen, nations have put the animals common in their country. The Arab takes the light dromedary, and the Indian the elephant; as for us, a comical people, we employ fools."

—:0:—

Vida, in his Latin poem, "Scacchia Ludus," which has been greatly admired, calls the Bishops sagittiferi juvenes, archers, a title very suitable to their diagonal movements. Among Charlemagne's Chessmen, preserved in the Abbey of St. Denis, the Bishop is represented as about to let an arrow fly.

MR. BLACKBURNE AT SOUTH NORWOOD.

We learn from the *Croydon Guardian* that through the kindness of Captain Beaumont, the President of the South Norwood Chess Club, a most interesting and greatly appreciated exhibition was afforded on Thursday night at the Public Hall. It consisted of a match between eight picked men of the club and Mr Blackburne (playing *sans voir*). Dr Zukertort, who has lately become an honorary member of the club, acted as teller. Play commenced a little before half-past seven, the following gentlemen opposing the blindfold player, viz., Messrs Clarke, Captain Beaumont, Botterill, Percival, S L Rees, Bishop, Hillier, and Hubert. Mr L P Rees resigned at about half-past ten, Mr Clarke followed his example at about ten minutes to twelve, and Mr Perceval and Mr Botterill also soon succumbed. About twenty minutes past twelve Mr Hillier followed suit. A few minutes after Mr Blackburne checkmated Mr Hubert (who had been rather hurried in his last move), somewhat to his surprise. Mr Bishop was the last left, Captain Beaumont having accepted Mr Blackburne's proposal to draw. Mr Blackburne disposed of Mr Bishop before the half-hour, and so brought to a close a most entertaining evening.

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MEMORY IN CHESS-PLAYING.—Wonderful as are the feats, of Chess-players, who can work out a game or a series of games without seeing the board, there is nothing really remarkable in them. When once mastered, the trick is not only fairly easy of performance, but the fact that the process is purely mental rather facilitates than impedes the action of the mind. To the "blindfolded" Chess-players there is present a mental picture of the board with the pieces in position. He can change the position of the men as easily as he can think, and after he has once mastered the difficulty of fixing the mental picture, it is distinctly before him. Some players, who do not in their common process of memory use picture-phantoms, work out the moves as algebraical propositions are occasionally worked, by phantoms of sound; but, as a rule, Chess-players are mental picture-readers, and can at pleasure call up any one of several pictures of boards as they last conceived them. The most difficult feat, and one which very few mental Chess-players can accomplish, is to play two or three games simultaneously, the moves made by their opponents being told them in close sequence and their own moves being directed after all the reports of the proceedings of their opponents have been received. Thus, if there be several players against the one mental player, he must be told and remember what each of his adversaries has done *before* he begins to give the instructions for his several counter-moves. In this exploit the most perfect development of the mental faculty of distinct picturing and the displacement and recall of mental pictures at will is exhibited. The prodigious difficulty of the feat can only be real sed in the attempt to perform it. Even the expert blindfolded Chess-player can rarely succeed in accomplishing the performance we have attempted to describe.—*Lancet*,

THE SACRIFICIAL KNIGHT.

By J C J WAINWRIGHT.

In Paynim country paroled, strife smol'dring red
"Twixt battle-gage, a hawking went the chief
Of all the Franks, no escort his, instead,
To ward off infidel or Arab thief,

A solitary ♁

Lo! glint afar and grow bright pennon points—
"Undone are we, my liege; stay! dawns one
chance,
Change harness!" saith the warrior, then un-
joints
His own, right speedy yields up helmet and
lance,

So trusts to save his ♔

Barbaric hosts close round with threat'ning glee,
Desory amazed the regal helmet crowned:
"Ten thousand marks its ransom. Knight, go
free
To spread my mandate," spake the Sheik, then
bound,

The pledge in ♖ strong.

Oh! weary leagues the pseudo Knight did wend,
Mourning full sore his Squire in durancè hard;
Housed at last, unto his bosom friend,
His spouse, the secret of his soul unbarred,

Then gently hints the ♚

"Bid to thy counsel yonder subtle priest,"
"Twas said, I trow, in wisdom, and, in sooth,
For after parlance his dread gloom decreased,
He cried in mirth, "Thy words be pearls of
truth,"

I love thee, ♁, mine.

So, for a year, he taxed with stringent rule
Each feathered helmet in his fair domain;
The ransom grew apace, at Holy Yule
The true Knight loosed was from every chain
and taken out of ♗

—*Detroit Free Press.*

—:0:—

Turkish and Arabian Chessmen, in obedience to religious scruples, never imitate the forms of men or animals. The Abbé Toderini saw a set made of oriental agate, enriched with gold. In Persia he found a greater tolerance of graven images on Chessboards. An Elephant (our Castle) had two men on his back; and the King was enshrined, as it were, in an elaborate kiosk, belvedere, or bower.

—:0:—

The two middle squares, on the line nearest to each player, are the places of the King and Queen; but the White Queen stands on a white square, and the Black on a black one. Hence, one King has the Queen on his right, while the other has his on his left.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY 1882.

—:0:—

THE FIELD *versus* THE CHESS MONTHLY.

AFTER reading the attacks and replies of the two Chess masters—Steinitz and Zukertort—which have occupied so much attention of late, it really becomes a somewhat difficult task to decide who is right and who is wrong. After a great amount of controversy, Steinitz issued a challenge which he must have known full well would not be accepted. To this Zukertort replied in an equally impracticable manner, proposing terms which could but engender further ill-feeling, and which, at the best, could lead to no good. Had Zukertort simply consented to play, without any stipulation as to withdrawal of “insults” and so forth, he would certainly have had the best of the argument on that point, but he did not, and the question which arose in many minds was, whether either of the men really wanted to play, and was it not a case of each being frightened at his shadow. Zukertort followed with a letter in which an amount of acerbity was exhibited, which was again likely to disturb peace and harmony; he threatened to return any communication (other than a direct yes or no to his challenge to play) unanswered, and so once more an amicable agreement was prevented.

We have great admiration for the two players, and feel assured that a match between them would be appreciated by the Chess World; but, as one of our correspondents lately pointed out, they would require a very wide Chessboard, unless they started with more amicable feeling than has been displayed throughout the controversy, in order to prevent what we will term “un-Caissian” practices. For ourselves, we are now in a position to state that Mr Steinitz is ready to commence a Chess match, pure and simple; and the following terms, which we are authorised to publish as being the conditions on which he will play, are, we think, sufficiently plain, clear, and reasonable, to prevent any quibbling on either of these points:—

1. A stake of £200 a side.
2. Nine games up.
3. Fifteen moves an hour.
4. About ten games a month.
5. All other conditions same as in the Blackburne-Zukertort match.
6. An adjournment over the Vienna Tournament.
7. Play to begin four weeks after acceptance of conditions.

Mr Steinitz declares his readiness to abide by these conditions; all, therefore, that is necessary is a simple acceptance or otherwise by Mr Zukertort. We may add that Mr Steinitz is willing to listen to any modification of this proposal, except in the matter of clause 7, which he desires shall remain unaltered.

ANALYTICAL WARFARE.

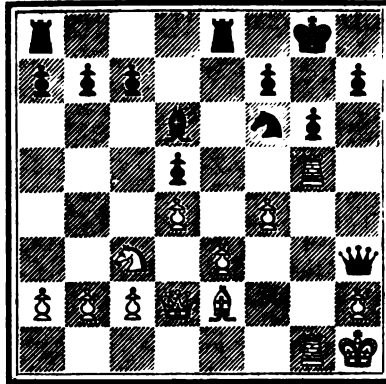
By W STEINITZ.

(Continued from page 74.)

No. 5. Compare *C.M.* August, note (c), p 372, col. 1; *C.M.* Dec., p 108, line 6 from the bottom; *C.M.* January, middle of p 139; *Field*, 16th July, col. 1, note (e). I had said that Black on the eleventh move should obtain the better game by B takes
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Kt. The *C.M.* August retorted distinctly that "the position arising from that continuation would be, in our opinion, *not in Black's, but in White's favour.*" In the December number I had pointed out that even at the end of their own variation there was no advantage for White if Black moved K to R sq, threatening to win the exchange. *Not a word about this in the January number*, but they quietly pocket their own analysis, and give another dose of variations on another point I had raised; to prove what? That *White has fair prospects of getting a good attack.* But how do they prove it? Here is the diagram actually after only *one move on each side*, both the most obvious have been suggested beyond my own.

BLACK—ZUKERTORT.



WHITE—BLACKBURN.

Position after Black's 17th move.

They proceed:—

18 Q R from Kt sq to Kt 3

18 Q to K 3 (*sic*)

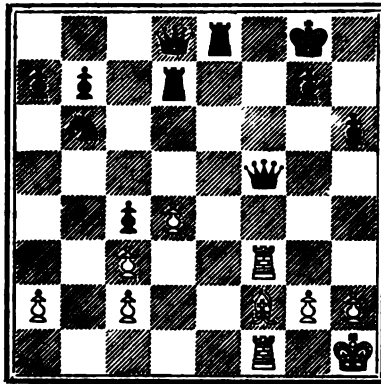
and then they go on again, commencing of course with P to B 5. But why not the simple 18 Q to Q 2, followed mostly by K to R sq, and threatening again to win the exchange by P to K R 3; there seems really no other reason against it excepting that the *C.M.* want to prove now that "White has fair prospects of getting a good attack," a statement which, by the way, any one is welcome to believe who examines the position at the end of their main variation. I for my part do not. My reply to their remark about Tschigorin's game is, that if the variation had not been different, there would have been no need for a quotation. I had already stated in my report of the Berlin tournament that Tschigorin had much the best of the opening, but afterwards lost by a blunder. Though this supports my main contention, it may be assumed perhaps that I did not write from Berlin for the purposes of this controversy.

The *C.M.*, for once, admit their error in the next case. (I shall not number this, as it requires no analysis). They resign one stone of their fortress, or one inch of their territory, but they fire after the capitulation the ungracious shot that "the variation is identical with the subvariation of the corresponding note in the *Field*." Let the readers compare the first subvariation in note (*j*) the *Field*, 16th July, p 105, col. 1, with note (*j*) *C.M.*, p 372, col. 2, to see whether this statement is tenable. But it is beyond my comprehension how it could have been their fault, if it were true. I must have contributed somehow towards this extraordinary accident, though they generously exonerate me entirely.

No. 6. Compare *C.M.* January, p 104, *C.M.* December, p 109, line 4 from the top; *C.M.* August 1880, p 373, note (*i*), *Field* 16th July, p 105, note (*k*). In my letter (December) I had complained of a misquotation. It was a most glaring one, but this is of course beneath notice from the editors of the *C.M.* They now take up a *country move* as they call it, which I had proposed as a perfectly simple remedy for all their brilliant variations in the August number. By the way, I did not say that Black would win, but that, in a certain contingency, if White allows the exchange of Queens at once, he would "get the best of the game," which clearly

means that he ought to be sure of a draw, with good chances of winning, while the other side would have to struggle for a draw. They find, however, that the consequences of this country move cannot be exhausted, but the examination of only four plausible lines of play occupies a page. Naturally not a single one of the headings contains the obviously best move which, in the spirit of my own remarks, would aim at an exchange of Queens.

BLACK—BLACKBURN.



WHITE—ZUCKERBROT.

Position before White's 28th move, in a variation of the analysis in the *C.M.*

They propose here 28 B to K 3, and ignore, in a whole column of variations, the plainest of all answers, viz. 28 Q to R 5. Now, there are only three replies to continue the attack—28 R to Kt 3, 29 Q to K 5, 30 Q takes Q 30 R takes Q, 31 B takes P 31 R to K 7, with the *better* game, though two Pawns behind for the present; or 29 B to B 4 29 R to K 7, with an even game; for if 30 R to R 3, then 30 Q to B 7, and if 30 the B moves, the answer is Q to K 5. Again, supposing 29 P to Kt 4 29 R from Q 2 to K 2, 30 B to B 4 30 R to K 8, with an even game; or 30 B to Q 2, 30 R to K 7, &c. If 29 R to B 4, then 29 Q to Kt 4.

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

GAME 592.

Recently played at Simpson's Divan, between Mr A P Barnes, of New York, and Mr Gunsberg. (Taken from *Knowledge*).

[*Queen's Gambit declined*].

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>WHITE.
Mr Barnes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 P to Q 4 2 P to Q B 4 3 P to K 3 4 P to Q B 3 (a) 5 P takes P 6 P to Q Kt 4 7 P to Q B 5 8 Kt to K B 3 9 B to Q Kt 2 10 P takes Kt P (e) 11 B to K 2 12 B takes P 13 R takes B | <p>BLACK.
Mr Gunsberg.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 P to Q 4 2 P to K 3 3 Kt to K B 3 4 P to Q B 4 (b) 5 B takes P 6 B to K 2 (c) 7 Castles (d) 8 P to Q R 4 9 P to Q Kt 3 10 P takes P 11 P takes P 12 B takes B 13 R takes R |
|---|---|

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14 Kt takes R 15 Castles 16 QKt to QKt 5 (f) 17 Q to Kt 3 18 R to Kt sq 19 Q to R 3 20 Q to Kt 4 21 B takes B | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14 Q takes P 15 B to R 3 16 Kt to K 5 (g) 17 Kt to Q 2 18 R to Kt sq 19 Kt to Q 3 (h) 20 B takes Kt 21 Q takes B |
|--|---|

White resigns.

Notes by Mephisto.

(a) This is preparatory to advancing the Pawns on the Queen's wing. We cannot approve of such a course with all the White's pieces yet undeveloped.

(b) In most openings, where the first player opens up the Queen's wing first, P to Q B 4 (to be followed if feasible by Kt to Q B 3) will be found effective, as it attacks the centre Pawns, which threaten to domineer over Black's game.

(c) The Bishop is sometimes withdrawn to Q B 2 via Kt 3, the idea being that on B 2 he is available for attack on the King's side (this is problematical). We prefer B to K 2, for, in the

first instance, it affords some protection against B to Q Kt 2. Secondly, we consider the hostile Queen's wing weakened, and from K 2 the Bishop will render assistance in attacking the White Pawns successfully (this is positive).

(d) Necessary before beginning the attack. Many good games are often thrown away through rashness in attack and insufficient regard for one's own safety.

(e) There is nothing better: if 10 P takes R P then P takes B P, and the Rook's Pawn is lost; or if 10 Q to B 2 10 P takes B P, 11 P takes B P 11 Kt to K 5.

(f) If B takes Kt, then Q to B 3 would win the piece back. White intended to bring his Knight to Q 4, but it would have been much simpler to have brought him via B 2.

(g) Taking the proper advantage of White's weak move, Black threatens to win a piece by B takes Kt; or, if the Knight retires, by Kt to B 6.

(h) This ends the struggle. Black now wins the Knight, for if 20 Q Kt to B 3, then 20 Q takes B, and the White Knight cannot take the Queen on pain of mate in four moves. If 20 K Kt to Q 4, then P to K 4 wins.

GAME 593.

Played very recently, with a strong amateur, at Bath.

(Pawn and two moves. Remove Black's K B P).

WHITE.

Mr R.

1 P to K 4 }
 1 P to Q 4 }
 2 B to Q 3 }
 3 P to K 5 }
 4 P to Q B 3 }
 5 K Kt to B 3 }
 6 P takes P }
 7 Kt to B 3 }
 8 B to K Kt 5 (b) }
 9 Q to Q B 2 }
 10 B to R 4 }
 11 P takes R }
 12 B to Kt 3 (d) }
 13 Q to Q sq }
 14 K to Q 2 (e) }
 15 P to Q R 3 }
 16 P takes B }
 17 Q to Q Kt sq }
 18 K to K 2 }
 19 B to R 7 ch (f) }
 20 Q to Q 3 }
 21 K to K 3 }
 22 K to K 2 }

BLACK.

Mr Thorold.

1 P to K 3
 2 P to Q 4
 3 P to Q B 4 (a)
 4 Q Kt to B 3
 5 P takes P
 6 B to Kt 5 ch
 7 K Kt to K 2
 8 Castles
 9 P to K R 3
 10 R takes Kt (c)
 11 P to K Kt 4
 12 Kt takes Q P
 13 Q to R 4
 14 B to Q 2
 15 B takes Kt
 16 B to R 5
 17 Kt tks P ch
 18 Q takes P
 19 K to Kt 2
 20 Kt to Q 5 ch
 21 Kt to B 7 ch
 22 B to Kt 4

White resigns.

Notes.

(a) Mr Thorold says, "If White now checks at K R 5, I have found 4 K to Q 2 yield a very fair resource."

(b) This move is hardly to the purpose. It might have been better to play the waiting move of 8 B to K 3. For it is desirable to leave the important square on Kt 5 open for the White Knight. Thus, for instance, if in reply to 8 B to K 3 8 Castles, then 9 B takes R P ch, followed by 10 Kt to Kt 5, &c.

(c) An irresistible temptation to Mr Thorold's vivacious and anti-commonplace style, with promise of some attack.

(d) A tame move; we should have gone in for a counter attack, which might have been instituted in various ways; thus, for instance, instead of B to Kt 3, 12 Castles Q R; then Kt cannot take Q P, on account of B to R 7 ch; but if B takes P, then 13 R ch on Kt sq, with a good attack.

(e) The tempting move of 14 B to Kt 7 ch would not have been good, for then K takes B, 15 Q takes Kt 15 Kt to B 4, 16 Q to Q 3 16 P to Q 5, winning the Knight. We think either Castles K R or B to Q B sq would have been better than the move in the text, for if in reply to 14 B to Q B sq 14 Q takes R P, then 15 B to R 7 ch 15 K takes B, 16 Q takes Kt, which would now relieve him, as Black cannot reply to this with Kt to B 4, or B 3, on account of Q threatening to take the Bishop.

(f) Amateur is getting demoralised; he might have ventured on K takes Kt.

GAME 594.

Played in the Vienna Tournament, 15th January 1882.

[Ruy Lopez].

WHITE.

B Fleissig.

1 P to K 4
 2 Kt to K B 3
 3 B to Kt 5
 4 B to R 4
 5 P to Q 3 (a)
 6 Castles
 7 P to B 3
 8 B to Kt 3 (c)
 9 B to K 3
 10 Q to Q 2
 11 Kt to R 3
 12 B to B 2
 13 P to Q 4
 14 P to Q Kt 4
 15 K to R sq
 16 K R to K sq
 17 P to Q 5
 18 P to B 4
 19 P to B 5 (t)

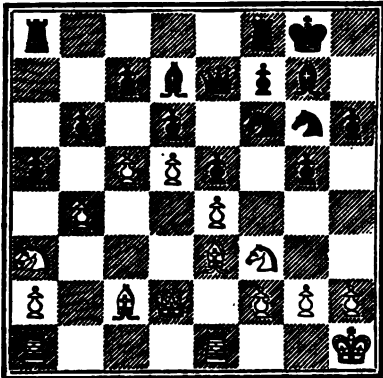
BLACK.

Wittak.

1 P to K 4
 2 Kt to Q B 3
 3 P to Q R 3
 4 Kt to B 3
 5 P to Q 3 (b)
 6 B to Q 2
 7 P to K Kt 3
 8 P to K R 3 (d)
 9 B to Kt 2
 10 P to K Kt 4
 11 Q Kt to K 2
 12 Kt to Kt 3 (e)
 13 Q to K 2
 14 P to Kt 3 (f)
 15 Castles K R
 16 B to Q B 3 (g)
 17 B to Q 2 (h)
 18 P to Q R 4

Position after White's 19th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 20 P takes Q P | 19 P takes Kt P |
| 21 Kt to B 4 | 20 Q takes P |
| 22 P to Q 6 | 21 Q to K 2 |
| 23 B to Kt 3 (h) | 22 Q to K 3 (j) |
| 24 Q to B 2 | 23 Kt takes K P |
| 25 P takes P | 24 Q to B 4 |
| 26 Kt takes Q Kt P | 25 Kt to Q B 4 |
| 27 Q takes Kt | 26 Kt takes B |
| 28 Kt to Q 2 | 27 B to Q B 3 (l) |
| 29 R to K Kt sq | 28 Kt to R 5 |
| 30 Q R to Q B sq | 29 P to K 5 (m) |
| 31 Kt takes R | 30 B to Q B 6 |
| 32 Kt to B 4 | 31 R takes Kt |
| 33 Q R to Q sq | 32 B to Q 5 (n) |
| 34 Kt to Q 6 | 33 R to Q B sq |
| | Resigns. |

Notes.

(a) The late Professor Anderssen considered 5 P to Q 3 a good move for White, but we think, on that move being adopted, White must proceed to develop his game before Castling. We consider 5 Castles not inferior to 5 P to Q 3, which latter move, however, is favoured by most of the German players.

(b) This may be analytically sound, but we should try a much more vigorous course, as a natural reply to the quiet move of 5 P to Q 3, as follows:—5 P to Q Kt 4, 6 B to Kt 3 6 P to Q 4. We fail to see any very great harm in this line of play; for supposing White now plays 7 P takes P, which we think best, then 7 Kt takes P, 8 Q to K 2 8 B to K Kt 5, 9 Q to K 4 9 B takes Kt, 10 P takes B or (a), 10 K Kt to K 2. Black will need to play carefully, but we do not think he has a bad game. (a) 10 Q takes B 10 Q Kt to K 2. If 11 Kt to B 3 11 P to Q B 3; or if White should play 11 Castles, then 11 P to Kt 3. This defence might be tried, even if only for the sake of avoiding beaten tracks.

- (c) The B was better posted on B 2.
- (d) Extreme caution. Played to prevent

B to Kt 5 which usually follows on Black playing B to Kt 2 and Kt to B 3.

(e) Black seems to develop his game well, but unless he promptly attacks the King's side, the accumulation of his pieces there might result disadvantageously for him.

(f) Too much delay; it also weakens the Q side for the purpose of Castling Q R, which Black might have ventured on after having developed his attack on the King's side.

(g) Surely it must be worth something to drive back the Knight to Kt sq by playing P to Kt 5.

(h) With the White Pawn on Q 5 Black thinks himself more secure, but we think the only effect of this finessing move was to lose time.

(i) To make room for his Knight, which is inconveniently situated, and the beginning of a complicated manoeuvre. We give a diagram of the position.

(j) The position is rather disadvantageous for Black, owing to his having blocked all his pieces on the King's side without making use of them for attacking purposes, as explained in note (e). If Black plays 22 P takes P, then 23 Kt takes Kt P 23 R to Kt sq, 24 Q takes P, White would also have the better game. But Black's position would have been much better than in the actual game.

(k) Bold and ingenious.

(l) Instituting a counter attack, as his position was very bad. He ought to have done this at an earlier stage of the game. Of course White cannot allow his K Kt to be captured.

(m) This seems to deprive Black of the service of his Q B.

(n) These are desperate moves, but of course Black's game is gone, nevertheless this is a game abounding in interesting positions.

[We are indebted for the score of this game to *Leschalle*.—Ed. C.P.C.]

—30—

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

776. By Schoumoff. 1 Q to Q 3 1 K to Q 3 dis ch or (a), 2 Kt to K 6 dis ch, &c. (a) 1 Kt to Kt 5, 2 Kt to B 6 ch, &c.

777. By B G Laws. 1 Q to R 5, &c.

778. By J B Maedonald. 1 Kt to Kt 3 1 P takes Kt best, 2 Kt takes K P 2 B takes Kt, 3 R to Q 8, &c.

779. By M Leprettel. 1 Q takes K P 1 Kt takes Q, 2 R to Kt 5 ch, &c.; if 1 Q Kt moves elsewhere, 2 Q to Q 6 ch; if 1 K Kt to B 5, 2 R takes P ch, &c.; if 1 Kt to B 3, 2 Kt to Q 7 ch, &c.; if 1 Q takes Q P, 2 B takes R ch, &c.; if 1 any other, 2 Kt to B 4 ch, &c.

780. By W A Shinkman. 1 B to R 3 1 Q takes R, 2 Kt to B 7 ch, &c.; if 1 Q checks, 2 Q to B 6 ch, &c.; if 1 P to Q 3, 2 Q to K 6 ch, &c.; if 1 B to R 7 dis ch, 2 Q to B 8 ch, &c.; if 1 any other move, 2 Q to R 7 ch, &c.

781. By G J Slater. 1 R to R 5, &c.

782. By G H Thornton. 1 Q to K 4, &c.

THE GAME OF CHESS FOR FOUR PLAYERS

GAME 2.

WHITE.	BLACK.	YELLOW.	RED.
Mr Hales.	Mr Martineau.	Capt G H Verney.	Mr Rooks.
1 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3	P to K 3	Kt to K B 3
2 B to K 2	P to K R 3	P to Q R 3	R to Kt sq
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to B 3	B to Q 3 (a)	Kt to B 3
4 P to Q Kt 3	P to Q 3	P to R 4	P to Q Kt 3
5 B to Kt 2	Kt to K R 4	Q to Kt 4	P takes P
6 Kt to R 4	Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	B to Kt 2
7 P takes Kt	P to Q B 3	Q to Q 4	Kt to K 4 (b)
8 B takes B	Q takes P	B to K 4	R to Kt sq
9 B to Kt 2	Q to Q 7	R takes P (c)	Kt to B 3 (d)
10 Kt to R 3	Q to Q 5 (e)	Q tks Blk P ch (f)	Kt takes R
11 Q B takes P	K to Q sq	Q to K B 9	R to Kt 10
12 P to Q B 3 ch	Q to Kt 3	Q to B 11	Q to Kt sq
13 B takes R	Q takes Q ch	B to Kt 6 (g)	R takes B
14 B takes Q ch	K to Q 2	Q to B 4 ch	Q to Kt 10
15 B to Kt 3	P to K 3	Q takes Kt	Q takes Kt P
16 Kt takes P	B to Kt 2 (h)	Q takes R P	P to K 3 (i)
17 B to R 9	B takes B	Q to Red Kt sq mate	

And after a few more moves Black resigned.

Notes by G H D Gossip.

(a) We disapprove of this move, as it hampers the action of the Queen's Bishop. We would have preferred B to K 2 or Q to B 4 or Kt 5.

(b) This move loses a piece unnecessarily. Q to Q Kt sq, or even R to Q Kt sq would have been better.

(c) Weak play! Yellow should simply have taken Kt with K B, thus winning another piece. By the line of play adopted he merely gains a Pawn.

(d) Red of course retreats the threatened Knight, now doubly attacked, to safe quarters.

(e) Very weak! Black, at this juncture, should have taken the Yellow Rook with Queen, for his Queen would have been protected from capture by his partner's Red Knight at the Red Q B 3. By this mode of play Black and Red might have equalized matters.

(f) Foreseeing that his partner could take the Black Kt P on his next move, thus preserving the Yellow Queen from capture: but we do not see the necessity of losing the Yellow Rook.

(g) Again we fail to perceive the object of this sacrifice of the Bishop.

(h) Another mistake, but Black's game was hopeless.

(i) Necessary to escape the impending mate.

GAME 3.

WHITE.	BLACK.	YELLOW.	RED.
Captain Verney.	Mr Rooke.	Captain Verney.	Mr Martineau.
1 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3	P to K 3	Kt to Q B 3
2 P to K R 3	P to K R 3	Kt to Q B 3	P to Q R 3
3 Q to Kt 4	P to B 3	Kt to Kt 5	Kt takes Kt
4 Q takes Kt (a)	Q takes P	Q to B 3	P to R 4
5 Q to Kt 4	Q to B 2	B to Q 8	P to R 5
6 B to K 2	Q to Kt 3	B to K 4	P to K 3 (b)
7 Q takes Q check mate, and after a few more moves Black resigned.			

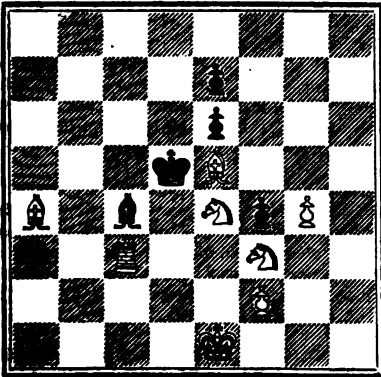
Notes by G H D Gossip.

(a) P to Q Kt 3 would have been preferable, as it neutralises the action of the hostile Queen, and furthermore gives Yellow the opportunity of playing his own game, as he takes the Kt on the next move. As will be seen from the move in the text, White has again to retire his Q in order to carry out this attack, and thus valuable time is lost.

(b) The worst possible move on the board; literally throwing the game away.

PROBLEMS.

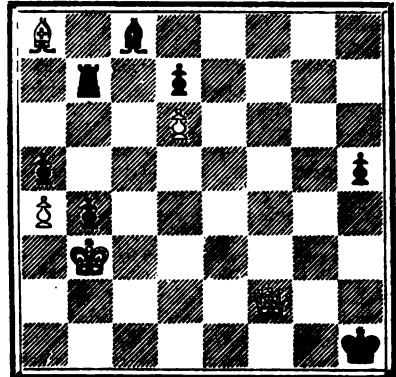
No. 819. By J P TAYLOR.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 820. By F C B.
BLACK.

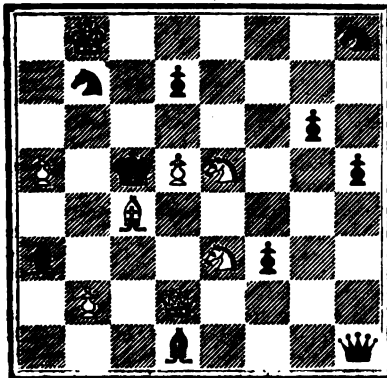


WHITE.

White to play and mate in six moves.

Croydon Guardian Problem Tourney.

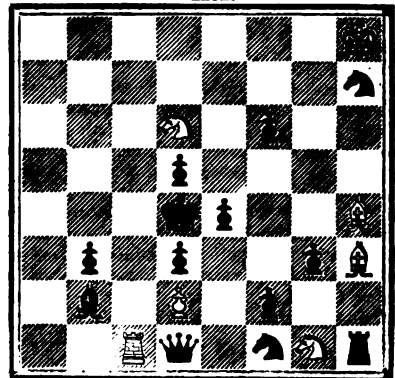
No. 821. First Prize Problem.
Motto: "Each speed the moment on when wrong shall cease."
By B G LAWS.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

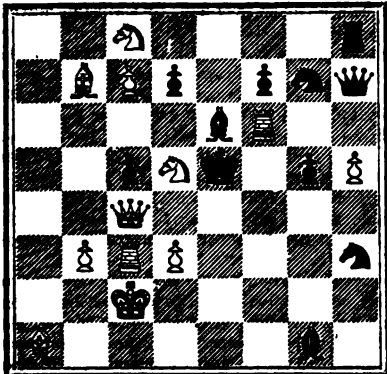
No. 822. Second Prize Problem.
Motto: "I want a Motto."
By G J SLATER.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

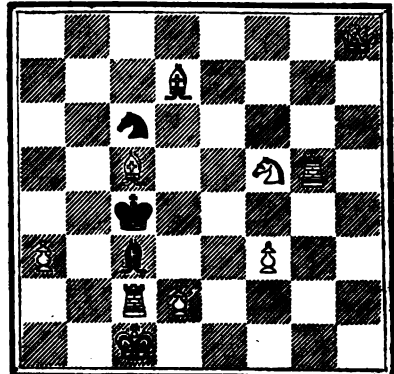
No. 823. Third Prize Problem.
Motto: "Nitor in adversum."
By R H SKYMOUR.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 824. Special Prize Problem. Best Two-mover.
Motto: "Deacon Jones."
By C E DREWIS.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM INTELLIGENCE.

Croydon Guardian Problem Tourney.—The result of this tourney, which is the first inaugurated by this paper, is announced. Mr E A Studd, in an interesting report, notes that out of twenty-seven problems, ten were discovered to be more or less faulty. It will be remembered that the chief idea of the promoters of this tourney was, as far as possible, to compare two, three and four-movers upon the same basis. At first blush this did not seem consistent with the general views regarding the worth of fine specimens in each class. Greater time must be devoted to the happy execution of the fine ideas that are illustrated in the best four-movers than to two-movers, whose pith principally lies in their elegance. Profundity of theme in a four-mover naturally requires greater skill to illustrate than the pretty conceits that are displayed in the composition of two-movers. The judge, appreciating the difficulty of his position and task, in his award says, "It is evident that a fine problem in four moves is superior to a fine problem in three or two moves, and to equalise the proportion is no easy task." Whether the judge had recourse to a *scale à la Carpenter*, we know not. We venture to think, had each problem been measured by a scale, the difficulty would have been materially lessened. Taking the two-movers, three-movers and four-movers in distinct classes, and appraising each position according to its relative merits in its own class, would necessitate no awkward comparison between problems of varying depth, because the problem making highest score would, *ex necessitate*, be most successful. This, we consider, was the original intention of the promoters of the tourney. As to the advisability of projecting tourneys on this basis, we refrain from speaking, but we think the builders of two-movers will feel too heavily handicapped in a contest with three and four-movers, for example, of the *Croydon Guardian*, to be extensively followed. The first prize, £8, is awarded to Mr B G Laws; second, £2, to Mr G J Slater; third, £1, to Mr R H Seymour (U.S.). Special prize for best two-mover (English Chess Problems) to Mr C E Dennis. Honourable mention to Herr M Ehrenstein, G J Slater and Captain Beaumont (South Norwood). We this week give the prize problems; and, thinking it may be interesting to our readers, quote the judge's remarks on them:—

Each Speed the Moment on when Wrong shall Cease.—First prize problem. "This I consider the gem of the tourney. The play in the main variation, leading up to the future sacrifice of the Queen, is beautifully carried out, and the mating position is perfection. In this case, all that remain of White's pieces are employed to give 'the coup de grace.' The sub-variations arising in the main play are also excellent. I notice, however, that a minor defence given by the author—1 Q to Kt 8—leads to two lines of play. This, in my opinion, is of no great importance, as in a problem of this description the author's original theme is the point upon which he relies."

I want a Motto.—Second prize. "Is a very difficult and well-constructed problem. The three consecutive moves of the Queen in the main play are excellent specimens of quiet moves.

It is a matter of regret that, in the mates resulting from this variation, White's Queen's Bishop merely plays the part of a spectator."

Nitor in Adversum.—Third prize. "Is a difficult and carefully constructed problem, remarkable for many narrow escapes from other solutions. Its chief drawback is, that with the exception of 1 Q takes P ch, (not a good variation,) Black appears to have no principal defence."

Deacon Jones.—Special prize. "I consider to be the best two-mover in the tourney. The first move, though it is our old friend 'Q to corner,' is in this position decidedly artistic, and not readily seen, on account of the great freedom of the White Queen. The mates are neat and fairly pure, and there are no duals."

Leeds Mercury, Sui-Mate Problem Tourney.—It was our intention to have quoted the judge's criticisms upon the prize problems in this Tourney last week. Our limited space forbade it, but we fulfil our intention by giving them now, Mr Andrews begins his award thus:

"Before entering into a consideration of the award, I wish to express to the competitors in general my appreciation of the skill and power of combination they have displayed in this tourney. Sui-mates have been now and then alluded to by critics in a disparaging manner, and it has been recently asserted that they are yet in their infancy. All I can say is, that if such is really the case, some of the infants in our *Mercurial* joust have—a *la* Richard III.—been born with their teeth cut, and have made a most incisive impression!"

The following critique on Mr Slater's charming sui-mate is much deserved:—"This is a true stratagem, skillfully conceived and subtly disguised. At the very outset, the relative position of the forces suggests rather a retreat of the White King upon that boundary line where lies his natural home, than an advance to E 3. But it is in the train of play from moves 3 to 6 that the kernel of this tough Chess nut is concealed. Especially obscure is that masterly retrogression of the White Kt at move 4! To sum up, I consider this the most difficult 8-move sui-mate I have ever met with, and, for all round qualities, worthy of the highest esteem."

The second prize problem, by the same author, receives this flattering eulogium:—"A most attractive position, yet one from which it is a hard task even to conjure up the ghost of a sui-mate in 8! The natural result of this initial perplexity and of White's very free position is calculated to baffle investigation for a long while. Even when the first six moves have been essayed, the crowning strokes are very likely to be overlooked. I consider this, with one exception, the most difficult problem in the tourney, and in all points a masterly composition."

The tying problems for the third prize are, we consider, very inferior to the two by Mr Slater. Of Mr Laws' problem, Mr Andrews says:—"Notwithstanding this labours under the disadvantage of being solved by an unbroken series of checks, it is certainly, in all other respects, a charming composition. Although not so difficult as several

others, the solution is by no means obvious, while the *finals* takes the solver by surprise, and presents to view a mating position absolutely perfect as regards purity and economy of force. In this respect "Regium Donum" affords an artistic treat of a high order, all the more satisfactory from being served up with only 11 pieces."

Of Mr Townsend's problem, under the motto, "Beware of the Elephant," Mr Andrews says:—"After solving this, I confess to having somewhat underrated its attractions. Of course, the smart, strategic stroke at move 8 is surprisingly piquant! The elephant, after breaking down a barrier to escape from one corner, is driven into another, where a door is adroitly shut upon him, compelling a further exhibition of brute force on his part. Truly a lumbering animal, but yet how symmetrical in his action! An attentive consideration of this position reveals a most delicate appreciation of constructive finish. Not only is the mating position most satisfactory, but the force whereby the Black King is ultimately debarred from attempting to relieve the captive elephant is so skillfully attenuated as to remind one of the slender hair line with which the practised angler will now and again play and land a heavy fish."

The problem which receives first honourable mention is the position we quoted from this tourney in our note on the 18th December last year—"Four Knights' Mate." Mr Andrews says of this:—"No. 17, *Res Nunquam Moritur*.—Here the *specialite* is the employment of the Knights on both sides to secure a pure mate. This device, although occasionally used in direct mate problems, is nearly, if not quite, an absolute novelty in sui-mates, so far as I am aware. No. 17, in fact, somewhat reminds me of a beautiful 8-move sui-mate by Mr Carpenter, in which, however, towards the close, one of the Knights was sacrificed, the Black King taking part in the mating position, and there being no outlying idle piece. In *Res nunquam*, although the solution is all checks, it yet admits of numerous tries, and is very agreeable to solve. In the mating position, however, the Black R is 'out of work,' and on this account I think Nos. 2 and 8 are a peg higher in point of finish."

"A Little Knowledge," &c.—We have received the following letter from a correspondent:—

To the Editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*.
5th February 1882.

SIR,—Having read the two paragraphs in your journal, relating to a problem by Mr W Grimshaw, which was published for solution in the *Illustrated London News*, it may perhaps be well to point this out as being one of the many instances in which that paper absolutely seems to glory in mating out an almost marvellous want of care to its Chess column.

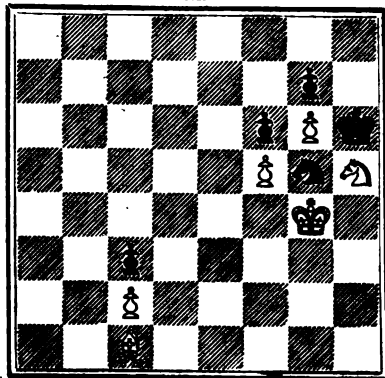
Shortly after publication of the problem in question I sent the correct solution under the name "CLARENCE," accompanied by the cook, stating also that, in my opinion, Q Kt's 5 was the author's intended solution. I have some recollection of having even suggested a B P at B 2 as a remedy to the cook, though of this I cannot feel certain. However, the *Illustrated London News* took not the slightest notice of my correct solution, and even failed to acknowledge it in any way; yet nevertheless my name

appeared amongst the solvers by Kt to B 5. "Want of care" hardly seems the expression to be used in such a case.

Obediently yours, CLARENCE.

More Originality.—A problem solver of any experience is frequently being confronted with problems which to him appear to be duplicates of others he has previously solved. Occasionally one meets a position more striking than others. This is often our case, and in opening the February number of the *British Chess Magazine*, the following problem struck our attention:—

By E Pradignat.
BLACK.



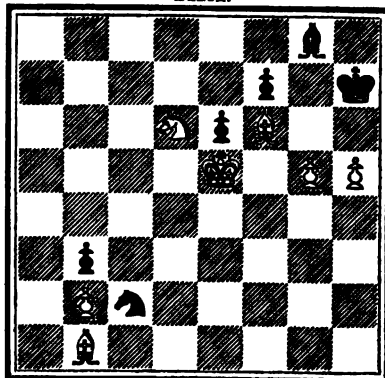
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

Solution: 1 Kt to B 4 1 Kt moves, 2 Kt to Q 8 dis ch 2 K covers, 3 Kt to Kt 2, or K 5 accordingly.

We solved it by instinct as it were, and called from the misty recesses of our memory a problem by W Geary which we recollect seeing published about two years ago somewhere—we fancy in the *British Empire*. Here it is:—

By W Geary.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

Solution: 1 Kt to K 4 1 Kt moves, 2 Kt to B 3 dis ch 2 Kt interposes, 3 Kt to R 2, or Q 5 accordingly.

Do not these somewhat resemble each other? We should have referred to this before, but the time limit for Solutions to be mailed to our contemporary is the 18th instant, so we were discreetly silent.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB v. KNIGHT CLASS OF THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

A MATCH was fought on Saturday, 18th inst., at Oxford, between twelve representatives of each of the above clubs, and resulted in a victory for the London team, who scored $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$. The following is the actual score:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.	.	0	CITY OF LONDON.	.	1
G E Wainwright (Univ.)	.	0	B G Laws	.	1
W H Heaton (Bra.)	.	0	E Bidpath	.	1
W P Emerton (Ch. Oh.)	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	J Foster	.	$\frac{1}{2}$
E H Crosse (Exeter)	.	1	J H Manning	.	0
C D Locock (Univ.)	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev J J Scargill	.	$\frac{1}{2}$
W N P Beebe (Trinity)	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev E Wells	.	$\frac{1}{2}$
J Moultrie (New)	.	1	J O Rabbeth	.	0
J T Laurence (Merton)	.	0	H D Long	.	1
S Weall (St. John's)	.	1	J F Lovelock	.	0
Rev H A Pickard (Ch. Oh.)	.	1	M D'Blunt	.	0
E Ackerly (C.C.C.)	.	0	M Boyfus	.	1
G H Leatherdale (Queens)	.	0	G Adamson (substitute for an ab- sentee)	.	1
		—			—
		5 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 $\frac{1}{2}$

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE GLASGOW CHESS CLUB.

THE annual dinner of the members of the Glasgow Chess Club took place in the club-room, Lang's restaurant, Queen-street, on the evening of Thursday the 9th instant. Mr J E Duguid, President of the club, took the chair, and Mr A Berwick, Treasurer, was the crozier. After a repast which reflected the highest credit on Mr Lang, the usual loyal toasts were duly honoured.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, I have now to propose a very important toast, and that is "Prosperity to the Glasgow Chess Club." I am sure it deserves the best wishes of all of us—strangers as well as members. Last year we anticipated that there would be a considerable accession of members, but I do not think our hopes have been borne out. Still there is one thing I am very sure of, and that is the playing strength of the club has been very much increased. It is now a common thing to see in this room eight or nine games going on at once; and this alone, compared with the state of things two years ago, makes me believe that the Glasgow Chess Club has decidedly prospered. I am sure it has the very good wishes of all for its continued prosperity. The toast was drunk with all the honours.

The Chairman, on rising again, said they had now come to the toast of the evening. It would be remembered that, at their social meeting in the month of May last year, the proceedings were of such an agreeable kind that it was resolved that the gathering should be kept up annually. This year they had anticipated the time by a couple of months in consequence of a circumstance they all deeply regretted—the approaching departure of their friend Mr Mills from Glasgow. It was not necessary to speak of the services rendered to the club by that gentleman. They all knew the change that had taken place in the play of the members since Mr Mills joined them. From first-class players to beginners they had all benefited by his precepts and example. The chairman then assured Mr Mills of the great pleasure his companionship had afforded the members of the club, and asked him to accept of the very handsome cup which had hitherto been known as the "West of Scotland Challenge Cup." The trophy when instituted was on the conditions that it was to be held for a fixed time by the winner, but all those who had played with Mr Mills for it, and all those who might have had any chance of becoming the holder of it, had unanimously agreed that a pleasing way of expressing their appreciation of their friend as a man and as a player would be to ask him to accept of this cup. The following inscription had been put upon it—"Presented to D Y Mills, Esq., on his leaving Glasgow, in recognition of his services to the Glasgow Chess Club, and to the cause of Chess in the West of Scotland. February, 1882." This inscription he (the chairman) believed to be both neat and proper, and in handing the cup to Mr Mills assured him that he had their best wishes for his prosperity in his new field of labours; and while they were sorry to part with him now, they would be glad to see him back amongst them again.

Mr Mills said it was now two and a half years since he received a welcome here as a member of the Glasgow Chess Club, which was then in a state of comparative obscurity, but now there was no club out of London in a better position than the Glasgow one. A brotherhood existed amongst Chess players just like that of the Freemasons and kindred societies, and a lover of the game was sure of a hearty welcome everywhere. He had great pleasure in accepting of the cup, as it gave him greater pleasure to receive it in this way than if he had won it in the ordinary way. Since coming to Scotland, nearly all his friends had been Chess players, and his chief regret now was that he was about to sever his connection with the Chess players of the West of Scotland, as he had received more countenance from them than ever before experienced by him. Wherever he went he

would not forget the proceedings of this evening. Once more he had to thank the members of the club for presenting him with the cup, and the many kind things that had been said in doing so.

Sheriff Spens said he had to propose a toast which would be received with acclamation by all present. In proposing the Office Bearers, he would include the president, Mr Duguid; the secretary, Mr Thomson; the treasurer, Mr Berwick; and the champion of the club, Mr Jenkin, so that the toast was one of gigantic proportions. Their esteemed president, who was with them that night in the capacity of chairman, was well entitled to have his health pledged with all honours. Then there could be no doubt that to a great extent the well-being of a Chess club depended on tact and ability, as well as devotion to Chess, on the part of the secretary. It would be impossible for the Glasgow Chess Club to find a better secretary than they now had in the person of their friend Mr Thomson, as he possessed an amount of enthusiasm in all matters connected with the club, which formed one of the most desirable features in a secretary. The progress he had shown in the game made him (the Sheriff) hope that at no distant date the mantle of a Mills would fall upon him. One of the features of Mr Mills's play was the extraordinary knowledge of openings which he possessed, and the progress Mr Thompson had made was a most desirable characteristic to find in a secretary, apart from his business qualifications. Then their treasurer, Mr Berwick, displayed a keen love of the game, and showed in everything he did an extreme anxiety for correctness sufficient to prevent the club from ever getting into financial difficulties. As to Mr Jenkin, they all knew that for many years he had been a player they had reason to be proud of. It was to be regretted from a Chess point of view that of late he had been able to devote very little time to the game, but it was to be hoped that he would now play oftener, seeing that the only gentleman who could fairly compete with him was leaving. The Sheriff added that before sitting down he would express his own sense of regret at the departure of Mr Mills. For many months scarcely a day passed without their meeting in this club, sitting down, and fighting it out, and occasionally he managed to give Mr Mills a little trouble. As Mr Mills was leaving for his own advancement all regrets had to be conquered, and he would again wish him every success and happiness.

The Chairman, and the other gentlemen whose names were coupled with the toast, each returned thanks. Mr Thomson said he was always anxious to make the club-room a place where a good game could be enjoyed. He had an idea always in his mind that it would be much better if they could have a club of perhaps 100 members, with an annual subscription of 10s 6d. This, he believed, would put them on a better and more lasting footing. He had a notion that at present the club's existence was just a little precarious, and a very slight breath of adversity might blow it out altogether. A Birmingham gentleman had just told him that day that their club consisted of eighty members, and every evening upwards of thirty members could be found in the room ready to play. This was the sort of club he would like to see in Glasgow. It would give an impetus to the game and produce first-class players. He believed he was expressing the sentiments of every member of the club when he said that evening play was what they greatly needed in Glasgow. Mr Berwick returned thanks in a very racy speech, having reference to the finances of the club in the past. Mr Jenkin said he regretted that he had been unable to attend the meetings regularly of late, and did not think he could be called an office-bearer. When he won the championship of the club last year he could not recollect if Mr Mills played. He had a great admiration for the play of the latter gentleman, particularly his wonderful knowledge of openings, and the progress made by the Glasgow Chess Club during the past few years had to be attributed in a great degree to the presence of Mr Mills among them.

Mr Williamson proposed "The other Clubs in Glasgow and the West of Scotland," coupled with the name of Mr Court, of the Central Club, and expressed the pleasure they always felt in meeting with the members.

Mr Court, in replying, said the Central Club had done a great deal to make the game popular amongst the working classes. The directors had been very liberal in giving prizes and offering every facility for the comfortable pursuit of the game. When he first attended the Club their playing strength did not exceed four or five, and of these not more than two were of average skill and attainments. About ten years ago tournaments were established, and since then their membership had steadily increased.

Mr Mills proposed the health of his old opponent, Sheriff Spens, than whom there was no one in the West of Scotland more anxious to promote the interests of Chess. Long before coming to Scotland the name was familiar to him in connection with the game, and he could now sincerely say that he had never found a more agreeable opponent. Whether losing or winning there never was the slightest difference in the demeanour of Sheriff Spens. Some players who had attained a certain rank were almost ready to be offended when beaten, but the reverse of this was what every one should cultivate. In proposing the health of Sheriff Spens, he had only to add that having him no longer for an opponent, he would always retain pleasant memories of the encounters they had had on the Chessboard.

Sheriff Spens said he took it as a very high honour to have his health proposed by Mr Mills. Referring to the names of winners recorded on the cup, he said it was singularly proper to present it to Mr Mills, as he had been long among them and had done a great deal for the Club. He thoroughly agreed with all that had been said as to every one doing what they could to forward the interests of Chess. He was glad to hear from Mr Court that working men were being led to take an interest in the pastime, as there was no game better calculated to promote the best interests and bring out the real capabilities of a man. The only thing to be avoided was, not to let the immense amount of pleasure to be got detract from the real business of life. They would all agree with him when he said that Chess was of all games the best in the world calculated to do good to mankind. He would conclude by giving as a toast, "The cause of Chess throughout the world."

Mons. A L M Prevot, whose name was coupled with the toast, made an excellent speech in

replying, and said he knew nothing about Chess until coming to Scotland. Wherever he might go he would be able to say that he had acquired his knowledge of the game in the Glasgow Chess Club.

The toasts of the "The Chess Press" (proposed by Mr Dickson, and responded to by Mr Jenkin), "The Strangers" (proposed by Mr Fyfe, and responded to by Mr J C Deas), &c., were afterwards honoured. Some excellent songs were sung during the evening, several of them specially appropriate to the occasion, and the whole proceedings from beginning to end were of the most enjoyable character.—*Glasgow Herald.*

REVIEW.

Chess Practice: Being a Condensed and Simplified Record of the Actual Openings in the finest Games played up to the Present Time. By H E Bird. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. 1882.

As the title implies, this work is based upon moves made in games which have actually been played, those between the finest players being selected. For this reason, if for no other, it should ensure support. We are of opinion that the moves of actual games are looked upon by the ordinary Chess student with greater favour than any amount of theory, and therefore we are in favour of works which are wholly or in part founded on actual practice. In addition to giving the moves, Mr Bird has shown the results of the several variations, not theoretically, but on the same principle as adopted in the body of the work. Most of the better known openings receive attention in this work, the number of games to which reference is made being 250.

RECENT CLUB MATCHES.

REPORTS of some recent encounters reached us yesterday (21st February) too late for publication in our pages. We would much prefer secretaries and others sending reports direct to our office, as the non-insertion of the particulars in our columns frequently gives offence, and that too—as in the present instance—when no blame attaches to us. We must repeat that we can only insert particulars of those encounters of which details reach us within a reasonable time. The reports just to hand are Barclay's Bank v. Barnett's Bank, played 24th ult., score 10 to 5; Kentish Town v. Great Western, played 25th ult., score 2 all; Shaftesbury v. Bermondsey, played 3rd inst., score 4 to 3; Kentish Town v. South Hampstead, played 7th inst., score 7½ to 2½.

KENTISH TOWN v. BERMONDSEY.—Match on Saturday, 11th February, at Moorgate-street. Score 5 to 2, viz. Kentish Town—Barbier 1, Pile 1, Bush 1, Yarnold 0, Parkin 1, Tiley 0, Cope 1. Bermondsey—Beardsell 0, Huttly 0, Dredge 0, Holman jun. 1, Barker 0, Smith 1, Crampton 0. Mr Physick, of the Kentish Town Club, was also present, but Mr Keates, who was to have played against him, not being in attendance, no game was counted.

ALEXANDRA v. CHAPEL OF EASE.—Match on Saturday, 11th February, at Poplar. Score 12 to 2, viz. Alexandra—A Sharpe 2, Leichnig 2, Ccombes 2, Dolden 1, Blackman 2, Cork 1, Berners 0, Paulson 2. Chapel of Ease—Boulter 0, Wright 0, Brown 0, Porter 0, Boyce 0, Wesson 1, Davies 1, Fernes 0.

CHESS IN IPSWICH.—A few days since a Handicap Tournament was brought to a close, which has been in progress since the middle of November. Several of the players had taken part in the tournament at Ipswich in 1880-81, and three had also engaged in the East Anglian Tournament held at Ipswich in November 1873; one of them, Mr Drummond, who just secured third prize, took second prize last year, and the lowest prize in 1873. Mr Vulliamy took a prize in the 1st class in 1873, but this year (as last also) was so unmercifully dealt with by the handicappers, that he could only have the satis-

faction of increasing the scores of the prize winners. Messrs Chas. Gooher and Chas. Cooke kindly undertook to settle the odds, and with the unfortunate exception of letting Mr Curtis off too lightly (he having but just joined the club) weighted the players to the satisfaction of all the competitors. There are three prizes, and the score is as follows:—

Mr J E Curtis	10½
A J Hamblin	9
F C Drummond	8
W Damant	7
T R Hamblin	7
S Waters	7
S Aldridge	6½
J D Grimwade	6½
*G C King	5
A F Vulliamy	4
L Rees	2½
*J Paffard	2
J Gammon	2

* These two have a game to play, but it will not affect the prize-winners.

LEICESTER v. NOTTINGHAM.—We are informed that a match between the Chess clubs of these two towns is arranged to take place on Thursday, 2nd March, at the Town Hall, Leicester. It is expected that twelve players a-side will take part in the contest.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 1st MARCH 1882.

—:0:—

ANALYTICAL WARFARE.

By W STEINITZ.

(Concluded from page 87.)

Now I think I may despatch the other cases without so many references, for what I have shown is already enough to prove the style of their examinations. In the next case (*C.M.* Jan. p 141) the gist of their argument is, that I had no right to transpose a combination of two moves, for in actual play Herr Zukertort had laid a trap one move deep for Mr. Blackburne. As regards their contention, that they can win at the turning point where I had claimed a draw, I am willing to back myself against the two, if they give me the odds of the draw. The rest of their remarks are simply misrepresentations. It would take too long to prove it here, for I must now abbreviate my remarks, but I would substantiate my assertions before any court of honour. Next, I am charged with the *Roma locuta est* style, for having said we prefer Kt to K 5 ch on the whole, because it is said that I have given no reason. I deny still, that generalities could not be resorted to when "criticising match games between first rates," but it is again a misrepresentation to say that I had given no reason, for in my letter in the *C.M.* December, I had mentioned several lines of play, of which I asserted that they would defy analysis excepting "at the rate of writing a pamphlet on each game," not one of which is now taken up to show that a direct result could have been proved within a reasonable limit of moves.

In the next case (p 142) Mr Zukertort comes out with personal evidence, and he lets the editorial cat-o'-nine-tails out of the bag to lash his opponent. He states that he has kindly shown me the variation in question, and it was I who owed an acknowledgment; in other words, that I had appropriated his idea. I shall not appeal for protection to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but as Herr Zukertort has such an excellent memory, I may venture to say that I dreamt, or imagined, or fancied, or was under the impression, that the very reverse happened; that Herr Zukertort could not prove a win for White to me, but that on examining the position at home in my analytical hermitage I discovered the winning process, which I next day communicated to Herr Zukertort. But perhaps I am wrong, for very likely Herr Zukertort kindly offered his best suggestions to the Editor of the *Field*, and kept his bad ones for the *Chess Monthly*.

The next case (*C.M.* January, p 142, second part) is one in which they claimed "a fine counter attack for Black" (September, p 11, note (s), with a move which I had never dreamt of, while my real proposition was as much as ignored in a small sub-variation. Not a word of apology now, but actually repetitions of such tactics, while it seems that my own move now requires an analysis of 13 moves, with sub-variations, to prove—what? Perhaps "a fine counter attack." Oh, no; only a draw. But how do they prove it? Let any expert examine their sub-variation on the 48th move (January), and he will find everything provided for White, excepting the obviously right move, 48 K to K 2; the said expert will also, I think, discover the gross unfairness in itself of the remark that I had suggested "a trap-move, which any Knight player would have seen through," if he only examines note (k), tenth game (*Field*, July 23, p 127, col. 3), by itself. But he might also draw a moral by comparing it with the one-move trap (*C.M.* Jan. p 141.)

Some more franc tireurs at the end of p 143, *C.M.* January, and then a case which "it would be next to impossible to substantiate analytically." The next case

(p 144) is one where I raised not the least dispute that White should win by best play on the other side, and it was only a question of the relative best defence. But I might ask whether the new *second and shorter way of winning* would not be also applicable to their own variation (*C.M.* September, p 14, note (n)).

But then comes the celebrated case: which gave your editor the "Analytical Nightmare," cured by the intervention of Mephisto. The one move blunder was here so deep that it required the allied analytical forces of Agamemnon, Palamedes, and Thersites to "defeat the editors of the *Chess Monthly* at such odds." By the way, it was not I, but in serious truth, Palamedes, who pointed out that in the sub-variation on the 18th move (p 145) Black could win much quicker by 19 B takes P ch. But what was really the question? Actually this: In the first place, that a sub-variation of two moves (*C.M.* September, p 15, move 13) should have formed "the main point of analysis." (My letter, *C.M.* December, p 111.) They prove the contrary now, by an analysis ten moves deep, with sub-variations. But what do they analyse? It will hardly be believed, — actually a move which "I distinctly implied," while an obvious *unnumbered* line of play, which I *distinctly proposed* (*C.M.* December, p 111, line 21 from the top), is totally ignored, when it plainly requires only one simple preparation move—K to R sq—to threaten both the implied and the proposed moves.

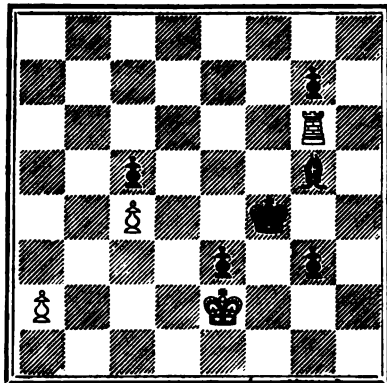
The first part of the next case (p 145) is a tissue of misrepresentations, into the details of which I cannot now enter, more especially as *I am in the wrong* in reference to their next remarks. You see this is the proper way to acknowledge an error. I APOLOGISE to the editors of the *Chess Monthly* for my *misstatement*. Having eaten humble pie, I may perhaps be allowed to explain how my mistake arose. I had given in the *Field* (30th July), on the 67th and 68th moves of the thirteenth game, two different ways of winning. I had overlooked that Mr Zukertort's process in actual play ought to have been more than sufficient to win if he had not relaxed at the critical moment. I was confused by the fact that the game *actually did end in a draw*. But in reality I had no right to imply that "Mr Zukertort should have overlooked the winning process so often in succession." However, I may add that I did not misrepresent any of their own printed statements, but I only contracted an erroneous impression of the incidents of the game.

In the next case (p 146), they commit such a fearful blunder, with their own diagram before them, on the 36th move of the first sub-variation (where obviously the Kt should retake the R instead of the K), that if I had the misfortune to make such a move in actual play I should take the liberty of calling it an idiotic one, and if I had used such an argument in an analytical controversy I should never forgive myself, even if my opponent did. In answer to a correspondent (February) they promise to "amend" this in the next number. Perhaps another rainfall of analysis. Though I wrote all my own notes in less than a week, and sometimes within a day after actual play, they never *even once* alleged such an absurd blunder against me (perhaps out of charity). And again *once only did I attempt* to "amend" my original or aboriginal comments in the *Field* in my letter to the *C.M.* (p 109), viz., in the case of note (m), where, with a slight but obvious alteration of one move only, I could clearly prove my main proposition that Black draws. They completely ignore this in the January number (p 141), but they claim "to amend" their analysis with volumes of variations, which even if correct would only prove "that we both were wrong." By the way, they call something (p 146) *infradigus*, in a matter in which I had already admitted that my own expression was unsatisfactory. Who is responsible for this linguistic atrocity? I have no right to inquire. Besides, if I were to say that the "infra" belongs to Herr Zukertort, this would be constructed as a "dig" at Herr Hoffer.

Now comes the last analytical case which, as they say, I really consider of great importance, more especially now as a well-known amateur expert, for whom I entertain great respect, has expressed to me his admiration of the analysis of this case in the *C.M.*, which he considers unassailable. The position is most interesting and instructive, apart from the controversy. But before describing the position, I may be allowed to clear up a little the main points of our respective propositions, which, as usual, are treated in the January number of the *C.M.* with a perplexing want of candour. Compare *Field*, 6th August, p 204, note (v); *C.M.* September, p 23, bottom of col. 2, note (v); my letter *C.M.* December, p 112; *C.M.* January, p 147. In the first place they never even made the least attempt of proving my process

42 K to B 4 wrong, which, in fact, initiates the simplest and shortest winning variation. Yet in the September and in the January numbers they imply an error on my part in that respect. Next it follows, that if I was wrong at all, it would only have been in stating that there was only one way of winning instead of—"there seems to be," &c., or words to that effect. Thirdly, they do not admit with a word that they must have altogether overlooked 43 R to B 6, which I had pointed out, and the effects of which are now worthy of a full page and a quarter of analytical demonstration, at least 13 moves deep in its main variations. Fourthly, I only said that 42 K to K 3 was White's *best chance*." I never before said that he had a *very good chance*, but though the *Chess Monthly* clearly mean to imply at great length, in September as well as in January, that Blackburne, as usual, had *no chance*, I beg leave now to aggravate my original sin by saying, that he must have had an *excellent*, in fact a *splendid* chance, in actual play against Herr Zukertort, considering the blunders the latter makes in conjunction with Herr Hoffer in his analytical investigations five months after the match. But here is the diagram of the position in their analysis in the sub-variation of variation (A), on the 48th move (*C.M. January, p 147, col. 2, line 2 from the bottom*). As it might be suggested that it is a mere sub-variation, I must here intersperse what applies to all similar cases in this analytical controversy. They either reject, on bad grounds, or altogether ignore, the best move for the adverse side in those sub-variations which I find fault with, and in Chess analysis, as well as in mechanics, "a chain is just as strong as its weakest link."

BLACK—BLACKBURNE.



WHITE—ZUKERTORT.

It will seem amazing, though it is only too true, they propose here as Blackburne's (White's) best move in actual play, and for me in analysis, 48 R takes B, and of course this enables them to adjourn all other investigations of this point *sine die*, as Black evidently wins with ease.

But what earthly reason is there for White to give up his only piece? moreover, a R for a B. Why not K to B sq? Supposing 48 K to B sq 48 B to B 3 best, 49 K to K 2 49 B to K 4, 50 P to R 4 50 R to Q Kt 6, &c. Now, I will guarantee that after retracting their senseless 48th move for White it would necessitate another analysis of at least another dozen or more moves deep in all directions to prove a win from that point if they prove it at all. But there ought to be a move-limit in such cases, and the question at issue ought to be considered debatable without charging an author with incapacity, carelessness, or worse, unless the contrary proposition can be clearly shown within about six moves all round. For that very reason I shall not say that it is a sure draw for White, though their demonstration is evidently an absurd one. Again, in proceeding with their analysis they bring it to the following position on page 148 on White's 51st move in the sub-variation of the 48th move: White (Blackburne), K at K B sq; R at Q Kt 2; P at Q R 4 and Q B 4. Black (Zukertort), K at K B 6; B at Q R 4; P at K Kt 2, Q B 4, K 6 and K Kt 6. White to play. Here they clearly overlook that White can drive the K back on the move (the *C.M.* gives R to K 2) by 51 R to K B 2 ch instead; and if K to Kt 5, White proceeds with R to B 7, and afterwards R to K 7, and I believe it is a draw; if K to K 4, White answers R to K Kt 2, followed by K to K 2 in

reply to K to B 5, or by P to R 5 if the B protects the P at B 2, and the work of analysis has to be done over again. They may then win or not. At any rate though they profess to give the most minute analysis they overlook a stalemate combination one move deep. In fact all their errors could obviously be proved by an examination mostly of one or two moves. And such slovenly investigation is put forth as analysis for the second time, in answer to a mild though public complaint of a rival author addressed to their journal. On such grounds do they base their allegations of gross errors on my part in my original analysis, and in my letter to the *C.M.*, which in reality was only a defence against their unwarrantable attack.

The purely analytical part of my reply is now closed, and I only wish to make a few remarks on their summing up. I shall not imitate their comical example of issuing proclamations, in enormous type, announcing my victories. My principles are "diametrically opposed" in that respect, and I reserve huge placards for announcing my apologies. Such are my notions of analytical chivalry, and my reason is, that the public are only concerned in finding out the truth, and when one party gives in by acknowledging an error, he ought to make it conspicuous, for it is not likely that both would be wrong in such a case, while, on the other hand, if he disputes the adverse assertions, he ought not to constitute himself judge and party. Suffice it to state, therefore, in usual type, that to the best of my conscience not a single one of their analytical counter demonstrations in the January number is either correct or based on fair representations, and most of them are grossly faulty. Their statement that I had, in my review of Wormald's "Chess Openings," in the *City of London Chess Magazine*, expressly exempted periodicals devoted to Chess from the rule of etiquette which I laid down, is as true and correct as the announcement of my humble submission to the "fuller and correcter" analysis of the *Chess Monthly*. It seems also strange that Baron Heydebrandt should have made a singular exception in that respect with Herr Zukertort, and I should have liked to have seen one single clear quotation in illustration, for surely I cannot search the whole book through for that purpose. The appeal to the example of Jaenisch and Max Lange is a most unhappy one. In the latter case, two eminent scientists agree amicably to debate, for the public benefit, the result of their respective examinations and practical experiences, extending perhaps over years. In the case before us an author is dragged out by two hostile rivals, against his will, to defend himself against accusations in reference to notes framed at the utmost within a week, and sometimes within twenty-four hours, under the greatest difficulties as regards time and space. Nor is there the slightest foundation for the insinuation that I pried into the management of their journal, or denied the co-responsibility of one of their editors for the analytical adulterations of the *Chess Monthly*, for I merely pointed out that they had greater facilities for their examinations, as one of the players in the match is also one of the conductors of their journal. This could be no secret, for Herr Zukertort's name appears on their title-page. Some further remarks I reserve for a brief summing-up, which I trust you will permit me to give, in order to show that the dispute and its merits are of wider public interest than is generally supposed. Under any circumstances, I beg to tender you, Mr Editor, the expression of my heartfelt thanks for having allowed me space for exposing the analytical pretensions of the *Chess Monthly*.

THE PROPOSED LANCASHIRE-YORKSHIRE MATCH.

WE are sorry to learn that a hitch has arisen which has prevented substantial progress being made in the arrangements for this inter-county match. Mr R H Craig, the hon. sec. of the Athenæum Chess Club, Manchester, writing in reply to a letter of Mr Thursby's, published in the *Preston Guardian* of the 8th ult., in which Mr T complains of the paucity of information obtainable with reference to the Lancashire arrangements, states that until very recently there has been nothing of a definite character to communicate. On the 13th of January, he states, a meeting of representatives from the Manchester and Liverpool clubs was held in Liverpool, when various suggestions were discussed, and the propositions finally agreed upon were addressed to the secretary of the Leeds Chess Club. In reply, the Yorkshire resolutions, given in our issue of the 15th ult., were received, all of which, except

the first (which stipulated that the number of players should not be less than 100 a side), were substantially in accord with the suggestions made by Lancashire. Lancashire suggested 50 players a side, and it is this difference of opinion which constitutes the hitch, as the Lancashire committee is still of opinion that the match would be a better one with the smaller number, and also fears that some difficulty would be experienced in finding 100 competent players willing to go to Leeds to play in the match. In reply to invitations, the names of players considered qualified to contest for their county have been received from the various clubs outside Liverpool and Manchester, but nothing beyond that has been attempted towards the formation of a team, pending the settlement of the question how many will be needed. The responses to these invitations, it is stated, have been so meagre that the Lancashire representatives will practically consist of Liverpool and Manchester players. The question of expense, which in the case of their representatives will be confined to the cost of travelling, the Lancashire committee think best left to the players themselves, or to the club to which they belong, the raising of a general fund not being thought desirable in view of the forthcoming visit to Manchester of the Counties Chess Association, which is to take place in August next, and in connection with which a considerable sum of money will have to be obtained. The *Leeds Mercury* hopes that Yorkshire will never consent to play fifty a side as proposed by Lancashire, and suggests that the idea of a *County* match be postponed until Lancashire, not Liverpool and Manchester, is ready. The Yorkshire secretaries, our contemporary remarks, met with equal difficulties at first; they persevered; a little cold water damped not their courage, and now it will be a sad disappointment to many Yorkshire intending players if the number be reduced. "Rather increase it," say the Yorkshire players. If the proposed visit of the Counties Chess Association next August to Manchester is expected to increase the difficulty of providing for the county match with Yorkshire, the *Mercury* would prefer to see it postponed than to see it shorn of its *clat* and importance by a small number of contestants. To ensure complete success in the undertaking, many interesting novelties have been proposed by the Yorkshire executive, but which at present they refrain from naming, the carrying out of which would prove the great earnestness of their endeavours not to let the match fall through from any omission on their part. A deputation of the leading representatives of both committees, our contemporary thinks, might accomplish much, and perhaps bridge the difficulty. Meanwhile, it believes Yorkshire to be in earnest.

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 595.

[*Allgaier Gambit.*]

WHITE.

A Marriott,
Nottingham.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to K B 4
- 3 Kt to K B 3
- 4 P to K R 4
- 5 Kt to Kt 5
- 6 P to Q 4 (b)
- 7 B takes P
- 8 Kt to B 7 (c)
- 9 Kt to Q B 3
- 10 B to Q 3
- 11 B to B 4 ch
- 12 Q to Q 2
- 13 P to Q 5
- 14 Q takes B
- 15 Castles Q R

BLACK.

Mr Hugh Browne.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P takes P
- 3 P to K Kt 4
- 4 P to Kt 5
- 5 P to Q 4 (a)
- 6 P to K B 3
- 7 P to K R 3
- 8 K takes Kt
- 9 B to Kt 5
- 10 P takes P
- 11 K to Kt 2
- 12 P to Q B 4 (d)
- 13 B takes Kt
- 14 Kt to K 2
- 15 P to K R 4 (e)

- 16 K R to B sq
- 17 B to K Kt 5
- 18 P to Q 6
- 19 P to Q 7
- 20 B takes K Kt
- 21 B to B 7 (h)
- 22 R to B sq ch (i)
- 23 Q tks Q B P ch
- 24 Q to K 3 and mates in 5 more moves.
- 16 Kt to B 4
- 17 K to Kt 3
- 18 R to K sq (f)
- 19 Kt takes P (g)
- 20 K takes R
- 21 Kt to K 4
- 22 Kt to B 6
- 23 R to K 4

Notes.

(a) This is the old classical defence recommended by Ponziani; the German *Handbuch* thinks 5 P to K R 3 stronger, the reason being that it wins the piece, but considering the strong attack a player is subjected to by Thorold's variation, there is something to be said in favour of 5 P to Q 4, instead of the bolder move of P to K R 3, especially against a strong opponent, where to give an opportunity for the Thorold *Allgaier* is equal to courting certain defeat.

(b) This hardly holds good now. In a game published in 1860, by Staunton, Prince Ursow

also played 6 P to Q 4 6 P to K R 3, 7 Kt takes B P 7 K takes Kt, 8 B takes B P, thereby by a transposition of moves arriving, twenty-two years ago, at the position of Mr Thorold's attack. In answer to 5 P to Q 4, the Handbuch gives as best 6 P takes P 6 P to K R 3, 7 Q to K 2 ch 7 Kt to K 2, 8 Kt to K 4 8 B to Kt 2, remarking that Black retains in any case a better position.

(c) 8 Kt to K R 3 is given as a better move by Mr Marriott, for if 8 P takes Kt, 9 Q to R 5 ch 9 K to K 2, 10 Kt to Q B 3, with a good attack.

(d) This move weakens Black's game very much.

(e) The position is somewhat similar to the Allgaier, where it is never a good move to play P to K R 4, as it opens the important square on Kt 5 for the entry of any of White's pieces. He ought to have played Kt to Kt 3.

(f) 18 He ought to have played as follows: 18 P takes B, 19 P to Q 7 19 B takes P, 20 R takes Kt (or a) 20 B takes R, 21 R takes Q 21 R takes B, and Black would have two Rooks and a Knight for his Queen. (a) 20 B to K 6 20 B to B sq, with a valid defence and the better game.

(g) B takes P is much better.

(h) This is the key move of White's splendid and well-directed attack; of course he threatens mate.

(i) Very well played. White can now force the mate.

GAME 596.

[Specimen of a French Opening.]

Played at the Vienna Tournament.

(Score from the Leschalle.)

WHITE.

BLACK.

Dr Fleissig.

A Schwarz.

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 Kt to B 3	7 P to B 3 (a)
8 B to Kt 5	8 B to Kt 5
9 P to R 3	9 B to R 4
10 P to K Kt 4 (b)	10 B to Kt 3
11 Kt to K 5	11 Kt to Q 2
12 P to B 4	12 B takes B
13 Q takes B	13 Q to B 2
14 Q R to K sq	14 K R to K sq
15 Kt takes Kt	15 Kt takes Kt
16 P to B 5	16 P to B 3
17 B to Q 2	17 Kt to B sq (c)

Rooks were exchanged, and the game ultimately ended in a draw.

Notes.

(a) Blackburne and others prefer Kt to B 3 to P to B 3; we think 5 B to K 2 to be necessary if Kt to Q B 3 is intended to be played.

(b) We do not see any good in advancing these Pawns.

(c) It seems that neither party made any great effort to get a grip.

GAME 597.

Played by correspondence; commenced October 1881, concluded February 1882.

[Ruy Lopez.]

WHITE.

BLACK.

M De Brettes
(Breteuil, France).

E Kirby
(Walmer).

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to B 3 (a)
4 Castles	4 Kt takes K P
5 P to Q 4 (b)	5 B to K 2
6 P to Q 5	6 Kt to Q 3
7 B takes Kt	7 Q P takes B
8 P takes P	8 P to K 5
9 P takes P	9 B takes P
10 Kt to Q 4	10 Castles
11 Kt to B 3	11 Q to Q 2
12 Q to K 2	12 P to K B 4 (c)
13 P to B 3	13 P takes P
14 Kt takes K P	14 R to B 3
15 Kt to K 5 (d)	15 Q to K 3
16 B to B 4	16 Kt to K 5
17 Kt to Kt 5 (e)	17 P to Kt 4
18 Kt to Q 4	18 B to B 4 (f)
19 B to K 3	19 Q takes Kt
20 Kt to B 3	20 Q to K 3
21 B takes B	21 Kt takes B
22 Q takes Q	22 Kt takes Q
23 R to Q sq	23 B takes Kt
24 R takes B	24 R to Q sq
25 R to K sq	25 R to Q 7

White resigns.

Notes.

(a) We are well aware that this move finds favour with some strong players, we however prefer to defend by 3 P to Q R 3.

(b) Q to K 2 is good here, also R to K sq. The move in the text does not lead to any superiority of position.

(c) Why not P to Q B 4, driving the Kt to Kt 3. Black's game is better developed than White's.

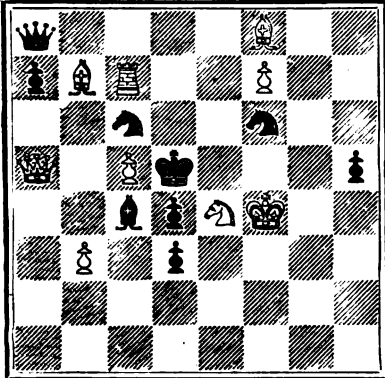
(d) A hazardous position for the Knight, where he can easily be attacked.

(e) This is likewise weak, and loses time; he could not take the B P on account of Q to Kt 3 ch; 17 Q to Q B 4 was his best; if then Black replies with 17 Kt takes Kt, 18 Q takes Kt; if 18 Q takes Q, White would get the worst of it by Black playing 18 R takes Q, 19 P takes Kt 19 P to Kt 4.

(f) The coup *juste*. White's game is hopeless.

PROBLEMS.

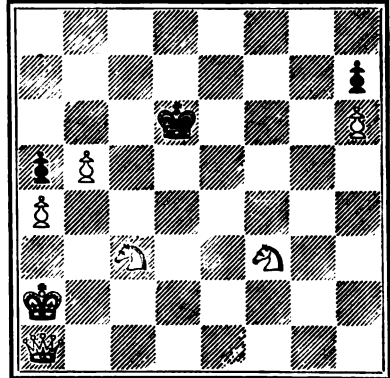
No. 825. By F F POOR.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

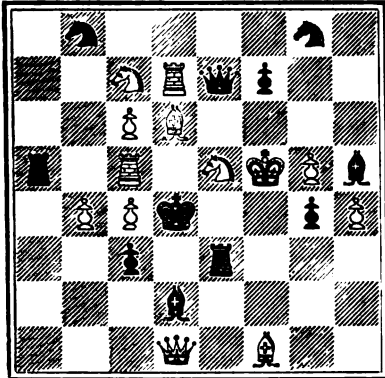
No. 826. By I S LINGROM.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

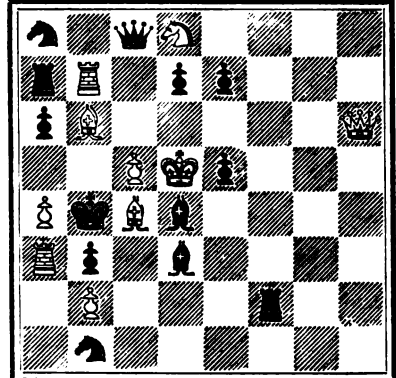
No. 827. By JOSEPH N BARSON.
BLACK.



WHITE.

Either to mate or sui-mate in three moves.

No. 828. By JOSEPH N BARSON.
BLACK.

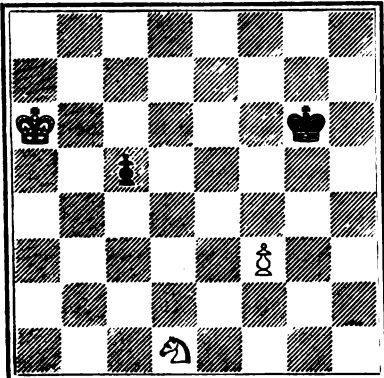


WHITE.

Either to mate or sui-mate in three moves.

From *La Règence*

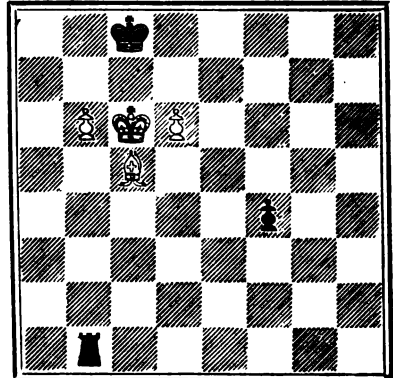
No. 829. By GROSDENMANGH.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 830. From actual play.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

THE Annual General Meeting of the City of London Chess Club is an event which is always looked forward to with lively interest. On Wednesday last, the 22nd ultimo, there was a large attendance of members to do honour to the occasion, and a great deal of enthusiasm was displayed during the proceedings. Mr J F Lovelock, who has been president of the Club during the past year, and who, by rule, now retires, occupied the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the secretary came forward and read the following

REPORT.

"In submitting this their twenty-ninth annual report your committee have much pleasure in congratulating the members upon the continued growth and prosperity of the club.

"At the date of the last annual report the total number of subscribing members on the roll was 121. At the present date, after making all necessary deductions for losses arising from death, removal, and other causes, the total number on the roll is 156. This shows a clear gain of thirty-five members during the year. The exact figures are—joined 50, left 15, gained 35. Figures alone, however, do not adequately show the increased strength which the club has gained from this source. The gentlemen who have joined during the year have, almost without exception, become excellent attenders and zealous working members of the club. They have come forward in large numbers to join in all the tournaments, matches, and contests of the season, and they have infused into the club a new element of life which will, without doubt, be the means of carrying it forward with increasing prosperity for many years to come.

"The income of the club for the past year has been £84 12s, and its expenditure (including the usual £42 for rent) has been £81 12s 1d, leaving a balance of £2 19s 11d to go forward to our credit in the coming year. This surplus would have been upwards of £10 if some old bills belonging to former years had not turned up and required to be settled. The balance on hand is not great, but still it is an improvement upon our old acquaintance—the annual deficit.

"The number of important events that have taken place during the past year has been great beyond precedent, and the interest taken in them has been shown by the fact that they have been fully reported and commented on by the daily, as well as by the weekly, press of the kingdom. Among our contests over the board, the most interesting have been the match with the St George's Chess Club, played on 24th March; the match between our Knight Class and Oxford University, played on 4th April; the match between our Knight Class and Cambridge University, played on 7th May; the match on 12th December, between our Knight Class and a team of first-class experts, composed of Mr Blackburne, Dr Ballard, Mr Healey, Mr Hirschfeld, Mr Horwitz, Rev G A Macdonnell, Mr Maczuzski, Mr Masou, and Mr Potter; and the match between our third and fourth classes, played on 9th January last. To these have to be added, within the last few days, a match between our Knight Class and the Railway Clearing House, and a very interesting match played at Oxford with our old friends of the Oxford University Chess Club.

"A great event of the past season was the Blindfold Exhibition of Mr Blackburne. This event was arranged at the beginning of the Berlin Tournament, and before the result of that contest had begun to cast its shadow forward. It had been also decided by your Committee that the Exhibition should be given free to the members of the club and their friends, all expenses being defrayed out of the funds of the club. The result was that when Mr Blackburne returned to England as the winner of the chief prize in the Berlin Tournament, and at once gave his Blindfold Exhibition, the house was stormed, and filled in every part by such a crowd as is rarely witnessed at any Chess gathering.

"Mr Blackburne's Blindfold Exhibition was followed up by a series of brilliant exhibitions of Chess skill, in which Messrs Potter, Macdonnell, and Mason have each conducted twenty games simultaneously against an equal number of our members. In some cases nearly three-fourths of the players of these matches were new members of the club, to whom the chance of breaking a lance with a first rate was an agreeable excitement. We are therefore deeply indebted to our first class players for their valuable services in conducting these interesting exhibitions.

"The Handicap Tournament which was in progress at the date of the last annual meeting was soon afterwards brought to a close with the result that Mr Heywood won the first prize, Mr Gunsberg the second, Mr Chappell the third, and Mr Chitty the fourth. The tournament for the present year is fast approaching completion, and hopes are entertained that it may be finished in sufficient time to allow of the prizes being presented at the annual dinner of the club.

"Your Committee cannot close this report without expressing their deep sorrow at the loss which the club has sustained through the death of our honorary members Messrs Boden and Janssens. Mr Janssens was elected an honorary member of the club on 26th June 1876, and was one of the team which played for us in the match with the St. George's Chess Club last year. Mr Boden was an old member, whose name added lustre to our roll, and by his death we have lost one of the kindest hearted and most amiable gentlemen who ever entered the rooms of our club.

"GEORGE ADAMSON, Hon. Sec."

The reading of this report was frequently interrupted by loud applause. At its conclusion the Treasurer, Mr Robert Clarke, came forward and read the balance sheet, which bore out the description given of it in the general report, and showed that the financial department was in a sound and satisfactory state. The Rev J J Scargill

then moved that the report and balance sheet just read be adopted and printed for circulation among the members. The motion was seconded by Mr F Atkinson, and carried unanimously. The usual round of speeches and votes of thanks, all of a highly complimentary character, was then gone through, and the following gentlemen were elected office bearers to serve during the ensuing year:—President, Mr H F Gastineau; Vice-Presidents, Mr W G Howard, C.C., and Mr J F Lovelock; Treasurer, Mr Robert Clarke; Hon. Secretary, Mr George Adamson; Committee: Messrs F Atkinson, Theodore Block, C G Cutler, I Foster, W A Green, A D Long, J A Manning, P Pizzi, E Ridpath, L Stiebel; Auditors: Mr G D Hawkins, Mr F W Lord; Honorary Members: Mr J H Blackburne, Mr F C Collins, Mr P T Duffy, Mons A Delannoy, Herr Harwitz, Mr F Healey, Herr Horwitz, Rev G A Macdonnell, Mr James Mason, Mr R S Moffatt. The retiring President, Mr J F Lovelock, was warmly complimented upon the able and courteous manner in which he had discharged his duties during the past year, and Mr H F Gastineau, on resuming his old post of President, was greeted with a hurricane of applause. The annual dinner of the club was fixed for Tuesday, the fourth of April. The proceedings of the meeting, which had been animated and harmonious throughout, were brought to a close by a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

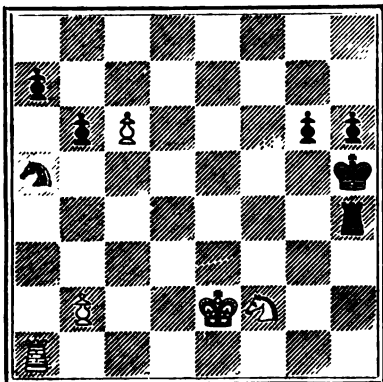
PROBLEM INTELLIGENCE.

End Game Tourney.—The End Game Tourney, which Mr J Crake commenced in the *Hull Church Gazette*, and which was continued in the London paper *Society*, edited by Mr Marks, has, like the former one, conducted in the *Hull Bellman*, edited by the same energetic amateur, Mr Crake, resulted in a failure as regards entries. It may be remembered the first tourney was only productive of one end game, and that was unsound. The one under consideration was an improvement, as there were four entries. Mr Crake, in announcing the conditions of this competition, reserved to himself the right of withholding the prizes should fewer than six positions be entered. In this contest two of the compositions were discovered to be unsound. Of the surviving two, Mr Potter, the judge, declared the following position to be the better, and Mr Crake has awarded its author a prize.

By C H Coster.

First prize in *Society's* End Game Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

We hope, should Mr Crake feel disposed to try

his experiment again, he will be rewarded with better success than attended his former efforts in encouraging an art which in England is much neglected. The Kling and Horwitz school is apparently getting out of date; but there certainly is no reason why the strategy displayed in the end games by these composers should not be extended and elaborated. We believe there is a mine of tactical Chess in the masterly end-games of these and other deceased composers, which may be profitably wrought out and moulded by new style composers. The solution of Mr Coster's problem is withheld for the present, as the solver will find lasting enjoyment in discovering the ingenious *modus operandi*.

Weekly Irish Times Problem Competition.—We believe the *Weekly Irish Times* to be the only Irish paper published containing a Chess column. There are, no doubt, many Chess players and Chess enthusiasts in the Emerald Isle, and they should see into this, and not allow Irish Chess to be represented in a single column, and that appearing only fortnightly. A correspondent of the *Weekly Irish Times*, Mr T B Howland, offers a copy of Mr Bland's *Chess Player's Annual* 1882 to the contributor of the best three-move problem during the year 1882. The judge will be Mr W B Bland. For the best two-mover *Weekly Irish Times* for six months will be given by the same donor. Another correspondent, Miss F Beechey, offers, for the best set of solutions and criticisms to these contributed problems, a copy of the *Chess Player's Annual*. Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor *Weekly Irish Times*, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

More Originality.—The present instance strikes us as being somewhat remarkable. The following problem was a competition in the first Lowenthal Problem Tourney [When will the second end?], *Westminster Papers*, May 1878, under the motto, "Le morts vont vite," and the author's name was subsequently published:—

By E Pradignat.

BLACK.



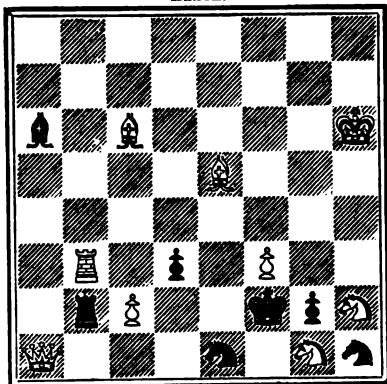
WHITE.

White mates in two moves by K to R 8.

It was our intention to republish this problem in our numbered series, until we recently lighted upon the following, which is taken from the *Detroit Free Press* current Tourney:—

Motto—"Fe."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves by B to Kt 5.

We consider it our duty, and the duty of all Chess editors, to point out such interesting coincidences, especially when occurring in problems entered for competition. Mr W A Shinkman will, in the exercise of his discretion, no doubt disqualify—at least he will award so few points for originality—that the fate of "Fe" will be to fail. It is a pity problem composers will not understand that original contributions are necessary for tourney purposes; and it is a matter for regret that some penalty, as has been suggested by Mr Andrews, cannot be inflicted upon composers who resort to others for fame.

—:0:—

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S W.—The index is in hand. A copy will be sent you as soon as it is issued.

F C D, E K, T B, G A, A M, and others are thanked for their communications.

NEW CROSS CHESS CLUB v. PECKHAM LIBERAL CLUB CHESS CLUB.—Match on Saturday, 25th February, at the house of the latter club, Rye-lane, Peckham. Score 7 to 6, viz. :—

NEW CROSS.		PECKHAM.	
W Adams	1	G O Thornbery	0
P Collingwood	1	C Adams	0
J Gotlese	0	J H Thornbery	2
C Lancheater	1	F W Rose	1
W Morley	1	E Lye	1
S Smith	1	J R Thornbery	1
W R Smith	0	J Mitchell	1
J R Toms	2	T K Griffin	0

Two games were unfinished at the time fixed for terminating the match, but it was admitted that, even if they could have been played out, the total would still have been in favour of the visitors.

BIRMINGHAM (St. George's) v. DERBY MIDLAND RAILWAY LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Match on Saturday, 25th February, at the St George's Club, Birmingham. Score 15½ to 8½, viz. :—

BIRMINGHAM.		DERBY.	
Wildman 0 1	1	Philips 1 0	1
Hope 0	0	Hives 1	1
Taylor 0 1 ½	1½	Balson 1 0 ½	1½
Mackenzie 1 1 1	3	Allen 0 0 0	0
Perry 0 1 1	2	Bland 1 0 0	1
Smith 1 1 1	3	Trubshaw 0 0 0	0
Freeman 0 1 1	2	Owen 1 0 0	1
Cole 1 0	1	Sandham 0 1	1
Eaton 0 ½	½	Knowles 1 ½	1½
Deeley ½ 1	1½	Brown ½ 0	½

LEEDS v. HALIFAX.—In view of the anticipated Lancashire and Yorkshire Tournament, six members of the Halifax Club paid a visit to Leeds on Thursday evening, 23rd February, and played with an equal number of the Leeds Chess Club. Score 7 to 3 :—

LEEDS.		HALIFAX.	
Mills	1	Waight	0
White	0	Satchiffe	1
Stokoe	0½	Common	1½
Bilbrough	1½	A Common	0½
Bennett	2	Whitley	0
Stringer	2	Spencer	0

The second game between Messrs Stokoe and Common was unfinished for want of time, but at the point at which it was abandoned the position was much in favour of the Leeds player. The hon. secretary of the Club (Mr Hussey), who had entertained the visitors at tea, said he had great pleasure in welcoming the visitors to Leeds, believing it was now well on twenty years since any direct communication had passed between the two clubs. He trusted the great match would come off this year as arranged, but he regretted Lancashire's recent proposal to play 50 instead of 100 a side. That point had not yet been settled, and he thought the executive for Yorkshire must consider the proposal very carefully, as it would certainly cause more disappointment to players than they at first sight contemplated.

LEEDS CHESS CLUB.—This club has been fortunate in securing a new member in the person of Mr Mills, whose departure from the Glasgow Club, and the farewell banquet given there we chronicled last week. The *Leeds Mercury* welcomes him to Leeds "as a player 'True as

Ripon steel, and one whose strong thrusts will pierce the armour of its defence as successfully as the spikes of the Ripon spurs once did the silver shilling-piece." He has already been tried, but not found wanting. Our contemporary greets him as the "new member for Leeds."

GRIMSBY CHESS CLUB.—The Rev A B Skipworth recently visited this club, and played thirteen of the players simultaneously. After six hours' continuous play, the reverend gentleman succeeded in defeating eight of his opponents, lost to four (Messrs Darrett, Iles, Malan, and Beeley), and drew with Mr G Smith. The simultaneous player complimented the Club upon its strength, and the great improvement in play since his last visit.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dr Zukertort gave exhibitions of blindfold and simultaneous play at the University Chess Club, on the 16th and 17th ult. The first evening the doctor played *sans voir* against ten selected players simultaneously, and succeeded in defeating eight, lost to Mr G Kuchler, and drew with Mr E L Raymond. The second evening he encountered all players over the board simultaneously, and only lost one game—that with Mr F Morley.

PRESTON CHESS CLUB.—The highest scores in the handicap tournament in progress at this club are—Mr H Stanley, won eight games, drawn two, lost two; Mr J T Palmer, won eight, lost three; Mr J Southworth, won five, lost four; and Mr J Greenhalgh, won eight, drawn two, and lost four. A match of the first five won games, between Messrs Palmer and Southworth, has resulted in a victory for the former player. Mr Palmer won the first, third, fifth, seventh, and eighth games; and lost the second, fourth, and sixth.

WESLEY COLLEGE v. ROTHERHAM.—The matches played last season by the Wesley College (Sheffield) Chess Club were, says the *Leeds Mercury*, all in their favour. A match on Saturday, 18th February, with the Rotherham Club, also terminated, after a hard struggle in a victory for the College Club. Score 5½ to 4½.

WESLEY COLLEGE.		ROTHERHAM.	
Shendler	1	J Shephard	1
Shearer	2	Wollman	0
Williams	½	J R Shephard	1½
W Foster	2	Ward	0
A Foster	0	Lear	2

DONCASTER v. BARNSELY.—The return match took place at the latter town on Saturday, 18th February, when, as was expected from the struggle which took place in November, when Doncaster won by seventeen games to thirteen, a very close and interesting contest was the result. Before the last game was decided, the score stood 11½ all. That game falling into the hands of the visitors, gave them the victory. Score 12½ to 11½:—

DONCASTER.		BARNSELY.	
H Parker	0	J Roe	1
A Knight	2½	A Rowley	0½
H Hunter	1	J Haigh	2
C Johnson	3	Alphonse Wood	0
J Winter	1	J Weight	1
J Ellery	1	J Goodyear	2
E B Taylor	1½	W Haigh	1½
H Thornton	0	Maudsley	3
T Pacey	2½	J Perry	0½

BRIGHTON PAVILION HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.—The *Guardian* announces that the subscriptions for the silver cup having reached the desired amount, £5 5s, the list is now closed. Play was to have commenced on the 23rd ult. The number of entries for the tourney is eleven, and the players have been classed by Mr H Erskine; the hon. secretary and treasurer, as follows:—Class I. Messrs W T Pierce and H W Butler, to give Class II. P and move, Class III. P and two moves, and Class IV. a Kt; Class II., Messrs H Andrews and W Mead, to give Class III. P and move, and Class IV. P and two moves; Class III., Messrs G Humphries, J Radermacher, and R Stuckey, to give Class IV. P and move; Class IV. Messrs W Andrews, O Erskine, and J C Riviere.

CHICHESTER CLUB.—The *Brighton Guardian* announces that the Challenge Cup of the club has been won by Mr G R Downer. This gentleman seems likely to secure also the first prize in the Handicap Tournament now in progress, and the second prize may probably be taken by Sergt-Major McArthur, unless Mr Ballard, who has at present played only two games, be very successful with his other opponents. A Problem Tourney is also in progress amongst the members of the club, with about a dozen entries, and the problems are now being published in the *Chichester Magazine*. A Handicap Tournament, from which the 1st and 2nd class players are excluded, has, too, just been started. The Club Record is likewise a source of much interest. This system of recording the strength of the members is an admirable plan, and ought to be more generally adopted; besides producing a spirit of emulation among the players, it has a decided tendency to improve the play. Every player on the Record is liable to receive a challenge once a month from the player immediately below him on the list, and he is bound to accept it, or lose his position. This plan should work very well in other clubs, and we hope to see it tried.

HAVANT v. CHICHESTER.—These two clubs played the return match on Monday, the 13th ult., at Chichester. Again the players of Havant were victorious by 7½ to 5½, which result was not so decisive as in the former match, when the Chichesterians scored only two to their opponents' six. The following is the score:—

HAVANT.		CHICHESTER.	
Solomons	1	McArthur	1
Tozer	1½	Ballard	½
Chignell	0	Scott	1
Hill	1	Street	1
Spurgeon	0	Reid	2
Francis	2	Canaway	0
Butcher	2	Edney	0

BRIGHTON v. CHICHESTER.—Match on Monday, 20th February, at Chichester. Score, 8½ to 6½.

BRIGHTON.		CHICHESTER.	
W T Pierce	1½	G R Downer	0½
A A Bowley	1	Solomons (Havant)	0
H W Butler	2	McArthur	0
H Erskine	1	Moore (Midhurst)	1
W Mead	0	Dr Vines (Littlehampton)	2
A Smith	2	J Scott	0
G Humphreys	1	Rev Deane (East Marden)	1
O Erskine	0	C Ballard	½

RAWDON v. ILKLEY.—On Saturday, 11th inst., the return match between the Rawdon Church Institute and the Ilkley Liberal Club Chess Clubs was played at Ilkley, and resulted in favour of the latter.

RAWDON.		ILKLEY.	
	Won		Won
Mr T Spencer	0	Mr J Petty	2
E Pratt	0	W Critchley	2
W Haste	1½	B M Hood	0½
Ramsden	0½	J McKean	1½
H Meyer	0	S Robinson	2
J H Crossley	0½	W E Press	1½
J Wilkinson	0	G W Shepherd	1
A Burnett	2	W Mawson	0
J H A Yendon	0	J Barker	2
T Palliser	1	J Mawson	1
T Gaffney	2	S Hood	0
Total	7½	Total	18½

BRIGHTON LOCAL MATCHES.—Since our last notice, the match between Messrs H Erskine and W Mead has been won by the latter with a score of 7 to the former's ½. That Mr Erskine

was over-matched at the odds (Pawn and two moves) was thought from the first; indeed, Mr Mead has lately so greatly improved in his play that our contemporary, the *Brighton Guardian*, doubts whether any Brighton player could give him more than Pawn and move. By winning another game, Mr Butler secured his match with Mr H Erskine; the former, playing blindfold, received the odds of Queen's Rook. A return match on the same conditions, but at the odds of Queen's Knight, was to have commenced on Monday, 13th ult. In another game, played between Messrs W T Pierce and H W Butler, the former secured a very fortunate victory, owing to a miscalculation of the blindfold player; who, after getting an easy won game, allowed his opponent, through a series of exchanges, to regain the piece.

KINGSTON v. MORTLAKE.—Match on Tuesday, 21st February, at the Kingston Workmen's Club. Score 5 to 1, viz:—

KINGSTON.		MORTLAKE.	
Williams	2	Rayner	0
Bartlett	1	Mills	1
Bottesworth	2	Smith	0

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

MR STEINITZ'S CHALLENGE.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

SIR,—I strongly protest against your editorial remark in the last number, that I had "issued a challenge" which I "knew full well would not be accepted." Surely you must have forgotten the fact that as an alternative I offered to accept the odds of two games at starting, and that, under any circumstances, a penalty of £250 would have been a handsome sum to pay for anything that might have been considered derogatory in my challenge, provided that the two consulting players had been sure of beating me.

For my own part, I declared myself ready, and am willing still, to "put my pile in my pocket," on similar terms as regards the stakes, and I should be glad to receive the odds of a Knight to boot, though I should not make the experiment of tempting Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort by offering them the latter odds.

In fact, I can really see no excuse for the refusal of my challenge for a consultation match, excepting one, viz., if Herr Zukertort really means to play alone against me, and in that respect all will depend on his now consenting to reasonable terms.

As regards your observation that "it really becomes a somewhat difficult task to decide who is right and who is wrong," I shall not question your intelligence to assume that it could in any way refer to my analysis published in your journal.

Yours obediently,

W. STEINITZ.

26th February.

We have received a letter from Mr Steinitz, in reply to that of "A LOVER OF THE GAME," inserted in our pages. We think, however, sufficient space has been devoted to the discussion of the analytical differences which exist between Messrs Zukertort, Hoffer, and Steinitz, to warrant us asking Mr Steinitz's permission to omit the publication of his remarks.

We regret that once more the probability of a match appears but slight. As we go to press, Mr Steinitz informs us that Mr Zukertort makes it "a sine que non that the match should begin on the 10th inst.," and this Mr Steinitz finds it impossible to comply with, having regard to his other engagements. We trust, however, that better counsels may yet prevail.

A Chess Club has been established by the Parliamentary Reporting Staff of the London and Provincial Daily Press.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 8th MARCH 1882.

—:0:—

TELEGRAPHIC CHESS CODES.

A CORRESPONDENT in *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, writing in reference to the code adopted in the match Liverpool v. Calcutta, says, that Mr Rutherford's invention may be very ingenious, but it appears to him totally unpractical, for several reasons. He thinks it would take too long a time to ascertain how to report a move correctly, and that a mistake would be very likely to occur, unless extreme care be taken. He suggests a code which he considers much more simple, designating each of the sixty-four squares of the Chessboard by two letters, as on the diagram below :—

BLACK

AP	EP	IP	OP	PO	PI	PE	PA
AL	EL	IL	OL	LO	LI	LE	LA
AK	EK	IK	OK	KO	KI	KE	KA
AH	EH	IH	OH	HO	HI	HE	HA
AG	EG	IG	OG	GO	GI	GE	GA
AF	EF	IF	OF	FO	FI	FE	FA
AD	ED	ID	OD	DO	DI	DE	DA
AB	EB	IB	OB	BO	BI	BE	BA

WHITE.

It will be seen from this that only twelve letters of the alphabet are made use of—four vowels and eight consonants. In order to give a sound to each square, one vowel and one consonant are to be always used together. This code certainly has the advantage of being very easy to learn, it being remembered that the vowel

- “a” is to be used for the Rook files
- “e” Knight „
- “i” Bishop „
- “o” King and Queen files—

the consonant following the vowel on the Queen's side of the board, and preceding it on the King's. By this arrangement it is very easy to see whether the move is on the King's or Queen's side of the board, or whether a piece moves from one side to the other. Castling it is proposed to express as follows:—

- On the King's side for White bobe
- ” Black pope
- ” Queen's ” White boib
- ” ” Black poip

it being deemed unnecessary to refer to the movement of the Rook, because the King could not move two squares, unless as a part of Castling. Eight letters would thus represent any two moves. There is, however, as the Editor of *Brentano* points out some difficulty in the adoption of this system, as the Telegraph Companies will not accept combinations of letters which do not form a known word. We think, however, that further attention devoted to the subject might lead to some more practical results.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

THE Handicap Tournament of the City of London Chess Club has now arrived at a very interesting stage. Only eight competitors remain alive on the field. Of the sixty-four aspirants who entered the lists in October last, fifty-six have been unhorsed and laid on the grass. Among the surviving few there still stands conspicuous the figure of Mr J H Blackburne. Up to the present time he has lost only one game. The other survivors are Mr A L Maczuzki, 1st class; Mr Theodore Block, 3rd class; Mr T H Piper 3rd class; Mr B G Laws, 4th class; Mr James Ridpath 4th class; Mr M Down, 5th class, and Mr A H S Taylor 6th class. The circumstance that nearly all the classes are so equally represented is a proof that the handicapping has been fair. Some strong players have fallen, and, at the present time, it is quite on the cards that the chief prize may be won by a member of the 4th class. Mr Blackburne and Mr Piper have been paired with each other for the next round. Mr Maczuzki has been paired with Mr Laws, Mr Block has been paired with Mr Ridpath, and Mr Down with Mr Taylor. Mr Blackburne and Mr Piper have not yet had an encounter, but that has not been the fault of the champion, who was very anxious to commence play at once. Mr Maczuzki and Mr Laws have played two games, of which each has won one. Their second game, which was played on Monday last, attracted a large number of spectators. They will meet again to play the deciding game on Monday next. Mr Block has already won one game of Mr Ridpath, and Mr Taylor has won one game of Mr Down. There are six prizes to be competed for by the eight survivors. These prizes are given in money or in works of art, as may be preferred. The amounts in money are £6, £5, £4, £3, £2, and £1 5s—twenty guineas in all. The winner of the chief prize earns the further distinction of having his name inscribed on the "Murton Cup," a large silver goblet, which has to be placed on the table at all important festivals as long as the club shall endure.

BIRMINGHAM v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

THE return match took place on Saturday, at St. John's College, Oxford, and, as usual, the undergraduates made a better fight upon their own ground than at Birmingham, the Birmingham team winning by three games only. Mr G E Wainwright, University College, carried off the honours of the day, as he drew his first game with Mr Cook, and the second, being unfinished, was adjudicated in his favour. Mr Weall, St. John's College, also scored well for the University; as did Messrs Maurice Michael, E Brees, and H Wilkinson, for Birmingham. After the match the visitors were entertained at dinner in the rooms of the University Club, Mr Wise, Lincoln College, President of the University Chess Club, presiding, and Mr Beebee, Trinity College, occupying the vice-chair. After the loyal toasts, the Birmingham and Oxford Clubs, and Mr W Cook, were given and responded to, and the visitors returned to Birmingham, after spending a most enjoyable afternoon. Score:—

BIRMINGHAM.				OXFORD UNIVERSITY.			
W Cook	-	-	½	Mr G E Wainwright University College	-	-	1½
C Wallbank	-	-	1	Mr Cross Exeter College	-	-	0
F P Wildman	-	-	1	Mr Loocok University College	-	-	0
M Michael	-	-	1½	Mr Emerton Christ Church College	-	-	½
C F Newey	-	-	1	Mr Wise Lincoln College	-	-	1
E Shorthouse	-	-	1	Mr Montrie New College	-	-	1
E Brees	-	-	1½	Mr Beebee Trinity College	-	-	½
T Cumberland	-	-	½	Mr Weall St John's College	-	-	1½
W Wilkinson	-	-	1½	Mr Leatherdale Queen's College	-	-	½
			—				—
Total	.	.	9½				6½

DINNER TO MR BLACKBURNE.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given to Mr Blackburne, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., by members of the St George's Chess Club, at the Criterion. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartrey K.G. occupied the chair. Unfortunately Mr Blackburne was too unwell to attend.

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

PAUL MORPHY'S FUGITIVE GAMES.

WE learn from *Brentano's Chess Monthly* that Mr Gustav Reichhelm, of Philadelphia, has succeeded in gathering sixty-four games played by Morphy, mostly at odds, which have not hitherto been published in any book, and which will all be published in that excellent magazine. We have much pleasure in reproducing these games, annotated by ourselves, as fine specimens of play. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the editors of *Brentano* for the scores of the games.

GAME 598.

Muzio Gambit.—Remove White's Queen's Knight.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Morphy.	Mr St Leon.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 B to B 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes Kt
6 Q takes P	6 B to R 3 (a)
7 Castles	7 Q to B 3
8 P to K 5	8 Q to Kt 2
9 B takes P	9 B takes B
10 Q takes B	10 Kt to K R 3
11 R to B 3	11 R to K Kt sq (b)
12 R to Kt 3	12 Q to B sq
13 B takes R	13 Kt takes R
14 R to K B sq	14 Kt to K R 3
15 P to K Kt 4	15 P to Q 3 (c)
16 P to K 6	16 P to K B 3
17 P to Kt 5	17 Q to Kt 2
18 Q takes P	18 Q takes Q
19 B takes Q	19 Kt to Kt sq
20 R to B 7	20 P to Q B 3 (d)
21 R to Kt 7	21 Kt to K 2
22 R takes P	22 K to Q sq
23 R to R 8 ch	23 K to B 2
24 R to K 8	24 P to Q 4
25 R takes Kt ch	25 K to Q 3 (e)
26 R to K 8	26 P takes B
27 R takes B	27 K takes P
28 P to K R 4	28 K to B 4
29 R to Kt 8 and wins.	

Notes.

(a) It is of vital importance here to play 6 P to Q 4, the position is not similar to that where White Castles on his fifth move. If in reply to 6 P to Q 4 7 B takes P, then 7 Kt to K B 3. Check with the Q on R 5 is also better than the move in the text, especially considering the odds given.

(b) This move helps to complicate matters,

White's Pawn on K 5 seriously hampers Black's development; he might, however, have tried Kt to Q B 3.

(c) He ought to have played P to Q 4, which would have given him time.

(d) Kt to B 3, then the same Kt to K 2, would have been a likely defence.

(e) If K to Q sq, then 26 R to R 7 26 P takes B, 27 R to R 8 ch 27 K to B 2, 28 P to K 7 28 B to Q 2, 29 P Queens 29 B takes Q, 30 R takes B, and we have the same result, viz. White has two passed Pawns with Black's pieces confined.

GAME 599.

[*Evans Gambit.* Remove White's Queen's Rook.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Morphy.	Amateur.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes Kt P
5 P to B 3	5 B to R 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 Kt to B 3 (a)
8 B to R 3	8 B to Kt 3 (b)
9 Q to Kt 3	9 P to Q 4
10 P takes P	10 Kt to Q R 4
11 R to K sq ch	11 B to K 3
12 P takes B (c)	12 Kt takes Q
13 P takes P ch	13 K to K 2
14 B to K 6 ch	14 K to B 3
15 Kt to K 5 ch	15 K to Kt 4
16 B to Q B 4 ch	16 K to R 4
17 B to Kt 4 ch	17 K to R 5
18 P takes Kt mate	

Notes.

(a) 7 P to Q 3 yields a safer defence than 7 Kt to B 3.

(b) Here again we prefer P to Q 4 or Q 3, the move in the text is bad, on account of Q to Kt 3.

(c) Morphy, in his glory; he now forces mate in six moves.

GAME 600.

Played at Oxford, 18th February 1881, in the match of the Fourth Class of the City of London Chess Club against the Oxford University Club.

WHITE.

Mr B G Laws,
C.L.C.C.

BLACK.

Mr Wainwright,
O.U.C.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 Kt to Kt 5 | 4 P to Q 4 |
| 5 P takes P | 5 Kt takes P (a) |
| 6 Q to B 3 (b) | 6 Q takes Kt |
| 7 B takes Kt | 7 Q to Kt 3 (c) |
| 8 B to Kt 3 | 8 B to K Kt 5 |
| 9 Q to K 3 | 9 Castles |
| 10 P to Q 3 | 10 P to K 5 |
| 11 P to K R 3 | 11 P takes P (d) |
| 12 P to Q B 3 | 12 B to K 7 (e) |
| 13 P to Kt 4 (f) | 13 B to Q 3 |
| 14 R to Kt sq | 14 B to R 7 (g) (h) |
| 15 R to Kt 2 | 15 Kt to K 4 |
| 16 Kt to Q 2 | 16 K R to K sq |
| 17 Q takes R P | 17 Kt to B 6 ch |
| 18 Kt takes Kt | 18 B takes Kt ch |
| 19 K to B sq | 19 R to K 8 ch (i) |
| 20 K takes R | 20 Q to K 5 ch |
| 21 Q to K 3 | 21 B takes R |
| 22 Q takes Q | 22 B takes Q |
| 23 B takes B P | 23 R to Q 3 (j) |
| 24 B to K 3 | 24 R to K B 3 |
| 25 B to Kt 3 (k) | 25 R to B 6 |
| 26 P to Kt 5 | 26 B to B 4 |
| 27 P to R 4 | 27 R to R 6 |
| 28 K to Q 2 | 28 R takes P |
| 29 R to R sq | 29 B to K 5 |
| 30 R to K sq | 30 B to B 5 |
| 31 B to B 4 | 31 B takes B ch |
| 32 K takes B | 32 B to Kt 3 |
| 33 B to K 6 ch | 33 K to Q sq |
| 34 P to K B 4 | 34 R to R 7 |
| 35 P to Kt 4 | 35 R to K Kt 7 |
| 36 P to B 5 | 36 R to Kt 6 ch |
| 37 K to B 4 | 37 P to Q 7 |
| 38 R to Q sq | 38 R to B 6 ch |
| 39 K takes R | 39 B to R 4 ch |
| 40 K to K 3 | 40 B takes R |
| 41 K takes P | 41 B to R 4 |
| 42 K to K 3 | 42 K to K 2 |
| 43 B to Kt 8 | 43 P to R 3 |
| 44 K to B 4 | 44 P takes P ch |
| 45 K takes P | 45 B to B 2 |
| 46 B takes B | 46 K takes B |
| 47 P to R 4 | 47 K to B sq |
| 48 K to Kt 6 and wins. (l) | |

Notes.

(a) A dangerous variation of the two Knights'

defence, in which the first player ought to get the advantage.

(b) This is very weak. The well-known continuation Kt takes B P ought to yield White the advantage, while the move in the text actually results in Black's favour.

(c) Black might speedily have obtained the better game, i.e. 7 Kt to Q 5, 8 Q takes P ch, 8 K to Q sq, 9 B to Kt 8 or (a). (If B to K 4, then Black could win the Queen by B to K 3), 9 Q takes Kt P, with a winning position. (a) 9 K to K sq 9 B to Kt 5 ch, 10 P to B 3 10 B to R 5 and wins.

(d) Black is playing in a spirited manner. Should White take the Bishop, Black would obtain a strong attack, the continuation in that case would be 12 P takes B -12 B to Kt 5 ch, threatening to win the Queen for three pieces, but with a good attack left; 13 K to Q sq, or 13 K to B sq, would both be bad on account of K R to K sq.

(e) A very strong post for the Bishop.

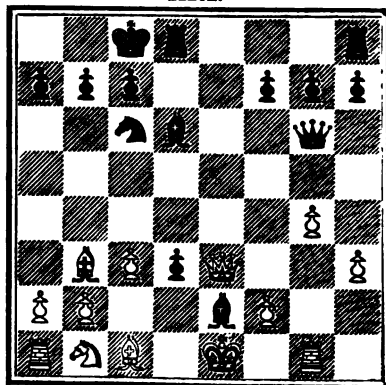
(f) This only weakens White's game, and to remain with Q on K 3 was bad, as Black aimed at placing his K R on K sq. 13 Q to Kt 5 was his best defence.

(g) Why that? Mr Wainwright might have finished the game right off the reel. We give a diagram of the position.

Position after White's 14th move.

Mr Wainwright (Oxford).

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mr B G Laws (London).

(h) The following wins:—14 K R to K sq, 15 Q to Kt 5 or (a) 15 P to Q 7 ch, 16 B takes P 16 B to B 6 ch, 17 K to B sq 17 Q to Q 6 mate. (a) 15 Q to Q 2 15 B takes P dis ch, 16 K to B sq 16 B takes R P ch, 17 R to Kt 2 17 Q takes R mate. The only other alternative is of course loss of the Queen.

(i) There is no justification for this move, for again Black could have forced the game, i.e. 19 P to Q 7 (threatening mate on Q 6 and K 8), 20 Q to R 8 ch 20 K to Q 2, 21 Q to R 4 ch 21 B to B 3, 22 Q to Q 4 ch 22 K to B sq, and Black wins.

(j) Now White has actually a superiority.

(k) B to B 4 would have been better.

(f) The ending is fairly played on both sides. White did not give his adversary any chance. Mr Laws got his victory in spite of frying pan and fire, through both of which his game passed several times.

GAME 601.

The following game was played on the 19 ult., in the sixth round of the pending Vienna tournament, between Dr Meitner and A Schwarz:

[English Opening.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Dr Meitner.	Herr A Schwarz.
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K 3	2 P to K 5 (a)
3 Kt to Q B 3 (b)	3 P to K B 4
4 P to Q 3 (c)	4 P takes P
5 B takes P	5 P to K Kt 3
6 P to Q Kt 3	6 B to Kt 2
7 B to Kt 2	7 Kt to K 2 (d)
8 Q to B 2	8 Q Kt to B 3
9 P to Q R 3	9 Kt to K 4
10 B to K 2	10 P to Kt 3
11 Kt to B 3 (e)	11 B to Kt 2
12 Castles Q side	12 Kt to Kt 5
13 B to B sq	13 Castles
14 P to R 3	14 Kt to K B 3
15 Kt to Q 4	15 Q to B sq (f)
16 R to Kt sq	16 Kt to B 3
17 Kt to B 3 (g)	17 P to Q 3
18 P to Kt 3	18 Kt to K 4
19 Kt takes Kt	19 P takes Kt
20 B to Kt 2	20 B takes B
21 R takes B	21 Q to Kt 2
22 K R to Kt sq	22 P to B 3 (h)
23 R to Q 6	23 Q R to Q sq
24 K R to Q sq	24 R takes R
25 R takes R	25 Kt to Q 2
26 Q to Q sq	26 R to B 2
27 K to Kt sq	27 P to K 5 (i)
28 Kt to K 2	28 B takes B
29 K takes B	29 Kt to B 4
30 R to Q 8 ch	30 R to B sq (j)
31 R takes R ch	31 K takes R
32 Q to Q 8 ch	32 K to Kt 2
33 Kt to Q 4	33 Q to K B 2 (k)
34 K to B 2	34 Kt to Kt 2
35 Q to Q B 8 (l)	35 P to B 4
36 Kt to K 6 ch	36 K to B 3 (m)
37 Kt to B 7	37 Kt to R 4
38 Q to K R 8 ch	38 K to Kt 4 (n)
39 Q to Q 8 ch	39 K to R 3
40 Kt to K 8 (o)	40 P to K Kt 4
41 Q to Q 6 ch	41 K to R 4 (p)
42 Kt to B 6 ch	42 K to R 3
43 Kt takes K P ch	43 K to R 4 (q)
44 P to K Kt 4 ch	Resigns. (u)

Notes, from the Field.

(a) New, but not recommendable. It produces a form of position which has long been recognised as unfavourable to the second player.

(b) We prefer P to K B 3 at once, for Black cannot well support by P to K B 4, e.g. 3 P to B 3 3 P to K B 4, 4 P takes P 4 Q to R 5 ch best, 5 P to Kt 3 5 Q takes K P, 6 Kt to K B 3, with the superior game, for Black's Q is not well placed; and White, after Castling, will obtain a favourable position, similar to that arising for the second player in some variations of the P and move opening, with the important difference, to White's advantage, that the forces are even.

(c) Not good. Even now P to B 3 was very strong, and he could well allow his Pawns being doubled on the Q side, if Black replied B to Kt 5. White could then proceed, either with P takes P or with Kt to K R 3, followed by Kt to B 2.

(d) This Kt has few prospects of winning with play from this square; Kt to K B 3 was preferable. If White answered Kt to Q 5, he could well afford to Castle and to allow the more minor pieces to be exchanged.

(e) This game becomes uncomfortable for some time after this; P to B 4 was preferable. Black evidently could not reply B to Kt 2, on account of P takes Kt, followed by B to B 3, and the last-named move could be adopted at once if the Kt retreated to K B 2.

(f) To guard against Kt to K 6.

(g) The developing move; B to K 2 was better in many ways; for he threatened then to proceed with the attack by P to K Kt 4, which he could not form at present, on account of the rejoinder Kt takes Kt, followed by P takes P, and afterwards B to B 6. Though White would not lose anything by the last-mentioned line of play, he could ultimately interpose the B at K 2. He would have to exchange too many pieces, after which Black would accordingly either oppose Queens at K 8, or relieve himself by P to Q 4.

(h) Herr Schwarz had defended himself very well up to this; but by his useless advance, the entrance of the adverse Kt at Kt 5, or Q 5, could have done him no harm, as he could well defend himself against the effects of either by R to B 2. On the other hand, he blocks out his Q, which might have seized a strong post at once at K B 6.

(i) Not so safe as retreating the Kt to B sq in order to be prepared for opposing his R at Q 2. He lets now the adverse Kt in at Q 4, which is rather dangerous, as his Q has no access into the hostile camp.

(j) We do not think the opponent would have done much if he had now moved the K to Kt 2, followed by K to B 3 in reply to Q to Q 4 ch.

(k) He seems to have had some hope of winning, otherwise Q to Q 2 was the obvious move to insure an even game for the ending. However, we do not see more than a draw either if he checked at Q 6 and took off what he could get, e.g.—33 Kt to Q 6 ch, 34 K to B 2 34 Kt takes P, 35 Kt to K 6 ch 35 K to B 2, 36 Kt to B 7 36 Kt takes P, and White will have to draw at once by perpetual ch, commencing with Q to

K 8 ch, whereupon the K must move to K 2, and then White goes on checking at K 2, and accordingly at R 5 or K 8. Against almost any other line of play Black would bring the Kt back to Kt 4, with a fair chance of winning.

(l) An excellent move, which gives him several winning chances.

(m) This loses, though in a very complicated manner. He had fair prospects of drawing if he moved the K to R 3.

(n) The Q dare not interpose, of course, on account of Kt to K 8 ch.

(o) A very fine move, which wins the game by force.

(p) Nothing better; if Q interposes at Kt 3, White checks at B 8, and then wins the Q by Kt to B 6 ch.

(q) Fatal at once; but of course he must have lost equally if he moved the K to Kt 2, and allowed the Kt P to be taken by the Kt.

(r) He must capture the P, and White, after retaking, proceeds with Q to Kt 3 ch, which gives the adversary only the choice of being mated by Q takes Kt P, or of losing the Q by Kt to Q 6 ch.

GAME 602.

The following game was played on the 12th ult., in the fifth round of the pending Vienna Tournament.

[French Defence.]

WHITE.

BLACK.

Herr Weiss.

Herr Schwarz.

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 B to K Kt 5
8 P to K R 3	8 B to R 4
9 P to K Kt 4	9 B to Kt 3
10 P to Kt 5 (a)	10 Kt to R 4
11 Kt takes P	11 P to Q B 3
12 Kt to B 3 (b)	12 Kt to Q 2
13 Kt to K 2 (c)	13 R to K sq
14 K to Kt 2	14 Kt to B sq (d)
15 Kt to Kt 3	15 Kt to B 5 ch
16 B takes Kt	16 K B takes B
17 P to K R 4	17 Q to Q 2
18 P to B 3	18 Q to Kt 5
19 R to R sq	19 B takes Kt
20 P takes B	20 R to K 6
21 B takes B	21 Kt takes B
22 K to B 2	22 Q R to K sq
23 R to K sq	23 Q to K 5
24 R to Q B sq	24 P to B 3
25 P takes P	25 P takes P
26 P to R 5 (e)	26 Kt to R sq (f)
27 P to B 4	27 Kt to B 2
28 R takes R	28 Q takes R ch

29 K to Kt 2

29 Q to K 7 ch

30 K to R 3

30 Q to K 5 (g)

31 R to B 3

31 Kt to R 3

32 Kt to R 2

32 Kt to B 2

33 Q to Kt 4 ch (h)

33 Kt to Kt 4 ch

34 K to R 4

34 Q to Kt 7 (i)

White resigns.

Notes, from the Field.

(a) As far as we remember, this is new, and it is really strange that this simple combination of the last two moves, which wins a P, should not have been adopted before. Though Black obtains some counter-attack, this, in our opinion, does not outweigh the material loss.

(b) Best. He could not afford to let the adverse Kt in at B 5, otherwise his best square would have been clearly K 3.

(c) An error of judgment, from which the opponent, by clever tactics, does not allow him to recover. It was here of the utmost importance to gain a move, which could have been done by Kt to K 4, as he would compel the adversary either to allow the exchange of an important attacking piece, or to retreat his B, losing time.

(d) Herr Schwarz has now a strong counter-attack, which he conducts most skillfully.

(e) This only relieves him temporarily. Kt to R 2 was the proper move; for, if Black then sacrificed the Kt for the R P, he could release himself by exchanging queens with Q to Kt 4 ch.

(f) An excellent rejoinder. As will be seen, the Kt soon obtains a fine attacking post at Kt 4, *vid* K B 2.

(g) Stronger than capturing the Kt P, in which case White would have obtained a fair game by R to Kt sq and R takes Kt P.

(h) He drops into the trap. There was nothing better than to return with the Kt to B 3 and play for a draw.

(i) Finely played. The threatened mate cannot be averted. If White move the Kt, then follows Q to R 8 ch; and, if Q to B 5 or Q 7, Black answers R to K 5 ch, and mates in two more moves at the latest.

—o:—

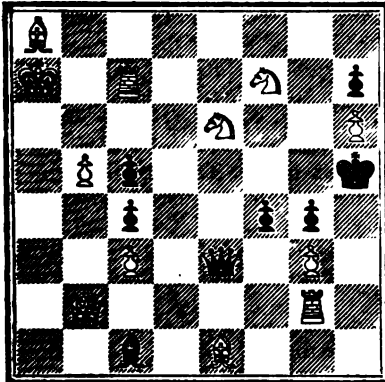
THE DAUNTLESS CHESS CLUB of Brooklyn is organised on the new social plan of having weekly meetings at the residences of its members, and it is now the most successful Club of the kind in the country, and one including a very strong list of players, such as the veterans Perrin and Horner, together with Mr Gilberg, Professor Raymond, &c. The Club tourney of the season of 1881-2 is approaching its close, and Mr Thayer thus far heads the list, with Professor Raymond second, and Mr Horner third. There are seventeen players in the tourney out of the twenty-five members to which the Club is limited.

PROBLEMS.

LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY, No. II.

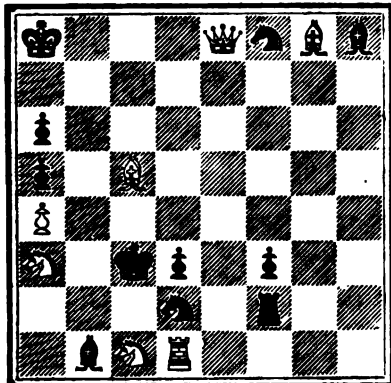
FIRST PRIZE SET.

No. 831. Motto: "Peep beneath."
BLACK.



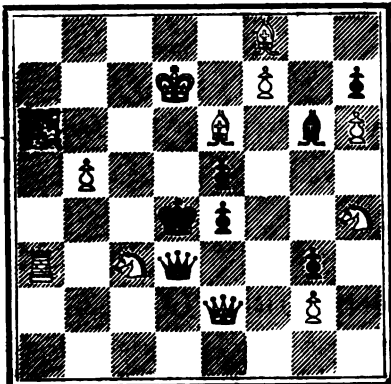
WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 832.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

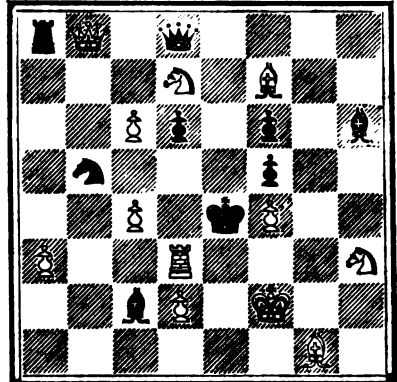
No. 833.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

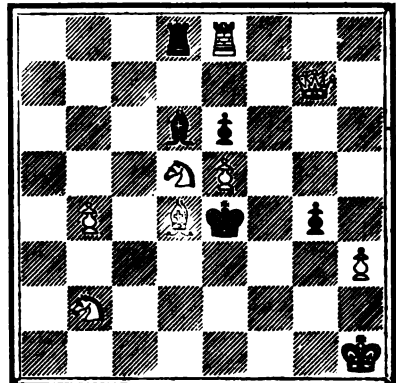
SECOND PRIZE SET.

No. 834. Motto: "Too many 'Cooks' spoils the mate."
BLACK.



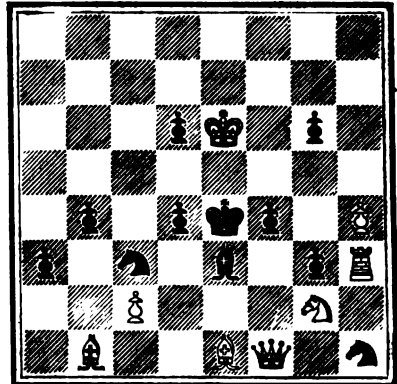
WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 835.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 836.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

PERIPATETIC CHESS.

PERIPATETIC was originally used to designate the philosophy of Aristotle, because he was accustomed to promulgate it while walking. Recently it has been not inappropriately applied to that form of Chess where one player simultaneously contests a number of games with other players, he rapidly walking from board to board. This form of play has become quite the fashion of late, and we are glad of it. It gives medium players an opportunity to play with, and even some chance to win from, the great experts. It enables such a contest to occur without undue embarrassment or annoyance to either player. The expert does not have to wait on the slow moves of his opponent, nor is the novice embarrassed by the continued watchful eye and impatient presence of his skilled antagonist. But better than this, it is conducive to a more rapid style of play. The excellence of the coming Chess master will not be in the profoundness of his exhaustive analysis, but rather in the brilliancy of conception and rapidity of execution. Some one has said that "brilliancy in Chess means unsoundness," and some one is right, but still we long for the brilliancy rather than two or three pages of dull notes obscuring all lustre. The favourite combat will not be that of the heavy artillery and siege guns, but rather the dash and victory of the cavalry and strategy of light infantry rapidly manœuvred. The time limit will be considerably reduced, and the game finished before the opening is forgotten. The popularity of this simultaneous rapid play at present indicates the demand, and the demand will create the supply. We will not let Chess suffer by the innovation. It will necessitate a more careful and thorough knowledge of all the openings and their analyzed variations. It will compel a complete understanding of end games and Pawn play. The great original battleground will be the middle game. And general principles will dictate the play and finesse not to be thwarted by dilatory caution. Startling surprises and a decisive *coup de grace* will characterize the delightful game, giving one a chance to truthfully exclaim, "I never saw it." The wit of Chess more than its wisdom will be displayed, and we will be amused rather than entertained, relaxed rather than absorbed. Defeat will only kindle a desire for renewed trial, for we will be confident "that we beat ourselves." Important match games, like correspondence games, are proverbially heavy, and beautiful and brilliant endings in either are rare. The amount at stake in the one case, and the unlimited time in the other, prevent any risks being ventured, only profound accuracy is essayed. We should delight in a match between the great players with a time limit of two minutes. Zukertort, Blackburne and Mackenzie have each conducted twenty games simultaneously with strong players. Why cannot they agree to a short time limit between themselves? We are not advocating "skittle play"—far from it—but are hailing with gladness the sign of a more rapid and less stolid game being the desideratum of the future. —*Pittsburgh Telegraph*.

FOUR-HANDED CHESS.

ON Thursday and Friday, 2nd and 3rd inst., Capt. Verney and Mr Martineau played against various members of the Cambridge University Chess Club and others, at Cambridge, and succeeded in winning in almost every instance. Their opponents were Messrs T E Harman, E G Harman, J Thursby, Lieut. C Pourney, 3rd Battalion Hants Regiment, Lieut. Hon. G H Browne-Guthrie, 4th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, E H B Tighe, Ball, and others. We hope to publish some of the games in future issues.

DERBYSHIRE v. STAFFORDSHIRE CLUBS.

WE are informed that arrangements are now complete for a match, 25 aside, between the Derbyshire County Club and the clubs of Staffordshire, to take place at the Burton Literary Institute, on Saturday, 18th March. Play will commence about 2 p.m.

PROBLEM INTELLIGENCE, &c.

Leeds Mercury Solution Tourney.—The following are the principal conditions of this Tourney, which is to extend over the months of March, April and May. The Prizes will be Chess works, and will be awarded on the basis that governed the former bi-month competitions, only proportionately increased. Any two solutions will suffice to establish a cook to any problem, and will score double points. A position solved in fewer moves than the stipulated number will be deemed cooked. Discoverers of cooks will score twice as many points as the stipulated number of moves in which the problem had to be solved. Not fewer than two, three or four points will be scored for a sound problem in two, three or four moves respectively. Variations may increase these points. Half a point will be given for each variation in a two-move problem, and one point for each variation in problems above two moves. The *Leeds Mercury*, for the purposes of their competition, defines a variation as "the ability of Black, by a different first move, to compel White to adopt a different mode of attack on his second move. And this, though the actual mate may be the same as the previous one." In the event of ties, the enumeration of duals to decide. We believe the editor of the *Leeds Mercury* was the originator of this method of awarding points in solution tourneys. Several columns have acknowledged their indebtedness to this gentleman in adopting the same regulations. We quite agree with the remarks of the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*. "Satisfactory rules for solution tourneys seem as difficult to frame as rules for the problem tourneys, and we have so far met with none that altogether please us." As solution tourneys are practically in their infancy, there is time for great improvement, but, of course, the sooner perfection is reached the better, and any change tending to an improvement will be welcomed with gratification by the solving world. The conditions of the *Leeds Mercury* next problem tourney will be announced next week. According to an answer to a correspondent, we gather it will be a three-move competition. This, we think, will be the fourth problem tourney of this paper. The three former ones have been eminently successful, and each has been productive of such very fine problems, that we hope the forthcoming contest may be equally—or, if possible, more successful.

Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi Fourth Tourney.—The January-February number of the Italian Chess Magazine contains the names of the authors of the problems contributed to the last Tourney. The following are the prize winners:—1st, J Crake, Hull; 2nd, G Liberali, Patras; 3rd, J Jespersen, Denmark. Honorably mentioned in order named: E Dworzak de Walden, Naples; A Campo, Campobasso; C P L Mussini, Sienna; Rudolph l'Hermit, Magdeburg; A Campo and A Euehler, Gotha. We think one or two of the prize and honourably mentioned problems would not stand a severe test on the score of originality. We intended to notice specific instances, but the references not being completed, we must defer doing so—if indeed we allude again to the subject at all—till a more convenient season.

Lowenthal Problem Tourney, No. 2.

—We had almost despaired of ever having the opportunity of congratulating the authors of the prize problems, and admiring their contributions to this important contest. The first Lowenthal Tourney was so successful in point of the many fine positions contributed, and the quality of the prize problems, that we have, not without much weariness of waiting, anxiously anticipated the publication of the award in the second tourney. The remarks we have already made regarding the delay in the publication of the award in this tourney render any further comments superfluous. We are delighted to find that the many complaints from our correspondent; not unwarranted ones, have apparently at last had the desired effect. The judges have been roused into activity. The following is their report and award:—"The delay in awarding the prizes in this tourney has been caused by the sudden death of the periodical under whose management it was introduced to public notice. In consequence of this event to the Chess world, the judges have been and are now unable to state positively that the important condition of the tourney requiring the publication of all the problems has been effectively carried out. Subject, however, to this default, if such default there is, the judges award the prizes as follow:—

1. "Peep beneath."
2. "Too many 'cooks' spoil the mate."
3. "Victoria."

J W ABBOTT,
P T DUFFY."

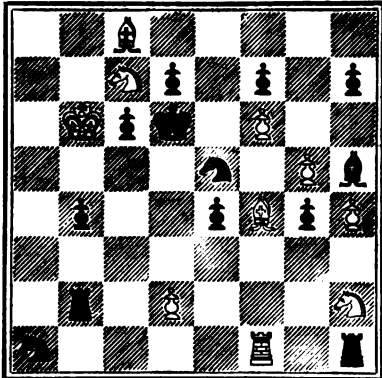
Of course some explanation of the protracted delay was to be expected; but few will be prepared for the excuse which the judges now offer. We would venture to suggest to them that even now their duties are not entirely discharged. A completeset of the *Westminster Papers* was offered for the best three-mover in the tourney. Which problem scored sufficiently high to win that prize? It is quite possible considerable difficulty might be experienced in obtaining the set; but that can scarcely be a reason why we should not know what composition merits the distinguished position. It is not in authors to demand a prize; they cannot do more than deserve it. The sets which secured the first and second prizes we diagram this week, and the one which is entitled to the third place appeared in our issue for February 1880.

"Every old crow thinks," &c.—We have heard of the man who, after offering a big prize in a recent International Problem Tourney for the problem containing the most variations, entered one with about forty-five, and thus secured his own magnificent gift. We have also heard of the man who recently sent a problem to a contemporary, offering a prize for the first solution, fully believing—we have authority for saying this—no one could master its difficulty; which happened, fortunately for its author, to be the case. Herr Meyer evidently does not care to be outdone by rivals. In his new book, "A Complete Guide to the Game of Chess" he offers, for the first correct solution and analysis of the problem below, a prize of; £3; for the second,

Miles's "Chess Gems," and for the third, a copy of the "Guide." The solution must contain the main play, and all variations of from five to eight moves, and the analysis of the duals in variations and defences to every feasible attack. Solutions to be received within eight weeks from the publication of the *Guide*. American solvers will be allowed a month extra, and Australian solvers three months. Solutions to be posted to Herr Meyer, care of Messrs Griffiths and Farran, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. If the analysis is incomplete, a proportionate amount of the prize will be deducted. It would be a very unkind act of the donor to enforce this regulation in the case of the second and third prizes. A book is often worthless unless complete.

By H F L Meyer.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in eight.

If this "backing" of one's hobbies is continued and extended, there will be some fear of vain composers being so fully persuaded of their pet productions being more valuable than any prize that could be secured in a tourney, that they will descend to vending them. For instance, suppose Herr H F L Meyer had, in a weak moment, offered to assign for £50 all his claim to the parentage of and right to his champion eight-mover. Of course, there would be the rush of an eager multitude, but the tone of the art would not be raised.

—:—

ISLEWORTH v. KINGSTON.—Match at Kingston Institute, Saturday, 25th February. Score 7½ to 3½:—

ISLEWORTH.		KINGSTON.	
Bowles	2	Williams	1
Shears	1½	Cole	½
Line	2	Wilkinson	0
Brooks	2	Windybank	0
Bennett	0	Harris	2

Draughts score 4½ all.

Jordan	2	Wright	1
Brooks	½	Seymour	2½
Bishop	2	Shanks	1

LEICESTER v. NOTTINGHAM.—A team of Nottingham players—eleven strong—visited Leices-

ster, on Thursday, 2nd instant. Through the courtesy of the Mayor, the meeting took place in the Municipal Buildings. The celebrity of the Nottingham players caused the match to be looked forward to with considerable interest, while the great success achieved by them in their recent encounters suggested the probability of a defeat "all along the line." The stubborn defence of several members of the home team, combined with the brilliant play of others, gave to Leicester an honourable defeat. Score 5½ to 8½:—

LEICESTER.		NOTTINGHAM.	
W L Newham	0	A Marriott	2
W Withers	½	S Hamel	½
E B Gittins	1	E Marriott	0
A F Atkins	½	E Mellor	½
O Latchmore	½	F A Suffolk	½
M A Lewis	1	A Oliver	0
J E Finch	½	J A Mitchell	½
H Poynton	0	F Wheatley	1
F W Gardiner	0	A W Mountenay	2
W B Clark	1	G Hume	1
W Stanyon	½	Carl Sipman	½

THE PAUL MORPHY CHESS CLUB of Brooklyn has just closed its Club tourney for the season, and appended will be found the record, which gives the first prize to Geo. H Spring, the librarian of the Club, the second to C H Lee, and the third to Edward Lapidge. The latter and J A Wood tied on their score, but in playing off the former won the prize. Each contestant played two games with every other player, drawn games counting half a game:

	Won	Lost	Dr	Played
Spring	16	6	0	22
C Lee	14	5	1	20
Lapidge	12	3	3	18
Wood	13	6	1	20
Frommel	9	12	1	22
Smith	9	7	0	16
Colvin	8	11	1	20
Rolle	7	10	0	17
W Lee	6	10	2	18
Edmonston	2	12	2	16
Barton	2	13	1	16
Dr. Burdick	0	12	0	12

TELEGRAPHIC MATCH.—TORONTO v. QUEBEC.—During the progress of the Canadian Chess Association Tourney held in Quebec at the end of last December, a despatch was received from the secretary of the Toronto Club, challenging the Association or any club affiliated therewith, to play a telegraphic match of six individual games. Owing to the time of the players being occupied with their tourney games, no definite action was taken at the time; the Quebec players had not, however, forgotten the *defi*, and requested their secretary to write the secretary of the Toronto Club, proposing that instead of the six individual games referred to in Toronto's challenge, the match be extended to twelve consultation games, with two players a side at each board. A prompt response was received from the Toronto Club, accepting the proposition, and that in the same friendly spirit and purpose with which it was offered. The *Globe*, alluding to the match, says:—"The coming match will be a good test of relative strength, as nearly all the available forces of both sides will be enrolled, and much interest must necessarily attach to it

for this reason, as well as from the fact that it will be the first encounter between the combatants."

PORT ELIZABETH CHESS CLUB.—The annual general meeting of this club was held in the Club Room, on Friday, the 13th ultimo. The President, H Marriott, Esq. opened the proceedings by expressing his satisfaction at seeing so large a number of members assembled. He announced this as the first anniversary of the formation of the club, and stated that hitherto it had been strongly marked with the elements of success, as would be proved by the Secretary's report, which was then read. This showed that the number of members on the roll for the past year was thirty-nine, that the income for the year amounted to £55 17s 6d, and that the expenditure, including purchase of furniture, &c. amounted to £54 17s 3d, thus leaving a balance in hand of £1 0s 3d. The President congratulated the Club on its prospects, and expressed his faith in a prosperous future. After addresses by Messrs Mollwraith, Gooden, Haigh, Chaplin, and others, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr H Marriott was re-elected president, and Mr T W Wilson hon. sec. and treasurer. Messrs J Gooden, Haigh, Mollwraith, Longworth, Chaplin, and R Gooden constitute the present committee. The president next distributed the prizes awarded to the winners in the late tournament, as follows :—

First prize—Selection of Classical Music, value £4 4s; winner Mr T W Wilson.

Second prize—Gold Pencil Case, value £2 10s; Mr H Marriott.

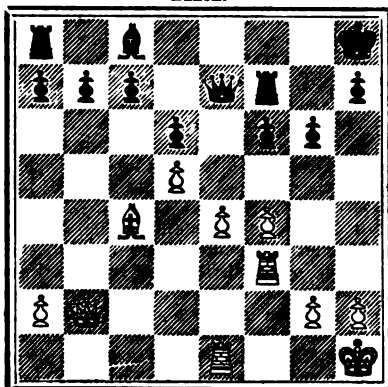
Third Prize—Stanton's Chessmen and Board, value £2 2s; Mr A Giesen.

Fourth prize—Box of Cigars, value £1 1s; Mr J Gooden.

A correspondence game is being carried on between this club and the Nottingham Mechanics' Institute Chess Class, in which, on the 22nd move, the position stands as under :—

Nottingham Mechanics' Institute Chess Class.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Port Elizabeth (South Africa) Chess Club.
Black to move.

DOUBTS.

AS we look over records of the Chess players of the past, we cannot but wonder whether the giants who of old fought the battles on the checkered field could hold their own against the experts of to-day. In actual warfare science has advanced wonderfully. The impregnable fortress of the last century would melt away like snow under a tropical sun before the batteries of a modern gunner. How would it be if Steinitz could meet Deschappelles? Who would be the winner in a match between Philidor and Blackburne? We have but few games preserved of the earlier champions. History tells us that Ponziani, Lolli, Greco and Del Rio were great players, but we have no samples of what they could do. Their published works contain end games and positions, but no actual combats. Later on we come to Philidor, the gentle Philidor, musician and Chess player; how we love his memory! We would recommend to the London professionals to read his interesting life as given to the world by George Allen, and learn how to make a living out of Chess and yet be a gentleman. Philidor's games have many of them been preserved, and if we can step back eighty years it is possible to judge of his strength. The lover of Chess should go over his games; he will be puzzled to decide who would win, Blackburne or Philidor. It was the fashion in 1840 to say that Deschappelles was Chess-king. And so he was, throwing down the gauntlet, offering all comers the Pawn and move; woe to him who took up the wager. But if Deschappelles was living how would he come out with Steinitz as an opponent? The question to us is an open one. We are prepared to be convinced either way. There is another aspect of the question. A comparison between the games in the matches of forty years ago and the recent tournaments, would indicate that modern analysis, while it shows the correct play, detracts from the interest in going over the games afterwards. Doctor Zukertort can plainly show that La Bourdonnais played wrong in many of the parties that he won of McDonnell, but the match games between Zukertort and Steinitz do not begin to be as exciting to the novice as those of the Englishman and the Frenchman.

Shall we have no more Chess knights sallying forth with free lance? We think the romance of the game has not worn away and from among the brilliant amateurs of the present decade the light of another Morphy will dawn on the Chess world. As Americans, let us hope he will be a native of our own land. Morphy's games are incomparably the best ever published, and our doubts ought to be dispelled when comparing the Chess of to-day with that of the time of Philidor, Deschappelles or McDonnell.—*Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph.*

CHESS GOSSIP.

Alfred Delvan speaks thus of the Café de la Régence, and of the pursuit to which it is mainly devoted. "I could not enter this temple—Gambit without great fear and great respect—respect for those who continue the traditions of Ulysses and Palamedes, of Tamerlane and Alexander the Great—and fear, because the game, in all its forms, and under all its denominations, has always terrified me, as being a sort of deliberate madness, not to employ a harsher term. True," I continued, addressing my introducer, "it is better to push little bits of ivory backwards and forwards, without uttering a word or tasting food or drink, for eight hours together by the clock—certainly, that is a hundred times better than to employ the same time in slandering one's neighbour. But, under correction, I believe that a man in his right senses has other functions and duties to perform besides gaming and calumny. The slanderer is a shabby wretch; but the gambler is a useless and unproductive cypher. We have all of us some respectable and decent occupation to employ our time. Those who, for one reason or another, refuse to attend to it, are neither more or less than deserters, and I do not see any objection to their being shot as such."

—:o:—

"My dear fellow," replied his friend, "you compel me to quote Méry's observations, which I know as thoroughly by heart as if they were my own. 'It is desirable that the science of the Chessboard should be cultivated in our public schools; especially as we already learn there many tiresome things which weary the lad and are of no use to the man. There is, at the bottom of the game of Chess, a wonderful fund of practical philosophy. Our life is a perpetual duel between ourselves and destiny. The world is a Chessboard, on which we push our pieces, often at hazard, against a train of circumstances which give us "mate" at every step. Hence so many faults, so many clumsy combinations, so many wrong moves. He who, in early life, has trained his mind to the calculations of the Chessboard, has unconsciously contracted habits of prudence, which will retain their force beyond the horizon of the squares. By keeping on our guard against the harmless stratagems set to entrap us by wooden images, we continue to practise in the world similar tactics of defensive good sense and sharpightedness. Life thus becomes a grand game of Chess, in which you behold, in all who come in contact with you, persons who, sooner or later, will try to make use of you for their own advantage. Every man you meet is either a piece or a Pawn;

you guess his intended moves, and lay out your own manœuvres accordingly.'"

—:o:—

"But what a melancholy view of life and society!" "If it is the true one you must accept it all the same. And there is no occasion to be afraid that this continual mental tension will degenerate into a monomania, or keep the mind in perpetual restlessness. Chess players are (mostly) pleasant and cheerful people. M. de Labourdonais, for instance, intersperses his play with many sallies and witticisms, which never prevent him giving checkmate. In this way, thanks to habit, perpetual combinations become a second nature; we are hardly conscious of the working of an intellectual mechanism which never stops; the springs set going by the first impulsion serve their purpose by a simple act of the will. How often have Chess players ameliorated an ugly aspect of their worldly affairs by clever arrangements, without suspecting that they owed their tact to the study of material combinations!"

—:o:—

At this same Café de la Régence, Napoleon the First, before he became Emperor, very often used to play. He opened his games badly; and if his adversary took too long time for consideration, he grew impatient, pinched his lips, and drummed a tattoo on the edge of the board, which soon set the men dancing, and so made a mess of the game. If he lost, it was still worse; he thumped the table with his fist, and sent everything flying. Nevertheless, when once the contest was fairly begun, and the strife of battle growing warm, he often made very brilliant moves. He also frequently played Chess in the Empress Josephine's apartments. M. Thiers records, on Madame de Remusat's authority, the game which he played at Malmaison while the Duke D'Enghien was being tried, or rather sentenced, at Vincennes. In Egypt he used to play with M. Poussielgue, a superior performer, who sometimes beat the conqueror of the Pyramids. During the Polish campaign, the Persian Ambassador was introduced to the Emperor while he was playing a game of Chess with Berthier. Napoleon did not put himself out of his way, but gave the audience while continuing to move his men. Chess beguiled the weariness of his passage on board the "Northumberland," and at St. Helena he indulged in the game almost every day. The castle was the piece of which he made the most use. His nephew, Napoleon III., when in England, was considered a skilful Chess-player.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—
WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH 1882.
—:0:—

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

THE interest in the Handicap Tournament of the City of London Chess Club is deepening. On Monday, the 13th inst., the third game in the match between Mr A E Maczuski (first Class) and Mr B G Laws (fourth Class) came off. Each player had won one game of the other, and the present game was expected to decide their contest. A dense crowd gathered round the board to watch the struggle. Early in the game Mr Maczuski won back the piece which he had given at starting, and remained facing his opponent with an apparently quite equal position. Considering that he was a first-class player, while his adversary is only fourth-class, the chances in his favour seemed overwhelming. In the end game, however, Mr Laws's powers as a problem composer and problem solver came strongly to his aid. At a critical juncture his practised eye caught sight of a road to victory. The goal was a good way off, but he bore straight down upon it, and, in spite of all that his opponent could do to prevent him, finished the game in his own favour. Mr J H Blackburne (the champion) and Mr T H Piper (third Class) will commence play next week. Last week Mr Blackburne was in town, and was at the club every evening, but Mr Piper happened to be otherwise engaged. This week Mr Piper is free and ready to play, but Mr Blackburne happens to be in the country fulfilling an engagement. This is unfortunate, but no blame is attributable to either party. It is, moreover, only fair to Mr Piper to state that he does not wish to score a game against Mr Blackburne in his absence. He is anxious to have the match decided by fair fighting. The other two matches in the tournament have each advanced a stage since we reported last week. Mr T Block (third class) has defeated Mr James Ridpath (fourth class), and Mr M Down (fifth class) is now game and game with Mr H H S Taylor (sixth class). If Mr Blackburne should defeat Mr Piper he will then play off with Mr Laws for the first and second prizes in the first division, while Mr Maczuski and Mr Piper will play off for the third prize in that division. If Mr Blackburne should lose, which, in a handicap tourney, he might do without any loss of credit, he would probably decline to play off for the third prize, as it is well known that it was for the honour of being the first holder of the Murton Cup that the champion entered the tournament.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

SIR,—Your interesting notice of the City of London Chess Club Handicap Tournament contains a reference to myself, from which the erroneous inference that I was unwilling to meet my opponent, Mr Blackburne, might be drawn.

I read, "Mr Blackburne and Mr Piper have not yet had an encounter, but that has not been the fault of the champion, who was very anxious to commence play at once."

Now, this anxiety to play me at once could not have commenced, I presume, before he knew it was I with whom he had to play, and as he had to play the winner of the pair "Piper v. Chappell," could he know this before I had beaten my opponent, which I had not done on Friday, 3rd March, the next club night being Monday, the 6th. But, being very anxious to play off at once, and Saturday suiting my opponent, we obtained a special permit from our obliging Secretary to play on that, a non-club night, instead of waiting until Monday, and it was not until late on Saturday evening that my opponent left a piece *en prise*, giving me an easy win.

On Monday I called at the club, in order to ascertain Mr Blackburne's convenience, and he insisted on my playing at once, but having only about two hours at my disposal, I hesitated; perceiving, however, he was, as you put it, "very anxious to commence at once," I assented; whereupon his anxiety ceased, at any rate he declined playing that night, and no club night intervened between Monday and the date your journal appeared.

I communicated with our respected Secretary last Friday, offering my opponent the choice of
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any club night this week, and if I receive written permission—the next five club nights beyond—simply asking twelve hours' notice.

Before concluding, it occurs to me that at the time you wrote Mr Maczuzki, as well as Mr Blackburne, had only lost one game, and also Mr Laws and myself; whilst Mr Block has not lost a single game, and is within one round of the top of his division.

Apologising for this extensive trespass,

I remain, yours very truly,

THOMAS H. PIPER.

23 Edward-street, Greenwich, S.E., 14th March 1882.

BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY.

IT is with sincere regret we find from a Notice addressed to its subscribers by the editors of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, that there is a risk that that ably-conducted journal may, in certain circumstances, die a natural death at the close of its opening year. A Chess organ possessing such undoubted merits as *Brentano*, and produced in such excellent style, both as regards the quality and quantity of the matter, has no business to die. We have watched with extreme interest the progress of our contemporary. We have studied its contents with infinite pleasure, and we trust the invitation that has just been addressed to its supporters will meet with a prompt and sufficient response. The proprietors have been most liberal in their outlay; the editors have loyally given their services, and we trust the Chess world of America and other countries is sufficiently appreciative of such efforts as to support them in their further desire to promote the cause of Chess. We know enough of the difficulties which attend the production of periodical Chess literature to sympathise with our contemporary, and we repeat our hopes that it will find it consistent with its interest to continue publication. It is a journal which the Chess World can ill afford to lose. All it asks is, for a guaranteed list of 1000 subscribers at three dollars per annum—three dollars fifty cents for abroad—and then the journal will be continued. For ourselves, we shall be happy to render any assistance in our power in order to secure this desirable consummation, and shall be most happy to receive promises of support from our readers. The following is the Notice referred to:—

BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY.

NEW YORK, 25th February 1882.

To our Subscribers:

The publishers have informed us that the support received by *Brentano's Chess Monthly* has not come up to their reasonable expectations. When the magazine was started they determined to expend 250 dollars per month, or 3,000 dollars on the volume, supposing that, at the very low figure at which the subscription price was put, the Chess community would supply the 1,200 subscribers necessary to reimburse them. The result has proved otherwise, and now, when the question of continuing its publication demands consideration and determination, it cannot be expected that they will go on with it with every prospect of additional loss on the second volume. We therefore take this method of bringing the matter to your notice. You, who have proved your interest in the magazine by subscribing to it, now hold its fate in your own hands. The proprietors authorize us to say that they will go on with its publication on the basis of one thousand subscribers at 3.00 dollars per annum (foreign subscriptions to be 3.50, to cover postage), and that they will continue it so long as that figure is maintained, keeping it up to its present standard, and even improving upon it should the income warrant the additional expense; should that number not be secured, the magazine will positively die at the close of the current volume. We, its editors, upon whom a great deal of wholly unremunerated labour has been imposed by the discharge of our amateur duties, make no appeal to you. Should you decide that it is to be continued, we will do our best in the future to make the magazine such that there shall be no cause for regret on your part; should the decision be adverse, we will lay aside our editorial functions, satisfied to be relieved from the labour of making unappreciated efforts to establish an American Chess magazine on a firm and lasting foundation. Each one of you has it in his power to obtain an additional subscriber, if not at once, at least during the year. In this way only can the necessary number be secured, and we would suggest to those of you who resolve to try this method, that you might subscribe now for two or more copies in your own names, and when, in the future, you obtain the new name, the extra subscriptions could be transferred. We make this suggestion because there may not be time to secure the names in advance. The nature of the responses received to this circular letter up to the 5th day of April next will finally settle the matter.

Hoping, in the love of Chess, that they may be auspicious, we are,

Very respectfully,

H C ALLEN.
J N BABSON.

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

GAME 603.

The following very interesting game was played on the 26th ult., in the seventh round of the pending Vienna Tournament, between *Herren Englisch* and *B Fleissig*.

[*French Defence.*]

WHITE.	BLACK.
<i>Herr Englisch.</i>	<i>Herr B Fleissig.</i>
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 P to B 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 B to K 3 (a)
9 Kt to K 5 (b)	9 Q Kt to Q 2 (c)
10 P to B 4	10 Q to Kt 3
11 K to R sq (d)	11 Kt to K 5 (e)
12 B takes Kt	12 P takes B
13 P to B 5	13 Kt takes Kt (f)
14 P takes Kt	14 K B takes P
15 P takes B (g)	15 Q takes P
16 P to K 7 (h)	16 K R to K sq
17 Kt takes P	17 Q takes R
18 Q takes Q	18 B takes Q
19 R takes B	19 P to B 3
20 B to B 4	20 R takes P
21 Kt to Kt 3 (i)	21 Q R to K sq (j)
22 R to K B sq	22 R to K 8
23 K to Kt sq	23 R takes R ch
24 K takes B	

The game ultimately ended in a draw.

Notes, from the Field.

(a) B to Kt 5 is generally preferred, and justly so. The B at his present post is subject to attacks by the advance of the adverse K B P.

(b) The attack here initiated is the outcome of deep calculation, as will be seen when it is tested by the ordinary routine defence of P to B 4, which, though particularly tempting at this juncture, would have been to Black's disadvantage. We shall examine it in our next note on Black's reply, but, as will be seen, other fine and new variations spring from the line of play of which the move in the text is the root.

(c) This seems to have been best, though it blocks up the Q B; P to Q B 4 would have been disadvantageous, e.g. 9 P to Q B 4, 10 B takes Kt 10 Q takes B beat, 11 Kt to Kt 5; and if Black answers B takes Kt, the P retakes, with an excellent game, since the Q dare not capture the K P, on account of the rejoinder R to K sq, driving ultimately, by P to K Kt 3, the Q from the diagonal guarding the entrance of the

adverse Kt at Q B 7, which wins the exchange for White.

(d) This preparatory move was here out of place, we believe, for several reasons. For, in the first place, we are of opinion that Black ought to get the best of the game after this; and next it appears to us that White could have struck effectively at once with the following line of attack:—11 Kt takes Kt 11 B takes Kt beat; obviously if Q takes P oh the K moves to R sq, and B takes B P ch, winning the Q, remains threatened. 12 B takes Kt 12 P takes B, 13 K to R sq with the superior game; for if Q takes Kt P, White answers Q to K sq, and against any other move the attack which White will be able to form by Q to R 5 should prove very formidable.

(e) An elaborate way of defence; full of complications, which reflect great credit on Black's ingenuity, if we merely assume that *Herr Fleissig* did master a great portion of the variations arising from his rally. But, as usual, we find that the plain and straightforward line of play would have been the best, and Q takes Kt P would have relieved him of all difficulty; for if the Kt moved to R 4, the Q could attack at B 6; and if the Kt retreated to K 2, the reply, Q B to K Kt 5, would have given Black a satisfactory game.

(f) He had nothing better now, but the main question is, whether it should be as good as it turns out.

(g) And this is, in our opinion, the turning point, where the whole line of defence has to be tested, by the rally of Kt to R 4, as a preparation to capturing the B. The position is most interesting, and deserves close analysis. Supposing 15 Kt to R 4 15 Q to R 4, 16 P takes B 16 Q takes Kt or (a), 17 P takes P ch 17 R takes P; if K to R sq, the answer is B to K 7, &c. 18 R takes R 18 K takes R, 19 Q to Q 7 ch 19 K to Kt 3 beat, 20 R to K B sq 20 K takes B; we see nothing better; if B to B 3, White will win by B takes B, Q to B 5 ch, Q takes B P ch, and R to B 4. 21 P to K R 4 ch 21 K to B 3 beat; if here or later the K takes B P, White proceeds with Q to R 3 ch, and mates in two more moves. 22 Q to K 6 ch 22 B to B 3; if K to R 4, then Q to B 5 ch is the answer. 23 R takes B ch, and wins. (a) 16 P to B 3, 17 P to B 3 17 P takes B, 18 R takes R oh 18 R takes R, 19 P to K 7 19 R to K sq, 20 Q to Q 7 20 K to B 2, 21 Q to B 5 ch 21 K takes P. If K to Kt sq White wins by R to K B sq, 22 R to Q sq 22 Q to B 2; if R to Q sq, White wins by Q takes Kt P ch, 23 Kt to B 5 23 R to Q sq, 24 R takes R, and wins.

(h) R to Q Kt sq, followed by B to K 7, looks stronger; but, in our opinion, its most likely result would have been a clearer draw than he obtains in actual play. The following was a probable continuation:—16 R to Q Kt sq 16 Q takes Kt, 17 B to K 7 17 B to B 3, 18 B takes R; if B takes B, followed by P to K 7 or Q to Kt 4, Black's K P will be more dangerous than White's; and the former ought, by best play,

to secure a draw with good winning chances. 18 R takes B, 19 R takes P 19 P takes P, 20 Q to Kt 4 20 Q to B 5, 21 R to Q sq 21 B to Kt 7, 22 P to K R 3 22 R to B 8 ch, 23 R takes R 23 Q takes R ch, 24 K to R 2 24 B to K 5 ch, and draws by perpetual check.

(i) White is now on his defence, for the majority of two Pawns, in conjunction with the R, for two minor pieces, have the best of the struggle. Herr Englisch defends himself with his usual tenacity. Of all the moves the Kt had, we believe he selects the one which enables him to develop the best defensive resources.

GAME 604.

Played between Messrs E Thorold and W Wayte.

[Irregular Opening.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Rev E Thorold.	Rev W Wayte.
1 P to K B 4	1 P to Q 4 (a)
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K 3
4 P to Q Kt 3	4 B to K 2
5 B to Kt 2	5 Castles
6 P to Q 3	6 P to B 4
7 Kt to Kt 5	7 P to K R 3
8 P to K R 4 (b)	8 Kt to B 3
9 Kt to Q 2	9 P to Q Kt 3 (c)
10 P to K Kt 4	10 B to Kt 2 (d)
11 Kt to R 3	11 P to Q 5
12 P to K 4	12 Kt takes K P (e)
13 P takes Kt	13 B takes P ch
14 Kt to B 2	14 Q to K B 3
15 R takes B (f)	15 Q takes R
16 Q to B 3	16 Kt to Kt 5
17 Castles Q R (g)	17 Kt takes P ch
18 K to Kt sq	18 Kt to B 6 ch
19 B takes Kt	19 P takes B
20 Kt to B 4	20 Q R to Q sq
21 B to Q 3	21 P to B 4
22 R to R sq (h)	22 Q to K 2
23 P to Kt 5	23 R takes B (i)
24 P takes R	24 P takes K P
25 Kt takes K P	25 Q to K B 2
26 P takes P	26 Q takes P
27 P to R 7 ch	27 K to R sq
28 Kt to K 5 (j)	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) P to K B 4 is also a good answer to this move—it prevents White gaining a preponderance on the King's side in connection with the posting of his Bishop on Q Kt 2.

(b) A strong post for the Knight at present. Of course he cannot take it on account of Q to R 5. But a move of that kind played against a strong player will sometimes be a source of weakness, as he does not fall into the trap, but will so play as to threaten to capture the piece, without danger to himself, which threat will then force the retreat of the exposed piece.

(c) This is too slow; he might as well have

played P to Kt 4, as he ought to press on as much as possible, or, perhaps better, B to Q 3, with a view of playing either P to Q 5 or K 4.

(d) Now, again, he might have played P to K 4. If White takes the Pawn, Black gets the advantage by Kt takes Kt P; but if he play P to B 5, we believe, on account of the Queen being momentarily shut off from R 5, and also, because the White Bishop no longer commands Black Kt 2, Black might now venture on capturing the Knight, and retreat his Knight to R 2, being, if necessary, prepared to give up a piece for two of the advanced Pawns. (This is the eventuality we referred to in our note (b). Black ought then to have a valid defence.

(e) Black, finding himself pressed, makes a bold resolve.

(f) This also is an effective sacrifice—the Queen becomes awkwardly situated, and White can again pursue his attack.

(g) White is aiming at bringing his Rook over to the King's side; to gain time he does not mind the Pawn.

(h) White cleverly develops his game; to play Q R to K R sq was his heart's dearest wish.

(i) This does not alter matters much, but he really had no good move.

(j) A very fine move; there is nothing Black can do to avoid disaster.

For the score of this game we acknowledge our indebtedness to the *Leeds Mercury*.

GAME 605.

Game between Mephisto and a strong Amateur.

[Allgaier Gambit.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mephisto.	Mr M.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3
6 Kt takes P	6 K takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 P to Q 4
8 B takes P	8 Kt to K B 3
9 Kt to Q B 3	9 B to Kt 5 (a)
10 B to K 5	10 B tks Kt ch (b)
11 P takes B	11 R to K sq
12 Q to Q 2 (c)	12 K to Kt 3 (d)
13 P to R 5 ch	13 K to R 2
14 P takes P	14 Q takes P
15 B to Q 3 ch	15 K to Kt 2
16 Castles K R	16 R takes B (e)
17 P takes R	17 Q to B 4 ch
18 R to B 2 (f)	18 Kt takes P (g)
19 K to R sq	19 B to K 3
20 R to B 6 (h)	20 Kt takes R
21 P takes Kt ch	21 K takes P (j)
22 Q takes P ch	22 K to K 2

23 R to K sq 23 Q to Q 4
 24 P to B 4 24 Q to Q 3
 25 B to B 5 Resigns.

Notes, from Knowledge.

(a) The best defence is to employ the Bishop on K 2 in combination with R to K B sq and K to Kt 2.

(b) The tempting move Kt takes K P would not be good play.

(c) Or B to K 2.

(d) Black might have defended with 12 Kt to Q B 3, 13 Q takes R P, 13 Kt takes B, 14 P takes Kt 14 B takes P.

(e) A powerful resource, which threatens to break up White's game.

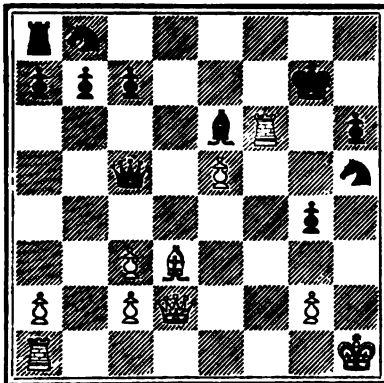
(f) A desperate move, but if K to B 2 or R sq, then by Q takes K P Black would completely domineer over White's game. Of course White cannot afford to exchange Queens by interposing her on B 2. R to B 2, besides proving an effective defence, also keeps the attack in hand, for it would not be quite so good now for Black to play Q takes K P, for White would then reply with R to K sq, and Black could not then take the R P with a check, which would have been the case had the King gone to R sq or B 2. The winning of the time of one move won the game for White.

(g) Black dare not play P to Kt 6, for then White would reply with P takes Kt ch, and dissolution would speedily follow.

(h) White not only threatens R takes B, but also Q takes R P. Black has no alternative but to take the proffered Rook. The sacrifice is perfectly sound. We give a diagram of the position.

Position after White's 20th move.

Amateur.
 BLACK.



WHITE.
 Mephisto.

(j) K to B 2, instead of K takes P, looks better, but it would also lose, e.g.—21 K to B 2, 22 Q takes P 22 Kt to Q 2 or (a), 23 B to Kt 6 ch 23 K takes P, 24 B to B 5 ch 24 K takes B, 25 B to B sq ch 25 K to K 4, 26 B to K sq ch and wins. (a) 22 K to K sq, 23 R to Q sq 23 B to B 2 or (b), 24 B to Kt 5 ch 24 P to B 3, 25 Q to B 8 ch 25 Q to B sq, 26 R to K 8 ch and wins. (b) 23 Kt to Q 2, 24 B to Kt 6 ch 24 K to Q sq, 25 Q to B 8 ch, and mates in two moves.

GAME 606.

Played at Birmingham, 25th February, in the match Derby v. St. George's, Birmingham.

[*Scotch Gambit.*]

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Philips.

Mr Wildman.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt takes P | 4 B to B 4 |
| 5 B to K 3 | 5 Q to B 3 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | 6 Kt to K 2 |
| 7 B to Q Kt 5 | 7 Kt takes Kt (a) |
| 8 B takes Kt (b) | 8 B takes B |
| 9 P takes B | 9 P to Q B 3 |
| 10 B to R 4 | 10 P to Q 4 (c) |
| 11 P to K 5 | 11 Q to Kt 3 |
| 12 Castles | 12 Castles (d) |
| 13 P to B 4 | 13 B to B 4 |
| 14 Kt to Q 2 | 14 P to K R 4 (e) |
| 15 Q to K sq | 15 Q to R 3 |
| 16 Q to K 3 | 16 P to R 5 |
| 17 R to B 2 | 17 Q R to K sq |
| 18 R to K sq | 18 P to B 3 |
| 19 B to Q sq | 19 B to Q 2 |
| 20 Q to Q Kt 3 (f) | 20 B to B sq |
| 21 B to B 2 | 21 P takes P |
| 22 R takes P | 22 R takes P |
| 23 K R to K 2 (g) | 23 R to B 2 |
| 24 Kt to B 3 | 24 Q to B 3 |
| 25 Q to Q 3 | 25 B to B 4 (h) |
| 26 R takes B | Resigns. |

Notes.

(a) It is of course an advantage to possess a good centre, therefore Castling deserves preference to Kt takes Kt.

(b) There is no necessity for getting rid of the Q B, which might be useful for the purpose of attack on the King's side; P takes Kt would also win a move for White.

(c) A good move; for, if White now advance the King's Pawn, his Queen's Pawn remains weak and liable to attack.

(d) We think it would have been better judgment to institute an attack on the King's side instead of Castling. He might have played 12 B to R 6, 13 Q to B 3 13 B to Kt 5, 14 Q to R 4 14 Kt to B 4, 15 K to R sq (for if 15 B to B 2, then follows 15 B to R 6, and whether White replies with 16 Q to B 3 or 16 P to Kt 3, Black would obtain the best game by 16 Kt takes Q P) 15 Kt to R 5, with a good game. Perhaps Black would prefer to Castle Q B first, and then proceed to attack the King's side.

(e) This must weaken his game very much.

(f) There is hardly anything to be obtained by playing the Queen to Kt 3. B to B 2 might have been better.

(g) White obtains some attack for the Pawn.

(h) This of course is an oversight; his only move was P to K Kt 3. We think with care Black might have extricated his game.

PAUL MORPHY'S FUGITIVE GAMES.

CORRECTION.

WE published last week a fine specimen of a game at odds, being one of the games published in *Brentano*, supposed to have been played by Morphy and an amateur at the odds of a Rook. Game 599, Evans Gambit. The game ended in a remarkably fine manner. To our great surprise we were informed that the game in question was played by "Mr Steinitz," about the year 1862, and was published in the *Illustrated London News*. It is also contained in Howard Taylor's *Chess Brilliants*, p 86. After such a startling discovery, we shall publish these games with all due reserve as to their genuineness.

GAME 607.

*Evans Gambit.**Remove White's Queen's Rook.*

WHITE. Mr Morphy.	BLACK. Mr P.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes Kt P
5 P to Q B 3	5 B to B 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 P takes P	7 B to Kt 3
8 Castles	8 P to Q 3
9 Kt to B 3 (a)	9 Kt to R 4
10 B to Q 3	10 B to Kt 5
11 B to K 3	11 Q to B 3 (b)
12 Kt to Q 5	12 Q to Q sq
13 P to K R 3	13 B takes Kt
14 Q takes B	14 Kt to K B 3
15 B to K Kt 5 (c)	15 B takes Q P
16 P to K 5	16 B takes K P
17 R to K sq	17 Castles
18 R takes B (d)	18 P takes R
19 Kt takes Kt ch	19 P takes Kt
20 B takes P and wins.	

Notes.

(a) This continuation was favoured by American players. A good reply to this move is B to Kt 5; if, then, Q to R 4, a move introduced by Mr Fraser, the B retires to Q 2.

(b) A lost move.

(c) This is deep; he has the thread of his fine combination in hand, and gives up the important Q P.

(d) Black did not foresee this move, which wins against best play even.

GAME 608.

*Remove White's Queen's Rook.**[Bishop's Gambit.]*

WHITE. Morphy.	BLACK. Maurian.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 B to B 4	3 Q to R 5 oh
4 K to B sq	4 P to Q Kt 4
5 B to Q 5	5 Kt to Q B 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 Q to R 4
7 P to Q 4	7 Kt to K B 3
8 B to Kt 3	8 B to Q R 3
9 Q to K 2	9 Kt takes Q P
10 Kt takes Kt	10 P to Q Kt 5
11 Q takes B	Black mated in [two moves]

This looks as if somebody had made a mistake, and placed Morphy's name over White instead of Black.

—:—

WHIST TOURNAMENT.—On Wednesday evening, 8th inst., twenty members of the Fareham Working Men's Club played twenty members of the Gosport Working Men's Club at whist. Play lasted till about half-past ten, and the remainder of the evening having been devoted to songs, recitations, &c., the Fareham players returned by special train. Gosport won by four games.

DMATH OF MR ZYTOGORSKI.—*Land and Water* announces, with regret, the death of this gentleman, which took place on 27th February, in London. Mr Zytogorski was formerly a well-known and eminent Chess player.

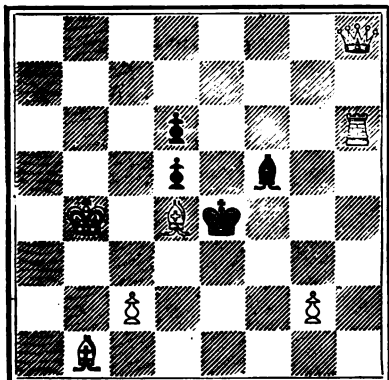
PROPOSED VISIT OF MR BLACKBURNE TO BRIGHTON.

AT a meeting of Brighton Chess Players, held, by kind permission of Mr B Lomax, in the Curator's Room, Free Library, on Saturday afternoon last, Mr A Smith in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to engage Mr Blackburne for two evenings, to give an exhibition of his powers of blindfold and simultaneous Chess play. A managing committee, comprising Mr Alderman E Martin (treasurer), Mr Councillor E Booth, Messrs D Thomas, B Lomax, A Smith, H Erakine, W T Pierce, and H W Butler (hon. sec.), was then elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PROBLEMS.

No. 837. By ARTHUR F MACKENZIE, Kingston, Jamaica.

BLACK.

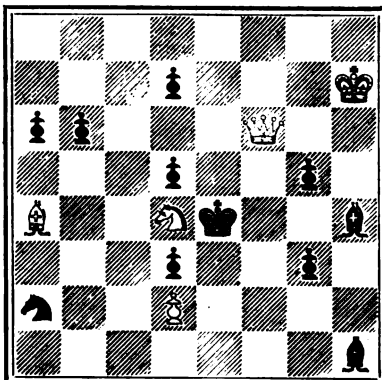


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 838. By Dr S GOLD.

BLACK.

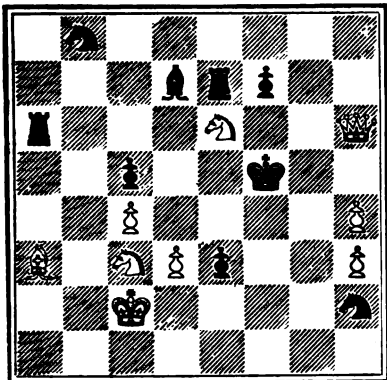


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 839. By R BRAUN.

BLACK.

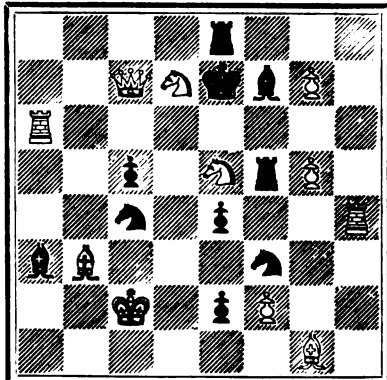


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 840. By F C B.

BLACK.



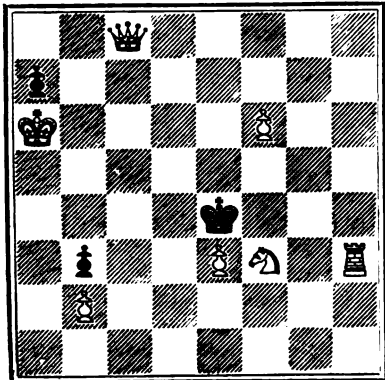
WHITE.

White to sui-mate in nine moves.

From Brentano's Chess Monthly.

No. 841. By G E CARPENTER.

BLACK.

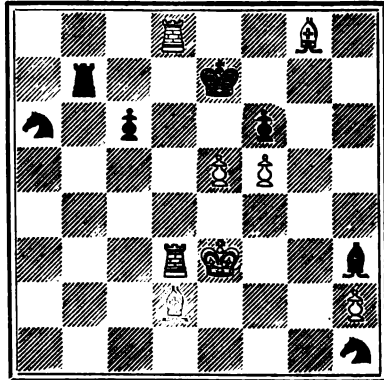


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 842. By FRITZ of GELBERSTAM.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CLUB.

MATCH played at Oxford, 8th March, between the University and a team selected by Rev J Coker:—

UNIVERSITY.				OLD MEMBERS.			
	Won	Lost		Won	Lost		
Wainwright . . .	2	0	Ranken	0	2		
Heaton	0	2	Coker	2	0		
Locook	1½	1	Aspa	1½	1		
Beebe	½	1	Grundy	1½	0		
Moultrie	½	—	Dewar	½	—		
Wise	½	1	Hills	1½	—		
Weall	½ ½	—	Cartwright	½ ½	—		
Leatherdale	1	2	Crosse	2	1		
	7	7		10	4		

PAVILION CHESS ROOM.

THE Brighton Guardian states two games have been played in the match between Messrs W T Pierce and H Erskine. The first game was opened by Mr Erskine, who adopted the Scotch Gambit, continuing on the fifth move with B to K 3, and after 5 Q to B 3, with 6 P to Q B 3, to which Mr Pierce replied with the unusual move Kt takes Kt, instead of the ordinary way, K Kt to K 2, and having delayed Castling, was forced to submit to the loss of a piece, through a powerful check by the B, on the 18th move. The game was continued until the 63rd move, when Mr Pierce resigned. On the second occasion, Mr Erskine played the French Opening, his opponent answering with 2 P to K B 4. Again Mr Pierce was unfortunate enough to lose a piece, but his adversary playing rather loosely, he was enabled to regain the piece by the aid of a passed Pawn, and subsequently, with an extra P and B against a Kt, to force the game. In the following issue our contemporary remarks—There is not much to chronicle this week. The handicap now seems to be a certainty for Mr Pierce, who has been playing in fine form. But one match game has been played, and that was won by Mr Pierce from Mr H Erskine after a hard struggle. The score now stands—Mr Pierce 2, Mr Erskine 1. The following is the score in the handicap up to Saturday last:—

	Class	Butler	Pierce	Andrews	Mead	Humphries	Radermacher	Stuokey	Andrews	Erskine	Law	Rivière	Total
W H Butler	1	—	...	1	...	...	½	...	...	½	0	...	2
W T Pierce	1	...	—	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	5
H Andrews	2	0	...	—	1	...	1	1	...	0	1	...	4
W Mead	2	...	...	0	—	0	1	1	1	0	1	...	4
G Humphries	3	...	0	...	1	—	0	0	...	1	1	...	3
Radermacher	3	½	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	0	0	...	3½
R Stuokey	3	...	0	0	0	1	0	—	...	1	1	...	3
W Andrews	4	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	—	...	...	...	0
O Erskine	4	½	0	1	1	0	1	0	...	—	0	...	3½
J Law	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	1	—	...	3
*J C Rivière	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

* Retired.

BATH CHESS CLUB.

THE third annual meeting of the Bath Chess Club was held at the Athenæum, Bath (where the club meets), on Saturday evening, 11th March. The President (J E Sturges, Esq.) in the chair. The balance sheet and report were read and adopted. The balance sheet showed that the financial condition of the club continues prosperous. Messrs J E Sturges and S Highfield were re-elected President and Vice-President, and Mr John Pollock was elected Hon. Secretary in the place of Mr F A Hill, retiring. A vote of thanks to Mr F A Hill, for his services as Hon. Secretary for the last two years, was carried unanimously. A Handicap Tournament, with a very fair amount of competitors, is in progression; the com-

petitors being arranged into five classes, the odds in which vary from Pawn and move to Rook. Mr Thorold has promised to give a simultaneous exhibition at the club in a few days, against eight or nine of the strongest players. The club is open every evening, except Sunday, until 10 o'clock p.m. There is a fair average attendance.

CHECKMATING A LANDLORD.

A CONNECTICUT Chess player was going through to Washington one day some years ago, and having been busy in solving Chess problems from the diagram in a little problem book which he had with him, he had scarcely noticed who the gentleman was that occupied the seat with him. Finally the gentleman opened the way to a little friendly conversation by remarking on the apparently absorbing interest of the little book. Our Hartford friend told him that it was a Chess book, and that he found great pleasure in working out the problems. The stranger remarked that he could see no good in Chess. It amounted to nothing. Our friend told him that the game of Chess was little short of a science. That it was a great mental discipline. It taught a man to be cautious, discreet, and to act with forethought, and it also taught the qualities needful in emergencies. Then the conversation drifted into other channels, and among other things the stranger said he was the proprietor of a refreshment place two or three stations beyond. When the train arrived there the Connecticut man went to the dining-room; and as he had ten minutes, resolved to take a hasty meal, first placing his satchel upon a seat next to his. His rail car acquaintance came round just as the Chess player was about finishing his lunch, and in answer to the question, "How much?" replied, "One dollar." The Chess player pointed to a card on which was printed, "Fifty cents for a dinner," and asked, "How is that?" "Oh," answered his quondam acquaintance smilingly, "I count your valise one, since it occupies a seat." The Chess player was conscious that the landlord had him in check, and stood speechless while wrestling with this unexpected problem. The landlord enjoyed his confusion, and even found it convenient to remark that the wonderful game of Chess ought to help him out of the "emergency." Just at this instant the gong sounded for "all aboard," and at the same moment the Chess player solved the problem by opening the valise to the fullest extent of its capacious mouth, and seizing everything eatable within his reach, crammed them into the bag. In went apples, nuts, grapes, and cakes, and as a top-dressing in went a nicely browned baked chicken. As he slid away from the table towards the train, he shouted back: "Landlord, as my carpet-bag counts one, I have provided for it the best I could in such an 'emergency.' As I get deeper into the game a better way may be provided for me when I come along again."—*Hartford Times.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

PROPOSED CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—A month or two ago you announced the prospect of a Correspondence Tourney in connection with the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, and invited intending competitors to give their opinions. I believe only one gentleman responded to that invitation. Like him, I am in favour of an entrance fee, but would suggest that it be 3s instead of 10s; and that it be made essential to the starting of the tourney that the list of competitors attain a certain number, in order that the prizes may be of a character worth striving for. I should think if the required number be made thirteen, and the entrance fee 3s, the money derived, together with £1 is kindly offered by a subscriber, making in all £3, would be sufficient to procure good prizes. I should think it probable that the number of competitors would greatly exceed thirteen, when the prize fund would of course be proportionately increased.

I agree with Mr Blake in preferring the system of each player contesting a game with every other, to that in which they are paired in rounds, the losers retiring. Trusting that other correspondents will express their views.

I remain, yours faithfully,

QUEEN'S BISHOP.

15th March 1882.

HAMPSTEAD CHESS SOCIETY.—On Friday night, 3rd inst., the members of this society had a most interesting Chess *séance* at the Vestry Hall. Dr J H Zukertort, of Berlin, whose extraordinary skill in playing blindfold is so well known, was invited to contest simultaneously twelve games without sight of the boards and men, with the following twelve representative members of the Hampstead Chess Society, viz. Messrs Ball, Bompas, Clarke, Gardiner, Geoghegan, Inman, Leonard, Monro, Riley, Seymour, Spalding and Thornley. Mr Mason, the skilful representative of American Chess talent in this country, acted as teller. Play began at 6.30 p.m., and, with a short intermission, was continued until 3.15 a.m. on Saturday. Dr Zukertort was successful in winning the eight games he played with Messrs Clarke, Gardiner, Geoghegan, Leonard, Monro, Riley, Spalding and Thornley; while Messrs Ball, Bompas, Inman, and Seymour were fortunate in securing drawn games. There were upwards of 300 ladies and gentlemen present, and they appeared most thoroughly to appreciate Dr Zukertort's skill. Amongst enthusiastic lovers of the game we noticed the presence of Herren Hirschfeld, Hoffer, and Schlosser, Dr Ballard, Dr Prior, Mr Healey, Mr Rosenbaum, Mr J Marshall, J.P., and many well-known members of different metropolitan clubs.—*Hampstead and Highgate Express*.

BRIGHTON V. CHICHESTER.—A fortnight back we gave the score of this match, which was played at the Museum, Chichester, on the 20th ultimo. The Chichester Club, in remembrance, perhaps, of former defeats, had got together a very strong contingent, their force being considerably strengthened by the services of Mr Solomons, the Havant champion; Mr Moore, of Midhurst; and Dr Vines, a well-known player of Littlehampton. In spite of these important additions, however, Brighton was again victorious; this time with a majority of two games. Mr Smith's games with Mr Scott were the first finished, and these were won by him in very quick time, almost before the other players had got out of the openings. Mr Moore secured his first game with Mr H Erskine, but the second was won by the latter in good style. The first *partie* of Mr Mead and Dr Vines was a very even one, each being left with five Pawns in the end game, but the Doctor gaining the opposition contrived to Queen one of his Pawns, and his opponent resigned. A most interesting struggle was the second between these two players, Dr Vines winning by a fine combination. Mr McArthur in his first game with Mr W H Butler lost a piece for a Pawn by a miscalculation, and the second was also scored by the Brightonian, through an oversight of his opponent. The former had, however, gained a strong position with a Pawn ahead when the *lapse* occurred. Mr Ballard was successful against Mr O Erskine, but the latter should have won the second game very easily; it was, however, lost by a serious oversight. The contest between Messrs Pierce and Downer was well sustained, victory ultimately resting with the former. The second game of these two players was drawn, after some tough fighting. Messrs Bowley and Solomons were occupied with one game the whole evening, victory eventually asserting itself in favour of the Brightonian, who played throughout in a quiet but effective manner.

Although the match did not produce any remarkable play, the games were none the less well contested, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The attendance of visitors was not large. Prior to the match a meeting was held to consider the subject of a Chess Association for Sussex. The Rev A M Deane, of East Marden, who was called to the chair, opened the proceedings in a very able manner. Having commented on the advantages or associations generally, he spoke of the opportunities for intercourse among the players in the county which such a society would present, and referring to the popularity of county matches at cricket and football, remarked that he saw no reason why the same interest should not be taken in like matches at Chess, and he felt sure that the time was approaching when Sussex would be able to meet another county in contest over the board. If the Association were formed, the more objects it had in view the better, and he thought that the principle should be to encourage the growth of Chess clubs in the county, to hold an annual meeting in one of the Chess centres of the county, and to play county matches. After a few more remarks, he called upon Mr W T Pierce, of Brighton, who proposed the first resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a Chess Association for the county of Sussex be formed." This was seconded by Mr A Smith, and carried unanimously. Mr G Humphries considered that if certain specific objects of the Association were embodied in the resolution, it would have more effect upon the generality of Chess players in the county, and he proposed the following addendum, which was agreed upon:—"The objects of such Association to be to play matches with other counties, to conduct an annual contest for a Challenge Cup, and generally to promote the cause of Chess in the county." After some further remarks by Mr Solomons, of Havant, and Mr Ballard, of Chichester, who suggested that members of Chess clubs should be admitted at a lower rate of subscription than non-members, it was resolved that, The following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be requested to act as an executive committee—Messrs W T Pierce, H Erskine (convener), A Smith, W Mead, and H W Butler, of Brighton; Messrs G R Downer, McArthur, and Street, of Chichester; and R Lucas, of Eastbourne, to carry into effect the previous resolutions."

DOVER CHESS CLUB.—We have received a copy of the rules of this club. The subscription is six shillings per annum, in addition to six shillings per annum to the Dover Working Men's Institute, which latter entitles members to exclusive use of a room on Wednesdays, which is the meeting night of the club. The management is vested in a Committee of five, in addition to the President, Secretary and Treasurer. The annual meeting is fixed for the first Wednesday in October, when the officers, &c. are elected.

DOVER V. DEAL AND WALMER.—The return match between the Dover Chess Club and the amateurs of Deal and Walmer was played on Tuesday, the 7th March, Dover winning by two games. The Dover team left by the five p.m. train, and were met at the station by Messrs Fisher, Kirby, and several other gentlemen, who accompanied them to the Crown Hotel, where

the host and hostess (Mr and Mrs Fisher) made very excellent arrangements for the comfort of their guests. Play commenced immediately; Dover winning the first move, played White. The ballot and score was as follows:—

DOVER, White.		DEAL, Black.	
H Adams	0	Fisher	2
Orichton	1	Kirby	1
T Hunt	0	Scamp	2
G Osborne	0	Hall	2
C H Jollye	2	Dow	0
Pursey	1	McWhirter	1
E C Robbins	2	Simmonds	0
B A Igglesden	2	Sparkes	0
H Hayward	2	Band	0
A T Wilson		Beer, absent.	

At the conclusion of the play, Mr A T Wilson, Hon. Sec. to the Dover Club, thanked Mr Kirby and the amateurs for the courteous and hospitable reception that had been given them. Every arrangement had been made for their comfort, and a very pleasant and enjoyable evening had been spent. Mr Kirby, the captain, in responding for the amateurs, said he was pleased at the compliment paid them, and was glad that the arrangements had given them satisfaction. He trusted this match would prove an annual fixture, and was delighted to hear that the Dover Chess Club had been so successful, both in the number and strength of its members.

LEIGH CHESS CLUB.—The Chess Handicap Touney has just been brought to a close by the time limit. It commenced on 3rd November 1881, and closed on 29th February 1882. Twenty-two players entered the lists, but, as will be seen from the scores below, a number failed to play their games:—

	Won	Lost
A Hampson	0	0
A Green	0	0
W Collier	11	8
J Willcock	6	11
T Dawson	5	9
J Mossrop	2	11
H Turner	15	4
G Mahoney	9	10
*J Turner	11	4
J H Smith	10	6
J Rose	5	11
T Johnson	4	10
W Cocker	3	6
*J W Turner	14	5
J Horrocks	5	10
J Jackson	12	7
J Cocker	9	7
J H Hayes	3	6
T Hardman	9	8
G Dickinson	2	10
J C Prestwich	3	7
R Hilton	13	6

First prize, H Turner; second prize, J W Turner; third prize, R Hilton.

Mr H Turner is the hon. secretary of the club, and the players whose names are marked with an asterisk are his sons. It was rather remarkable that father and sons should secure the chief prizes.

TROICOUPIAN CLUB.—On Tuesday, 7th inst., Mr Blackburne played eight games blindfold at this club. Of these he won seven, and drew the other, which he played against Mr Ledger. We

are pleased that Mr Blackburne has so far recovered from his indisposition as to make so good a show on the present occasion.

ISLEWORTH v. KINGSTON.—Match at Public Reading Room, Isleworth, Saturday, 11th March.

Chess score, 5½ to 1½, viz:—

ISLEWORTH.		KINGSTON.	
Bowles	2	Williams	0
Line	2	Stratford	0
Shears	1	Windybank	1
Moyce	½	Harris	½

Draught score, 2½ to 3½, viz:—

Jordan	2	Farr	1
Bishop	½	Shanks	2½

THE LANCASHIRE-YORKSHIRE COUNTY MATCH.—The subject of the number of contestants to play in the proposed inter-county match came up for discussion on Thursday evening, at the rooms of the Leeds Club. The *Leeds Mercury* states it was proposed and carried by 5 to 2 that Yorkshire make the concession to play the lower number of 75, rather than allow the match to fall through. The meeting also decided that Lancashire must send their acceptance or otherwise of this offer on or before 20th March. Very great disadvantages will accrue to the Yorkshire team by playing 75 instead of 100, and disappointments will have to be borne with a good grace by many intending participators in the contest. The Chess Editor of the *Preston Guardian* writes, in reference to the doubt expressed on behalf of the Yorkshire team, that 100 competent players could not be found. It appears to us that it is not a question of "competent players," but that the Lancashire Committee have simply to get the *best* one hundred players they can to Leeds, and if they are defeated by the Yorkshire representatives, then all the more credit will be due to Yorkshire. Our contemporary concludes:—We feel sure that if the Committee for this county will only take a lesson from the energetic action of the Yorkshire Committee, they will find no difficulty in securing additional representatives outside of Liverpool and Manchester, and that the success of the match will be ensured. Many of the Yorkshire players will have to travel equally as long distances as the Lancashire players, and the Yorkshire Committee have also the additional expense of entertaining the whole of the combatants. Surely Lancashire can fulfil her share of the engagement.

NEW CHESS CLUB.—The *Burnley Express* announces that a Chess Club has been formed at the Mechanics' Institute, Burnley, and that it already numbers twenty-one members, out of whom a committee of six have been chosen. Dr Dean is the president, and Mr T Bayne secretary. The subscription is 2s 6d per annum, in addition to the Institute fee of 10s annually. The *Preston Guardian* states—A tournament is already in progress, and we hope to have the pleasure of chronicling matches between the Burnley and other Lancashire Clubs. Such matches are of frequent occurrence in Yorkshire, and we wish we could say the same of this county, as they cause players to pay closer attention to the openings, and improve in play.

WAKEFIELD v. DEWSBURY.—On Saturday evening, the 25th ult., two teams representing the above clubs met at the Royal Hotel, Wakefield, to measure swords in the peaceful warfare of Chess, the occasion being the return match between Dewsbury and Wakefield, the former being the challengers. Nine representatives from Wakefield were present, but seven only of the Dewsbury players could make it convenient to attend. Result $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, viz:—

WAKEFIELD.		DEWSBURY.	
J W Young	2	J Woodhead	0
W Hunter*	0	L Howgate	1
S Day	2	J W Rhodes	0
W Ash*	$\frac{1}{2}$	W W Fox	$\frac{1}{2}$
J C Marks*	0	W J Egglestone	1
W Heine	2	H Conyer	0
W Rea	1	Mr Crabtree	1

* One game unfinished.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION TO YORKSHIRE.—The first section of the new railway from Spalding to Lincoln was opened for traffic on Monday, 6th instant. The section extends, from Spalding to Sleaford, the other section being nearly completed, will be opened shortly. The total length of the railway is forty miles. There are twelve stations on the route. The new line opens up a large and populous agricultural district. The total cost of the railway is £1,000,000. The permanent way is constructed of the very best material, being laid throughout with steel rails. All the stations are well built, interlocking signals are placed at each, and the whole line is worked by the block system. The Great Eastern Company now have running powers over the Great Northern Railway from March, in Cambridgeshire, to Doncaster—a distance of about eighty or ninety miles—thus securing ready access to the Yorkshire coalfields; they will carry their own goods traffic from the North, which was formerly carried by the Great Northern Company as far as March.

HOBART CHESS CLUB.—The annual meeting of the above club was held on Friday evening, 13th January, the chair being occupied by one of the Vice Presidents (Mr A I Clark, M.H.A.) The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary (Mr W Burn) read the report and balance sheet. The report states that the interest manifested in the club had not been of so encouraging a character as could be desired, but that this lack of interest had been shown in regard to the attendance and practice, and not in any backwardness to contribute in a pecuniary way to the maintenance of the institution. Although the expenses incident to the forming of the club were naturally heavy, every requirement had been met, with the exception of a certain number of boards and men; and the new year was started with a debit of £1 12s 6d only. Subscriptions had been received from twenty-eight members. No tournament had been held during the year. The only events outside the ordinary play were a match between Messrs Burn and Fawsitt, won by the former by four

games to three, and a match between married and single members, which resulted in favour of the latter, by one game only. The report concluded with the recommendation that for the present the club meetings be restricted to Friday night in each week. On the motion of Mr G B Edwards, seconded by Mr G Hogg, the report was adopted. The rules were then revised, and two important alterations were effected. The meetings for play were limited to Friday in each week from seven to ten p.m., and the annual subscription was reduced from £1 1s to 10s 6d. Mr J H B Welch, J.P., was elected President for the current year, and the following officers were re-elected:—Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. C. Mace, Mr A I Clark; Secretary, Mr W Burn; Members of Committee, Messrs E H Fawsitt and J G Witton.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAY.—This Tourney, open to players residing in North America, and which will commence on 1st April 1882, will consist of twenty players, at an entrance of five dollars each, the amount of the entrance fee (100 dollars) to be divided into four cash prizes of forty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifteen dollars, and five dollars, for the best scores, and six prizes of a year's subscription to *Brentano's Monthly* (or its equivalent) to—

The lady player making the best score.

The winner of most brilliant Evans Gambit.

The winner of most brilliant K Knight's Gambit.

The winner of most brilliant Bishop's Gambit.

The winner of most brilliant Scotch Gambit.

The winner of most brilliant Petroff's Defence.

(This last prize to be restricted to second players.)

RULES FOR PLAY.

1. Each player to play one game with every other, and to conduct six or more games simultaneously. Drawn games to count a half game to each.
2. Persistent and unexcused delay in answering moves will subject the player to forfeiture of the game.
3. Should any player withdraw from the Tourney after its commencement, all his games shall be adjudged as lost by default.
4. All moves are to be numbered and written in letters according to the English notation.
5. A player must repeat his opponent's last move when sending his reply.
6. All appeals from the decision of the Conductor will be decided by the Chess editor of the *Commercial*.
7. The winner in any game and the first player in any drawn game to send copy of such game to the Conductor of the Tourney.
8. All rules other than those herein mentioned, shall be carried out according to the Chess Code of the American Chess Association.
9. The prizes for the most brilliant games will be awarded by a judge hereafter to be chosen.

The publication of the *Week's News* having been temporarily suspended, the Chess column conducted by Mr F C Collins lapses also. We hope, however, to welcome ere long a revival of that gentleman's efforts, either in the new form in which it is proposed to issue the *Week's News*, or in some other publication.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—
WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH 1882.
—:0:—

ON THE ODDS OF THE PAWN AND MOVE.

BY G H D GOSSIP.

GAME I.

WHITE.

1 P to K 4

P to Q 3, Kt to Q B 3 or Kt to K R 3 are now generally preferred to playing the King's Pawn on the first move.

2 P to Q 4

The usual course now is to push on the K P to K 5. We will examine the consequences of this line of play hereafter.

3 Q to R 5 ch

This move, recommended formerly by Salvio, is given as best by Lowenthal in his notes to a game between "Alter" and Morphy, (see "Morphy's Games," Bohn's Edition, page 130.

Lowenthal gives the following continuations :

FIRSTLY—

3 Q to R 5 ch

4 Q to K 5

5 B to K Kt 5

6 B to Kt 5 ch

7 P takes P

8 P takes Kt

9 P takes Kt P winning a piece

(A)

7 P takes P

8 P to Q 6, &c.

(B)

7 Kt to Q B 3

8 Kt takes Kt

9 B takes B

10 Q to Kt 7 ch

11 P to Q B 4, &c.

BLACK.

1 P to K 3

2 P to Q 4

3 P to Kt 3

4 Kt to K B 3

5 B to K 2

6 Kt to B 3 or (A) (B)

7 P to Q R 3

8 P takes B

6 P to B 3

7 P takes B

6 K to B 2

7 Kt takes P

8 P takes Kt

9 K takes B

10 K to Q 3

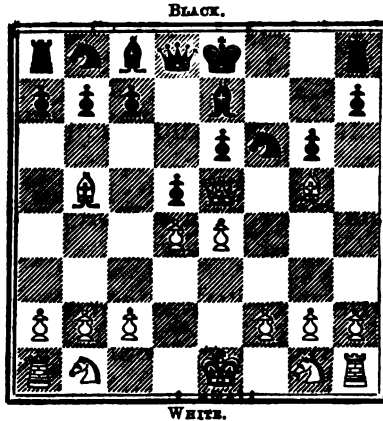
White in each variation obtaining a vastly superior game.

We give a Diagram of the position after White's sixth move B to Kt 5 ch, because we are of opinion that Black's play from this point might be improved—in other words, that he has more resource than is shown in the foregoing analysis.

Instead of 6 B to Kt 5 ch, Staunton, a great authority on this opening, gives 6 P takes Q P, and we prefer that line of play for the attack.

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Position after White's sixth move.



We believe, however, the following continuation will be found best for Black after he is checked by the Bishop at move 6. (See variation (B) above).

6 B to Kt 5 ch
7 Kt to Q B 3

6 K to B 2 best
7 P to B 3

In Lowenthal's analysis Black is made to capture P with Kt, thus exposing himself to a terrible attack. We think also that either 7 Kt to B 3 or 7 Kt to Q 2 are preferable to 7 Kt takes K P.

8 P takes Q P
also retake the P with K P, with a good game. See Variation I. (to be given in a future issue). But if 8 P takes B, 9 P to Q 6, &c.

9 Kt to K B 3

8 B P takes P. Black may

If 9 P to B 4 or 9 Castles, Black replies with 9 P to Q R 3.

9 P to Q B 3

10 B to Q 3

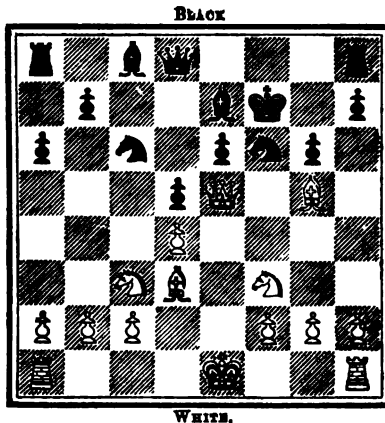
If 10 B to Q B 4 10 P to Kt 4, 11 B to Kt 3 11 Kt to B 3, &c.

10 Kt to Q B 3

and Black has certainly a better game than that he obtains in variation (B).

We append a Diagram.

Position after Black's tenth move.



Préti, in *La Stratégie Raisonnée*, under "parties à avantage," just alludes to Lowenthal's analysis above, and asks, "If that is the last word on Salvio's ingenious variation?" We are of opinion that the check with the Queen on White's third move is somewhat inferior to the advance of the K P.

(To be continued.)

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 609.

The following game was played on the 5th inst., in the eighth round of the pending Vienna Tournament, between Herr Hruby and Schwarz.

[*English Opening*].

WHITE.	BLACK.
Herr Hruby.	Herr Schwarz.
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 P to Q 4
4 P takes P	4 Kt takes P (a)
5 Kt to B 3	5 P to K B 3
6 B to B 4	6 Kt takes Kt (c)
7 Kt P takes Kt	7 B to Q 3
8 P to Q 4	8 P takes P
9 B P takes P	9 Q to K 2
10 Q to Kt 3	10 Kt to B 3
11 B to Q 2	11 Kt to Q sq
12 Castles K side	12 Kt to B 2
13 P to K 4 (d)	13 P to B 3 (e)
14 P to K 5	14 P takes P (f)
15 P takes P	15 K B to B 4 (g)
16 P to K 6	16 Kt to Q 3
17 Q B to Kt 5	17 Q to Q B 2
18 Q R to Q sq	18 P to K R 3 (h)
19 B to R 4	19 P to K Kt 4
20 B to Kt 3	20 Q to K 2
21 Q to Q 3 (i)	21 P to Kt 4
22 Q to Kt 6 ch	22 K to Q sq
23 R tks Kt ch (j)	23 B takes R
24 R to Q sq	

And after a few more moves Black resigned.

Notes, from the Field.

(a) Rosenthal is, we believe, the only practitioner who has adopted this treatment of the English opening, which aims at once for the defence to deprive this *début* of its close character; but analytical judgment is on the whole adverse to this experiment.

(b) But this makes Black's game patently inferior. Kt takes Kt, followed by B to Q 3, was the only plausible continuation. It should be observed that Black could not advance the K P after Kt takes Kt, on account of the ultimate rejoinder, Q to Q R 4 ch.

(c) All this is contrary to the usual policy of avoiding as long as possible the formation of the opponent's centre. Kt to Kt 3, attacking the B, was now the better move.

(d) Herr Hruby, who up to this has slowly gained upon his adversary in the struggle for development, now introduces a powerful attack with this well-timed advance.

(e) Black is in a bad predicament, and has little choice; his opponent's attack in the centre becomes now irresistible. Perhaps his best

defensive resource was to try to break the centre at the cost of a P by P to Q B 4. If White took the P at once, Black would not retake, of course; for he would lose a piece by B takes Kt ch, followed by Q to Kt 5 ch. But he might retreat the B to B 2, with some hope of extricating himself by patient defensive measures; for, though his game was then also much inferior, it did not present so many marks of attack as were left open in actual play.

(f) If B to B 2, White would reply B to Kt 4, with fatal effect.

(g) It is obvious that this P could not be taken with the Kt or B, on account of the rejoinder Q R to K sq, which would gain a piece in a few moves.

(h) Black is absolutely helpless, and his game ought to be lost by rights. But, if there was any prospect at all, he could not expect release from weakening his K side, and driving the B where he wants to go. Desperate as it was, we believe he would not have encountered such great actual danger by Kt takes B; for if White then checked with the B at Q 8, the Q would capture, followed by P to Q Kt 4. The other alternative might have proceeded thus:—18 Kt takes B, 19 Q takes Kt 19 B to K 2, 20 B to B 4 20 Q to R 4, 21 B to Q 6 21 Q to Q sq, 22 Q to Kt 4 22 B takes B, 23 R takes B 23 Q to K 2, &c.

(i) This excellent move forces the game speedily.

(j) Finishing off in high style.

GAME 610.

Played at Nottingham. A brilliant skirmish, between two amateurs.

[*Allgair Gambit.*]

WHITE:	BLACK.
J H	H Browne.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to Q 4 (a)
6 P to Q 4 (b)	6 P to K B 3
7 B takes P	7 P takes Kt (c)
8 B to K 5	8 B to Q 8 (d)
9 B takes R	9 B to Kt 6 ch
10 K to Q 2	10 P takes R P
11 B to Q 3	11 Q to Kt 5 ch
12 K to B 3	12 P takes P
13 B takes P	13 Q to K 6 ch
14 Q to K 3	14 B to K 8 ch
15 Kt to Q 2 (e)	15 B takes Kt ch
16 K to Q B 4 (f)	16 P to Q Kt ch
17 K to Kt 3	17 B to K 8 ch
18 P to Q 5	18 P to Q R 4 (g)
19 Q takes Q (h)	19 P to R 5 ch
20 K to R 3	20 P to Kt 5 mate

Notes.

(a) We have already expressed our opinion on this move in game 595, p 101, between Mr Marriott and H Browne. P to Q R 3 is the stronger move.

(b) The above remark also applies to this move. He should play P takes P.

(c) Here P to R 3 might be played, or B to Kt 2, in order to take the Knight with greater security.

(d) Ingenious, and as he has already a piece in hand, he need not fear the consequences of the sacrifice; he obtains also two Pawns, and a strong game.

(e) This, of course, is an oversight. White might have played K to Kt 3, which would have forced the exchange of Queens, as otherwise White would obtain the better game. If, in reply to 15 K to Kt 3, 15 B to K 3 oh, Black loses a piece by 16 P to Q 5. Black ought not to have given the check with the Queen; he should have brought out his pieces on the Queen's side to aid in the attack.

(f) Even now K to Kt 3 would have been his best.

(g) Good again.

(h) A fatal mistake; he had a very good defence by P to Q R 3; in fact his game was quite as good as Black's, for in the first instance, after exchange of Queen's, Black's Pawns on the King's side must fall, and White has all his pieces favourably placed for attack.

GAME 611.

The following is another interesting specimen of the late Mr Boden's play, it is copied from an American paper by the Glasgow Weekly Herald.

[Scotch Gambit.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Boden.	Mr M.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 B to Q B 4	4 B to Q B 4
5 Castles	5 Kt to K B 3
6 P to K 5	6 P to Q 4
7 P takes Kt	7 P takes B
8 R to K sq ch	8 K to B sq (a)
9 B to K Kt 5	9 P takes K B P
10 B to R 6 ch	10 K to Kt sq
11 Kt to Q B 3 (b)	11 B to K B 4 (c)
12 Kt to K 4	12 B takes Kt
13 R takes B	13 P to K B 4 (d)
14 Kt tks Q P (e)	14 Q to K B 3
15 Kt takes K B P	15 Q takes Kt
16 R to K Kt 4 ch	16 Q to K Kt 3

And after a few more moves Black surrendered.

Notes.

(a) B to K 3 is a better defence.

(b) The attack is carried on in beautiful style from this point.

(c) Here we believe Black's only chance lay in retreating B to K B sq, but in those days the "gentleman who managed the Black men" thought more of developing his pieces than of looking out for the best move.

(d) Labouring under the delusion that this drove the Rook back, and gave him a chance to play Q to K B 3. He has, however, no better move.

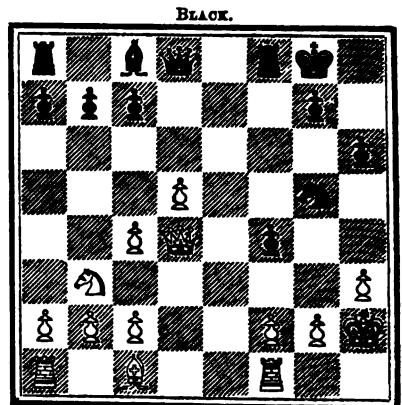
(e) This elegant and unexpected stroke decides the game in White's favour, as he must now win the adverse Queen for Rook and Bishop.

GAME 612.

[Two Knights' Defence.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
De Rivière.	Morphy.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 Kt to B 3
4 Kt to Kt 5	4 P to Q 4
5 P takes P	5 Kt to Q R 4
6 P to Q 3 (a)	6 P to K R 3
7 Kt to K B 3	7 P to K 5
8 Q to K 2	8 Kt takes B
9 P takes Kt	9 B to Q B 4
10 P to K R 3 (b)	10 Castles
11 Kt to R 2	11 Kt to R 2 (c)
12 Kt to Q 2 (d)	12 P to K B 4
13 Kt to Kt 3	13 B to Q 3
14 Castles	14 B takes Kt
15 K takes B	15 P to B 5 (e)
16 Q takes P	16 Kt to K Kt 4
17 Q to Q 4 (f)	

Position after White's 17th move.



18 P takes Kt	17 Kt to K B 6 ch (g)
19 R to K R sq	18 Q to R 5
20 B to Q 2	19 B takes P
	20 R to B 3 & wins

Notes.

We are indebted to *Brentano* for the above score.

(a) A weak continuation of the Two Knights' Defence, and one which, in our opinion, gives Black the advantage. There are various ways of continuing besides P to Q 3, but we are satisfied only with the result of one variation, viz., 6 B to Kt 5 ch 6 P to B 3, 7 P takes P 7 P takes P, 8 B to K 2, as enabling White to retain his advantage.

(b) Instead of this unsatisfactory move, it has been suggested by Mr Proctor to play 10 P to Q B 3; this provides a square of refuge for the Knight on Q 4, and also threatens an advance of Pawns on the Queen side; but even this, in our opinion stronger move, does not quite equalize matters, which, through 6 P to Q 3, rest on a weak foundation.

(c) This is against modern "principles," as Mr Potter would call it. The adopted way of continuing for Black is P to Q Kt 4; he thereby tries to weaken the Queen's side, also relying upon subsequently playing B to Q R 3.

(d) We should have preferred 12 B to K 3.

(e) Taking advantage of the position in a forcible manner; had White not taken the Pawn his game would, nevertheless, be in a precarious condition.

(f) Q to Q 3 would have afforded a much better defence.

(g) This brings the game to a fine conclusion. White has no defence.

GAME 613.

Played at the Wolstanton Chess Club. A fine specimen of shortness, combined with good play, in which a single player was successful against two players consulting together.

[*Irregular Opening.*]

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr B Askew.

Messrs Peaty and Bowyer.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 Kt to Q B 3 (a) | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to K 4 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 B to B 4 (b) | 4 B to Kt 5 |
| 5 Castles | 5 B takes Kt (c) |
| 6 Q P takes B | 6 Kt takes P (d) |
| 7 R to K sq | 7 P to B 4 (e) |
| 8 Kt takes P (f) | 8 Kt takes Kt |
| 9 R takes Kt | 9 P takes R (g) |
| 10 Q to R 5 ch | 10 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 11 B to K Kt 5 | Resigns (h) |

Notes.

(a) Kt to K B 3 is usually played; it prevents Black playing P to K 4, and in a measure hampers his development, but Kt to Q B 3 does not seem to have anything in its favour, except that it also is a kind of waiting move, but of a lesser degree than Kt to K B 3.

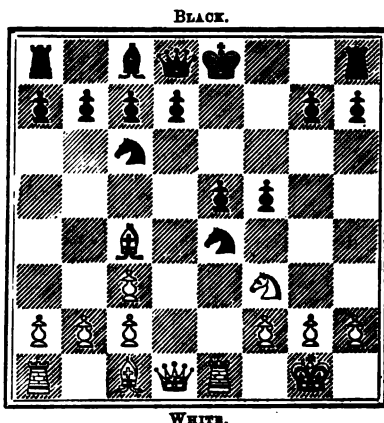
(b) B to Kt 5 is stronger; it would bring the position to the Ruy Lopez attack in the Four Knights' game. By playing 4 B to B 4, White brings the position equal to a variation in the Two Knights' defence. Black might venture on replying with 4 Kt takes K P, by which he deprives White of the advantage of the first move. White could play 5 B takes P ch, and thus prevent Black Castling; for this, however, he would be compensated by being able to play P to Q 4, and thereby obtain a good centre.

(c) 5 Castles is given as best.

(d) This is palpably weak, for many reasons.

(e) This deprives Black of any chance of bringing his King into safety. 7 Kt to B 3, to be followed by 8 Castles, was his best. White now forces the game in a very fine manner. We give a diagram of the position.

Position after Black's 7th move.



(f) The beginning of a very fine combination, both brilliant and sound. Mr Askew points out that he could have won here as follows:—8 R takes Kt 8 P takes B, 9 B to K Kt 5 9 Kt to K 2, 10 Kt takes P 10 R to K B sq or (a), 11 Q to R 5 ch 11 P to Kt 3, 12 Q takes R P 12 P to Q 4, 13 B takes P, and wins. (a) 10 P to Q 4, 11 Q to R 5 ch 11 P to Kt 3 12 Kt takes Kt P, and wins.

(g) Here 9 P to Q 3 was the proper move.

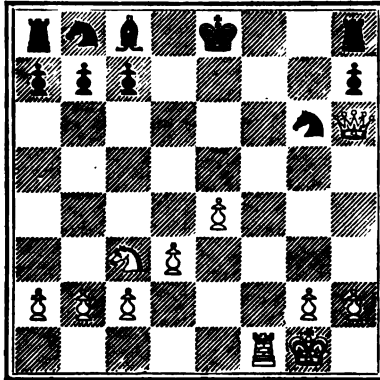
(h) As he loses his Queen. We think this one of the most remarkable consultation games, considering the single player was successful against two opponents in eleven moves.

—:0:—

Paul I., Emperor of Russia, travelling as the Comte du Nord, visited the Café de la Régence at the hour of four in the afternoon, when the battles of the Chess-board were at their height. Paul went up to a couple of combatants and betted on a difficult move. His stake was a louis. He won, took his money, and retired. Nothing hitherto had betrayed who he was, until the exclamation of the waiter, to whom he gave all his winnings, attracted the attention of the company.

J G, Clifton, writes: In a game between MM Winawer and Wittek (*C.P.C.*, 11th January), at move 10, White plays B takes P ch, and Black replies with K to Q sq. If not too much trouble, will you kindly tell me why he does not take the Bishop? In that case I suppose the game would proceed thus:—11 Q to R 5 ch 11 Kt to Kt 3, 12 Q takes B 12 Q takes R ch, 13 R takes Q ch 13 K to K sq, and Black has a Rook and two minor pieces for his Queen. It is true that his game is cramped, and his position somewhat dangerous, though not ruinous, so far as I can see.

BLACK.



WHITE.

This is the position arrived at by J G.

White would proceed as follows:—

14 Kt to Q 5

15 Q to Kt 7

We do not see anything else. If 15 P to Q 3, then White wins by 16 R to B 6.

16 Kt to K 7

17 R takes R

18 Kt to B 5

19 Q takes R P, and wins.

14 Kt to R 3 best

15 P to B 3

16 R to B sq best

17 Kt takes R

18 Kt to Kt 3

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

783. By J Vickers. 1 Q to K 4.

784. By F C Collins. R to B 4.

785. By F C B. 1 Q to B 6 1 R to Q 2, 2 Q to B 3 2 Q takes B, 3 Q to Q 4 ch 3 R takes Q, 4 Kt to B 3 mate.

786. By Y M E. 1 Kt to B 7 1 any, 2 Kt to Q 6 ch 2 Kt takes Kt mate.

787. By B G Laws. 1 Kt to Kt 7 1 Q takes Kt or (a), 2 Kt to R 4 dis ch 2 K takes P, 3 Kt to Kt 2 ch 3 P takes Kt mate. (a) 1 Any other, 2 Kt takes P ch 2 B takes Kt, 3 R takes P ch, &c.

788. By J. Pierce. 1 Kt to Q 5 1 K takes R, 2 Kt to Kt 4 2 K to B 4, 3 K to K 5 3 P mates.

789. By J B Macdonald. 1 Kt to B 4 1 K takes R, 2 Kt to Q 6, &c.

790. By E E L. 1 Q to Kt 6 1 R to Q R sq, 2 R to Q 8 ch, &c. If 1 K to B 2, 2 Q to B 7 ch, &c. If 1 any other, 2 R to Q 8 ch, &c.

791. By Miss F F Beechey, 1 Q to K R 7.

792. By V Ariano. 1 R to B 4.

793. By O A Gilberg. We believe a Pawn has been omitted from K R 6; as the position stands

we can find no solution. The following is the author's intention: 1 Q to Kt 5 1 B dis ch, 2 Q to B sq ch 2 R takes Q mate. If 1 R to R 8, 2 Q takes P ch 2 B takes Q mate. If 1 B to R 2, 2 Kt to K 4 ch 2 B takes Kt mate. If 1 P to K 7, 2 Q to Kt 5 ch 2 B takes Q. In this last variation Black does not give mate, as White can escape by 3 K to Kt 2.

794. By R Braune. 1 B to Kt 5 1 P to R 5, 2 Q to Kt 3 ch 2 P takes Q mate. If 1 any other, 2 Q takes R P ch 2 R or Q takes Q mate.

795. By G. Hums. 1 R to Q sq.

796. By G Hume. 1 Q to Q 3.

797. By A F Mackenzie. 1 R to K 4.

798. By A F Mackenzie. 1 Kt takes B.

799. By C H Coster. 1 Q to Kt 3.

800. By C H Coster. 1 R to R 4.

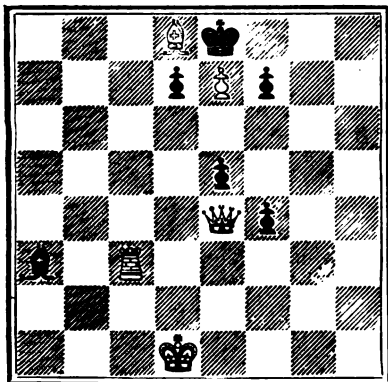
801. By F F Pott. 1 R takes Kt P 1 K to K 3 or (a), 2 P to B 4, &c. (a) 1 P to B 5, 2 K to Q 7, &c.

802. By J B Macdonald. 1 Kt to B 6, 2 Kt to K 4 ch, 3 R to B 3, 4 B to B 6, 5 B to Q 4 5 P takes B mate. Black's moves are all forced.

PROBLEMS.

No. 843. By C H COSTER.

BLACK.

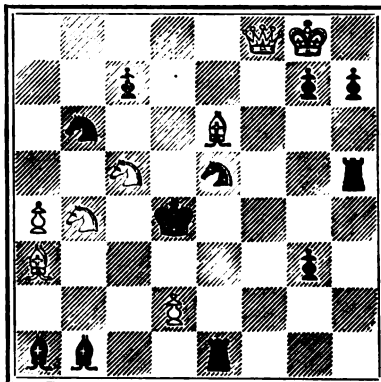


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 844. By E E L.

BLACK.

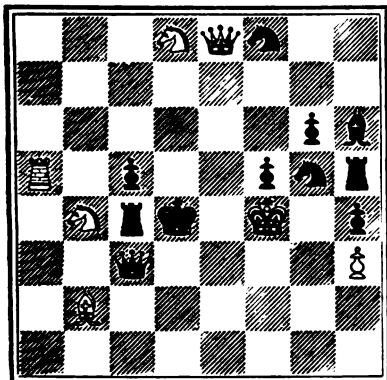


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 845. By G J SLATER.
From the *British Chess Magazine*.

BLACK.

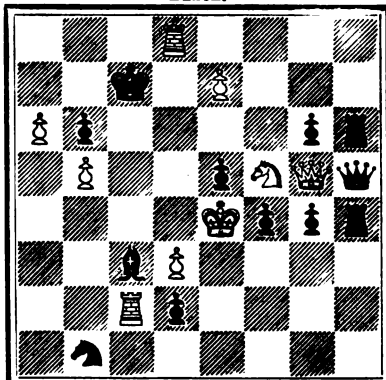


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

No. 846. By F C COLLINS.

BLACK.

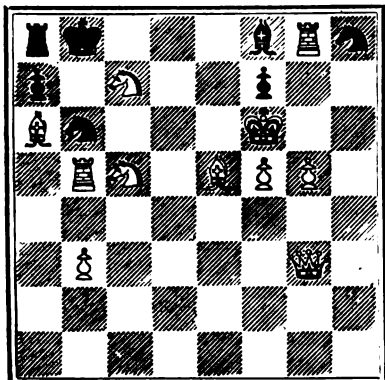


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

No. 847. By E DWORZAK DE WALDEN.
From the *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*.

BLACK.

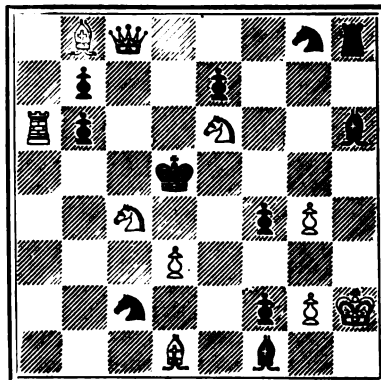


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

No. 848. By C A GILBERG.
From the *Westminster Papers*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in four moves.

COUNTY CHESS MATCH—STAFFORDSHIRE v. DERBYSHIRE.

A MATCH between representatives of these two counties was played on Saturday, the 18th instant, at the Burton Literary Institute, Burton-on-Trent, and resulted in a victory for the Staffordshire team, with a score of $26\frac{1}{2}$ to Derbyshire's $17\frac{1}{2}$. The match was played on the basis of twenty-five players a-side, but the Derbyshire team numbering twenty-four only, two games were scored against them by forfeit, while the score of another won game fell to their opponents in consequence of one of their players being obliged to leave. The score, as represented by actual play, was therefore $23\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$, viz.—for Staffordshire, 20 games won, 14 lost, and 7 drawn. This result was not so unfavourable to the Derbyshire team as might reasonably have been expected, as it is pretty generally admitted that Chess is much more practised in Staffordshire than in Derbyshire; indeed, the fact that the former team was comprised of members of seven distinct Clubs—Burton, Newcastle, Stoke, Hanley, Tunstall, Tean, and Cheadle; while from Derbyshire only two Clubs put in an appearance, proves this to be the case. Play was carried on until six p.m., when the following result was announced:—

STAFFORDSHIRE.			DERBYSHIRE.		
Hanson, Burton	.	1	Phillips	.	0
Dr Jates, Newcastle	.	0 0	Hives	.	1 1
Parry, Stoke	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	Balson	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1
Simpson, Hanley	.	0 1	West	.	1 0
Harris, Hanley	.	1 0	Allen	.	0 1
Beech, Tunstall	.	0 1	Thompson	.	1 0
Topham, Newcastle	.	1 0	H T Bland	.	0 1
Robinson, Burton	.	1 1	Knowles	.	0 0
Cotton, Tean	.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	W R Bland	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toon, Burton	.	0	Robotham	.	1
Shufflebotham, Cheadle	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	G Brown	.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hurley, Newcastle	.	0 0	Hogg	.	1 1
Hutchings, Stoke	.	1	Fox	.	0
Dalton, Burton	.	1 1	Stoney	.	0 0
Aske, Tunstall	.	1 1	Sale	.	0 0
Johnson, Tean	.	1	J Cooper	.	0
Massey, Cheadle	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	B Cooper	.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reeve, Burton	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Harris	.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Shufflebotham, Hanley	.	0 1	A H Owen	.	1 0
Cliff, Burton	.	1 0	Clark	.	0 1
Chilton, Burton	.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	J M Owen	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wright, Burton	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Walter Hutchinson	.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Penn, Stoke	.	1 1*	William Hutchinson	.	0 0*
Pryce, Burton	.	1 1	Prince	.	0 0
Gill, Burton	.	1* 1*	(Player absent)	.	0* 0*
		<u>26$\frac{1}{2}$</u>			<u>17$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

* These three games were scored against Derbyshire by forfeit, the players on their side not attending to play out the games.

From the above it will be seen that the match on the whole was tolerably even, no less than nine of the players making equal scores, while in five others the honours were divided. Some regret was expressed that in consequence of some of the Staffordshire players having to leave soon after seven o'clock, the meeting had to be broken up early, but several of the Derbyshire team spent a very pleasant evening, viewing some of the sights of the town of Burton, under the guidance of one of the local players. Altogether a pleasant afternoon was spent. Among the visitors was Mr Morgan jun., the representative of this journal.

THE TOURNAMENT OF THE VIENNA CHESS CLUB.

THE *Field* gives the following as the final score of this Tournament, from which it will be seen that the two prizes have been gained by competitors whose names have not been known hitherto in the Chess World. Our contemporary understands that Herr Hruby, the chief winner, is only twenty-five years of age, and Herr B

Fleissig, the second prize-holder, is younger still. Herr Hruby stood half a game ahead over Herr Fleissig, even if he had lost the game against Dr Meitner, which was not played, owing to the latter's indisposition. It will be noticed that Herr Adolf Schwarz stands next to the prize-winners, with a score of five, and that Herren Englisch, Dr Fleissig, Porges, and Weiss have made an equal score of four and a half each. Herr Wittek, who stands second lowest in the list, has certainly disappointed expectations.

	Csank	Englich	B Fleissig	Dr Fleissig	Hruby	Dr Meitner	Porges	A Schwarz	Weiss	Wittek	Total
Csank Adolf	—	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	2½
English Berthold	+	—	+	0	0	[1]	+	+	+	+	4½
Fleissig Bernard	+	+	—	+	1	+	+	+	0	1	5½
Fleissig Dr	1	1	+	—	+	+	+	+	[0]	0	4½
Hruby Vincenz	1	0	0	+	+	+	1	1	1	1	6
Meitner Dr	+	[0]	0	+	—	—	0	1	+	1	4
Porges Moriz	+	+	+	+	0	1	—	0	+	+	4½
Schwarz Adolf	1	+	+	+	0	0	1	—	1	+	5
Weiss Max	+	+	1	[1]	0	+	+	0	—	+	4½
Wittek Alexander	+	+	0	1	0	0	+	+	+	—	3½

The brackets are signs for games which were forfeited.

BATH CHESS CLUB.

ON Tuesday evening, 21st March, Mr Thorold fulfilled his promise to the Bath Chess Club, by engaging in simultaneous play with ten of its strongest players. Play began at eight o'clock, and ended shortly after ten. Mr Thorold commenced by drawing with the President of the Club for the first move, which fell adverse to the single player. The following played for the club:—Messrs Sturges and Cadbury (consulting), W H Pollock, F A Hill, W Brown, S Highfield, J H Cooper, Dobson, W E Hill, W Hill, J Pollock. Mr Thorold won every game except one, that with Mr Highfield.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

THE return match between the Oxford University Club and the Knight class of the City of London Club, will come off on Tuesday next, the 28th inst. It is to be played in the Lord Raglan Hotel, beside the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. There will be twelve players aside. Mr Gattie is expected to be captain of the Oxford team, and Mr Stiebel will probably be Captain of the City team. This will leave Mr Laws and Mr Wainwright free to have another friendly tilt with each other. In the last two matches between these clubs the City team has on each occasion won by just one game. They appear, therefore, to be very equally matched, and the coming encounter will be interesting. We hope Mr Laws will again prove victorious, but as we remarked in our notes to his game played at Oxford, some greater care is needed in the earlier part of the encounter. His opponent's strength is very great, a fact fully illustrated on the 8th inst., when he beat the Rev C E Ranken two games, in a match, played at Oxford, between the University Club and a team of old members. If Mr Laws can again secure the game it will be an achievement of which he may justly be proud. That Mr Wainwright is a dangerous adversary is proved by the result of his contest with the Rev C E Ranken. In the Birmingham v. Oxford University match, at Oxford, on Saturday, the 4th inst., he showed strength by winning one game and drawing one against Mr W Cook.

HEREFORD.—The *Field* states that Herr Steinitz played on Monday evening, the 13th inst., at Hereford, four games simultaneously, blindfold, of which the performer won three and lost one—a hard-fought game against Mr Collins. Next evening a simultaneous match took place, in which the single player contested against nineteen opponents, all of whom were beaten. The performances were gone through at the residence of the President of the Hereford Chess Club, Mr Charles Anthony jun., who, on the second evening, entertained the company with a convivial supper. Several members of the Newport Chess Club paid a visit to Hereford for the purpose of witnessing the exhibitions.

PROBLEM INTELLIGENCE.

Leeds Mercury Fourth Problem Tourney.—The conditions of this tourney have been announced. The competition is confined to composers residing in Yorkshire and in the counties which touch Yorkshire. There being many fine composers in Yorkshire alone, this promises to be a very interesting tourney. The *Leeds Mercury* says—"In the not far distant future we shall once more seek universal support. For the present we propose to hunt our game in the fine preserves of Yorkshire and the counties adjoining it, giving thereby to the term 'local' a fairly wide significance." The problems are to consist in Section 1 of Problems in two moves, direct mates; and in Section 2 of Problems in three moves, direct mates. Composers may compete in one or both sections and enter one or more positions in either section. The problems are to be judged in the sections to which they belong, and not in sets. Usual arrangements as to motto and sealed envelope, which are to be received by June 1st next, at the *Mercury Office*, Leeds. A competitor may win two prizes but not more: one in each section. Prizes: Section 1. First, £1 1s; second, 15s; third, 10s; fourth, 7s 6d. Section 2. First, £1 10s; second, £1; third, 12s 6d; or Chess works of the same value. The judges' names will shortly be announced.

Cincinnati Commercial Tourney.—The three following problems have been awarded by the *Commercial's* correspondents prizes in the Fourth Problem Tourney in connection with that paper.

No. 1.

By E W Kenney, Newport, Ky.

WHITE—K at Q R 8, Q at Q B 8, R's at K R 5 and K R 6, B at K R 8, Kts at Q 2 and Q R 6. P's at Q Kt 4, K 2 and K B 2.

BLACK—K at Q 4, R's at Q R 6 and K 8, B's at Q R 8 and K R 8, P's at Q R 2, Q Kt 6, Q 3, K 2 and K 4.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 2.

By Mr F B Phelps, Sandwich, Ill.

WHITE—K at K R 8, Q at Q Kt 7, R at Q R 8, B's at K 8 and K Kt 5, Kt at Q B 8, P's at Q B 4, K 2, K B 2, and K R 4.

BLACK—K at K 5, B's at Q Kt 5 and K R 2, Kts at Q B 2 and K Kt 5, P at K 4.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 3.

By Mr G T Robertson, Philadelphia.

WHITE—K at K B 5, R's at Q B 3 and Q 6, B at K 7, Kts at Q 8 and K 3, P's at Q B 2 and Q 2.

BLACK—K at Q 5, R's at Q R 4 and Q Kt 5, B at Q R 5, Kts at K B 7 and K R 2, P's at Q B 3, Q 4 and K B 2.

White to play and mate in two moves.

End Game Tourney.—We learn from *Society* that the second prize in Mr Orako's End Game Competition is awarded to Mr B Horwitz the veteran End Game composer. Mr Coster, the winner of first prize, is to be congratulated on his success, being opposed to such talent as Mr Horwitz, whose hand, notwithstanding his fourscore years, has not lost its cunning.

Lowenthal Problem Tourney, No. 2.

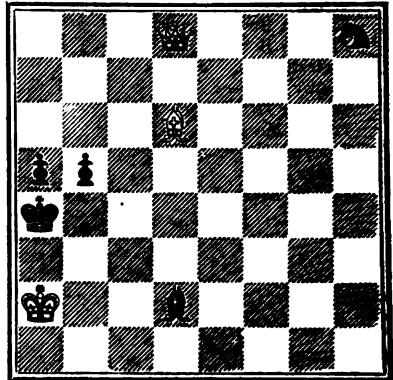
—We learn that the prize for the best single three-mover entered in this Tourney has been

awarded to the second problem in the first prize set, "Peep beneath." In the report the judges favoured us with, this was omitted, otherwise we should not have mentioned the subject. At the request of several correspondents to reprint a few of the competing problems, we shall give a selection next week.

More Originality.—From the current Two-move Tourney of the *Brighton Guardian* we extract the following position:

Motto: "Why, Cert'n'ly."

BLACK.



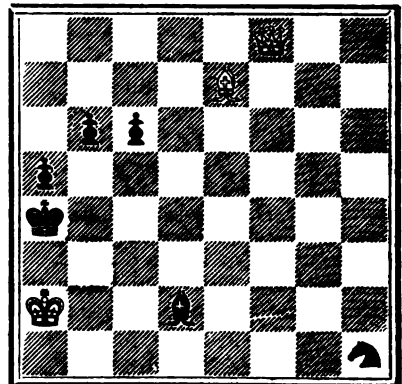
WHITE.

Mate in two.

The key to this position is 1 B to Kt 4. Here we have a position which is familiar to every student of problems. We believe the position has been rendered many a time and oft with a White Pawn in lieu of the Bishop. There is one by Cook in *Chess Nuts*, and we doubt not that others are to be found resembling it in the same collection. But it has a more striking similarity to a joint composition by the well-known prolific composers Herron Chocholous and Gold, published early last year in a German paper. Here is the composition, and we leave our readers to make the comparison.

By G Chocholous and Dr S Gold.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

Solution: 1 Q to Q 8 1 P to Kt 4 or (a), 2 B to Kt 4, &c. (a) 1 Any other 1 Q to Q 3 or takes Kt P according, &c.

BRIGHTON PAVILION CHESS ROOM.

THE *Guardian* states that since its last issue, Messrs H Erskine and W T Pierce have played two more match games, in the second, a Scotch Gambit, Mr Pierce had the better position throughout, and succeeded in winning at the sixty-first move. The score is—Mr Pierce 3, Mr Erskine 1. Drawn 1. The handicap is still proceeding very slowly. There is not so much interest taken in it as our contemporary would wish; a fact, doubtless, owing to Mr Pierce having made such a capital score. Score up to Saturday last:—

Class	Butler	Pierce	Andrews	Mead	Humphreys	Radermacher	Stockey	Andrews	Erskine	Law	Riviere	Total
Butler W H	I.	—	1	...	0	½	0	...	½	0	...	2
Pierce W T	I.	...	½	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	5½
Andrews H	II.	0	½	—	1	...	1	1	...	0	1	4½
Mead W	II.	...	...	0	—	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Humphreys G	III.	1	0	...	1	—	0	0	...	1	1	4
Radermacher	III.	½	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	0	0	3½
Stockey R	III.	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	...	1	1	4
Andrews W	IV.	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	4
Erskine O	IV.	½	0	1	1	0	1	0	...	—	0	3½
Law J	IV.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	1	—	3
*Riviere J C	IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The *Mercury* records that on Saturday evening last, Mr H W Butler visited the St. Bartholomew's Working Men's Club, in the London-road, Brighton, and played simultaneously against twelve of the members. Play commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and was continued rapidly until a quarter past eleven, when only two games (those of the Rev. Mr Bartlett and Mr Bigg-Wither) remained unfinished, and these would probably have been drawn had time permitted of their completion. The other games were won by the peripatetic performer.

CIRCULATING GAMES.

MR. H. ERSKINE proposes that the *Brighton Guardian* should start a circulating correspondence game, open to Brighton players only, and supplements his suggestions by placing at the disposal of our contemporary a copy of "Bird's Chess Practice" as a prize for the player first announcing a forced mate or draw.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE PROPOSED CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—I, for one, shall be very pleased to join one of your proposed Correspondence Tournays, at an entrance fee of 3s each, to be devoted to prizes, to be given to the three who make the largest score, in such proportions as you deem fair.

I know of several Chess players who would also like to do the same.

I feel confident, if you started, say half-a-dozen Correspondence Tournays, calling them, for distinction, Tourney A, Tourney B, Tourney C, &c., and occasionally published some of the games and positions, you would not only be promoting the interest and welfare of Chessdom, and affording an intellectual enjoyment to many local players who, like myself, are out off from the busy world without, but I think you would find it would have a tendency to enlarge the circulation of your ably conducted little magazine.

Wishing you and your magazine, and the cause of Chess generally, every success,

Believe me, in haste,

Truly yours,

J. EATON FEARN.

Uttoxeter, 20th March 1892.

NOTTINGHAM V. LEICESTER.—A return match will be played between these two clubs on Friday, 31st inst., at the rooms of the Nottingham Chess Club.

THE NORTHERNMOST CHESS CLUB IN BRITAIN. THE BRORA CHESS CLUB.—At a meeting held in the Room of the Institute, on Friday evening, 10th inst., the following office bearers were elected for the newly formed Chess club—President, Marquis of Stafford; Hon. President, John D. Chambers, Old Cathcart, Glasgow; Vice-President, George Sutherland, Hotel, Brora; Secretary and Treasurer, James S. Frazer, Station Master, Brora; Committee, Messrs. J. Crawe, W. Donaldson, and S. Gunn. The club voted thanks to their Hon. President for the interest he has taken in its formation, and for his present of Chessmen and boards. Brora is the only town in the North of Scotland (excepting Inverness) where there is a club for the noble and ancient game of Chess.—*Northern Chronicle*, Inverness.

TORONTO V. QUEBEC.—The telegraphic Chess match between the clubs of Toronto and Quebec—twelve players a-side—was commenced on Saturday, 25th February, at 8 p.m. At midnight the games were adjourned, six players on each side retaining the first move in their respective games. The play was of a most agreeable nature, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling existing between both clubs, but, on the contrary, it would seem that both sides were anxious that the match be played in the true spirit of Chess, and each game won by pure skill. The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* remarks, that one game, however, cannot be taken as a true criterion of the strength of a player, and for this reason it would like to see a series of three games played, which would certainly tend more to establish the relative force of both clubs. Play was resumed on Saturday, 4th inst., at a somewhat later hour, due to the difficulty in establishing telegraphic communication between both cities. However, no sooner was the connection obtained than the contestants set to work with a will, and each one fought stubbornly until the midnight hour compelled an adjournment to the next Saturday. But one game was concluded during the sitting, that at Board K, which resulted in favour of Quebec. Judging from the remarks of each player, the match is expected to be a closely contested one. One feature in the match is, that the names of the contestants at each board will not be made known to their opponents until its conclusion, which renders play the more interesting.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.—*The Baltimore Sunday American* asks,—How would it do for a grand national or international Chess Congress to be held in Baltimore during the coming fall? We are inclined to think that a very auspicious opportunity would present itself about the time our next Oriole takes place, when so many thousands of strangers from other cities are sojourning in our midst, and when the railroads will be offering inducements in the shape of low passenger rates to come over. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cleveland have had their Congresses, and why should not enterprising Baltimore have hers? A grand world's Tournament will be held in Vienna this coming spring, and if we could manage to get up a similar gathering here the same year, the two tournaments, working in unison at opposite sides of the Globe, would

suffice to stir up such an unusual interest in the royal game as has not been felt since the brilliant days of Paul Morphy.

ONTARIO CHESS ASSOCIATION.—THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.—This interesting meeting was held at Guelph, in the Wellington Hotel, on the 17th ultimo, when there were present representatives from Toronto, Hamilton, and Guelph. The first business, after reading of minutes and treasurer's report, was selecting the place for next annual meeting. Toronto was chosen, and the following officers were elected:—

President—H J Rose, Toronto.

Vice-President—W H Judd, Hamilton.

Secretary and Treasurer—H F Lee, Toronto.

The Association, having a goodly surplus of funds on hand, proceeded to dispose of part of them for the undermentioned objects:—

First—Two gold medals—one for the best composer of problems, and one for the best solver thereof. The tourney to be under the charge of a committee, consisting of Messrs Ryall, Rose, and Gordon. The problems to be published in the *Globe* Chess column, and the competition to be open only to members of the Association.

Second—A gold medal each for the three clubs of Toronto, Hamilton, and Guelph, to be competed for by the respective members of said clubs in such manner as each club may decide upon. The tourney in each club to be open to all its members.

Third—Two prizes, value 10 dollars and five dollars each, for the first and second winners of a tourney among those now present who may enter, play to commence at once after the meeting, and to be conducted on a pairing system, by which no player shall be thrown out before losing two games.

The entrants to the tourney were paired as follows:—

Littlejohn, Toronto, v. Lockwood, Guelph.

Gordon, Toronto, v. Baldwin, Guelph.

Judd, Hamilton, v. Punshon, Toronto.

Barclay, Guelph, v. Ryall, Hamilton.

The first-named gentlemen in the above pairing were the winners of that round. In the second round the winners were paired together, and the losers together, resulting in a win for the first-named players, as under:—

Gordon v. Barclay.

Littlejohn v. Judd.

Baldwin v. Ryall.

Lockwood v. Punshon.

Under the regulations, Messrs Ryall and Punshon, having both lost two games, retired from the contest.

The third round was not finally concluded, the winners, Messrs Littlejohn and Gordon, having to play in Toronto.

The others played as under, first-named being winners:

Judd v. Barclay.

Baldwin v. Lockwood.

Messrs Barclay and Lockwood, having each lost two games, retired.

Mr Judd having to leave for Hamilton, it was ordered that the fourth round be played in Toronto on some convenient Saturday before Good Friday, and that the fifth round be also played on the same evening.—*Toronto Globe*.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH 1882.

—:0:—

ON THE ODDS OF THE PAWN AND MOVE.

BY G H D GOSSIP.

(Continued from p 134.)

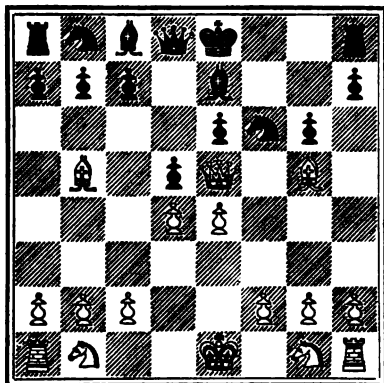
We resume the analysis of the Salvio-Lowenthal attack, commenced in last week's number, but we consider it superficial, unless White play 6 P takes Q P, as recommended by Staunton, on his sixth move, in lieu of checking with Bishop.

After

6 B to Kt 5 ch

Position after White's sixth move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

7 Kt to Q B 3
8 P takes Q P

6 K to B 2 best
7 P to B 3

In our last article we shewed that Black may now safely retake the Pawn with the Queen's Bishop's Pawn. We observed too that he might also capture the Pawn with the King's Pawn, with a good game. This continuation we will examine anon under Variation I. We added, in our foregoing analysis the remark :

"But if 8 P takes B, 9 P to Q 6," &c.

We do not, however, think that Black's capture of the Bishop is dangerous in any way. On the contrary, we believe that he secures, even by that line of play, a very fair game, e.g.

9 P to Q 6

8 P takes B
9 B takes P best

If 9 Q takes P, 10 B takes Kt, &c., or if 9 B to B sq, 10 Kt takes P, &c.

10 B takes Kt best

If 10 Q takes Kt ch 10 Q takes Q, 11 B takes Q 11 K takes B, 12 Kt takes P
Vol: VI.—No. 113.

best 12 K to K 2 or R to Q sq, and Black has gained a piece against two Pawns, with a winning advantage.

11 B takes Q
12 Kt takes P

10 B takes Q
11 B takes P
12 B to Kt 3 or even R tks B

And White has not improved on the advantage he started with.

(To be continued.)

THE PROPOSED STEINITZ-ZUKERTORT MATCH.

WE had hoped that before we had again to refer to this matter some understanding would have been come to between Messrs Steinitz and Zukertort, or that Messrs Woodgate and Minchin, who kindly undertook the office of seconds for these two gentlemen, would have been successful in arranging a match. For this reason we have refrained from any reference to the matter until now, when a match is a practical impossibility, at least for some months to come, but as we are given to understand it is the opinion of some of our subscribers, and doubtless others, that Mr Steinitz is in a measure answerable for the breaking off of the negotiations, we refer our readers to our issue of 22nd February, when we published the conditions under which he would agree to play. Clause 7, which stipulated that play should begin four weeks after acceptance of conditions, was the only one which Mr Steinitz desired should remain unaltered. It was not an unusual condition; indeed the experience of past matches shows he was within the mark. It was to this clause that Mr Zukertort objected, on the ground that the match would not be finished before the beginning of the Vienna Tournament. We question this, as nearly six weeks would have been at their disposal for playing, or, in other words, twenty games or more might have been contested. Mr Zukertort's objection to the only condition Mr Steinitz made binding shows conclusively that he, and not Mr Steinitz, should be held responsible for the breaking off of negotiations. Mr Zukertort further refused the proposition to adjourn the match over the Vienna Tourney, although we are in a position to state that Mr Steinitz offered to do so on almost any terms. As a last resource, Mr Steinitz offered to sign articles for a match to be begun after the Vienna meeting, which, like all other proposals, Mr Zukertort rejected.

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

WE predicted some time since that this event, which is to begin on the 10th of May next, would be arranged on a grand scale, and our anticipations are likely to be verified. The prizes will amount to the grand total of £400—the value of the first being £200. What will render this gathering of intense interest to every lover of the game is the fact of Mr Steinitz having declared himself as one of the competitors. We also know that Mr Zukertort will enter, and we may take it as a moral certainty that Mr Blackburne will not voluntarily abandon the prospect of gaining fresh laurels in this gigantic Chess contest. With these three men in the Tournament, every player of note will do his best to join the noble ranks, as to abstain would be loss of prestige. We may therefore look forward to this Tournament with the certain prospect that in point of interest it will surpass any previous Chess gathering, from the time when, in 1851, Howard Staunton arranged the first Grand Tournament.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES MATCH.

THE annual inter-University Chess Match will be played on Thursday, at the rooms of the St. George's Chess Club, 47 Albermarle-street, Piccadilly. We understand that after the match the two teams will be entertained at dinner by the St. George's Club, at the Criterion Restaurant. Dinner to commence at 7.30 p.m.

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

GAME 614.

The following interesting consultation game was played a short time ago at St. Petersburg between Count H Kreutz, Count Starjinski, Col. Boutourline, and Messrs Boulitchoff and Slepztsoff on one side, and Mr de Marcoran with the Prince of Mingrelia on the other side.

[*Musio Gambit.*]

WHITE.

BLACK.

(The five allies.)

(The two allies.)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 P to K Kt 4 |
| 4 B to B 4 | 4 P to Kt 5 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P takes Kt |
| 6 Q takes P | 6 Q to B 3 |
| 7 P to K 5 | 7 Q takes P |
| 8 P to Q 8 | 8 B to R 3 |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | 9 Kt to K 2 |
| 10 B to Q 2 | 10 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 11 Q R to K sq | 11 Q to K B 4 (a) |
| 12 Kt to Q 5 | 12 K to Q sq |
| 13 B takes P (b) | 13 B takes B |
| 14 Kt takes B | 14 Kt to K 4 (c) |
| 15 Q to K 3 | 15 P to Q 3 |
| 16 Kt to K 6 ch (d) | 16 B takes Kt |
| 17 R takes Q | 17 Kt takes R |
| 18 Q to Kt 5 ch | 18 K to Q 2 |
| 19 B takes B ch | 19 P takes B |
| 20 Q to K B 4 | 20 K R to K Kt sq |
| 21 P to K R 3 | 21 R to Kt 6 |
| 22 K to B 2 | 22 Q R to K Kt sq (e) |
| 23 K to K 2 (f) | 23 R takes P ch |
| 24 K to Q sq | 24 Q R to Kt 6 |
| 25 Q to R 4 ch | 25 K to Q sq |
| 26 Q takes P | 26 R takes K R P |
| 27 Q to Kt 8 ch | 27 K to Q 2 |
| 28 Q takes Kt P | 28 R fr m R 6 to R 7 |
| 29 Q to Kt 5 ch | 29 K to K 2 |
| 30 Q to R 4 | 30 Kt tks Q P (g) |
| 31 P takes Kt | 31 R takes P |
| 32 K to B sq | 32 R takes P |
| 33 R takes K P ch | 33 K takes R |
| 34 Q to K 4 ch | 34 K to B 3 |
| 35 K to Kt sq | 35 R fr m QR 7 to K 7 |

And the White allies resigned.

Notes, from the Field.

(a) Volumes of analysis had been written, and innumerable games were played in illustration of this opening, on the assumption that Black must guard against the entrance of the hostile Kt at Q 5 by P to Q B 3, followed by Q to Q B 4 ch, when the Q should be attacked, until L Paulsen introduced the subtle combination of the last two moves, which practically demonstrated the unsoundness of the *Musio Gambit*.

(b) B to B 3 was at first tried by Kolisch and Andersen against Paulsen's defence, but without effect. The best answer is B to K B sq, followed by B to K Kt 4 should White enter with the B at B 6.

(c) We do not approve of this, and prefer P to Q 8 at once.

(d) For now we believe that White could augment their attack by first advancing the P to Q 4, when the following would be a likely continuation:—16 P to Q 4 16 Q Kt to B 3, 17 Kt to K 6 ch 17 P takes Kt best, 18 R takes Q 18 Kt takes B, 19 Q to Kt 5 ch 19 Q Kt to K 2, 20 Q to B 6 20 R to K sq, 21 R takes P 21 B takes R. If P to Q 4, White captures the P with the B. 22 B takes B; and, notwithstanding that Black has three pieces for the Q, we prefer White's game.

(e) The present is an excellent specimen of the match of the three pieces against the Q. The Black allies have well concentrated their forces for the attack.

(f) Perhaps their best prospect of relieving themselves. If B to K Kt sq, the game might have proceeded thus: 23 R to K Kt sq 23 Kt to K Kt 3, 24 Q to R 4 ch 24 K to K 2, 25 Q to B 4 25 P to B 3. 26 R to K sq 26 R takes Kt P ch, and wins.

(g) A most beautiful stroke, which forces the game. White has afterwards no other choice of play than actually occurs.

GAME 615.

The following pretty game was one of seven played blindfold by Mr Blackburne at the Troicoupian Chess Club, and was the only game not won by him on the occasion.

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mr Blackburne. | Mr A Ledger. |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 Q Kt to B 3 (a) |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 (b) | 3 P to Q 4 |
| 4 P takes Q P | 4 Q takes P |
| 5 Kt to B 3 | 5 Q to K 3 |
| 6 B to Kt 5 | 6 P takes P ch |
| 7 K to B 2 | 7 Kt to K 2 |
| 8 R to K sq (c) | 8 Q to B 4 |
| 9 P to Q 4 | 9 B to Q 2 |
| 10 P to Q 5 | 10 Kt to Kt 5 |
| 11 Kt to Q 4 | 11 Q to Kt 4 |
| 12 K to Kt sq | 12 Castles |
| 13 P to Q 6 (d) | 13 P takes P |
| 14 Kt to K 4 | 14 Q to Kt 3 |
| 15 B takes P | 15 Kt to B 4 |
| 16 B takes B ch | 16 R takes B |
| 17 Kt to Q Kt 5 | 17 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 18 Kt to B 5 (e) | 18 R to Q sq |
| 19 Kt to Kt 3 | 19 Kt to R 4 |
| 20 B to Kt 3 | 20 Kt to B 5 |

And the game was abandoned as drawn.

Notes.

(a) We cannot see any particular objection to this move. In practice we have had to play tenaciously to obtain an advantage whenever we encountered that defence.

(b) We think White's best course is to turn the game into a Vienna Opening, by playing 3 Kt to Q B 3.

(c) 8 P to Q 4 would have given White an appreciable advantage.

(d) Preparing an ingenious complication.

(e) It will be noticed that all four Knights are in full play, the most puzzling combination for a blindfold player to master, yet Mr Blackburne plays in his usual fine style. If P takes Kt then White forces mate by R to K 8 ch, R to Q sq, Kt takes E P ch, and R takes R mate.

We are indebted to the *Glasgow Herald* for the score of this game.

GAME 616.

Game played by Correspondence.

[*Bishop's Gambit.*]

WHITE.

E Kirby
(Walmer).

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to K B 4
- 3 B to B 4
- 4 B takes P
- 5 K to B sq
- 6 Kt to Q B 3
- 7 P to Q 4
- 8 Kt to B 3
- 9 P to K R 4
- 10 P to K 5
- 11 B takes Kt
- 12 Kt to K 4
- 13 P to Q B 4
- 14 Q to R 4
- 15 Q takes B
- 16 Q takes P ch
- 17 B to Q 2
- 18 Kt to K sq
- 19 R to B sq
- 20 B to Kt 4
- 21 Kt to Q B 5 (d)
- 22 K takes P
- 23 Kt to K 6 ch

BLACK.

J Young
(Glasgow).

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P takes P
- 3 P to Q 4
- 4 Q to R 5 ch
- 5 P to K Kt 4
- 6 B to Kt 2
- 7 Kt to K 2
- 8 Q to R 4
- 9 P to K R 3
- 10 Q Kt to B 3 (a)
- 11 P takes B
- 12 Kt to Q 4 (b)
- 13 B to R 3 (c)
- 14 B takes P ch
- 15 Kt to Kt 3
- 16 K to Q sq
- 17 P to Kt 5
- 18 P to B 6
- 19 R to Q B sq
- 20 R to K sq
- 21 P takes P ch
- 22 Q R to Kt sq
- 23 R takes Kt

White mates in three moves.

Notes.

(a) This move is according to book, but it sorely tries our patience. Black obtains a broken up game by B takes Kt, P takes Kt. We think the natural outcome of the position requires Black to endeavour to Castle on the Queen's side, where his Pawns are compact, and attack White's King's side. To attain that end, Black ought to proceed with P to Q B 3, to be followed by B to B 4, Q to Kt 3, and Kt to Q 2, according to his opponent's replies.

(b) Not advisable, as he exposes the Knight to attack. B to Kt 5 might be better.

(c) This loses a piece, of which opportunity White promptly avails himself.

(d) White is vigorously following up his advantage.

GAME 617.

How the Devil was caught. Played at Brighton, 1879.

[*Allgaier Gambit.*]

WHITE.

Mephisto.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to K B 4
- 3 Kt to K B 3
- 4 P to K R 4
- 5 Kt to Kt 5
- 6 B to B 4 (b)
- 7 B takes Q P
- 8 P to Q 3
- 9 Kt to K 6
- 10 B takes B (d)
- 11 P takes P (f)
- 12 B takes P (g)
- 13 P takes Kt
- 14 K to B sq
- 15 Kt to B 3 (h)
- 16 Kt to Q 5
- 17 P takes R
- 18 P to B 3
- 19 P to Kt 5
- 20 P takes Kt
- 21 Q to K 2 (l)
- 22 K takes R

BLACK.

F. Edmonds.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P takes P
- 3 P to K Kt 4
- 4 P to K 5
- 5 Kt to K R 3 (a)
- 6 P to Q 4 (c)
- 7 B to Kt 2
- 8 P to K B 3
- 9 B takes Kt
- 10 P to B 6 (e)
- 11 Q to Q 3
- 12 Kt takes B
- 13 Q to Kt 6 ch
- 14 Kt to B 3
- 15 Castles Q R (i)
- 16 R takes Kt (j)
- 17 Kt to Q 5
- 18 P to K B 4
- 19 R to K sq (k)
- 20 B takes P
- 21 R takes Q
- 22 Q to Kt 7 ch

White resigns.

Notes, from Knowledge.

(a) Not to be commended. Black only obtains a very indifferent game by this move, whereas, by the usual continuation of 5 P to K R 3, he ought to get the better game, in spite of White's subsequent attack. If a player is afraid to expose himself to the attack, then the more logical course would be to refuse the Gambit from the beginning.

(b) 6 P to Q 4 is the proper move here, for, if Black plays 6 P to K B 3, then 7 B takes B P, 7 P takes Kt, 8 (B takes P, and White wins his piece back, but we usually prefer 8) P takes P as this sacrifice yields some interesting play.

(c) Whereas, now he might have played 6 P to K B 3, and won the Knight, with tolerable safety.

(d) White might also have played B takes Kt P, for, although he would thus give up two pieces for a Rook, he would not have the worst of it, as he would capture the K B P, and have seven Pawns to five of his opponent's.

(e) An ingenious conception, which attained its object, but which might have been met differently.

(f) Instead of P takes P, he should have

played 11 B takes Kt. Q to Q 3 for Black would not be good now, as White could safely take the Bishop, as he need not fear the series of checks with Black's Queen. 11 P takes Kt P would also result in White's favour. He would move his R to Kt sq, and, in reply to B takes B, White would play Q takes Kt P. The best line of play would be 11 B takes Kt 11 B takes B, 12 P takes P (better than 12 B takes P, to which Black might reply with 12 P takes P, 13 R to Kt sq 13 Q to Q 5, 14 R takes P 14 Q takes Q Kt P, with a fair game), 12 Q to Q 3, 13 B takes P 13 Q to Kt 6 oh 14 K to B sq, and White has two Pawns, with a good defence, as he will now be able to force the Queen to retire either by playing R to R 3 or Q to K sq.

(g) Curious to say that, as we examine the position, we find that even now B takes Kt would have proved effective; in fact, White had nothing to fear from Q to Q 3, for, if now in reply to 12 B takes Kt 12 B takes B, then we have the same position as examined in our former note; or, if 12 Q to Kt 6 oh, 13 K to B sq, the tempting move of 13 P takes P for Black would be met by 14 R to Kt sq 14 Q takes R P, 15 B to K 3, and White has won a piece.

(h) If 15 Kt to Q 2, then Black replies with 15 Kt to K 4.

(i) This shows good judgment. He does not at once play Kt to K 4, but brings his Rook into play, while White's game remains *in statu quo*.

(j) Black is playing in very good style. He obtains a strong attack by this sacrifice.

(k) Excellent play; something of Morphy's style.

(l) We do not see anything better. If Q to Q 2, then 8 to B 6 oh; or if Q to B 2, R to K 8 mate. Of course, he threatens mate on B 2.

—:O:-

In reference to our game No. 604, which we extracted from the *Leeds Mercury*, as played between Rev E Thorold and Rev W Wayte, the former gentleman writes that he thinks it not authentic, as far as Mr Wayte is concerned. He recognises it as one of his own games, but feels sure it was played against some other opponent.

GAME 598.

Played 18th November 1859, at Baltimore, with Dr Arnold.

[*French Defence.*]

[*Remove White's Queen's Knight.*]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Morphy.	Dr Arnold.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K B 4 (a)	2 B to B 4 (b)
3 P to Q 4	3 B to Kt 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 P to Q 4
5 P to K 5	5 P to K B 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Kt to B 3
7 P to B 3	7 B to Q 2
8 Castles	8 Q to K 2
9 B to K 3	9 Kt to R 3
10 P to K R 3	10 Castles K R
11 P to K Kt 4	11 P takes K P
12 B P takes P	12 Kt to B 2
13 Q to K 2	13 Q to K sq
14 R to B 2	14 Kt to K 2
15 QR to KB sq (c)	15 Kt to Kt 3 (d)
16 B takes Kt	16 P takes B
17 Kt to Kt 5	17 Q to K 2
18 R takes Kt	18 R takes R
19 R takes R	19 Q to K sq
20 Q to K B 2	20 P to B 3
21 Q to R 4 and wins.	

For the score of this game we are indebted to Brentano.

Notes.

(a) P to Q 4 is now accepted to be the best continuation in the French Defence.

(b) This, of course, is bad; by 3 P to Q B 4 Black arrives at a favourable position in the Sicilian Defence.

(c) White directs all his pieces against Black, to aid in his attack; this was one of the best qualities in Morphy's play.

(d) Weak; his game is much cramped, K to R sq would be met by Kt to Kt 5. P to R 3 would give him a momentary relief.

FROM REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE MR S S BODEN.

BY G A MACDONNELL, IN W R BLAND'S "CLUB DIRECTORY."

LAST summer, during my absence from London, some foolish jokers propagated a report that I had been suddenly Elijah-ed to a higher region, no more to revisit mortal scenes. Upon returning to town I heard of this report, and at once sought out Boden, to acquaint him with its falsity. I found him at a restaurant which he occasionally visited, and, need I say, received from him a most hearty reception. Presently, our mutual friend Mr George Walton made his appearance, and gazed at me with mingled joy and astonishment.

"I knew MacDonnell was not dead," said Boden; "he'll never die as long as I am alive."

"Why?" asked G W.

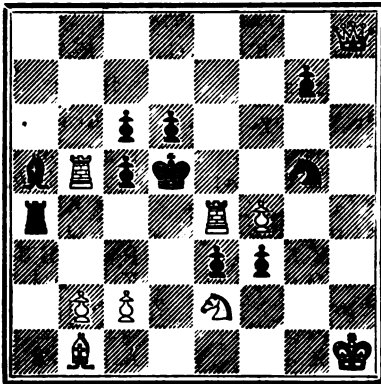
"Because he knows I am bound to write his obituary?"

"But," interposed W, "what matter? Surely you'll do him justice?"

"Certainly," said B, "and that's what makes him dread it so much."

PROBLEMS.

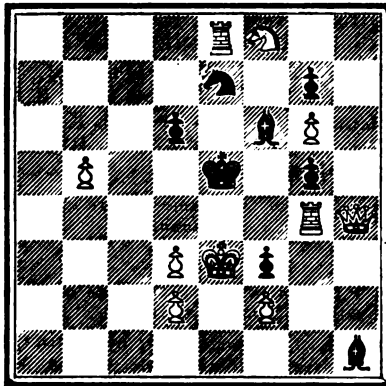
No. 849. By F C COLLINS.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 851. By G J SLATER.
From the Croydon Guardian.

BLACK.

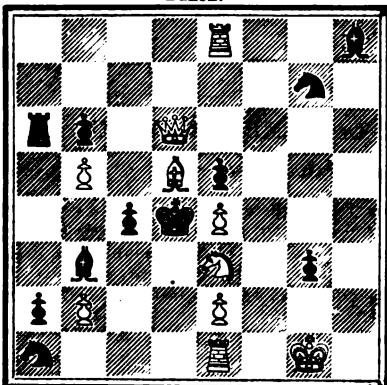


WHITE.
White to play and sul-mate in two moves.

FROM THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY, No. II.

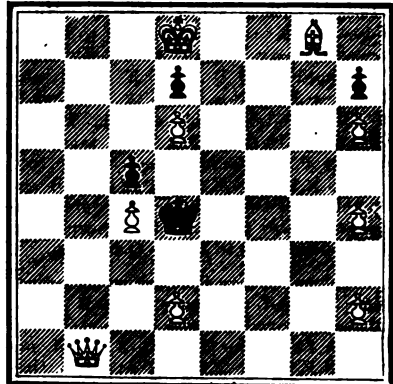
Westminster Papers.

No. 853.
"Rose, thistle, and shamrock."
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

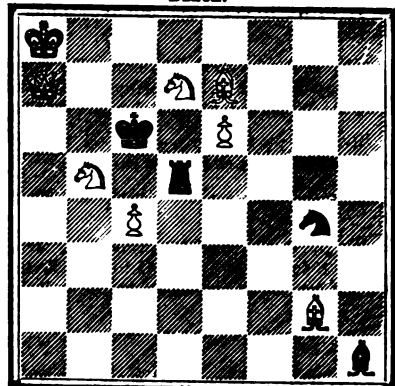
No. 850. By F F POTT.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

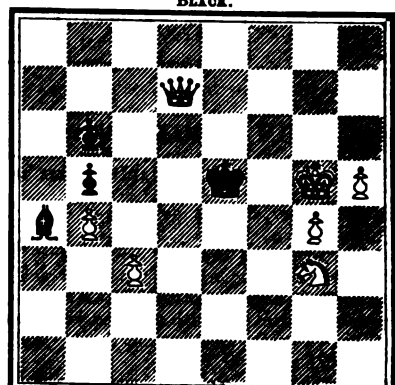
No. 852. By B G LAWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and sul-mate in three moves.

No. 354,
"Lime labor ac mora."
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB v. KNIGHT CLASS OF THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

THE return match between these two teams was fought on Tuesday, 28th inst., at the Raglan Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, and proved, like the match at Oxford, on the 18th February, a very close contest. On that occasion the City representatives secured the victory by a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$; but on this occasion their opponents secured the advantage, the score on Tuesday being 11 in favour of Oxford to 10 for the London team. The players and their individual scores were as follow:—

OXFORD.	LONDON.
H Lee (Unattached) 2	L Stiebel 0
W M Gattie (Christ Church) 0	J E Hunnex 1
G E Wainwright (University) 2	B G Laws 0
C D Looock (University) 2	H S Staniforth 0
E J Croese (Exeter) $\frac{1}{2}$	E Redpath $\frac{1}{2}$
W H Heaton (Brassnose) 1	Rev J J Scargill 0
E C Lynam (Hertford) $\frac{1}{2}$	Rev E Wells $1\frac{1}{2}$
W W P Beebe (University) 0	F Atkinson 1
T A Wise (Lincoln) 1	E George 1
J Moultrie (New) 2	J Manning 0
S Weale (St. John) 0	A D Long 1
G F Leatherdale (Queens) 0	J E Rabbeth 2
G W Hodge (Keble) 0	J Foster 2

MIDLAND RAILWAY LITERARY INSTITUTE v. DERBY- SHIRE CHESS CLUB.

THE return match between these two Clubs took place at the Rooms of the latter, on Wednesday, 22nd March. At the close, the score stood $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of the Midland Club, with three games unfinished. These were referred to Mr A Marriott, of Nottingham, for adjudication, and that gentleman having given them in favour of the Midland players, the score was really 13 to 10, the following being the actual figures:—

MIDLAND.	DERBYSHIRE.
Mr Babson 0 0	Mr Philips 1 1
Allen 0	West 1
H T Bland 1	Thompson 0
R F Sandham $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	W B Bland $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Harris 0 1	Rowbotham 1 0
A H Owen 1 1	Hogg 0 0
Knowles $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	Laing $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
Brown 1 1	Storey 0 0
Brelsford 1 0	J Cooper 0 1
Meakin 1 0	Walter Hutchinson 0 1
Parker 0	William Hutchinson 1
Brookes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tanner 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Holland 1 1	Prince 0 0

In the previous match the County scored 13, and the Midland Club 10.

LANCASHIRE v. YORKSHIRE CHESS MATCH.

THE proposal made some since for a match between these two counties, and which appeared to meet almost universal approval among the players concerned, besides promising to be an event of interest to English Chess players generally, has fallen through, in consequence of an unfortunate disagreement as to the number of competitors to be engaged on either side. We shall not undertake to decide who is right or who wrong in the matter, but we cannot help expressing our regret that yet another event in the Chess world is rendered an impossibility in consequence of a dispute as to preliminaries.

We hardly think the Yorkshire executive can be accused of a want of desire to

bring about the match, even though it should entail concessions on their part, for it will be remembered they agreed to reduce their team from 100 to 75 players. Had the Lancashire representatives shown a like spirit to meet their rivals, the match by this time should have been arranged. To name fifty as their number, and to refuse all idea of an alteration, even in the face of Yorkshire's concession, was, of course, the most direct means they could have adopted to bring the negotiations to an end.

As Yorkshire have now all the material at hand on which to arrange a match, we would suggest they issue a challenge to play the joint-clubs of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Staffordshire, from whence, we venture to think, there would be no difficulty in securing a team to oppose them.

CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

WE have pleasure in announcing our intention of starting one or more circulation correspondence games, and for that purpose invite those of our readers who wish to enter to forward us their names, together with entrance fees, as follow : For games under what we will designate Section A, two shillings and sixpence each ; Section B, one shilling each. We are of opinion that eight players should take part in each game, and that the entrance fees should be spent in purchasing a prize, to be awarded to the player first announcing a forced mate or draw. We may add that one of our subscribers has kindly offered a copy of Gossip's "Theory of the Chess Openings," as a prize for one of the games, and we have reason to believe that additions will be made to the entrance fees, so that something worth fighting for may be obtained ; indeed, we will ourselves add sufficient to give a prize beyond these fees in each game that is arranged. We should propose to publish the moves of the several games each week in our pages, in order to create a general interest in the play, and would suggest that the right of competing for the prize be allowed to players other than those taking part in the game, but on this subject, as well as on other minor details, we invite the opinions of would-be competitors.

We hope to have the programme for our proposed correspondence (ordinary mode) tourney also ready for next issue. For this, as already announced, we anticipate something like prizes to the value of £5, in addition to entrance fees, which, we think, should be fixed at ten shillings. We shall be glad to have the names of players willing to enter at this fee, also of others willing to enter a tourney with a five shilling fee.

THE LATE MR BODEN.

THE following extract from a letter, written in 1847, by a member of the Hull Chess Club, and for sight of which we are indebted to one of our subscribers, will doubtless prove of interest to the many friends and acquaintance of the late Mr S S Boden, besides being, in our opinion, a memento worthy of a place in Chess history.

4th November 1847.

"I think I did not name one brilliant player we have here, a member of our club—he is quite young, about 20—Mr S Boden, whose name so frequently appears in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* and *Illustrated News*, to problems of really first rate genius and excellence, not only in my estimation, but also in that of Staunton, Horwitz, Harrwitz, &c., &c. I have a game with him occasionally, receiving the odds of a Knight ; and, taking 50 as the number we have played at that odds, I believe we are nearly even. Besides his brilliance, he has so much depth and originality. There is this to be said, that for these few years past he has had nothing to do, and that Chess has been his ruling passion night and day almost all the time—indeed, for upwards of a year he has never been well in consequence, and therefore plays but seldom. It is with him that members occasionally play over openings and variations. The other day, speaking of Chess, he thought the intense delight he formerly took in it had greatly subsided, but that, in his opinion, only improved his style of play, inasmuch as he was the less liable to be carried away with rash and unsound moves, however tempting they might appear."

CROYDON v. BARCLAY.—A match between these clubs was played, says the *Croydon Guardian*, at the rooms of the Croydon Club, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., when the home team were victorious by two games. The second game between Mr Steele and Mr Lenn was left unfinished, and therefore counts as drawn. Score 9 to 7, viz:—

CROYDON.		BARCLAY.	
Steele	½	Lenn	1½
Cooper	0	Waller	1
Coe	0	Molyneux	1
Filby	1	Hume	0
Morland	2	Bartlett	0
Ready	0	Walker	2
Stoneman	2	Wilson	0
Wilson	1	Derreman	1
Frish	2	Skipper	0
Rattenbury	½	Gregory	½

BRIGHTON PAVILION CHESS ROOM.—The *Guardian* states, that last week Mr Pierce continued his victorious career, in the handicap, by winning from Messrs Butler and Mead, thereby placing to his credit the splendid score of 7½ wins out of eight games played; Mr H Andrews being second, with a creditable score. Throughout the contest, Mr Pierce has played with great skill and judgment, and our contemporary heartily congratulates him on his well-merited success. Two more games have been played in the match between Messrs H Erskine and Pierce, both of which resulted in favour of the first named. The score is now 8 all and 1 draw.

MR BLACKBURNE AT BRIGHTON.—The date of Mr Blackburne's visit to Brighton, has not yet been fixed, but the *Guardian* announces it will probably take place at the latter end of next month.

ST. GILES', NORTHAMPTON v. RUGBY.—The return match of the season between the Rugby and St. Giles', Northampton, Chess Clubs was played at Franklin's Restaurant, Guildhall-road, Northampton, on Saturday, 18th instant. Arrangements were made by the local club to play fourteen members, but unfortunately four of the Rugby team were unable to come. Play commenced about half-past three o'clock, and at six an adjournment for tea was made, when justice was done to the excellent catering of Mr Franklin. Amongst those present were the Mayor (W J Peirce Esq.) in the chair, Rev H Woffindin, Rev W R Jubb, &c. After tea his Worship proposed a vote of thanks to the Rugby players for their attendance. He was not a player, but he had always heard Chess spoken of as a very absorbing game, a most intellectual game, and one that was calculated to improve those who studied it. Such being the case it was one which ought to be cultivated, because there were at the present time so many pastimes which had a harmful tendency, and therefore everything that was beneficial ought to be encouraged. Major Hollis, the vice-president of the St. Giles' Club, seconded the vote. As a non-player the Mayor had expressed their sentiments; but he, as a player, might say that Chess was terrible hard work, and there was not the slightest pleasure in it. He, personally, went grinding on, and saw beside him others looking as miserable as possible. Mr W G Harris replied. He

was sorry that some of the players had been prevented coming, and that consequently some of their opponents had been disappointed. He was pleased to see such a good company, and wished that Chess were as popular at Rugby as it appeared to be at Northampton. He was very glad to hear the Mayor speak so highly of the merits of Chess, and quite agreed with what he had said. Chess certainly was hard work, as Major Hollis had remarked, but he ventured to say that he found a great deal of pleasure with the hard work. After some other toasts, play was resumed, and continued until eight o'clock, when the St. Giles' Club were found to be the victors by five games. Score—15 to 10, viz.—

ST. GILES', NORTHAMPTON.		RUGBY.	
Major Hollis	1	Mr W G Harris	0
Mr W E Britten	1	Rev W C Green	2
J Mansfield	1½	Mr Gibbs	1½
M England	1	Stevens	1
A J Darnell	2	W S Brooks	1
T H Vials	1½	H T Rhoades	1½
W Pitts	2	Eyles	0
W Barton	2	Brackenbury	0
O Mobbs	2	Capell	1
W Curtis	1	A Mason	2

This is the eighth time these clubs have met. One match was drawn; Rugby has won twice, and St. Giles five times.

LEIGH v. WALKDEN CLUBS.—The *Preston Guardian* announces that an interesting match took place at Walkden, on Saturday, 18th inst., between selected teams of these clubs. Play commenced at 3.30 p.m., and it was arranged that each pair should contest two games, but we have not been informed whether the combatants were paired by ballot or according to strength. The match lasted five hours—a proof that the games were carefully and stubbornly contested—and resulted in a draw, each team winning nine games, and drawing two. The Leigh players were conveyed to Walkden and back by waggonette, and had a most enjoyable outing. Score:—

LEIGH.		WALKDEN.	
J Cooker	2	J Garner	0
J W Falkner	1	J Lyon	1
R Hilton	1½	W Pennington	0½
W Houghton	2	W Bowes	0
G Mahoney	1	Dr Derham	1
J C Prestwich	1	J Baxendale	1
J H Smith	0½	J Walwork	1½
H Turner	1	Dr Martin	1
J W Turner	0	T Bennett	2
J W Wilcock	0	J Worthington	2

NOTTINGHAM v. LEICESTER.—The *Nottingham Express* states that the return match will be played at the Club Rooms, Mr Bingham's, Longrow, Nottingham, on Friday, 31st March. Play to commence at 5.45 p.m. prompt. As the time, owing to the early departure of the Leicester players, will be limited, refreshments will be provided for the combatants in such a manner as not to interfere with the progress of the play.

GLASGOW v. GLASGOW CENTRAL CLUBS.—This important match came off in the rooms of the Central Club, Trongate, on the evening of Thursday, the 16th inst., and resulted in a victory for the Central by one game. The match was in

this, as in previous encounters, a most exciting one throughout. At no time, the *Glasgow Herald* believes, did either side lead by more than one game, and the result was in doubt until the very last. The games between Sheriff Spens and Mr Court, it was arranged, were the first of a little match to be played between these gentlemen, and the contest between them was in consequence watched with special interest. The arrangements of the Central Club for entertaining their visitors were of the most hospitable nature, and the evening altogether was spent most agreeably. Score 12½ to 11½, viz. :—

CENTRAL.		GLASGOW.	
J Court	1½	Sheriff Spens	½
A Broom	1	J Crum	1
W Bryden	0	J Jenkin	1
J M'Gregor	1	A Robertson	1
J Young	0	J Gilchrist	2
J Russell	2	W F Murray	0
W Harrison	1	A L M Prevot	0
R Young	1	J L Whiteley	1
W T M'ulloch	½	G A Thomson	1½
J Kirk	1½	P Fyfe	½
W Dickson	0	A Berwick	2
G Shand	1	A Tennant	1
J Graham	2	J D Chambers	0

EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND MATCH.—Negotiations have, says the *Glasgow Herald*, been opened by the Rev G McArthur, Hon. Secretary of the Edinburgh Chess Club, for another match between the East and West of Scotland. Mr McArthur proposes that the number of players should be limited to 20 a-side, and that the match should come off in Edinburgh about the 6th of May.

PRESENTATION.—We are pleased to learn, from the *Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph*, that Jos Ney Babson, the distinguished problemist, has been presented by his friends in the Chess World with an elegant gold watch and chain. In the case is engraved one of his favourite four-move problems. This is a fitting compliment to a gentleman who has done much to create and increase the interest in Chess.

TORONTO v. QUEBEC.—The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* has the following:—Saturday night 11th instant, witnessed the third meeting of the contestants in the Toronto v. Quebec telegraphic match. Play was resumed shortly after eight o'clock p.m., and continued without interruption until midnight. Though we expected to have been able to announce the conclusion of several games this week, we have been disappointed, due, no doubt, to the determination of each player to fight it out on the square. However, at board G, Toronto, finding that he had lost both compass and square, and beholding with deep dismay, the dreadful menace, capitulated. "Good night—we have had a very pleasant game" was the soothing message wired back by his opponent, but Chess players always have a happy manner of consoling a fallen foe. This makes the second game concluded, both resulting in favour of Quebec. Between 30 and 35 moves have so far been played at each board, but to express any opinion on the result of the match would be premature on our part, never-

theless, we have full confidence in our players coming out of the contest with honour, and proving that they are second to no club in the Dominion. It is due, however, to our Toronto friends to state, that in them our Quebec players have found foemen worthy of their steel, and though the match is necessarily prolonged, owing to the wires being available but one night during the week, it is not the less agreeable to the participants, who are always ready to exchange friendly greetings with their genial and chivalrous opponents.

Turf, Field, and Farm announces that the lady Chess players of New York are moving in the direction of the formation of a Chess club. The movement was begun by Mrs M E Favor and Mrs Worrell. A modest announcement in one of the papers brought the names of fifteen other ladies who were willing to assist in the formation of a Chess club. A preliminary meeting has been held, and another is appointed. The location of the new club will be on West Twenty-fourth-street, near Sixth Avenue. Gentlemen will be eligible as members.

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A judge in one of our western courts who was passionately fond of Chess came into the court room, took his seat, and the case to be tried was called. The counsel for the defence said they were ready, but the plaintiff's lawyer did not respond. "Who is for the plaintiff?" asked the judge, somewhat impatiently.

"May it please the court," said a young limb of the law, "Mr Knight is for the plaintiff, but I left him a minute ago at the hotel playing a game of Chess with a Cincinnati man who had just lost his Queen."

"Are you sure about that?" queried the judge, with much apparent interest. Has the other man really lost his Queen?"

"Certain," was the reply, "I saw it taken from the board."

"Well," answered the judge, "the case cannot go on without Mr Knight, and rather than clog the wheels of justice I will step over and play out Knight's game for him. That is," he added hesitatingly, "if you are certain Cincinnati has lost his Queen."

Some one suggested that the court would be delayed quite as long with the judge gone as it would be with the counsel absent.

"Bless my soul, so it would," answered the judge, colouring a little at his absent mindedness, "I never thought of that. Mr Sheriff, adjourn the court till Knight comes in."—*Pittsburgh Telegraph*.

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The jealousies excited by Chess have often been accompanied by mystery. The president Nicolai, who passed for the best Chess player of his time in France, was one day visited by a stranger who had travelled sixty leagues (a considerable distance then) to challenge him. The Chessboard was brought, and Nicolai was beaten. The unknown victor would never play a second game, nor make known who he was.

CHESS GOSSIP.

As to the intellectual ability required to make a good Chess-player, opinions differ greatly; as well as respecting the value of Chess as a means of intellectual training. Labryère, in his "Caractères," denies that a capacity for Chess is any proof of genius. On the other hand, the Prince de Condé (Louis II. de Bourbon) maintained that learning Chess was the first step to becoming a good general. Sundry modern Germans have advocated its compulsory introduction into schools, as a branch of elementary education. Denis Diderot, in his "Neveu de Rameau," has the boldness to say, "Paris is the place in the world, and the Café de la Régence the place in Paris where Chess is played better than anywhere else. It is there that Légal the profound, Philidor the subtle, and Mayot the solid, encounter each other; that you see the most surprising moves, and hear the most outrageous speeches. For if it is possible to be, like Légal, at once a clever fellow and a great Chess-player, it is equally possible to be at once a great Chess-player and a stupid, like Foubert and Mayot."

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The Gambit, already alluded to is the opening of a game, in which a Pawn, sometimes a piece, is sacrificed, in order to make a good attack on the enemy. The word comes from the Italian "gambetto," a tripping up, a turning out, a supplanting. There are multitudes of Gambits, and of works on Gambits, "The Chess World" for April 1865, gives a variation of the "beautiful Evans Gambit" Muzio's Gambit, one of the prettiest known, consists in sacrificing a knight to gain proportionate advantages. It has been analysed, commented, and varied, by several writers of different nations. In short, there are so many Gambits—Cunningham's, Pozziani's, Allgaier's, Bryan's, and others—that the thorough study of Gambits alone is a formidable undertaking.

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The following is stated to be of doubtful authority, which is a pity. One evening, when Robespierre, already surrounded with his halo of terror, was sitting in the Café de la Régence, a youthful little exquisite entered the saloon, and unceremoniously installing himself at his table, moved a man on the Chess-board which stood in front of Robespierre, who responded to the move. The game went on, and was lost by the latter. They began a second game, which he likewise lost. Seeing this, Robespierre felt his honour engaged, and inquired for what stake they were playing. "For the head of a man," the lad replied. "I have won it; give it me." Robespierre drew from his pocket a sheet of paper, and wrote an order to set at liberty the Comte de R—, then imprisoned in the Conciergerie. The smart little dandy, it seems, was no other than the Comte's affianced bride.

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The excitement caused by Chess is too much for many people's nerves to support with impunity. The Czar John the Terrible died in

1584, of an apoplectic fit, while playing Chess with one of his courtiers. Lord Harvey, in No. 37 of the *Craftsman* says, that although Chess is not usually played for a stake, nobody is indifferent about winning or losing; and that it is very rare for warm tempered people ever to become good players. Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Upsala, died 1560, holds that hidden tendencies to anger, impatience, vanity, avarice, and other failings, are brought out by the game of Chess; and it is for this reason that the nobles of Gothland and Sweden, before bestowing their daughters in marriage, have the custom of trying, principally by Chess, the temper of the suitors who present themselves. Some amateurs, of nervous constitution, cannot sleep after a hard fought game; others, when the decisive move approaches, are seized with feverish agitation. Some are so impressed with the contest that, next day, they could go over every move again. Quintilian relates that Scævola, after losing a game of Chess, started for the country. On the way, he went over in his head every move that had been made in the game, and so discovered the error which had caused his defeat. He returned and found his opponent, who acknowledged the perfect accuracy of his memory.

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As a precautionary measure, to keep their heads clear and their tempers cool, Carrera, in his "Avvertimenti," recommends Chess-players to eat sparingly.

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Defeats at Chess are not easily either forgotten or forgiven. Leonardo di Cutri was poisoned, in Calabria, by a rival, at the age of forty-six, while on a visit to the Princes of Bisignano. A Spanish nobleman, who had for some time been in the habit of playing with Philip II. used to win every game. One day, when their Chess-playing had terminated in the customary result, he perceived that the king was excessively annoyed. If the fact took him by surprise, his stock of common sense must have been but small. On reaching his home he said to his family, "My dear children, we may as well pack up and take ourselves off at once. This is no longer a place for us; for the king has fallen into a violent rage because he could not beat me at Chess."

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Riher, monk of Senones, in the "History of his Abbey," relates that Ferraud, Count of Flanders, always ill-treated his wife when she played Chess with him and won. One sort of beating involved another. The battle of Bouvines (12th July 1214) was a consequence of a game thus angallantly concluded, in which battle the Count was made prisoner, brought to Paris ironed hand and foot, and shut up in the tower of the Louvre. The Countess Jeanne (who was daughter of the Emperor of Constantinople, and ward of Philip Augustus) was consequently left to govern his dominions all her own way, and to have a quiet game of Chess with a more amiable adversary.

REVIEW.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

Chess Player's Annual and Club Directory. 1882. Edited by W R Bland. London: Bemrose and Sons, 23 Old Bailey; and Irongate, Derby. To be had of W W Morgan, 23 Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

As may be inferred from its title, the chief item in the contents of this useful annual is the list and addresses of nearly all the Chess Clubs of this country. Chess players who are not indigenous to the patch of soil they were born on, when finding themselves in some strange place, far away from their circle of acquaintance, will only need to look for the address of the Chess Club of the particular town they may be in, and they will not only get a game of Chess, but, as a visiting Chess player, they are sure of a cordial reception. The book also gives the Chess resorts of some of the principal places on the Continent. The bulk of Mr Bland's book is made up of articles written by men of eminence in the Chess World. We mention "Antiquarian Notes," by the Rev. W Wayte, showing a profundity and systematic mastery of Chess subjects, which excites our admiration. "The Principles," by W N Potter, are written in that gentleman's usual fluent and allegorical language, and we consider "The Principles" a most pleasant and appropriate contribution to a book of general information. The other articles, too numerous to be dealt with in detail, comprise—"A Glance at 1881," by the Editor; "Problem Tourney Codes and Regulations," by H J C Andrews; "The Relation of Chess to the Pyramids," by T R Derry. We merely venture to remark that, with a fertile imagination, it is just as easy to show the relation of Dominos or of smallpox to the Pyramids, the dimensions of which allow coincidences, but merely accidental, with a great number of subjects. "The Al Notation" is ably advocated by W T Pierce. Then follows "Chess Morality," which we think is spiced with too much acrimony, by E Freeborough; "Club Organisation and Management," by T J Beardsell; and "Reminiscences of the late Mr S S Bowden," by G A MacDonnell, with a large number of other interesting items, such as poetry, &c. We are, however, sorry to see that, side by side with all these excellent articles—whose authors have been prompted in their efforts merely by their love for the game—there should have been found room for an epistle, whose whole intent and contents denote petty spite and malice. "Chess Twaddle," by E Marks, ought to have found a deserved repose in the waste paper basket.

TEMPER AT CHESS.

YOUR late remarks on good temper were needed; e.g., I had a match with a bitter anti-vaccinationist and cultivator of smallpox, of irritable mind, so I got vaccinated near the wrist, and after the fourth move I remarked, "that the board looked spotty, as if it had caught vaccination from me." "Vaccination!" he exclaimed; "surely you are not vaccinated!" "Only a little," I replied, opening my wristband. He tried hard to keep his temper, and played on. He soon began a strong combination, to which I had no answer but to scratch my arm, and say, "I believe it is not very catching?" He seemed to swear inwardly, made a wrong move, and was soon mated. Would you believe it? Such was his want of temper that he rose, and refused to continue the match. It was no use my explaining that the rules had nothing against vaccination. He raged in silence, and went, without even hoping me well through it. Such want of temper and manners deserves all the remarks you can make on it. I won the match.

PAUL POOL.

26th March 1882.

BOUNCING A GAME.—It was at a West Yorkshire meeting, and Calculator had made a miscalculation. He had gone into a slaughtering skirmish, and had come out a Rook to the bad. Still he thought he saw a way out of his difficulties, and moving the piece gently and slowly he quietly gave check with a Bishop. His opponent duly cogitated; in fact, he pondered deeply. He was given to pondering, and was almost as slow in coming to a conclusion as was Peleg W Ponder, who complained that when people asked him how he was, they would not wait half-an-hour until he had duly considered his bodily condition, so as to give an exact answer. When the pondering process was over, Slowcombe moved his King to his King's Knight's third, bring up it on the same row as his Queen, which stood on his Queen's Knight's

third. Then Calculator saw his chance, and used it. He lifted his remaining Rook, and rapidly brought it down on his Queen's sixth with a bang, which made his opponent jump in his seat. Then he gleefully shouted, "Check!" whereupon Slowcombe nervously pushed his King on to Rook's fourth. Instantly Calculator lifted the Queen off the board, and calmly and coolly said to the old stager, "I suppose, now you have lost your Queen, you'll resign?" "Eh?" queried Slowcombe; "Oh! ah! um! Yes, yes, I'll resign; I did not see your Rook could take my Queen." "And," adds Calculator, when relating the anecdote, "the old fellow despondingly arose and quietly retired, apparently without discovering that his Queen might have taken my Rook."—*Huddersfield Weekly News.*

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—
WEDNESDAY, 5th APRIL 1882.
 —:—

ON THE ODDS OF THE PAWN AND MOVE.

BY G H D GOSSIP.

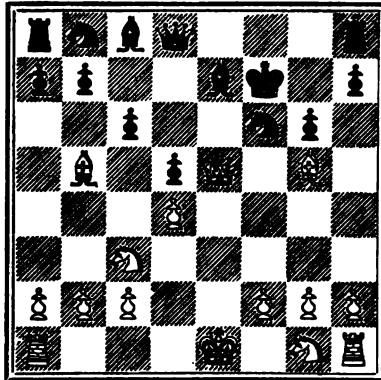
(Continued from p 146.)

Variation I.

8 K P takes P

Position after Black's eighth move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

9 B to Q 3

If 9 B to Q R 4, 10 R to K sq or 10 Q Kt to Q 2 or 10 B to K B 4, and in any case Black has much the better development. Possibly 10 B to K B 4 is his strongest move at this juncture, as in reply 10 R to K sq White might play K Kt to K 2, or Castles on Queen's side, avoiding the threatened danger to his Queen. Again, if 9 B to K 2, Black may quietly develop his game by B to K B 4 and afterwards post his Queen's Knight at Q 2, with a very satisfactory position.

9 Q Kt to Q 2

10 Q to B 4

If 10 Q to Kt 3, 10 Kt to K B 4, 11 Q to B 3 11 Q Kt to K B 3, and we prefer the Black. Or if 10 Q to K 3, 10 Kt to K Kt 5, 11 B takes B (if 11 Q takes B ch, 11 Q takes Q, 12 B takes Q 12 K takes B, 13 P to K R 3 13 K Kt to B 3, and White will not find it easy to win) 11 Q takes B best. Taking Queen with Knight would lose Black a piece, 12 Q takes Q ch 12 K takes Q, &c.

10 Kt to K B sq

followed by Kt to K 3 or B to K B 4, according to White's play, and once more Black has seemingly a valid defence.

There can be no question that the best possible line of play for both sides after 6 B to Kt 5 ch of White (see Diagram on page 145) is:

6 B to Kt 5 ch

6 K to B 2

7 Kt to Q B 3

7 P to B 3

Lowenthal gives the inferior move 7 Kt takes P for Black at this point, which results favourably for White. We have briefly examined above the consequences of 8 P takes Q P for White at this juncture. The question now arises whether White has any better mode of pursuing his attack than 8 P takes Q P? and whether it would not be more advantageous for him to retreat the Bishop. For the capture of the Q P merely liberates the Black Queen's Bishop, and affords Black an easy development.

Suppose :—

8 B to Q 3

8 Kt to Q 2

If 8 P takes K P, 9 Kt takes P 9 Kt takes Kt, 10 B takes B 10 K takes B, 11 Q to Kt 7 ch 11 K to Q 3, 12 B takes Kt, followed by P to Q B 4, White having much the better game.

Or if 8 K Kt to Q 2, 9 Q to B 4 ch best, &c. 9 B takes B would be inferior in this variation, e.g. 9 B takes B 9 Kt takes Q, 10 B takes Q 10 Kt takes B ch, 11 P takes Kt 11 R takes]B, &c.

9 Q to B 4
10 Kt takes P

9 P takes P
10 P to K R 3

and Black, we think, obtains a very fair game.

For if now—

11 B takes Kt
12 Kt to K B 3

11 Kt takes B
12 K to Kt 2, &c.

At any rate [Black obtains, in most variations, a better game after White's check with Queen at move 8, as advised by Salvio, than if White play 3 P to K 5.

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 619.

A remarkably smart game played in a recent county match, Derby v. Notts.

[*Bishops' Opening.*]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr J S West, (Derby.)	Mr L Johnson, (Notts.)
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 B to B 4	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt takes P
4 Kt to Q B 3 (a)	4 Kt takes Kt (b)
5 Q P takes Kt	5 P to K B 3 (c)
6 Castles	6 P to Q B 3 (d)
7 Kt takes P	7 P to Q 4
8 Q to R 5 ch	8 P to Kt 3
9 Kt takes P	9 P takes Kt
10 B to K sq ch	10 K to B 2 (e)
11 Q takes R	11 P takes B
12 B to R 6 (f)	12 B to K 2
13 Q to Kt 7 ch	13 K to K sq
14 Q to Kt 8 ch	14 K to Q 2
15 Q R to Q sq ch	15 B to Q 8
16 R takes B ch	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) This move, which is of an attacking nature, brings the position equal to one obtained in some variations of the Russian Defence. It was introduced by Kieseritzky, and much favoured by the late Mr Boden; with best play it leads to an even game.

(b) On the whole we think Kt to K B 3 safest; the game would proceed 4 Kt to K B 3, 5 Kt takes P 5 P to Q 4, 6 Q to K 2 6 B to K 2, 7 B to Kt 3 7 Castles.

(c) This move aims at preserving the Pawn, but it renders the defence more difficult. P to Q B 3, followed by P to Q 4, leads to a safe game.

(d) This is bad; either Kt to Q B 3 or Q to K 2 afford a safe defence.

(e) B to K 2 might have been better.

(f) A good move, which was unforeseen by Black. White now threatens mate on R 7. Black has no satisfactory reply.

GAME 620.

Played in the Oxford and Cambridge Universities match. Extracted from the *Field*.

[*King's Bishop's Opening.*]

WHITE.	BLACK.
G E Wainwright.	F Morley.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 B to B 4	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt takes P
4 Kt to Q B 3	4 Kt to K B 3 (a)
5 Kt takes P	5 P to Q 4
6 Q to K 2	6 B to K 3
7 B to Q Kt 3	7 B to Q 3
8 P to K B 4	8 P to Q B 3 (b)
9 P to B 5	9 Q to B 2
10 Kt to B 3	10 Castles
11 P takes B	11 R to K sq
12 K Kt to Kt 5 (c)	12 K to K B sq
13 Castles	13 B takes P ch
14 K to R sq	14 P to K R 3
15 Kt takes B P	15 Q Kt to Q 2
16 P to Q 3 (d)	16 Kt to K 4
17 Kt takes Kt	17 B takes Kt (e)
18 Q to Kt 4	18 Q to Q 3
19 P to Q 4	19 B to Kt 6
20 B takes R P	20 R takes P
21 B takes P ch	21 K to K 2
22 B tks Kt ch (f)	22 R takes R
23 B takes R ch	23 Q takes B
24 Q takes B	24 R to K R sq ch
25 K to Kt sq	25 Q takes P ch
26 K to B sq (g)	26 R to R 8 ch
27 K to K 2	27 R takes R
28 Q to B 7 ch	28 K to K 3
29 Q to Q B 8 ch	29 K to Q 3
30 Q to Q 8 ch	30 K to K 3
31 Q to K 8 ch (h)	31 K to B 4
32 Q to B 7 ch	32 K to Kt 4
33 Q to Kt 8 ch	33 K to B 4
34 Q to R 7 ch	34 K to Kt 4
35 Q to K 7 ch	35 K to B 4

Drawn game.

Notes.

(a) The correct play is Kt takes Kt, followed by P to K B 3.

(b) Of course an oversight or miscalculation, which loses a piece.

(c) Castling would have been good enough.

(d) We prefer one square further.

(e) His better chance was to offer the exchange of Queens, with the object of fighting it out with the Pawns, since the adverse K P was bound to fall.

(f) White has played so remarkably well up to this that it is a pity to see him spoil a clearly won game. B takes Kt ch was the proper move, for if the R took, Q to Kt 7 was the winning answer.

(g) Some bystanders thought that even here he could play to win by interposing the Q at B 2; for if the adverse R then checked at R 8, White would win three pieces for the Q. It would, however, have been extremely difficult for White to utilise his pieces in such a position.

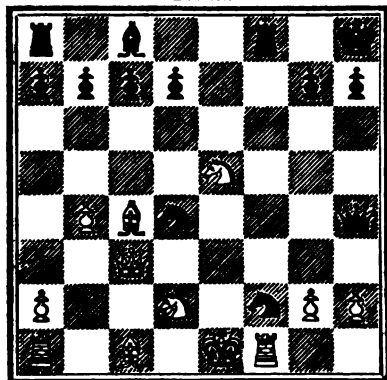
(h) He must play for a draw now, obviously. His position is too bad for making anything of his two minor pieces against the Rook.

GAME 621.

Do you know a brighter gem than the following, by the late Alderman Ward and Mr F G Rowe? The notes are made after consideration of thousands of notes.—HUGH BROWN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
F G Rowe.	W G Ward.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to B 3 (a)	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q Kt 4	5 B to Kt 3
6 Q to Kt 3	6 Castles
7 Kt to Kt 5 (b)	7 B takes P ch
8 K to B sq	8 B to Kt 3
9 Kt takes B P	9 Kt takes K P
10 K to K 2	10 Q to R 5
11 R to B sq (c)	11 Kt to B 7
12 Kt tks P dis ch	12 K to R sq
13 P to Q 4	13 B takes Q P
14 Kt to Q 2	14 B takes B P
15 Q takes B	15 Kt to Q 5 ch
16 K to K sq	

BLACK.



WHITE.

Position after White's 16th move.

17 K to Q sq	16 Kt to Q 6 dis ch
18 R takes Q	17 Q to Q 8
	18 Kt to B 7 mate

Notes.

(a) Notes are abominations.

(b) Notes are a chief cause of swearing at Chess.

(c) D—a notes!

[We think our correspondent wants looking after.—ED. C.P.O.]

GAME 622.

One of eight blindfold games conducted by Mr J H Blackburne, at the Troicoupian Chess Club, on 7th March last :—

[Philidor's Defence.]

WHITE	BLACK.
Mr Blackburne.	Mr Moffat.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to Q 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Q takes P	4 B to Q 2
5 B to K 3	5 P to Q R 3 (a)
6 Kt to B 3	6 Kt to Q B 3
7 Q to Q 2	7 K Kt to K 2
8 Castles	8 P to K R 3
9 B to K 2	9 B to K 3
10 Kt to Q 4	10 Q to Q 2 (b)
11 P to B 4	11 P to K Kt 3
12 Kt takes Kt	12 Kt takes Kt
13 P to K Kt 4 (c)	13 B tks Kt P (d)
14 Kt to Q 5	14 B to K 2 (e)
15 B takes B	15 Q takes B
16 Kt takes P ch	16 K to Q 2
17 Kt takes R	17 R takes Kt
18 P to K 5	18 Q to K 3
19 P takes P	19 B to B 3
20 K to Kt sq	20 B to Kt 2
21 K R to K sq	21 Q to B 3
22 P to B 3	22 R to K sq
23 B to Kt 6	23 R takes R
24 R takes R	24 Q takes Q P
25 Q to K 3	25 Q to K 3
26 Q to Q 3 ch	26 Q to Q 3
27 Q to R 3 ch	27 P to B 4
28 Q to K 3 (f)	28 Kt to K 2 (g)
29 B to B 5	Resigns.

Notes, from Land and Water.

(a) 5 Kt to Q B third cannot be bettered.

(b) Black's eccentric method of opening, though not exactly justified by its result, leaves him with a position which he might maintain against ordinary adversaries.

(c) A subtle continuation, prepared for by his previous move.

(d) P to B 3, though by no means a hopeful resource, is called for here.

(e) A very curious position. Obviously there is no way of avoiding the loss to which he now submits, and it is equally clear that his condition will be in other respects unsatisfactory.

(f) The object of the series of moves thus completed was of course to force, on Black's K B P, which was the only obstacle to a victory that is now immediate.

(g) If 28 K to B sq, then 29 Q to K 8 ch 29 Kt to Q sq, 30 B takes Kt 30 Q takes B, 28 Q to B 7 winning, for Black's check is worth nothing.

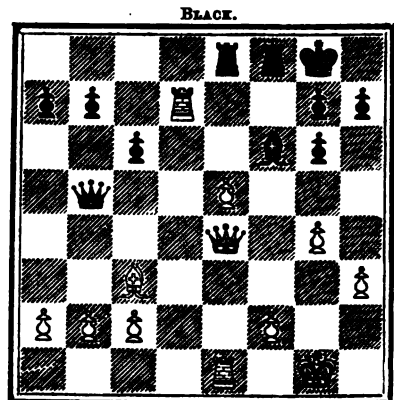
GAME 623.

Played between two Manchester Amateurs on 22nd March 1882.

[Petroff Defence.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
"Toz."	Mr Hardman.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt takes P	3 P to Q 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt takes P
5 P to Q 4	5 P to Q 4
6 B to Q 3	6 B to K 2 (a)
7 Castles	7 Kt to Q B 3
8 Q to K 2	8 Kt to K B 3 (b)
9 B to K 3	9 Castles
10 Kt to Q B 3	10 B to K Kt 5 (c)
11 P to K R 3	11 B to R 4
12 P to Kt 4	12 B to Kt 3
13 B takes B	13 B P takes B (d)
14 Kt to K 5	14 Kt takes Kt
15 P takes Kt	15 Kt to K 5 (e)
16 Kt takes Kt	16 P takes Kt
17 Q to B 4 ch	17 K to R sq
18 Q takes P	18 Q to Q 2
19 Q R to Q sq	19 Q to Q Kt 4
20 B to Q 4	20 Q R to K sq
21 B to B 3	21 P to B 3
22 R to Q 7	22 B to B 3
23 R to K sq	23 K to Kt sq (f)

Position after Black's 23rd move.



WHITE.	BLACK.
24 P takes B (g)	24 R takes Q
25 R takes P ch	25 K to R sq
26 R takes R	26 Q to Q 4
27 P to B 7	27 P to R 4 (h)
28 R takes P dis ch	28 K to R 2
29 R to Kt 7 ch	29 K to R 3
30 R to K 5	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) We prefer Kt to Q B 3.

(b) We do not see the necessity for retreating the Knight; B to K Kt 5 instead would have

given Black some attack, or at least led to an even position by 9 B takes Kt 9 P takes B, 10 Q takes P 10 B takes Kt, 11 Q takes B 11 Kt takes P.

(c) The position is somewhat equal to that of the French Defence. B to Kt 5 is not much good now.

(d) It would have been much better and safer play to take with the R P.

(e) This loses the Q P; he ought to have defended by Kt to K sq.

(f) Black saw his danger, and thought to guard himself by K to Kt sq, as White threatened P takes B; and if R takes Q, then P takes P oh, and P takes R oh, and R takes R.

(g) Nothing daunted, White follows up his ingenious idea.

(h) There is nothing to be done; White threatens mate by discovered check.

GAME 624.

A consultation game, played at Cercle des Echecs de Paris, Messrs Gossip and Louvet on the one side, and the Count de Tamisier and M De Bezukrovny on the other.

[Four Knights' Game.]

WHITE.

Messrs G and L.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 Kt to K B 3
- 4 B to Kt 5
- 5 Kt takes P (b)
- 6 P to Q 4
- 7 Castles
- 8 P to B 4
- 9 B P takes Kt
- 10 P takes B
- 11 P to K 5 (d)
- 12 Kt to Q 5
- 13 Kt to K 7 ch
- 14 Q to R 5
- 15 R to B 5
- 16 Kt to Kt 6 ch
- 17 Kt takes R

BLACK.

Count de T and
M de B.

- 1 P to K 4
 - 2 Kt to Q B 3
 - 3 Kt to K B 3
 - 4 B to B 4 (a)
 - 5 Kt takes Kt
 - 6 B to Q 3
 - 7 Castles
 - 8 P to Q B 3 (c)
 - 9 Kt to K sq
 - 10 P takes B
 - 11 P to K B 3
 - 12 P to Q Kt 3
 - 13 K to R sq
 - 14 B to Kt 2
 - 15 P to K Kt 4 (e)
 - 16 K to Kt sq
- Resigns

Notes, from the Illustrated London News.

(a) This should lead to an even game in our judgment, but Mr Gossip remarks that he prefers 4 B to Kt 5.

(b) Castling is generally preferred, but the game in that case proceeds much the same as in the text.

(c) The correct move here is 9 Q Kt to Kt 5. The move in the text gives the White allies an immediate advantage.

(d) Obviously better than taking the Q B P with the Knight.

(e) Their only move; for White threatened mate in two moves by 15 Q takes P oh 15 K takes Q, 16 R to B 5 mate.

GAME 625.

This remarkable game was played in January 1858.

[*Evans Gambit.*]

Remove White's Queen's Rook.

WHITE.

Mr Morphy.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 B to B 4
- 4 P to Q Kt 4
- 5 P to B 3
- 6 P to Q 4
- 7 Castles
- 8 Q to Kt 8
- 9 P to K 5
- 10 R to K sq
- 11 B to R 3
- 12 B tks P oh (d)
- 13 P to K 6
- 14 Kt to R 4
- 15 P takes P ch
- 16 Q to K 6 ch
- 17 Kt to K B 5
- 18 B to K 7 ch
- 19 Q takes Kt ch
- 20 Q takes Kt P
- 21 Kt to K 7 ch
- 22 Q takes R
- 23 Q tks Q ch (g)
- 24 R takes Kt ch
- 25 R to K 3
- 26 P to K B 4
- 27 K to B 2
- 28 K takes R
- 29 P to Kt 4
- 30 K to K 4
- 31 Kt takes P
- 32 Kt to Kt 3
- 33 P to K R 4
- 34 P to Q R 4

BLACK.

Mr Maurian.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 B to B 4
- 4 B takes Kt P
- 5 B to R 4
- 6 P takes P
- 7 P to Q 6 (a)
- 8 Q to B 3
- 9 Q to Kt 3 (b)
- 10 P to Q Kt 3 (c)
- 11 B to Kt 2
- 12 Q takes B
- 13 Q to B 4 (e)
- 14 Q to K R 4 (f)
- 15 K takes P
- 16 K to Q sq
- 17 Kt to K B 3
- 18 Kt takes B
- 19 K to B sq
- 20 R to K sq
- 21 R takes Kt
- 22 Q to K sq
- 23 Kt takes Q
- 24 K to Q 2
- 25 B to R 3
- 26 R to K sq
- 27 R takes R
- 28 K to K 3
- 29 P to B 4
- 30 P to Q 7
- 31 B takes P
- 32 B to B 8
- 33 P to Q R 4
- 34 B to B 5

White resigns. (h)

Notes.

(a) This move is safe. Steinitz adopted it in his match with Zukertort; but players now prefer the Compromised Defence by P takes P.

(b) Here Q to B 4 deserves preference.

(c) This is weak; B to Kt 3 is better.

(d) When we remember that a Rook is given, and in view of the fact that Morphy never hesitated to sacrifice a piece for an attack, we must come to the conclusion that he had a far stronger initiative judgment of position than is generally imagined.

(e) With the plausible object of playing in reply to P takes P oh, K takes P, and thus having his Q R available.

(f) Black's Queen guarded both Q 4 and K 3, as he could not prevent both checks. After

P takes P ch and K takes P, he preferred Q to B 3, to prevent check on K 6.

(g) An excellent move, which forces the exchange of Queens at the cost of a Knight;

still leaving Black, however, with a piece ahead.

(h) After Kt to B sq, B to Kt 7, Kt to Q 3, B takes Kt, K takes B, White has no hope left.

FOURHANDED CHESS.—GAME No. 3.

PLAYED at Cambridge between Messrs Ball, Thursby, Martineau, and Verney.

RED.	WHITE.	BLACK.	YELLOW.
Mr Ball.	Mr Martineau.	Mr Thursby.	Capt. Verney.
1 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3	P to K 3	Kt to K B 3
2 P to Q R 3	P to B 3	P to Q Kt 3	P to K 3
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 3	B to Kt 2	B takes B
4 K takes B.	Kt to R 4	Q to B 3	Q to K 2 ch
5 P to Q 3	P to B 3	B to Q 3 (a)	Q to B 4 (b)
6 P to R 3	P to Q R 3	Q to B 5	P to K Kt 3
7 P to B 3	P to K 3	B takes B (c)	P to Kt 3 (d)
8 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	B takes R	Kt to R 4
9 Q to B 3	R takes B	Q to Kt 4	Q takes P ch
10 K to K sq	Q to B 2	P to Kt 3 (e)	Kt to B Kt 2 ch
11 Q to Y B 3	Q to Q 3	K to Q sq	Kt to B 3
12 Q takes R ch	Q to B B sq mate		K to K 2
13 Kt to Q 2	P to R 4 (g)		Kt to Kt 5
14 Kt to B 3			

And Red resigned.

Notes by G H D Gossip.

(a) We do not see the force of this move, and would have preferred P to K Kt 3.

(b) Nor do we approve of this *coup inutile*.

(c) To confirm our note (a) above, it would have been just as easy for Black to effect this capture with his Bishop located on his own square as when occupying the Q third. Consequently, Black's 5th move merely constitutes a loss of time.

(d) A gross blunder!

(e) K to B square seems far preferable.

(f) There was of course no escape for Black.

(g) The remainder of the game calls for no comment, as the defeat of the Red survivor cannot long be averted.

HANDICAPPING.

A HANDICAP Tournament of twenty-four players is now in progress at Mephisto's Rooms, in which a novel plan of handicapping has been adopted, which is working very satisfactorily. The players are divided into five classes, and the odds yielded as follows:—

The first class	gives	the first two moves	to the second
„	„	Pawn and move	to the third
„	„	Pawn and two moves	to the fourth
„	„	Knight to the fifth	
The second	„	first two moves	to the third

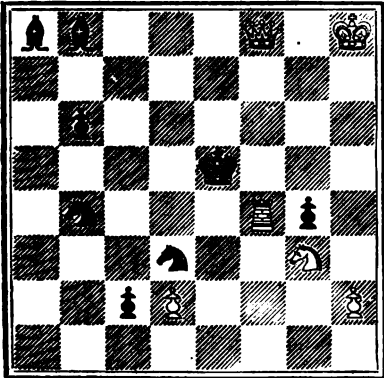
and so on in the same ratio.

This classification, which is based on the undoubtedly correct theoretical principle that "the difference between Pawn and move and Pawn and two is only equal to the first two moves," allows players to be handicapped with much more preciseness, and having proved satisfactory in a handicap with the considerable number of twenty-four combatants, we recommend its adoption to the secretaries of clubs.

PROBLEMS.

No. 855. By J B FISHER, Deal.

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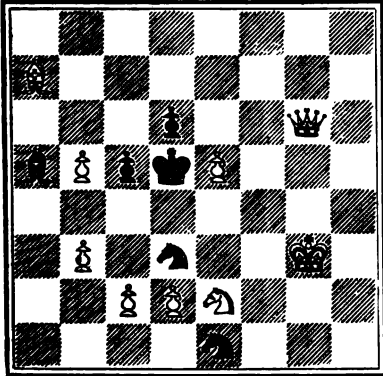


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 857. By ARTHUR GRAY KINSKY in GORE.
From the *Oesterreichische Lesshalle.*

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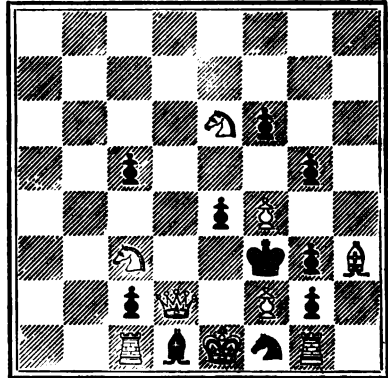


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 856. By G D BAKER.

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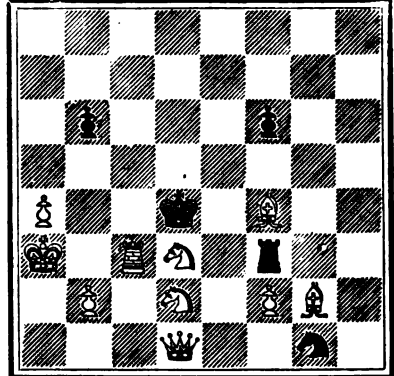


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 858. By J P TAYLOR.
From the *British Chess Magazine.*

BLACK.



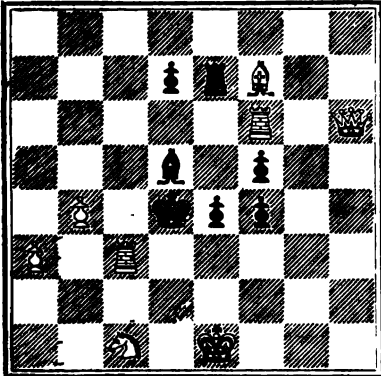
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Reprints.

No. 859. By G J SLATER.

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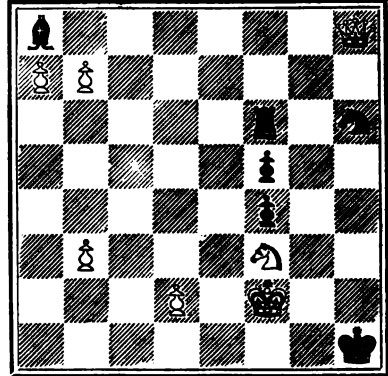


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 860. By S LOYD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

UNIVERSITIES MATCH.

THE tenth annual Chess match contested between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities was played on Thursday, 30th ult., at the rooms of the St. George's Chess Club, Albermarle-street, London, W., and resulted in a victory for the Cambridge team, with a score of five won games to Oxford's three, five others being drawn. Three of these games, which remained unfinished at the conclusion of the match, were adjudicated upon by Herr Steinitz, with the result that one was awarded to Cambridge, the other two being pronounced as drawn. The following gives the actual score made by the respective players, of whom, as usual in these contests, there were seven each side :—

OXFORD.				CAMBRIDGE.					
E H Kinder	.	.	0	0	F P Carr	.	.	1	1
G Wainwright	.	.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	F Morley	.	.	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
C Looock	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	E L Raymond	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
W H Heaton	.	.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	H J Lloyd	.	.	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
W H P Beebe	.	.	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	G Kuohler	.	.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
T A Wise	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	W P Buncombe	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
J Moultrie	.	.	0	—	F M Young	.	.	1	—

By winning this match Cambridge has now secured a majority of four matches, having won seven of the ten played, with a score of sixty-seven games to forty-nine, and twenty-four draws, as the following analysis, giving the number of games won and drawn by each side in the several years, will show :—

	Oxford	Cambridge	Drawn
1873	9	2	2
1874	3	18	4
1875	5	10	2
1876	11	4	0
1877	8	2	2
1878	2	10	0
1879	4	5	4
1880	0	11	2
1881	4	5	3
1882	3	5	5
	49	67	24

The two teams were afterwards entertained at dinner at the Criterion Restaurant by the members of the St. George's Club, Mr W Lindsay occupying the chair. The customary toasts were honoured, that of Success to the Oxford and Cambridge Chess Clubs being replied to by Messrs Raymond and Wise, the respective Presidents.

NOTTINGHAM v. LEICESTER.

THE return match between these two clubs was fixed to be played in Nottingham on Friday evening; accordingly a team of Leicester players arrived in due course, and play commenced at six o'clock, at Bingham's Restaurant. Unfortunately the Leicester players had to return too early to allow of any satisfactory result being arrived at, the only games finished at the time the contest was concluded being those between Messrs T Marriott and A F Atkins, and Messrs H R Hatherley and the Rev J C Elgood; of these two each team had one to their credit. The other games were not far enough advanced to allow of adjudication, a fact which, after nearly three hours' play, shows that the games were very stubbornly contested and the players pretty evenly matched. The following are the names of players in the respective teams :—

NOTTINGHAM.				LEICESTER.			
S Hamel	.	.	.	W Withers	.	.	.
A Marriott	.	.	.	M L Lewis	.	.	.
E Marriott	.	.	.	E B Gittins	.	.	.
T Marriott	.	.	1	A F Atkins	.	.	0
L Johnson	.	.	.	Rev W L Newham	.	.	.
E Mellor	.	.	.	O Latchmore	.	.	.
T B Gerard	.	.	.	J E Finch	.	.	.
F F Suffolk	.	.	.	W B Clarke	.	.	.
A T Oliver	.	.	.	W B Stanyon	.	.	.
F Wheatley	.	.	.	F W Gardiner	.	.	.
H R Hatherley	.	.	0	Rev J C Elgood	.	.	1

CONDUCT OF CLUB MATCHES.

A GALLANT MAJOR of Northampton thus spoke after he had participated in a Club match:—"Chess is terrible hard work, and there is not the slightest pleasure in it. I personally went grinding on, and saw beside me others looking as miserable as possible." We can fully sympathise with the major, because we understand him; we have been sufferers ourselves. Really to go to one of these matches you must put on an air of gravity and demeanour as if you went to attend a funeral. Why should this be? Is Chess playing such a serious matter as to preclude the possibility of a joke, with its attendant laugh, or are we to believe that the modern player is unable or unwilling to give his attention to anything but the men and board before him? We hope neither; and yet a match at Chess between some twenty or thirty players may be carried on for hours without a sound, save perhaps the bang of a piece on a wooden board, if one of the players should so far transgress as to allow even that sound to escape; while on many occasions even this is rendered impossible by the use of leather. It must be borne in mind that not unfrequently the players are entire strangers to each other, save only the magic influence to be derived from mutual love of the game, which although sufficient in most instances does not usually cause a lively spirit of enthusiasm. The home team are naturally accustomed to the quarters in which they are playing, and from the feeling of being at home may act in a somewhat free and easy style; but, on the other hand, the visitors are strangers in a strange place, and as such should be looked upon as guests, each one of the entertaining team, if need be, sacrificing all or a part of his comfort to suit the convenience of his opponents.

We may point out to Secretaries of Clubs in particular, and members generally, that much of this customary dullness may be obviated by a determination to afford other enjoyment than the actual game at Chess gives to the visiting players; foremost in this respect—and we speak advisedly—comes the question of refreshment; we do not wish to imply that this is neglected, but diversity is needed, and this can only be accomplished by a non-player undertaking for the time being the part of steward or host. Surely some member can be found who has the happy knack of being able to say a word to one and all, who knows exactly when to put a question, and exactly when to remain silent.

We know of one such instance in particular—a modest club, comprised mainly of players in the humbler spheres of life, who assemble at a Working Men's Club in the East-end of London, and who are fortunate in possessing a member who enjoys entertaining others far above the manipulation of the Chess pieces. Whenever they have a match, and consequently visitors, he is at his glory—tea, coffee, &c., under his guidance, flow as plentifully as milk and honey in the mythical legend, while a copious supply of buns and other refreshments are brought under the notice of all. As a different picture, we may record our experience at another club, situate in an opposite direction. On a recent occasion two rival teams were engaged during the afternoon, the match in which they were occupied lasting something like five hours. Some of the players, with that weakness which is but human, felt a desire for something to sustain the inner man. Tea and coffee were to be had; and a cup of the former, with some slight accompaniment, being ordered by one of them, was delivered, accepted, and—paid for! We think the surprise of the hungry guest when called upon to pay was natural. We certainly thought something was wrong somewhere.

As regards the players themselves, some glory in playing the French Defence at the rate of eight or ten moves an hour. Why people should not play a lively game—not too lively, as instanced by our correspondent Hugh Browne—we cannot imagine. Surely they only play for pleasure's sake; why, then, make a toil of pleasure? There is a happy medium in all things, and, without skittling their games away, it is yet possible for players to proceed at a good rate. A time limit of any character is a bore, from the amount of attention required by the sand-glasses or other articles used; but it is far preferable to have some mutual understanding that the moves should not be less than twenty an hour than to begin a game which may be expanded beyond endurance at the will of either player. Such an arrangement would give a player an opportunity of "timing" his opponent, when, by slow

play, he is driven to desperation. In the ordinary course the mutual understanding would be sufficient.

When once a match is concluded we think the games should be dismissed from the discussion of the evening, at least so far as playing them over is concerned. Some genial conversation, a bowl of punch, a game of nap, or a song would be a fitting finish to the exertions of the play; but it is seldom such takes place, players usually preferring to sit for hours at their boards, studying and analysing their concluded games.

Now that the season for match play is drawing to a close, we hope that secretaries and others concerned will utilise the time of leisure in arranging for some improvement in the conduct of Chess matches.

THE YORKSHIRE COUNTY CHESS MATCH.

IN our last issue we suggested that Yorkshire, having the material at hand for a 100 a-side match, should issue a challenge to the joint clubs of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Staffordshire. Such indeed was our intention, but it appears we have been somewhat misunderstood, at least in some quarters. Our only reason for suggesting a challenge to the three counties was that by so doing a team of one hundred could then be secured. As we understand it, the aim of Yorkshire has been throughout to arrange a match with that number of players; had it been otherwise they would, of course, have accepted Lancashire's offer of fifty a-side. The inference drawn from our remarks by some of the parties concerned is, that we look upon Yorkshire as so far superior in play as to be able to meet the picked men of the three districts we mentioned. Such is not the case; we thought of number, and not quality, when making the suggestion, which we yet hope will receive attention in the four counties. The various centres are in direct communication with each other, and we have every reason to believe that the Midland Railway Company would do their part towards securing a successful meeting and a pleasant day's outing. We have spoken of the subject in one of the districts concerned, and feel confident there would be no difficulty so far as number of players willing to compete is concerned.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

OUR American exchanges announce that Max Judd, who intends shortly to leave for Europe, will most likely enter this contest. Messrs Zukertort and Blackburne, while speaking at the dinner which followed the Inter-University match, each declared their intention of participating. Messrs Steinitz, Winawer, Englisch, Schwarz, Wittek, and many other good players have also signified their intention of competing for the prizes. We are pleased to notice that our remarks as to the great disparity between the total value of the prizes (£360) and the amounts offered for the fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes collectively (£40), has had some influence with the acting committee, who no doubt are endeavouring their best to secure the success of the gathering. An additional prize of £32 has been set apart, to be competed for by other than the winners of the first three prizes, the conditions being that he who makes the best score against the first three prize winners shall be entitled to this additional amount. This we consider an ingenious way of removing the anomaly we referred to, for in the first instance it adds £32 to the lesser prize total; and, secondly, it will act as an incentive for all to do their best, and is likely to be a bar to those underhand arrangements between players which have formed subject of comment in most of the recent tournaments. The prospect of winning this special prize being calculated to induce each player to do his best. It is quite within the range of possibility that the sixth prize winner (who is only entitled to £8) may secure this special prize of £32. We draw the attention of our readers to the fact that Mr Mason, who tied with Wittek for fifth place at the Berlin Tourney, won his game against Mr Blackburne, the first prize winner, and drew with Mr Zukertort, the second prize winner, while those above him in the final result were each less successful with those two players. One of the conditions of this special prize is, that a game won with the eventual first prize shall count two points, with the second one and a-half, and with the third one.

THE ODDS OF PAWN AND MOVE.

A SUBSCRIBER writes:—"In playing by correspondence in the last C.P.C. Tourney, a gentleman had to yield me the P and move, and I adopted the Salvio-Lowenthal attack, now being analysed in your pages. He played 6 P to B 3, 7 P takes Q P 7 P takes B; but after the game was over, he pointed out to me that he might have won the B, without losing a piece in return, by 7 Q to B 4 ch, 8 Kt to Q B 3 8 P takes B. White has now two ways of attempting to recover his piece. If 9 B takes Kt 9 Kt to Q 2, 10 Q moves 10 Kt takes B, or if 9 P to Q 6 9 Kt to Q B 3, 10 Q takes Kt P 10 B to Q sq. By the latter variation, or by 9 P takes K P, White of course has three Pawns for his piece, but would that be wise in the present position against a superior player? If these variations are correct, do they not invalidate the attack? I shall be obliged if you will kindly pronounce on this matter.

Yours faithfully,

J B.

After

7 P takes Q P

6 P to B 3
7 Q to R 4 ch

This move, apparently overlooked by the late Mr Lowenthal, is ingenious. The best continuations seem to be—

8 Kt to B 3

8 P takes B

Firstly:—

9 P to Q 6
10 Q takes Kt P9 Kt to Q B 3
10 B to Q sq

And although White has three Pawns for the piece, two of the Pawns are doubled. 9 B takes Kt is simply bad for White, but 9 P takes K P deserves consideration, e.g.

Secondly:—

9 P takes K P best
10 Q takes Kt P
11 Kt takes Q9 Castles best
10 Q takes Q
11 Kt to R 3

And White's chance is rather better than in the foregoing variation, as he has four Pawns for the piece, though one of the Pawns must fall. We believe, therefore, our correspondent to be right—in other words, that 6 P to B 3 may be safely played by Black. This variation only serves to confirm our thesis as to the superficiality of the Salvio-Lowenthal attack in the Pawn and move game, for we have already demonstrated that Black can obtain a good game by 6 K to B 2.

G H D G.

CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

SINCE the publication of our last issue, we have received several letters in reference to the tourneys mentioned therein, from which we anticipate a very large amount of patronage. Up to the present, we have received nine distinct entries for the Correspondence Tourney and two for the Circulation Game. As we think it best to limit the number of players in each, we shall be glad to hear from other of our subscribers as early as possible, should they wish to take part in either, so that we may start the first sections in each at once. We may again mention our wish to publish each week the moves made in the several games, as we think that course will add to the popularity of the contests on all sides.

Obituary.

WE have to record the death of Mr J Bradford, who, during the last forty years, has been amusing the public by his Chess play. We may fairly say Bradford, as a Chess player, was known all over the world. He had the great privilege of having been a pupil (to use his own words) of the late Howard Staunton, Esquire. Bradford's chief attraction was not his Chess, for he was not a strong player, but his never-ceasing fund of wit and good humour. But some of our readers will perhaps know the deceased if we speak of him as "His Lordship," by which nickname he was universally known.

VISIT OF MR BLACKBURNE TO BRIGHTON.—The *Guardian* states that definite arrangements have now been made for Mr Blackburne to pay a second visit to Brighton on Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd inst., to give an exhibition of his unsurpassed powers as a "blindfold" player. On the first evening, Mr Blackburne will contend simultaneously, and without seeing the boards, against eight of the strongest local players; and on the second day, his competitors will, probably, be twice as many, but this time he will walk from board to board, making a move at each, which he usually does with remarkable rapidity. Admirers of intellectual pastimes should not, our contemporary remarks, miss this opportunity of witnessing one of the most remarkable feats of which the mind is capable. Those who had the pleasure of being present on the occasion of Mr Blackburne's last visit will need no other incentive than the mere announcement to induce them to appear once more at those astonishing mental performances which have made Mr Blackburne's name famous wherever Chess is played—in other words, all over the world. As it will probably be Mr Blackburne's last appearance in public before leaving England to take part in the Grand International Tournament at Vienna, we trust he will have a hearty reception, and that a large number will be present to wish him success. The entertainments will take place in the Music Room at the Royal Pavilion; tickets (1s each evening) can be obtained of the Hon. Sec., Mr W H Butler, *Brighton Guardian* Office.

CIRCULATING CORRESPONDENCE GAME FOR BRIGHTON PLAYERS.—This was, says the *Guardian*, commenced on Monday last. The order of play, which was drawn by lot, being as follows:—1 A Smith, 2 A Andrews, 3 O Erakine, 4 E J Leggatt, 5 W Mead, 6 H Erakine, 7 W English, 8 W Andrews, 9 G Humphreys, 10 Rev W H Cotes, 11 H Bigg-Wither, 12 Rev L B Bartlett, 13 J Law, 14 A A Bowley.

ST. NICHOLAS WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—An interesting tourney has just been brought to a conclusion. The *Brighton Guardian* announces that Mr H Robinson wins the first prize with the good score of 20 out of a possible 21. Mr Martin secured the second prize by winning 14 out of 18 games played. A return match with the St. Bartholomew's Working Men's Club will probably be played at the end of this week, or the beginning of next. Arrangements are being made for Mr H W Butler to play 20 of the members simultaneously at an early date.

CHICHESTER CLUB.—On Monday, 27th ult., the town and country members of this club again met in rival contest, ending in the severe defeat of the town players, who were only able to secure two draws. Score: Canaway $\frac{1}{2}$, Lucas $\frac{1}{2}$, C Ballard $\frac{1}{2}$, J Scott $\frac{1}{2}$, Reed 0, Rev A M Deane 2, G L Purchase 0, G Downer 1, W Mc Arthur 0, G R Downer 2. Total—Town 1, Country 7.—*Brighton Guardian*.

PRESTON CLUB.—The *Preston Guardian* states that the handicap tournament at this club is rapidly drawing to a conclusion, and the equal position of the most successful competitors is exciting keen interest. The highest scorers are Messrs H Stanley and J T Palmer, who have each won ten games, lost four, and have two to

play; and J Greenhalgh won ten, lost five, one to play.

CROYDON V. BARCLAY.—The return match between the Croydon and Barclay Clubs was, says the *Croydon Guardian*, played at the rooms of the latter, in Lombard-court, City, on Monday, 27th ult., and resulted in an easy victory for Croydon by nine games to four, with two drawn, viz. :—

CROYDON.		BARCLAY.	
Winter Wood	0	Lenn	1
Rattenbury	$\frac{1}{2}$	Southgate	$\frac{1}{2}$
Filby	2	Waller	0
Steele	2	Molyneaux	0
Cooper	0	Forder	1
Newcombe	1	Stume	1
Browne	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Waller	$\frac{1}{2}$
Morland	2	Wilson	0
Ready	1	Derriman	1

SPARKBROOK V. SMALL HEATH CLUBS.—The return match between these clubs took place in the rooms of the former, 94 Stratford-road, Birmingham, on Thursday, 30th ult. The players were very well matched, and after some closely contested games, Sparkbrook was enabled to score a victory by 9 to 8, viz. :—

SPARKBROOK.		SMALL HEATH.	
H Wilkinson	2	Wilson	1
E Nixon	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Pardee	$1\frac{1}{2}$
J Richards	2	W T Eades	1
R Gilbert	1	H Wallis	2
H Shakespear	$1\frac{1}{2}$	W J Gell	$1\frac{1}{2}$
T Feltwell	1	J C Gell	1

CROYDON V. WALLINGTON.—The Wallington is a club lately formed, and the enterprising spirit of its members is shown by challenging the veteran club of Croydon. The match was played at the rooms of the latter on Tuesday, 28th ult., with six players aside, the new club winning by five games to three, and two drawn. Our contemporary, the *Croydon Guardian*, congratulates the Wallington players upon so good a result, and we have pleasure in doing likewise. One of the games, between Mr Jacobi and Mr Steele, in which the former had the move, and played the King's Knight's Opening, was very stubbornly contested, and was only finished in favour of the second player at the sixtieth move, when Mr Jacobi made a slip. Possibly now that their strength is known, when the return match is played they may find a stronger team brought against them by the Croydonians. The following is the score :—

WALLINGTON.		CROYDON.	
Jacobi	1	Steele	1
Wilcox	2	Wilson	0
Davis	$\frac{1}{2}$	Winter Wood	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bishop	1	Stoueman	1
Ledger	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Newcombe	$\frac{1}{2}$
George	0	Filby	1

ISLEWORTH V. KINGSTON.—Match played at Kingston Workmen's Club, April 1st. Chess Score—9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, viz. Isleworth—Bowles 1, Line 1, Shears $1\frac{1}{2}$, Brooks 1, Moyce 1, Eva 2, Bennett 2, Kingston—Cole 1, Williams 0, Bishop $\frac{1}{2}$, Windybank 0, Wills 0, Harris 0, Carlton 0.

Draughts Score, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, viz. Isleworth—Brooks 1, Hopkins 0, Tuffley $\frac{1}{2}$, Bowden 0. Kingston—Wiggins 2, Shanks 2, Hunt $\frac{1}{2}$, Farr 2.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—
WEDNESDAY, 12th APRIL 1882.
—:0:—

THE CRICKET SEASON.

IF the weather is anything like what there is every reason to anticipate it will be, the Cricket Season of 1882 should be above the average. The array of fixtures, which we publish elsewhere, does not, it is true, except in one particular, differ very materially from those of former years; but it is to this one particular that we look for the additional interest which the Cricket doings of the current year are calculated to excite in the mind of the public. We allude, of course, to the visit of the Australian team, and the matches, some thirty-five in number, which have already been arranged for them by the Secretary of the Marylebone Club. The team will be pretty much what it was last year, and will include Spofforth, the "Demon" Bowler, Bannerman, Murdoch, Boyle, Bonner, Horan, &c. &c., and among their principal fixtures must be noted their matches v. the Gentlemen of England, v. the players of England, and v. England, all of which will be played at the Oval, the last one being set down for Monday, 28th August and following days. They will also play both Universities—their encounter with Oxford heads the list of their arrangements, and will commence on Monday, 15th May—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, the United Eleven, the United North, Somersetshire, and Kent, the last of these fixtures being set down for the first half of the Canterbury week in August.

The Oxford and Cambridge Match, on 26th June and following days, will take place, as usual, at Lord's, and as the Dark Blues will have the services of eight of last year's victors, while Cambridge can reckon at the outside on only five, the chances appear to be greatly in favour of Oxford. M'Lachlan will captain the Dark, and G B Studd the Light Blues. The Eton and Harrow Match is down for the 14th July, while the annual encounter between Eton and Winchester will come off, on the latter's ground, on 28th and 29th June. Among other Public School matches must be mentioned those in which Rugby, Cheltenham, Marlborough, and Uppingham will take part.

We have already noted one of the fixtures for the Canterbury week, namely, the Kent v Australians' Match, which will be played on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the remaining three days being set apart for a match between Kent and Middlesex, so that the programme arranged for the archiepiscopal city is very far above the average in the probable quality of the play. In the Cheltenham week Gloucestershire will meet Middlesex, in the first instance, and then Yorkshire, so that visitors to, and residents in, this far-famed watering-place have a treat in store for them at least equal to what they have had in former years. Norwich, Lewes, Scarborough, Reigate, and other towns, will also offer plenty of attractive cricket.

Turning to the Counties, we find very little to notice in the way of departure from the programmes of ordinary years. Lancashire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, Derbyshire, Somersetshire, will meet each other in out and home matches as usual. The Lancashire home match with Notts, however, will be played on the new ground at Liverpool, 20th, 21st and 22nd July, instead of at Manchester. As to Nottingham, which has already opened the ball with the accustomed Colts' Match, the composition of its team is doubtful, owing to the dispute which broke out last year, and thus far, at all events, has not been entirely closed. It is very probable, therefore, that the County will be without the assistance of Shrewsbury, one of its bigger professional guns, though Alfred Shaw, having offered an apology for the course he pursued last year, is believed to be on the

point of returning to his allegiance. The Gloucestershire season commences towards the end of next week, with a Colts' Match, and no effort will be spared by the great Western County in order to recover its old prestige as the premier Cricket county of England. The team, which will be pretty much what it was last year, will probably include Mr George Strachan, who would assuredly be a great acquisition, and quite a young fellow, by name W W Pullen, who is not yet sixteen years of age, may perhaps be tried in the eleven against Surrey and Middlesex in June. Kent is likely to make a better show than it did last year, as Lord Harris, it is believed, will be able to play in the majority of the matches, and he will have the assistance of the Hon. Ivo Bligh, Messrs A. Penn, W H Patterson, E F S Tylecote, H W Renny-Tailyour, W Foord-Kelcey, F A Mackinnon, M C Kemp, and in one or two matches R S Jones. These, with G G Hearne, Wootton, and the other professionals, should make a good show for the County of Hops. Yorkshire will be pretty much what it was last year, though the composition of its team will remain doubtful till after the Colts' match on 15th May. Lancashire, too, will be as formidable as ever. Surrey and Sussex, it is to be feared, will not fare better than they have of late. Derbyshire and Middlesex will make a very fair display, but it remains to be seen if the aspirations of Somersetshire to rank as a first-class county are likely to be fulfilled. It has started with a new ground at Taunton, and an ambitious programme has been arranged. Of the other counties, Norfolk promises well. It only remains for us to add that there will be the usual North v. South, and Gentlemen v Players matches, in order to justify our belief that the Cricket Season of 1882 will be a very good one.

GAME DEPARTMENT—SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 626.

Played between Messrs Bird and Macdonnell. The Sicilian Opening was adopted at the request of Mr Bird, who desired to test the soundness of the second move here made by him. The notes are by Mr Macdonnell, from the *Glasgow Herald*.

[Sicilian Opening.]

WHITE.

Mr Bird.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to Q Kt 4
- 3 P to Q R 3
- 4 P to Q 4
- 5 P to K 5
- 6 P to K B 4
- 7 Kt takes P
- 8 K to B 2
- 9 Q to R 5 ch
- 10 Kt to Kt 5
- 11 K to B 3
- 12 Q to Kt 5
- 13 B to R 3
- 14 P to R 3
- 15 P takes Kt
- 16 K to Kt 3
- 17 Q to B 6 ch
- 18 Q takes Kt P ch
- 19 K to B 2
- 20 K to K 3 (e)

BLACK.

Mr Macdonnell.

- 1 P to Q B 4
- 2 P takes P
- 3 P takes P
- 4 P to K 3
- 5 P to Q 4
- 6 P to B 4
- 7 B to Kt 5 ch
- 8 Kt to K R 3
- 9 K to B sq
- 10 Kt to Kt 5 ch
- 11 P to K Kt 3
- 12 B to K 2
- 13 Kt to Q B 3
- 14 P to K R 4
- 15 R P takes P ch
- 16 R takes R
- 17 K to Kt sq
- 18 K to R sq
- 19 B to R 5 ch
- 20 Kt tks K P (f)

- 21 Q P tks Kt (g)
- 22 K to Q 2
- 23 B to Q 3
- 24 Kt to K B 3 (i)
- 25 B to K 7 (h)
- 26 Kt takes B
- 27 K to B 3
- 28 K to Q 4 (l)
- 29 P to B 4 (m)
- 30 B takes R
- 31 K to B 3
- 32 K to Q 2
- 33 K to Q sq
- 21 Q to Kt 3 ch
- 22 B to B 7 (h)
- 23 B to Q 2
- 24 R takes R
- 25 B to K 8 ch
- 26 Q to B 7 ch
- 27 Q takes Kt ch
- 28 R to R 5 ch
- 29 R takes P ch
- 30 Q to K 5 ch
- 31 Q takes B ch
- 32 Q takes B P ch

And the game was drawn.

Notes.

(a) So as to be able, by-and-bye, to advance the King's Pawns, and back them up with the King's Rook.

(b) The position is complicated and interesting.

(c) Characteristic boldness.

(d) Best.

(e) The manoeuvring here is very clever.

(f) Right. Had he taken K Kt with Rook, White would have won by Kt to Q 6.

(g) Best. If B P takes P, Black checks with Queen, forcing exchange, and wins easily.

(h) To prevent a draw.

(i) Another clever device.

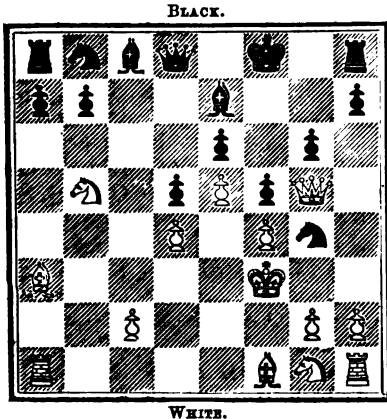
(k) The only move to save the game.

(l) 'Tis a brave old King! deny it who can.

(m) Truly a most amusing encounter, from first to last.

REMARKS.—Mr Bird's originality is re-

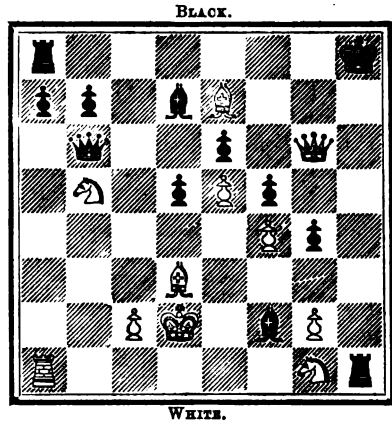
markable for its variety, and it has led him to victory in a great many serious contests. 2 P to Q Kt 4, played against the Sicilian Defence, may be described as an impatient outburst against a slow defence, but the move, in our opinion, has no claim to analytical soundness, especially if followed up, as in the text, by 3 P to R 3 3 takes P, 4 P to Q 4, when, instead of 4 P to K 3, as played by the Rev Mr MacDonnell, 4 P to K 4 might have been played with far better effect; for if then 5 P takes P 5 Q to R 5 ch, 6 P to B 3 6 Q takes P, 7 B to Q 3 7 P to Q 4, 8 Kt to B 3 8 Q to K 3, &c., or if in reply to 4 P to K 4, White plays P to Q 5, Black will obtain a good development by Kt to K B 3, followed, according to his opponent's reply, by B to B 4, P to Q 3, Castles, &c., or if White play 5 Kt to K B 3, then, of course, P takes P, Black in that case, considering that White's Queen's wing is weakened, need not apprehend having his Queen's Pawn isolated. We do not think that it was Black's best to allow his King to be driven to an uncomfortable position. Instead of Kt to R 3 we should have played Kt to Q B 3. If on his twelfth move Black would have taken his opponent's Queen, then, after 13 P takes Q, White would have threatened both Kt to B 7, and P to R 3. After this, the game becomes highly interesting, and both players proceed in fine style. We give a diagram of the position after White's thirteenth move, of B to R 3.



This move is highly ingenious. It serves for defensive purposes, and it also threatens B takes B, Q takes B, Q takes Q, Kt to B 7. Black played Kt to Q B 3, to be able to retake the Bishop with his Knight. White followed this up by

attacking the Knight with P to R 3, and on Black defending by P to R 4, he sacrificed the exchange to obtain the attack with his Queen, which, however, was not sufficiently supported by minor pieces to effect anything serious. K to Kt 3 or B 2 was also at his disposal, leaving the Knight *en pris*. After Black's 22nd move, B to B 7, note (h) says, to prevent a draw; but White clearly had a draw in hand by Q to B 6 ch, &c. had he chosen to avail himself of it. 23 B to Q 3 is to prevent the mate on K 6. But the next following move, 24 Kt to B 3, was a mistake, as we think White had a won game if, instead of this finessing move, he would have played B to K 7 at once, as the following diagram will show.

Position after White's 24th move, assuming that to be 24 B to K 7, instead of 24 Kt to K B 3.



We confess we see nothing to prevent the mate but R to K B sq, and if B takes R, then R to R 2. All the checks ought not to alter the position materially, for supposing in reply to 24 B to K 7 24 Q to K 6 ch, 25 K to B 3 25 B to K 8 ch, 26 K to Kt 2, and again Black will have to play 26 R to K B sq; then follows 27 B takes R 27 R to R 2, 28 Q to B 6 ch 28 K to Kt sq, 29 Q to Q 8, and wins. The draw that ensued was only brought about by fine play on both sides. Although this game has very much of the off-hand style about it, it nevertheless abounds in points of interest.

—:0:—

BERWICK, VICTORIA.—We are glad to hear that this young Chess Club is showing signs of vitality. A handicap tournament has been started, in which the large number of thirteen have put down their names as competitors. There will be two prizes. We hope to be furnished with further particulars as to the odds, &c., also with some of the best games for publication.—*Melbourne Leader.*

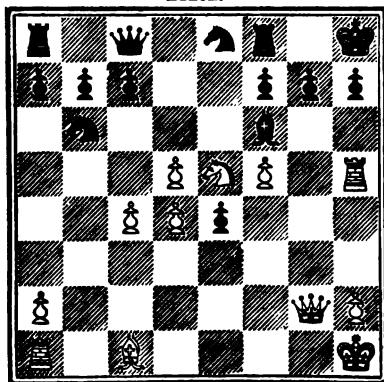
GAME 627.

Game at odds recently played between Mr Thorold and another amateur in the West of England.

[Remove White's Q Kt.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr T.	Mr H.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 B to B 4	2 B to B 4
3 P to Q Kt 4	3 B takes P
4 P to K B 4 (a)	4 P to Q 4
5 K P takes P (b)	5 B to Q 3
6 Kt to B 3	6 P to K 5
7 Q to K 2	7 Kt to K B 3
8 P to Q 3	8 B to K B 4 (c)
9 P to Q 4	9 Castles
10 Kt to K 5	10 Q Kt to Q 2
11 Castles	11 Kt to Kt 3
12 P to Kt 4 (d)	12 Kt takes B (e)
13 P takes B	13 Kt to Kt 3
14 P to B 4	14 B to K 2
15 K to R sq	15 Q to B sq
16 R to K Kt sq	16 Q takes P
17 R to Kt 5	17 Q to B sq
18 P to K B 5	18 K to R sq
19 Q to Kt 2	19 Kt to K sq
20 R to R 5	20 B to K B 3

Position after Black's 20th move.



21 Kt to Kt 6 ch (f)	21 P takes Kt
22 Q takes Kt P	22 K to Kt sq (g)
23 Q takes P ch	23 K to B 2
24 Q to Kt 6 ch	24 K to Kt sq (h)
25 B to B 4	25 Kt takes P (i)
26 R to K Kt sq	26 B takes P
27 R to Kt 3	27 Q to Q 2
28 Q R to R 3 and wins.	

Notes.

(a) MacDonnell's double gambit, and the true style of play to give odds successfully.

(b) If B takes P, then Kt to K B 3, threatening the capture of the Bishop or King's Pawn.

(c) Castling at once is to be preferred, as the Bishop on B 4 may, later on, aid the advance of White's Knight and Rook's Pawns.

(d) Neck or nothing, and very courageous.

(e) The following might have effected a clearance of the position:—12 B takes P, 13 Kt takes B 13 Kt takes Kt. If then 14 Q takes Kt, 14 Kt takes B, 15 P to B 5 15 P to B 3, 16 Q takes P 16 Q to K 2, &c.

(f) A most beautiful combination. We give a diagram of this fine position.

(g) Amateur is defending himself well; if P to R 3, then B takes R P would bring dissolution.

(h) Bad as it seems, considering he has two pieces in hand he might have ventured on K to K 2.

(i) Black does not see what is coming, or else he would have tried to provide a loophole for his King with R to B 2, for R to R 8 ch, K takes R, Q takes R, would be of lesser danger.

GAME 628.

Played recently between Mr Gossip and a Norwegian Amateur.

[Bishop's Gambit.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Gossip.	Mr X.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 B to B 4	3 Q to R 5 ch
4 K to B sq	4 P to K Kt 4
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 P to Q B 3
6 Kt to B 3	6 Q to R 4
7 P to K R 4	7 P to K R 3
8 P to Q 4	8 P to Q 3
9 Kt to Kt sq	9 P to Kt 5
10 Kt to K sq	10 P to B 6
11 B to K 3	11 B to Kt 2
12 Kt to Q 3	12 P takes P
13 K takes P	13 Q to R 4
14 R to K B sq	14 P to Q 4
15 P takes P	15 P takes P
16 P to Kt 4	16 Q to Q sq
17 B takes P	17 P to B 4
18 Q to K sq	18 Kt to K 2
19 B to Kt 3	19 B takes Q P
20 B takes B	20 Q takes B
21 Kt to Q 5	21 Q to K 5 ch
22 Q takes Q	22 P takes Q
23 Kt to B 6 ch (a)	23 K to Q sq
24 Kt takes P	24 Q Kt to B 3
25 Q R to Q sq	25 K to B 2
26 R to B 7	26 P to Q R 3
27 Kt fr Q 3 to B 5	27 K to Kt 3
28 Kt to K B 6	28 K to R 2
29 Kt fr B 6 to Q 7	29 Kt to K Kt 3
30 R to Q 6	30 Kt tks P ch (b)
31 K to Kt 3	31 Kt to K B 6
32 R tks Kt at B 3	32 P takes R
33 Kt to K 5 dis ch	33 K to Kt 3
34 Kt to B 4 ch	34 K to Kt 4
35 P to B 3	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) Thus far, the game, although interesting, calls for no comment. Here, White chooses wisely in preferring the move in the text to 23 Kt to B 7 ch, a move which would have ultimately cost him two Knights for a Rook.

(b) Kt from Q B 3 to K 4 seems preferable, although even in that case White secures some advantage; e.g.—30 Q Kt to K 4, 31 Kt takes Kt 31 Kt takes Kt, 32 R takes R P ch 32 K to Kt sq, 33 R takes R ch, and White has a Pawn and the better position.

GAME 629.

The following smart skirmish occurred lately at Brussels between Messrs Vander Haeghan and De Meurs.

[*King's Knight's Gambit.*]

WHITE.	BLACK.
Vander Haeghan.	De Meurs.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 B to B 4	4 B to Kt 2
5 Castles	5 P to Q 3
6 P to Q 4	6 P to K R 3
7 P to Q B 3 (a)	7 Q to K 2
8 Q to Kt 3	8 Kt to Q B 3
9 Kt to Q R 3	9 P to Q R 3
10 Kt to Q B 2	10 P to K Kt 5
11 P to Q 5 (b)	11 P takes Kt
12 P takes Kt	12 P to Q Kt 4
13 B to Q 5	13 P takes Kt P
14 R takes P	14 B to K 4 (c)
15 R to B 2	15 Kt to B 3
16 Kt to K 3	16 K R to Kt sq
17 B to Q 2	17 Kt takes P
18 B takes P ch	18 K to Q sq
19 B takes R	19 B tks R P ch (d)
20 K takes P	20 Q to Kt 4 ch
21 K to B sq (e)	21 Q to Kt 8 ch
22 K to K 2	22 Q takes R ch
23 K to Q 3	23 Kt to Q B 4 ch
24 K to B 2	24 Kt takes Q and wins

Notes.

(a) 7 Kt to Q B 3 is a better move, but the second player gets the advantage in every variation of this phase of the King's Gambit.

(b) 11 Kt to K square is certainly better than this short-lived counter-attack.

(c) Correctly played; if now White takes the K B P with Rook, then follows Q to B 5, &c.

(d) *The coup juste.*

(e) If 21 K takes B, mate follows in two moves.

For the scores and notes to this and the previous game we are indebted to the *Illustrated London News.*

THE "ANNUAL" ALPHABET.

A is the "Annual," neat, good and clever,
B is for Bland, success crown him ever,
C is the "Chess Clubs" that a large space engage,

D the Delight as we con o'er each page,
E the Enigmas, hard nuts of good quality,
F is for Freeborough's chat "Chess Morality,"

G the good taste that all writers show here,
H is the Hope we may see one each year,
I an Inspiring "Acrostic" and Ode,

J is a Judge, with the new "Tourney code,"
K is the Kiss in a "Gambit Declined,"

L a "Lament" by McLeod well defined,
M Modern views on a question much mooted,

N Newspaper columns to Chessists devoted,
O "Opening glance" on events '81,

P the sound Principles Potter lays down,
Q a Queen's visit of Taylor theme,

R Recollections of one we esteem,
S the solutions and prizes last year,

T is the talent we find in those here,
U the Unanimous welcome we give it,

V is the Verdict "compiled with great credit,"

W the wit and the tale that I'd criticise,
X my 'Xouse, space I must limitise,

Y oung men and old for a copy now run,
Or Z ealously write to Bemrose and Son.

—"HIBERNIA," in the *Brighton Guardian.*

—:O:—

CLUB MATCHES.—The *Toronto Globe* says:—"The *Cincinnati Commercial* draws a comparison between the activity of clubs in Canada and the dormant attitude of those in the States, asking the latter to cultivate friendly feeling for each other, with a view, we presume, towards promoting inter-club play. Nothing can be better than this advice, and the promised result would be found of great interest, not only to the actual contestants in club matches, but to all the members without exception. Any one inclined to be sceptical should see the Toronto Club at present with its pending match against Quebec on hand. The veriest somnolent would feel the influence of the excitement which exists, and as for the enthusiast, well—he would need holding back!"

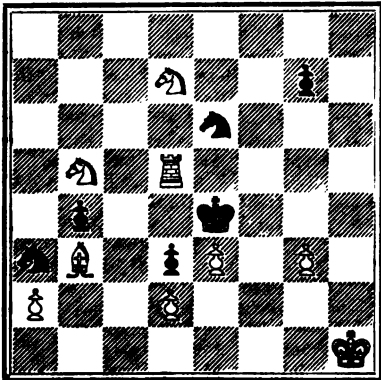
[Although these remarks are written concerning clubs some thousands of miles away, they apply with equal force to those of this country. We have lately had several opportunities of judging, and find that those clubs where set matches with other clubs are of frequent occurrence are the ones which prosper the most, not only in point of numbers and style of play, but also in good feeling amongst the members.—Ed. C.P.C.]

—:O:—

WELLINGTON CLUB.—Our Wellington friends are not making much progress with their No 2 tourney; doubtless, owing to the thermal vagaries lately experienced. With the advent of cooler weather we may expect them to return to their Chess-boards with renewed vigour.

PROBLEMS.

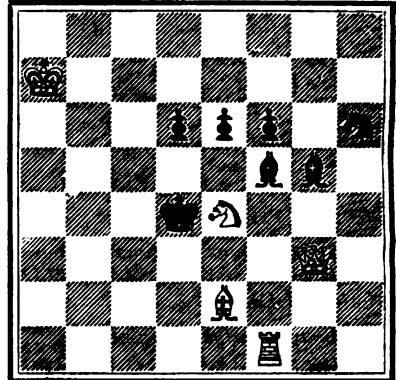
No. 861. By A F MACKENZIE.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 862. By F O B.
BLACK.

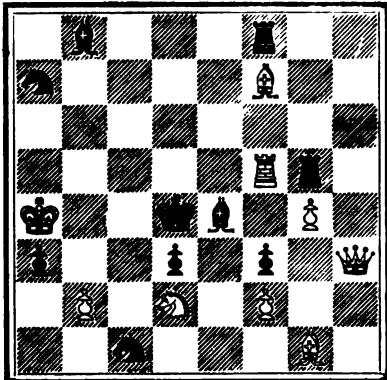


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

By Dr S GOLD.

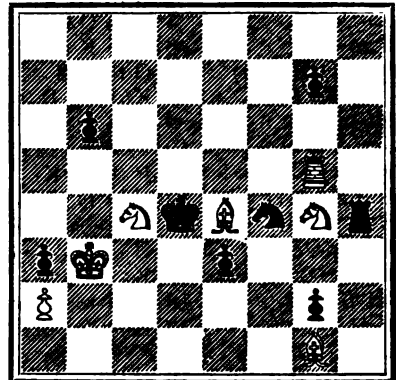
No. 863.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 864.
BLACK.

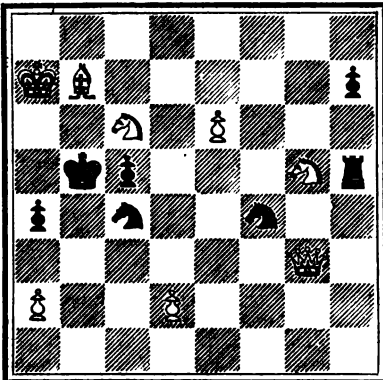


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

From the Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi.

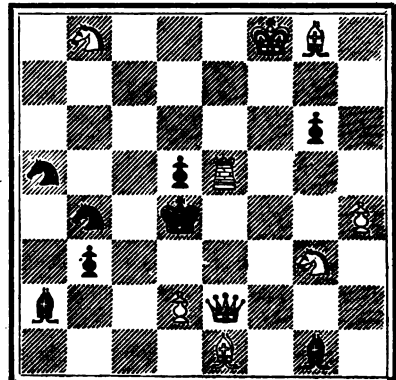
No. 865. By E DWORZAK de WALDEN (Napoli).
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 866. By H LEPRATTEL (Marseille).
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

LEEDS V. HULL.

ON Saturday, 1st April, the return match between twelve members of the Hull Church Institute Chess Club and twelve members of the Leeds Chess Club took place at the rooms of the latter, at 2.30 p.m. For the first two hours the play was remarkably even, but eventually the staying powers of the home team brought up their score to $16\frac{1}{2}$ against their opponents' $7\frac{1}{2}$. On the occasion of Leeds visiting Hull, last June, fifteen players on each side contested, Leeds scoring $15\frac{1}{2}$, and Hull $13\frac{1}{2}$.

LEEDS.				HULL.			
White	.	.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Freeborough	.	.	$0\frac{1}{2}$
D Y Mills	.	.	2	Phillip	.	.	0
Gregson	.	.	1	Thompson	.	.	1
Meredith	.	.	2	Farrow	.	.	0
Longsdon	.	.	1	Downs	.	.	1
Cunningham	.	.	0	Crake	.	.	2
Hussey	.	.	2	Morris	.	.	0
Bennett	.	.	2	North	.	.	0
Craven	.	.	0	Bust	.	.	2
Pickard	.	.	1	Sherwood	.	.	1
James Rayner	.	.	2	Smith	.	.	0
Hagentson	.	.	2	Brooklebank	.	.	0

At the tea, subsequently held, Alderman Grant, who presided, welcomed the visitors, on behalf of Leeds. Mr Crake, of Hull, responded, and referred to and regretted the proposed County Match falling through. Mr Hussey said that, on account of the Yorkshire Executive, he had no excuse to make, neither could he accept an excuse on their behalf. He said the negotiations were begun in earnest, carried on in earnest, and he knew it to be the desire of the Yorkshire Committee to see it carried out in earnest. Nearly all the old apathy had disappeared, the discouraging Knights of the White Rose had long since retired, and he believed the whole county was on the *qui vive* for the important match. He wished it to be thoroughly understood that Lancashire was advised of the number of players Yorkshire was prepared to accept a challenge upon before Lancashire sent the challenge—viz. 75 to 100, and further, that Yorkshire preferred 100. Upon every other point our county has given way to meet the convenience of our rivals—month, day of the month, and hour of the day, and day of the week. It was certainly possible for Yorkshire to give way in this too, and play 50, but that course was impracticable, as causing too many disappointments to Yorkshire, who had been asked to do battle for the honour of her "White Rose."—*Glasgow Herald*.

COUNTY CHESS ASSOCIATIONS.

A LETTER, addressed to the Chess Editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, contains some practical suggestions which we hope will receive attention at the hands of the Yorkshire Chess players. It also points out a means whereby Chess may become more widely diffused, not only in the district to which it particularly refers, but also in other quarters, and we think it should serve as a subject for discussion in counties other than that of Yorkshire. When once County Chess Associations are fairly started, there is little doubt but that each district will establish one for itself, and therefore the experience gained in connection with that of West Yorkshire—which this year meets for its twenty-seventh anniversary—should serve as a basis on which to establish others. We hope to give a full report of the proceedings in our next issue. The following is the letter referred to:—

To the Editor of the Leeds Mercury.

SIR,—There can be no doubt that Chess is more generally cultivated throughout Yorkshire than in her rival county Lancashire, for on no other grounds can one explain the fact that the former was in a position to enlist 100 volunteers to do battle on her behalf, whilst the latter was only able to promise one-half of that number. Much of this interest in Chess in the home county is unquestionably due to the influence of that old standing institution, "The West Yorkshire Chess Association," and I venture to suggest that the time is now come when the Association can beneficially extend both the area of its operations and the amount of its work. What it has done in the past for the West Riding, let it do in the future for the whole of Yorkshire: in one word make it into "The

Yorkshire Chess Association," without sectional distinction or difference. So much for its enlarged area: now for its extended work. At present its main work is the holding of its annual meetings, whilst its officials are strictly of an itinerant character, they being selected (and very properly so) from the town wherein its annual meeting is held for the time being. These two causes combined tend undoubtedly to curtail its advantages and to minimise its influence. I propose, then, that in addition to the officials having charge of its annual meetings, to appoint a permanent general secretary, whose work should be the organisation of Chess throughout the county, by assisting to form clubs in places where none now exist; by urging upon existing clubs the importance of keeping up their playing strength by tourney play amongst their own members and match play with neighbouring clubs; by "looking up" individual players who may be located in places destitute of Chess clubs; and generally by exciting and keeping up interest in the game. All this of course means work, and not mere talk, and the fitting person for the office must possess not only good organising powers, but great enthusiasm for the game. In the face of the work that has been done for the defunct county match, I think, however, the county could find the "right man for the right place." That Chess in Yorkshire would benefit by this extended work of the Association is manifest when I point out that, according to the lately published *Chess Club Directory*, such important places as Harrogate, Ripon, Thirsk, Whitby, and Middlesborough are destitute of Chess clubs, whilst Knaresborough, Pontefract, Saltaire, Goole, and twenty similar places are in the like unfortunate condition. Some amount of money would also be required, but this could easily be met by each associated club subscribing a small annual sum to the Association. Trusting this matter may have the attention of the Association at its meeting on the 15th inst.—I am, yours, &c.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER AND CHESS PLAYER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

To the Editor of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—On reading an article in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* of 5th April, I cannot help asking: Who is the more to blame for the misery we see depicted on the faces of some of those engaged in playing a game of Chess than the players themselves? I believe there is more truth in the remark of Herr Meyer than appears at first sight—viz. "we should not play Chess so much to defeat an opponent as to enjoy the beautiful combinations of the game." I may misquote; at any rate, in my opinion, that is the text to the *thorough enjoyment of Chess*. Of course, I do not wish to be considered an authority in the matter, but judge according to my own experience, which is not the most extensive.

Now, Sir, I am a working-man Chess player, working at one of the hardest branches of our staple trade, and yet I play Chess for the simple reason that nothing I have tried affords me so much pleasure as a good game; by *good* I do not mean a game equal to a Blackburne-Zukertort affair, but the best I am able to play according to my talents—if I have any. I know there are times when one has to be extra careful, such as in foreign matches, or when some greater light has expressed his intention of giving you a thrashing. But why I should work myself up into a state of nervous excitement, so that when I sit down to play my hair stands on end, and I have to take hold of my right hand by my left to move a piece, just having sufficient thought to remember I never played so badly in my life, as my opponent finishes me off with the "Linnatio's mate." I cannot understand; surely such a state neither benefits a club, nor does credit to oneself.

Do you not think that a player, as soon as he knows with whom he has to contend, ought to use reason a little more, and if he has the honour of being "placed" to play a greater Chessist than himself, should determine, that come what would, his opponent should not win without a hard struggle; and should he come off victorious, the pleasure of being congratulated by his club would amply repay him for any exertion he may have made; and should he lose—well, he would be a "ninny" if he hadn't learnt something worth his defeat, without pulling a face as long as a yard of Cambridge butter.

Chess is certainly a wonderful game to show the temperaments of different people, and to watch that alone should be a source of amusement to one who keeps himself from excitement. How many there are who, whilst winning are the most genial and sociable people imaginable, turn like untamed bears as soon as you begin to get the upper hand of them, and to you, at least, they are never again so friendly; while others—the real gems of Chess players—are never so happy as when they see you are getting on, and able to beat both them and others, year by year, who are really the strength and backbone of Chess clubs. All honour to them; happy is the club that has many such; we may depend it is a successful one. And what a poor, miserable, snarling tooth-and-nail sort of an one would it be without any.

I am afraid, Mr Editor, I have tired your patience, and expect to be cold-watered accordingly. But when we see the beautiful game of Chess played in a spirit of anger and misery, instead of good-hearted competition, who are we to come to but you? in the hope that, though you may not be able entirely to "put it down," you, by setting your face against it, may, in a great measure, curtail it.

I am, Dear Mr Editor, yours truly,

W E BRITTON,
St. Giles' Chess Club, Northampton.

NORTH LONDON V. HACKNEY CLUB.—The *Field* announces, that the North London Club had a match on the 30th ult., against the Hackney Club, which was won by the former, with a score of 7 to 2. The North London Club has played thirteen matches since October, of which they won nine, lost three, and ended with an even score.

NORTH LONDON.		ALEXANDRA.	
Stevens	1	F Sharp	0
Lamb	0	A Sharp	1
Willcox	1	E Sharp	0
Dr Hunt	1	Bennett	0
E Dale	1	Hardy	0
Flear	1	Leiching	0
Drielsma	1	Coombes	0
Biaggini	1	Berners	0
S Miller	0	Blackman	1

NOTTINGHAM CHESS CLUB.—A match was played at the Club Rooms, on Tuesday, 4th inst. between the 1st seven and 2nd seven of the club, the 1st class giving the odds of a Kt to their opponents. Score 5½ to 3½, viz:—

1ST SEVEN.		2ND SEVEN.	
Mr S Hamel	0	Mr A T Oliver	1
A Marriott	0	F F Suffolk	1
E Marriott	1	F Wheatley	0
T Marriott	1	Rev J A Mitchell	0
L Johnson	½	Mr G Hume	½
Gerard	1	Durrant	0
Dr H R Hatherley	0	Robinson	1

RAWDON.—Mr Mills, who has lately come from Glasgow to reside in Leeds, visited Rawdon on Friday evening, 31st ult., for the purpose of playing six games simultaneously, blindfold, with the members of the Rawdon Chess Club. Play commenced about 7.30, with five opponents, and at 10.20 about thirty moves on each side at each board had been made. Four games at boards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, were nearly finished, and were all in favour of the blindfold player, while No. 1 game, had been the most difficult and complicated, and was a likely draw. Game No. 3 was very pretty and brilliant. Mr J White, and Mr Eddison, of the Leeds Club, accompanied the blindfold player, and rendered assistance by calling the moves and recording the games. At the conclusion, Mr Mills received a hearty vote of thanks from the Rawdon Club for his skilful performance.

DEATH OF MR JOHN WITHERS.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr John Withers, who was formerly well known in Bristol, and to the Chess world generally as a skilful player. He also took considerable interest in literary pursuits, and was a member of the old Mechanics' Institution, and also many years ago of the celebrated, but long since extinct "Inquirers' Society," and afterwards of the Bristol Athenaeum. He was also for many years a prominent

and energetic member of the Essay and Discussion Society connected therewith, where his lectures and papers were always considered instructive and amusing. He was nevertheless ever ready with his pen for the more serious duty of advocating the cause of civil, and especially of religious freedom, to which, as a sincere and consistent Liberal, he was always strongly attached. He died of congestion of the lungs, attended by bronchitis, to which he was for many years subject, on Friday 24th March, and was buried in the Protestant Cemetery of Bordeaux on Monday, 27th ultimo, followed by a large number of sorrowing friends, both French and English, amongst whom he for so long resided, and who respected him for his abilities, and loved him for his goodness of heart and affectionate disposition. Mr Withers had resided for more than 17 years in the South of France, for the benefit of his health, but he will still be remembered by many of his old friends in Bristol.—*Bristol Daily Press.*

AUSTRALIA.—We gather the following items from the *Adelaide Observer* and other of our exchanges:—Tasmania. The annual meeting of the Hobart Chess Club was held 18th January, Mr A I Clark, M.H.A., presiding. The roll of membership was 28. Reference was made to a recent match between Messrs W Burn and E H Fawsitt, won by the former, by 4 games to 3, and the match between the Married and Single Club members, won by the latter. The subscription was reduced from £1 1s to 10s 6d per annum. The following Officers were appointed:—President, Mr J H B Walsh J.P., Vice-Presidents, Rev J C Mace and Mr A I Clark M.H.A., Secretary, Mr W Burn, Committee, Messrs E H Fawsitt and J G Witton.

VICTOR HARBOUR CLUB.—No 4 Tourney has commenced in a somewhat desultory fashion, as will be seen by the appended score:—

	Won	Lost
Burdon	2	1
Grosvenor F	5	3
Grosvenor, A T	5	3
Gibson, T	7	4
Baaner	4	3
McArthur	2	2
Bruce	3	7
Leworthy	0	5
Grosvenor H	0	0
Gibson, G	0	0

The Club has sustained a loss in the removal to Port Augusta of Mr T Gibson, a promising player of the third class, and winner of second prize in No. 3 Tourney. We heartily wish him success in his new sphere of labour, a sentiment which will be endorsed by every member of the Club. The Club has been strengthened by the addition of two new members, Messrs F Taylor and M Wells.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THE twenty-seventh annual meeting of this Association will be held at Dewsbury, on Saturday next, in the Minor Hall, Union-street. A series of tournaments will be arranged, and not less than £10 will be given in prizes. Play will commence at noon.

WEST OF SCOTLAND CHESS CHALLENGE CUP.

THE *Glasgow Herald* announces that the Glasgow Chess Club have arranged to have a tourney for the purpose of determining the first holder of the new West of Scotland Challenge Cup. The tourney will be open to any player resident in the West of Scotland for at least one year prior to 1st April 1882. The following are the rules:—

RULES OF TOURNEY.

1. Entries shall be made by 15th April 1882; and each entrant shall pay 2s 6d towards a fund for the purchase of another cup.
2. Each competitor shall play two games with every other; draws to count $\frac{1}{2}$.
3. The laws of the game contained in "Stannton's Chess Praxis" to be observed.
4. All games to be played in the room of the Glasgow Chess Club, except where the directors of the club specially authorise a game to be played elsewhere.
5. Competitors to arrange among themselves the time for play. Any competitor failing to keep his appointment shall be bound to pay 2s 6d towards the cup fund, or in his option to resign the game; and should he elect to pay the fine, the directors of the club shall make another appointment, and should the defaulting competitor fail to keep the second appointment he shall be held to have resigned the game.
6. Any competitor failing to continue his play, and it appearing to the directors of the club that such failure would affect the result of the tourney, shall pay a fine of 10s towards the cup fund.
7. Any competitor, before beginning a game, may require his opponent to agree to a time limit of 20 moves per hour for each player.
8. All games must be played before 1st August 1882.
9. The winner in the tourney shall be the holder of the Cup, and he shall be bound to maintain the same by playing match games with any player resident in the West of Scotland for the requisite period who may challenge him, and that according to the conditions stated below.
10. All disputes between players shall be referred to, and decided by, the directors of the Glasgow Chess Club.

MATCH CONDITIONS.

1. A player challenging the Cup holder to a match must be resident in the West of Scotland for at least twelve months immediately preceding the date of his challenge.
2. All matches shall take place in the Glasgow Chess Club, except where the directors of the club expressly authorise a match to be played elsewhere.
3. Every challenger shall deposit with the treasurer of the Glasgow Chess Club 10s 6d, to be returned to the challenger if successful in his match, and if unsuccessful to go towards a fund for the purchase of another cup.
4. The player who first scores four games shall be considered the winner—drawn games counting nothing.
5. The holder of the cup shall be bound to fix or accept a time of play within fourteen days of receiving a challenge, and to commence play within thirty days of receiving it, or give up the cup, along with a forfeit of 10s 6d, to be paid to the cup fund.
6. In each match one game at least shall be played every day, Sundays excepted, and no adjournment of any game shall take place before the expiration of a five hours' sitting, except in cases of illness. *Evening play.*—At the option of either competitor, play shall be deferred on any day, except Saturdays, until after five p.m., in which case, should the game not be finished after five hours play, the other competitor shall be entitled to have the game adjourned.
7. The time limit shall be twenty moves to the hour.
8. The games shall be played in accordance with the rules in Stannton's "Chess Praxis." Any difference of opinion between the players as to the correct interpretation of the rules, and any dispute arising in play, not provided for in these rules, shall be submitted to Mr G B Fraser, Dundee, whom failing, the Chess editor of the *Illustrated London News*, whose decision shall be final.
9. All disputed points, not referring to actual play, shall be decided by the Directors of the Glasgow Chess Club.
10. Any competitor failing to comply with the conditions shall be liable to a fine of 10s 6d (besides, in the option of the Directors, forfeiting all claim he may have to the Cup).
11. All challenges to be sent to the Secretary of the Glasgow Chess Club, Glasgow.
12. The winner in every match shall forward correct copies of the games to the Chess Editor of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*.
13. The Cup shall become the absolute property of any player who shall hold it for two successive years.

G A THOMSON, Hon. Secretary.

Glasgow Chess Club, 31st March 1882.

CRICKET FIXTURES FOR 1882.

APRIL.

- 27—Seniors' Match, Oxford
28 do do Cambridge

MAY.

- 1—Freshmen's Match, Oxford
do do Cambridge
4—M.C.C. and Ground v. Middlesex Colts, Lord's
8—M.C.C. and Ground v. Twenty-two Colts of England, Lord's
11—M.C.C. and Ground v. Cambridge University, Cambridge
M.C.C. and Ground v. Sussex, Lord's
15—An Eleven of England v. Cambridge University, Cambridge.
M.C.C. and Ground v. Lancashire, Lord's
Yorkshire v. Colts of the County, Sheffield
18—M.C.C. and Ground v. Derbyshire, Lord's
The University v. Lancashire, Cambridge
Notts v. Yorkshire, Nottingham
Sussex v. Australians, Brighton
22—Gentlemen of England v. Oxford University, Oxford
M.C.C. and Ground v. Yorkshire, Lord's
Surrey Colts v. Kent Colts, Kennington Oval
25—M.C.C. v. Oxford University, Oxford
Gentlemen of England v. Cambridge University, Cambridge
M.C.C. and Ground v. Kent, Lord's
Surrey v. Australians, Kennington Oval
Lancashire v. Derbyshire, Manchester
29—Over Thirty v. Under Thirty, Lord's
Sussex v. Hampshire, Brighton
University v. Australians, Cambridge
Notts v. Surrey, Nottingham
Lancashire Colts' Match, Manchester

JUNE.

- 1—Eleven Professionals v. Oxford University, Oxford
M.C.C. and Ground v. Leicestershire, Lord's
Surrey v. Middlesex, Kennington Oval.
Lancashire v. Australians, Manchester
Yorkshire v. Derbyshire, Huddersfield
5—Middlesex v. Gloucestershire, Lord's
Yorkshire v. Australians, Bradford
5 or 8—Sussex v. Derbyshire, Brighton
8—Middlesex v. Yorkshire, Lord's
Notts v. Australians, Nottingham
Surrey v. Gloucestershire, Kennington Oval
Lancashire v. Somersetshire, Manchester
12—M.C.C. and Ground v. Notts, Lord's
Lancashire v. Cambridge University, Manchester
Yorkshire v. Kent, Sheffield
Derbyshire v. Australians, Derby
15—University v. Australians, Oxford
Lancashire v. Kent, Manchester
Yorkshire v. Sussex, Dewsbury
Middlesex v. Notts, Lord's
Surrey v. Cambridge University, Kennington Oval
19—Surrey v. Oxford University, Kennington Oval
M.C.C. and Ground v. Cambridge University, Lord's
Yorkshire v. Australians, Sheffield
22—M.C.C. and Ground v. Oxford University, Lord's
Gentlemen of England v. Australians, Kennington Oval
Kent v. Sussex, Gravesend

- 26—Oxford v. Cambridge, Lord's
Yorkshire v. Notts, Sheffield
29—Gentlemen v. Players, Kennington Oval

JULY.

- 3—Gentlemen v. Players, Lords
Sussex v. Surrey, Brighton
6—Notts v. Lancashire, Nottingham
Leicester v. Australians, Leicester
7—Yorkshire v. Gentlemen of Yorkshire, Sheffield
10—Middlesex v. Australians, Lord's
Yorkshire v. Surrey, Sheffield
13—Lancashire v. Surrey, Liverpool or Manchester
Sussex v. Kent, Brighton
M.C.C. and Ground v. Hampshire, Lord's
Yorkshire v. Australians, Dewsbury
14—Eton v. Harrow, Lord's
17—Middlesex v. Lancashire, Lord's
Yorkshire v. Australians, Bradford
Surrey v. Sussex, Kennington Oval
20—Middlesex v. Surrey, Lord's
Lancashire v. Notts, Manchester
Yorkshire v. Australians, Huddersfield
24—Kent v. Surrey, Maidstone
Yorkshire v. Lancashire, Sheffield (for the benefit of Ephraim Lookwood)
Nottinghamshire v. Gloucestershire, Nottingham
Hampshire v. Somersetshire, Southampton
27—Surrey v. Yorkshire, Kennington Oval
Lancashire v. Gloucestershire, Manchester
Derbyshire v. Sussex, Derby
31—Surrey v. Kent, Kennington Oval
Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire, Sheffield

AUGUST.

- 3—Gloucester v. Australians, Clifton
Nottinghamshire v. Sussex, Nottingham
Lancashire v. Yorkshire, Manchester
7—Kent v. Australians, Canterbury
Surrey v. Notts, Kennington Oval
Derbyshire v. Yorkshire, Derby
10—Kent v. Middlesex, Canterbury
Players of England v. Australians, Kennington Oval
Gloucestershire v. Lancashire, Clifton
Somersetshire v. Hampshire, Taunton
14—Gloucestershire v. Middlesex, Cheltenham
Somersetshire v. Lancashire, Taunton
Derbyshire v. Australians, Derby
Sussex v. Yorkshire, Brighton
17—Gloucestershire v. Yorkshire, Cheltenham
Kent v. Lancashire, Maidstone
Notts v. Middlesex, Nottingham
21—Surrey v. Lancashire, Kennington Oval
Sussex v. Australians, Brighton
Gloucestershire v. Notts, Clifton
Yorkshire v. Middlesex, Sheffield
24—Gloucester v. Australians, Clifton
Lancashire v. Middlesex, Manchester
Kent v. Yorkshire, Gravesend
28—England v. Australians, Kennington Oval
Hampshire v. Sussex, Southampton
31—Derbyshire v. Lancashire, Derby

SEPTEMBER.

- 4—Notts v. Australians, Nottingham (for the benefit of Wm Osroft)
7—Sussex v. Notts, Brighton
Gloucestershire v. Surrey, Clifton.

REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

John and James Lillywhite's Cricketers' Companion for 1882. London: Published by John and James Lillywhite and Co., Cricket Warehouse, 10 Seymour-street, Euston-square, N.W.; and Kent & Co., Paternoster-row.

WHEN a publication has reached its thirty-eighth edition, it must puzzle even the most friendly critic to say anything new as to its merits. That merits of a very high order it must possess, or it would not have survived through so many consecutive years, is a proposition that needs no demonstration. Nor in a Cricketers' Companion—even, though as in former years, there may be incorporated with it the well-known and valuable "Lillywhite's Guide to Cricketers"—is it possible to find place for much new matter. No doubt fresh articles on Cricket appear among its contents with each successive issue, but the compilation, as to its main features, remains pretty much the same in character. Let us content ourselves, therefore, with remarking, that thanks to the able and energetic labours of Mr A W Fenner, the manager of the firm, this year's edition of "John and James Lillywhite's Companion for 1882" is, if possible, rather more complete than it was last year, as last year's issue was more complete, if possible, than that of 1880.

Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes. Part I. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, & Co. London, Paris, and New York.

THERE is really no end—as far as appearances go—to the useful serial publications which this well-known firm is constantly issuing. Certainly not the least useful of these will be found to be this "Book of Sports and Pastimes," which is sure to find a host of friends and patrons among people of all ages and both sexes, and, what is virtually more to the purpose, is, if we take this Part I. as a criterion, sure to deserve all the patronage that is bestowed on it. The contents of the present number relate to Cricket, Football, Tennis, and Riding, and are written in a plain and homely, yet clear and concise fashion. Moreover, the matter is very well illustrated, the illustrations very truthfully setting forth the meaning of the writers. However, our readers will judge better of the scope and character of the work, if we excerpt the following from the Preface. It so fully explains what the contents will be, that we shall do the book more service by quoting it in full than by any, even the most complimentary, remarks it might be in our power to offer. Says the writer:—

"The words 'Sport' and 'Pastime' have been employed in their largest sense. Consequently, not only have such manly games and exercises as Cricket, Football, Racquets, Tennis, Riding, Driving, Bicycling, Skating, Swimming, Base Ball, Lacrosse, Fencing, Gymnastics, and Rowing; such minor games as Kites and Marbles, Playground Games and the like; such Lawn Games as Archery, Croquet, and Lawn Tennis, been fully dealt with, but Games of Skill, like Chess, Draughts, Billiards, and Bagatelle, have been treated with due regard to the needs of boys. And in winter season, when most of the Outdoor Games have to be suspended for a few months, Indoor Amusements, of course, take their place. Here, then, will be found instructions for playing Round or Parlour Games of vast variety, Mechanical and Arithmetical Puzzles of wonderful ingenuity, Card Games of divers sorts, Parlour Magic, and that never-failing source of merriment and perplexity comprehensively known as Fireside Fun. In the section on "Parlour Magic" no trick has been described involving the use of apparatus in any degree elaborate. The one or two tricks of a formidable character which are there fully explained have been selected—as the text, in fact, expressly states—to show young conjurors what can really be done with the help of long training and expensive appliances."

THE PROPOSED YORKSHIRE MATCH.

THE *Leeds Mercury*, commenting on our proposal that Yorkshire should now challenge the united clubs of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Staffordshire, remarks as follow:—

"This idea is good in itself, but we are afraid it will not be acted upon. It would not be a 'county match,' and it would occupy the position of a second love: there is not the old association of the 'Wars of the Roses' to give it piquancy; but more than all, Yorkshire was so much in earnest in preparing for battle with Lancashire that she still clings to the belief that Lancashire will make efforts to secure the larger number of contestants, and so bring the match off before very long. While this hope lingers, we believe an extra contest is out of the question."

With the concluding paragraph we most heartily agree. We should be very sorry to hear that Yorkshire had done anything to put a stop to a chance of the proposed contest between it and Lancashire coming off; indeed, we are pleased to know there is yet a chance of arrangements being made for the fight.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 19th APRIL 1882.

—:0:—

A CHESS ASSOCIATION FOR LONDON.

IT is an undoubted fact that there are more prominent Chess players, both of the amateur and professional class, in London, than in any other city of the globe. Mr Bland, in his Directory, also tells us that there are no fewer than "Thirty-eight" Chess Clubs in the Metropolis. "In unity there is strength," and if this imposing number of clubs were to unite in an association, and combine their efforts for the benefit of the game, then we might justly expect Chess to become far more popularised than it is now, and we might also look forward to a time of greater activity and pleasurable excitement in London Chess Circles.

The Chess Associations, such as they are, in the Provinces, all do real good work. They promote the interest of the game, provide good play for members, often of other kind than ordinary club play, and are so far useful as they collect and constitute material, out of which one halcyon day a strong and mighty British Chess Association may spring. That event could much easier be brought about by a union of Chess Associations than of Chess Clubs only. And for this reason also an Association of London clubs would be desirable. Apart from the benefit already referred to we may point to the meetings of the Counties Chess Association, which are looked forward to and followed with interest by a great number of our Chess players. Far greater things, however, could be done by a London Association, which might be established on a more impartial footing than the Counties Chess Association.

We are well aware that some time since an effort was made to constitute such an association in London and that the effort has resulted so far in failure. This, however, is in our opinion entirely due to the manner and spirit in which the attempt was made. Amateur efforts are usually of a very delicate nature, a tinge of personal jealousy or of silly envy of one individual being some times sufficient to destroy the development of a plan. The proposal to form an association of London clubs came from individual players, and although the City Club kindly placed their rooms at the disposal of those individuals, they did not take a leading part in the attempt and thus by indifference at the outset was the proposal nullified.

Our proposition is that the City Club should take the initiative in the matter. Not however to undertake the whole of the trouble necessary to effect a sudden combination of London clubs. No one would be justified in asking the fulfilment of such a difficult mission, but to follow the method adopted by the Central Institution of Working Men's Clubs, which simply granted every club the right, on payment of a small fee, to be affiliated to the Central Association, which of course offered some advantages in return. The advantages which the City Club could offer to its affiliated clubs is obvious. It would consist in occasionally granting them the use of their centrally situated rooms, in arranging Matches and Annual Tournaments, Exhibitions, &c., and generally acting the part of a governing body.

For this purpose, should the City Club be willing to undertake the work, all that would be required for the present would be for its members to arrange a set of rules for the practical working of the scheme, then declare their readiness to receive clubs in affiliation and patiently await the growth of the undertaking.

That there would be a willing response by London clubs to a cordial invitation by the recognised chief of the metropolitan organisations we do not doubt for a

moment ; but there is really no necessity to limit the scheme to London only. If the idea once took a hold upon the public, country clubs might be affiliated somewhat in the same manner that country members join London clubs. This proposal opens to the worthy secretary and committee of the City of London Club the ambitious prospect of developing into a powerful association, combining players of the whole of Great Britain.

We argue in favour of our plan that it is simple, and believe it only requires starting to bring it to a successful issue. We sincerely hope that men of influence at the city club will take the matter up, and at least ensure its being fully discussed by the Committee.

We are pleased to gather from an announcement in the March number of "Brentano," that the publishers have received sufficient promises of support, in answer to the circular they lately addressed to their subscribers, to warrant them in undertaking a second volume of their Chess Monthly, which they now promise shall be issued in due course. The price of the second volume to subscribers in England and other countries within the Postal Union, will be three and a half dollars. The Editor states, in reference to the Game Department, "that that most important feature will be under the guidance and control of Mr G Reichhelm, the man of all others in America best fitted and most able to make it valuable and instructive." Without any disrespect to Mr Reichhelm," we should like to know how Mackenzie stands in reference to these remarks? The Problem Department will remain under the care of Mr Babson. Mr Halm and others who have worked on the Monthly in the past will also continue their efforts in the future.

A "particularly grim idea" has suggested itself to the Chess Editor of "Land and Water," to the effect that the special prize of £32 offered by the Committee of the Vienna International Tournament, "may actually prove a means of dishonesty." Our contemporary argues "it may very well be that one of the three chief scorers may find himself, when in the last round, either sufficiently secure or so placed that the loss of a game may not affect his prize. What is to prevent him from practically making a present of that game to some other competitor, who thereby will be entitled to the coveted special prize of £32? Such conduct might arise as well from a compassionate or friendly feeling as from pecuniary dishonesty." After such an extremely uncharitable opinion, expressed in the public press, we pointedly ask the Editor of "Land and Water" for justification for his utterances. If he is in possession of information of a character to warrant such imputations, we think he should also be able to state names and particulars of the players to whom he more particularly refers, not leave the whole body to bear the stigma of his insinuations. He cannot deny that among the players who have already signified their intention of entering the contest, are some who are men of unimpeachable character. Speaking more particularly of the Professional Chess players of this Country, we believe we may say with truth, that among them are some who have attained, and at present maintain their position, by respectability and honesty of purpose. We have one other question to ask—we put it to the Chess Editor of our contemporary personally. Until within the last few years he was, to all intents and purposes, a Professional Chess Player. Would he, in that position, have adopted the dishonest course he now refers to as being open to his companions in arms; or, we go further, would he in his former position have countenanced such a charge made against the profession of which he was a member? We do not write these remarks with any unkind intentions, as we believe the Chess Editor of "Land and Water" to be well meaning, but in order to impress upon him, not to say of others, that which he would resent if applied to himself.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 630.

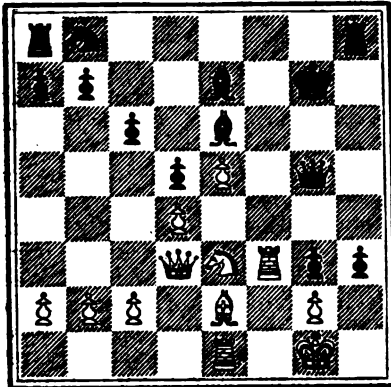
Recently played at Mephisto's Chess Room, London. Time, half-an-hour.

Allgaier Thorold.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mephisto.	J F Hope.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3
6 Kt takes P	6 K takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 P to Q 4
8 B takes P	8 Kt to K B 3
9 B to K 2 A	9 P to K R 4 B
10 Castles	10 K to Kt 2
11 P to K 5 c	11 Kt to K 5
12 B to Kt 5 d	12 Kt takes B
13 P takes Kt	13 Q takes P
14 Q to Q 3	14 B to K 2
15 Kt to B 3	15 P to B 3
16 Q R to K sq	16 B to K 3 E
17 Kt to Q sq	17 P to Kt 6
18 R to B 3	18 P to R 5
19 Kt to K 3	19 P to R 6 F

Position after Black's 19th move.

BLACK,



WHITE.

20 R takes P	20 P to R 7 ch
21 K to R sq	21 Q takes R
22 Kt to B 5 ch	22 B takes Kt
23 Q takes Q ch	23 B to Kt 3
24 P to K 6	24 Kt to R 3
25 R to K B sq	25 Q R to K B sq
26 Q to K 5 ch	26 B to B 3
27 Q to Q 6	27 R to Q sq
28 Q to B 4	28 K R to B sq G
29 Q to Kt 4	29 K to R 2
30 R to B 3	30 B to K 2

31 R to R 3 H	31 K to Kt 2
32 B to Q 8	32 R to B 3
33 Q to R 4 I	33 R to B 8 ch J

Resigns.

We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the above game, played and won by Master James F Hope against Mephisto. The play shows some very high qualities, such as steadiness and good judgment. We do not know the exact age of Master Hope, which might be 12 to 14, but we confidently express it as our opinion, that long before he reaches the so-called years of discretion, he will develop into a first class player.

NOTES.

A Mr Freeborough's variation.

B Not advisable, as it allows the entry of White's pieces on Kt 5 which in some cases might be dangerous to Black, the Synopsis gives the following continuation 9 Kt to B 3, 10 Kt to B 3 10 K to Kt 2, 11 B to K 5 11 B to K 2, 12 B takes Kt P 12 Kt takes Q B, 13 B takes B 13 Q takes B, 14 P takes Kt 14 Kt to R 2.

c B to K 5 would have been better than P to K 5.

d This of course is an oversight.

e This shows good judgment, he develops his game well.

f Although this loses the Queen, Black nevertheless gets three pieces. R to B sq would have served for defensive purposes.

g The defence is very good and steady.

h White could have won the game straight off by 31 B to Q 3, in which case Black could not prevent a mate, if R to Kt sq, R to R 3 ch wins, if R to B 3 then R takes R wins, or if R takes R then of course Q takes B wins, or if finally B takes B, then R to R 3 ch wins.

i This of course is an oversight.

j Black will now remain with a piece a-head.

GAME 631.

Played 13th March 1882, in the final pool of the Annual Handicap Tourney of the Cafe de la Regence, Paris, translated from "La Vie Moderne."

Four Knight's Game.

WHITE.

BLACK.

M Clerc.

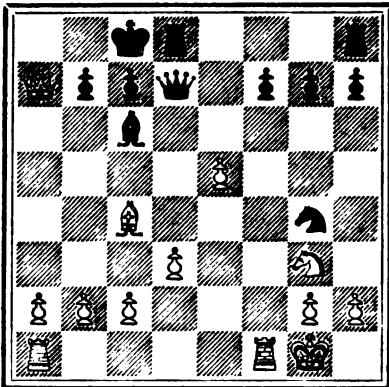
M A De Riviere.

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 3 Kt to B 3 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 B to B 4 A | 4 B to Kt 5 B |
| 5 P to Q 3 c | 5 P to Q 3 |
| 6 Castles | 6 B to Kt 5 |
| 7 Kt to K 2 D | 7 P to Q 4 E |
| 8 P takes P | 8 B takes Kt |
| 9 P takes Kt | 9 B takes B P |
| 10 Kt to Kt 3 | 10 Q to Q 2 F |
| 11 Q to K 2 | 11 B to Q 3 |
| 12 P to B 4 | 12 Castles Q R G |
| 13 P takes P | 13 B to B 4 ch H |
| 14 B to K 3 | 14 B takes B ch |
| 15 Q takes B | 15 Kt to Kt 5 |
| 16 Q takes R P | |

Position after White's 16th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 17 Q takes Q | 16 Q to Q 5 ch |
| 18 P to B 3 | 17 R takes Q |
| 19 P to K 6 | 18 R to Q 2 |
| 20 Kt to B 5 | 19 R to K 2 |
| 21 B takes R ch | 20 R takes P |
| 22 Kt to K 7 ch | 21 P takes B |
| 23 Kt takes B | 22 K to Q 2 |
| 24 R to B 7 J | 23 K takes Kt |
| 25 R takes Kt P | 24 Kt to K 4 |
| 26 P to Q Kt 3 | 25 Kt takes P |
| 27 K to B sq | 26 P to K 4 |
| 28 K to K 2 | 27 P to K 5 |
| 29 K to K 3 | 28 Kt to B 5 ch |
| 30 K takes P | 29 Kt to Q 4 ch |
| 31 K to Q 3 | 30 Kt takes P ch |
| 32 R to K B sq | 31 Kt to Kt 4 |
| 33 K to B 2 K | 32 R to Q sq ch |
- Resigns.

Notes, by M. Rosenthal.

A A weak move, as will be seen by the following note: The usual attack is B to Kt 5 or P to Q 4; in these two cases Black replies with B to Kt 5.

B Black obtains the advantage by playing 4 Kt takes P, 5 Kt takes Kt or (A) 5 P to Q 4, 6 B to Kt 5 best (if 6 Q B to Q 3 6 P takes Kt, 7 B takes P 7 B to Q 3, and Black, without troubling himself about the possibility of White's doubling a Pawn, will continue the

attack by Castles and P to K B 4) 6 P takes Kt, 7 Kt takes P 7 Q to Q 4, 8 B takes Kt ch (if 8 Kt tks Kt 8 Q takes B, 9 Kt to Q 4 9 Q to K 4, better game) 8 P takes B, 9 Kt to K Kt 4 9 P to K B 4, 10 Kt to K 3 10 Q to K 3 with the better game.

(A)

5 B takes P ch 5 K takes B, 6 Kt takes Kt 6 P to Q 4, 7 Kt to K Kt 8 (if 7 Kt from K 4 to Kt 5 ch, K to Kt sq with the better game) P to K 5 or B to Q 3 followed by R to K B sq with the advantage.

The move in the text is weak, it would have been even preferable to post the B at Q B 4.

c The strongest attack is 5 Castles 5 Castles, 6 Kt to Q 5 6 Kt takes P, 7 R to K sq 7 Kt to K B 3, 8 Kt takes B 8 Kt takes Kt, 9 Kt takes P and White has a slight superiority in position having exchanged his Q Kt for the attacking Black Bishop. If at the 5th move, instead of Castling Black play B takes Kt, 6 Kt P takes B and White has the same advantage as in the preceding variation.

White has also a pretty attack by 5 Kt to Q 5 5 P to Q 3, (if Kt takes P, 6 Q to K 2 with the advantage) 6 Kt takes B, followed by P to Q 3.

d The simple move was 7 B to K 3 to prevent the Black Kt from coming to Q 5 and threatening 8 P to K R 3. The text move is weak, as we shew by the following note.

e Black should have profited by the preceding move and played 7 B takes Kt, 8 P takes B 8 Kt to K R 4, followed by Q to K R 5 with a position which paralyses White's defence.

f This move involves the loss of the centre Pawn. Black might have Castled without exposing himself to any danger.

g Again a weak move, which this time loses the game. He ought to have played 12 Castles K R, 13 P takes P 13 B to B 4 ch, 14 K to R sq (if 14 B to K 3 14 B takes B ch, 15 Q takes B 15 Kt to K Kt 5, 16 Q to K sq or K 2 16 Q to Q 5 ch regaining the Pawn with a superior position and if 16 Q to K B 4 16 Kt to K R 3) 14 QR to K sq, 15 B to K B 4 (if 15 P to Q B 3 15 Q to K R 6, 16 Kt to K 4 forced, to prevent 16 Kt to K Kt 5 16 Kt takes Kt, 17 P takes P 17 Q to R 5 best, and if 15 R to K B 5 15 Q to Q 5) 15 Q to K R 6, 16 Kt to K 4 16 Kt takes Kt, 17 P takes Kt 17 Q to R 5 and although White has a Pawn more, Black's position is superior.

h If 18 R to K sq, 14 P to Q 4 would have won at once.

i Black is compelled to exchange Queens; for if 16 Q to K sq or K 2, 17 R takes B P and wins.

j White could have won sooner by 24 Q R to K sq which permitted R to K B 7 and prevented the entrance of the Kt.

k Black cannot save the K R P and winning is an easy matter with the two White passed Pawns.

FOUR-HANDED CHESS.—A four-handed chess match has been played at Aylesbury between Messrs H Gunn and W H Filby of that town, and Capt G H Verney and Mr T Meadows Martineau, of Esher. Victory rested with the local players, who won three games out of five

SKETCHES OF AMERICAN CHESS-MEN.

MR. PHILIP RICHARDSON.

ONE of the special features in connection with "Brentano's Chess Monthly" is the Sketches of American Chess-men, which appear from time to time in its pages. The player selected for the March issue of the present year is Mr Philip Richardson who is described as probably the "strongest of those American amateur players, who have never intruded themselves upon public notice by seeking reputation through display of their abilities." He enjoys a national reputation as a player of the first rank, and, our contemporary says, deservedly so. After giving an outline of Mr Richardson's career, "Brentano" publishes examples of his productions as a problemist and also some games in which he took part. Of the former we publish six in another part of this issue and of the latter we have selected one, contested by him against Mr James Mason, which was played at the Cafe International, Chatham-square, New-York; besides its interest as a game between two good players it is also worthy of record as being the first introduction of Mr Richardson's Attack in the Evans Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr P Richardson.	Mr James Mason.	10 Q to Q 5	10 B takes P
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4	11 Kt takes B	11 Kt takes Kt
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3	12 Q to B 3	12 Kt to R 5
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4	13 Q to K Kt 3	13 K to R sq
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes Kt P	14 B to K Kt 5	14 Q to K sq
5 P to B 3	5 B to R 4	15 KR to K sq	15 Kt to Kt 3
6 Castles	6 Kt to B 3	16 B to Q 3	16 Q to K 3
7 P to Q 4	7 Castles	17 Q to R 4	17 P to K R 3
8 Kt takes P	8 Kt takes Kt	18 B to B 6	18 K to Kt sq
9 P takes Kt	9 Kt takes P	19 Q to Kt 3	19 P to Kt 3
		20 B takes P	Resigns.

"Turf, Field and Farm" announces, that Captain Mackenzie contemplates entering the Vienna Tournament. It is his desire and intention to do so, provided he can complete his arrangements for the trip in time. Our contemporary would be very glad to see its country represented in that great contest by Captain Mackenzie, and sincerely hopes he may be able to attend. From the same source we learn that Max Judd will not enter the contest. "Turf" says: There must be very grave and serious reasons which operate to prevent the Western champion from embracing the golden opportunity of meeting the acknowledged masters of the game in a tourney. It believes he has always been anxious to do this, and he ought, if possible, to strain a point and accomplish his wishes now that he has a good chance. America could not fail to make a fair showing, represented by Mackenzie, Judd and Mason, especially if the latter can retain good health till the close of the contest.

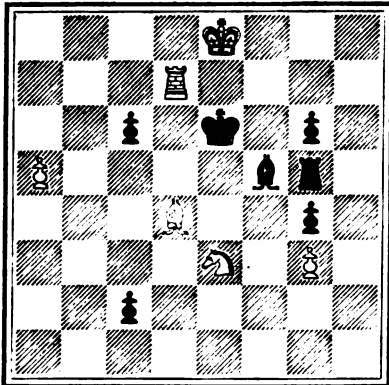
MR BLACKBURNE AT BRIGHTON.—The "Brighton Guardian" states that in its announcement of the intended visit of Mr Blackburne to Brighton, the date was wrongly given as Thursday and Friday; it should be Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22nd instant. Judging by the large amount of interest excited and the number of tickets sold, there is every reason to expect an even more successful meeting than that of last year. The brilliant success of Mr Blackburne at the late Berlin Tournament has added so much lustre to an already famous name, that confidence is felt that the Music Room will be filled on Friday and Saturday next with an appreciative and admiring company, anxious to welcome the hero who has placed English Chess upon that high pinnacle of fame from which it fell

on the decease of Mr Staunton. Our contemporary has much pleasure in announcing that two ladies have expressed their willingness to be numbered among the players, and trusts that now the ice of convention, which as a rule, influences ladies in their abstention from affairs of this sort, has been broken, others of the fair sex may be induced to take an active part in the exhibition of next Saturday. The players on the first evening will be—Mr Alderman E Martin, Councillor E Booth, Rev L B Bartlett, and Messrs A Bowley, H Erskine, W Mead, A Smith and D Thomas. and, on the second evening in addition to the foregoing, the following will take part:—Mrs Austin, Miss Comber, Rev W H Cotes, Messrs Alabone, H Andrews, Bigg-Wither, Black, Lucas, Radermacher, &c.

PROBLEMS.

THE following positions, extracted from "Brentano's Chess Monthly," are given in that magazine as examples of the compositions of Mr. Philip Richardson, to whom reference is made in another part of our present issue ;—

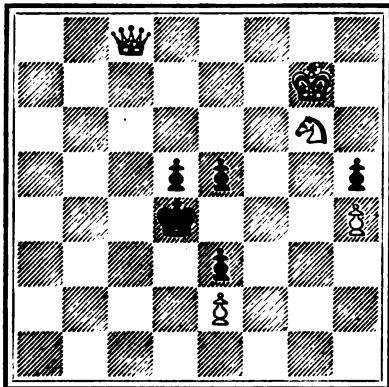
No. 867. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

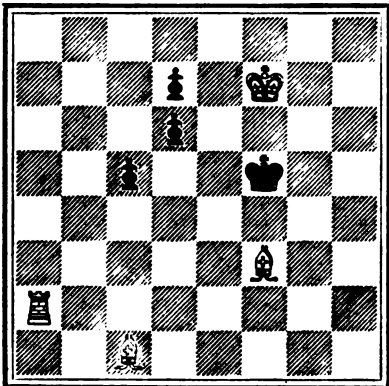
No. 869. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

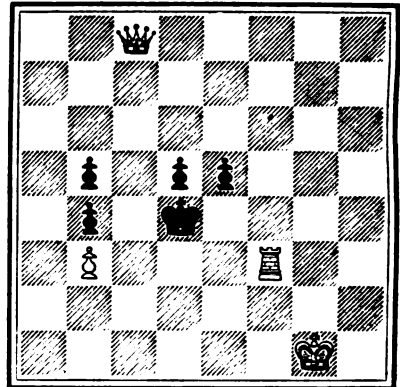
No. 871. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

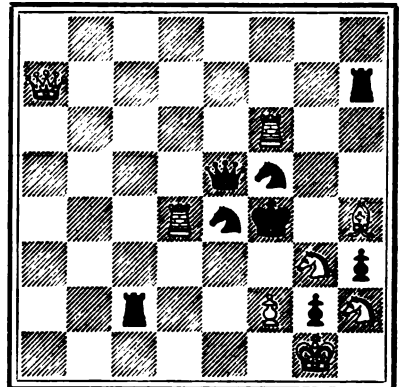
No. 868. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

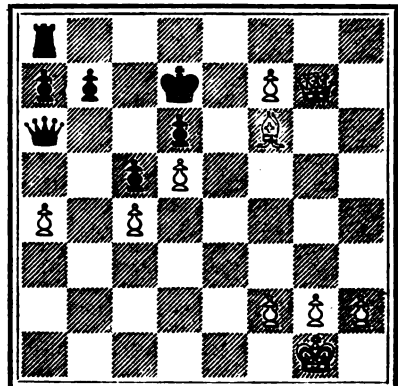
No. 870. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 872. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THE Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of this Association, which is formed of members of the leading Chess Clubs of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the meetings being held alternately in the towns of Bradford, Sheffield, Halifax, Leeds, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Dewsbury, was held in the Minor Hall, Dewsbury, on Saturday the 15th inst., under the presidency of Seth Ward Esq., of Dewsbury, and may be considered a success, there being upwards of sixty members present, of whom thirty-two competed for the six prizes offered by the Association. The players were classified in order of strength in tournaments A B C D.

At six o'clock the company adjourned for tea to the Wellington Hotel, after which the business meeting of the association was held and play was resumed and continued until a late hour.

The arrangements were made by the President, assisted by W W Yales Vice-President and W J Egglestone Secretary, and under their direction everything passed off to the satisfaction of the members present. There was some delay in the pairing of the players owing to the late arrival of some of the visitors who came from a distance. Among the members who were spectators we noted:—Alderman Wm Machin, Mayor of Dewsbury, Alderman Gaunt of Leeds, John Watkinson of Huddersfield; Mr J C Marks of Wakefield, and several Chessists from Leeds, Wakefield, and the neighbouring Clubs.

The following is a record of the play;—

TOURNAMENT A.

FIRST ROUND—

Mr Mills, Leeds,	beat	Mr Knoth, Bradford.
Mr Cassell, Bradford,	"	Mr White, Leeds.
Mr Cunningham, Leeds,	"	Mr Bennett, Leeds.
Mr Whittaker, Bradford	drew with	Mr Hussey, Leeds.
Mr Whittaker	again drew with	Mr Hussey.

SECOND ROUND—

Mr Mills	beat	Mr Cunningham.
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Not being time for Messrs Hussey and Whittaker to play a third game it was decided that Mr Mills should take half the combined prizes, Mr. Cassell should take a fourth, and Messrs Whittaker and Hussey one-eighth each.

TOURNAMENT B.

FIRST ROUND—

Mr Robertson, Huddersfield,	drew with	Mr Rhodes, Dewsbury.
Mr Wright, Leeds,	beat	Mr Bays, Wakefield.
Mr Ash, Wakefield,	"	Mr Glazier, Bradford.
Mr Woodhead, Dewsbury	"	Rev M E Thorold, Dewsbury.
Mr Robertson	again drew with	Mr Rhodes.

SECOND ROUND—

Mr Wright	beat	Mr Ash.
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Not being time to complete the games, the prizes were distributed as follows:—Mr Wright half, Mr Woodhead one fourth, and Messrs Robertson and Rhodes one-eighth each.

TOURNAMENT C.

FIRST ROUND—

Mr Jordan, Sheffield,	beat	Mr Yates, Huddersfield.
Mr Rowley, Barnsley,	"	Mr Whitley, Halifax.
Mr Eddison, Leeds,	"	Mr Brandt, Bradford.
Mr Berg, Bradford,	"	Mr Howgate, Dewsbury.

SECOND ROUND—

Mr Eddison	"	Mr Berg.
Mr Jordan	"	Mr Rowley.

THIRD ROUND—

Mr Jordan	"	Mr Eddison,
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And won the first prize, his opponent taking the second.

TOURNAMENT D.

FIRST ROUND—

Mr Walker, Huddersfield,	beat	Mr Rea, Wakefield.
Mr Hobson, Huddersfield,	„	Mr Conyers, Dewsbury.
Mr Crofts, Wakefield,	„	Mr Craven, Leeds.
Mr Birdsall, Leeds,	„	Mr Brearey, Huddersfield.

SECOND ROUND—

Mr Crofts	„	Mr Walker.
Mr Birdsall	„	Mr Hobson.

THIRD ROUND—

Mr Birdsall	„	Mr Crofts,
And won the first prize, that gentleman taking the second.		

As regards the business of the annual meeting. The chairman, on opening the proceedings, read a letter he had received from the Halifax Club, stating that they had resolved to withdraw from the association. There was also a letter from Mr. Forster, the Secretary of the Athenæum Chess Club, Sheffield, enclosing the following resolution:—"That the club withdraw from the association, the day of meeting being most inconvenient, and the members of the club having manifested but little interest therein." As to the Yorkshire players, he said perhaps their weakness was in playing too much of a skittling game. He thought they would be able to beat Lancashire with 100 players, but with 50 they would stand a very poor chance indeed, a statement which met with some objection. Mr W W Yates (Dewsbury) in moving that the secretary write to the two clubs in question and request them to remain members of the association, remarked that though Sheffield might be inconvenient to get to, yet he thought it was advantageous to the association to have the moral support of a town. The time might come when they might play on other days than Saturday. Mr Trickett (Leeds) seconded the resolution, and it was carried. It was resolved that the next annual meeting be held at Bradford, failing Halifax taking its turn. Mr Cunningham (Leeds) next proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Dewsbury Club for entertaining them. Mr T Yates seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried; and the chairman, on behalf of the club, acknowledged the vote. Mr E B Hussey (secretary to the Leeds Chess Association), with reference to the late challenge by Lancashire, said he did not consider the falling through of the match was the fault of Yorkshire. Lancashire had something like 100,000 more inhabitants than they had, and were fully cognisant of their desire to play 100. Lancashire at the last moment said they would play 50, and Yorkshire met them half way and agreed to play with 75. Yorkshire had met them in an English spirit, and he thought that number ought to have been accepted; at any rate, he believed that was the general opinion of people throughout the Chess world. It was less practicable for Yorkshire to reduce her number, than Lancashire to increase theirs. Last August he wrote to the Athenæum Club, Manchester, saying they were prepared to accept a challenge if they would play from 75 to 100, and Lancashire preferred 100. In letting the match fall through all present would endorse the wisdom of such a course. Mr W W Yates (Dewsbury) said he was a Yorkshire player, but a Lancashire man, and he felt sorry the challenge had not been accepted. He thought it would be well for them to pass a resolution to the effect "That this association would be glad to see a match arranged next year between Lancashire and Yorkshire on a basis of not less than 75. He would not put his foot down and say, "You shall do that or nothing." If they said 75 it would open the way to any number above that. A sub-committee of an equal number of players from Bradford and Leeds could arrange the matter. Mr Wright said that, as Lancashire had refused to carry out their challenge they could not do better than to send them one. If they would not come to Yorkshire, he, for one, would say let them go into Lancashire. He thought they ought to send them a challenge for 100. The resolution was put and carried, and the meeting shortly afterwards came to a close.

The following was played in the first round of Tournament A, between Messrs Mills and Knoth.

GAME No. 632.

Vienna Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Mills.	Mr Knoth.		
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4	9 P to Q 3	9 P to Kt 5
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to K B 3	10 Kt to K 2	10 Q to R 4
3 P to K B 4	3 P to K 3	11 B to Q 2	11 Kt to B 4
4 Kt to K B 3	4 B to K Kt 5	12 Castles	12 Q to Kt 3
5 P to K B 3	5 B takes Kt	13 B to K 3	13 Q to B 2
6 Q takes B	6 P to B 3	14 B to B 4	14 Kt to R 5
7 B to B 4	7 P to Q Kt 4	15 Q R to Kt sq	15 P to Q B 4
8 B to Kt 3	8 Q Kt to Q 2	16 B to Q Kt 5 ch	16 Kt to Q 2
		17 B takes Kt	Resigns.

HOW TO DEFEND WHEN RECEIVING A PIECE.

BY G REICHELME, IN "BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY."

THE analysis of Chess is singularly incomplete in its treatment of large odds, and what little has been said on the subject is not only inadequate but absolutely damaging to the young inquirer after Chess truth, who is taught to follow the dicta of fine spun theories, and who falls to pieces at the first rude blast of a move "not in the books."

I will endeavour to supply this "long felt want" by the following analysis of the subject which, through the agency of Brentano's Chess Monthly, will, I trust, benefit the young players of every clime.

Before playing over the analysis, the student should attentively read over the following twelve rules:

I. Aim at a rapid development of your pieces, especially those on the King's side.

II. Castle at the very earliest moment compatible with safety, and as a rule, on the King's side.

III. Do not play your K Kt to K 2 in the opening, but play it to K B 3, as this square is the best both for defence and counter attack. The best for defence, as it protects K R 2, the weak point after castling, and obviously best for counter attack, as it gives the opportunity of Kt going to either K 5 or Kt 5, the two most important squares for Kt attack in the opening.

IV. It is not good play to bring your Queen out early in the game, but when you have done so to gain some advantage, withdraw her home as early as possible, the reason for this being, that with your Queen out on the board, your adversary gains time by attacking her, and consequently materially injures your game by retarding your development.

V. A good position for Queen in the middle game is at Q B 2, with B at Q 3 and the P at Q B 3 in front of her. This position prevents the attack of B and Kt on her, and allows the free play of the Rooks on the royal line after you have castled and brought out your minor pieces. But remember this is applicable to the middle game, as you have more important matters to attend to first.

VI. It is generally good play to sacrifice the Queen's Pawn by playing it to Q 4, and then immediately occupy Q 3 with Bishop. (Compare with Rule V).

VII. Plant, if possible, a Pawn at your K 5, and keep it there if you can conveniently do so, as the position of this Pawn hampers the operations of the attack.

VIII. Avoid complicated positions, as the predominancy of the superior player is made most manifest in such positions.

IX. When you have two or more lines of play equally good in your opinion, select the more quiet and solid. Again, always prefer making an inferior move which you can comprehend, to attempting a combination beyond your fathom.

X. When you get a position such as might be brought about by the following moves:

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3	2 P to Q 3
3 P to Q 4	3 B to Kt 5
4 B to Q B 4	

Do not take the Knight at once, but play Q to B 3, and then take. This makes White double a Pawn, lose time by retiring Bishop, or exchange Queens.

XI. One Pawn is not too high a price to pay for exchanging Queens, provided that in doing so you avoid a bad position.

XII. Either R P two squares is usually best answered by the opposite R P one square. Suppose the following.

1 P to K 4
 2 K Kt to B 3
 3 B to B 4
 4 P to Q 3
 5 Kt to Kt 5
 6 P to K R 4

1 P to K 4
 2 K Kt to B 3
 3 B to B 4
 4 Castles
 5 P to K R 3

In such a case do not capture the Knight but quietly develope your game. Taking the Knight would enable the attack to open the Rook's file, displace your Knight, and then attack the unguarded K R 2 square.

I will now begin the analytical inquiry, beginning with the most important branch, the odds of Queen's Knight, which remove from White's side of the board.

ODDS OF QUEEN'S KNIGHT KING'S KNIGHT'S OPENING.

1 P to K 4
 2 Kt to B 3

1 P to K 4
 2 P to Q 4

In the open game the predominant idea of the odd's giver is that of rapid development, and in this opening he points his forces in the direction of the defence, K B 2 square, which is the weak point of the game, being guarded by the King alone. For this purpose he plants B to B 4, plays P to Q 4 to liberate Q B, plays P to Q B 3 to allow Q to Kt 3, compounding the pressure on Black's weak point, and finally, after castling K R and playing Kt to K 5 or Kt 5, throwing forward P to K B 4 to open K B file, and thus bring the greatest possible amount of pressure to bear. The different gambits and openings of the Debut Royal, present different forms of carrying out this idea, combined with additional sacrificing devices to improve the development of the attack.

The move 2 P to Q 4 (see rule VI.) is calculated to obstruct the operations on the diagonal R 2 to B 7, for on White taking Pawn with Pawn, his own Pawn is in the road.

FIRST FORM OF ATTACK.

3 P takes P

3 P to K 5

See Rule VII. This move compels the Knight to move prematurely, and allows Black to gain time by attacking it.

4 Kt to K 5

If Q to K 2, Black replies with Q to K 2, making the Kt move, and the development of the first player suffers from the Queen obstructing the Bishop. The defence then follows with K Kt to B 3, Q home, B to Q 3 &c.

4 Q takes P

You play your Queen thus for a special purpose, not to regain Pawn, but to play on the exposed position of Knight, compelling White to lose time by retreating, and abandon the threatening K 5 position.

5 P to Q 4

P to K B 4 would be worse still, as it would embarrass White's castling.

5 P takes P en pass.

This again is a case where you depart from the rule. First, to make Knight retreat. Secondly, the Knight being compelled to retire to Q 3, it impedes the action of K B.

6 Kt takes Q P

6 B to K 2

Observe the reason why the Bishop is played to this position. The Queen being out, B to Q 3 would obstruct her passage home. Another reason for playing the Bishop thus is, that it prevents checks. Observe, also, that Black aims at the development of K Kt, K B, and Castles as the first thing to be done.

7 B to K 2

7 K Kt to B 3

8 Castles

8 Castles, with a fine game.

As the general features of after play, we may say: Q home, P to B 3, Q to B 2, Q Kt to Q 2, and Q Kt 3, B to K 3, B 3 or Kt 5, and the development of the Rooks.

SECOND FORM OF ATTACK.

3 Kt takes P
Again compelling Kt to retreat.

4 P to Q 4

Should Knight retreat, then P takes P follows:

3 Q to K 2

4 P to K B 3

This would also be the reply to P to B 4. Though this move looks dangerous, it is perfectly safe, for if Kt retreats, then P takes P and P to K B 4 follows; and if White plays 5 Q to R 5 ch, he loses a piece through P to Kt 3, 6 Kt takes P, 7 Q takes P ch, moves, Q takes Kt!

5 Kt to Q 3

On Kt to B 3, P takes P, followed by P to K B 4.

6 Kt to B 4

7 Q to R 5 ch

White gains a Pawn, but must exchange Queens. See Rule XI. On 7 Kt to Q 5, Black answers with Q to Q sq.

8 Kt takes P

9 Kt to B 4

5 P takes P

6 P to K B 4

7 P to K Kt 3

8 Q to B 2

9 Q takes Q, &c. Good game.

THIRD FORM OF ATTACK.

3 P to Q 4

4 Kt takes P

Menacing B takes Kt and Q takes Q

5 P to K B 4

6 Kt takes P at B 3

7 B to K 2

3 P takes K P

4 B to Q 3

5 P takes P en pass.

6 K Kt to B 3

7 Castles

Good and safe game.

(To be continued).

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—A match has just been concluded between two members of the fourth class, Messrs. C. F. Chapman and H. S. Stainforth. Six games in all were played, and of this number Mr. Chapman scored four, his opponent winning but two. We understand that Mr. Chapman will shortly challenge Mr. Hunnex.

NEW ORLEANS CHESS, CHECKERS, AND WHIST CLUB.—It is very satisfactory indeed to learn from the second annual report of this club that it has made such rapid progress since the date of its organisation. When the last report was issued in June, 1881, there were 299 members on the roll of the club, there are now some 544, so that its numerical strength has very nearly doubled in the interval. Such, in fact, is the belief of the committee in the solidity which the club has already attained, that it is proposed where there are 600 members to raise the entrance fee from five to ten dollars. But there are other points to be noted. For instance, a Standard Library has been formed, with a separate reading-room, and with a largely increased supply of current home and European newspaper and magazine literature, while to superintend these additional arrangements, a librarian has been appointed in the person of Mr Paul Von Seydewitz, M.D. Then a special House Committee has been appointed in order to preside over the management of the

club's internal affairs, consisting of 4 members chosen by the Governing Committee from their own number. As regards the operations during the period dealt with, there have been a chess tournament, a whist tournament, and a checkers tournament, the four prize winners in the first being, in the order named, Messrs E F Vix, A E Blackmar, Leon L Labatt, and Jas D. Seguin. In the whist tournament, Messrs W J Hare and J M Kennedy took first prize, Messrs F Claiborne and G A Hero the second, and Messrs C Macmurdo and N B Trist the third. Mr F Litolf secured first honours at Checkers, Mr E H Wells being well up as second, and Mr J B Jonas third. We trust the club will have before it a long and prosperous future.

TORONTO v. QUEBEC.—The "Canadian Spectator" announces that of six games concluded in this match, each side has scored three. Our contemporary anticipated that the remaining games would be concluded at the ensuing meeting.

VIENNA CHESS CLUB.—We learn from the "Field" that this club will remove, during the current month, to its new quarters in the Reichersathpark, the Cafe Reichersath, No. 11 Reichersath-strasse, and further that the forthcoming International Chess Congress will be held there.

ATHLETICS.

AS regards Fixtures, the Athletic Season of 1882, though it seems to offer no events of unusual interest, will be a busy one. The most popular meeting of all, the Oxford and Cambridge Sports at Lillie Bridge, has already taken place, with the result that the Light Blues won five out of the nine events and secured the honors of victory. The Championship Sports, which is the most important and is now held under different auspices from what it was a year or two since, is fixed for Saturday, 1st July. Another of the most attractive meets of the year, the Civil Service Sports, will come off as usual at Lillie Bridge on the day set apart for the public celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, namely, 3rd June. The London Athletic Club have plenty of work before them at their quarters at Stamford Bridge. Their second and third Spring Meetings are down for 29th April, and 20th May respectively. On 11th May the 100 yards Members' Handicap will take place, while on the 25th of the same month will be held the Half Mile Members' Handicap. The Two Mile Members' Bicycle Handicap is fixed for Thursday, the 1st June, and the Quarter Mile Members' Handicap for the Thursday following. Then there are the two Summer Meetings, the former on Saturday, 17th June, and the latter on the 15th July, while the Autumn Meetings are fixed for 7th October, and 4th November respectively. In addition to these are a One Mile Members' Handicap on 22nd June, a Three Miles Members' Bicycle Handicap on 29th June, a Two Miles Members' Handicap (Walking) on 6th July. The Royal Military College, Sandhurst, hold their Sports on the 12th and 13th May on their own ground, and their trial of strength against the Royal Academy, Woolwich, will take place on the same ground on the 19th May. Of other interesting Metropolitan meetings should be mentioned University College, 6th May, and University College School on 9th June; St. Paul's School, 27th May; St. George's Hospital, 21st June; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 22nd June; the Blackheath Harriers, 1st July; the Railway Clearing House, 8th July; and the South London Harriers, on 22nd July, all at Stamford Bridge; a Scottish gathering, on the same ground, on 29th May, and the Dulwich College Sports, on their own ground, on 13th May. The Provincial Meetings will also be very numerous and will no doubt afford plenty of good sport, so that the season of 1882 bids fair at all events to equal its predecessors in point of attractiveness, and doubtless the character of the performances will be similarly equal.

LAWN TENNIS.

LAWN Tennis is amongst the most popular games that have been introduced of late years, seeing that it is one in which the fair sex can take part, and in time we anticipate that it will not only retain, but increase its hold on the support of the public. This may be judged from the number of its fixtures, many of which are likely to draw well. Amongst the most important of them must be noted the "Sussex County Open Tournament," on the Hove Cricket Ground, on the 27th inst. The Championship of Ireland at Dublin, commencing on Monday, 22nd May, and the Bath Lawn Tennis Week which opens on Monday, 29th May. The All England Double Championship Meeting begins at Oxford, on Thursday, the 6th June. The Northern Counties Championship Meeting will be held at Liverpool, on 10th June and the following days. Prince's Open Tournament is fixed for 17th June at that well known ground, and the South Manchester Open Tournament, for Friday and Saturday, 7th and 8th July. The Championship Meeting will take place at Wimbledon and will open on 8th July; while the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Championship Meetings, Alliance Club Tournament, are fixed, the former for the 8th, and the latter for the 22nd of the same month. On Monday, 7th August, &c., there will be Open Tournaments at Darlington and Exmouth. The Seaton Tournament, Seaton, Devon, begins on 15th August, and on the 29th of that month, the Devonshire Park Open Tournament will be opened at Eastbourne. There are also numerous matches in which the Vandals, West Middlesex, Harrow, Richmond, Alliance, Worcester Park, Wimbledon, Weybridge, Esher, Surbiton, Crystal Palace, &c., will take part.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:O:—

WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL 1882.

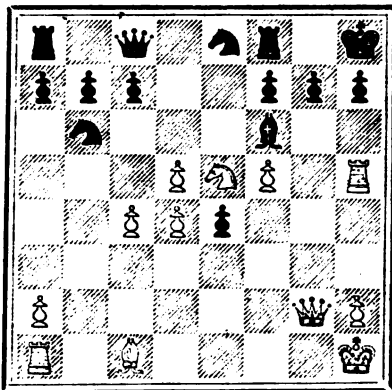
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AN ANALYTICAL RAMBLE.

THE real beauties of Chess are sometimes concentrated in a position, full of interest, and in which every new effort to extend the possible lines of play, only bring forth new variations. One such occurs in our game No 627, in reference to which an esteemed correspondent has sent us the subjoined letter. His interesting remarks, in connection with the analytical research of the position, will, we hope render our present ramble pleasant to our readers.

We give the position—after Black's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

21 Kt to Kt 6 ch. "A most beautiful combination."

The letter referred to is as follows:—

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—In game No 627 of the 12th of April number, you give a Diagram and say of Mr Thorold's (White) 21st move "A most beautiful combination." I do not question the beauty, but I do question the soundness of that move. If Mr Thorold had had a strong antagonist, it would have probably led to a draw. A much stronger and sounder move was Queen to R third! Black, to save the mate must move K Kt P, then White answers 22 R takes P ch, 23 Kt to Kt 4 23 B to Kt 2, 24 B to R 3, and though I have carefully analysed the position, I cannot find any chance for Black of saving the game. There are some most interesting variations, but the result is invariably the same.

Truly yours,

HENRY BLUMBERG, M.D., J.P.

65 Hoghton Street, Southport, 18th April 1882.

Now we have some preliminary objections to raise. Firstly, the position was brought about by Mr Thorold's efforts, and full credit is therefore due to him for it; the way in which he took advantage of the position being of minor consideration. Secondly, this was not a match game, but a game at odds. Thirdly, had Mr T had a stronger opponent he would probably have been at more pains (if needed?). Fourthly, we never said, in our note, that Kt to Kt 6 ch was sound.

Analysis has wonderful powers. If, for instance, any first class player undertook to move, say at the usual rate of ordinary play, and if it were possible to answer with the fullest analytical soundness, then we believe the first class player could be beaten at the odds of Pawn and two moves, or even at a Knight.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 633.

Played by Mr Marriott and another strong amateur.

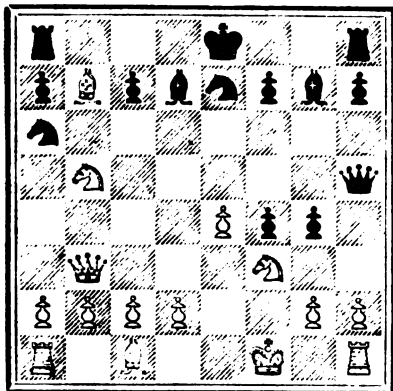
WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4
3 B to B 4
4 B takes P
5 K to B sq
6 Kt to Q B 3
7 Kt to Kt 5 A
8 Q to B 3
9 Q to Q Kt 3
10 Kt to K B 3
11 B takes Kt P | Mr A Marriott
1 P to K 4
2 P takes P
3 P to Q 4
4 Q to R 5 ch
5 P to K Kt 4
6 B to Kt 2
7 Kt to Q R 3 B
8 B to Q 2 c
9 Q to R 4
10 Kt to K 2
11 P to Kt 5 D |
|---|--|

Position after Black's 11th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12 B takes Kt E
13 Kt takes P ch
14 Q tks P (B 6) F
15 P takes Q
16 K to K 2
17 P to B 3
18 R to K Kt sq
19 P to Q 4
20 K to B 2
21 B to Q 2
22 R takes R
23 P to B 4 G
24 B to Kt 5
25 P to R 4
26 P to B 5 ch
27 B to B 6
28 P to Kt 4 H
29 R to Q Kt sq
30 B to Q 5 | 12 P takes Kt
13 K to Q sq
14 Q takes Q ch
15 B to R 6 ch
16 K takes Kt
17 Kt to Kt 3
18 B to R 3
19 Kt to R 5
20 K R to K Kt sq
21 R to Kt 7 ch
22 Kt takes R
23 K to Kt 3 J
24 Kt to K 6
25 P to R 3
26 K to R 2
27 R to Q Kt sq
28 Kt to B 7
29 Kt takes Q P
30 R to K Kt sq
and wins. |
|--|--|

NOTES.

A This is original, it causes a momentary embarrassment, but we always regard with untrust any premature attack before the game is well developed, it mostly weakens the game for the ending.

B We see nothing better. P to Q B 3 would of course have been bad on account of Kt to Q 6 ch.

C 8 Kt to K 2 is an effective and safe defence, he then threatens to take the Bishop or Castle with a good game, the move in the text weakens Black's position.

D A very good and effective move.

E White now suffers from prematurely advancing his pieces, his position is uncomfortable, his best play would have been B takes R, if then 12 B takes Kt ch 13 K to K sq 18 P takes Kt 14 Q takes P, and his position would have been far better than in the text, where he lost a piece.

F If Kt takes R Black will win by playing B to Q 5, he has nothing to fear from the check with the Queen on Kt 8, he would cover with his Knight and in reply to Q to B 7 ch, play K to K sq, after 14 Kt takes R 14 B to Q 5 (K to B sq would of course lose at once on account of Q to Q 8 ch followed by R to Kt sq ch) White's best would probably be 15 R to B sq then 15 R to Kt sq ch, 16 K to R sq 16 Q to Kt 5 and wins, as he cannot prevent mate either on Kt 7 or Kt 8.

A position of this kind is easily lost; if for instance Q to Kt 5 ch first, instead of 14 P to Q 5 in reply to Kt takes R then 15 K to B sq 15 B to K 4 or Q 5, then B to K 2 and we believe White will be able to defend himself.

G He might have played R to K Kt sq.

H B to B 3 would have been better.

GAME 634.

One of eight Simultaneous Games, played by Mr Blackburne, blindfold, at Brighton, 21st April 1882.

Four Knight's Game.

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mr Blackburne
1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to B 3
4 B to Kt 5
5 Castles
6 P to Q 3 A
7 B to K Kt 5
8 Kt to Q 5
9 P takes B
10 B to Q B 4
11 Q takes Kt
12 B takes Kt | Mr H Erskine
1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to B 3
4 B to Kt 5
5 Castles
6 P to Q 3
7 B to K 3 B
8 B takes Kt
9 Kt to Q 5
10 Kt takes Kt ch
11 P to K R 3
12 Q takes B |
|---|---|

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 13 Q takes Q | 13 P takes Q c |
| 14 P to Q B 3 | 14 B to Q B 4 |
| 15 P to K Kt 3 | 15 Q R to K sq |
| 16 K to Kt 2 | 16 P to K B 4 |
| 17 P to B 4 | 17 P to K B 3 |
| 18 Q R to K sq | 18 K to Kt 2 |
| 19 R to K 2 | 19 B to Kt 3 |
| 20 K R to K sq | 20 P to Q R 3 |
| 21 B to Kt 3 | 21 P to K R 4 |
| 22 B to B 2 | 22 B to R 2 |
| 23 P to Q 4 | 23 P to K 5 |
| 24 P to Q Kt 4 | 24 K to R 3 |
| 25 K to B 2 | 25 R to K Kt sq |
| 26 R to K Kt sq | 26 R to K 2 |
| 27 K to K 3 | 27 R (K 2) to Kt 2 |
| 28 R (K 2) to Kt 2 | 28 B to Kt 3 |
| 29 P to Q R 4 | 29 P to Q R 4 |
| 30 P to Kt 5 | 30 B to R 2 |

Mr Blackburne proposed a draw, which was accepted.

NOTES.

A Mr Blackburne usually adopts 6 Kt to Q 5 followed by 7 P to Q 4.

B 7 B takes Kt would have simplified matters.

C With Bishops of different colours the game now is virtually drawn; surely this cannot be very satisfactory to White, would it not have given more pleasure to allow the blindfold player to play his own opening, and not to compute for a draw by 2 Kt to B 8.

GAME 635.

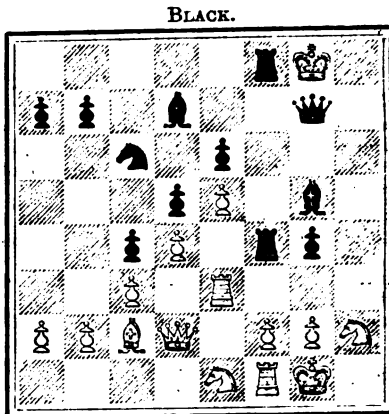
Played in the City of London Chess Club Handicap, between Messrs Blackburne and Piper, the former conceding Pawn and two moves.

Remove Black's K B P.

- | WHITE,
Mr Piper | BLACK,
Mr Blackburne |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to K 3 |
| 3 B to Q 3 A | 3 P to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q B 3 B | 4 P to K Kt 3 |
| 5 Kt to B 3 | 5 P to Q 4 |
| 6 Castles | 6 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 7 B to K 3 | 7 P to B 5 |
| 8 B to B 2 | 8 Kt to B 3 |
| 9 Q Kt to Q 2 | 9 B to K 2 |
| 10 P to K 5 | 10 Kt to K. Kt 5 |
| 11 Q to K 2 | 11 Castles |
| 12 P to K R 3 | 12 Kt takes B |
| 13 Q takes Kt | 13 R to B 2 |
| 14 K R to K sq C | 14 B to Q 2 |
| 15 Kt to B sq | 15 Q to K B sq |
| 16 Q Kt to R 2 | 16 Q to Kt 2 |
| 17 Kt to Kt 5 | 17 K R to B sq |
| 18 Kt to Kt 4 | 18 P to K R 3 |

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 19 Kt to B 3 | 19 P to K Kt 4 |
| 20 Q to Q 2 | 20 R to B 5 |
| 21 R to K 3 | 21 Q R to K B sq |
| 22 Q Kt to R 2 | 22 P to K R 4 |
| 23 R to K B sq | 23 P to Kt 5 |
| 24 P takes P | 24 P takes P |
| 25 Kt to K sq | 25 B to Kt 4 |

Position after Black's 25th move.



- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 26 Q to K 2 D | 26 B to K sq |
| 27 P to K Kt 3 | 27 K R to B 2 |
| 28 P to B 4 | 28 P tks P en pass |
| 29 K R takes P | 29 R takes R |
| 30 R takes R | 30 R takes R |
| 31 Q takes R | 31 B to R 5 |
| 32 K to Kt 2 | 32 B to R 4 |
| 33 Q to B 2 | 33 B to Kt 4 |
| 34 K to R sq | 34 B to B 8 E |
| 35 B to Kt sq | 35 Q to R 3 |
| 36 P to K Kt 4 | 36 B to B 2 |
| 37 Kt to B 3 | 37 Kt to K 2 |
| 38 Kt to Kt sq | 38 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 39 K to Kt 2 | 39 B to K 6 |
| 40 Q to K sq | 40 Kt to R 5 ch |
| 41 K to R sq | 41 P to Kt 4 |
| 42 Kt to K 2 | 42 P to R 4 |
| 43 P to R 3 | 43 B to Kt 3 |
| 44 B takes B | 44 Q takes B F |

(See Diagram below).

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 45 Kt to Kt 3 | 45 Q to Q 6 |
| 46 Kt (R2) to B sq G | 46 B takes P |
| 47 P takes B | 47 Q to B 6 ch, & mate next move. |

Notes, from "Land and Water."

A Though this is the set move, and one to which no theoretical objection can be made, yet it is likely that 3 B to K 3 would be found more suitable to inferior strength.

B This is another cut-and-dried move, but undoubtedly 4 P takes P is stronger, e.g., 4 P takes P, 4 Q to R ch, 5 B to Q 2 5 Q takes B P, 6 Kt to Q B 3, with a very good game. N. B.—If now 6 Q to Kt 3 then 7 Kt to K B 3

7 Q takes Kt P, 8 R to Q Kt sq 8 Q to R 6, 9 Kt to Q Kt 5 9 Q to B 4, 10 B to K 3 10 Q to B 3, 11 Kt to K 5, with obvious results. This variation is merely given to show some of the points of 4 P takes P, and a certain amount of intelligence on the part of the student is assumed.

c White has offended against the judging principle in leaving a player like Blackburne with two Bishops and Knight against two Knights and Bishop, and now he is going to flout the great principle of Economical Motion, or in other words, he is going to waste moves. His best course here is 14 Kt to R 2, followed by P to B 4 or Kt to Kt 4, according to Black's play.

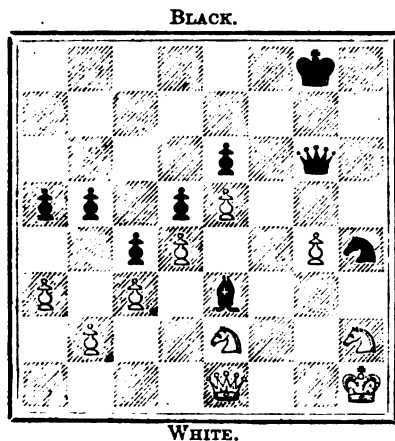
b This move and its continuations are well conceived, and their effect is to relieve him to some extent from a position of much embarrassment and peril.

E A shrewd though curious move. Its real is to give elbow-room to the effect and enable her, in conjunction with the Bishops, to acquire more power, so that the minute points of the position may be duly utilised (see third Principle, Mr Bland's Annual).

f Cleverly completing a series of excellent moves. As will be seen, White cannot take the Knight thus left en prise.

G A blunder which, apart from its optical-mic continuation, would decide the game. However, the position arrived at is such that without this error Black might be expected to win, for unless White play 46 Q to B sq he must simply look on, while, if 46 Q to B sq, then Q takes Q, followed by B to B 8, and thereby winning.

Position after Black's 44th move.



REMARKS.

This game was very well contested throughout, for although White showed some lack of firmness in taking advantage of his odds, in the opening he nevertheless got a fairly good game. 3 P to B 4 played by Mr Blackburne is one of those moves which bring great

advantage to the second player, providing the receiver of odds does not meet them properly, as in this case. If anything White played too timidly, but the real cause of his defeat is that Mr Blackburne played too well. White's game received the first shock of an attack after about 20 moves, and at move 25, as shown in our Diagram Black's game promised well. Recovering from this, White managed to effect exchanges, but by a series of fine manoeuvres with his Bishops, which Mr Blackburne handles deftly at any time, he managed to obtain a domineering position, and having this in conjunction with an open game, Black, although a Pawn behind, nevertheless had almost a won game, as can be seen on our second Diagram. As usual in such difficult positions the weaker player made a slip which enabled Black to mate in two moves.

GAME 636.

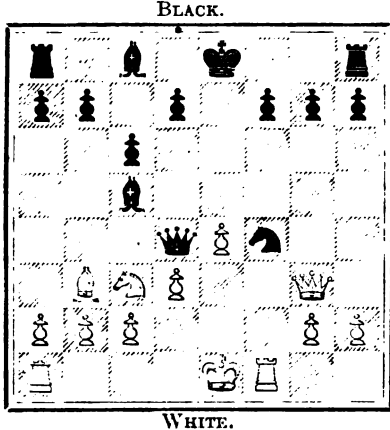
Played on the 11th ult., in the eighth round of the recent Vienna Tournament, between Herr Wittek and Dr Fleissig. Extracted with notes from the "Field."

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Herr Wittek.	Dr Fleissig.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to Q 5 A
4 B to R 4 B	4 Kt takes Kt ch
5 Q takes Kt	5 B to B 4
6 Q to K Kt 3	6 Q to B 3
7 Kt to B 3	7 P to B 3
8 P to Q 3	8 Kt to K 2
9 P to B 4	9 P takes P
10 B takes P	10 Kt to Kt 3
11 K R to B sq	11 Q to Q 5 c
12 B to Kt 3	12 Kt takes B
(See Diagram below).	
13 Q takes Kt D	13 P to B 3
14 K to Q 2	14 P to Q 3
15 Q R to K sq	15 B to Q 2
16 P to Q R 3	16 P to Q Kt 4
17 Kt to Q sq	17 Castles Q R
18 P to B 3	18 Q to K 4
19 Kt to K 3	19 P to Q R 4 E
20 Kt to B 5	20 P to Kt 3 F
21 Kt to R 6 G	21 B to K sq
22 Q takes P	22 Q takes B P H
23 Q takes K R	23 Q takes Kt ch
24 K to B 2	24 B to B 2

25 Q to B 6	25 B takes B ch
26 K takes B	26 Q to Q 7
27 R to Q sq 1	27 Q takes K Kt P
28 Q to K 6 ch 2	28 K to Kt sq
29 Q to K 7	Resigns. k

Position after Black's 12th move.



Notes, from the "Field."

A This defence is much in favour with Mr Bird, who has adopted it almost invariably in practice, and advocates it strongly in his "Chess Openings."

B We consider Kt takes Kt, followed by P to Q 3 or Castling, the best continuation.

C The Q is here out of play. He would have done better to exchange the B at once, followed by Q to R 3.

D R takes Kt was much stronger, for the B P could not then well advance, on account of the reply, P to K 5; and if he castled, White would move the K to Q 2, followed by Q R to K B sq. The following was a likely continuation in the first-mentioned alternative:

13 R takes Kt 13 P to B 3, 14 P to K 5 14 Q to Kt 8 ch (of course, he dare not capture the K P, checking, for the R would interpose). 15 K to K 2 15 Q takes R, 16 Q takes P 16 R to B sq, 17 Kt to K 4 17 P takes P (if B to K 2, White will capture the P with the R with an equally irresistible attack; for, if R takes R the P retakes, and if B takes R the Kt retakes checking. Black seems to have, therefore, no other option than to take the P at once, for Kt to Q 6 ch, is also threatened). 18 R takes R ch 18 B takes R, 19 Kt to B 6 ch 19 K to Q sq, 20 Q takes B ch 20 K to B 2, 21 Kt to K 8 ch 21 K to Q sq, (if K to. Kt sq h₂ is mated at once at Q 6; and if K to Kt 3, mate in two follow), commencing with Q to Kt 4 ch) 22 Q to B 6 ch 22 K takes Kt, 23 B to B 7 ch, and mates in three more moves.

E He might have equalised the game by exchanging Queens and the Kt.

F But now the exchange of the Kt was imperative. He had then evidently little difficulty in drawing the game, for Bishops of opposite colours remained on the board for the two parties.

G Well played. He must now win a clear P with the superiority of position.

H Desperate. His best plan was to exchange Queens, and then to try to extricate himself by advancing the Q P, e.g.: 22 Q takes Q, 23 R takes Q 23 P to Q 4, 24 P takes P 24 B to B sq; this is necessary, for if P takes P at once, White might reply R takes B, followed by R takes B P ch.

I Herr Wittek promptly seizes the attack without stooping to defend his Pawn on the K side.

J Excellent play. It is clear that the R dare not interpose on account of the rejoinder R to B 7.

K The fatal entrance of the adverse R at B 7 cannot be stopped.

REMARKS.

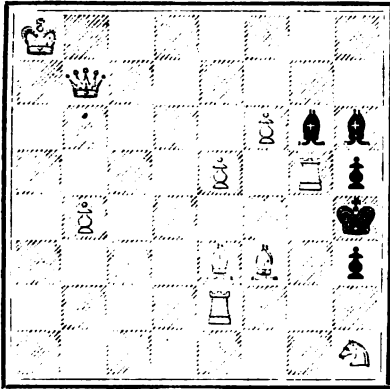
The second player here adopted 3 Kt to Q 5, Mr Bird's defence in the Ruy Lopez. The defence failed and he lost. Of more bearing, however, on the question of the soundness of this defence is Black's position resulting immediately from this move. It is plain that the attack had decidedly the best of it. White usually plays 4 Kt takes Kt, but we must confess we think that Herr Wittek obtained a very good attack in the actual game, which was brought about by Black's 4th move, after which the attack was somewhat similar to that obtained in the centre Gambit in a game of Winawer at Berlin, he playing his Qn to Knight third. The analysis given by our contemporary on the 13th move is highly interesting, but we think, on general grounds also 13 R takes Kt was an obviously stronger move than Q takes Kt. As usual, the opportunity once missed slips away. Black managed to secure his position by Castling on the Queen's side and for the time being the game looked pretty even. For this reason, no doubt, Black thought fit not to adopt a safe line of play, as that might lead to a draw. This false view has lost many a game and it also lost this one. For by refusing to exchange Queens, he exposed himself to an attack, which lost him the game. Herr Wittek playing very skilfully.

—:0:—

Hruby v. English.—The "Field" announces that a match has been arranged between Herr Hruby, the winner of the recent Vienna tournament, and Herr English. Two games have been played, the result being that each player has scored one.

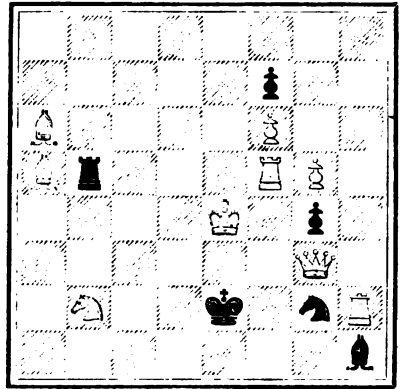
PROBLEMS.

No. 873. By G R Downer.
BLACK.



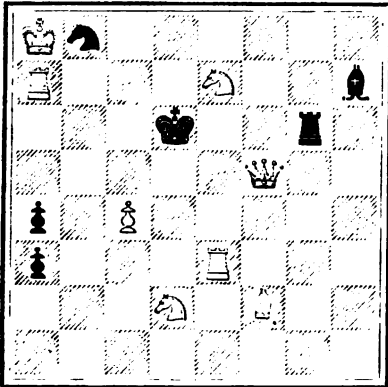
WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 874. By B G Laws.
BLACK.



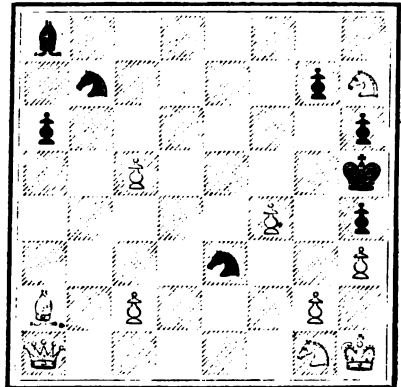
WHITE.
White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

No. 875. By I S Lington.
BLACK.



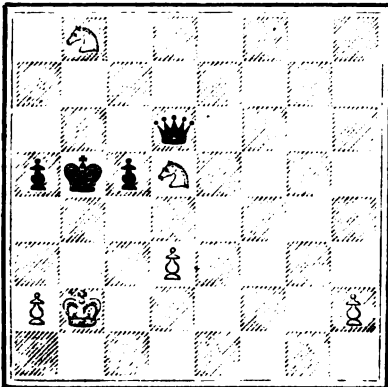
WHITE.
White to play and sui-mate in fourteen moves.

By E E Burlingame, from "Brentano's C M."
No. 876. BLACK.



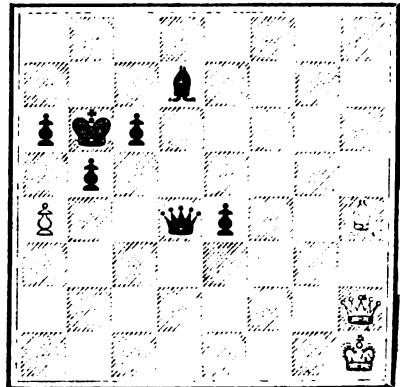
WHITE.
White to play and sui-mate in nine moves.

No. 877. END GAME. By W Bone.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and draw.

No. 878. END GAME. By Ponziani.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and draw.

PROBLEM INTELLIGENCE.

CROYDON GUARDIAN LOCAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We give below an extract from Mr A E Studd's award in this interesting tourney, and trust that the success which has attended it will stimulate Chess Editors of other local columns in venturing the experiment we suggested. We commend Captain Beaumont's problem to our readers as being a skilful rendering of a pretty idea. It is to be hoped we may have the pleasure of seeing more of his efforts in this branch. The Motto used by Captain Beaumont: "Move on" has been used before with success by B G Laws, in the first "Leeds Mercury Tourney," but fortunately for composers, the result does not turn on the appropriateness or absurdity of a motto.

AWARD.

Of the twelve problems entered in the competition, two are unsound, of the remaining I regret that 5 are so elementary in idea and construction as to stand no chance against their more formidable rivals. I hope, however, that their authors will not be discouraged at failing to obtain more success. Everything must have a beginning, and a very little perse-

verance will enable them to improve rapidly in the art of problem construction, as all these positions give promise of better things. Of the five remaining candidates for honours, the contest lies between three—Nos. 2, 8, and 12, as No. 10, "Run him in," and No. 11, "Rather odd," are too heavily handicapped by their weak first move. This is very unfortunate, as both are excellent in other respects, and had the commencement in each case been less palpable, would have run their rivals very close. Finally, No. 2, "Move on," comes out at the top of the tree—an excellent problem in every respect. I select this as superior to the others, as No. 8, "Try again," has a Black Pawn that is unnecessary at Q B 2 and No. 12, though the first move is difficult, falls off in the purity of its mates, which are also rather wanting in elegance. The award, therefore, is as follows:—

First prize—"Move on" (position No. 2),
Capt. A. Beaumont, South Norwood Park.

Second prize—"Patience" (position No. 8),
W Waring.

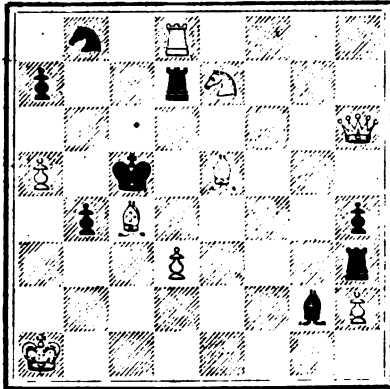
A E STUDD.

FIRST PRIZE PROBLEM.

By Capt. A Beaumont, Norwood.

Motto—"Move on."

BLACK.



WHITE.

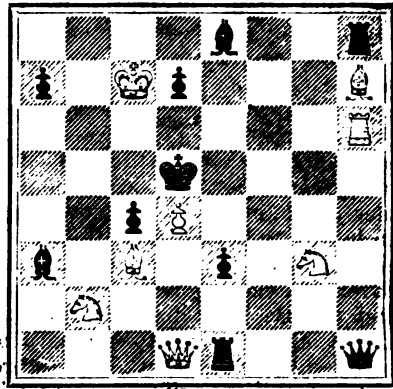
White to play and mate in two moves.

SECOND PRIZE PROBLEM.

By Walter Waring, M.A., Norwood.

Motto—"Patience."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

The return match, Derbyshire v Staffordshire takes place at Derby on Saturday next, 29th inst. Play from 1.30 to 6 p.m.

In reference to game No 599, Mr. G. Reichhelm, the game editor of "Brentano," writes to us that the game in question as well as the other games of Morphy's are obtained on good and genuine authority. Mr Reichhelm refers us to p 466 of his January number for further information. We take this opportunity of again reminding the editor of Brentano that we are without our exchange copies (although our copies are regularly sent).

We learn that Mr H E Bird will take part in the coming Tournament at Vienna. His entry promises that the dulness of modern match play will be relieved of some of that monotony which has characterised recent contests, as Mr Bird's brilliancy and originality are sure to assert themselves.

TRAINING.

BRAIN power has, up to the present time, defied all attempts of science to unravel its mysteries and explain its nature. No man can say with accuracy what are the effects of certain pursuits on the mind, and what brain energy they require. Nevertheless, men of experience can approximately judge the energy required for a certain mental task by the amount of labour necessary and the fatigue they feel, after the task is accomplished. Electricity was at one time a power quite as mysterious and unknown as brain power is at present, nevertheless the Galvanometer will now measure accurately the amount of power obtained from an electric-generator. Let us now suppose that such a meter could be applied to brain power also, in which case we conjecture that the following would be a likely result ;

Brain-force required to play a game of Chess	10.
" " for literary composition	20.
" " for analysis of Chess	25.
" " for match play	35.

These figures we put down as based on our personal feelings, after the performance of the respective tasks.

Seeing then what enormous mental strain a match player is subjected to, the question of training must be of high importance to the successful issue of a match. By training we mean resting from any mental exercise and at the same time strengthening the bodily health, as it is now generally recognised that strength of mind is very largely dependent on the health of the body.

Curious to say Chess players grossly neglect this dictate of prime importance, and even go so far as to act quite in the opposite direction. Only recently we have seen Zukertort put forward the demand to play a match of the greatest importance after only eight days notice. That this was wrong, we can satisfactorily prove by last year's experience of Zukertort himself. The vallant victor of Paris, and conqueror of Rosenthal played his now celebrated match with Blackburne in the height of a hot summer. All the games played required a very large amount of energy in their production, in fact too much for a weak frame. Exhausted nature plainly protested against its severe task in the twelfth game of the match, which Zukertort lost by a gross blunder. Of course this warning could not then be taken, as the match had to be finished, but the 18th and 14th games both unmistakably showed signs of fatigue. Closely upon this match and with hardly sufficient interval for rest, came the Berlin Tournament, the result of which is sufficiently known. Mr Zukertort paid the penalty of over exertion.

Every player before beginning a Chess match ought to train as if for a boxing match, so says Captain Kennedy in his "Waifs and Strays." We take his remarks as meaning to strengthen the body in every possible way, and we heartily agree with that. We express a hope that the English team of the forthcoming Vienna Tournament will utilise the remaining few days before the commencement of that event to grant themselves as much rest as possible "away from the madding crowd," as with every breath of fresh air victory is brought nearer, and more within the reach of our otherwise able players.

NEW CROSS v PECKHAM.—A Return Match was played between the New Cross Chess Club and the Chess Circle attached to the Peckham Liberal Club, in the rooms of the former at the New Cross Hall, a few nights since, which resulted in an easy victory for the home team. There were eleven players on each side, and on behalf of the New Cross club the following scores were made:—Messrs Adams, Fox, Horwood, Lanchester, Morley, Sydney Smith and W R Smith won two games each; Messrs Collingwood and Kelsey, one game each; and Mr Toms, one game won and another drawn.

The only game in favour of the Peckham Club was won by Mr J H Thornbery jun. The New-Cross club consequently won 17½ out of the 19 games played in the course of the match.

BATH CHESS CLUB.—On Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., the Rev W W Wayte, visited this club, and engaged in simultaneous games with eight players. Of an aggregate of 14 games played, Mr Wayte lost only one, winning all the rest. Play commenced at 7 o'clock, and was carried on until the last

board gave in at 11 o'clock. Mr Wayte took the move in the first round and gave it to the club in the second.

BATH V BRISTOL.—A match is being arranged for the 3rd of May, between the players of these two towns.

BIRMINGHAM (KT CLASS) V. SPARKBROOK CLUB.—This match was played at the rooms in the former, Royal Hotel, Temple-row, Birmingham, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., and after nearly four hours play resulted in a victory for Sparkbrook. Score, 12 to 11:—

Sparkbrook.		Birmingham.	
Friedberger	- 1	Egger	- - 0
Wilkinson	- 2	Porter	- - 1
Shakespeare	- 0	Buckley	- - 1
Gilbert	- - 1	Hornby	- - 2
Bertram	- - 1	Goodman	- - 2
Forrest	- - 0	Turner	- - 3
Nixon	- - 2	Twist	- - 1
Feltwell	- - 2	Davidson	- - 0
Baker	- - 1	Shore	- - 0
Eoffat	- - 1	Shorthouse	- 1

The umpires were Messrs Walton and Hope.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON CHESS ASSOCIATION V BIRMINGHAM.—The return match between these two clubs was placed on Monday, 17th inst., at Birmingham. There were 13 players on each side. The result was a somewhat unexpected victory for the Bristol and Clifton Association. The most notable feature of the match was Mr Tibbits' victory over Mr Ranken. The friends of the latter may be surprised to hear that he complained bitterly of his adversary's "slowness!" Score, 12½ to 10½ viz. :—

Bristol & Clifton.		Birmingham.	
Fedden, N	1	Cook, W	40
Rev Tibbits, N	1	Rev Ranken, C E	0
Rev Vernon, J E	01	Walton, J E	10
Berry, W	0	Rev Yarranton, T	1
Perry, A T	½½	Wallbank, O	½½
Harsant W H	1½	Rev Grundy, W	0½
Franklin, W	00	Wildman, F R	11
Templar, J	1	Hope, S	0
Hunt, O	0½	Michael, M	1½
Tribe, W	00	Simon, Dr	11
Harding, G	11	Clare, H	00
Taylor, E J	11	Pearce, W	00
Hall, W	01	Wilson, A E	10

The previous match ended in a draw, each side scoring 18 points.

CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

WE propose to start two Tourneys in connection with THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE as soon as we get a sufficient number of entries. We think there should be twelve in each set, and as soon as we get that number we shall proceed with the pairing. By this means we may be able to get three or four distinct tourneys on the way in a short time.

The following gentlemen have already signified their intention of competing ;

SECTION A (Entrance fee 10s).

- J H Blake
- H Erskine
- O Erskine
- J H Hall
- G E Pollard
- F Sabel

SECTION B (Entrance fee 5s).

- C F Chapman
- H Colborne
- J G Colborne
- T Eaton Fearn
- E Kirby
- D Middleton Jun.

Section not stated ;—J Jordan, J T Palmer, F A Vincent.

SHEFFIELD ATHENÆUM CHESS CLUB.

RESULT OF HANDICAP TOURNAMENT, 1881-2.

Class	Position	Name	Games Won			Games Lost		
			By Play	Forfeit	Total	By Play	Forfeit	Total
3	1	Foster F E 1st Prize	17	3	20	3	0	3
2A	2	Shindler R 2nd "	13	5	18	5	1	6
2A	3	Askham G A 3rd "	12½	3	15½	8	0	8
2B	4	Mercer H	10½	4	14½	9	0	9
2A	5	Cocking G B	5	9	14	10	0	10
1B	5	Shaw W	11	3	14	7	3	10
3	7	Zimmerman J H	7	5	12	12	0	12
3	8	Bednal J	9½	1	10½	10	3	13
2B	9	Oakes M	9	0	9	8	12	15
3	10	Smith Rev T	6½	2	8½	12	3	15
3	11	Farnsworth W A	5	2	7	14	3	17
2A	12	Smith Sydney	3	3	6	11	7	18
2A	13	Barber J W	3	0	3	4	16	20

N.B.—Mr Oakes resigned.

EDITORIAL VIEWS ON THE GAME.

IN order to correct misapprehensions, and to place ourselves clearly on record, we may as well state the position we take in reference to problems. We hold that the only legitimate and proper end of Chess study is perfection in playing. It is not at all probable, or perhaps even possible, that absolute perfection will ever be attained. Still, that is the object at which all should aim, and whatever assists in the attainment of that object is proper study. Of course, no one disputes that the first means to be employed is the study of the games of the best players. Analysis of the different openings, of the various methods of attack and defence, and of the numberless positions which arise in the middle or end game, are valuable assistants. Therefore, the principal thing which every Chess Editor should do, is to give his readers games and analyses. If his column is only didactic he may stop here, feeling that he has done his whole duty; but instruction is not always everything, and all Chess Editors are not competent to give instruction, except at second-hand—ourselves among the number. Therefore, most editors give, in addition to games, items of news, and comments on various matters of interest in the Chess world, and problems. Problem making and solving is a pleasing art which has been engrafted on Chess to give variety and relieve the mind, wearied perhaps by a close study of analysis. But neither problem-making nor solving will advance a player. This is, we think, most directly proved by the fact that the greatest problemists are, as a rule, poor players. Take Loyd for instance. He confessedly heads the list of problemists, but his record as a player is not even third rate. On the other hand, the great players are not problemists. Morphy, indeed, composed one or two, and Anderssen a few more, but Steinitz, Zukertort, Blackburne, Rosenthal, Kolish, Mackenzie, Judd, Delmar and other first-class players are not problemists. We welcome problems as a delightful relaxation to Chess Study. Some one has called them the poetry of Chess. They are, but poetry is cloying for steady reading, and the mind demands prose. So with problems. The Chess student turns from the analysis of the game to the problem, as we turn from the

strong meats and vegetables of a dinner, to the cheese and pastry; but the Chess Editor who confines his column to problems does only a portion—and that the least portion—of his duty.—“Sunday Call.”

—:o;—

THE study of Chess is itself a study. To the true Chess player the board is a cosmos, and each square in it a centre of some kind of potential energy, of which the occupying piece is the true representative. “Castling” is the retreat from imminent kinetic disturbance; and “mate” the final equilibrium when the powers are so balanced around the centre of gravity that they no longer tend to form fresh combinations. There is something, moreover, in Chess to remind one of geology given; the condition of the board at some stage in a game between good players, it must not be to advanced a stage—say the 24th or 30th move. Perhaps the experiment may have been tried; but there is little doubt that a Chess player could tell, from the mere inspection of the board, the piece last played and where it came from. He might replace the piece and announce the previous move, and so on till the board assumed the aspect due to a position in some recognised opening when the remainder of the moves would, of course, present no difficulty. A work has recently been issued by H E Bird, Chess correspondent to the “Times” and Amateur Chess Champion, entitled “Chess Practice.” It is not intended for mere beginners, its chief recommendations being a very methodical arrangement of openings, and a well selected series of master pieces in Chess play up to the present date. But the Chess world ought to thank Mr Bird for his very temperate expostulation with those who are bringing about the decline of this noble game. Foreign, and some British, professionals are not ready to compete except for very high stakes; and Chess in public is assuming wholly a business form. One Chess centre in the Strand, a delightful resort ten years ago, is not so now. Mr Bird’s graceful memorial of his friend and frequent Chess opponent, S S Boden, who died 13th January 1882, will be well received by the public.—“Liverpool Albion.”

END-GAMES.

IN one important respect, at least, end-games are of more consequence than the openings. Any weak move made in the beginning of a game does not necessarily entail its loss, as in the middle-game a player has many chances to re-establish the balance of position, or even to obtain a superiority, notwithstanding his unfavourable commencement; but the end-play directly influences the result—there is no appeal. A single weak move to compromise a position will have the loss of the game as its consequence. This axiom has a twofold application in actual play—it holds good both “for winning a game” and “defending a game.”

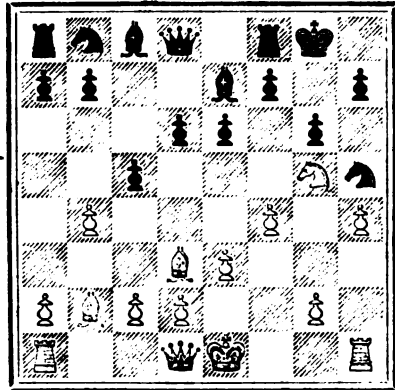
Defending a game naturally includes playing to obtain a draw; while winning a game, also means playing to prevent a draw. The greatest possible amount of precision is required in either of the above cases, which fact renders play in an ending far more difficult than in the middle or in the opening. Every position has its limited number of probable moves, and if through receiving odds or by any other means a player has a better position than his opponent, he will not have much difficulty in recognising and following up the natural advantages of his position, as, to a certain degree, the advantage manifests or develops itself. Equally, it may be said that

the player having an inferior game will have great difficulty in avoiding the natural outcome of his position. We have played many a game where we plainly saw our defeat impending in ten or twelve moves. Our opponent did not see it; nay, perchance he might have even thought his own game lost; but the position played itself. Move after move he adopted the most promising line of play, till suddenly, to his surprise, he found himself the winner. In the end the positions are generally less suggestive, and, therefore, a player is thrown more upon his own resources.

There are two kinds of endings: first being that termination of the game brought about by a brilliant sacrifice, or a series of moves of great power and deep and fine play. This ending is the most beautiful and ingenious. From it the art of problem-making has sprung—problems are merely correct endings having a mate in a certain number of moves. As a fine example of this class, we give the following end-game, which occurred a few days ago at the Birmingham Chess Club. Mr W Cook gave his opponent a Knight, and after eight moves only, he arrived at a position which enabled him to win the game in a brilliant manner.

Position after the eight move.

Mr Wilson.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mr W Cook.

White here announced Mate in four moves, and proceeded as follows:—

Q takes Kt B takes Kt best

(Black cannot take the Queen, on account of B takes R P mate.)

Q takes R P ch

K takes Q

R P takes B ch

K to Kt sq

R to R 8 mate.

—Knowledge.

CLUB MATCHES.

TH**E**R**E** is no doubt that one of the chief considerations in connection with the arrangement of inter-Provincial Chess matches is the item of travelling expenses. In many instances, of course, the clubs might help to lighten these out of their own funds, but even then it would be no more than tantamount to a shifting of the outlay from the pockets of individual members to the Club Exchequer. Now as the majority of journeys for this purpose will be by railroad, it occurs to us that the several Railway Companies would consult their interests very materially if they offered during the whole year those advantages which are ordinarily limited to the excursion season only. For instance Chess Matches are mostly played in the winter half of the year, while the system of charging one and a quarter single fares for the double journey, in the case of parties of a certain strength is ordinarily in force during the summer half only. As the extension of this accommodation to Chess Parties cannot involve more than a nominal addition to the regular course of labour, it strikes us it would be good policy of the Railway Companies went a little out of the course of their usual routine. We are sure there would be more meetings between rival County and Provincial Town Chess Associations if the cost of travelling to and fro were reduced during the Chess Season, at all events it is satisfactory to know that the Midland Company are prepared to issue tickets at a single fare and a quarter for the double journey to Chess parties consisting of not less than six first or ten third-class passengers, the tickets to be available from the day before to the day after the match. This is a handsome concession to Chesses for which on behalf of the Chess community we feel it a duty as well as a pleasure, to express our thanks to the Midland Railway directorate.

We are compelled to hold over several items of news and other matters in consequence of the demand on our space.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 3rd MAY 1882:

—:0:—

TENACITY IN PLAY.

“ BY MEPHISTO.”

IT would be a matter of some speculation to determine under what disadvantage a first class player is placed, who encounters a strong adversary without previous knowledge of his ability. Self-confidence, arising from superiority over a very large majority of those usually encountered over the board, is apt to lead to the adoption of hazardous lines of play, which may become sources of great danger when the adversary proves himself far above the average strength. It may of course be argued that the play of a strong player should speak for itself, and ought to put an over confident adversary on his guard, but on examination it will be found that such is not always the case. Knowledge of an opponent's skill may come when it is too late to amend a bad position, obtained by hazardous play early in the game while it is well known that a knowledge of the openings will sometimes place a Rook player and one of first class ability on the same footing, for at least the first ten or twelve moves. Apparent correct play in the opening is not, therefore, a very reliable criterion, and by the time a strong player is recognised (on the catch a tartar system) he may have possessed himself of such advantage as to render victory on his side all but certain. In such cases the only means to adopt, with a chance of success, is to fight the uphill fight tenaciously. To do this is a very difficult task, and one which is entirely unsuited to the character and temper of many of our best players.

Not long since a case was brought under my notice which will better explain my views. An amateur of first rate strength sat down to battle with me. It must be remembered that I labour under the disadvantage of seldom knowing my opponent's strength. The majority are weak players, who give me little or no trouble; but weak or strong I usually have to find out for myself the amount of skill possessed by my opponent and occasionally make an error in my first hasty opinion. I give the game in extenso as it may serve as an example of what tenacity will do.

I opened with my favourite—the Allgaier Thorold—and the early moves were as follows:—

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3
6 Kt takes P	6 K takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 P to Q 4
8 B takes P	8 B to Kt 2

This move is a very slight departure from the ordinary course, which is 8 P takes P or 8 Kt to K B 3. It is a move which might be made by a good as well as by a weak player. I proceeded

9 Kt to B 3	9 Kt to K 2
10 P to K 5	10 Q Kt to B 3

Here I became suspicious. My opponent developed well. I could not now play B to Q 3 so tried a different plan

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 Q to Q 2 | 11 B to B 4 |
| 12 Castles | 12 Q to Q 2 |

Looking at my opponent's game I fully realised that he played very steadily. Intending to attack on the King's side, the play proceeded

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 13 B to K 3 | 13 Q R to K B sq |
|-------------|------------------|

An excellent move. Black evidently intended playing his King over to the Queen's side, remaining with a fine game and a piece to the good. Of course I now knew that my opponent was a first class player and accordingly determined, if die I must, to die fighting. Seeing that my opponent intended playing his King over to the Queen's side, I changed my tactics and proceeded with

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 14 Kt to R 4 | 14 P to Kt 3 |
| 15 B to Kt 5 | 15 K to K sq |
| 16 P to B 4 | |

This was neck or nothing. With Black's Bishop on B 4 it might prove dangerous, but what general ever won a lost battle except by dash! Black replied

- | |
|-------------|
| 16 Q to K 3 |
|-------------|

The right move, intending to free himself from the pinning of his Knight.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 17 Q to B 3 | 17 K to Q sq |
| 18 P takes P | 18 Q takes P |
| 19 B to B 4 | 19 Q to R 4 |

Nothing has come of my attack! My opponent can actually exchange Queens, for if Q to Kt 3 then Q to Kt 5. Again I had to make the best of it, so played.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 20 B to Kt 3 | 20 B to K 5 |
|--------------|-------------|

Black appeared afraid of the centre Pawns if he took the Queen, and gave me another chance by not exchanging. He evidently intended playing his Bishop on Q 4.

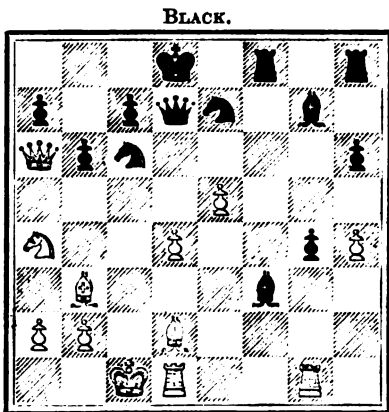
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|-------------|----------------|
| 21 Q to B 4 | 21 B takes R P |
| 22 B to Q 2 | 22 Q to Q 4 |
| 23 Q to R 6 | 23 Q to Q 2 |

With a view of preventing any manœuvres with my Queen, via Kt 7, in conjunction with B to K 6, &c.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 24 K R to Kt sq | 24 B to B 3 |
|-----------------|-------------|

I now resolved to rely upon my centre Pawns, supported by Rook, and took the bold course of giving up another exchange, leaving myself minus a Rook, as the following Diagram will show.

Position after Black's 24th move.



The play proceeded

25 B to B 3
26 R takes B

25 B takes R
26 Kt to Q 4

A very plausible move. Once more a chance appears, brought about by my favourable position in consequence of my sacrifice. I grasp the opportunity, and proceed with

27 Kt to B 5

This was my last chance, but it won! My opponent played

27 P takes Kt

28 P takes P

The position here is highly interesting. We both might have played differently, but to analyse thoroughly is not the present object.

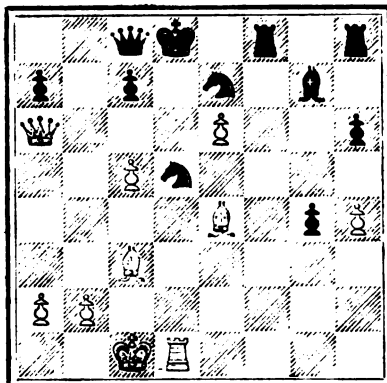
29 P to K 6

28 Q Kt to K 2
29 Q to B sq

At last, by very hard work and perseverance, I have arrived at a position where I can win even more than a piece, but I am a Knight and Rook behind, which is very much to regain.

Position after Black's 29th move.

BLACK.



WHITE

30 Q takes Q ch
31 B takes B

30 K takes Q
31 R to Kt sq

This, as far as I can judge, is the only weak move made by Black so far. Demoralisation has set in, consequent on the success of my tenacious efforts. He ought to have played Kt to Kt 5 or B 5, in which case, after B takes R and R takes B, he would still have remained a piece ahead. My R to Q 7 would not have achieved more than a superficial attack.

32 B takes R
33 B takes Kt, and the game was even.

32 R takes B

34 B to B 4

33 P to Kt 6
34 P to Q R 4

Necessary, as otherwise Black could not move his Rook from his eighth file, for fear of mate by B to R 6 ch and R to Q 8.

35 R to Kt sq
36 K to Q 2
37 K to K 2

35 R to Kt sq
36 P to B 3
37 Kt to B 4

The object of this move was of course Kt takes P, but I had a settler in store for him

38 P to K 7

There is nothing for it now but to give up the exchange; otherwise, B to K 6 ch winning the Knight, so Black played

39 B takes R
40 R takes P

38 Kt takes P
39 Kt takes B

After which, of course, I won easily.

This was one of the hardest battles I have fought for a very long time, and I hope it will serve as an example of what tenacity in play will do.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE Italian Opera Season opened at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, on the 18th ult., Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," but curtailed as usual, being chosen for the occasion. This was followed by "Lucia di Lammermoor" with Madame Sembrich in the title role, and on Saturday, by Gounod's "Faust e Margherita" in which Madame Olga Berghi was to have made her debut in the part of Margherita, but her place was taken at a moment's notice by Madame Valleria. M. Bouby, also a debutant, did appear, and created a most favourable impression by his singing and acting. Rossini's "Giuglielmo Tell" was also down for Monday, and Faust was repeated last Tuesday. So far all things appear to have gone well. There has been nothing to excite enthusiasm, but the performance has shown fair uniformity of merit.

"Boccacio," Messrs Hunt and Farnie's version of M. Suppe's comic opera of "Boccace," was produced with great success at the Comedy on Saturday last, when Miss Violet Cameron took the part of Boccacio and played it to perfection, the other artists giving her adequate support.

Mr. Boucicault's well-known comedy of "London Assurance" was performed on Saturday afternoon last, Miss Ada Cavendish as Lady Gay Spanker, leaving little, if anything, to be desired. Mr. William Farren admirably supported the character of Sir Harcourt and Mr. E. Righton made a thoroughly genial and good-natured Dolly Spanker. The whole was excellent, and though it is possible it might be equalled, it is hardly likely it could be improved.

OBITUARY.

BY the sudden death of Mr Charles H Waterbury, of Elizabeth, the game of Chess has lost one of its most ardent devotees, and one of its most brilliant lights. His death, which occurred on the 22nd of March, has cast a gloom upon his wide circle of friends and upon all Chess players. Mr Waterbury had been long subject to the premonitory symptoms of apoplexy, and this fact of late years had caused him to abate somewhat of his activity in Chess matters, but he retained his old enthusiasm to the moment of the fell stroke of the dread disease. News of the sad event reached us too late to permit the preparation of a suitable memoir of the deceased, but we shall take an early opportunity of giving our readers a biographical notice of this eminent American Chess player.—"Turf, Field and Farm."

ACCIDENTS IN 1881.—We have received a statement of the business returns of the Accident Insurance Company, of Bank Buildings, Lothbury, together with a table showing the number and character of the accidents that, during the last twelve years have caused claims to be made on them. The statistics submitted by the manager, Mr Harding, are exceedingly interesting. The total amount of compensation paid in 1881 reached £29,999 13s 2d., spread over 1,457

cases. The charge on the premium income on account of these casualties was 54.11 per cent., but as the Company further grants a bonus allowance after a series of years to policy holders, the additional sum of £2,847 17s 5d so granted, with the actual claims paid, brought the benefits conferred up to as much as 59.15 per cent. The total number of awards in the period covered by Mr Harding's statistics, 1870 to 1881 inclusive, was 14,624, of which 129 were for fatal injuries.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 637.

Played at Brighton, between Messrs H and O Erskine.

Allgaier Kieseritsky Gambit.

WHITE.

BLACK.

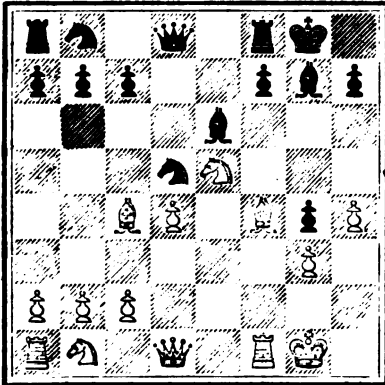
H Erskine.

O Erskine.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 P to K Kt 4 |
| 4 P to K R 4 | 4 P to Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt to K 5 | 5 B to Kt 2 |
| 6 P to Q 4 | 6 Kt to K B 3 |
| 7 B to Q B 4 | 7 P to Q 4 |
| 8 P takes P | 8 Castles |
| 9 Castles | 9 Kt takes P (A) |
| 10 B takes P | 10 B to K 3 |
| 11 P to K Kt 3 | |

Position after White's 11th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 12 Kt to Q B 3 | 11 P to K B 4 (B) |
| 13 Q to K 2 | 12 P to Q B 3 |
| 14 Q R to Q sq | 13 R to K sq |
| 15 Kt takes Kt | 14 P to K R 4 |
| 16 B takes B | 15 B takes Kt |
| 17 B to K Kt 5 | 16 P takes B |
| 18 Q to Kt 5 (c) | 17 Q to Q B sq |
| 19 P takes B | 18 B takes Kt (D) |
| 20 Q R takes P | 19 R takes P |
| 21 Q takes R ch | 20 R takes R |
| 22 R takes P | 21 K to Kt 2 |
| 23 Q tks P ch (E) | 22 Q to K sq |
| 24 B to Q 2 | 23 Kt to Q 2 |
| 25 B to B 3 ch | 24 R to Kt sq |
| 26 Q to Q B 6 ch | 25 K to R 3 |
| 27 Q to Q 5 | 26 K to R 2 |
| 28 K to Kt 2 | 27 Q to K 6 ch |
| 29 R to B 2 | 28 Q to K 7 ch |
| | 29 Q to K sq |

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 30 R to B 7 ch | 30 K to Kt sq |
| 31 R to Kt 7 ch | 31 K to R sq |
| 32 R to Kt 6 dis ch | 32 K to R 2 |
| 33 Q takes K R P mate. | |

NOTES.

(A) So far book moves of Paulsen's Defence to Allgaier Gambit. Instead of Kt takes P Gossip gives 9 P to Q B 4, 10 P to B 3 10 P takes P, 11 P takes P 11 Kt takes P, 12 B takes Kt 12 Q takes B, 13 Kt to Q B 3 13 Q to Q sq, 14 B takes P 14 Kt to B 3, 15 Kt takes Kt P 15 B takes P ch, 16 Kt to B 2 16 Q takes R P, &c.

(B) A very weak move for two reasons, first, it creates a weakness in Black's centre, secondly, Black might actually have won a piece by

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 12 P takes Kt | 11 Kt takes B |
| 13 B takes B | 12 B takes Kt |
| 14 K to R 2 | 13 B takes P ch |
| | 14 P takes B |

(c) A good move, as Black cannot well defend the Pawn, for if Q to K 3, R to K sq.

(d) This weakens still more the position of Black's King, he might have proceeded with Kt to B 3 and if White then took the Pawn checking, interpose his Queen on K 3

(e) 23 R to K 5 would have been more decisive, it ought to bring about a forced mate speedily.

GAME 638.

Played in the correspondence match between Padua and Rome.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.

BLACK:

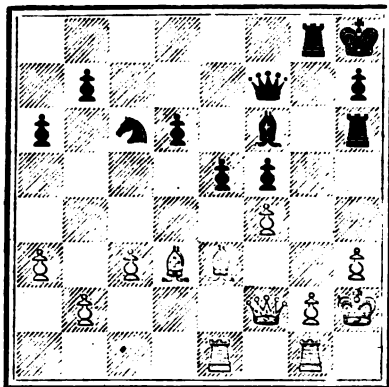
Rome.

Padua.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 P to K 3 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | 3 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 P takes P |
| 5 Kt takes P | 5 P to Q R 3 |
| 6 P to Q R 3 (A) | 6 K Kt to K 2 |
| 7 B to Q B 4 (B) | 7 Kt takes Kt |
| 8 Q takes Kt | 8 Kt to B 3 |
| 9 Q to K 3 | 9 P to K Kt 3 (c) |
| 10 Castles | 10 B to Kt 2 |
| 11 Q to Kt 3 | 11 Castles |
| 12 P to K B 4 (D) | 12 P to Q 3 |
| 13 B to K 3 | 13 Q to B 2 (E) |
| 14 B to Q 3 | 14 P to K B 4 |
| 15 P takes P | 15 Kt P takes P |
| 16 Kt to R 4 | 16 R to B 3 |
| 17 Kt to Kt 6 | 17 R to Q Kt sq. |
| 18 Kt takes B (F) | 18 R takes Kt |
| 19 P to B 3 | 19 K to R sq |

20 Q to K B 2 20 R to K Kt sq
 21 P to K R 3 21 R to R 3
 22 K to R 2 22 B to B 3
 23 R to K Kt sq 23 Q to B 2
 24 Q R to K sq 24 P to K 4

Position after Black's 24th move.
 BLACK.



WHITE.

25 P takes P (G) 25 B takes P ch
 26 B to B 4 26 R to B 3
 27 Q R to K B sq 27 R to K B sq (H)
 28 P to K Kt 3 28 B takes B
 29 P takes B 29 Kt to Q sq
 30 Q to R 4 30 R to Kt 3 (I)
 31 R takes R 31 Q takes R
 32 R to K Kt sq 32 Q to B 3
 33 Q takes Q ch 33 R takes Q
 34 R to Kt 5 34 P to R 3 (J)
 35 R takes P 35 R takes R
 36 B takes R 36 K to Kt 2
 37 B to B 8 37 P to Q R 4
 38 K to Kt 3 38 K to B 3
 39 K to B 3 39 P to Q 4
 40 P to B 4 (K) 40 P takes P
 41 K to K 4 41 K to K 2 (L)
 42 K to Q 5 42 P to Kt 4
 43 K to B 5 43 P to Kt 5
 44 P takes P 44 P takes P
 45 K takes Kt P 45 Kt to B 2
 46 B to R 6 46 Kt to R sq
 47 B takes P 47 Kt to Kt 3
 48 P to B 5 48 Kt to B 5
 49 K to B 5 (M) Resigns (N).

Notes, from the "Field."

(A) A good move, though new. It is no waste of time, as Black has already resorted to a similar manoeuvre in the defence, while it prevents the sometimes inconvenient pinning of the Kt by the B.

(B) We prefer P to K Kt with the view of placing the B at Kt 2.

(C) We do not like this advance, and its obvious object of resorting to the K fianchetto. The B would stand better at K 2. On the other hand, the position of White's K B offered

them the immediate opportunity of opening a square for the Q B by P to Q Kt 4, with the prospect of an attack by P to Kt 5.

(D) B to K B 4 was superior. It would have either allowed White to pin his B at Q 6, or, if Black advanced the K P, his Q P and the square at Q 4 became weak. Nor would Q to Kt 3 have been a satisfactory answer.

(E) We prefer P to K B 4 at once, in order to be enabled to retake with the R if White took.

(F) They would have done better to let Black waste a move with the B instead, hurrying on the exchange, which was always at their own option.

(G) If B takes P, Black would recover at least the P by B to R 5, with the better game.

(H) It was better to bring the Kt into play at K 2. This R is not well posted here.

(I) Kt to K 3 was more likely to equalise the game.

(J) The Black allies defend themselves with great tenacity. The tempting Kt to K 3 would have left them with a much more inferior game e.g.:

34 Kt to K 3
 35 R takes P 35 R takes R
 36 B takes R 36 Kt takes P
 37 K to Kt 3 37 Kt to K 7 ch
 38 K to B 2 38 Kt to B 8
 39 K to K 3 39 Kt to Kt 6; if P
 to Kt 3, White shuts out the Kt by B to K 6.
 40 B to B 8 and should win.

(K) Ingenious if, as seems, it leads to a cross game, though we think that K to K 3 would have also given them a sure superiority.

(L) If there was any hope, it was either by P to Q Kt 4 or Kt to K 3. The retreat of the K is useless.

(M) Finely played. Black comes now too late with any defensive measure.

(N) The most probable continuation was the following

49 Kt takes P
 50 P to Kt 4 50 Kt to B 7
 51 P to Kt 5 51 Kt to K 5 ch
 52 K to Q 5 52 Kt to Q 3; if Kt
 to B 3 ch, the answer is K to B 6.
 53 P to B 6 ch 53 K to Q 2
 54 P to Kt 6, followed next move by B to
 Kt 5 ch, with a winning game.

GAME 639.

Played at Walmer, 24th April 1882.

WHITE,

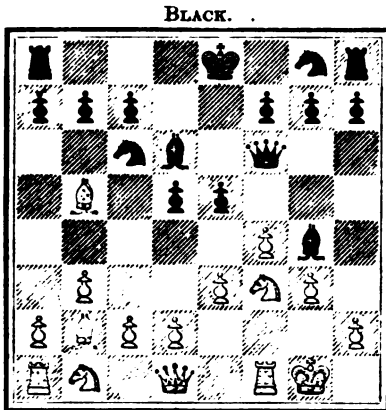
BLACK.

Mr E Kirby.

Mr J Scamp.

1 P to Q Kt 3 1 P to K 4 (A)
 2 B to Kt 2 2 Kt to Q B 3
 3 P to K 3 3 P to Q 4
 4 B to Kt 5 4 B to Q 3
 5 P to K B 4 (B) 5 Q to R 5 ch (C)
 6 P to Kt 3 6 Q to B 3 (D)
 7 Kt to K B 3 7 B to K Kt 5
 8 Castles

Position after White's 8th move.



- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 10 P takes P | 10 B takes P |
| 11 B takes B | 11 Q takes B |
| 12 Q takes B P ch | 12 K to Q 2 |
| 13 Kt to B 3 | 13 R to B sq |
| 14 Q takes R | 14 R takes Q |
| 15 R takes R | 15 P to Q 5. |

(F) Black has no hope of capturing this Knight when on R 8, his game is past redemption.

GAME 640.

Played at the St Louis Chess Club, between Mr Mackenzie and an amateur, the former giving the odds of the Q Kt.

Remove White's Q Kt.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 9 P takes P | 8 Kt to R 3 (E) |
| 10 Kt takes B | 9 B takes P |
| 11 B takes Q | 10 Q takes Kt |
| 12 B takes Kt P | 11 B takes Q |
| 13 B takes Kt | 12 R to Kt sq |
| 14 Kt to B 3 | 13 B takes P |
| 15 Kt takes P (F) | 14 R to Kt 3 |
| 16 Kt takes P ch | 15 R takes B |
| 17 Kt takes R | 16 K to Q sq |
| 18 B takes Kt | 17 B to Kt 3 |
| 19 Q R to B sq | 18 P takes B |
- Resigns.

NOTES.

- (A) Experience has proved this to be too bold, P to K 3 is safer and correct.
- (B) An embarrassing move.
- (C) A useless check, we should have preferred P to B 3.
- (D) This again is weak, on principle he ought to have played the Queen to K 2, beyond the active range of White's Queen's Bishop.
- (E) This loses a piece, Black had no alternative but to abandon the Pawn. If Black play 8 P to Q 5, a likely looking move, the game might proceed
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 9 P takes K P | 9 B takes P |
|---------------|-------------|
- If B takes Kt, 10 P takes Q 10 B takes Q, 11 P takes Kt P winning a Rook.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 10 Kt takes B | 10 B takes Q |
| 11 R takes Q | 11 Kt takes R |
| 12 Kt takes Kt | 12 P takes Kt |
- Otherwise White will have two pieces for the Rook.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 18 B takes P ch | 18 K to K 2 |
| 14 B takes R | 14 R takes B |
| 15 Kt to R 3 | 15 B to Kt 5 |
- 16 B takes P with the better game.

Better play would have been 8 B takes Kt, when the following might have resulted.

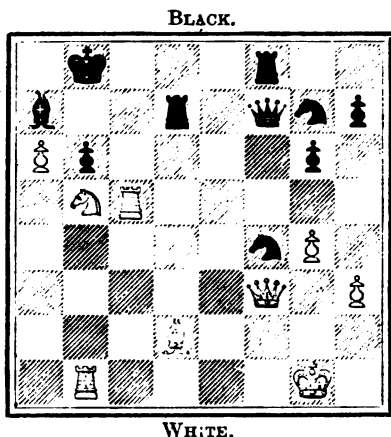
takes B	8 B takes Kt
	Kt to K

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr M | Mr A |
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 B to Q B 4 | 4 B to B 4 |
| 5 Kt to Kt 5 | 5 Kt to R 3 |
| 6 Q to R 5 | 6 Q to K 2 |
| 7 Castles | 7 P to Q 3 |
| 8 P to K R 3 | 8 B to Q 2 |
| 9 P to B 4 | 9 Castles Q R (A) |
| 10 B to Q 3 | 10 P to B 3 |
| 11 Kt to B 3 | 11 Kt to B 2 |
| 12 B to Q 2 | 12 P to K Kt 3 |
| 13 Q to R 4 | 13 P to B 4 |
| 14 P takes P | 14 B takes P (B) |
| 15 Q to B 2 | 15 B takes B |
| 16 P takes B | 16 Kt to Q Kt 5 |
| 17 Kt to K sq | 17 K R to B sq |
| 18 P to R 3 | 18 Kt to Q 4 |
| 19 Kt to B 3 | 19 Kt to R 3 |
| 20 P to K Kt 3 | 20 Kt to K 6 |
| 21 K R to B sq | 21 K Kt to B 4 |
| 22 P to Q Kt 4 | 22 B to Kt 3 |
| 23 P to Q R 4 | 23 P to Q R 3 |
| 24 P to R 5 | 24 B to R 2 |
| 25 P to Kt 5 (C) | 25 P takes P |
| 26 P to R 6 | 26 P to Kt 3 |
| 27 Q R to Kt sq | 27 P to B 4 (D) |
| 28 P to Kt 4 | 28 Kt to Kt 2 |
| 29 Kt takes P | 29 Kt to Q 4 |
| 30 Q to B 3 (E) | 30 Q to K B 2 |
| 31 Kt takes P | 31 R to Q 2 |
| 32 P to Q 4 | 32 K to Kt sq |
| 33 P takes P | 33 Q P takes P |
| 34 R takes P | 34 Kt tks B P (F) |

(See Diagram below).

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 35 R to B 8 ch | 35 R takes R (G) |
| 36 B takes Kt ch | 36 R to B 2 |
| 37 Q to Kt 7 mate. | |

Position after Black's 34th move.



NOTES, from the "Globe Democrat."

(A) Black has played the opening very well and by castling on this side obtains the better game.

(B) He ought to have exchanged Queens, after which White's prospects of winning would not have amounted to much.

(C) Counter attack is the only hope for White in this position.

(D) By this weak move White is enabled, not only to win a Pawn, but also to take up a very menacing position.

(E) An annoying move for Black, as it, in a measure, pins the Kt at Q 4.

(F) Overlooking the rather neat process by which White now manages to force the game.

(G) If the King take Rook, White wins as follows.

	35 K takes R
36 Q to R 8 ch	36 B to Kt sq
37 R to B sq ch	37 K to Q sq
38 Q takes B ch	38 K to K 2
39 B to Kt 4 ch, &c.	

(This game was played in a fairly steady manner. It is specially noteworthy how Black defended himself in the opening, and even obtained the better game. The true style of a first class player, however, is not to lose heart when having a bad game in giving odds, and by means of patience and skill, Captain Mackenzie, managed to obtain a superiority and end the game in a fine manner.—Ed. C. P. C.)

GAME 641.

A very pretty game, played by Mr Blackburne at Brighton, being one of eight played simultaneously, blindfold.

Allgaier Thorold.

WHITE.

Blackburne.

1 P to K 4
 2 P to K B 4
 3 Kt to K B 3
 4 P to K R 4
 5 Kt to Kt 5
 6 Kt takes P
 7 P to Q 4
 8 B takes P
 9 Kt to B 3
 10 B to Q 3 (c)
 11 Castles
 12 P takes B
 13 P to K 5
 14 P to Kt 3
 15 B tks P ch (E)
 16 R takes R
 17 Q to Q 2 ch
 18 R to K B sq

BLACK.

Bowley.

1 P to K 4
 2 P takes P
 3 P to K Kt 4
 4 P to Kt 5
 5 P to K R 3
 6 K takes Kt
 7 P to Q 4
 8 Kt to K B 3 (A)
 9 B to Kt 5 (B)
 10 Kt to B 3
 11 B takes Kt
 12 K to Kt 2
 13 Kt to K R 4
 14 R to B sq (D)
 15 K takes B
 16 Q takes R
 17 Kt to B 5 (F)
 Resigns. (G)

NOTES, from "Knowledge."

(A) Quite sound; Black can also play 8 P takes P as given in the Synopsis, to be followed by K to Kt 2, B to K 2, and R to B sq. Mr Zukertort recommends K to Kt 3, but we think this unnecessary, as by either of the two defences above, Black is fairly protected.

(B) Never a good move in this opening. B to K 2 or Kt 2 is the right move; the King being exposed requires the protection of the Bishop. If B to Kt 2, in that case only Black would follow up by K to Kt 3.

(C) Or B to K 2, Mr Freeborough's move.

(D) Not apprehending any danger, Black thought this secure. 14 Kt takes B would not have promised well; for then

15 R takes Kt	15 R to B sq
16 R takes R	16 Q takes R
17 Q to K 2	17 Q to K 2
18 R to K B sq	18 B to K 3
19 R to B 6.	

This latter move Black could hardly prevent, it gives Black a bad game.

(E) A very fine view of position for a blindfold player to master by mental sight; it wins by force.

(F) 17 K to Kt 2 would be still worse, for then Q to Kt 5 ch. If now K to R sq, then Q takes Kt ch wins; or if K to B 2, then R to B sq ch wins.

(G) Black has no resource left, if 18 Q to K 2 19 R takes Kt 19 K to Kt 2, 20 R to B 6 threatening Q to Kt 5 or R 6 ch, and wins.

—:C:—

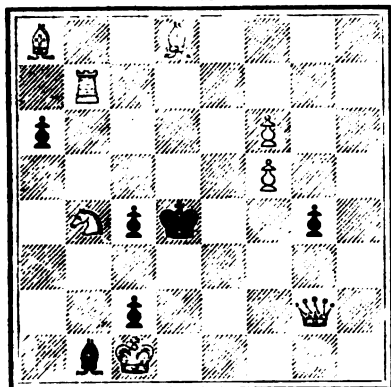
The Editor will be pleased to receive the names of subscribers willing to play by correspondence.

PROBLEM INTELLIGENCE.

BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY.—In the March number of this Magazine is given the result of its November Solution Competition. The chief attraction of this, it will be remembered, was the novelty introduced by the Problem Editor—the “Page of Honor,” the three prize winners being allowed each to send two problems for this page. There were 25 competitors. The first prize is taken by J A Kaiser; second J G Nix; third Henry Blanchard. Mr Kaiser's two problems in the “Page of Honor” are remarkably similar to two problems by W A Shinkman, which have appeared in this Magazine, and are dedicated to that composer. The problem Editor remarks of Mr Kaiser's problems “The two by Mr Kaiser will doubtless be a surprise to the gentleman to whom they are dedicated, for they very much resemble two by him that have been published in this Magazine in appearance, though the solutions have no resemblance whatever.” Mr Nix comes second with two capital problems. The first was a competitor in the Second Lowenthal Problem Tourney of the “Westminster Papers” and was published in the “Huddersfield College Magazine.” We shall refer to this problem again next week, when we shall give Mr Kaiser's problems, together with Mr Shinkman's, with a few observations. The Second problem of Mr Nix's was, we believe, first published in the American Journal and is as follows:

By J G Nix.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Mr Blanchard's problems are familiar to English solvers, the first being his prize problem from the “Royal Exchange” and the second a four mover we published in our first volume, and at that time it was honoured with a position on the cover.

A prize is awarded to Mr Canning for best solutions to two sui-mates by J N Babson offered in the September number.

For the best set of solutions, to the problems in the March number of “Brentano” four dollars in books, and for the second best, three

dollars are offered. Solutions from England are to be mailed by the 31st of May next. There are 25 problems to be solved.

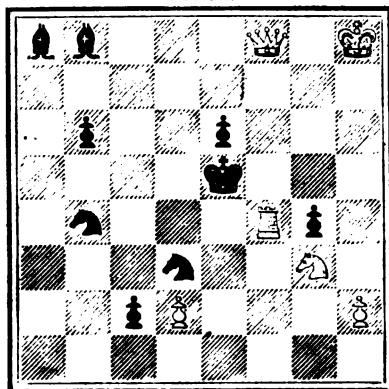
“Brentano's” Problem Tourney has proved a great success in point of quantity, having closed with a total of one hundred and four contributions, and also promises to be a great success as to quality, for, says the Editor “We think we can safely predict that it will be found that they are a finer lot of problems than have ever been before entered in a Tourney.” We hope this is the case, but problem composers have not yet mastered that “demon” which invades and attacks nearly all problems—cooks—which will probably destroy many of the beautiful gems of this collection.

AMENDS.—Our esteemed correspondent, Mr C H Coater, has pointed out that Problem No. 862 by F C B is solvable in five moves by 1 Q to Kt 3 1 P moves, 2 Q to B 2 2 P moves, 3 K to B 2 or R 2 3 P checks (best), 4 K to Kt 2, 5 Q to B sq mate. The author's idea is very similar, but this is better. Mr Coater and others also draw our attention to the impossibility of solution to Problem No. 855, by Mr J B Fisher. We regret that this capital problem was printed minus the Black Pawn on K 8. With this addition we reprint it here in justice to its author.

PROBLEM No. 855. REPRINTED.

By J B Fisher.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

—:o:—

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB.—This once bustling and prosperous Club presents a significant illustration of its decadence in its pending tournament for the championship of the Club. The grand total of contestants is four, namely: Messrs D G Baird, J W Baird, C B Isaacson and G Simonson, and the emblem an empty title, which the former “champions” seem weary of contending for.—“Turf, Field and Farm.”

ARUNDEL v ROTHERHAM CLUBS.—The return match between these clubs was contested on Saturday, 22nd April, in the large dining hall of the Arundel Club, and resulted in a win for the home team, by 8 to 6. The first Tournament was played at Rotherham and was carried off by the Rotherham Club, being the only match the Arundel Club have lost this season. The following is a list of the players and the score.

Arundel.		Rotherham.	
Smith	0	Shepherd	2
Barracrough	0	Woollman	2
Camm	1	Ward	1
Shaw	2	Hill	0
T Scott	2	Rushford	0
S Scott	2	Swann	0
Twist	1	Yardley	1

BARNSELY v HOLMFIRTH.—An interesting match, says the "Leeds Mercury," was played at Penistone, on Monday, 17th ult., between the Chess Clubs of Barnsley and Holmfirth, six players a side contesting. Additional interest was lent to the match from the fact that at the beginning of the winter season, when Barnsley sent the challenge, the Holmfirth club had been broken up for some time; but on the receipt of the challenge, they pulled themselves together again, and the present contest is the result. The time fixed for play was from four p.m. to nine p.m., with an interval for tea; three games, if possible, to be completed. A general wish was expressed that another meeting should take place in October next. At the close of a very enjoyable evening, victory was found to rest with the Barnsley players, a majority of three games standing in their favour. Our contemporary trusts the anticipation of again meeting the Barnsley players will have the effect of still keeping up the union of the Holmfirth team. Score, 9½ to 6½, viz.:

Barnsley.		Holmfirth.	
J Roe	1½	W Preston	½
A Rowley	1	J B Hogley	1
I Haigh	2	I Moorhouse	1
A Maudsley	2	G Charlesworth	1
A Wood	1	J Charlesworth	2
Walter Haigh	2	S E Hogley	1

BELFAST v STAUNTON (LURGAN) CLUBS.—On Saturday afternoon, the 1st ult., the members of the Belfast Chess Club visited Lurgan for the purpose of playing a return match with the members of the Staunton Chess Club. Each club was represented by nine players, who were arranged as nearly as possible in the order of merit, and then paired. Play commenced at three p.m., and, after three hours' hard fighting, victory was declared for the home team. Each pair played three games. Score, 14 to 13, viz.:

Staunton.		Belfast.	
C Johnston	3	Neil	0
Dr Agnew	2	Godwin	1
Chas Johnston	1	Jackson	2
Wm J Hewitt	½	A Godwin	2½
J H Monroe	1½	Thompson	1½
J Atkinson	1½	Magowan	1½
J Henning	2	Dr Barnes	1
J Dill	1	Hodson	2
Wm Douglas	1½	Green	1½

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The Hunnex v Chapman match is progressing. Of two games played, the first, a very long one, resulted in a draw, the second being won by Mr Chapman.

DONCASTER.—On Saturday, 22nd ult., Mr T Y Stokoe, of Leeds, gave an exhibition of ambulatory Chess at Doncaster, on which occasion eight members of the Chess club of that town tried their "level best" to discomfit the itinerant player. Their well meant efforts were, however, frustrated by the staying-powers of their peripatetic opponent, for, after about three and a half hours' play, seven of their number, viz., Messrs Johnson, Brooks, Parker, Taylor, Elleray, Pacey and Thornton bit the dust; whilst one gallant warrior, appropriately named Knight, alone succeeded in scoring a game for Doncaster. The cordial thanks of the club were accorded to Mr Stokoe for his services on the occasion.—"Leeds Mercury."

EAST v WEST OF SCOTLAND.—The "Glasgow Herald" states that this match is definitely fixed to take place on Saturday next, 6th May, at the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh. Each side will be represented by 20 or 25 players.

MIDLAND RAILWAY LITERARY INSTITUTE v DUFFIELD CLUBS.—The return match between these clubs took place on the 21st ult., at the rooms of the former. Score, 6 to 2 viz.:

Midland.		Duffield.	
G Allen	11	H T Bland	00
H Balson	11	T R Derry	00
C W Hives	½ ½	W R Bland	½ ½
W J Harris	1	F Knowles	0
F E Phillips	0	J S West	1

The game (an Evans) West v Philip unfinished was referred to Mr A Marriott, Nottingham, who decided in favor of Mr West.

MATCH AT NORTHCHAPEL.—The Rev James Knight (Rector) having again invited the members of the Petworth Institute Chess Club to a match at Northchapel, the club, on Friday the 21st ult, sent Messrs E N Spencer, T R Leppard, P Wells and B A Nevatt (hon. sec.) to oppose Messrs J Taylor, M Bramley, P Johnson, and A Bryder (chosen by Mr Knight). Play took place at the Rectory and commenced at eight p.m., continuing for about three hours, during which time fifteen games were played, eight of which went to the credit of the Northchapel team, who thus secured their first success against their opponents. The Rector very kindly entertained his visitors, and a most pleasant evening was passed. The Rector expressed a hope that these friendly combats would be renewed next season.—"Croydon Guardian."

"PRESTON GUARDIAN" SECOND CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.—Consolation Tourney:—First round: J Young, Glasgow, has defeated H Turner, Leigh, in both games. Second round: E B Lowe, Halifax, has defeated C H C Richardson, London. J Young plays C Hanson Burton-on-Trent. Third round: E B Lowe awaits an opponent.—"Guardian."

ST GEORGE'S (BIRMINGHAM) v STOURBRIDGE CLUBS.—A match was played on the 24th ult., between these well known clubs at Stourbridge, and after a very well contested battle, a decisive victory was gained by the visitors. Score, 20 to 10, viz. :—

St George's.		Stourbridge.	
G E Walton	½	W Henn	2½
E Bevan	8	W W Dunn	0
J H Welch	½	J Doughty	½
F P Wildman	1	T Young	1
W R Taylor	2	J Barratt	1
W Miller	2	H Frier	1
S Hope	2	S White	1
A E Whitehead	1½	C Sherrard	1½
W L Smith	2	T Hill	1
W Perry	2	W Brown	1
J Eaton	2½	G Moody	½
E Deceley	1	Tarbeville	1

This makes the seventh successive victory of the St George's Club since last autumn.

MR STEINITZ AT PARIS.—Mr Steinitz while on his way to Vienna, made a short stay in Paris. While there he played a game against Messrs Arnous de Riviere and Clerc in consultation. The contest proved of a very interesting character, resulting, after four hours play in a draw. We hope to give the game at an early date.

TORONTO v HAMILTON.—These two teams met on the 7th ult., and passed a most enjoyable day. From the following score it will be seen that Toronto was again successful :—

TORONTO.		HAMILTON.	
H F Lee	2	H N Kittson	0
J H Gordon	1	Dr Ryall	1
W A Littlejohn	1	W H Judd	1
H Northcote	1	H Stephens	0

The first game in the above, between Messrs Littlejohn and Judd was by agreement to count in the Ontario Chess Association Tourney as well as in the match, and was won by Mr Littlejohn, leaving the final struggle to take place at Toronto between the latter gentleman and Mr Gordon.

WESLEY COLLEGE CLUB.—On Saturday, 15th ult., the closing match for the past season was played. The opponents were the Penistone Club, who, by the kindness of the Governor, Mr Dallinger, were entertained to tea. The match ended in an easy victory for the College. Score, 12 to 2, viz. :—

Wesley.		Penistone.	
R Shindler	2	T B Wilson	0
J Shearer	1	A C Wilson	1
W A Williams	2	Hoyland	0
W D Foster	1	William Smith	1
T E Shuttleworth	2	J E Wordsworth	0
A M Foster	2	A Hanwell	0
J H Keeling	2	W A Walber	0

The season has been a very successful one, no match having been lost. The matches played, are as follow :—

	Won	Lost
Versus Rotherham, at Wesley College	5½	4½
Versus Arundel, at Wesley College	5	5
Versus Penistone, at Penistone	10	4
Versus Penistone, at Wesley Coll. (ret)	12	2
Total	32½	15½

ANOTHER CHESS ALPHABET.

(COMMUNICATED).

A in the Action by wooden men fought,
 B is the Board in Queen street I bought,
 C is the Chessist, good fellow, I ween,
 D is the Demon, Mephisto I mean,
 E is the Ecstasy, Chess gives to me,
 F Fianchetto di donna or re,
 G is the Gambit, a Pawn's life laid down,
 H is Herr Hampe of Vienna renown,
 I the Italian defence played by Lolli,
 J is the letter initial of Jolly
 K is the King, and K stands for Knight,
 L are the Laws to be kept in the fight,
 M is the Mate, the main object in view,
 N is the Nerve most essential for you,
 O are the Odds which a strong player gives,
 P is a Pawn which may Queen if he lives,
 Q is the Queen, more ferocious than ours,
 R are the Rooks, not birds, but strong towers,
 S is the Slynness that marks Bishop's moves,
 T is the Trick their obliquity proves,
 U is the Umpire, to act on the square,
 V is the Votary of Caissa the fair,
 W is Welcome, so come to our club!
 X is the X X to wash down your grub,
 Y is Yes! to fair challenges, ever say Yes!
 Z is the Zest, which all find in dear Chess.

—:0:—

BAGATELLE MATCH AT PROBUS, CORNWALL.—A match of five rounds for each side was played on the Probus table on Monday 17th, between members of the Grampound and Probus Reading rooms. The play resulted in a victory for Grampound, with 678 marks, against 641. The return match was played on the 25th. The result was again a victory for Grampound with 661 points against 499.

KNOWLEDGE.—We notice with pleasure that the number of "Knowledge" to hand last week completed the first six month's issue of that paper. We take this opportunity of tendering our congratulations to Mr Procter, and the gentlemen who assist him in the preparation of the periodical, on the way in which it is conducted, and express a hope that it is as successful financially, as it deserves to be. As our readers may be aware, not the least interesting part of the contents each week is the page devoted to Chess. In another part of our present number we give the game which appears in this last number of the first half-year's issue.

—:0:—

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rev T G, F E F, J J F, H E, E K, C F C, J T P, F K, and others, are thanked for their communications.

H E, Brighton.—Thanks for your letter, &c.

Problem Editor "Item."—A copy of your paper reached us last week—for the first time—please address in future to 23 Gt Queen-street, London, W C. Have placed you on exchange list.

A subscriber will be glad to make the acquaintance of a player, and contest a game occasionally. Neighbourhood of Lee.

YACHTING.

THE fixtures for the season just begun offer no special featurers, that is, nothing over and above what we have been accustomed to note in recent years. The first event of any importance during the month of May, will be the Channel match of the Royal Alfred Yacht Club, which is down for the 27th of the month, while the Nore Yacht Club have a 10 tons and 3 tons match on the 29th, and a 20 tons match on the day following. June opens with a Handicap match of the Royal Alfred Y. C., the New Brighton Sailing Club Matches, and the New Thames Y. C. Match from Southend to Harwich. On the 5th of June will be held the Regatta of the Royal Harwich Y. C., and on the 6th its Match from Harwich to Southend. Next day will take place the Handicap of the Junior Thames Y. C. from Harwich to Sheerness; the Schooner and Yawl Matches of the New Thames Y. C. are down for Saturday the 10th; and the Cutter, Yawl, and Schooner Matches of the Royal Thames with the 40 tons Match of the Nore Y. C. for Monday the 12th. The 40 and 20 tons Cutter Matches of the Royal London take place the day following and the Royal Thames Y. C. Match from the Nore to Dover on the Wednesday, the Regatta of the Royal Cinque Parts Y. C. being held at Dover on the remaining three days of the week, and the Royal Alfred Handicap Match, the Forth Y. C. Regatta at Granton, and the Cheshire Y. C. Match being all arranged for the Saturday. On Thursday, 22nd of June the Regatta of the Norfolk and Suffolk Y. C. comes off at Cantley, and that of the Royal Barrow Yacht Club at Barrow-in-Furness on Saturday the 24th. On Tuesday and Wednesday of the succeeding week will be held at Liverpool the Regatta of the Royal Mersey Y. C. the 10 ton and 5 ton Matches of the Royal London on the latter of those two days. In July occur several interesting events, as for example, on Monday the 10th of that month the Junior Thames Handicap from Ramsgate to Greenhithe; on the 12th the Romsey, Isle of Man, Regatta; on the 13th the Norfolk Y. C. at Wroxham; on the 18th the Match for No. 1 Cup and on the 19th ditto for No. 2 Cup of the Royal Alfred. The Fowey Regatta is fixed for the 20th July, that of the St. George's Y. C. at Kingstown for Thursday and Friday the 20th and 21st respectively, and that of Havre for Sunday and Monday the 23th and 24th. The Royal Cornwall Y. C. Regatta comes off on the 25th at Falmouth. The Royal Western Y. C. ditto at Plymouth on the 27th and the Port of Plymouth Regatta on the 28th. To these must be added the Regatta of the Royal Southampton Y. C. which opens on Monday 31st July and will last till Saturday the 5th of August. As to August which offers the lion's share of interest in connection with this delightful sport, the 1st will see the commencement of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes and on the 7th and following days the Royal Victoria Y. C. has its Annual Meeting at Ryde, the Royal Albert following suit at Southsea on Monday the 14th of August and following days. September too has its complement of matches, but with August the best part of the sport is at an end for the year.

ROWING.

THE following are amongst the principal Rowing Fixtures for the current season: 20th May, the International Amateur Regatta at Vienna; 6th and 7th July, the Henley Regatta; 8th July, Great Marlow Regatta; 19th July, Metropolitan Amateur Regatta; 22nd July, Moulsey Regatta; 26th July, Bath Regatta; 29th July, Barnes and Mortlake Regatta; and the Agecroft Regatta the same day.

The match, Derbyshire v Staffordshire, which was to have been played at Derby last Saturday, was postponed.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—

WEDNESDAY, 10th MAY 1882.

—:—

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

THE great Chess gathering at Vienna is fixed to commence to-day, and by the time our next number appears, we may fairly expect some interesting particulars of the early rounds. At the latest advices the following players had signified their intention of participating, while Capt. Mackenzie from America and Herr Englisch were also named as likely contestants.

Blackburne, J H	England
Fleissig, B	Austria
Fleissig, Dr.	"
Focazeno, Prof.	Greece
Hruby, Herr	Austria
Judd, Max	America
Leffmann, Herr	Germany;
Mason, James	America
Meitner, Dr.	Austria
Paulsen, L	Germany;
Schwarz, A	Austria
Steinitz, W	England
Tchigorin, M	Russia
Winawer, Herr	Germany
Wittek, Herr	Austria
Zukertort, J H	England

From this it will be seen that the entries are but sixteen in number; somewhat of a disappointment we think, as it was generally anticipated that, as far as number of entries was concerned, this Vienna contest would be above all that had gone before. It is less by two players than was the one at Berlin last year, when Messrs Berger, Minckwitz, Noa, W Paulsen, Pitschel, Riemann, Schallopp, Schmid, Schutz and Wemmers who are now absent entered. On the other hand Messrs B Fleissig, Dr. Fleissig, Focazeno, Hruby, Judd, Leffmann, Meitner and Steinitz have entered at Vienna, though absent at Berlin. The great variety in the list as compared with that of last year is particularly noticeable, indeed we can hardly account for the absence of so many of those who took part in the Berlin Tourney.

PROVINCIAL CHESS COLUMNS AND PROVINCIAL PLAYERS.

IT may be remember that, under this heading, we last year addressed a few remarks to our readers, on the lack of interest displayed by players in their local Chess columns. At that time we remarked that very few of the Provincial papers, which devoted a part of their space to Chess, had any intelligence of chess doings in their immediate neighbourhood or published problems or games by local players, and although we could not lay the blame on the local Editors we yet thought some effort on their part might lead to an alteration. To
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assist in what we considered a most desirable innovation we offered prizes, to be devoted to local chess contests, or other local purpose the respective Editors might think fit and, although the matter was mentioned in several of our contemporaries, we have not yet been applied to for many of the promised prizes. Indeed we have but just received the first application—that from the "Croydon Guardian"—and have great pleasure in congratulating Capt. Beaumont on having won it. It was awarded to him, as already mentioned in our pages, in respect of his contribution to a Local Problem Tourney which we reproduced in our issue of the 26th ult.

It is not however to congratulate Capt. Beaumont alone that we now write, but to endeavour to induce other chess Editors to undertake something which may create greater interest among their local players. For this purpose we cannot do better than quote the remarks of the "Croydon Guardian" on the subject, our contemporary writes "that the efforts made to stimulate provincial chess players have been successful, at least in this instance, can easily be seen, as we have for some weeks viewed with gratification the increase of our local correspondents; and we trust that they will reward the efforts made on their behalf by constantly augmenting their numbers." This we think most gratifying, but it is not more than we anticipated. We are of opinion that if Provincial Editors would cultivate the field there is a good one on which to work, and we are convinced that the experience gained by the "Croydon Guardian" would not be exceptional. There are many who will hardly believe to what extent local news is neglected by Chess columns—we argue there are events worth recording in all parts—but a glance at the Provincial and Foreign Chess papers would soon convince them. We lately looked through a parcel, a week's exchanges, and were rewarded with but one item, although we do not think anyone could have accused us of being hard to please. The piece of local news we did cut out consisted of 34 words and, curious to know how many papers we had looked through to obtain it, we counted them, when we found they totalled up to seventy-two, and this was not an exceptional case. While we have no right to grumble, we yet think that the cause of Chess would be better served if an alteration took place; once more therefore we ask our brother Editors to try what can be done, our offer of prizes remains open and we hope ere long we may hear that others will be required of us, while, to players generally we say, support your local Chess column and it will speedily become of interest to you.

NOTTINGHAM V. BIRMINGHAM.

BY the kindness of the Mayor, E Goldschmidt Esq., it has been arranged that the return match of these two towns, will take place at the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, on Friday, 19th May.

ROWING.

THE final heats of the Chinnery Sculling prizes were rowed on Saturday, the result in the second-class, for prizes of £50, £10, and £5 respectively, being as follows: H Follett, Richmond 1st; W P Pearce, Hammersmith 2nd; W Driver, Wandsworth 3rd; Course Putney Aqueduct to Chiswick Church. The course for the first-class race, prizes £100, £25, and £10 respectively was from the Putney Aqueduct to the Ship at Mortlake, L Gibson, Putney passing the post first, ten lengths in front of J Largan, Wandsworth, D Godson, Battersea being third. G Parkins, who fouled Largan twice and Godson once, was disqualified. Largan was favourite at starting, but his rigger got twisted and between the stoppages thus caused, and the fouts, he never stood a chance.

The trial eights of the Kingston Rowing Club was rowed over the usual course from Seething Wells to Surbiton Bridge. A finely-contested race resulted in victory for Elderton's crew who beat Harron's by a short half length.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

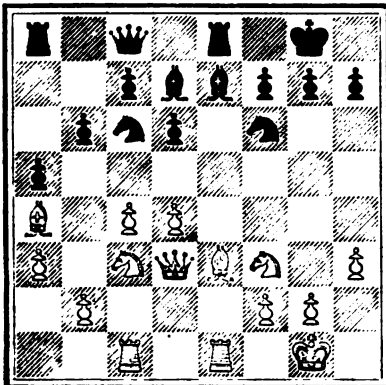
Game 642

The following is the second game in a match played at Vienna, between Dr Meitner and Mr Steinitz, the latter playing blindfold but receiving the odds of the draw. The match is for the best out of five games. Time limit fifteen moves per hour. We also give the first game, which appeared in the "Field," together with the notes which accompanied it.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Steinitz	Dr Meitner
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 4 (A)
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to K B 3 (B)	3 P to Q 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 P takes P (C)	5 B to K 2
6 B to Q 3	6 B to Kt 5
7 Castles	7 Kt to B 3
8 B to K 3	8 Q to Q 2
9 Kt to B 3	9 Castles K R
10 P to Q R 3	10 P to Q R 4
11 R to B sq (D)	11 P to Q Kt 3 (E)
12 B to B 2	12 Q to B sq
13 R to K sq	13 R to K sq
14 P to K R 3	14 B to B 4
15 B to R 4	15 B to Q 2
16 Q to Q 3 (F)	

Position after White's 16th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

17 B to B 2	16 Kt to Q sq
18 Kt to Q 5	17 Kt to K 3
19 Kt takes B ch	18 Kt to B sq
20 B to Kt 5	19 R takes Kt
21 R takes R	20 R takes R ch
22 B to K 7	21 Kt to K sq
	22 Kt to Kt 3

23 Kt to Kt 5	23 Kt to B 3 (G)
24 B takes Kt	24 P takes B
25 Kt to K 4	25 Q to K sq
26 Q to K B 3	26 K to Kt 2
27 Kt to Kt 3	27 P to K B 4 (H)
28 B takes P	28 R to Kt sq (I)
29 B takes B	29 Q takes B
30 Kt to R 5 ch	30 K to B sq
31 Q to B 6	Resigns.

NOTES.

(A) It has repeatedly been demonstrated that P to K 4 is not a good reply to P to Q B 4, P to K 3 is the usual move.

(B) The game now assumes the aspect of a Sicilian defence with the difference that the defending party is a move ahead. Pushing on the Pawn is not advisable, as after a few moves White would play P to K B 3 and as Black must take, White will have a strong centre position.

(C) It will be seen that even now White occupies an advanced position, the move 1 P to K 3 brings about an equal game, i.e.—

1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q 4
4 P to Q 4	4 P to Kt 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to Kt 2, etc.

to be followed, according to play by P to B 4, Kt to B 3, B to K 2, Castles, etc. This shews that 1 P to K 4 is not good in this opening.

(D) Now we see the way in which Mr Steinitz takes advantage of the advanced position, he gradually develops an attack on the Queen's side.

(E) This must be damaging to his position on general principles, it allows the entry of White's pieces at several points and with the possible pinning of the Knight it creates a weakness. We should have preferred the bolder course of

11 P to Q 4	11 P to Q 4
12 Kt takes P	12 Kt takes P
13 Kt to R 3	13 Kt to R 3

with a tolerable position, or if in reply to

11 P to Q 4	11 P to Q 4
12 B takes P	12 B takes P

would demolish White's centre, as Black would recover the piece by P to Q 5, without any apparent disadvantage.

(F) Mr Steinitz in his play has one eye on both sides of the board, the move Q to Q 3 is very astute, he reckoned on his opponent playing Kt to Q sq to get rid of the pinning, then he would retire the B to B 2, and what seemed an attack on the Queen's side will turn presently to an attack on the King's side. Thus he keeps pressing on the attack not particular at what point, and never over burdening himself with attempts to carry out forcibly one particular idea, he thus accumulates small advantages in position as the game proceeds, the result of which in the end, is the winning of the game.

(g) White is pursuing his attack in really masterly style, should Black play P to R 3 then of course Kt takes B P. White threatened B takes Kt therefore P to Kt 3 was also of no avail or after K takes B Kt takes R P ch. The manoeuvres begun by Q to Q 3 are highly interesting.

(h) Black has nothing better, as White threatened Kt to R 5 ch and to post his Knight on B 6 would be more dangerous.

(i) Black ought to have exchanged at once, but even then White will have no difficulty in winning the game. Black played R to Kt sq in order to be able to bring his Queen into play, this enabled White to effect a mate. This shows plainly how one weak move committed in the opening (11 P to Q Kt 3) will have damaging consequences throughout the whole of a game.

GAME 643.

First Game of the Match.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Dr Meitner	Mr Steinitz
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Kt to K B 3 (A)
4 P to Q R 3 (B)	4 P to Q 4
5 P takes P	5 P takes P
6 P to Q 4	6 P to B 5 (c)
7 P to K Kt 3	7 B to K 2
8 B to Kt 2	8 Castles
9 Castles	9 B to K 3
10 R to K sq (D)	10 Kt to B 3
11 P to R 3 (E)	11 Q to Kt 3
12 Kt to K 2	12 Kt to K 5
13 P to B 3	13 Kt to R 4
14 Kt to Q 2	14 Kt takes Kt
15 B takes Kt	15 Kt to Kt 6 (F)
16 R to R 2 (G)	16 K R to K sq
17 Kt to B sq	17 Kt to R 4
18 Q to B 2	18 P to K Kt 3
19 P to K Kt 4	19 B to Q 3
20 R to R sq	20 B to B 2
21 Kt to K 2	21 Kt to Kt 6
22 Q R to Q sq	22 Kt takes B
23 Q takes Kt	23 Q to Q 3
24 Kt to Kt 3	24 P to Q Kt 4 (H)
25 R to K 2	25 P to Q R 4
26 Q R to K sq	26 R(K1) to Kt 1 (I)
27 Q to Kt 5 (J)	27 Q to B 5
28 Q to K 7 (K)	28 B to Q 3
29 R takes B	29 B takes Q
30 R takes B	30 R to Q sq
31 R (K 7) to K 5	31 P to Kt 5
32 R (K 1) to K 3 (L)	32 P takes B P
33 P takes P	33 R (R sq) to Kt 1
34 B takes P	34 R to Kt 7
35 B to B 3	35 R to R 7
36 R takes P	36 R to Kt sq

37 R (R 5) to K 5 37 R to Kt 8 ch
 38 K to Kt 2 38 R (R 7) to R 8
 39 R (K 5) to K 4 (M)

Black announced mate in 4 moves (N).

NOTES, from the "Field."

(A) An experiment. Black speculates on an early advance of the P to K B 3, after retreating the Kt to Kt sq, should White push the P to K 5.

(B) Feasible after the Q P is already advanced, but loss of time in this position, for, as will be seen, it enables Black to push his Q B P later on to B 5.

(C) Correct, now that the adverse Q R P is moved; for the chief objection against this advance is generally White's answer of P to Q Kt 3, which, if taken, would enable him to open the R file by retaking with the R P, and also to strengthen his centre. But now White will gain nothing in position by P to Q Kt 3 if Black immediately exchanges.

(D) Kt to K 5 was stronger. The game might then have proceeded thus:

10 Kt to K 5	10 Kt to B 3
11 P to K B 4	11 Q to Kt 3
12 K to R sq, and Black dare not capture the P with the Q on account of Kt takes Kt, followed by Kt takes B ch. He equally loses a piece if he captures the P with the Kt, thus:	

13 B to K 3	12 Kt takes P
14 Kt to R 4.	13 B to Q B 4

(E) Not merely a waiting move, for it combines the object of preparing an attack by the advance of the K Kt P.

(F) Q takes Kt P was more solid play, though the move in the text would either win the exchange or confine the adverse Q R for some time.

(G) We believe that White would have obtained a fair game by giving up the exchange, e.g.:

16 R to Kt sq	16 B to K B 4
17 B to K 3	17 B takes R
18 Q takes B, followed by Kt to K B 4.	

(H) The attacking manoeuvres with his B and Q which Black directed against the adverse K side had also for its object the protection of the Q centre and the security of his own K quarter, in order to remain with free hand for breaking through on the other wing.

(I) In anticipation of White's next move. As will be seen, Black could not oppose Queens without removing his R, for his Q P could then be taken by the hostile Q B.

(J) Threatening Kt to K B 5.

(K) His game would have clearly broken down soon in the ending if he exchanged Queens, for the advance of the Q Kt P must have given Black an overwhelming advantage. Especially under the conditions that his adversary is playing blindfold, he was quite justified in giving up the Q for two pieces; and the progress of the fight, which is a very severe one, shows that he created greater diffi-

culties than if he had reduced the position to an ending.

(l) Better than taking the P with the B, for Black would then capture the B with R, followed by P takes P and Q to Q 7. R to K 3 was then of no avail, for Black would obtain a formidable passed P by Q to B 8 ch, and taking the R P.

(m) The position is one of extraordinary interest. If White attacks the Q by Kt to K 2 the crushing answer is R to K R 8; and if P to K R 4 the game might have proceeded thus
 38 P to K R 4 38 P to R 4
 39 R from K 5 to K 4 39 R to Kt 8 ch
 40 K to R 2 bes.; (if K to R 3, the obvious reply is P takes P)

41 B takes R	40 R to R 8 ch
42 K. to R 3	41 Q takes P ch
43 K takes P	42 P takes P ch
	43 P to B 4 ch

and wins.

(n) The mate is effected as follows:
 38 R to Kt 8 ch
 39 K moves 39 R to R 6 ch
 40 B takes R 40 Q takes P ch
 41 B interposes 41 Q to Kt 8 mate.

GAME 644.

This dashing specimen of odds giving, the last of those games in which Morphy gave the Rook, was played with the well known pianist Arthur Napoleon, then a resident of New York, but now of Rio Janeiro.—(Brentano's Chess Monthly).

King's Gambit Declined.

Remove White's Queen's Rook.

WHITE.	BLACK,
Mr Morphy	A Napoleon
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to KB 4	2 B to B 4
3 Kt to KB 3 (A)	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 P to Q Kt 4 (B)	4 B to Kt 3
5 P to Kt 5	5 Kt to Q 5
6 Kt takes Kt (C)	6 B takes Kt
7 P to Q B 3	7 B to Kt 3
8 B to Q B 4	8 Q to K 2
9 P to Q 4	9 P to Q 3
10 Castles	10 B to K 3
11 B takes B	11 Q takes B
12 P to B 5	12 Q to Q 2
13 Q to Q 3	13 P to Q B 3
14 K to R sq	14 Kt to KB 3
15 B to Kt 5	15 B to Q sq
16 Kt to Q 2	16 P to KR 3
17 B to B 4	17 Kt to R 2
18 B to Kt 3	18 B to B 3
19 P takes Q B P	19 Kt P takes P
20 Kt to Q B 4	20 Q to B 2
21 P to KR 3 (D)	21 Kt to B sq
22 P takes P	22 B takes P

23 B takes B 23 P takes B
 24 P to B 6 (E)

Position after White's 24th move.



25 P takes P	24 R to Q sq
26 P tks Kt (Q) ch	25 R to K Kt sq
27 Q to K 3	26 R takes Q
28 Q to Q B 5	27 R to K R sq
29 R to B 6	28 R to K B sq
30 Q takes P ch	29 Q to K 2
31 Kt to Q 6 ch	30 Q to Q 2
32 Kt to B 5 ch and wins.	31 K to K 2

NOTES.

(A) Some modern players play Kt to Q B 3 instead of K B 3.

(B) We must take note of this move; it never occurred to us to try it in this well known position.

(C) There is no doubt that in even play Kt takes P would have been more promising, but we suppose that giving odds, Morphy thought if he played Kt takes P then his opponent would play P to Q 3, forcing the Kt to retire and thus gaining two moves, he preferred not to win the Pawn rather than further the development of his opponent.

(D) This also is another proof that Morphy was playing against a man to whom he gives odds, P to R 3 is a sly, waiting move.

(E) By steady effort Morphy has arrived at a position which threatens danger to his opponent, there hardly is a satisfactory reply to the clever move of P to B 6. If P takes P then Kt to Q 6 ch and White has a strong attack besides having the option of forcing a draw. Or if P to Kt 3 then White wins the Rook by discovered check. We give a diagram of the position above.

GAME 645:

Played on the second evening of Mr Blackburne's visit to Brighton.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE.

BLACK.

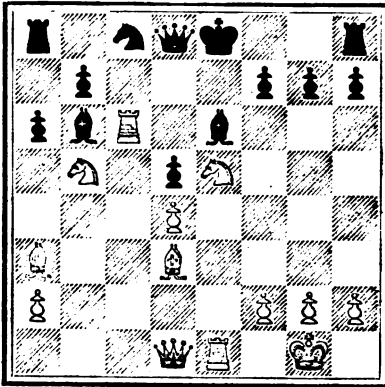
Mr Blackburne

Mr A Smith

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 K Kt to B 3 | 2 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | 4 B takes P |
| 5 P to B 3 | 5 B to B 4 |
| 6 Castles | 6 P to Q 3 |
| 7 P to Q 4 | 7 P takes P |
| 8 P takes P | 8 B to Kt 3 |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | 9 Kt to R 4 (A) |
| 10 B to Q 3 (B) | 10 P to Q B 3 |
| 11 B to Kt 2 | 11 P to Q 4 (c) |
| 12 R to K sq | 12 Kt to K 2 |
| 13 B to R 3 | 13 B to K 3 |
| 14 P takes P | 14 P takes P |
| 15 Kt to Q Kt 5 (D) | 15 Kt to B sq (E) |
| 16 R to Q B sq | 16 Kt to B 3 |
| 17 Kt to K 5 | 17 P to Q 3 |
| 18 R takes Kt (F) | |

Position after White's 18th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 19 Kt takes Q B P | 18 P takes R |
| 20 Q to R 4 (g) | 19 Q to B 3 |
| 21 Kt to K 5 ch | 20 K to Q 2 |
| 22 Kt to Q B 3 | 21 K to Q sq |
| 23 Kt tks Q P (H) | 22 B to B 2 |
| 24 Q to Q 7 ch | 23 Q to R 5 |
| 25 Kt takes P mate (i). | 24 B takes Q |

NOTES.

(A) We prefer B to Kt 5.

(B) The attack obtained by B takes P ch is not sound.

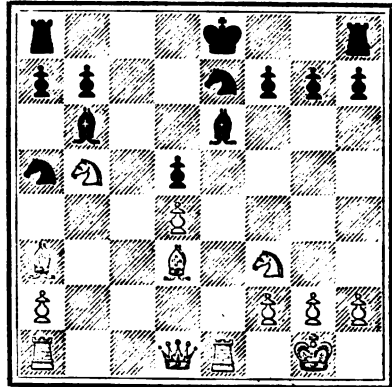
(c) This is weakening, his former move of P to Q B 3 is only then good if followed up by B to Kt 2 and P to Kt 4, &c. Then the Queen's wing will become dangerous in the end-game. He could not very well play so at once to the neglect of his King's side; either 11 B to Kt 5 or 11 Kt to K 2 would have been advisable.

(D) Excellent play. Black is paying the penalty for his 11th move.

(E) If Black, instead of playing Kt to B sq would have Castled, then the following interesting play would have resulted

Position after White's 14th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 15 Castles | 15 Castles |
| 16 B takes R P ch | 16 K takes B |
- If K to R sq White gets a superior game by Kt to Kt 5

17 Kt to Kt 5 ch 17 K to Kt 3 best

If K to Kt sq, 18 R takes B wins, for if Black reply with 18 P takes R, 19 Q to R 5 19 R to B 4 or K sq, 20 Q to R 7 ch 20 K to B sq, 21 Q to R 8 mate.

18 Q to Q 3 ch 18 K takes Kt best

If Black covers by B to K B 4 then 19 Q to Kt 3 wins, or if Kt to B 4 then White would prevent by B takes R and Kt takes B and P to Kt 4, &c.

19 R to K 5 ch 19 K to R 3

If K to B 3. White wins a Rook as before.

20 B to B sq ch 20 P to Kt 4

21 R takes P and mates in 3 moves.

(F) A dashing move which brought about speedy dissolution.

(g) This is very bewildering, it looks like a doubly masked battery.

(H) This is the sort of position Mr Blackburne delights in. In reply to Kt takes Q P Black cannot take the Knight, on pain of mate to Q 7. by Q

(i) The highest style of elegance, and very pretty.

GAME 646.

Played in the match between the North London and Bermondsey Chess Clubs, on 12th January 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Lamb,
North London.Mr Beardsell,
Bermondsey.

- 1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3

- 1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 P to Q R 3 |
| 4 B to R 4 | 4 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 Kt to B 3 | 5 B to B 4 |
| 6 P to Q 3 (A) | 6 P to K R 3 (B) |
| 7 Castles | 7 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 8 B to Kt 3 | 8 Castles |
| 9 Kt takes K P | 9 Kt takes Kt |
| 10 P to Q 4 | 10 B takes P |
| 11 Q takes B | 11 P to Q 3 |
| 12 P to K B 4 | 12 P to Q B 4 (c) |
| 13 Q to Q 2 | 13 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 14 B to Q 5 | 14 R to Kt sq |
| 15 P to Q Kt 3 | 15 Kt to K 2 |
| 16 B to Kt 2 | 16 K Kt takes B |
| 17 P takes Kt | 17 P to Kt 5 |
| 18 Kt to K 2 | 18 B to Kt 2 |
| 19 P to B 4 | 19 P tks P en pass |
| 20 Kt takes P | 20 Q to R 4 |
| 21 Q R to Q sq | 21 B to R sq |
| 22 K R to K sq | 22 K R to K sq |
| 23 R to K 2 | 23 R to Kt 5 (d) |
| 24 Q to K sq | 24 K to B sq |
| 25 R to Q 3 | 25 R to Q 5 |
| 26 Q R to K 3 (E) | 26 Q to Q sq |
| 27 Kt to R 4 | 27 R takes K B P |
| 28 B tks P ch (F) | 28 K takes B |
| 29 Q to Kt 3 ch | 29 K to R 2 |
| 30 Q takes R | 30 B takes P |
| 31 Q to B 6 | 31 B to K 3 |
| 32 R takes B (G) | 32 P takes R |
| 33 Q to B 7 ch | 33 K to R sq |
| 34 R takes P | Resigns. |

NOTES, from "Land and Water."

(A) This move though hardly as strong as 6 Castles, is an unobjectionable continuation, and one that calls for careful play on the other side.

(B) We favour 6 Castles, 7 B to K Kt 5 7 B to K 2. If then 8 B takes Q Kt 8 Q P takes B, 9 Kt takes P 9 Kt takes P, and Black is all right. Nor is there anything to fear from either 7 B takes Kt or 7 Kt takes K P.

(c) Both sides have been playing in accordance with the position as shaped by Black's defence, and probably Black thinks his game to be fairly right. As to this, we may remark that amongst the numerous minor principles, is one that declares against a Pawn at Q 3, when its companions on the Q B and K files are either advanced or non-existent. This is an addition to the confessedly limited list given in Mr Bland's "Annual," and we shall from time to time add others as the opportunity occurs.

(d) Against good judgment. Kt to B 4 best resource.

(E) All this has been excellently played by White, who has now what is in effect a winning superiority.

(F) Gaining the exchange without surrendering the attack.

(G) The shortest cut to victory. Mr Lamb's play throughout this game has been decidedly high-class.

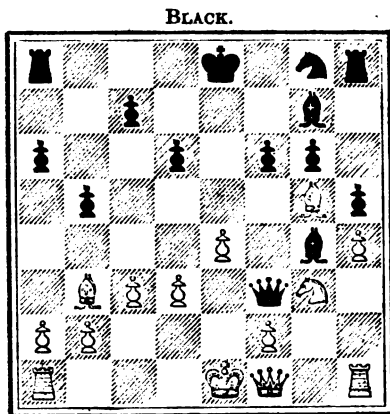
GAME 647.

Played on the 22nd April 1882 at the Cercle des Echecs, Paris, between MM Clerc and De Riviere in consultation, against Mr Steinitz.

Vienna Opening

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| MM Clerc and De Riviere | Mr Steinitz |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 (A) | 3 P to Q R 3 (B) |
| 4 B to R 4 | 4 P to K Kt 3 |
| 5 Kt to B 3 | 5 B to Kt 2 |
| 6 P to Q 3 | 6 Kt to Q 5 |
| 7 Kt to K 2 (c) | 7 Kt tks K Kt ch |
| 8 P takes Kt | 8 Q to R 5 |
| 9 P to B 3 (D) | 9 Q to R 6 (E) |
| 10 P to K B 4 | 10 Q to Kt 7 |
| 11 Kt to Kt 3 | 11 P to K R 4 |
| 12 P to R 4 | 12 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 13 B to Kt 3 | 13 P to Q 3 |
| 14 Q to K 2 (F) | 14 P takes P (G) |
| 15 B takes P | 15 B to Kt 5 |
| 16 Q to B sq | 16 Q to B 6 (H) |
| 17 B to Kt 5 | 17 P to K B 3 |

Position after Black's 17th move.



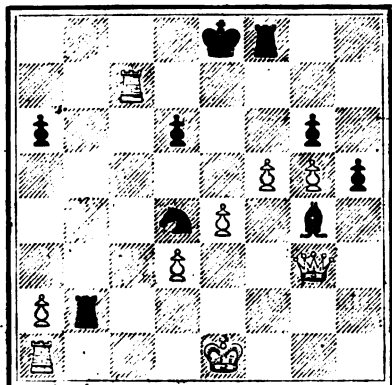
WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 18 B to Q sq (I) | 18 P takes B |
| 19 B takes Q | 19 B takes B |
| 20 P takes P (J) | 20 Kt to K 2 (K) |
| 21 R to R 4 | 21 R to K B sq (L) |
| 22 Q to R 3 | 22 P to Kt 5 |
| 23 Kt to K 2 (M) | 23 P takes P |
| 24 P takes P | 24 R to Q Kt sq |
| 25 Kt to Q 4 | 25 B takes Kt |
| 26 P takes B | 26 R to Kt 7 |
| 27 Q to Kt 3 | 27 B to Kt 5 |
| 28 P to B 4 | 28 Kt to B 3 |
| 29 R to R 2 (N) | 29 R to Kt 5 |
| 30 R to Q B 2 (O) | 30 Kt takes P |

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 31 R takes P | 31 R to Kt 7 |
| 32 P to B 5 | 32 Kt to B 6 ch |
| 33 K to Q sq | 33 Kt to Q 5 dis ch |
| 34 K to K sq (P) | |

Position after White's 34th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 35 K to B sq | 34 Kt to B 6 ch |
| 36 R to B 8 ch | 35 P to R 5 |
| 37 Q takes B (R) | 36 K to Q 2 (Q) |
| 38 K to Kt sq | 37 Kt to R 7 ch |
| 39 R takes R | 38 Kt takes Q |
| 40 P takes P | 39 P to R 6 |
| 41 K to R sq (S) | 40 R to Kt 7 ch |
| | 41 R to R 7 ch |

Drawn Game.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) We disapprove this move, and by the following note we will shew it is losing time. White has only two good attacks here

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 Kt to K B 3 best |
| 4 B to Kt 5 | |
| or 3 P to B 4. | |

(b) Instead of the move in the text we should have preferred 3 B to B 4 which gives Black an evidently advantagous position, e.g.:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 4 Kt to B 3 (or A) | 3 B to B 4 |
| (K Kt to K 2 would be weak, in consequence of Kt takes P followed by P to Q 4) | 4 P to Q 3 |
| | 5 P to Q 4 |

(5 Castles 5 K Kt to K 2 and the White Bishop has lost time, because he occupies a square where he is paralysed, instead of being in his natural place, B 4)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 6 Kt takes P | 5 P takes P |
| 7 K Kt to K 2. | 6 B to Q 2 |

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|---------------|
| 4 P to K B 4 | (A) | 4 B takes Kt |
| 5 R takes B | | 5 Q to R 5 ch |
| 6 P to Kt 3 | | 6 Q takes R P |
| 7 K to B sq | | 7 P to Q 3 |
- and wins.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| (c) We should have preferred | |
| 7 Kt takes Kt | 7 P takes Kt |
| 8 Kt to K 2 | 8 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 9 B to Kt 3 | 9 Kt to K 2. |

In this position Black will continue the attack by advancing the Pawns from the Queen's side on the Bishop, and White, after having Castled, will make a counter-attack by P to K B 4.

(d) Lost time; he should have played at once 9 P to K B 4 9 P takes P 10 Kt takes P, because now B takes Kt P is not to be feared.

(e) We consider the attack of the Queen premature. We should have preferred 9 Kt to R 3 or P to Q Kt 4, followed by P to Q 3, without fear that White can prevent Castling.

(f) Well played. The following attack which appears good, would have a fatal end, e.g
14 B to Q 5 14 R to Kt sq
15 B to B 6 ch (or B) 15 K to B sq
menacing to play the Bishop to K Kt 5, followed by Q to B 6, and wins.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| (B) | 15 Q to Kt 3 | 15 Kt to R 3 |
| | 16 P takes P | 16 Kt to Kt 5 |
| | 17 B takes P ch | 17 K to B sq |
| | 18 R to B sq | 18 Kt takes K P |
- and wins.

(g) Mr Steinitz wanted to avoid the exchange of Queens; he makes this move to enable him to retire his Queen, without perceiving that she would not have anywhere to go. He should have played

- | |
|--------------|
| 14 Kt to B 3 |
|--------------|
- 15 Q to B sq and then exchange.

(h) A mistake which should have lost the game. He should have accepted the exchange of Queens and then played Kt to K 2 remaining with a good game.

(i) In hurrying on the attack White left their adversary too many resources for defending his game; they could have won easily by playing 18 B to K 3 (if 18 B to Q 2 18 B to R 3 and the Black Queen is out of danger)

18 B to K 3	18 B to R 3
19 B to Q sq	19 Q takes Kt best,

the only move to exchange the Queen for two pieces.

20 P takes Q	20 K B takes B
21 B takes B	21 P takes B

22 Q to K 2 followed by Q takes P and Black is deprived of all resources. The only manner in which to save the Queen was to play B to R 6, but after 19 Q takes B and having exchanged Queens, White remain with a piece ahead and win easily.

(j) If White tries to save the exchange by 20 R to R 2, Black would reply by P to K Kt 5 paralysing the game of his adversaries.

(k) Very well played. The only manner to retain the attack and preserve the Bishop, which is in a good position; and is preferable to exchanging for the B which is inactive.

(l) It would have been better to Castle, K side.

(m) White, by this move, allow their adversary to make a strong attack. If

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 23 P to Q 4 | 23 P takes P |
| 24 P takes P | 24 R to Q Kt sq |
| 25 Kt to B 5 | 25 Kt takes Kt best |
| 26 P takes Kt | 26 R takes P |
| 27 Q to Kt 3, followed by R to B 4 | wins easily. |

(s) They cannot play 29 R takes B 29 P takes R, 30 Q takes P, in consequence of R to R sq.

(o) The right move here was 30 P to R 3 forcing R takes P, then 31 R to B 2 wins, or R plays on the Kt file and then Q to K 3 defends the P and would win easily.

(p) If

34 K to B sq	34 Kt to K 7 ch
35 K takes R	35 Kt takes Q
36 P takes P	36 R to Kt sq (if P to R 5 37 R to Q Kt sq will win)
37 R to Q Kt sq	

(if P to Kt 7, B to Q 2)

37 R takes P	
38 K to R 3	38 K to Q sq
39 R to Q R 7	39 B to B sq
40 R to Kt 8	40 R takes P

and will win.

(q) If

36 K to B 2	
37 R takes R ch	37 K takes R
38 Q takes P ch	38 K to K sq, forced
39 Q takes P ch followed by Q to B 6 ch or Kt 7 ch winning the R.	

(r) This move forces a draw. White could have won by

37 Q takes Kt	37 B takes Q
38 R takes R	38 P to R 6
39 P takes P	39 P to R 7
40 R to K R 8	40 P to R 8 Queen
41 R takes Q	41 B takes R
42 P to Kt 7	42 R to Q Kt sq
43 K to B 2	43 B takes P
44 P takes B	44 R to Kt sq
45 R to Q Kt sq	45 K to B 2
46 K to K 8 winning with the Pawn on Kt 5.	

(s) If

41 K to B sq	41 Kt to K 6 ch
42 K to K sq	42 Kt to B 7 ch
43 K to Q sq	43 Kt takes R
44 P to Kt 7	44 P to R 7
45 R to K R 8	45 R takes Kt P
46 R takes P	46 R takes P
47 K to B sq	47 K to B 8
48 K to Kt 2	48 R to Kt 8, drawn game, because the Kt is blocked in.

REMARKS.

We welcome in this game the signs of unabated energy which Mr Steinitz shews in his play. As far as we can recollect this is the first serious game played by him over the board for a very long time. The points of detail in it are dealt with in a very able manner by M Rosenthal, who, in spite of his notes, sometimes seems to overstep the line of demarcation between criticism and hyper-criticism. The notes will however give great pleasure to our readers as really excellent explanatory remarks. We confine ourselves to giving our impression on the whole of Mr Steinitz's play. We think he lays too much weight upon getting that iron grip upon his opponents which

he constantly advocates in his analyses. Perhaps we ought rather to say he tries to attain that grip, disregarding his opponents' manœuvres too much, this is evident in the movement of his Queen on the eight move. We disagree with M Rosenthal that the attack was premature, on the contrary, we think the move acted like a mighty wedge driven in White's K side, but as we have said he followed out his policy too far by playing her to Kt 7, overlooking that his opponents had made preparations to embarrass her. Of the ending we cannot speak too highly, of course it can be analytically shewn that the allies might have won, but as we said in our article last week, to fight a lost battle tenaciously is the proper thing, and in that case it will be found in practical play, that invariably the player possessing the preponderance of force will play weakest, thereby in a measure assisting his hard working opponent. The Genii of the game says to a player with an inferior position "Help yourself and I will help you." The draw was highly creditable to Mr Steinitz.

GAME 648.

One of the shortest correspondence games on record. Played in the second round of the Second Consolation Chess Tournament of the "Preston Guardian" between Messrs E B Lowe, Halifax and C H C Richardson, London.

Allgaier Thorold.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Lowe.	Mr Richardson,
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to K Kt 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3
6 Kt takes P	6 K takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 P to B 6
8 B to B 4 ch	8 P to Q 4
9 B takes P ch	9 K to Kt 2 (A)
10 P takes P	10 B to K 2
11 Castles	11 P takes P (B)
12 Q takes P	12 B takes P (C)
13 Q to K B 7 mate.	

NOTES, from the "Preston Guardian."

- (A) K to K sq best.
- (B) Fatal. P to Kt 6 better.
- (C) Suicidal.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BELPER v RIPLEY.—The return match between the Ripley (Derby) Chess Club and that of Belper, which has been anticipated with the keenest interest in the neighbourhood, took place at Belper House on 25th April, Score, 5½ to 2½, viz.:

Belper.		Ripley.	
J S West	½	Walter Hutchison	½
W R Bland	1½	Mr Hutchison	½
C J Jackson	1½	Wm Hutchison	½
Rev F Knowles	1	J T Morley	1
J B Johnson	1	Hislop	0

The Ripley club is, says the "Leeds Mercury," young in years, or rather months, but with the aptitude of youth combines the patience and perseverance of maturity. In issuing its challenges, it has lightly regarded the distance or strength of neighbouring clubs; but with varying success and unvarying credit, has contested the palm of victory with them all. While we amid the wisdom of the adage, "Never prophecy till you know," we venture to predict that, unless Ripley perseverance, which is already a Derbyshire Chess motto, be infectious, the members of more than one Derbyshire Chess Club will have to look to their laurels, or they will see them snatched from them by their youthful and enterprising compeers of Ripley.

BRIGHTON. ST NICHOLAS WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—Tuesday evening was fixed for Mr H W Butler to play simultaneously against the members of this club. According to rumours that had reached our contemporary, the "Guardian," the club intended to give the single player as much trouble as possible.

BRIGHTON.—The "Guardian" states, that the match between the S Nicholas' and S Bartholomew's Workmen's Chess Clubs, in which eight a side took part, was played at 45 London-road, on Tuesday, 25th April, and decided in favour of the former with a score of 9 to 6. Two, however, of the best players of S Bartholomew's Club were unavoidably absent. On the winning side, Messrs W Andrews and H W Butler scored two each against Messrs E Minton and S Miller, C Robinson losing two to R Rawley. Messrs Puttick, Kent, Gilder, and H Andrews scored one and one with Messrs F Monk, C Baker, J Monk, and A Dunk, and the Rev W H Cotes won one of the Rev L B Bartleet.

CERCLE DES ECHECS, PARIS.—We learn from "La Vie Moderne" that the annual dinner of the Cercle des Echecs took place on Saturday, the 29th April, at Voisin's restaurant, under the presidency of General Marquis d'Audigne, President of the Cercle. About twenty members were present and numerous toasts were given after the dinner. A communication from M Griveau who, in a very spirited poem, expressed his regret at not being able to attend the reunion, was read by M de Boistertre and was warmly applauded. M Clerc, whose musical talents are well known, sung the "Song of the pipe" with real spirit and in good style, M de Bois-

tertre accompanied at the piano and contributed to the harmony. The evening was closed with a brilliant Chess battle between the members present.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—We understand that Mr Blackburne has resigned in the handicap tourney at this club. The honor of first and second places has now to be decided between Messrs Laws and Piper.

HULL.—The "Hull Times" Chess column states, that the committee of the Hull Church Institute Chess Club decided that at least six players should be sent from that club to play in the Lancashire and Yorkshire match; and have further resolved that the matter should be left open for competition amongst the members, the best six players (in a match of a certain number of games) to be classed to play for the club, if required. It is understood, if not expressed, that the committee cordially recognise the principle of every member of the fighting team defraying his own travelling expenses. A few examples similar to that shown by the Hull players would, says the "Leeds Mercury," strengthen the hands of the Yorkshire committee, and make their work light and encouraging.

LANCASHIRE CHESS.—A correspondent of the "Preston Guardian" suggests that a match be arranged between the members of the Athenæum Chess Club, Manchester, and the members of Lancashire Chess Clubs outside of Liverpool and Manchester. Our contemporary will be glad to receive the names of players who will undertake to go to Manchester and take part in such a match if called upon to do so, and thinks a very appropriate time for playing such a match would be at the Counties' meeting in August.

PRESTON CLUB.—The three highest scores in the handicap tournament arranged at this Club in November last are, we learn from the "Preston Guardian," H Stanley, Class A, won 10 games, lost 4, to play 2; J T Palmer, Class B, won 11, lost 4, to play 1; J Greenhalgh, Class D, won 11 games, lost 5. The maximum number of games to be played is 16, the three unplayed games just referred to are with J W Sladen, of Clifton, and, of course, the result of them will determine who are the winners of the three prizes.

YORKSHIRE v LANCASHIRE COUNTY MATCH.—The "Preston Guardian" understands that the committee of the Leeds Chess Club, acting upon the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association, are, on behalf of Yorkshire, about to issue a challenge to Lancashire, to play a match on the basis of not less than 75 players per county. If the challenge is accepted, the Yorkshire representatives will go to Lancashire to play, and it has been suggested that the match be fought at Manchester during the meeting of the Counties Chess Association, to be held there in the first week of August next. The officials of the Manchester Chess Club are already actively engaged in making prepara-

tions for the Counties meeting, and there is no doubt that the assemblage of the large number of players required to play in the county match, at Manchester as proposed, would be attractive in many ways, and would cause the forthcoming meeting to be the most successful one organised under the auspices of the Counties Chess Association.

NOMENCLATURE.—In the City Directory we find the following names: Mr King, Mr Queen, Mr Castle, Mr Bishop and Mr Knight. No Mr Pawn was found; but a closer scrutiny revealed the fact that there was a superabundance of Queens, which led us to believe that all the Pawns had "Queened" before the census-taker called.—"Baltimore Item."

CHESS LITERATURE.

BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

THE "British Chess Magazine," for May, contains a somewhat remarkable review upon the recently published Chess Annual and Club Directory. It is not our province to criticise the critic, although it were a matter of ease so to do. The work of an amateur must display the fault of an amateur, be it Chess or be it Chutney. We are chiefly concerned in one or two introductory remarks of the reviewer upon the subject of Chess Literature. The Chess world is told, in language more or less obscured by interjectory and egoistic phrasing, that the vineyard of Chess was never better filled by literary labourers than at the present day; that at no time in its history has there been so large a number of enthusiastic and able writers. The critic gives no definition of the nature and character of the Chess Literature to which he refers. We take it however, that these remarks were intended to apply not only to ephemeral literature of which his review is so interesting a specimen, but to literature that possesses a permanent character,—the literature of the century,—the literature that will live. Assuming the correctness of this hypothesis, we must take exceptions to the critic's views. We are well aware that in these go-ahead days, with cruel prolificness, there is produced a large amount of so called Chess Literature. Magazines, Daily and Weekly Journals, teem with ephemeral productions bearing more or less upon the subject of Chess, but it is only too clear that these productions are unworthy of a prolonged existence. Whether the manufacture of literature of this character is a subject upon which Chess players may be congratulated, we very much doubt. Of what service can such literature be for the posterity of Chess! That will ask for bread, we are providing stones. It may be said that this passing literature is like any other class of ephemeral literature and has its purpose in amusing, and possibly instructing, the readers of the present. This we do not deny nor would it be for us to condemn it in its entirety. We want and ask for higher things. In surveying the field of Chess from the time of Mr Staunton, it can only be found that the permanent literature of Chess has been enriched in one or two instances. Shall this continue?

The Reviewer of Mr Bland's Annual objects, we think somewhat unjustly, to some of its contents. We recognise with him that the Editor's work, a little more freely cast upon the waters, would considerably have improved the volume; we condemn with him such a meretricious production as "Chess Twaddle." The article largely quoted "On the relation of Chess to the Pyramids," illustrates our own text a little. Of what service can such an article be to the student of a hundred years hence. However can the gifted youth of that period pierce through the gossamer humour surrounding that production. Imagination depicts him deeply weaving theories of awful significance with voluminous references to the year 1882. It is not that we object to an article of this character, but we contend that it is no contribution to the permanent literature of Chess.

A word in conclusion as to the "Poetry of Chess." Every conceivable idea; epigram, anagram, epic, parody and ode, has been worked in indefatigable regularity; in painful ratiocination by the quid nuncs of the period. Poetry is pumped dry. If Chess prose is low, Chess poetry is in the throes of degradation; its light has gone out. We search in vain for the "Poetry of Chess."

ODDS.

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR—Good odds are made by allowing the weaker player to consult Cook's Synopsis during play. This is equal to about Pawn and move, among third rate players it is equal to more.

Yours truly,

PAUL POOL.

CRICKET.

THE most noteworthy of recent events is the arrival on Tuesday last of the Australian Cricketers. They had had a fine passage, and after a few days rest will prepare to go in for some practice. Their first fixture is set down for the 15th, 16th and 17th inst. when they will play the University of Oxford.

In the match M C C v twenty-two Middlesex colts under the Captaincy of Mr T M Thornton, the game terminated on Friday last, in a draw, greatly in favour of the Colts. M C C made 57 and 54, and the Colts 71 and 23 for the loss of two wickets, Mr F Francis batting steadily and in the two hours he was at the wickets putting together a total of 19. Messrs Tootel, Chapman, and Meller bowled well for the Colts, especially considering the heavy state of the ground, Flowers and Rylott were very effective, the former taking three consecutive wickets with as many balls, and so achieving what is known as the "Hat trick."

In the match which terminated at Brighton on Friday between the Sussex Eleven and fifteen young players with a Captain, victory rested with the latter by 39 runs. The ground was against long scoring.

ATHLETICS.

THE London University College seventh annual athletic meeting passed off most successfully on Saturday last at the Stamford Bridge Grounds. The weather was fine, the sport good, and the attendance large. The following were the results:—100 yards: J E Walker, 1; R B Popham, 2, won by six inches. Putting the weight: H Coates, 32ft. 1in. Mile Walking Handicap: W H Cumming, scratch. Half mile: A F Voelcker, 1; G A Smith, 2, won by a dozen yards. Wide Jump: W E Sumpter, 18ft., 7½in. 120 yards Hurdle: W M Abbott Anderson, 1; J Culhane, 2; J E Walker, 3. Won by 3 yards, a foot between second and third. Two Miles Bicycle Handicap: R Johnstone, 150 yards, 1; A J Drew, 175, 2. 120 Yards Handicap, open: H R Ball, L. A. C., 1 yard, 1; F H Mitchell, Hampton Court H. and H., 10, 2; V T Thompson, L. A. C., 5½, 3. Won by a yard, a foot between second and third. Quarter Mile Handicap: W M Abbott Anderson, 16 yards, 1; G A Smith, 24, 2; A F Voelcker, scratch, 3. Mile Bicycle Handicap, open: J E Phillips, L. A. C., 86 yards, 1; F G Medcalf, L. A. C., 95, 2; G R Oxx, Surrey B. C., 100, 3. Won by two yards. High Jump: F W T Krolm, 5ft. 2½in. 220 Yards Handicap: R B Popham, 15, 1; C R W Heath, 16, 2; C A Fry, 18, 3. Throwing the Cricket Ball: B Robinson, 84 yards 2ft. 4in. Pole Jump: J Culhane, 8ft. 7in. Mile Handicap: A F Voelcker, scratch, 1; L S Lackhan, 80, 2; M S W Gunning, 60, 3. Three Miles Handicap: A Tarn, 2min. 20sec. start, 1; T G Pease, 35sec., 2; W S W Gunning, 20sec., 3. Tarn leading throughout, won by one hundred yards. Time 18min. 20 2-5 sec. Quarter of a Mile Consolation Race: C J Arkle, 1.

BICYCLING.

THE Oxford and Cambridge Bicycle Races came off on Saturday last, on the Cambridge Path, the result being a victory for the Light Blue Champions, who secured two out of the three races. Buckley of Oxford won the Two Miles Race by five yards from Day (Cambridge), but in the Ten Miles Race he was beaten by two yards only, by J S Whatton, Cambridge, time 31min., 38sec. The other event, the Twenty-five Miles was won in 80min. 8sec. by Day (Cambridge), the other light blue, Meur, riding a dead heat with Walker of Oxford for second place, the two being only 20 yards behind Day. There was a large attendance of spectators.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 17th MAY 1882.

—:0:—

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

AT last the day has arrived when the interest manifested by the entire Chess world in this auspicious event, will be gratified by the actual play, which began on Wednesday last, the 10th inst. As usual in such cases, some players whose names were down on the list withdrew at the last moment, and we have therefore to rectify the list of entries we gave last week. The following players assembled on the day of pairing, Messrs Steinitz, Blackburne, Zukertort, Mason, and Bird from England; Mackenzie and Ware from America; L Paulsen and Winawer from Germany; Tchigorin from Russia (entered, but not arrived), and Herren Schwarz, Wittek, Hruby, Englisch, Weiss, Fleissig, Meitner and Noa from Austria. This list of illustrious players stands unequalled by any previous record of Chess Tournaments; it may be taken for granted then, for that reason, that this Tournament will surpass any previous gathering of the kind.

The following shews the pairing and order of play in the first six rounds:—

	Round No	1	2	3	4	5	6
	to be played May	10	11	12	13	15	16
1	Bird	13	4	3	7	9	6
2	Blackburne	12	16	5	17	8	4
3	Englisch	4	10	1	13	11	15
4	Fleissig, B	3	1	13	11	15	2
5	Hruby	18	15	2	16	12	17
6	Mackenzie	16	18	12	14	10	1
7	Mason	17	14	10	1	13	11
8	Meitner	9	13	11	15	2	16
9	Noa	8	12	14	10	1	13
10	Paulsen	11	3	7	9	6	18
11	Schwarz	10	17	8	4	3	7
12	Steinitz	2	9	6	18	5	14
13	Tchigorin	1	8	4	3	7	9
14	Ware	15	7	9	6	18	12
15	Weiss	14	5	17	8	4	3
16	Winawer	6	2	18	5	17	8
17	Wittek	7	11	15	2	16	5
18	Zukertort	5	6	16	12	14	10

All the foreign players were hospitably received at Vienna, and enjoyed themselves previous to the commencement of their task. On the eve of the day for the beginning of play, the President, Baron Rothschild invited the whole company of players and visitors to a dinner, which was given in the magnificent Hotel Metropole. In proposing the toast of H M the Emperor, the President made the announcement that His Majesty had given a prize of honor of 2000fl towards the funds. Dr Meitner proposed Baron Kolich, to whose zealous endeavours the credit of successfully arranging this Tournament was chiefly due. Dr Liharzik proposed the foreign visitors.

Play began on Wednesday; tickets of admission to view the same being obtainable from the Secretary at a charge of ten florins for the Tournament. As Vol. VI.—No. 120.

can be seen from the pairing list, on the very first day an event of great interest was appointed; we allude to the encounter between Messrs Steinitz and Blackburne. The attendance of the public, who appear to take great interest in the combats of the Caissian Knights, was, on account of this encounter between the two prominent English players much larger than was anticipated, and later in the evening, when, towards the close of the game, those two were the only ones left playing, all interest was centered on them. The result did not belie expectations, the game proving an extremely well contested one, lasting until 7 o'clock in the evening, long after every other game was finished.

Steinitz, by steady play, got the advantage of two Pawns, which finally enabled him to win. The next important contest of the day may be called the encounter between Captain Mackenzie, the American Champion, and the highly talented Winawer. The latter managed to obtain likewise an advantage of two Pawns, but launched into difficult and risky play, which finally enabled his more steady opponent to win the game, in spite of his previous disadvantage. We have pleasure in giving this game in another part of our present issue. The further results of the day's play were that Zukertort beat Hruby, Mason beat Wittek and Ware beat Weiss. The opponent of Bird, Herr Tchigorin of St Petersburg, had not arrived on Wednesday, but a telegram was received from him, announcing his departure for Vienna. Dr Noa beat Dr Meitner, whilst Fleissig and Englisch, and Schwarz and Paulsen drew their respective games with each other.

Thursday (2nd Round).—The appointments on this day did not prove less interesting than the first day, indeed it may be said that each succeeding one will prove of greater interest than those which have preceded it. The actual result of the play was that Zukertort had a good game with Captain Mackenzie, who had already proved himself a steady player, of highest quality, by his defeat of Winawer. Zukertort managed to obtain the advantage of a Pawn, but could not make any further impression, the game being ultimately dismissed as a draw. The young and talented Austrian player, Englisch, had also a very well contested game with the redoubtable L Paulsen, he sacrificed a Pawn for a risky attack, to escape which Paulsen prematurely exchanged Queens, which lost him the game. Fleissig beat Bird and Hruby obtained a win against Weiss, Schwarz drew with Wittek and Mason beat Ware, but of all absorbing interest on this day, at least to English Chess players, was the battle between Blackburne and Winawer, which lasted until 7 o'clock in the evening, with the result that Blackburne was defeated for the second time in the tournament. Dr Noa defended himself very tenaciously against Steinitz, who however, by six o'clock scored the game.

Friday (3rd Round).—This day brought another startling surprise by the defeat of Zukertort by Winawer; of great interest also was the encounter between Steinitz and Mackenzie; in their game the shortcomings of Tournament play plainly manifested itself, the far-seeing and cautious Steinitz overlooking in a remarkable manner, that he could win a piece on his 22nd move; the game ultimately ended in a draw, a result most creditable to the Captain, who has had the severest encounters yet played in the Tournament, viz., against Steinitz and Zukertort, with both of whom he drew, and with Winawer, whom he defeated. We venture to predict from this highly satisfactory commencement, that high honors will reward the representative of the Stars and Stripes. Blackburne beat Hruby, the English champion conducting an ending of Pawns in a very fine manner. Noa disposed of the American Ware in a very off-hand manner, even before the hour of adjournment for dinner. A very tough encounter marked the contest between Englisch and Bird, the latter defending the Ruy Lopez with his usual *Kt to Q 5*, but he lost. Tchigorin, by this time having arrived from St. Petersburg, played against Fleissig, who was then disengaged, and the latter won. Tchigorin will play his first two games, which he had missed, as opportunity offers. Schwarz and Meitner, also Wittek and Weiss drew their respective games. A creditable victory fell to the share of Mason, who beat L Paulsen, and we have great pleasure in remarking that, similarly as in the Berlin Tourney, after three days' play, he has the best score, having won each of the games he has played, viz., against Wittek, Ware and Paulsen.

The following is the latest score we have received up to time of going to press.

Bird	Blackburne	Englisch	Fleissig	Hruby	Mackenzie	Mason	Meitner	Noe	Paulsen	Schwarz	Steinitz	Tchigorin	Ware	Weiss	Winawer	Wittek	Zukertort	Total
Bird	—	0	0															0
Blackburne	—			1							0							1
Englisch	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$						1									$2\frac{1}{2}$
Fleissig	1		—									1						$2\frac{1}{2}$
Hruby		0		—										1				1
Mackenzie					—					$\frac{1}{2}$					1		$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Mason						—			1				1			1		3
Meitner							—	0		$\frac{1}{2}$								$\frac{1}{2}$
Noe								—	1		0		1					2
Paulsen			0						—	$\frac{1}{2}$								$\frac{1}{2}$
Schwarz										—	$\frac{1}{2}$							$1\frac{1}{2}$
Steinitz	1				$\frac{1}{2}$			1			—							$2\frac{1}{2}$
Tchigorin			0									—						0
Ware								0					—	1				1
Weiss														0			$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Winawer		1				0									—		1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Wittek										$\frac{1}{2}$								1
Zukertort				1	$\frac{1}{2}$										0			$1\frac{1}{2}$

CRICKET.

WE are now getting well into the season and no long time hence shall be watching the progress of some of the big matches of the year, those that have come off as yet having been principally of a trial character, with a view to ascertaining what, if any, new Cricket blood is forthcoming. Wednesday last saw the close of one of these at Oxford, when the Eleven v Sixteen Freshmen ended in a tolerably even draw, the latter having 121 runs to win, and nine wickets to fall. The Eleven made 171 in their first essay, no less than seven of the number getting into double figures, the top score being Mr C H Leslie's 31. The Sixteen then succeeded in putting together 161, of which Mr C L Hickley contributed 46 (not out), Mr G Lushington, 25, Mr H B Tristram, 23 and Mr G F Hornby, 21. In their second innings the Eleven were still more successful, their total being 196. Mr J G Walker, who had made 25 in the first instance, heading the list with 57, Mr Leslie being again successful to the extent of 24. This left the Freshmen 207 to win, but time did not permit of this and when the stumps were drawn, six wickets had fallen and they had made 84 out of the required number, Mr W E Boletho playing well for a not-out total of 41.

On Saturday the twelve-a-side at Cambridge between the University and M C C terminated very disastrously for the latter, who were decidedly weak in batting. The Light Blues in their two innings made 130 and 189, Mr C T Studd contributing 41 in his first, and 42 in his second innings, Mr W N Roe 27 and 45, Mr P J T Henry 4 and 12, Mr C E Chapman 1 and (not out) 33, Mr J E K Studd 10 and 9. Mr C W Wright 0 and 20, and Mr E A J Maynard 21 and 0. The M C C at their first attempt made only 84, G G Hearne being top scorer with 20. When they went again to the wickets, they were in a minority of 209, but after fifty minutes play they were all disposed of, for 46, Hearne (15) being the only double figure.

The Australians gradually settled to their work last week, some of the team going in for practice at Mitcham and others at Lord's, and on Monday they commenced their first match at Oxford, against the eleven of the University. On Saturday three of their number played for the Orleans Club against Richmond, Murdock making 21 and 23, Massie 22 and 1, and Spofforth 17 and 6, the last named also securing four of the Richmond wickets; but for these efforts the Orleans Club would have collapsed utterly, as they scored only 101 and 60, or 161 in their two innings, while Richmond in its one made 164.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 649.

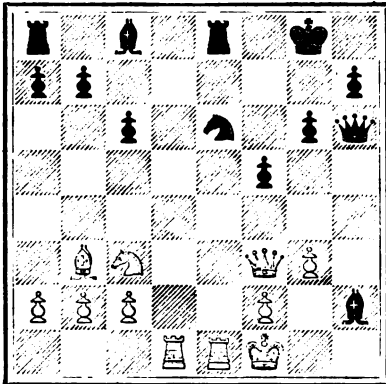
Played in the first round of the Vienna International Tourney, 10th May 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Capt Mackenzie	Herr Winawer
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to B 3 (A)
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Castles	5 B to K 2 (B)
6 P to K 5	6 Kt to K 5
7 R to K sq	7 Kt to B 4 (C)
8 Kt takes P	8 Kt takes Kt
9 Q takes Kt	9 Castles
10 Kt to B 3	10 Kt to K 3 (D)
11 Q to K 4	11 P to Q B 3 (E)
12 B to Q 3	12 P to K Kt 3
13 B to R 6	13 R to K sq
14 Q R to Q sq (F)	14 P to K B 4
15 Q to B 3	15 P to Q 4 (G)
16 P tks P en pass	16 B takes P
17 B to B 4 (H)	17 B takes P ch
18 K to B sq	18 Q to R 4
19 B to Kt 3 (I)	19 Q takes B
20 P to Kt 3 (J)	

Position after White's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

21 K to Kt 2	20 Q to B sq (K)
22 Q takes B	21 B takes P
23 R to K R sq	22 K to R sq
24 R to Q 6	23 R to K 2
25 Q to K 3	24 P to B 5
26 K to B sq	25 P to B 6 ch
27 R to Q 8 ch	26 Q to B 4
28 Q to Q 6 (L)	27 K to Kt 2
29 R to Kt sq	28 Q to Kt 4
	29 Q to Q B 4 (M)

30 R to Kt 8 ch (N) 30 K takes R
31 Q takes Q Resigns.

NOTES.

(A) We do not pretend to decide analytically the merits of this defence, we merely say we prefer P to R 3. As a remarkable fact we have seen a great many games prematurely break down, this defence having been adopted; noteworthy amongst them being one at Berlin where Winawer defeated Dr Schmid in twelve moves.

(B) This is better than Kt takes P.

(C) Had Black played the defence of 3 P to R 3, the White Bishop in the usual course would have retreated to R 4, and therefore, after Black's 7th move Kt to B 4, that Bishop would be attacked and compelled to move, thus giving Black time. Upon this fact we base our opinion that 3 P to R 3 is a good defence.

(D) The Knight is also disadvantageously placed on K 3. We think Black might have played P to Q 3 instead of Kt to K 3; it would have better developed his game.

(E) The very thing White wanted, he now brings his Bishop into activity at the cost of Black's time.

(F) Now White's superiority is established, R to Q sq is very good, it further weakens Black's Queen's file in combination with the Pawn on K 5. Black's defence therefore turned out badly.

(G) A desperate effort to force his cramped position, but risky, in view of the position of White's Rooks.

(H) Overlooking the palpable rejoinder of Black; a waiting move, such as P to K R 3, would have done good service to White.

(I) In case White should have made an effort to retrieve his lost fortunes by B takes Kt, B takes B and then retire his Bishop, Black would have a winning check with his B on B 5, but through the move in the text White also loses two Pawns, which defence turned out more fortunate for White than could be expected.

(J) White relied upon this move to regain the piece.

(K) Surely Black had a straight road to victory by Q to R 6 ch and on Queen interposing exchanging. K to K 2 would have been too dangerous for White to venture on, after exchanging Queens, and Bishop takes Pawn, Black would be two Pawns ahead.

(L) White is playing well, and makes the utmost of his attack, while Black is evidently playing carelessly.

(M) This loses the Queen, he might have played Q to R 5. White could not then have played B takes Kt, on account of Black's reply of B takes B, threatening B to B 5 ch.

(N) Highly ingenious. Black has no choice. If K to B 3, Kt to K 4 wins, or if K to R 4, R to R sq ch, followed by Kt to K 4 ch.

GAME 650.

Second game between Messrs Blackburne and Piper in the City of London Chess Club Handicap Tourney, 1881-2. The former conceded the odds of Pawn and two moves.

Remove Black's K B P.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Piper

Mr Blackburne

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to K 3 |
| 3 B to Q 3 | 3 P to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q 5 (A) | 4 P to K Kt 3 (B) |
| 5 P to Q B 4 | 5 B to Kt 2 |
| 6 K to B 2 | 6 P to Q 3 |
| 7 Q to Q B 3 | 7 Kt to K 2 |
| 8 Kt to B 3 (C) | 8 Castles |
| 9 B to Kt 5 | 9 P to K 4 (D) |
| 10 P to K R 4 | 10 Kt to Q 2 |
| 11 P to R 5 | 11 Kt to B 3 |
| 12 P takes P | 12 Kt takes P (E) |
| 13 Castles Q R | 13 P to Q R 3 |
| 14 R to B 2 | 14 R to B 2 |
| 15 Q R to R sq | 15 Q to B sq |
| 16 Q to Q 2 | 16 B to Q 2 |
| 17 Kt to K 2 | 17 P to Q Kt 4 (F) |
| 18 B takes Kt | 18 B takes B |
| 19 Kt to Kt 3 | 19 Kt to B 5 |
| 20 Kt to R 5 (G) | 20 Kt takes Kt |
| 21 R takes Kt | 21 B to Kt 5 |
| 22 K R to R 2 | 22 R to K Kt 2 |
| 23 K to Kt sq | 23 B takes Kt |
| 24 P takes B (H) | 24 B to Kt 4 |
| 25 Q to Q sq | 25 R to Kt sq |
| 25 P takes P | 26 P takes P |
| 27 B to B sq | 27 P to B 5 |
| 28 B to R 3 | 28 P to Kt 5 |
| 29 B checks | 29 K to R sq |
| 30 B to B 5 | 30 Q R to Kt 2 |
| 31 R to R 5 | 31 Q to R sq (I) |
| 32 B takes P | 32 R takes B |
| 33 R takes B | 33 P to Kt 6 |
| 34 P to Q R 3 | 34 Q to R 2 |
| 35 Q to Kt sq | 35 Q to R sq |
| 36 R (Kt 5) to R 5 | 36 Q to K sq |

(See Diagram below).

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 37 Q to R 2 (J) | 37 R takes R |
| 38 Q takes R ch | 38 Q takes Q |
| 39 R takes Q ch | 39 K to Kt 2 |
| 40 K to B sq | 40 K to Kt 3 |
| 41 R to R 3 | 41 K to Kt 4 |
| 42 K to Q 2 | 42 K to B 5 |

(See Diagram below).

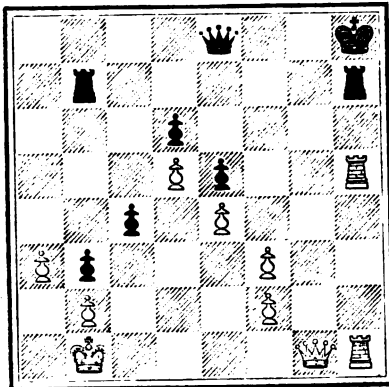
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 43 K to B 3 (K) | 43 R to B 2 |
| 44 K to Kt 4 | 44 P to B 6 |
| 45 R to R 4 ch | 45 K to Kt 4 (L) |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 46 R to R sq (M) | 46 P takes P |
| 47 R to Q Kt sq | 47 R to B 7 |
| 48 K takes P | 48 R takes P |
| 49 R takes P ch | 49 R takes P ch |
| 50 K to R 4 | 50 R to K 6 |
| 51 R to Kt 4 | 51 K to B 5 |
| 52 K to Kt 5 | 52 R takes KP (N) |
| 53 R takes R | 53 K takes R |
| 54 P to R 4 | 54 K to Q 5 (O) |
| 55 P to R 5 | 55 P to K 5 |
| 56 P to R 6 | 56 P to K 6 |
| 57 P to R 7 | 57 P to K 7 |
| 58 P to R 8 Queen | 58 P to K 8 Queen |
| 59 K to B 6 | 59 Q to B 8 ch |
| 60 K takes P | 60 Q to R 3 ch |
| 61 K to B 7 | 61 Q to Kt 2 ch |
| 62 K to B 6 | 62 Q to B 3 ch |
| 63 K to Kt 5 (P) | 63 Q to Q 3 |

Drawn game.

Position after Black's 36th move.

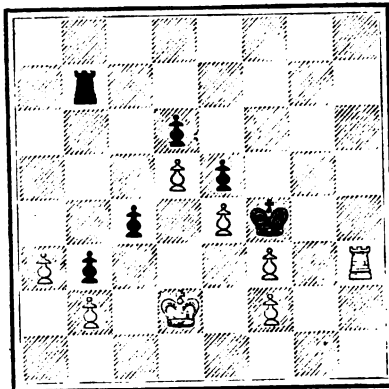
BLACK.



WHITE.

Position after Black's 42nd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

(A) P takes P is better, for White develops his game at the cost of his opponent's next

two moves, viz., Q to R 5 ch, B to Q 2 Q takes P, Kt to K B 3.

(b) P to Kt 3 is invariably necessary in this opening and it is a safe move. We should have played 7 P to Q 3, for it gives Black some additional chances and he can play P to Kt 3 at any time it becomes necessary. For instance, should White play the tempting move of 5 P to K 5 then P to Kt 3 leaves White's game slightly compromised.

(c) In the Pawn and two opening we like to see the Pawn advanced to K B 4. With Rook on B sq, it forms a strong position. He might have played P to B 4 Kt to K 2, Castles, &c.

(d) Well played and emphasising our former note. White's Queen and Bishop now occupy positions of masterly inactivity. White will have to lose time to bring these two pieces into active play again.

(e) Black has demonstrated in a masterly way that the advance of the Rook's Pawn was premature, he has transferred his Queen's Knight to his threatened King's wing, without any loss of time.

(f) This move will aid Black very much. White will have to direct his attention constantly to the Queen's side, which will hamper him in his designs on the hostile King.

(g) Kt to B 5 is to be preferred. Black will almost be compelled to take this Knight with his Bishop, in which case White will have a strong force of Pawns on the King's side.

(h) Now the game has a drawn aspect.

(i) It is obvious however, that Black is not playing for a draw, the move Q to R sq might become dangerous for Black, and was not advisable, having regard to the position of White's pieces. Black of course intended playing P to Kt 6 and P to B 6, the latter move however, became impracticable.

(j) This is a great pity! Mr Piper has played very well since Black's incautious move of 31 Q to R sq, and now he had a clearly won game if, instead of Q to R 2, he had played 37 Q to Kt 5. Black had no defence. White threatens R takes R ch, Q to B 6 ch and the fatal check with R to Kt sq. Should Black play 37 Q to K B sq

38 Q to Kt 6 38 Q to Kt sq

39 Q to B 6 ch 39 R to Kt 2

40 R takes R ch 40 Q takes R

41 R takes Q ch and he will win although he will have to guard against the ch of the Rook and the subsequent move of R to Q Kt 8.

Besides Q to B sq we do not see any other possible defence

if 37 R takes R, then

38 R takes R ch 38 R to Kt 2

39 Q to B 6 ch 39 K to Kt sq

40 R to B ch wins, likewise, if Q R to B 2, R takes R ch wins, or if Q to Kt sq, Q to B 6 ch wins.

(k) Again the position is highly interesting, White might have won, as we will shown by the following play, which required a deal of precise examination, e.g., instead of K to B 3

43 R to Kt 3 43 R to KR 2 forced

for White threatens K to K 2, followed by R to Kt 4 mate.

44 K to K 2

45 P to R 4

46 P takes P

47 R to Kt sq

48 R takes P and wins.

(L) K takes P would also be good, e.g.,

46 R to R 3 ch

47 R takes P

44 R to R 5 forced

45 P to B 6

46 P to B 7

47 P to Kt 8

47 R to K B 2

and Black will have no difficulty in (at least) drawing the game.

(m) R to Kt 4 ch would have been judicious on general principles; it drives the Black King further away from White's Pawns; the Rook might then have retired to Kt sq.

(n) It is plain now that it would have made a great difference if the King had one more move to make to reach B 5. Perhaps almost enough to win. How very important preciseness of play is, in an end-game can be shown in this position. Had Black played R takes R P, a very plausible move, he would have lost, i.e.

52 R takes R P

53 K to B 6

if R to K 6 White would succeed in Queening his Pawn first and win.

54 K to Q 7

55 K to K 7

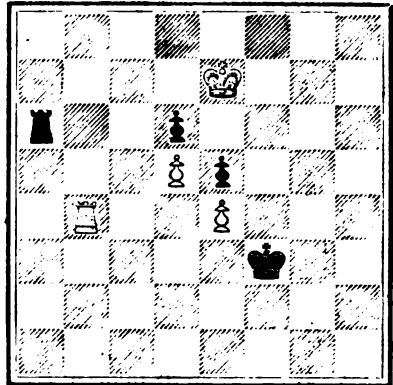
53 R to R 3 ch best

54 K to K 6

55 K to B 6

Position after Black's 55th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White's object is to gain the square, B 5, by opposition tactics, therefore if now Black plays K to B 5 White would continue

56 K to K 6

57 R to Kt 2

58 R to K sq

59 K takes P

60 R takes R

and again White will win by Queening first.

56 K to B 7

57 K to Kt 5 best

57 K to B 5

58 R to R 5

(if K to B 5 then R to K B sq, &c.)

59 R takes P

59 R takes P

60 R takes R and again White will win by Queening first.

56 K to B 7

56 K to Kt 5

If the Rook plays away from R 3, White would of course play K to K 6 followed by K to B 5, on the Rook returning to R 6.

57 K to B 6

58 K to K 6

57 K to B 5

58 K to Kt 5

and we have the position examined before where White proceeds with R to Kt sq, &c.

(o) The ending is highly interesting, had Black taken the Pawn he would have lost, as

White would have Queened with a chck and then prevented Black from Queening.

(P) P to Q 6 loses, on account of Q to Kt 7 ch.

GAME 651.

The two following instructive odds' games occurred recently between two members of the Adelaide Chess Club. The notes are from the able hand of Mr J Wisker, Editor of the "Australasian" Chess column.

Remove Black's Q Kt.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr A J Laughton	Mr H Charlick
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt takes P	3 P to Q 3
4 B to Kt 5 ch	4 P to B 3
5 Kt tks Q B P(A)	5 Q to Kt 3 (B)
6 Kt tks R P disch(c)	6 B to Q 2
7 B takes B ch	7 Kt takes B
8 P to Q 4	8 Q takes Kt
9 Castles	9 B to K 2
10 Kt to B 3 (D)	10 Castles
11 B to K 3	11 P to B 4
12 P takes P (E)	12 R takes P
13 Q to Kt 4	13 P to K Kt 3 best
14 Q to K 4	14 B to B sq
15 Kt to Q 5 (F)	15 R to B 2
16 P to Q B 3	16 Q to Q R 5
17 Q to Q 3 (G)	17 P to Q Kt 4
18 P to Q Kt 3	18 Q to Q R 4
19 B to K Kt 5	19 Q R to K sq
20 P to K Kt 4 (H)	20 P to Kt 5
21 P to Q B 4 best	21 B to Kt 2
22 K to Kt 2	22 Kt to Q Kt 3
23 Kt takes Kt	23 Q takes B
24 P to K R 3	24 B to B 5
25 Q R to K sq	25 R takes R
26 R takes R	26 B takes P (I)
27 Kt to Q 5	27 R takes B P ch
28 K to Kt 3	28 R to Q 7
29 R to K 8 ch	29 K to Kt 2
30 R to K 7 ch	30 K to R 3
31 Q to K 4	31 Q to R 5 ch (J)
32 K to B 4 best	32 Q to B 7 ch
33 Q to B 3	33 B to K 4 ch
34 R takes B	34 R to Q 5 ch
35 R to K 4	35 P to Kt 4 ch
36 K to B 5	36 Q takes Q ch

Resigns.

NOTES.

(A) Although the position is somewhat different, Black having deployed his K Kt instead of advancing his K B P, as in the preceding game, yet the sacrifice of the odds piece is good play again

(B) Ill played. His best course, though not a cheerful one, is to take the Knight and

interpose Bishop at Q 2, giving up the Rook for the two pieces.

(C) Overlooking the chance of preserving the piece by Kt to Q 4 dis ch. If Black reply K to Q sq, which is his best, White defends by P to Q B 3, leaving the K P to be taken. The first player comes out with a Pawn ahead in addition to his piece, and has a fine position.

(D) Still White preserves a winning game. He has three Pawns ahead, and his opponent has not the vestige of an attack. As the first player's preponderance of Pawns is on the Queen's side, he should endeavour to keep it there and accordingly should at this point move P to K B 4, followed, if Black Castles, by K to R sq. If Black then advance P to K B 4, White pushes P to K 5 and preserves his Pawns unbroken. The effect of the play in the text is that White's surplus is divided—two on the King's side, and one on the Queen's side.

(E) P to K B 3 is much stronger.

(F) Q to K 6 ch, and then Kt to K 4 would have ended the contest very speedily.

(G) Feeble. He should play P to Q Kt 3, and then advance the K B P.

(H) To prevent R to K B 4; but P to K B 4 would accomplish the same purpose much more effectively. The move in the text ultimately causes the loss of the game. Not even a surplus of three Pawns will outweigh the ill effects of a series of weak moves.

(I) The advantage has entirely passed to the other side, and from this point to the end Black plays admirably.

(J) Prettily played. If the Queen be taken mate follows at once.

GAME 652.

Remove Black's Q Kt.

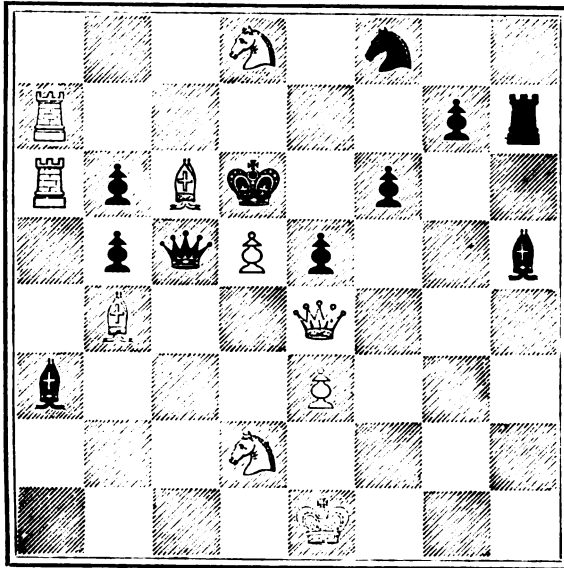
WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr A J Laughton	Mr H Charlick
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to K B 4 (A)
3 Kt takes P	3 Q to B 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P to Q 3
5 B to Kt 5 ch	5 P to B 3
6 Kt takes P (B)	6 B to Q 2
7 P to K 5	7 Q to R 5
8 Kt takes R P	8 R takes Kt
9 B takes B ch	9 K takes B
10 Castles	10 Kt to R 3
11 B takes Kt	11 Q takes B
12 Q to Q 3	12 Q to K 3
13 Kt to B 3	13 R to R 4 (C)
14 K R to K sq (D)	14 P to K Kt 3
15 P to Q 5	15 Q to K 2
16 P to K 6 ch	16 K to Q sq
17 Q to Q 4	17 B to Kt 2
18 Q to Kt 6 ch	18 Q to B 2
19 P to K 7 ch	Resigns.

(For NOTES, see p 240).

PROBLEMS.

No. 879. By B G LAWS.

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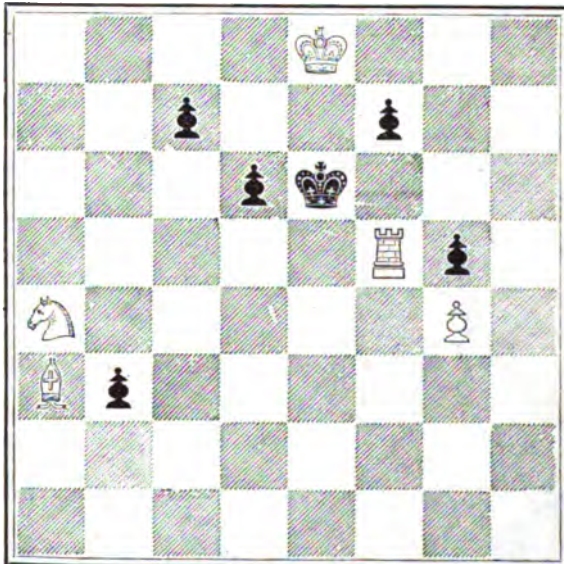


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 880. By C H COSTLER.

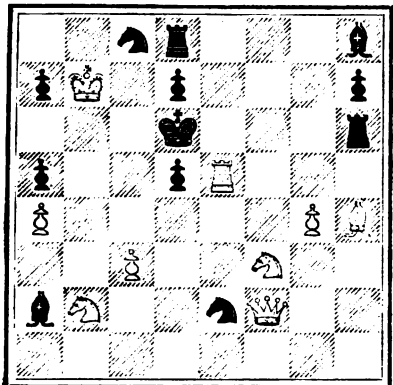
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WHITE.

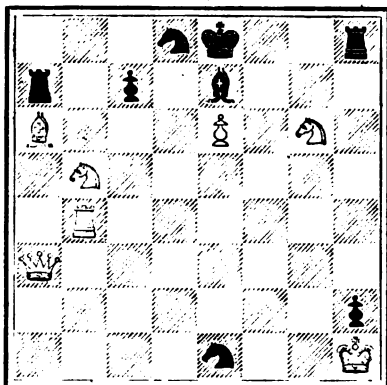
White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 881. By J A MILES.
From the "Huddersfield College Mag."
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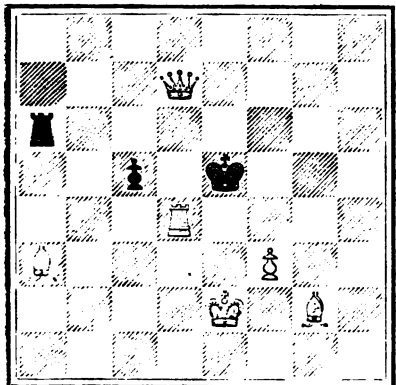
WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 882. By J A Miles.
From "English Chess Problems."
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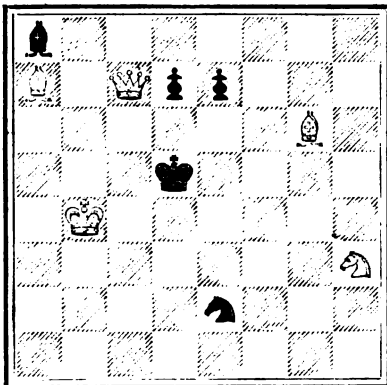
WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 883. By Dr S GOLD.
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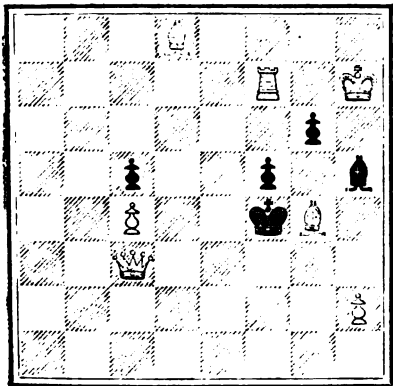
WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 884. By Dr S GOLD.
BLACK.



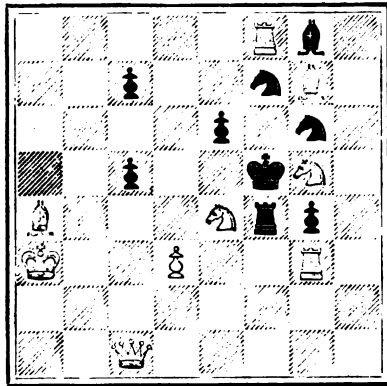
WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 885. By J CRAKE.
From the "Burnley Express."
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WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 886. From the "Baltimore American"
Tourney. Motto: "La cortesia e un fiore."
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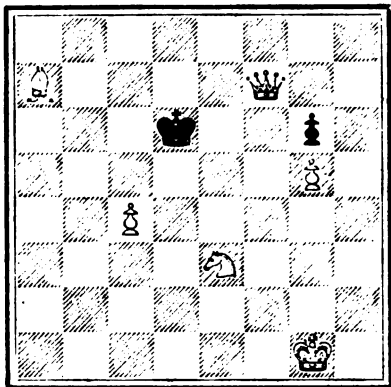
WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NEWS.

We take the following interesting paragraph from the "Preston Guardian" who acknowledge it from the "Gentleman's Journal." It was reprinted in the "Illustrated London News" some time since. The problem will be found very pretty and worthy of solving.

A Little Problem. (From the German).—Several young students assembled recently at the Casino at Tirnau, in Hungary, and were so fortunate as to meet there the celebrated Count Arnold Pongracz, who is known by the nickname of "Einsiedler," or hermit. One of the young men put this question to the Count, "Will you kindly tell us how we can learn the art of composing Chess problems?" "Young friends, it is difficult to answer that inquiry. In the first place, you must think of a particular checkmate, which shall be forced in a certain number of moves; then you must place the pieces necessary for that purpose in battle array; and, finally, you must carefully examine the position to guard against the possibility of a second solution differing in the slightest degree from that determined upon. When these conditions are complied with, and everything fits satisfactorily together, the problem is perfect." While thus replying, the hermit had placed eight pieces on the Chess board in the following order:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

"Is that perchance, already a problem?" asked one of the lookers-on. After a short examination of the easily-formed position, the hermit replied; "Certainly; it is a mate in three moves." "Oh!" laughingly observed the enquirer, "this is doubtless an easy problem." The lookers-on thereupon tried hard to discover the solution. However, the little fortress resisted all their attacks for several hours, and it was only on the following evening that an ingenious young friend, A. v. S., succeeded in unravelling the mystery, to the great joy of his companions. But the old hermit laughed and said. "Great is the reward of him who sacrifices at the shrine of Caissa in his youth."

British Chess Mag. Solution Tourney.—The second of the three solution competitions in progress in this Magazine, commences with the May number. The following are the

prizes offered: First, The German Handbuch, first edition 1843. Second, J P Taylor's Elementary Problems, and Third, Cook's Synopsis of the Openings, first edition. The Problem Editor—Mr H J C Andrews—reserves to himself the option of occasionally giving a problem in more than four moves. The bulk, however, will not exceed four moves in length, and will number six per month.

Miles's Chess Problems.—We learn that the veteran composer and well known compiler of "Chess Strategy" 1855, and the three Editions of "Chess Gems" is about to publish a selection of fifty problems of his own composition, together with many of his poetical contributions to Chess literature. We take the opportunity of reprinting two of this Author's problems this week.

Staunton's Choice.—Referring to our note some weeks since under the heading "A Revival," we have received the following letter from Mr Miles:—

Fakenham, 13th April 1882

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S
CHRONICLE.

Sir—The three-move problem by the Rev H Bolton lately noticed by you, and quoted in "Brentano's Chess Monthly" under the heading of "Staunton's Choice," has the following history. It was composed in or about the year 1840, and was first published on the wrapper of the first series of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE 1840, and continued to appear thereon until March 1845, when it was displaced by the Indian Problem. It was published in La Palamede (Problem No 89) and the solution given in verse. The attributing of it to Bone in Alexandre's Collection is one of the many blunders made by that compiler. I mentioned the matter to Mr Bone, who disclaimed the authorship of it. It was published in the "Illustrated London News," as an Enigma (No 35); also in my first publication, "Chess Strategy" 1855, and in "Chess Gems" 1860. In "The Chess Player's Magazine" 1867, page 40. In the "CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE" 1874, p 169; and in "Chess Gems" 1878, No. 124. It was not one of Mr Bolton's earliest compositions, No. 113 "Chess Gems" having been published by Lewis in 1827. Mr Bolton named this problem "Foresight."

I am, sir,

Your faithfully

J A MILES.

The German Handbuch in English.—Frederick Bock, of the Lawrence Barrett Dramatic troupe, translated the German Handbuch into English, and was on the point of publishing it, when the Chicago fire broke out and consumed the entire manuscript. A man who could survive the translation of the Handbuch and then the destruction of his work must be blest with vitality enough for a dozen men.—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

THE great event of this club, the Annual Handicap Tournament, has just terminated. On Monday, Mr B G Laws won the second game in his match with Mr Piper, having scored the first on Monday, the 8th instant, and consequently now takes the first prize. He will also have the honor of having his name inscribed on the large silver goblet, called the "Murton Cup," which has to be placed on the table on all important festivals as long as the club shall endure. Mr Laws was heartily congratulated on his success, as he is exceedingly well liked by all the members of the club. Although a young player he has already made his mark as a first class problem composer, and, in the present tournament, receiving the odds of the Knight, he has defeated two first class players. Mr T H Piper takes the second prize, and Messrs Blackburne and Maczuzki will divide the third prize between them. Mr Blackburne was a formidable competitor for the first prize and had nearly won it, when he was obliged to resign his chance, and proceed to Vienna to play in the International Tournament which is now going on there. In the second division of the Tournament Mr Theodore Block has won the first prize, Mr M Down the second, and Mr H H S Taylor the third. Among the prize winners, all the classes in the club are represented,—a circumstance which is creditable to the handicappers. The match between Mr Hunnex and Mr Chapman for precedence in the fourth class now stands, Hunnex 2, Chapman 3. Mr Chapman, who is a very young player, is showing unexpected strength, and is credited with having considerable powers as a blindfold player. As soon as his match with Mr Hunnex is over he has to commence a match with Mr Theodore Block who is to give him the odds of Pawn and two moves. This will be an interesting contest as Mr Block is a strong player of the sound, careful school.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Betsize Chess Club.—The final and general Meeting of the above Club for the Session 1881-82, was held in the comfortable quarters, at the Princess of Wales Hotel, Abbey Road, London, N W, on 26th of April, when the majority of the members were present.

The Handicap Tourney, which had lasted throughout the Session, was declared concluded, and the following were found to be the winners :

	Class	Score
1st Prize	E Ridpath 3A	16
2nd "	G E Webster 4B	16
3rd "	R W Mackreth 3A	14
4th "	G H McLennan 1	13½

The two first named, their scores being equal, agreed to divide (by equalisation) the 1st and 2nd Prizes. The Prizes were as follow :

1st Prize, value £2. In Statu quo Chessmen and Board.

2nd Prize, value £1 5s. Staunton loaded Chessmen, presented by J Ridpath.

3rd Prize, Value £1. Chess articles at discretion.

4th Prize, 2 Vols of "Westminster Papers" presented by E N Frankenstein.

The complete success of the Tourney was somewhat marred by the withdrawal, early in contest of two of the strongest players from the lists, and the prolonged absence from town of some, and general dilatoriness of others, prevented the score being quite completed. The system being that of each Entrant playing two games with every other, and there being no fixed dates of play, progress was but slowly

made, and the verdict on the Tourney was almost unanimously "tedious." The effect will undoubtedly be, that the above system will fall into disuetude, as far as this Club is concerned, and give place to the shorter and merrier, though certainly more unfair "Sudden death system."

The Financial statement was produced and passed, it shows that the Club had been able to make both ends meet, there being a small balance in hand after paying all expenses.

The prospects and outlook of the Club were then considered, and were not thought very rosy or promising, in view of the fact that the membership, from removal and other causes had dwindled down to 16, a number not only insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Club; from the small Annual Subscription (half a guinea), but too small to guarantee such a weekly average attendance of members as is necessary to keep up the interest and standing of the Club. It was resolved to make strenuous efforts to begin the next season—in October—on a sounder and broader basis, that is by procuring more general support from the Chess-players of the neighbourhood. A total membership of 25 to 30, is all that is required, and it was thought that surely Caissa's devotees in the vicinity number more than that. A hope was expressed that the Chess Press would give some friendly assistance as the members are egotistical enough to think that the loss would not be theirs personally only, but that of Chess generally and

particularly of its followers in St John's Wood, Kilburn and West Hampstead, who appear however to be very scarce or quite ignorant of the existence of a Club in their midst, for all the ordinary means of reaching them—all have been tried, consistent with dignity—have failed. It is to be hoped that the first "notice" they have of the Club will not be an "obituary" one.

(Notes, from p 235).

(A) The counter gambit in the King's Knight's opening. It is unsound, but leads to complicated positions. The second player will get a good attack if White does not play correctly. In the present case Mr Laughton is not sufficiently accomodating.

(B) The right style. It is the general fault of amateurs who receive a Knight that they fail to seize the proper moment for giving back the piece for an equivalent in Pawns and position. In this game White gains three distinct advantages in return for the sacrifice of the odds' piece. He wins three Pawns—almost an equivalent in material; he gains a fine attack himself; and he deprives his opponent of all chance of setting up any attack.

(C) As an old Divan habitu  used to say, Black has "no game at all." There is not a good move on the board.

(D) White's style of pulverising is all that his best friends could wish.

EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

THE annual contest between the Chess players of the East and West of Scotland took place in the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, on Saturday, the 6th inst., and resulted in a victory for the West by a majority of five games. Last year the Western players were successful, with the handsome score of 40 games against 12, and although that result was extremely satisfactory from a Western point of view, yet there is no doubt that the closer contest of Saturday gave increased interest to the match. It is possible that the smaller number of players engaged may account to a certain extent for the more equal contest this year, as the Western strength now lies in the great number of fair players which it is able to bring into the field. In the match of Saturday the teams were restricted, at the request of the Eastern committee, to 25 players, and as a matter of fact only 20 a-side engaged in the match. The arrangements for the match were carried out by the Rev G McArthur for the East, and by Mr G A Thomson for the West, and to these gentlemen much credit is due for the great success of the meeting. The only regrettable thing in connection with the match was the unaccountable non-appearance of Messrs Fraser, Walker, and Baxter, of Dundee. Whether or not these gentlemen considered the result a foregone conclusion, in no way to be affected by their absence, it is of course impossible to say. In any case it is unfortunate that their inability to play could not have been intimated to their opponents in time to prevent them from undertaking what proved to be a useless journey. The Western side was of course entitled to score the six games in default, and this right was conceded by the East, but in considering the whole circumstances of the case the Western committee resolved to waive their claim, and withdraw from the match Messrs Spens, Mills, and Jenkin, who had been paired against the absentees. All three gentlemen attended at great inconvenience to themselves. Sheriff Spens declining a most important public engagement, while Mr Mills travelled all the way from Leeds to take part in the match. This arrangement having been come to, the match commenced about noon, the representatives on each side numbering 20. The first

game was scored to the West, and very shortly thereafter the Glasgow score was 4 games to 1. After this the East gradually improved their position until the score stood 12 all. At this point matters looked a little serious for the West, but only for a short time, as the next 6 games fell to them in rapid succession, and the match was ultimately decided in their favour by 19 games to 14, 7 being drawn. We may remark that the Western players were all drawn from Glasgow, the Eastern contingent being supplied by Edinburgh, Blairgowrie, Coupar-Angus and Crieff, and it is most satisfactory to find our Eastern friends making such a close fight after being left so inexcusably in the lurch by the Dundee players. We need hardly add that the Western team received as usual every attention at the hands of the Edinburgh Club, whose arrangements for the creature comfort of the players were of the most hospitable description. The following is the full score, 22½ to 17½, each pair of players having contested two games. The initials following the names of the East players, refer to the town from which they hail:—B Blairgowrie, C Crieff, C A Coupar-Angus, D Dundee, E Edinburgh.

West.		East.	
A Berwick	1	C Matthew	E 1
G Beckett	1½	J A L Gloag	E ½
W Bryden	1	Dr G H Smith	E 1
J Court	1	John Fraser	E 1
J Crum	1	C Meikle	E 1
D Chirry	2	J Mellis	E 0
P Fife	2	A Baxter	B 0
J Gilchrist	2	G Ballingall	B 0
R Gourlay	1	D M Latta	E 1
J Jenkins	—	W N Walker	D aba
N Kennedy	0	J S Pagan	C 2
R Livingston	½	Dr J C Rattray	B 1½
D Y Mills	—	G B Fraser	D aba
W F Murray	½	J Macfie	E 1½
J Mavor	1	R Miller	E 1
A L M Prevot	1	Rev G McArthur	E 1
J Russell	1½	Rev F W Davis	B ½
A Robertson	½	C Macfie	E 1½
Sheriff Spens	—	C R Baxter	D aba
W Tait	2	J Groig	E 0
G A Thomson	½	Dr J Cappie	E 1½
J L Whiteley	½	J R Torry	CA 1½
J Young	2	J G Thomson	E 0

"Glasgow Herald."

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—

WEDNESDAY, 24th MAY 1882.

—:—

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

SATURDAY, 13th May.—(4th Round)—On this day the first game between Steinitz and Zukertort was the item of attraction. The interest of the public was very great, and all the players were likewise eager to watch what they thought would be a most pertinacious and well contested encounter. We may fairly say that the surprise created by the result of this game was as great as the interest shewn previous to its commencement. Steinitz lost. To Chess players his tactics against Zukertort seem utterly inexplicable; he started with the Kieseritzky Gambit, pinning his faith to this bad opening on a single move which he thought he had discovered, but as might have been foreseen, a calculation founded on such weak basis broke down, for Zukertort, playing the Paulsen defence, did not, as Steinitz expected, play 10 Q to K B 3, in which case Steinitz had a variation of his own in reply, but 10 P to Q B 4, and after a few more moves, Steinitz had a hopelessly lost game. The whole speculation of Steinitz was unsound, and against the principles of good judgement. Instead of attempting to catch such a formidable adversary in a trap, he ought to have played a steady safe game, and then we would have backed him to win. We give the game actually played, together with notes by Mr Steinitz from the "Field," in our game department. Another noteworthy incident was the encounter between Mason and Bird. Mason won and Bird resigned, but some bystanders (players) alleged that Mason had exceeded his time limit by one move, and in spite of Bird's resignation they entered a protest with the Committee, who scored the game against Mason. We heartily sympathise with Mason in his undeserved loss. Mackenzie beat Ware, who always plays an irregular defence, this time replying with 1 P to Q R 4. Paulsen obtained an advantage in his opening against Noa, but conducting his game weakly, it ended in a draw. Schwarz beat Fleissig and Meitner beat Weiss. Blackburne beat Wittek, who drew against him at Berlin. Winawer beat Hruby; Tchigorin beat Englisch. The game Tchigosin v Bird (1st round) was also played, resulting in a victory for the Russian.

Monday, 15th May.—(5th Round)—Another startling result came out of this day's play in the encounter between Hruby and Steinitz. Hruby having already been beaten by Zukertort, Blackburne and Winawer, all the more surprise was created when he beat his great compatriot. The opening was a Ruy Lopez, and Hruby obtained an early advantage in position, which he maintained to the last, and won. Hruby is not only a countryman of Steinitz, but also hails from the City of Prague, which was Steinitz's birthplace. The game lasted till six o'clock. The Austrians were evidently favored by good fortune on this day as another important victory fell to their lot—Wittek beating Winawer. Bird v Noa, proved a very tough and long contested game, which was not finished at the time of adjournment in the evening. Bird evidently had a winning superiority, but he seems to have ill luck in this Tournament (this is at least what ordinary people would think, but experienced men know it is a want of determined constitution and staying powers, which is only given to the young). Against all expectation Noa next day effected a draw; Blackburne beat Meitner, and Zukertort disposed of Ware. Capt Mackenzie further proceeded on the

road to victory by beating Paulsen, who seems to be under the same ill star as Bird (perhaps he also is ripe in years). Weiss beat Fleissig, Mason beat Tchigorin, and Schwarz drew with Englisch.

Tuesday, 16th May—(6th Round)—Steinitz had continued bad luck (45 years of age), but this time we cannot understand it at all, as his opponent—Ware—was hardly considered a first class player. Steinitz was evidently indisposed when he encountered Ware who, out of his five previous games, had only managed to score one, against Weiss, the weakest of the Austrian players. Ware, as usual, played an irregular game, and so far succeeded, that the game proved a very long one, and could not be finished that day, but late at night Ware had a winning superiority. Mason received his first mild check; Schwarz, who although not scoring high, seems to play steadily, drawing his game with him. Blackburne beat Fleissig and Zukertort scored a well deserved victory against Paulsen. Mackenzie continued victorious, this time beating Bird. Winawer beat Meitner, and Hruby followed up his victory over Steinitz, by beating Wittek. Noa beat Tchigorin, and Englisch drew with Weiss.

The following shews the pairing and order of play in the second six rounds:—

	Round No	7	8	9	10	11	12
	to be played	May 17	19	20	22	23	24
1 Bird		5	2	16	14	10	11
2 Blackburne		11	1	13	10	18	14
3 Englisch		18	7	6	5	17	9
4 Fleissig, B		12	6	18	9	8	7
5 Hruby		1	14	10	3	7	8
6 Mackenzie		7	4	3	15	11	13
7 Mason		6	3	9	16	5	4
8 Meitner		14	18	12	17	4	5
9 Noa		15	11	7	4	16	3
10 Paulsen		17	16	5	2	1	15
11 Schwarz		2	9	15	18	6	1
12 Steinitz		4	17	8	13	15	16
13 Tchigorin		16	15	2	12	14	6
14 Ware		8	5	17	1	13	2
15 Weiss		9	13	11	6	12	10
16 Winawer		13	10	1	7	9	12
17 Wittek		10	12	14	8	3	18
18 Zukertort		3	8	4	11	2	17

Wednesday, 17th May—(7th Round)—The game of Steinitz v Ware was continued on Tuesday until midnight, and was not concluded. In the seventh round to-day, the Viennese had another highly creditable victory, which may be ranged side by side with the triumph of Hruby over Steinitz. Englisch defeated Zukertort in real masterly style. We had intenced giving the game this week, but have no room for it until next. Steinitz showed good form to-day, and beat Fleissig in his old style—slowly extinguishing his opponent by superior wrangling. If we compare this game with the Allgauer Kieseritzky played against Zukertort, we can hardly believe that Steinitz played the latter. Blackburne had also a very tough game with Schwarz which lasted until 9 o'clock, Blackburne conducting a difficult ending in his usual ingenious manner, and ultimately winning. Mason drew with Mackenzie, while Bird had his first, and by no means insignificant victory, over Hruby, the game Bird v Mason, having only been scored to the former on account of excess of time limit by Mason, who really won the game. Ware also vanquished his opponent Meitner, and Winawer conquered his compatriot Tchigorin. Wittek had a long game with Paulsen, which, at 9 p.m., resulted in a draw. Weiss managed to score against Noa.

Friday, 19th May—(8th Round)—Thursday being a Catholic holiday, no play took place, the whole company of players being, we think, more pleasantly engaged in enjoying the hospitality of Baron Kolisch, who made them his guests

for that day. In to-day's play, the games were of shorter duration than usual. The most remarkable occurrence was another defeat of Steinitz, by the Austrian Wittek. Wittek, immediately after the opening manoeuvres, developed some fine play, and launched into ingenious combinations, the consequence being that Steinitz had to give up a Pawn. We now quote the Vienna Press "Whether through the loss of the Pawn or by some other influence, the equanimity of the old master was visibly affected by nervousness, suffice it to say that about 6 o'clock he allowed his Queen to be surrounded in such a manner that Wittek, by a simple movement with his Knight, attacked her without any chance of escape. A Rook was all Steinitz could get in exchange, a few more vain attempts, and Steinitz resigned." That Steinitz is so nervously affected, that even the superficial and hasty glance of a reporter should notice this, is greatly to be deplored. We learn from private information, that Steinitz passes sleepless nights, he has also to attend to his editorial duties in connection with the "Field," in addition to playing, and this is evidently too much for him. Blackburne beat his old friend Bird, while Zukertort won of Meitner. Mason could only draw with Englisch. Mackenzie had a very bad game with Fleissig, the latter having a piece ahead, with a won game, but his tenacity and splendid defensive powers, which enabled him to win an inferior game with Winawer, and draw with Steinitz, also aided him this time. His opponent made an almost inevitable weak move, and Mackenzie won. Hruby beat Ware in very off-hand style, Winawer proved himself victorious against Paulsen, Weiss beat Tchigorin and Noa beat Schwarz.

The following is the latest score we have received up to time of going to press.

	Bird	Blackburne	Englich	Fleissig	Hruby	Mackenzie	Mason	Meitner	Noa	Paulsen	Schwarz	Steinitz	Tchigorin	Ware	Weiss	Winawer	Wittek	Zukertort	Total
Bird	—	0	0	0	1	0	1		½				0						2½
Blackburne	1	—			1	1		1								0	1		6
Englich	1	1	—	½			½			1	½	0			0			1	5
Fleissig	1	0	½	—		0				0	0	1		0					2½
Hruby	0	0			—							1	1	1	0	1	0		4
Mackenzie	1	1		1		—	½			1	½	½	1	1	1	1	½		6½
Mason	0	0	½			½	—			1	½	½	1	1	0	1	1	0	5½
Meitner	0	0						—	0		½	½	1	0	1	0	0		1½
Noa	½							1	—	½	½	0	1	1	0				5
Paulsen			0			0	0		½	—	½	½				0	½	0	1½
Schwarz	0	½	1			½	½	½	0	½	—	½					½	½	3½
Steinitz	1	1	1	0	½				1			—					0	0	3½
Tchigorin	1	1	1	0		0	0	0	0				—		0	0			2
Ware					0	0	0	1	0					—	1			0	2
Weiss			½	1	0		0	1						1	—				4
Winawer	1	1	1	0		1	0	1		1						—	0	1	6
Wittek	0			0		0			½	½	1			½	1	—			3½
Zukertort		0		1	½		1		1	1	1		1	1	0				5½

Cologne Chess Club.—Messrs Blackburne and Zukertort visited this club on their journey to Vienna.

Englich v Hruby.—We learn from the Berlin "Sonntags Blatt," that a match has been played between these two players, the result being that Herr Hruby won, with a score of 3 to 1 and one game drawn.

Mr Mason on the Continent.—On his journey to Vienna, Mr Mason made a short stay in Cologne and Nurnberg and visited the Chess clubs of those towns where he was received most hospitably. In Cologne he played three games, of which he won one against

L Kist, drew one against C Wemmers, and lost one to C Kockelkorn.

How Cuba defeated Mexico.—Mexico has met Cuba over the Chess board, and, after an exciting struggle of eighteen games, a decisive victory rested with the "Queen of the Antilles." Mr Vasques, the Mexican champion, first encountered Mr Celso Golmayo, the leading player of Cuba, with the result:—Golmayo, 7 Vasquez 4. With Mr Martinez-Carvajal, another Cuban leader, Mr Vasquez, was also unfortunate, scoring but two games of the seven played. The result therefore stands: Cuba 12, Mexico 6.—"Philadelphia Times."

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 653.

Played in the fourth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 13th May 1882.

Allgaier Kieseritzky Gambit.

WHITE.

BLACK.

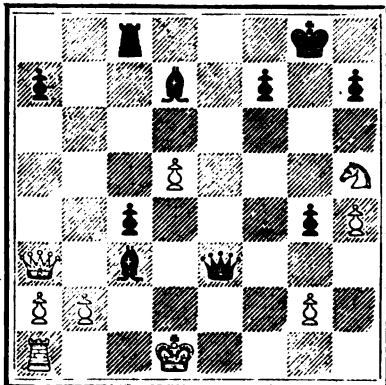
Mr Steinitz

Mr Zukertort

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 P to K Kt 4 |
| 4 P to K R 4 | 4 P to Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt to K 5 | 5 Kt to K B 3 (A) |
| 6 B to B 4 | 6 P to Q 4 |
| 7 P takes P | 7 B to Kt 2 |
| 8 Kt to Q B 3 | 8 Castles |
| 9 P to Q 4 | 9 Kt to R 4 |
| 10 Kt to K 2 | 10 P to Q B 4 (B) |
| 11 P to B 3 (c) | 11 P takes P |
| 12 P takes P | 12 Kt to Q 2 (D) |
| 13 Kt takes Kt (E) | 13 B takes Kt |
| 14 Q to Q 3 (F) | 14 R to B sq (G) |
| 15 Kt takes P | 15 R to K sq ch |
| 16 K to Q sq (H) | 16 P to Kt 4 (I) |
| 17 Kt takes Kt (J) | 17 P takes B |
| 18 Q to R 3 | 18 B takes P |
| 19 B to Q 2 | 19 Q to Kt 3 |
| 20 B to B 3 (K) | 20 R to K 6 |
| 21 R to K sq | 21 B takes B |
| 22 R takes R | 22 Q takes R |

Position after Black's 22nd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 23 P takes B (M) | 23 Q to Kt 8 ch |
| 24 K to Q 2 | 24 Q takes P ch |
| 25 K to K 3 (N) | 25 R to K sq ch |
| 26 K to Q 4 (O) | 26 Q to K 5 ch |
| 27 K to B 5 | 27 Q to K 2 ch |
| 28 P to Q 6 | 28 Q to K 4 ch |
| 29 K takes P | 29 Q to K 5 ch |

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 30 K to Kt 3 | 30 R to Kt sq ch |
| 31 Q to Kt 4 | 31 R takes Q ch |
| 32 P takes R | 32 Q to Q 6 ch |
| 33 K to Kt 2 | 33 Q to Q 5 ch |
- Resigns.

NOTES, from the "Field."

(A) It makes very little difference whether the Kt be played first in lieu of the usual B to Kt 2, which constitutes the Paulsen defence. It amounts only to a transposition of moves.

(B) The idea of attempting to break through with his P is old, and Herr Zukertort has adopted it at various stages of this opening against Messrs Blackburne and Steinitz in 1872. But we think he has hit now on the exact point when it should be resorted to. It may be remarked that this is the point upon which Steinitz relied, in playing this hazardous gambit, for he had found a flaw in the move recommended by the book, viz: 10 Q to K B 3. He thinks that White may then sacrifice a piece, e.g.:

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11 Kt takes P at B 4 | 11 Kt takes Kt | 10 Q to K B 3 |
| 12 Castles | 12 B to R 3 | |
- (if Kt to R 6 ch, the P takes, followed by Q to Q 3)

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 13 P to K Kt 3 | 13 Kt to R 6 ch |
| 14 K to Kt 2 | 14 Q to Kt 2 |
| 15 B takes B | 15 Q takes B |
| 16 Kt takes Kt P | 16 Q to Kt 2 |
| 17 Kt to B 6 ch, followed by B to Q 3, | |
- with a fine game.

(C) It seems equally disadvantageous to take the P in passing, e.g.:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 11 P takes P en pass | 11 Kt takes P |
| 12 Kt takes Kt | 12 P takes Kt |
| 13 P to B 3 | |
- (White cannot Castle, on account of P to B 6, followed by Q takes R P)

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 14 P takes P | 14 P takes P | 18 P to B 6 |
| 15 Kt to B 4 | 15 Kt to Kt 6 | |
| 16 R to R 2 | 16 B to Kt 5 | |
- with a fine game.

(D) An excellent move, which as far as we can see, gives Black the advantage in all variations.

(E) There seems nothing better. Of course, the Kt P with the Kt could not be taken, or a piece would have been lost by the answer Kt to Q Kt 3. Again, Kt to Q 3 was objectionable, on account of the reply Kt to Kt 3, followed by P to B 6, and if Kt takes P at B 4, the game might have proceeded thus:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 13 Kt takes P at B 4 | 13 Kt to Kt 6 |
| 14 R to R 2 | 14 Kt takes Kt |
| 15 P takes Kt | 15 B takes P |
| 16 Q to Q 3 | 16 R to K sq |
- with the superior game.

(F) A bad move, adopted under pressure of time limit. Q to Q 2 or Kt 3, was a better, though under any circumstances White had already the inferior game.

(g) Strong enough, but Black could have won here immediately by R to K sq, threatening Kt to Kt 6. If the K moved, the Black could still capture the Kt, followed by Kt to Kt 6, and Castling was still more out of the question, on account of R takes Kt, followed by B takes P ch, and Q takes P.

(h) The game is lost now. If the K moved on the B file, the reply, Q to B 3, would win with facility.

(i) Herr Zukertort conducts the attack now in excellent style.

(j) If the K B moved, the reply, R takes B ch, would win a piece.

(k) Nothing better; if K to B sq, Black would move the R to K 7, threatening P to B 6, followed, after sacrificing the B, by Q to K 6 ch, with mate in a few moves. Again, if R to Q Kt sq, the answer was immediately P to B 6.

(l) Kt to K B 4, would not have held out much longer, for Black would also take the B with the P, followed by Q to K B 3.

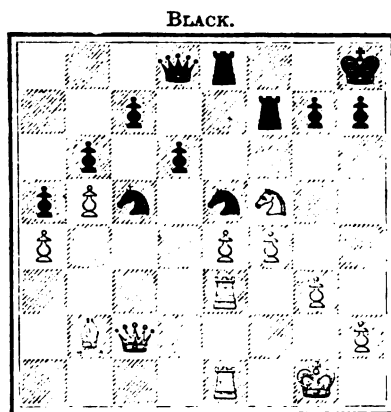
(m) If Q takes R, the winning answer was B to R 5 ch.

(n) If K to Q sq, the Black would win a piece by Q takes Q P ch; and if K to B sq, then Black would check twice, viz., at B 8 and B 2, followed by R to K sq.

(o) Moving to B 4 subjected Steinitz to mate in four moves, by 26 Q to B 6 ch, 27 R to K 4 ch, 28 Q to K 6 ch, &c.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 23 P takes P | 23 P to K 4 |
| 24 B to Kt 2 | 24 Kt to B 5 |
| 25 P to Kt 3 | 25 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 26 R to K 3 | 26 P takes P |
| 27 Kt takes P | 27 Kt to B 4 |
| 28 Q to B 2 | 28 R to B 2 |
| 29 Kt to B 5 | 29 Q to Q sq |
| 30 K R to K sq | 30 Kt to K 4 |
| 31 P to B 4 | |

Position after White's 31st move.



- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 32 R takes Kt | 31 Kt to B 6 ch |
| 33 R (B 3) to K 3 | 32 R takes Kt |
| 34 Q to B 4 (F) | 33 R to B 2 |
| 35 P to K 5 | 34 R (B 2) to K 2 |
| 36 Q to Q 4 | 35 P to Q 4 |
| 37 Q to Q sq | 36 Kt to K 3 |
| 38 R to Q 3 | 37 P to Q 5 |
| 39 P to B 5 (G) | 38 Q to Q 4 |
| 40 P to R 4 | 39 Kt to Kt 4 |
| 41 K to R 2 | 40 Kt to R 6 ch |
| 42 Q to B 3 | 41 Kt to B 7 |
| 43 R takes Q | 42 Q takes Q |
| 44 K to Kt 2 | 43 Kt to Kt 5 ch |
| 45 R to B 4 (H) | 44 Kt takes P |
| 46 R takes R | 45 Kt to Q 6 |
| 47 P takes Kt | 46 Kt takes R ch |
| 48 B takes P | 47 R takes R |
| 49 B to K 5 | 48 R to K 5 |
| 50 B takes B P | 49 R takes R P |
| 51 K to B 3 | 50 R to Kt 5 |
| 52 B takes P | 51 K to Kt sq |
| 53 B to B 7 | 52 R takes Kt P |
| 54 B to K 5 | 53 P to R 5 |
| 55 P takes R | 54 R takes B |
| | 55 P to R 6 |
- Resigns.

NOTES.

(A) Kt to K B 3 is now generally accepted as the superior and correct defence.

(B) P to R 3 stops the advance of the Kt P.

GAME 654.

Played in the second round of the Vienna International Tourney, 11th May 1882.

Giucoco Piano.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Bird

Mr Fleissig

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to B 3 | 4 P to Q 3 (A) |
| 5 P to Q Kt 4 | 5 B to Kt 3 |
| 6 Q to Kt 3 | 6 Q to K 2 |
| 7 P to Q R 4 | 7 P to Q R 4 (B) |
| 8 P to Kt 5 | 8 Kt to Q sq |
| 9 P to Q 3 (C) | 9 Kt to K B 3 |
| 10 Q Kt to Q 2 | 10 Kt to K 3 |
| 11 Kt to B sq | 11 Kt to B 4 (D) |
| 12 Q to B 2 | 12 B to K 3 |
| 13 Kt to K 3 (E) | 13 Castles K R |
| 14 B takes B | 14 P takes B |
| 15 Kt to B 4 | 15 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 16 Kt takes B | 16 Kt takes Kt |
| 17 Q to Kt 3 | 17 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 18 B to K 3 | 18 P to Q Kt 3 |
| 19 Castles K R | 19 K to R sq |
| 20 Q R to K sq | 20 Kt to R 4 |
| 21 P to Q 4 | 21 Q R to K sq |
| 22 B to B sq | 22 P takes P |

(c) We prefer Castling, reserving himself the option of playing P to Q 4.

(d) This forces the Queen from a position where she is of no more use, and may also aid White in advancing his centre Pawns.

(e) We should have preferred exchanging Bishops and playing that Knight to Kt 3.

(f) The game is well contested on both sides, we should have preferred B to R 2 either to exchange pieces, or force the Kt from its present position.

(g) If B takes P then of course R to Q sq. The move in the text is weak as will be seen by Black's admirable play, his best would probably have been to oppose Queens on B 3.

(h) This loses the exchange, his only other move was R to Kt 3.

(b) With the object of bringing the B to K B 2; we doubt whether Black can well afford the time necessary for this manoeuvre, why not then play 1 P to Q 3 and 2 B to K 3 at once, if that is desirable.

(c) This move is of questionable value.

(d) We think B 2 would have been a better post for the Bishop.

(e) Boldly giving up a Pawn for an attack which looks promising.

(f) This is a vain hope, White's attack on the King's side is too formidable.

(g) White has not gained much by his tactics, he ought to have played ere this, P to K B 4.

(h) This saves White any further trouble.

GAME 655.

Played in the final round of the City of London Chess Club Handicap, on Monday, 8th May 1882, between Messrs Piper and Laws, the former conceding the odds of Pawn and move.

Remove Black's K B P.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Laws	Mr. Piper
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q 3 (A)
2 P to Q 4	2 Kt to K B 3
3 B to Q 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 P to Q B 3	4 B to K Kt 5 (B)
5 Q to K B 2 (C)	5 Q to Q 2
6 B to K 3	6 P to K 4
7 P to Q 5	7 Kt to Q sq
8 P to K B 3	8 B to K R 4
9 Kt to K 2	9 B to K 2
10 Kt to Q 2	10 Castles
11 Kt to K Kt 3	11 B to K Kt 3 (D)
12 Castles Q R	12 P to Q R 3
13 P to K R 4	13 P to Q Kt 4
14 P to K R 5	14 B to K B 2
15 Kt to K B 5 (E)	15 Kt takes P
16 P to K Kt 4	16 Kt to K B 3
17 Kt to B sq	17 P to Q B 4 (F)
18 Q to R 2	18 B to K Kt 3
19 Q Kt to K Kt 3	19 Kt to Q Kt 2
20 Kt takes B	20 Q takes B
21 Kt to K B 5	21 Q to K B 2
22 Q R to Kt sq	22 K R to Q B sq
23 Kt to R 4 (G)	23 P to B 5
24 B to Q B 2	24 P to Q R 4
25 Kt takes B	

(See Diagram below).

26 Q to R 8 ma'e

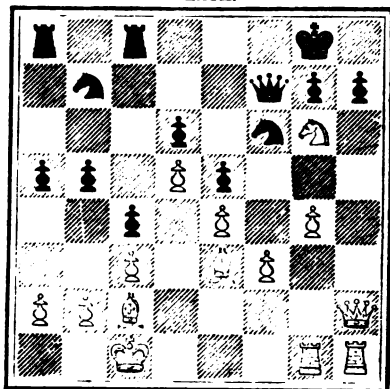
25 P takes Kt (H)

NOTES.

(A) This defence is now recognised as best for the second player.

Position after White's 25th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME 656.

Played at the Cercle des Echecs at Paris, 3rd May 1882.

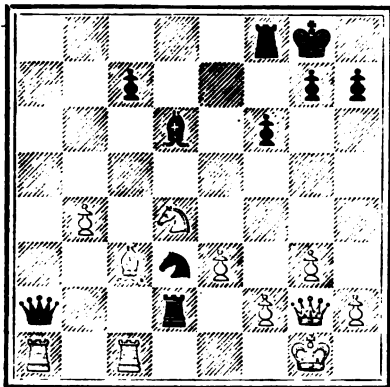
Irregular Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Ware	M H W B Gifford
1 P to Q Kt 4 (A)	1 P to K 4
2 B to Kt 2	2 P to K B 3 (B)
3 P to Q R 3	3 P to Q 4
4 P to K 3	4 B to Q 3
5 P to Q B 4	5 P takes P (C)
6 B takes P	6 Kt to K 2
7 Kt to K 2	7 B to K B 4
8 P to Q 4	8 P takes P
9 Kt takes P	9 Q to Q 2
10 Castles	10 Q Kt to B 3
11 Kt to Q B 3	11 Kt takes Kt
12 Q takes Kt	12 B to K 3 (D)
13 K R to Q sq	13 R to Q sq (E)
14 B takes B	14 Q takes B
15 Q takes R P	15 Castles (F)
16 Q takes P	16 Q to Kt 6

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 17 Q R to Kt sq | 17 B to K 4 |
| 18 KR to B sq (a) | 18 R to Q 6 (H) |
| 19 B to R sq | 19 Q takes R P |
| 20 Kt to Kt 5 | 20 Q to R 7 |
| 21 Kt to Q 4 (I) | 21 R to Q 7 |
| 22 Q to B 3 | 22 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 23 P to Kt 3 | 23 B to Q 3 |
| 24 Kt to Kt 3 | 24 Kt to K 4 (J) |
| 25 Q to Kt 2 | 25 R to K 7 |
| 26 Kt to Q 4 | 26 R to Q 7 |
| 27 B to B 3 | 27 Kt to Q 6 |
| 28 R to R sq (K) | |

Position after White's 28th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 28 R takes P (L) | 29 R takes Q (M) |
| 30 K takes R | 30 Kt takes R |
| 31 R to Q 2 (N) | 31 R to R sq |
| 32 Kt to Kt 5 | 32 Kt to R 7 |
| 33 Kt takes B | 33 Kt takes B |
| 34 R to Q B 2 (O) | 34 R to R 7 |
| 35 R takes R | 35 Kt takes R |

Drawn game. (P)

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) This opening is much practised in the United States.

(B) This is generally considered a weak move, because, after having advanced his P to K 4 White plays B to B 4 preventing Castles, with a strong attack; but in this opening it is best for Black; if he tries to defend his centre Pawn by P to Q 3 he would block his K B.

(C) We disapprove of the move in the text, which allows White to develop rapidly and gives him the advantage. By playing

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|
| 5 P to B 3 | 6 Kt to Q B 3 | 6 B to K 3 |
|------------|---------------|------------|

followed, in certain cases by Kt to K 2, and by maintaining the centre Pawns, White's game would have been completely blocked; his Q B is inactive and his K B cannot take any part in the game.

(D) It would have been preferable to play

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 12 Kt to B 3 | 13 Q to Q sq | 13 B to K 3 |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|

followed by Castle s Q R or by Castles KR, after the exchange of Bishops.

(E) Now 18 Kt to B 3 would be dangerous, in consequence of 14 Q to K 4, but we cannot understand the sacrifice of the Q R P. It would have been better to play

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 13 Castles KR | 14 Kt to K 4 | 14 Kt to B 8 |
| 15 B takes B ch | 15 Q takes B | |

followed by Q R to Q sq, with an excellent game.

(F) Having already lost a Pawn, Black is compelled to seek compensation in an attack, which forces him to sacrifice another Pawn. If he had intended to save it by 15 P to Q Kt 3, 16 Q to R 4 would have stopped the entry of the Q at Kt 6 and would have prevented all attempts at an attack.

(G) Forced if

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 18 B to R sq | 18 B takes Kt |
|--------------|---------------|
- winning a piece.

(H) We should have preferred

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 19 B to R sq | 19 Q takes R P |
| (if 19 R to B 7, 20 R takes R 20 Q takes R, | 21 Q to K 4 best) |
| 20 Kt to Kt 5 | 20 Q to R 7 best. |

(I) It is evident that he cannot play 21 B takes B in consequence of

- | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| 21 P takes B | 22 R to B sq | 22 R to Q 7 |
| likewise, if 21 P to B 4, then would follow | 21 B takes B | 22 Q to Q 7 |

(J) Very well played; it is evident that if 25 B takes Kt 25 P takes P best.

(K) An error which should have lost the exchange and the game; he should have played

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 28 B takes R | 28 Kt takes R |
| 29 R takes Kt | 29 Q takes B |
| 30 Q to Q 5 ch | 30 K to R sq |
| 31 R to B 4 preserving, not only the Pawn, | but also a good game. |

(L) This move gives the superior position to White, although Black could have won the game by

- | | |
|---|--|
| 28 Kt takes R | 29 R takes Kt |
| (if 29 R takes Q 29 R to Q 8 ch, 30 Q to B sq | 30 R takes Q ch, followed by Kt takes R) |
| 29 R to Q 6 | |

30 Q to B sq
(to prevent R takes B, followed by Q to R 8)
30 Q to R 3
(if 30 Q to B 5, 31 B to R sq 31 Q to R 3, 32 R to B 3 and wins, and if 30 Q to R 6, 31 Kt to Kt 5 and wins)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 31 K to Kt 2 | (if 31 P to Kt 5 31 Q to R 6) |
| 31 R to R sq | |

and the Black Rook will be able to free himself.

(M) If

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 29 Q to K 4 | 29 Q to B 5 |
| (if Kt takes R, 30 R takes Q 30 R takes R, | 31 Q to Kt sq and wins) |

and if

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 30 B to Q 2 | 30 P to K B 4 best |
| 29 Q to B 6 | 29 Q to B 2 |
| 30 R to Q sq | 30 Q to R 4 best. |

(N) As will be seen by the following note this move is very feeble, because it allows the Black Rook to come in the same file as the Q R; the right move was 31 R to R 7 31 R to Kt sq or Kt to Q 6, 32 Kt to B 5 with an even game.

(O) If

34 Kt to B 5	34 R to R 7
35 R takes R	35 Kt takes R
36 P to Kt 5	36 Kt to B 6
37 Kt to Q 4	37 K to B 2
38 K to B 3	38 P to Kt 3
39 P to K 4	39 K to K 2
40 K to K 3	40 K to Q 3
41 K to Q 3	41 Kt to R 5

42 K to K 3 with the chance of a draw, because the K cannot advance toward the White Pawns without being exposed to a check from the Kt.

(P) This game lasted a very long time and M Gifford being compelled to leave, proposed a draw, without carefully examining his position. He could have won the game by playing

86 Kt to Kt 5	86 P to B 3
87 Kt to Q 4	87 Kt takes P

when, not only would the isolated White Pawn be taken sooner or later, but likewise the Black Q B P would win, when supported by his K.

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

HAVING now received a sufficient number of entries to ensure a start in our Third Correspondence Tourney, we give the primary conditions on which it will be worked, and also the pairing for the first rounds as far as the entries go. We think it will be well to finally close the list of entries by the 30th June next, or earlier, if the number reaches twenty. Competitors joining after this date will be paired in the order of receipt of their names.

CONDITIONS.

1 The Tourney is open to all, at an entrance fee of ten shillings. Each competitor to play one game with each other, and to conduct not less than two games at the same time. The prizes will be of the value of, at least, £10 10s 0d, divided as follows:—First prize, half the entrance fees, and a special prize, value £2 2s 0d (presented by H Erskine, Esq). Second prize, one third of the entrance fees and a special prize, value £1 1s 0d (presented by "Medicus") Third prize, one sixth of the entrance fees and a special prize, value 10s 6d (presented by a subscriber). In addition to these, special prizes will be given by the Proprietor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE for the best game played in each of the following openings:—The Evans Gambit; the Muzio Gambit; Kt to K B 3 Opening; Allgaier Thorold.

2 The prizes will be decided by the highest scores, drawn games counting one half to each player.

3 Should any entrant retire from the Tourney without finishing all his games, the scores of his games already played shall be cancelled, the prize winners being decided by their scores with those only who play the whole of their games. The entrance fee of the retiring player to be forfeited.

4 The time limit between the receipt and posting of the moves shall be 48 hours (Sundays excluded). Applications for adjournment must be made to the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, who may allow one adjournment of a week in each game, and further extensions of time, if he may think the application reasonable.

5 The penalty for exceeding the time limit, will be a fine of two and sixpence in each instance proved to the satisfaction of the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, but after four such fines have been imposed, any further transgression of the rule will cause the loss of the game.

6 All cases of dispute to be referred to the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, whose decision shall be final.

7 The player having the first move in each game shall send a copy of the score to the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, after every tenth move, and also at the conclusion, the Editor reserving to himself the sole right of publishing the games.

PAIRING.

FIRST ROUND.		SECOND ROUND.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Blake	v Palmer	O Erskine	v Palmer
Barkos	„ Jordan	Blake	„ Vincent
Hall	„ O Erskine	Lambert	„ Pollard
Pope	„ Pollard	Barkos	„ Pope
Stevens	„ H Erskine	Stevens	„ Jordan
Lambert	„ Vincent	Hall	„ H Erskine

Competitors willing to undertake more than two games at a time, will be paired as opportunity offers, on signifying their desire.

NOTTINGHAM v BIRMINGHAM.

THIS match was played on Friday the 19th inst., at the Exchange Hall, Nottingham. Play commenced at 5 o'clock and lasted four hours. The match was most keenly contested, Nottingham leading until time was announced, when four of the local players simultaneously resigned, thus giving a majority to Birmingham. The unfinished games were adjudicated by Messrs A Marriott and W Cook; the game between Messrs Ranken and Hamel being declared drawn, although the Birmingham representative was a Pawn ahead and had a slight advantage. After a most enjoyable evening the visitors departed by the 11.43 train. Score $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ viz:

NOTTINGHAM.		BIRMINGHAM.	
Mr S Hamel	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. C E Ranken	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$
„ A Marriott	- - - 1	Mr W Cook	- - - 0
„ T Marriott	- - - 1	„ Bridgwater	- - - 1
„ E Marriott	- - - 1	Rev Yarranton	- - - 0
„ L Johnson	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr G Walton	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$
„ E Mellor	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$	„ Wallbank	- - - $1\frac{1}{2}$
„ J J Kirk	- - - 0	„ Wildman	- - - 2
„ Gerard	- - - 0	„ Hope	- - - 2
„ F F Suffolk	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$	„ M Michael	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$
„ J Dickins	- - - 2	Dr Simon	- - - 0
„ F Wheatley	- - - 1	Mr H Clerc	- - - 1
„ A W Mountenay	- - - 0	„ J P Lea	- - - 2
Rev. J A Mitchell	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$	„ C F Lewis	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$

CHESS AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

The "Baltimore Sunday News," speaking of the Chess Association of that City says, that "through the liberality of several of its members the rooms have been partially refurbished and now present a bright and attractive appearance, which contrasts very pleasantly with their former sombre, cheerless appointments. The Association may be said to be in a prosperous condition, considering the fact that it is a Chess Club. Any other game than Chess is able to reach deep down among the dollars of its devotees when occasion calls for money, but there seems to be some mysterious influence which operates to tighten the purse-strings whenever a call is made upon the liberality of the friends of Chess. This is especially the case when an effort is made to establish a local Chess Club. There is a certain amount of glory to be derived from having one's name attached to the contribution list of a New York Tournament, which assistance rendered to a home organisation cannot afford, and consequently there are "friends of the game," not only in Baltimore but everywhere else as well, who will subscribe to a prominent National Chess event from which they will derive no personal advantage or pleasure, but who can never be induced to join a club which their engagements prevent them from making a place of frequent resort. The amount of precience, advice, suggestion, criticism and other non-pecuniary blessings which these gentlemen are ready to vouchsafe to the active workers in a Chess movement, is liberal to the verge of extravagance, but somehow or other they always manage to get out of the way when the collection is being taken up.

During the Baltimore Chess Associations' period of gestation there were a number of Chess devotees who expressed the warmest

interest in the success of the proposed organization. There ought to be at least fifty more members on the roll at the present time, and it is to the gentlemen who have for a dozen years past been regretting the non-existence of a Chess Club in Baltimore that the association has to look for this increase. We need in this city a club not hampered by a lack of funds, a club able to present the same attractions offered by clubs in the Northern cities and sufficiently equipped to participate in the prominent features of Chess interest of the day. If all who are able to expend 5 dolls a year in the interest of the game will co-operate with the Baltimore Chess Association this city can be made in a short time one of the principle Chess centres of the United States.

—:0:—

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Stephen R Pope, S Barkos and others, are thanked for their communications.

W Wilson. Half year expires 30th June next.

G H Mc L. Thanks for your letter. We hope you will start next session as prosperously as you may desire, and that the "Belsize" may long continue on the list of active organisations.

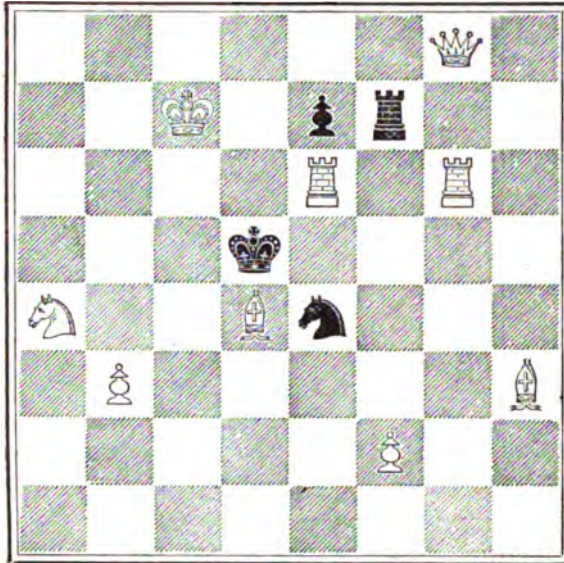
T H Hall. Copy of Magazine had to be got, is now sent. We are pleased to read your remarks re Game department. Your proposal as to Scotch Gambit shall have attention.

Stuart C Blake. If Black notices the irregularity "before" he has made his reply, then he may either let the move stand, give it back, or compel White to move his King, if "after" then the move must stand. In no case has White the power to correct the false move unless Black consents.

PROBLEMS.

No. 887. By A F MACKENZIE, Kingston, Jamaica.

BLACK.

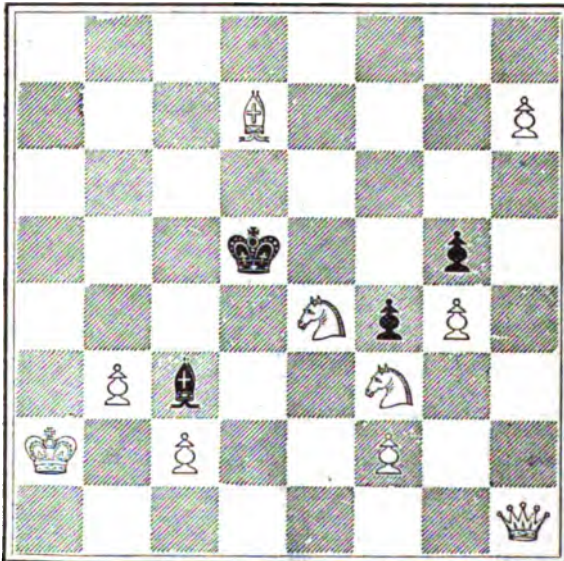


WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 888. By J B MACDONALD.

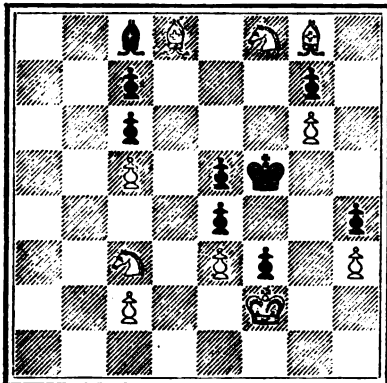
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WHITE.

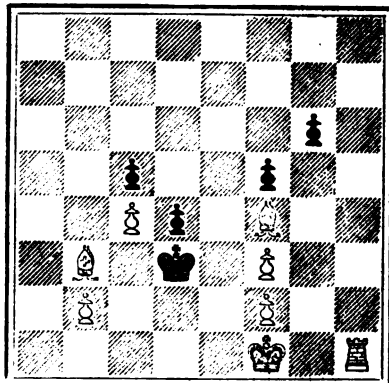
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 889. By the late J G FINCH.
BLACK.



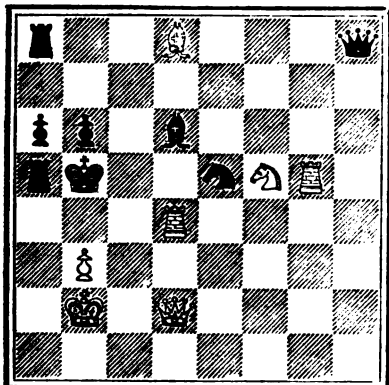
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 890. By the late J G FINCH.
BLACK.



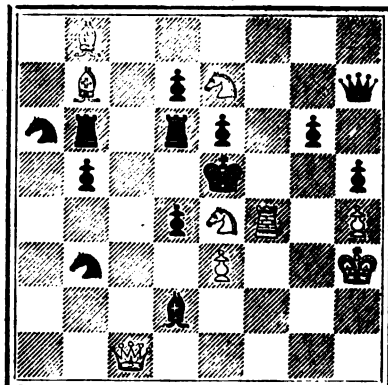
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 891. By the late C M BAXTER.
BLACK.



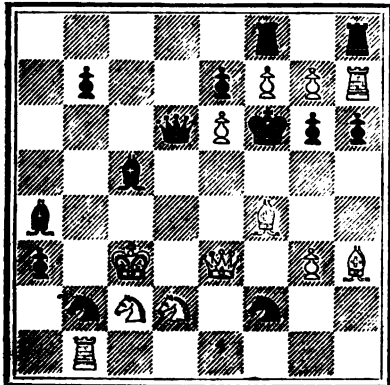
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 892. By the late C M BAXTER.
BLACK.



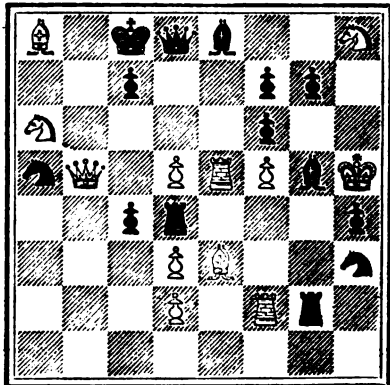
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 893. By J N BABSON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Either to mate or sui-mate in 3 moves.

No. 894. By J N BABSON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Either to mate or sui-mate in 6 moves.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Presentation at Brighton.—A numerous party, says the "Brighton Guardian," representing the entire Chess strength of that town, assembled on Saturday, the 13th inst., at the Curator's Rooms, Royal Pavilion, to express their high estimation of Mr Councillor Booth, by presenting him with a token of respect and regard. Mr Booth has, for some time past, devoted his services to the pleasure and comfort of those who practice the game, and the presentation now made, is the outcome of the universal feeling of the frequenters of the Chess room. The Presentation was a great and complete surprise to the recipient. Invited to the meeting, ostensibly called to discuss the late Chess Entertainment, Mr. Booth was quite bewildered when Mr Alderman E Martin (who occupied the chair), after a few suitable remarks, called upon Mr George White to make the presentation. This gentleman, in an admirable speech, referred in felicitous terms to the many good qualities by which Mr Booth had become endeared to his friends, and spoke of the very active part he had taken in securing for the Chess players of Brighton, the excellent room with its attending conveniences, in which it was possible to enjoy a quiet game, without the discomforts they had to bear at their old quarters. He hoped Mr Booth would be long spared to continue the pleasant relations that had hitherto existed. The present was then placed upon the table; it was a handsome board and set of ivory Chess men (Staunton) in a silk-lined mahogany box, the lid of which bore a prettily-designed silver shield with the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr Councillor Edwin Booth, by the Brighton Pavilion Chess Players, as a token of their appreciation of his great services in connection with Chess in the town, May 1882" and it was accompanied by an illuminated card bearing the signatures of the subscribers. Mr Booth said he did not think when he left home, leaving a son most dangerously ill, that anything of this kind was in store for him; the surprise was too sudden, and almost unnerved him; he thought some notice of the intention should have been given, to prepare him for what was coming. He did not know how to thank his friends sufficiently for the very handsome present; their kindness would always live in his memory. It was a proud moment of his life, he should always look back to this evening with feelings of the greatest pleasure, and it would be an incentive to do all he could to promote the interests of Chess. He thought, however, too much credit had been given him, and considered that his friend, Mr Ald E Martin, should have received the praise which had been bestowed so liberally on him; he also referred to the many generous acts of the late Sir Cordy Burrows. Mr Booth's speech was heartily applauded, and a warm greeting was also given to the Chairman, who, in a few well-expressed words, added his testimony to the great esteem in which Mr Booth was held. He was glad the presentation had been a surprise, because he thought, from his knowledge of Mr Booth's disposition, that had the latter known of the idea, he would have discountenanced it. Mr Booth was eminently deserving of the

honor than had been done him, and he hoped he would live many years amongst them, and that his son might be spared. A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

Derbyshire Chess.—The New Derbyshire Club wound up its season by contesting a match with the town members, in which the latter were decisively victorious, the principal scorer being Mr W R Bland. A very pleasant evening was spent, says the "Leeds Mercury," and though separating for the present, the future was not forgotten, it being decided that Mr Blackburne should be invited to give exhibitions of his blindfold play, on two successive evenings, when the season recommences next October.

St. Nicholas Working Men's Club, Brighton.—As was announced, Mr H W Butler played simultaneously against the members of this club, on the 9th inst. Although there were not so many players as had at first been arranged, the strength of the club was well represented by the Rev W H Cotes, Messrs W and H Andrews, and H Robinson. Play commenced at 8 p.m., and was continued until 11.30, when the single player had lost to the Rev Cotes, Mr W Andrews, and Mr Hopkins, drawn with Mr P A Humphrey, and won 12.

The "Waak's News" Problem Tourney.—We learn by circular, that the Chess column of the "Week's News" will be continued in a new journal—the "Family Newspaper." We have no doubt that the Chess department will be edited by Mr F C Collins, and the competitors in the three Tourneys inaugurated by him in the "Week's News" will learn with pleasure the continuance of these competitions.

Money Stakes.—They tell a very good joke of one of the leading impecunious players, resident of a city not over 100 miles from Albany, with whom a match had been made to play for two dollars a game until one or other would cry "enough." When they came to meet, said "impecunious" thought one dollar each game was enough. His opponent was willing, and also very generously stated that if he won, he need not pay him, as he had money enough. "Oh!" says "impecunious," if that is the case, I would rather play for two dollars a game." His opponent, however, won "by a large majority," but the innocence of his guileless friend shakes his risibilities whenever it comes in mind.—"Turf."

The Knight's Move.—A certain German Professor, who was an accomplished Chess player, was once requested by a young gentleman just learning the moves, to engage with him in a game of Chess. The German consented, and the game commenced. Presently "mein herr" could not help noticing that, although the game was well under way, his opponent had studiously refrained from moving either of his Knights. Politeness for a while kept "mein herr" silent, but at last came in a rumble from his capacious waist-coat "Vy don't you move out your horses?" "I don't know how to move them," was the reply.—Baltimore American.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, 31st MAY 1882.

—:o:—

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Saturday, 20th May—(9th Round)—Steinitz met Meitner; the latter obtained a very fair game and the issue for a long time seemed doubtful, when Meitner made a combination to effect a speedy win, the only consequence of which was his speedy ruin. Blackburne was engaged with Tchigorin but could not get any advantage till the end, which he conducted in his famous style, and won. Zukertort was engaged with Fleissig in a Scotch Gambit, which was conducted with great ingenuity and judgment by the latter. Zukertort made some sacrifice in the middle of the game for position, he however did not attain his object, and the young Viennese won, with a piece ahead. Bird had a very long game with Winawer, he played in truly fine style, and got the best of the game, having made some well calculated and highly ingenious sacrifices; he however did not take timely advantage, and lost after 9 hours play. Mackenzie drew with Englisch. Noa played a remarkably fine game against Mason, which he won after seven hours play.

Monday, 22nd May—(10th Round)—Every fresh day's play bears testimony to the high ability of the Vienna players. Schwarz, who has repeatedly given proofs of his high ability, this day met Zukertort, and defeated him. Next in point of interest was the encounter between Blackburne and Paulsen. This game lasted long after every other one had been finished in the evening. Paulsen had an end game with two Bishops which he handled in a clever manner, and Blackburne resigned at 8 o'clock. Steinitz beat Tchigorin, who is too partial to lively attack, and Mackenzie beat Weiss. In the game between Winawer and Mason the former had a very fair game, he however relaxed in his judgment and lost. Bird beat Ware. The two outstanding games of Steinitz and Ware as well as Tchigorin and Meitner, were won by Ware and Meitner respectively. The games between Wittek and Meitner Hruby and Englisch, Fleissig and Noa were drawn.

Tuesday, 24th May—(11th Round)—There have hitherto been but two days of equal importance with this one in the Tourney; the first day, when Steinitz met Blackburne, and the fourth, when Steinitz met Zukertort. This day Blackburne and Zukertort played together. The game was a very closely contested one, and it came to an ending in which both players remained with Pawns supported by a single piece. Blackburne, in his usual clever manner of conducting an end game, so manœuvred as to reach a weak spot in Zukertort's camp, the latter did however foresee his danger, but his play to avoid it was nervous and hasty, and he soon resigned. This makes the third game lost by Zukertort in succession. Schwarz encountered Mackenzie; the former played a Four Knights' opening with some judgment, and had the great satisfaction of conquering his victorious opponent, who lost to Schwarz for the first time. Steinitz beat his opponent Weiss. Mason was defeated to-day by the talented Hruby, while the game between Bird and Paulsen was drawn. Tchigorin beat Ware. Winawer had a very long and well contested game with Dr Noa, which however was won by the former at 8.30 p.m. Englisch and Wittek had a very fine ending in their game, which was drawn. Meitner beat Fleissig.

Wednesday, 24th May—(12th Round)—Steinitz had an important encounter this day with Winawer, a foeman well worthy of his steel, before the 30th move however, Winawer exceeded his time limit and lost, but Steinitz was then in possession of a superior game. Blackburne beat Ware, and Zukertort scored against Wittek. Bird was beaten by Schwarz, who is the most experienced of the Vienna players. Hruby beat Meitner, while Englisch beat Noa. Paulsen could not do more than effect a draw with Weiss. Mason also met with stolid resistance from Fleissig, the consequence being that this game also was abandoned as a draw at about 8 p.m.

Thursday, 25th May—(13th Round)—Steinitz drew with Mason. Mackenzie obtained a highly creditable victory, vanquishing the winner of Berlin, Blackburne, who had to succumb to the skill that drew with Steinitz and Zukertort, and beat Winawer. Noa lost his game against Zukertort by excess of time. Bird beat Meitner, Englisch beat Ware, and Wittek beat Tchigorin. Fleissig v Paulsen, and Hruby v Schwarz were drawn.

Friday, 26th May—(14th Round)—Blackburne had another unfavourable day, he was defeated by Noa, even before the time of adjournment for dinner. About the same time Steinitz conquered Bird. Mason also won equally quick against Meitner. Zukertort had a well contested game with Weiss, which resulted in Zukertort's defeat. Late at night Ware resigned to Paulsen. Wittek beat Fleissig while Mackenzie beat his ingenious young adversary, Hruby. Winawer conquered Englisch.

The following shews the pairing and order of play in the 13th-17th rounds:—

	Round No 13 to be played May 25	14 26	15 27	16 30	17 31
1 Bird	8	12	15	18	17
2 Blackburne	6	9	7	3	15
3 Englisch	14	16	8	2	12
4 Fleissig, B	10	17	16	5	14
5 Hruby	11	6	9	4	13
6 Mackenzie	2	5	17	8	9
7 Mason	12	8	2	15	18
8 Meitner	1	7	3	6	10
9 Noa	18	2	5	17	6
10 Paulsen	4	14	12	13	8
11 Schwarz	5	13	14	12	16
12 Steinitz	7	1	10	11	3
13 Tchigorin	17	11	18	10	5
14 Ware	3	10	11	16	4
15 Weiss	16	18	1	7	2
16 Winawer	15	3	4	14	11
17 Wittek	13	4	6	9	1
18 Zukertort	9	15	13	1	7

Boys' Newspaper Second Problem Tourney.—We elsewhere publish a letter received from Mr Mackenzie, the Second-prize winner in the late "Boys' Newspaper" Problem Tourney, calling our attention to the incorrect rendering we gave of the second problem in his set—the B B on Kt 4 should be removed to K Kt 5. We gladly publish the letter, with the correct version, and regret that the copy sent us was incorrect. We are not alone in placing the Black Bishop on the wrong square, the same rendering having been published both in England and abroad. Our condemnation of this problem was therefore given to a

position which was not the intention of the young composer. We have great pleasure in now recording our admiration of the compositions of this talented problemist, and agree, without any hesitation, to the justice of the Judge's decision in awarding the position to the set which it occupied in the Tourney.

Allgemeine Sportzeitung Problem Tourney.—The following is the award in this Competition: 1st Prize, George Chocholous; 2nd Prize, H Leprettel; 3rd, divided between Herren Dubbe and Noack. Herr Moritz Ehrenstein was the Judge.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 657.

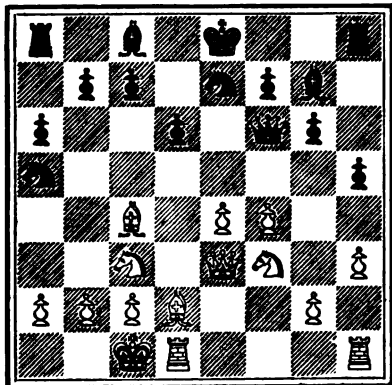
Played in the fifth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 15th May 1882.

Centre Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Blackburne	Mr Meitner
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P takes P
3 Q takes P	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 Q to K 3	4 P to Q 3 (A)
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 P to K Kt 3
6 B to Q 2	6 B to Kt 2
7 Castles	7 Q to B 3 (B)
8 P to B 4	8 Kt to K 2
9 P to K R 3	9 P to K R 4
10 Kt to B 3	10 P to R 3
11 B to B 4	11 Kt to R 4

Position after Black's 11th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

12 P to K 5 (c)	12 P takes P (D)
13 Kt to K 4	13 Q to Kt 3 (E)
14 Q takes Q	14 P takes Q
15 B takes Kt	15 P takes B
16 Kt to Q 6 ch	16 K to B sq
17 Kt takes B P	17 Kt to B 3 (F)
18 Kt takes R	18 B takes Kt
19 P takes P	19 B to B 4
20 P to K Kt 4	20 B to K 5
21 K R to B sq	Resigns.

NOTES.

(A) No definite defence has been as yet decided upon in this opening. P to Q 3 is played with a view to develop the King's Bishop via Kt 2. Steinitz recommends B to Kt 5 ch. Winawer followed this up by 5 P to Q B 3 5 B to R 4, 6 Q to Kt 3 and got a good game.

(B) This must be a weak move on principle, it exposes the Queen as a target of attack. If he intended Castling Q R, then B to K 3 would have been more to the purpose, followed either by Q to K or Q 2.

(C) A very fine move, which gives White almost a won game at once, by force.

(D) There is nothing else, if

12 Kt takes B
13 Kt takes Q
14 P takes B winning a piece. The only other move of Q to B 4 would be equally dangerous, but some highly interesting play might have resulted from that move, e.g.:

12 Q to B 4
13 Q to B 3
14 Kt takes B
15 Kt takes Kt then 14 Kt takes B, followed probably by B to K 3

14 Kt takes B
(We do not see anything better)
If P takes P then Kt to K 4 wins the Queen
15 Kt takes Kt 15 Q to K 3
If 15 P takes P then Kt to Q 5 wins the Queen

16 Q to Q 3 with a superior game, or perhaps' even more might be made out of the attack.

(E) Forced, in order to save his Knight.

(F) White threatened mate by R to Q 8.

GAME 658.

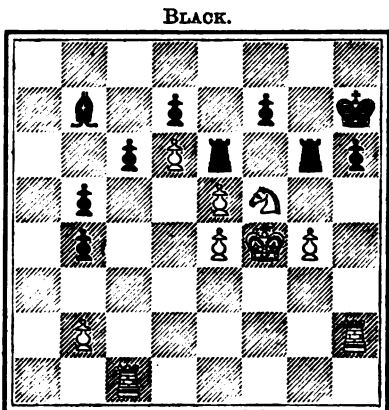
Played in the third round of the Vienna International Tourney, 12th May 1882. Score of this game, as well as the one Bird v Fleissig, inserted in our last issue, is translated from the "Allgemeine Sport Zeitung."

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Englisch	Mr Bird
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to Q 5
4 B to B 4 (A)	4 P to Q Kt 4 (B)
5 B to Kt 3 (C)	5 B to B 4
6 Kt takes Kt	6 B takes Kt
7 P to Q B 3	7 B to Kt 3
8 Castles	8 B to Kt 2
9 P to Q 4	9 Q to R 5
10 Kt to Q 2	10 P takes P
11 P takes P	11 Kt to B 3
12 Kt to B 3	12 Q to R 4
13 P to K 5	13 Kt to Kt 5
14 P to K R 3	14 Kt to R 3
15 Kt to Kt 5	15 Q takes Q
16 R takes Q	16 Kt to B 4
17 P to Q 5 (D)	17 Kt to Q 5

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 18 B to K 3 | 18 Kt takes B |
| 19 P takes Kt | 19 B takes B |
| 20 P takes B | 20 Castles K R |
| 21 Kt to B 3 | 21 K R to K sq |
| 22 K to B 2 | 22 P to K R 3 |
| 23 P to Q Kt 4 | 23 P to Q R 3 |
| 24 Q R to B sq | 24 Q R to B sq |
| 25 R to Q 4 | 25 P to Q B 3 (E) |
| 26 P to Q 6 | 26 R to K 3 |
| 27 P to K 4 | 27 Q R to K sq |
| 28 K to K 3 | 28 P to Kt 4 (F) |
| 29 R to B 5 | 29 K to Kt 2 |
| 30 P to Kt 4 | 30 K to Kt 3 |
| 31 P to R 4 | 31 P takes P (G) |
| 32 Kt takes P ch | 32 K to R 2 |
| 33 K to B 4 | 33 R to Kt sq |
| 34 R to Q 2 | 34 R to Kt 4 |
| 35 R to R 2 | 35 P to Q R 4 |
| 36 Kt to B 5 | 36 P takes P |
| 37 R to B sq | 37 R (Kt 4) to Kt 3 |

Position after Black's 37th move.



- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 38 Q R to K R sq | 38 P to B 4 |
| 39 P to Kt 5 | 39 B takes P (H) |
| 40 K takes B | 40 R takes P |
| 41 R takes P ch | 41 R takes R |
| 42 Kt takes R | 42 K to Kt 3 |
| 43 Kt to Kt 8 | 43 P to B 5 |
| 44 Kt to B 6 | 44 P to B 6 |
| 45 Kt takes P | 45 R to Kt 5 ch |
| 46 K to Q 5 | 46 B to Kt 7 |
| 47 P takes P | 47 P takes P |
| 48 Kt to B 5 | 48 R to Q 7 ch |
| 49 K to B 6 | 49 P to B 7 (I) |
| 50 R to Q B sq | 50 P to Kt 5 |
| 51 P to Q 7 | 51 K to B 4 |
| 52 R takes P | 52 R to Q 8 |
| 53 K to B 7 | Resigns. |

NOTES.

- (A) Kt takes Kt and Castles is the usual reply.
 (B) Plunging at once.

(c) Kt takes Kt would have been superior, then if P takes B, Kt to B 3, &c.

(d) This looks risky. If 17 B takes P ch, K to K 2. The Bishop must now retire and Black would capture the King's Pawn, and afterward play his Rook on to the K B sq, which would give him a good attack. A safe move was probably B to K 3.

(E) We should prefer P to Q 3.

(F) Playing for a draw.

(G) He ought not to have taken this Pawn, but try and maintain the block position.

(H) In the vain hope of extricating himself.

(I) Fighting on bravely to the last.

GAME 659.

Played in the seventh round of the Vienna International Tournament, 17th May 1882.

WHITE.

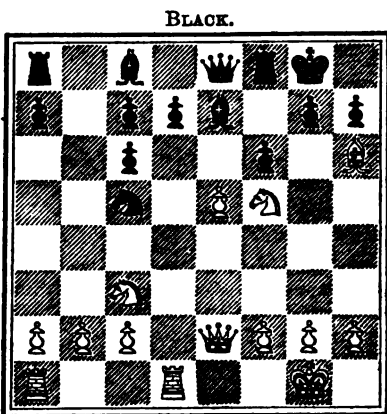
BLACK.

Mr Zukertort

Mr English

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 Castles | 4 Kt takes P |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 B to K 2 |
| 6 Q to K 2 | 6 Kt to Q 3 (A) |
| 7 B takes Kt | 7 Kt P tks B (B) |
| 8 P takes P | 8 Kt to Kt 2 (C) |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | 9 Kt to B 4 |
| 10 Kt to Q 4 (D) | 10 Castles |
| 11 R to Q sq (E) | 11 Q to K sq |
| 12 Kt to B 5 | 12 P to B 3 |
| 13 B to R 6 (F) | |

Position after White's 13th move.



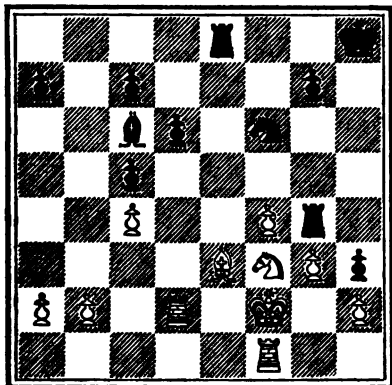
WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 14 Q to Kt 4 | 13 Kt to K 3 |
| 15 B to K 3 | 14 R to B 2 |
| 16 Kt takes B | 15 K to R sq |
| 17 P takes P | 16 Q takes Kt |
| 18 Q to Q R 4 (G) | 17 Q takes P |
| | 18 Q to Kt 3 |

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 19 R to Q 2 | 19 P to B 4 |
| 20 Q to Kt 3 | 20 P to Q 3 |
| 21 Kt to K 2 | 21 B to Q 2 (H) |
| 22 Kt to Kt 3 | 22 B to B 3 |
| 23 P to Q B 4 | 23 P to K R 4 (I) |
| 24 Q to Q 3 | 24 R to B 3 |
| 25 Q takes Q | 25 R takes Q |
| 26 P to B 4 | 26 P to R 5 (J) |
| 27 Kt to B 5 | 27 P to R 6 |
| 28 P to K Kt 3 | 28 R to K sq |
| 29 Kt to R 4 | 29 R to Kt 5 |
| 30 R to K B sq | 30 Kt to B sq (K) |
| 31 K to B 2 (L) | 31 Kt to Q 2 |
| 32 Kt to B 3 | 32 Kt to B 3 |

Position after Black's 32nd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 33 Kt to Kt 5 | 33 R takes Kt |
| 34 P takes R | 34 Kt to Kt 5 ch (M) |
| 35 K to Kt sq | 35 R takes B |
| 36 P to Kt 6 | 36 K to Kt sq |
| 37 R to B 7 | 37 R to K 8 ch |
| 38 R to B sq | 38 R to K 3 |
| 39 R to B 7 (N) | 39 Kt to K 4 |
| 40 R to K 2 | 40 R takes P |
| 41 R takes B P | 41 R to B 3 (O) |
| 42 R to K 8 | 42 B to Kt 7 |
- Resigns. (P)

NOTES, from "Knowledge."

(A) We do not at all like this move, but it is the consequence of Black's defence.

(B) The B is usually captured with the Queen's Pawn.

(C) Looking at the position now, we must again express it as our opinion, that Black has not obtained at all a satisfactory defence.

(D) To prevent P to Q 4, and in general to hamper Black's game.

(E) Threatening Kt takes P, and taking immediate energetic action.

(F) This is very vigorous, if Black takes the B then Q to Kt 4 ch, and on Q interposing, Kt takes B ch; but the question is, has Black a

defence, in which case the B will be forced to retire later on.

(G) The object of this move is to attack the weakened Pawns on the Queen's wing, and of course he must wait his opportunity, and in the meantime Black might force matters on the King's side.

(H) Black is defending himself very well, should the White Queen play to Kt 7, then Black would retire his K R to B sq, threatening Rook to Kt sq. We think therefore that the flank march of the Queen was ill advised.

(I) Having got his Bishop in the good position on Q B 3, Black now assumes the offensive himself, forcing the Queen, after her little excursion on the Queen's wing, to return for the better protection of her royal consort.

(J) He proceeds undaunted, should White advance the P to B 5, then R to Kt 5 and after P takes Kt P takes Kt, P takes P R takes P, the White Pawn on K 6 will be weak and will eventually fall.

(K) Black's manœuvring is very fine, should the White Bishop retire to B 2, he would proceed with either Kt to R 2, with the intention of playing P to Kt 4, or perhaps better Kt to K 8, attacking the B P, to be followed, on the B again retiring to K sq, by Kt to Q 5, threatening R takes Kt, and then Kt to B 6 ch, etc.

(L) An effort to extricate his King from the very uncomfortable position, and at first sight to be preferred to retiring the B to B 2, thereby still further blocking up his King.

(M) This is indeed play of the very highest order. Black resisted the Kt to K 5 wisely; now he keeps up his attack. K on the K's file cannot be thought of, for after Kt takes B, Black would win the exchange by discovered check.

(N) Zukertort would, of course, be quite satisfied with a draw.

(O) The winning move.

(P) If

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 43 R to K sq | 43 Kt to B 6 ch |
| 44 K to B 2 | 44 Kt takes R ch, |

and White has no resource left. We have no hesitation in saying that Herr Englisch is following closely in the wake of Steinitz, Zukertort, and Blackburne. He is the man of the future.

GAME 660.

Played in the seventh round of the Vienna International Tourney, 17th May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Steinitz

Mr Fleissig

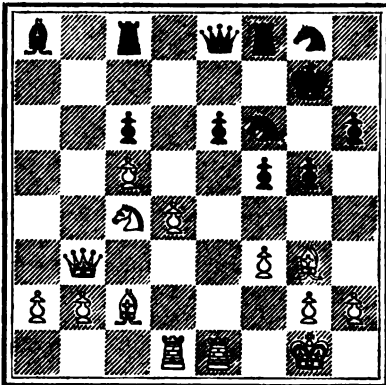
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to K 5 (A) | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 P tks P en pass | 3 B takes P (B) |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 Kt to K 2 |
| 5 B to Q 3 | 5 Kt to Kt 3 (C) |
| 6 Kt to K B 3 | 6 Kt to B 3 |

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 7 Kt to B 3 | 7 Kt to Kt 5 (D) |
| 8 B to Q B 4 | 8 P to Q B 3 |
| 9 Kt to K 4 (E) | 9 B to B 2 |
| 10 Castles | 10 Castles |
| 11 R to K sq | 11 Kt to Q 4 |
| 12 Kt to B 5 | 12 Kt to R 5 |
| 13 Kt to K 5 | 13 Kt to B 4 (F) |
| 14 P to Q B 3 | 14 B takes Kt |
| 15 R takes B | 15 Kt to B 3 |
| 16 R to K sq | 16 P to K R 3 |
| 17 Q to B 3 (G) | 17 Kt to Q 4 |
| 18 B to Kt 3 | 18 P to Q Kt 3 (H) |

(See Diagram below).

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 19 Kt to Q 3 | 19 B to R 3 |
| 20 Kt to K 5 | 20 R to B sq |
| 21 B to B 2 | 21 Kt (B 4) to K 2 |
| 22 Q to Kt 3 | 22 K to R sq |
| 23 Q to R 4 | 23 K to Kt sq (I) |
| 24 Q to Kt 3 | 24 K to R sq |
| 25 Q to R 3 | 25 Kt to Kt sq |
| 26 Q to R 5 | 26 R to B 2 |
| 27 B to Q 2 (J) | 27 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 28 Q to R 3 | 28 Kt to Q 4 (K) |
| 29 P to Q B 4 | 29 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 30 Q R to Q sq (L) | 30 Q to K sq (M) |
| 31 B to B 4 (N) | 31 R to B sq (O) |
| 32 Q to R 3 (P) | 32 B to Kt 2 |
| 33 Q takes P | 33 B to R sq |
| 34 Q takes Kt P | 34 P to Kt 4 |
| 35 B to Kt 3 | 35 Kt to Q 2 |
| 36 Q to Kt 3 | 36 P to K B 4 |
| 37 P to B 3 | 37 K to Kt 2 |
| 38 P to B 5 (Q) | 38 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 39 Kt to B 4 | Resigns. (R) |

Position after White's 39th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES, from "Knowledge."

(A) Not usually played; the object is to confine the Queen's Bishop, and hamper Black's game.

(B) Perhaps to be preferred to P takes P, as the two Pawns on the Queen's side would, at a later stage of the game, be subjected to attack.

(C) With a view of eventually playing P to K 4.

(D) Black was afraid of Castling, on account of the commanding position of White's Bishop, for after Castles, White might at once proceed with P to K R 4, Kt to Kt 5, P to R 5, &c., that is to say, proceed on the basis of attacking the Pawn on R 2, of which we indicated the general lines; therefore, Black wished to exchange that Bishop.

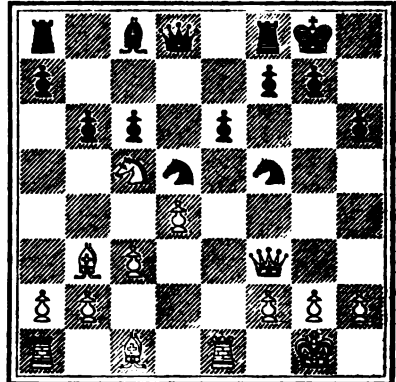
(E) This again places another piece in a favorable position; should Black play P to K B 4, then his King's Pawn becomes weak, because unsupported by another Pawn, and therefore more liable to be captured.

(F) All this is merely wrangling for good position, but Black is wasting time in trying to exchange pieces.

(G) This is Mr Steinitz's old style; Black cannot move P to Q Kt 3 now, even if he wished to do so; he suffers from the inconvenience of having his Bishop blocked in.

(H) We shall see later on, how the Pawn on B 3 will fare.

Position after Black's 18th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

(I) Black would be satisfied with a draw.

(J) Inch by inch of the ground is won; this is a fine move. He intends at the suitable moment to push on his Queen's Bishop's Pawn and use the Bishop for attacking on the Queen's side, via Kt 4.

(K) Playing into White's hands; the difficulty is, what to do? He dare not move the King's Knight, as White would play B takes R P. Had Black played Kt to Q 2, White might have responded with Kt to Kt 4, threatening the dangerous Kt takes R P, which would yield White a winning attack.

(L) White is in no hurry, he goes steady but sure; this move will further aid White as the Black Queen's Bishop's Pawn cannot now be advanced.

(M) With the object of avoiding a discovered attack on his Queen, but it cramps his pieces very much.

(N) White changes the originally intended move, for if he had played B to Kt 4, then Black could advance the Pawn to B 4, he

having for that purpose played his Queen to King's sq. White now threatens to win the exchange by Kt to Kt 6 ch.

(o) R to K 2 was the only other move at his disposal, but White would have different ways of continuing his attack. Black's Rook is brought into awkward play on account of the necessity of defending Q B P, showing plainly how a strong player will take advantage even of a very slight weakness.

(p) White pressed on in sometimes almost an imperceptible manner, and now he has

gained the desired opportunity. He wins two Pawns and the game, he having, by sheer good judgment outmaneuvered his opponent.

(q) A fine move. It further tightens his already strong hold. He intends playing his Knight to Q 6.

(r) Black simply has no good move; he is crushed. If R to K sq, then B takes B P, besides B takes P. White also threatens to win by Kt to Q 6. If Q to Q sq, then of course, R takes P or Kt to Kt.

SLOW PLAY.

WE have on previous occasions referred to that most to be dreaded individual—the slow player—and have suggested that a time limit should be observed at all club matches, not necessarily of a hard and fast nature, but rather in the form of a mutual understanding between the players, with the right, if need be, of bringing sand glasses or other articles into use, if really found needful. We are still of opinion that such a course would not only add to the comfort of the players themselves, but would tend to a greater degree of fairness, as many players are unable to do themselves justice if they are contesting a game on the “staying power” principle. We are induced to again refer to this subject, by reason of a communication we have received from the Rev C E Ranken, of whom we wrote in our report of the match, Bristol and Clifton v. Birmingham on the 17th April, to the effect that his friends would be surprised to hear that he complained bitterly of his adversary's “slowness.” Mr Ranken writes to us that his moves were made, as a rule, after three or four minutes consideration, but admits that over one he took ten minutes. On the other hand his opponent (Mr Tibbits), who is noted—not creditably we imagine—for his wearisome play, took, we are informed, twenty minutes over several of his moves, hence Mr Ranken thinks he was justified in complaining. We hardly think so. If we were playing in a match under such conditions we should either resign or come to some understanding as to a time limit. If none could be arranged, we should take an hour's walk and come back prepared to receive our adversary's move, but to sit and wait for twenty minutes, we should politely decline, even at the risk of offending our or the opposing team. If players will permit such unreasonable proceedings, they certainly have no reason to complain, at least such is our opinion, and should it ever be our lot to be drawn against one of the school of slow players, we shall decline to continue the contest, except on reasonable terms.

Speaking generally, the system of slow playing is unfair. A player of third or even fourth rate ability would frequently be able to win or draw against one far better than himself, provided he adopted the wearying out system. Many men are of a temperament which unsuits them for Chess practice, entirely from this cause, they cannot keep quite while their opponent is studying the position, even if he only occupies one or two minutes, but to keep them for ten, or even five, under such conditions would be maddening, they would lose all command of themselves and become unable to devote any attention to the game. We are convinced that a time limit of at least fifteen moves per hour in club matches would prove advantageous.

THE CHESS WORLD.

THE antiquity alone, of the game of Chess, might enable it to claim more than a passing interest in the eyes of the educated portion of the public, while the study and practice which are required in order to enable a votary of it to attain real proficiency in the pursuit, doubtless deter many from progressing beyond mediocrity in mastering its details;

further, the interest of "combination" or "situation," among genuine admirers, being sufficient to render it attractive, without the incentive of lucre, or of anything more than a very nominal stake, those who prefer a gambling game to excite their interests, not unnaturally look to cards rather than Chess, for an after-dinner diversion. Among the younger members of society, especially in these active modern days, outdoor games take precedence of indoor amusements; and the introduction of lawn tennis—the attractions of which have militated of late against the development of even cricket and aquatics at the Universities—has created a powerful rival to Chess as a country house amusement. Nevertheless, in any country or London drawing room we should expect to find more than a majority of guests who would plead guilty to, at all events, "knowing the moves," even though only a small minority might boast such amount of proficiency as would enable them to recognise, by inspection of the situation in a game that had progressed some dozen moves, what had been the "opening" selected.

Bearing all this in mind, we cannot but feel a certain amount of surprise at the apathy which seems to exist at the current progress of what is perhaps the greatest Chess tournament of the age, now under decision at Vienna. It would not be overstating the case to say that the greater portion of society—almost all except those who form what is known as the "Chess World"—are actually in ignorance that any such contest is in progress. A provincial lawn tennis tournament, or bicycle contest, would, at all events, command that recognition and report, which seem denied to the performances of the strongest collection of Chess players the world can produce, and who are now assembled to do battle against each other. Not only the Continent and England, but America also, have sent their very best representatives to this tournament; the winner of which will be by many regarded, more or less, as the champion Chess player of the day. We say more or less, because, in the opinion of many—an opinion which we ourselves are inclined to share—the result of a contest such as this does not absolutely prove, in the absence of parallel success in matches, that the winner is quite the best player of all the entrants, though it must show that he possesses talents and knowledge of the game which entitle him to rank in the very first flight. A contest in a large field of competitors, carried on upon the principle of this tournament (wherein each player plays two games with each of his opponents, and the aggregate score of wins or draws decides the victory), must differ in many features from a match for a number of games up, between only two such competitors. The player who might be able to defeat all comers in matches, might find himself running for once only second in a tournament of this description. The following illustration will explain what we mean:

Let us suppose A and B "facile princeps" in such a tournament; and of the two, A, the better player by an average of three victories to two defeats when he meets B. A and B might eventually walk roughshod over their other opponents, each of the two winning an equal score as against the rest of the field. When the two met, the contest between them would virtually be decided by the two games which they played against each other; and as to that, though the chances theoretically should be 3 to 2 on A, it might easily occur that the odds should be upset, and that A should score only a defeat and a draw to B's win and a draw. In no case could the real average 3 to 2 ratio of merit between them, be disclosed by the result of two games only. If A were per contra, to win one game and draw the other, it would not follow that his real superiority, as against B, was represented by the figures $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. However; though a stand-up match is a more decisive test of the power of any two players, and though the player, who in matches can hold his own against all comers, is perhaps entitled to even greater honor than the winning of such a tournament could ever confer upon him, none the less must a victory in the meeting now progressing be one which would bear an almost national aspect. We can recollect the pride with which the English Chess world welcomed the return of Mr Blackburne last year after that gentleman had won the Berlin tournament, in which Herr Zukertort—a domiciled foreigner, and who had recently defeated Mr Blackburne in a match—had, for once, to put up with second place. This year a special interest attaches to the tournament at Vienna, on account of the unusually representative nature of the entries. Not only has Capt Mackenzie, the leading American player, joined the combatants, but also Herr Steinitz, of this country—a player who has, directly or indirectly, beaten in matches every one of the entrants, with the exception of Capt Mackenzie, with whom no such very direct line has been given. Herr Steinitz has rather rested on his laurels since he decisively defeated Herr Zukertort and Mr Blackburne respectively in matches some few years ago, and has not taken part in any of the more recent Continental tournaments until the present occasion. It may be remembered that in the spring of this year negotiations were current between him and Herr Zukertort for a match; but the shortness of the time then intervening before this Vienna gathering, induced the challenger (Herr Zukertort) to decline to play at the date proposed by Herr Steinitz, though it was left an open question whether a match (as further proposed by Herr Steinitz) should not be made thereafter for the autumn.

To the Chess world a series of games such as are now progressing lends special interest; the standard openings are so well known to Chess players, and so fully analysed by writers on Chess, that an occasion such as this, which may disclose some new moves in particular situations, is eagerly looked forward to. A leading player, who contemplates competing in a contest of this sort, and who has discovered some departure from, or variety in, a stereotyped opening, which appears (at all events, till analysis may have disclosed a satisfactory answer to the innovation) to lend an advantage to the innovator, is likely to keep his discovery to himself until he can utilise it with advantage; and in a tournament of this sort many latent devices and discoveries in old situations may be expected suddenly to come to the surface. Most students of Chess know, for instance, that the once formidable Muzio gambit has been for many years past regarded as too hazardous for the first player, provided his adversary follows the now well-

analysed line of defence; hence the Chess world was rather astonished when, at Berlin last season, Herr Winawer, against an opponent so redoubtable as Herr Zukertort, dared to open with this attack. It was surmised that he had some coup in reserve, in the shape of a novel phase of carrying on the attack; and his wary opponent evidently guessed the same, for he was careful to avoid the more stereotyped defence, lest he should offer opportunity for Herr Winawer to exercise his suspected novelty; and, after adopting a more precarious line of defence as a matter of precaution for the occasion, he managed to escape with a drawn game. For all that we know, Herr Winawer's bottled thunderbolt may still be waiting its opportunity to be launched; and not only this, but many another new artifice may reward the Chess player, who shall peruse the records of moves in the many tournament games, which will shortly be figuring in our own and other Chess columns.—"Field."

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

FOUR-HANDED CHESS.

WE have all heard something about four-handed Chess of late, and as long as the threatened revival of this innovation seemed to be distant, we could preserve a reasonable degree of composure; but when we are actually confronted with the printed score of a game of this description, we cannot help feeling a little staggered, and begin to realise the fact that the world moves in spite of our "vis inertia." The CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE has actually had the audacity to print the score of a game of this kind; and the players, Messrs Ball, Thursby, Martineau and Verney are in no wise afraid to have their names appear in connection with it. This is truly "Spartan" courage. But will the game make headway among Chess players, that most conservative of all classes of people? We doubt it; but nothing is impossible.

The above appears in the "Canadian Spectator," and in answer to it, Capt G H Verney, the author of "Four-handed Chess" writes as follows:

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Evidently the Editor of your contemporary is not aware how popular this game has become in England with Chess amateurs, and that several papers besides your own have the "audacity" to insert the scores of games in their Chess columns. Messrs Ball and Thursby are two of the best Chess players at the University of Cambridge, and Mr Martineau and myself have had the pleasure of meeting, over a four handed board, not only they, but several other members of the University Club, and I do not think it requires "the Spartan courage" mentioned by the Editor of the "Canadian Spectator," to allow of our names appearing in connection with the game.

Four-handed Chess cannot claim the high scientific attributes of the ordinary game, for the reason that success is dependent on the play of two persons who are partners, and whose views as to attack and defence must be identical, without any opportunity of consulting as to their moves; but the game has a science of its own, and a scope for thought and skill, which is entirely unknown in any other game for four players, and which it is impossible to realise until the game is brought into practice. Its sociability is a strong point in its favour, and I trust our Canadian friends will give it a fair trial, and then report the result to us on this side of the Atlantic.

I shall be very happy to hear from those interested in the game, and my friend Mr Martineau and myself will be happy to play a friendly match with any two players who will offer to meet us.

Yours very faithfully

GEO H VERNEY
Author of "Four-handed Chess."

The Cedars, Esher, 19th May 1882.

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE SECOND HANDICAP CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

To the Editor of the "CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In your issue of 22nd Nov. 1881, you published a letter from me, stating that the first prize in this Tourney had been won by Mr Halford, who, to the regret of all who knew him, has since died, and that the second and third prizes depended on the result of the only unfinished game, between Messrs Naah and Snelgrove. I have now to inform you that this

contest, which has lasted nearly 2½ years, is at length ended, and that my assertion, with regard to the principal prize winner, has proved incorrect. There were originally 15 entries, but owing to the retirement of four of them during the progress of the Tourney, recourse was had, in accordance with the rules, to the proportion system, which ordained, that in such case the result should be determined by the number of games each had won in proportion to those he had actually played. As this involved minute fractional calculations, it was perhaps not surprising that, under pressure of a request from Mrs Halford, in her husband's illness, to know what prize he had won, I should have made the mistake of supposing that in any event the first honors must be accorded to him, and should accordingly have paid over to her for his benefit and to gratify him while yet alive, the amount of the first prize.

I now find that I have committed a serious error, and that the first prize, by the excess of a small fraction has fallen to Mr J W Snelgrove of Heytesbury, on account of his winning the final game, with Mr Nash. Mr Halford therefore was only entitled to the second prize, and the Rev. W H Gunston obtained the third. Of these three victors, Mr Halford and Mr Gunston were placed in Class 1, which had to give the odds of drawn games to Class 2, and the exchange or P and move to Class 3, at the option of the odds receiver. Mr Snelgrove, who was placed in Class 3, was evidently too lightly handicapped, and it is only right to mention that he gained considerable additional advantages owing to the slackness of his opponents in not enforcing the time limit. I have made up my mind never to conduct another Correspondence Tourney, but for the guidance of those who may hereafter do so, I should like to state, that unless some means can be found for compelling players to enforce the time limit with their opponents, as well as to keep to it themselves, no fair result can be expected. I may also mention that the plan which I adopted in this Tourney of letting those who wished to do so, play 3 or 4 games at once, with a different time limit of those who only played the regulation two, has been found defective, the different time limits producing confusion, and the system tending to some players finishing their games long before others, as well as to a difficulty in obtaining opponents. The following are the final scores of all the competitors:—

NAME	CLASS	GAMES PLAYED	GAMES WON
Snelgrove	3	12	9½
Halford	1	13	10
Gunston	1	12	9
Vincent	3	12	8
(A) Lambert	2	13	8
Fisher	1	12	7
McArthur, Serg. Maj.	2	14	8
Blake	3	13	7
Bell, Rev. J	2	14	6
Nash	1	10	4
Stevens	3	11	2

(A) Class 2 had to give the odds of drawn games to Class 3.

Messrs Earnshaw, Pettit, Monck and Clothier were those who retired.

I enclose some of the games in the Tourney, and will send others shortly, when I have had time to examine their merits.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C E RANKEN.

(We hope to publish some of the games referred to, in future issues.—Ed C P C)

BOYS' NEWSPAPER PROBLEM TOURNEY.

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR—With profound surprise I observed in your issue of 22nd March, the solution of a problem credited to me, with the key Kt takes B. My first conclusion was that someone had been practising, for my benefit, what I may style inverse "Barberism," for, as I had never constructed a problem with that key, it occurred to me that some kindly individual may have been employing his constructive talent to my advantage, by attaching my name to his productions. On referring to the problem numerically, however, judge of my surprise when it proved to be one of my second prize set in the late tourney of the "Boys' Newspaper." Here was the solution of a mystery, and the why of your annihilation of this problem lay before me; for it was manifest your condemnation of the judge's award was founded on the entirely false Diagram which you had published, and I beg here to record my appreciation of the mildness of your criticism, considering the apology for a problem which you received. "Aliquandus dodus Homerus dormitat," and in your bewilderment it is not unnatural you should have overlooked a second solution by 1 Q takes B ch.

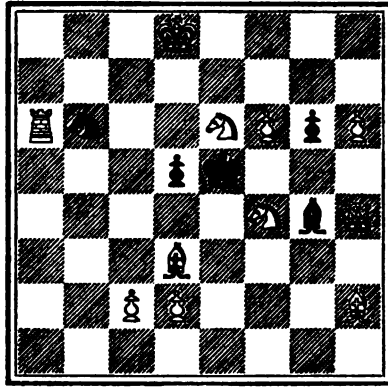
I append a correct diagram of my problem, and trusting you will, in justice to yourself, the award, and to me too, correct your error and give your numerous converts at least a chance of being reconverted.

I am, sir, Your obedient servant, A F MACKENZIE.

Kingston, Jamaica, 24th April 1882.

From the second prize set in the "Boys' Newspaper" Tourney.
By A F MACKENZIE, Jamaica.

BLACK.



WHITE.

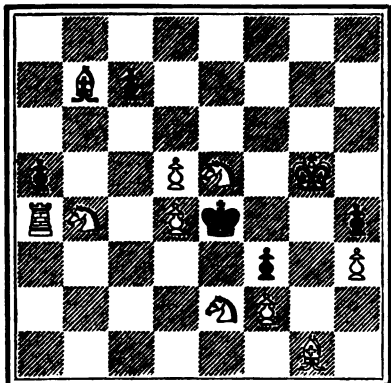
CRICKET.

THE Australians were successful in the matches they played the week, before last their first being against Oxford University, and the second against Sussex. The Dark Blues, though in the first innings they were left in the very considerable minority of 173, made a good uphill fight of it and pluckily succeeded in averting a one-innings defeat. The feature of this essay at the wickets was the play of Mr E D Shaw, who went in first, and succeeded in carrying his bat out for 78. Mr M C Kemp 23; Mr G E Robinson 26; Mr J G Walker 17 and Mr C F H Leslie 13 were the other double figures, the total being 189. In their second attempt they fared better still, Mr Leslie heading the ledger with 56, Mr A O Whiting contributing 55, Mr W D Hamilton 37, Mr E Peake 28, Mr G C Harrison 25, and Mr W A Thornton 13, the total being 234. The Australians put together in their first innings 362, of which 206 went to the credit of H H Massie, S Jones and T W Garrett manipulating 39 and 41 respectively. The 52 runs required to win were quickly knocked, Massie hitting tremendously, and taking his bat out for 46, Murdock being also not out, with 15 to his credit. Thus our Anti-podean friends won by nine wickets.

VIENNA TOURNEY.—The following is the latest score we have received

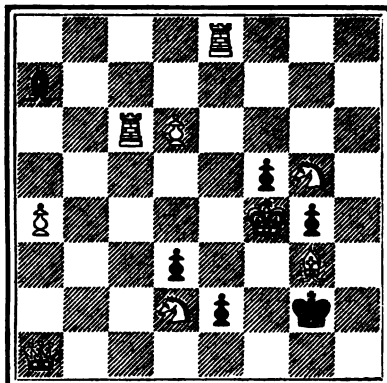
	Bird	Blackburne	Englisch	Fleissig	Hruby	Mackenzie	Mason	Meitner	Noa	Paulsen	Schwarz	Steinitz	Tohigorin	Ware	Weiss	Winawer	Wittek	Zukertort	Total
Bird	—	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Blackburne	1	—	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	9
Englisch	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8½
Fleissig	1	0	1	—	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
Hruby	0	0	1	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7½
Mackenzie	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	10
Mason	0	0	1	1	0	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Meitner	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Noa	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Paulsen	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5½
Schwarz	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8
Steinitz	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	—	1	0	1	1	0	0	9
Tohigorin	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	0	0	0	4
Ware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	1	0	0	0	3
Weiss	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—	0	0	1	5½
Winawer	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	0	0	10
Wittek	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	0	7½
Zukertort	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	—	7½

No. 895.
By F C COLLINS.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 896.
By W GEARY.
BLACK.

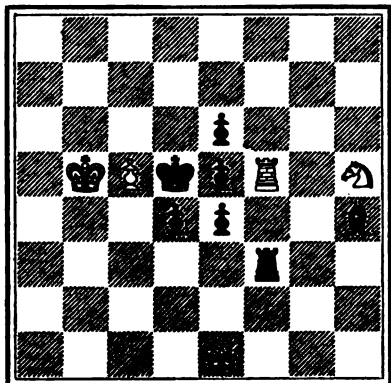


WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

IN MEMORIAM.

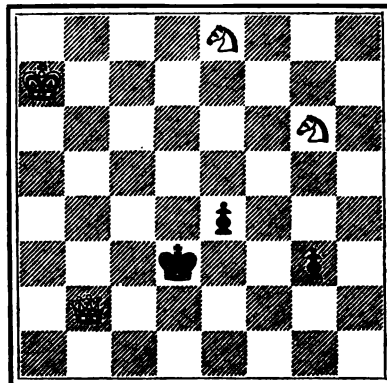
By C H WATERBURY.

No. 897.
BLACK.



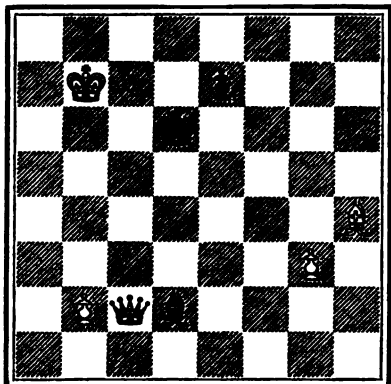
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 898.
BLACK.



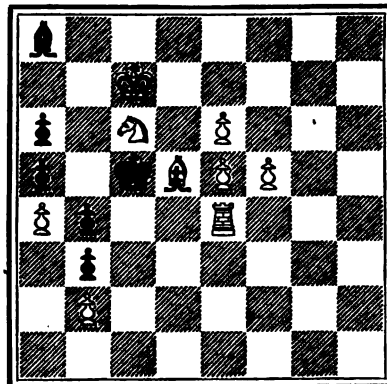
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 899.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 900.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 7th JUNE 1882.

—:0:—

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

ON Wednesday last one half of the tournament was brought to a conclusion. The result is especially interesting if we take into consideration that, not only are there eighteen entries, the same number as in the Berlin Tournament of last year, but also that the skill and play of the men assembled at Vienna is of a superior kind, and by far exceeds what was witnessed at Berlin. At last year's tournament only one game each had to be played, so that the result of it will bear some comparison with the first round just concluded at Vienna. Captain Mackenzie has the honor to be at the head of this year's list with a score of 12½. Whatever the final outcome of the contest be, this must be looked upon as a great achievement, for apart from the large number of first class players participating in this contest, we must bear in mind that Mackenzie has gone ahead of Steinitz, Blackburne and Zukertort, a galaxy of talent seldom, if ever, before united in one contest.

We must however not omit to refer to the many elements of chance, and other circumstances which influence the result of such a gigantic contest. We look round in vain for another sport where a contest entails such an excessive amount of labour as does this one—hard play during thirty-four almost consecutive days, lasting four, six, eight and even ten hours each day. The rooms at Vienna being inconveniently crowded and excessively hot, it becomes in a measure also a test of muscular strength and endurance. This we pointed out as being the case also at the Berlin Tourney, and doubtless the same cause will always operate in similar contests. We now proceed with our resume of the respective days' contests.

Saturday, 27th May—(15th Round)—Before the time for adjournment for dinner, there were several games decided. Zukertort, who was evidently suffering from indisposition, resigned to Tchigorin. Bird, about the same time, beat Weiss. In the game between Steinitz and Paulsen, the latter seemed to have some advantage, but shortly after five, Steinitz got to a position in which he was enabled to force the game, in the course of his combination sacrificing the Queen. The game between Blackburne and Mason resulted in a draw, as also did that between Ware and Schwarz. The longest encounter of the day took place between Mackenzie and Wittek, which likewise resulted in a draw. Further results were that Noa beat Hruby and Englisch had to suffer defeat at the hands of Meitner.

Tuesday, 30th May—(16th Round)—The players having had two days of rest, of which they were much in need, seemed to have revived energy, the consequence being that nearly all the stronger ones did well. Steinitz defeated Schwarz, Zukertort conquered Bird, Mason beat Weiss, and Mackenzie won against Meitner. The game between Blackburne and Englisch was very toughly contested, late at night it was given up as drawn. Winawer defeated Ware. Paulsen also proved himself victorious against Tchigorin, while Hruby beat Fleissig. The game between Wittek and Noa was drawn.

Wednesday, 31st May—(17th Round)—To-day's games were mostly of a lengthy character. Steinitz was engaged all day in his battle with Englisch, the chief merits of whose play seems to be soundness and caution; the game

resulted in a draw. Another Viennese, Weiss, was engaged with Blackburne; he played with brilliancy and good judgment and ultimately won, by queening a passed Pawn. Mackenzie played Noa; the latter obtained a considerable superiority, but as throughout this contest, so also this time, Mackenzie, by tenacious play ultimately wrested the advantage from his opponent, and won. Zukertort had better luck with Mason than both Steinitz and Blackburne, who only drew their games, Zukertort won his. Winawer beat Schwarz, although the latter had a won game several times. Fleissig, early in the day, lost his game to Ware, by a blunder. Hruby beat Tchigorin. The game between Paulsen and Meitner was drawn.

Thursday, 1st June—(18th Round)—With to-day begins the second half, and each competitor has to play with each other, in the same order as from the 1st to the 17th round, and accordingly, as was the case on Wednesday, 10th May, in the first round, so also to-day in the 18th round, Blackburne had to meet Steinitz. It will be remembered that Steinitz won his first game. This time, Blackburne succeeded in avenging his former defeat, he played a Ruy Lopez in very fine style, and in a favourable position sacrificed a Rook, thereby bringing the game to an end on the 27th move. Zukertort was engaged with Hruby, and in the end game won by superior play. Mason beat Wittek. Mackenzie was engaged in a hard task with Winawer, the game resulting in a draw. Weiss threw his game away to Ware. Paulsen had a good day by defeating Schwarz, whilst in the encounter between Englisch and Fleissig the former proved himself the better man. Tchigorin beat Bird for the second time. Dr Noa, who is engaged in active practice of his profession at Nagy Becskerek in Hungary, could not stay any longer, and resigned, the consequence being that all his opponents will have a walk over. The first being Meitner.

Friday, 2nd June—(19th Round)—This was the first day's play which terminated without an adjournment being necessary. The longest game was that between Blackburne and Winawer, but not wishing to adjourn alone, they continued the fight. Blackburne played with remarkable judgment, and spying his opportunity, he won the hostile Queen for a Rook, and at about 4 o'clock Winawer resigned. Mackenzie met Zukertort. The American champion would not yield an inch of his advanced position to his rival, the result being a draw, same as in their former encounter. Steinitz had a walk over. Mason beat Ware, and Bird beat Fleissig. Paulsen made a weak sacrifice against Englisch and lost, and Meitner beat Tchigorin. Schwarz could only draw with Wittek, as did also Hruby and Weiss.

Saturday, 3rd June—(20th Round)—An important event came off this day, which is likely to influence the position of the ultimate prizeholders. Steinitz met Mackenzie, with the result that the former won; this important victory places Steinitz on a level with Mackenzie, who had been leader for some considerable time. Mackenzie, in a great measure, contributed to the loss of his game by making a sacrifice, which enabled Steinitz, by good defensive play, to win. Hruby played a very fine game against Blackburne, whom he succeeded in defeating, while Zukertort and Winawer drew. Mason beat Paulsen, and Bird, who was opposed to Englisch, lost his game, thereby bringing the Austrian to a high position. Fleissig, who is doing badly of late, lost against Tchigorin. Meitner beat Schwarz, and Weiss defeated Wittek. Ware had a walk over.

The score now certainly shows that the strong element is coming to the fore, and the length of the contest somewhat counter balances chance. At the end of the day's play the score stood as follows:

Mackenzie	13½	Zukertort	11½	Tchigorin	8
Steinitz	13½	Hruby	11	Weiss	8
Mason	13	Wittek	9½	Bird	7½
Winawer	13	Schwarz	9	Ware	6½
Englich	12½	Meitner	6½	Fleissig	6
Blackburne	12	Paulsen	8		

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

IT will be remembered that some time since we invited opinions as to the best means of conducting Correspondence Tournaments. In answer to our invite but very few replies were received; now, however, we have published the actual conditions under which we propose to conduct our Third Tourney there is a slight difference, and while we regret that our friends have not communicated their ideas earlier, we yet thank them, and, so far as we may think desirable, shall embody them in our rules. One subscriber suggests that the following should be added to condition No. 4, published on p 248 of our issue of the 24th ult.:

"Players replying by return of post, or within 24 hours, may have the time saved placed to their credit for future use, if needed."

We think the addition most desirable and look upon it as a very good way of obviating what we always considered a difficulty in Chess Tournaments. We therefore wish it to be understood that this addition will form part of our "conditions."

We have also been written to in reference to Rule No. 3, our correspondents expressing themselves as unsatisfied with our arrangement as regards scores of those who withdraw from the Tourney. One asks "is it not possible that a player by withdrawing at the last may materially alter the position of the remaining players, and so have it in his power to shift the first prize from one to another," doubtless such is possible, but we must hope that no player will retire from unworthy motives; the affairs of this life could not be carried out unless we gave one another credit for honesty of purpose. We think, however, that the cancelling mode is the fairest. It is pretty sure that only the weakest players will retire (except perhaps one who may have business or other matters crop up unexpectedly), and therefore those who have played against them, if their won game is to be counted in any way, have an advantage over those who have not done so; of course it may appear hard for a player who has a good score to lose it, because others may retire, but then, would he be any better off, provided the weak player continued in the Tourney,—losing every game, as we will assume he would do—certainly not. Again, we think that only those who complete their games have any voice in the final result, and consequently their games only should be reckoned. We are, however, ready to discuss or argue the question if any of our friends think it desirable. We wish it to be understood that what we do is simply with the view of affording amusement to our friends, for whom, one and all, we will act as mouthpiece.

Bristol v Bath.—On Wednesday, 3rd May, a match was contested at the Imperial hotel, Clifton, between representatives of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association and selected players from Bath and district, resulting in favor of the former, but by one game only. This is very creditable to the Bath gentlemen, for it is but a week or two ago that the Bristol amateurs defeated the Birmingham club, which is one of the strongest out of London, including the Rev C E Ranken and W Cook, (well known as the author of a work upon the game) amongst their ranks, besides other players scarcely, if at all, inferior. Score, 12 to 11, viz.:

Bristol		Bath	
N Fedden	0 ½	E Thorold	1 ½
Rev N Tibbits	½ 0	Rev E Pierpoint	½ 0
Rev J E Vernon	½ ½	T H D May	½ ½
W H Harsant	0 1	W Horner	1 0
Colonel Law	½ 0	A Rumbolt	½ 1
Berry (president)	0 ½	Dr C Hathaway	1 ½
C Boorne	½ 1	S Highfield	½ 0
F Burford	0 0	J Pollock	1 1

W Tribe	1 1	F A Hill	0 0
Rev J Greene	1 1	W E Hill	0 0
W Hall	½ 1	W Hill	½ 0
J Buckle	1 0	W Browne	0 1

Messrs Fedden and Thorold, as umpires, had to adjudicate upon two unfinished games—between the Rev J E Vernon and Mr May, and Mr Berry and Dr Hathaway—and decided that each was fairly equal and to be reckoned as drawn. After the termination of play, Mr Sturges, on behalf of the visitors, proposed a vote of thanks to the Bristol Club for their kindness on the occasion, promising that it should be reciprocated when the return match, to which he challenged them, should be arranged to take place; and Mr Berry, in responding for the Bristol and Clifton Association, congratulated their opponents on the closeness of the result.—Bristol Mercury.

City of London Chess Club.—At last advices the score in the match between Messrs Hunnex and Chapman stood, Hunnex 2, Chapman 4.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

GAME 661.

Played in the first round of the Vienna International Tourney, 10th May 1882.

Vienna Opening.

WHITE.

Mr Steinitz

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 P to B 4
- 4 P to Q 3
- 5 B P takes P
- 6 Kt takes P
- 7 P to B 3
- 8 Q to Kt 3
- 9 P takes Q
- 10 P to Q 4
- 11 B to Q B 4
- 12 Kt to B 3
- 13 P to Q Kt 4
- 14 Castles
- 15 K Kt to Kt 5
- 16 Kt takes B
- 17 P to Kt 5
- 18 Kt to Kt 3
- 19 Kt to B 5
- 20 Kt to K 3
- 21 Kt to Kt 4
- 22 B to Q 5

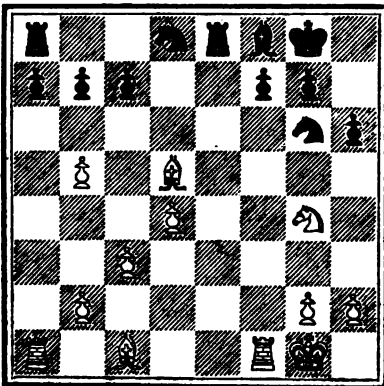
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Mr Blackburne

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 P to Q 4
- 4 Q P takes P
- 5 Kt to Kt 5
- 6 Kt to Q B 3 (A)
- 7 Q to Q 4
- 8 Q takes Q (B)
- 9 K Kt takes P
- 10 Kt to Kt 3
- 11 B to K 2
- 12 P to K R 3
- 13 Castles
- 14 B to K B 4 (C)
- 15 B takes Q Kt
- 16 Kt to Q sq (D)
- 17 R to K sq
- 18 B to B sq
- 19 Kt to K 2 (E)
- 20 Kt to K 3 (F)
- 21 Kt to Kt 3
- 22 Kt to Q sq (G)

Position after Black's 22nd move.

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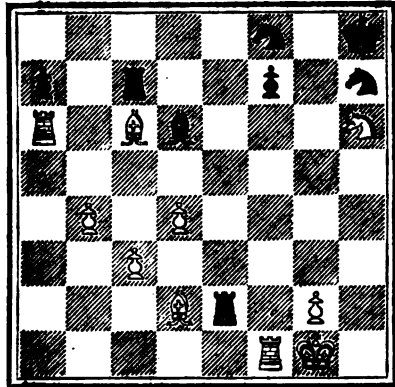
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- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 23 B takes R P | 23 P to Q B 3 |
| 24 P takes P | 24 P takes P |
| 25 B to Q B 4 | 25 R to K 2 |
| 26 B to K Kt 5 | 26 R to Q 2 |
| 27 P to R 4 | 27 B to K 2 |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 28 P to R 5 | 28 Kt to B sq |
| 29 B to K 3 | 29 B to Q 3 |
| 30 P to Kt 4 | 30 Kt (Q sq) to K 3 |
| 31 R to R 6 | 31 R to B sq |
| 32 P to R 6 | 32 Kt to R 2 |
| 33 P takes P | 33 K takes P |
| 34 B to R 6 ch | 34 K to Kt sq |
| 35 B to Q 3 | 35 Q R to B 2 |
| 36 B to Q 2 | 36 Kt (K 3) to B sq |
| 37 Kt to R 6 ch | 37 K to R sq |
| 38 B to K 4 | 38 R to K 2 |
| 39 B takes P | 39 R to K 7 |

Position after Black's 39th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 40 Kt to B 5 | 40 R takes Q B |
| 41 Kt takes B | 41 Kt to Kt 4 |
| 42 R to K sq | 42 Kt (B sq) to K 3 |
| 43 R to K B sq | 43 Kt to Q sq |
| 44 P to Kt 5 | 44 R to Q 6 |
| 45 R to B 5 | 45 Kt (Kt 4) to K 3 |
| 46 Kt to K 4 | 46 Kt to K Kt 2 |
| 47 R to B 6 | 47 K to Kt sq |
| 48 R to R 6 | 48 Kt (Kt 2) to K 3 |
| 49 P to Q 5 | 49 Kt to B 5 |
| 50 R to K R 4 | 50 Kt takes B |
| 51 Kt to B 6 ch | 51 K to B sq |
| 52 Q R takes Kt | 52 R takes R |
| 53 Kt P takes R | 53 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 54 P to B 7 | 54 R takes B P |
| 55 P to Q 6 | 55 Kt to K 4 |
| 56 R to K 4 | Resigns. |

NOTES, from "Land and Water."

(A) A line of play introduced by Mr Steele. Met as in the present game, its unsatisfactory character becomes manifest.

(B) We add this to minor principles, "It is inauspicious for you, if your adversary has a majority of Pawns on the Queen's side in an

end game." Practically what comes from the text move is an end game of this description, and the freedom of White's Q R is an aggravating disadvantage. We prefer 8 Q takes K P as the less unpromising of two uncomfortable alternatives.

(c) His position is dreadfully bad, and there is no good move at disposal. The best resource is Kt to Q sq.

(d) We favor here

17 B to Q 5	16 P to Q R 3
18 P to Kt 5	17 Kt to Q sq
	18 P to Q B 3.

(e) Evidently considering that he cannot allow the adverse Knight to remain on K B 5. See minor principles, Bland's Annual. But ill hoding as is the aspect of such Knight where it stands, matters are made even worse by driving it away. We therefore prefer 19 Kt to K 3.

(f) His best chance here is

21 P to K Kt 4	20 P to K R 4
22 Kt takes P,	21 P takes P

and now, though White's Knight has attained the goal of K Kt 4, yet Black's K R P being gone, cannot be lost.

(g) Apparently he thinks this preferable to such a dismal move as K R to Q Kt sq. It is a matter of taste, but we look upon the game as now clearly lost. The remaining play, however, will be found both instructive and interesting, with a pretty wind up.

GAME 662.

Played in the third round of the Vienna International Tourney, 12th May 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Capt Mackenzie	Mr Steinitz
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 K Kt to K 2 (A)
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes P
6 Kt takes P	6 Kt takes Kt
7 Q takes Kt	7 P to Q Kt 4
8 B to Kt 3	8 P to Q 3
9 P to Q B 3 (B)	9 P to Q B 4
10 Q to K 3	10 B to Kt 2
11 Kt to Q 2	11 Kt to Kt 3
12 Castles	12 B to K 2
13 P to K B 4	13 Castles
14 Kt to B 3 (c)	14 B to K B 3
15 P to B 5 (d)	15 Kt to K 4
16 Kt takes Kt	16 B takes Kt
17 Q to B 3	17 B to K sq
18 Q to R 5	18 P to B 5
19 B to B 2	19 B to K B 3
20 Q to Kt 4	20 Q to K 2
21 B to K sq	21 P to Q 4 (E)
22 P to K 5	22 B takes P

23 P to B 6 (F)	23 Q takes P (G)
24 B to Kt 5	24 Q to Kt 3 ch
25 K to R sq	25 P to K Kt 3
26 R to K B sq	26 Q to K 3
27 Q to R 4	27 B to Kt 2
28 Q R to K sq	28 Q to Q B 3
29 Q to B 2	29 R takes R
30 R takes R (H)	30 R to K sq
31 R to K B sq	31 P to Q 5 (I)
32 P takes P	32 B takes P
33 Q takes P ch	33 K to R sq
34 B to K 4 (J)	34 Q takes B
35 B to B 6 ch	35 B takes B
36 Q takes B ch	

Drawn by perpetual check.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) Mr Steinitz returns to his old defence, only he introduces a modification; instead of P to K Kt 3 in order to post the B at K Kt 2, he plays Kt to K 2 in order to be able subsequently to place his B at K B 3. As will be seen from the following notes, we do not approve of this variation.

(B) To prevent P to Q B 4 followed by P to Q B 5 winning the Bishop.

(C) The move in the text places the Kt in a position where it can neither defend the K P nor attack the Q P, which is the adversary's weak point. We think he should have played

14 R to K sq	14 B to B 3
15 Kt to B sq	15 R to K sq
16 B to B 2	

it is very difficult now to indicate a correct continuation, but White may adopt the following general plan: place his B at Q 2, then Q R to Q sq and afterwards R to K 2 followed by Kt to Kt 3, in order to be able to enter with the Kt at K B 5 attaching the Q P, which must fall sooner or later.

(D) Weak, for it weakens altogether the K P which will be lost consequently, and frees Black's game. It would have been certainly better to play B to Q B 2, and if necessary, R to K sq, but above all, to keep in their place the two advanced Pawns.

(E) All this is played with great precision by Black, who is now sure to win a Pawn and consequently the game.

(F) A great blunder, that ought to have lost the game immediately;

23 B to K B 4	23 P to K B 3
---------------	---------------

24 Q to K R 4 would have given some chances of attack to defend the game.

(G) We are surprised that Black did not see the following combination:

24 B to K 3 forced	23 B to Q 5 ch
25 K to R sq	24 B takes B ch
26 Q to R 3	25 Q takes P
	26 Q (or B) to R 3

and wins.

(H) If

30 Q takes P ch	30 K to R sq
31 R takes R	31 R to K B sq

32 Q to K 7
 33 Q to K 2
 (if 33 B to K 4 33 Q takes B, and if 93 R to K
 Kt sq, 33 Q tks Kt P ch and mate next move)
 33 P to Q 6
 and wins.

(i) A premature attack; P to K B 4 should have been played first and White's game would have been indefensible.

(j) A very pretty move, which saves the game and forces Black to accept a draw.

GAME 663.

Played in the eighth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 19th May 1882.

WHITE.

Mr Blackburne

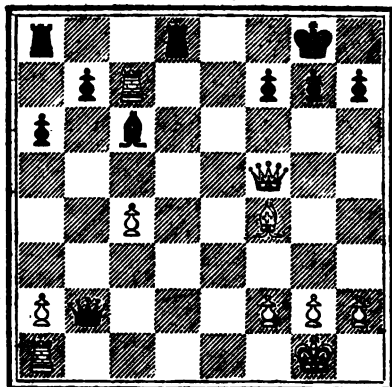
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Mr Bird

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 P to K 3 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | 3 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 P takes P |
| 5 Kt takes P | 5 P to Q R 3 (A) |
| 6 B to K 2 (B) | 6 Kt to B 3 |
| 7 Castles | 7 P to Q 4 (C) |
| 8 P takes P | 8 Kt takes P |
| 9 Kt takes Kt | 9 P takes Kt (D) |
| 10 B to B 3 | 10 B to K 2 |
| 11 R to K sq | 11 Castles |
| 12 B takes P | 12 Q takes B |
| 13 Kt takes Kt | 13 Q takes Kt |
| 14 R takes B | 14 B to K 3 (E) |
| 15 B to B 4 | 15 K R to Q sq |
| 16 Q to K 2 | 16 B to Q 4 (F) |
| 17 R to B 7 | 17 Q to B 3 |
| 18 Q to K 5 | 18 Q to Q Kt 3 |
| 19 P to B 4 | 19 B to B 3 |
| 20 Q to K B 5 | 20 Q tks Kt P (G) |

Position after Black's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 21 R to Kt sq 21 Q to Q 5.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 22 P to K R 4 (H) | 22 R to K B sq |
| 23 R to K sq | 23 Q takes P |
| 24 R to K 3 | 24 Q R to K sq (I) |
| 25 R to K Kt 3 | 25 R to K 3 |
| 26 P to R 5 | 26 P to K Kt 3 (J) |
| 27 B to K 5 | 27 Q to Q 4 |
| 28 P to B 4 (K) | 28 Q to Q 8 ch |
| 29 K to R 2 | 29 Q to Q 4 |
| 30 P takes P | 30 R P takes P |
| 31 Q to R 3 | 31 Q takes B |
| 32 P takes Q | 32 K to Kt 2 |
| 33 Q takes R | Resigns. |

NOTES.

(A) Now considered quite superfluous, as White would only get an indifferent game by playing Kt to Kt 5 and Q 6 ch. Kt to K B 3 is probably Black's best continuation. The well known American defence is

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 6 K Kt to Kt 5 | 5 Kt to B 3 |
| 7 Kt to Q 6 ch | 6 B to Kt 5 |
| 8 B to K B 4 | 7 K to K 2 |
| 9 Kt to B 5 ch | 8 P to K 4 |
| 10 B to K Kt 5 | 9 K to B sq |
| 11 B to Q 2 | 10 Q to R 4 |
| | 11 P to Q 4 |

(B) The Bishop is not at all well placed on K 2 for attacking purposes. We decidedly think that 6 Kt takes Kt, followed by 7 B to Q 3, yields White a better game. He would then proceed with the view of attacking the King's side should Black Castle. A beautiful game on these lines was played at Berlin by Winawer against Paulsen.

(C) We prefer 7 B to B 4.

(D) If 9 Q takes P then 10 B to B 3.

(E) A good resource which somewhat counter balances the loss of the Pawn.

(F) 16 Q R to B sq seems a natural sort of move, some interesting play might have resulted from that course, and was to be preferred to B to Q 4.

(G) Highly ingenious, Mr Bird is famed for these sudden, though risky counter attacks, which in many cases will succeed in reclaiming a lost position. Supposing:

- 21 Q takes B P ch
 (if 21 B to K 5, Black mates in two moves)
 21 K to R sq
 22 R to K B sq 22 R to K B sq
 winning a piece.

(H) Getting rid of the danger at once.

(I) White is evidently pressing on his attack on the King's side. Black might have obtained a good defence by P to B 3, with the view of playing R to B 2, after which he might play his Q R to B sq or K to R sq, according to his opponent's play.

(J) If P to R 3 then B to K 5.

(K) White has attained the object of his well directed attack, he has now a winning position.

GAME 664.

Played in the sixth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 16th May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE.

Mr Tschigorin

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to Q 4
- 3 P takes P
- 4 Kt to K B 3
- 5 B to Q 3
- 6 Castles
- 7 Kt to B 3
- 8 B to K Kt 5
- 9 P to K R 3
- 10 P to K Kt 4 (c)
- 11 Kt to K 5
- 12 P to B 4
- 13 Q takes B
- 14 Q R to K sq
- 15 Q to B 5
- 16 Kt takes Kt
- 17 B takes Kt
- 18 Kt to K 2
- 19 R to B 2
- 20 P to K R 4
- 21 P to Kt 5 (E)
- 22 R P takes P
- 23 R (K sq) to B sq
- 24 R to R 2
- 25 K to R sq

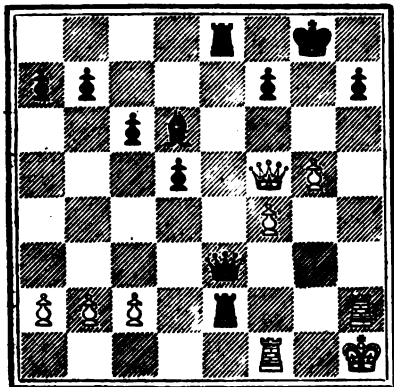
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Dr Noa

- 1 P to K 3
- 2 P to Q 4
- 3 P takes P
- 4 Kt to K B 3
- 5 B to Q 3 (A)
- 6 Castles
- 7 P to B 3 (B)
- 8 B to K Kt 5
- 9 B to R 4
- 10 B to Kt 3
- 11 Q to B 2
- 12 B takes B
- 13 Q Kt to Q 2
- 14 Q R to K sq
- 15 R to K 3
- 16 Q takes Kt
- 17 P takes B
- 18 Q to K 2 (D)
- 19 R to K sq
- 20 R to K 5
- 21 P takes P
- 22 R takes P Q
- 23 R to Q 7
- 24 Q to K 6 ch
- 25 R takes Kt (F)

Position after Black's 25th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 26 Q takes P ch
- 27 Q to R 6 ch
- 28 Q to B 6 ch
- 29 Q takes P ch
- 30 Q to B 5 ch
- 31 R to R 3
- 26 K to B sq
- 27 K to K 2
- 28 K to Q 2
- 29 R to K 2
- 30 K to B 2
- 31 Q to Q 5

- 32 P to B 3
 - 33 P to Kt 6
 - 34 R to K Kt sq
 - 35 Q to Kt 4
 - 36 Q takes R
 - 32 Q to Q 7
 - 33 R to B 7
 - 34 R to K 8 (G)
 - 35 R takes R ch
 - 36 Q takes K B P
- Resigns.

NOTES.

- (A) We prefer B to K 2.
- (B) Kt to B 3 is desirable, although Black's defence is somewhat more difficult.
- (C) This attack is much practised at Vienna.
- (D) A subtle rejoinder, which stops White's progress.
- (E) 21 P to B 3 was necessary.
- (F) Boldly challenging the issue.
- (G) The winning move.

GAME 665.

Played in the eighth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 19th May 1882.

WHITE.

Mr Fleissig

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 B to Q Kt 5
- 4 B to R 4
- 5 Castles
- 6 P to Q 4
- 7 B to Kt 3
- 8 P takes P
- 9 P to B 3
- 10 Q Kt to Q 2
- 11 B to B 2 (B)
- 12 Kt to Kt 3
- 13 Q Kt to Q 4
- 14 Kt takes Kt
- 15 B to Kt 3
- 16 P takes B
- 17 P to B 3

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Mr Mackenzie

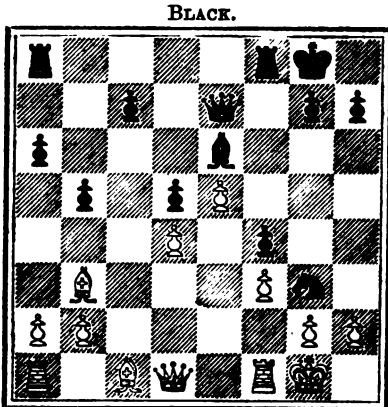
- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 P to Q R 3
- 4 Kt to B 3
- 5 Kt takes P
- 6 P to Q Kt 4
- 7 P to Q 4
- 8 B to K 3
- 9 B to Q B 4 (A)
- 10 Castles
- 11 P to B 4
- 12 B to Kt 3
- 13 Kt takes Kt
- 14 Q to K 2
- 15 B takes Kt
- 16 P to B 5
- 17 Kt to Kt 6 (C)

(See Diagram below).

- 18 P takes Kt (D)
- 19 R to K sq
- 20 B to K 3 (E)
- 21 K to B sq
- 22 B to Kt sq
- 23 R to K 3 (G)
- 24 Q to K sq
- 25 R to B sq
- 26 B to Q sq
- 27 B takes P (H)
- 28 R (B sq) to B 3
- 29 R to Kt 3
- 30 P to R 3 (I)
- 31 P takes P
- 18 P takes P
- 19 Q to R 5
- 20 Q to R 7 ch (F)
- 21 Q to R 8 ch
- 22 P to K R 4
- 23 P to R 5
- 24 P to Kt 4
- 25 P to Kt 5
- 26 P takes P
- 27 B to Kt 5
- 28 P to Kt 5
- 29 Q R to K sq
- 30 R to K 3
- 31 B to R 4

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 32 Q to K 2 | 32 R to Q B 3 (j) |
| 33 Q to Q sq | 33 B to Kt 5 (κ) |
| 34 R(Kt3)toB3(L) | 34 R takes R |
| 35 R takes R | 35 P to R 6 (m) |
| 36 Q to Q 2 | 36 R to B 4 |
| 37 P takes P | 37 B takes B |
| 38 Q to K 3 | 38 Q to Kt 7 ch |
| 39 K to K sq | 39 B to Kt 5 |
- Resigns.

Position after Black's 17th move.



NOTES, from the "Field."

(A) Not as good as B to K 2 followed, as early as possible, by Kt to Q R 4, with the view of advancing P to Q B 3 or B 4 accordingly.

(B) White could not well take the Kt, e.g. :
 11 Kt takes Kt 11 P takes Kt
 12 B takes B 12 P takes P
 18 Kt to Kt 5 13 B takes P oh
 followed by exchanging Queens, and P to K 6.

(C) A beautiful sacrifice, which shows remarkable power of judgment for practical purposes in actual play ; it will be seen Black reaps the fruit of this fine manoeuvre only very late in the game. We give a Diagram of this beautiful position above.

(D) It would not have mended matters to refuse the offer, for Black would still have played Q to R 5, threatening Kt to K B 4

(E) Best. He requires the B to interpose at Kt sq.

(F) Still stronger was P to K R 4 at once, for it would have hampered the operation of the adverse Q, which, for instance, could not move to Q 2 on account of the following continuation

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 21 Q to Q 2 | 20 P to K R 4 |
| 22 K to B sq | 21 Q to R 7 ch |
| 23 K to K 2 | 22 R takes P ch |
- (Best; if P takes R, Black wins at once by B to R 6 ch)
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 24 K to Q sq best | 23 Q takes P ch |
| 25 Q to B 3 | 24 R to B 7 |
| | 25 P to B 4 |

with a fine game. On the other hand, if the K moved, Black gained a move by Q to R 8 ch.

(G) Herr Fleissig pointed out to us since, that he could have won the game here thus :

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 23 B to B 2 | 23 P to K B 5 |
| 24 Q to Q 3 | 24 B to K B 4 |
| 25 Q takes B | 25 R takes Q |
| 26 B takes R | |

and White has three pieces for the Q, while Black's Q is totally blocked in, and has no escape, if only White protects the K B P by R to K 3, followed by B to R 3.

(H) The extraordinary difficulty which Black has created at the expense of a piece naturally confuses Herr Fleissig in his defence. It was much better to take with the B, but of course not with the object of exchanging if Black answered B to Kt 5, but with the purpose of protecting it once more by R to B 3, and giving up the exchange. The effect would have been that Black would have had to be satisfied with winning the exchange, which would have made White's position on the K side safe, and kept Black's Q out of play. If Black refuses to take the exchange, his Q R could never operate beyond the first row, and this was a most important strategical gain, for White could make a strong diversion with the K P.

(I) Feeble. P to K 6 was the obviously better move, though we believe that Black's position was already strong enough for effecting a draw, at least, e.g. :

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 90 P to K 6 | 30 R to B 3 |
| 91 P to K 7 | 31 R to B 2 |
| 92 R to Q 3 | 32 K to Kt 3 |

and draws.

(J) It will be observed that all this time the K could never move out to K 2, on account of the crushing rejoinder, Q takes Kt P ch.

(K) A strong move, which ultimately entraps the adversary to offer the ruinous exchange of Rooks; but it was hazardous, nevertheless. Moving the K would have merely secured the draw, for White could do nothing.

(L) Fatal, and the mistake is all the more unfortunate as we believe that White could have won now by advancing the K P. The answer P to R 6, was no more dangerous, as White could safely take.

(M) Mr Mackenzie now finished the game in the highest style.

GAME 666.

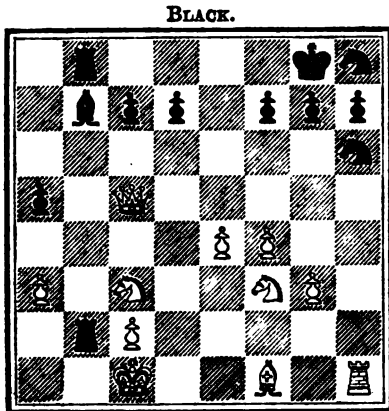
Played in the sixth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 16th May 1882.

Queen's Centre Attack.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Mr Winawer | Mr Tschigorin. |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Q takes P (A) | 3 Q to B 3 (B) |
| 4 Q to K 3 | 4 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 5 Kt to Q B 3 | 5 Kt to Q 5 |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 6 B to Q 3 | 6 B to Q B 4 |
| 7 Q to K Kt 3 | 7 K Kt to K 2 |
| 8 B to K B 4 | 8 Kt to K 3 |
| 9 B to K 3 | 9 B takes B |
| 10 Q takes B | 10 Kt to K B 5 (c) |
| 11 B to B sq | 11 Castles |
| 12 P to K Kt 3 | 12 Kt B 5 to K Kt 3 |
| 13 Castles Q R | 13 P to Q R 3 |
| 14 P to K B 4 | 14 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 15 P to K R 4 | 15 P to Q Kt 5 |
| 16 Q Kt to K 2 | 16 Q to K 3 |
| 17 P to K R 5 | 17 Kt to R sq |
| 18 P to K R 6 | 18 Kt to B 4 |
| 19 Q to Q B 5 | 19 Kt tks R P (D) |
| 20 Q takes Kt P | 20 P to Q R 4 |
| 21 Q to Q 4 | 21 R to Q Kt sq (E) |
| 22 Kt to Q B 3 | 22 R to Q Kt 5 |
| 23 Q to B 5 | 23 B to Q Kt 2 |
| 24 Kt to B 3 | 24 K R to Q Kt 1 (F) |
| 25 P to R 3 (e) | 25 R takes Kt P |

Position after Black's 25th move.



- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 26 K takes R | 26 B tks K P disch |
| 27 B to Kt 5 (H) | 27 B takes Kt (I) |
| 28 Q takes B P (J) | 28 R to K B sq |
| 29 K R to K sq | 29 Q to K Kt 5 |
| 30 R takes Q P | 30 Q takes K Kt P |
| 31 R to Q 8 | 31 P to Kt 3 (K) |
| 32 R takes R ch | 32 K takes R |
| 33 R to K 8 ch | Resigns. (L) |

NOTES. from the "Field."

- (A) Already known from the Berlin tournament. Wilfried Paulsen, we believe, was the first to practise this strong opening.
- (B) The Q is not well posted here. We prefer Kt to Q B 3 at once.
- (C) This attack, though it drives back the hostile B, in reality only loses time, for it soon helps White to the advance of his Pawns on the K side, with the attack of P to K Kt 3.
- (D) Q takes K P was superior, and the game might then have proceeded thus:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 20 P takes P | 19 Q takes K P |
| 21 R takes P ch | 20 K takes P |
| 22 Q takes R | 21 K takes R |
| 23 Q to B 5 | 22 B to Kt 2 |
| 24 Q to B 2 | 23 P to Q 3 |
| | 24 Q to K 6 ch |
- with a good game.
- (E) Herr Winawer pointed out to us the following beautiful and very deep line of play, in case Black had captured the R P. Supposing:
- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 22 Kt to Q B 3 | 21 Q takes R P |
| (Q to K 3 was bad, White then proceeds with B to B 4) | 22 Q to R 8 ch |
| 23 K to Q 2 | 23 Q takes P |
| 24 R to Q Kt sq | 24 Q to R 6 |
| 25 Kt to Kt 5 | 25 Q tks K Kt P |
- (if Q to R 7 the answer is R to Q R sq, and if Q to K 2, White simply captures the Q B P with the Kt, winning a piece)
- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 26 Kt to K 2 | 26 Q to Kt 3 |
| 27 R to K Kt sq and wins the Q, which cannot be removed from the file, on account of the impending mate, and if Q to B 3, of course the Q takes, and the Kt P is pinned. | |

- (F) He dare not capture the K P, on account of the rejoinder, Kt to Kt 5.
- (G) A bold undertaking, in face of the sacrifice which Black evidently meant to institute. Herr Winawer had clearly seen through all its consequences, and correctly calculated that he would come out with the superiority.
- (H) The correct answer, which gives him the advantage in the end.
- (I) Black has no time for P to Q B 3, for Kt to Kt 5 remains threatened.
- (J) This breaks the attack at a blow.
- (K) Fatal at once. Kt to Kt 3 would have prolonged matters, though the game was of course lost, by proper play on the other side.
- (L) White checks next with the Q at K 5, then at K 7, and ultimately mates at K B 8.

—:0:—

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

808. By "Jeannie Deans." 1 B to B 5.
804. By "Simplicitas." 1 Kt to B 6.
805. By "Napoli." 1 Kt to Kt 8.
806. By "Enrico." 1 Q to B 2.
807. By F C B. 1 R to Kt 4.
808. By Dr S Gold. 1 Q to Kt 6 1 K to B 5 or (A), 2 Q to Q 3 ch, &c. (A) 1 Kt to Q 3 or (B), 2 Q to K 6 ch, &c. (B) 1 Any other, 2 Kt to B 4 ch, &c.
809. By F C Collins. 1 B takes P 1 P to B 8 (Kt), 2 B to K 4 ch 2 B takes B, 3 Kt to Q 7, &c.
810. By J N Babson. White's mate, 1 B to K 3, &c. Black's mate, 1 Kt to Q 8 ch, &c. White's sui-mate, 1 Q takes P ch 1 R takes Q, 2 Kt to B 5 ch, &c. Black's sui-mate, 1 Kt to B 4 ch 1 B takes Kt, 2 R takes P ch, &c.

PROBLEM NEWS.

Leeds Mercury Problem Tournaments.—The Judges in these Tournaments have been announced. Mr W Norwood Potter has undertaken to adjudicate the three move problems, while Mr J W Abbott will perform the like duty for the two movers. Mr Potter has of late years been Judge in several tournaments, and the position he occupies in the Chess World will no doubt give great confidence to intending competitors. It has been argued that a good player makes the best judge of problems—this may be so, but we venture to think it would not be imprudent and uninteresting to employ the aid of a skilled problem composer, in conjunction with the critical capabilities of a fine player, to arrive at a decision, in which case no doubt, a more satisfactory conclusion might be made to meet the keen criticisms which an award by a single judge usually evokes. Mr Abbott is well known both as a judge and problem composer. We should like to have seen him work jointly with Mr Potter, the two making joint awards in both sections. However, we feel sure the names of these celebrated Chessists will give an impetus to the interest in this competition, which we hope will be a thorough success.

Brentano's Chess Monthly Problem Tourney.—The following are the winners in the four move section of this tourney: First, J Dobrusky; second, J G Nix; third, F Schrufer; fourth, J W Abbott; fifth, F Schindler; and sixth, M Jordan. We give the problems in this week's issue and will quote the instructive criticisms on them, by Mr J N Babson, in our next. There were forty-nine problems eligible for competition, twenty-six of which succumbed to the examiners' severe scrutiny. Among the unsuccessful competitors, we find the names of Bayer, Chocholous, Coates, Ehrenstein, Gottshall, Kauders, Lamouroux, Leprettel, Liberali, McDonald, Pierce, Pradignat, Sahlberg and Slater, England being represented by seven competitors. Messrs Carpenter, Dennis and Richardson acted as judges. The Tourney, as to the quality of the sound problems, seems to have been a great success, but we are grieved to find that among the fallen, lay some of the finest ideas. We hope we may meet these ere long, in a sound dress.

New Problem Collections.—It is with great delight we learn, from "Brentano's Chess Monthly," that the eminent problem composer, Professor Johann Berger, is contemplating the publication of a collection of his problems. We feel confident that such a work will be greatly appreciated by students of both the American and German Schools, in the latter of which, Herr Berger is perhaps the finest exponent.

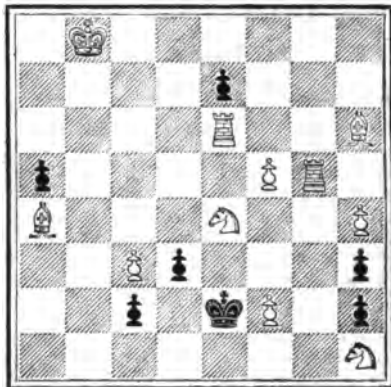
Speaking of problem collections, although Mr S Loyd's long expected "Chess Strategy" has been announced as issued from the press, we have not yet seen a copy, nor have we heard of any copies having been yet delivered in England. This is to be regretted, as Mr Loyd is a great favourite with English solvers, and this delay will by no means tend to increase

the interest that has been fostering with the anticipation of having a grand treat in the study of so fine a collection of Chess masterpieces, as the work will undoubtedly prove to be.

Dr S Gold's new work has been in the press for about twelve months, and seems inclined to remain there. Is there any probability of its being released from such obscurity? We have several more of Dr Gold's problems for publication, but it seems very vague and almost idle to head them—"from the forthcoming collection"

Brentano's C M Frontispiece Problem Tourney.—The decision of the Editor is given with the last number of Volume I, as to the best problem published as a frontispiece. The following is the one selected:

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

This is an extremely difficult masterpiece, and the position it has taken places the distinguished author among the very first of modern composers.

Another competition is announced on the same lines as the former Frontispiece Tourney. Twenty dollars in gold will be given for the best four move problem, published as a frontispiece. Contributions for that place must be especially marked for the competition, and the best problem will be selected from those on hand. The Problem Editor will give the award, and will be greatly influenced by public opinion. Problems not securing a place, will be considered as general contributions, unless the author otherwise directs. We hope our English composers will make a good show in this competition, and figure high in the award.

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Nottingham v Grimsby.—A match is in course of preparation between the Grimsby Chess Club and the Nottingham Mechanics Institution Chess Club, to be played at Grimsby in June.

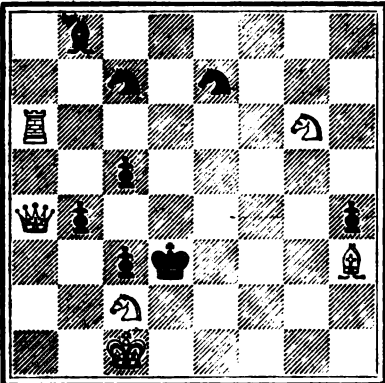
BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 901.
By J DOBRUSKY. First prize.
BLACK.



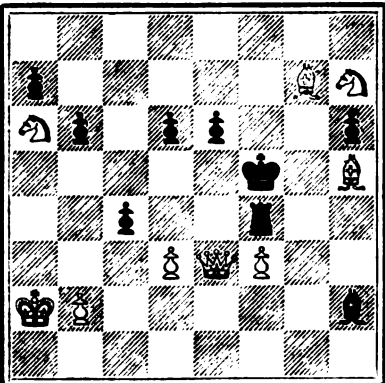
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 903.
By F SCHRUFER. Third prize.
BLACK.



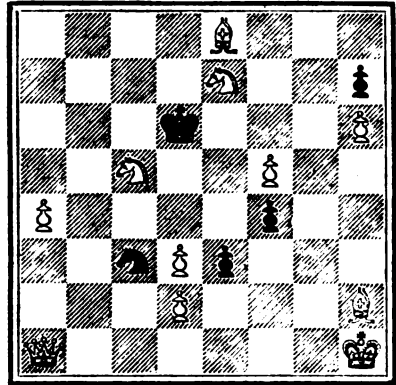
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 905.
By F SCHINDLER. Fifth prize.
BLACK.



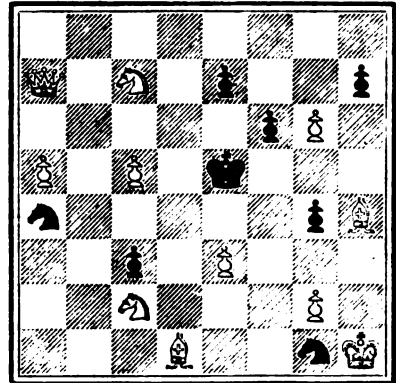
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 902.
By J G NIX. Second prize.
BLACK.



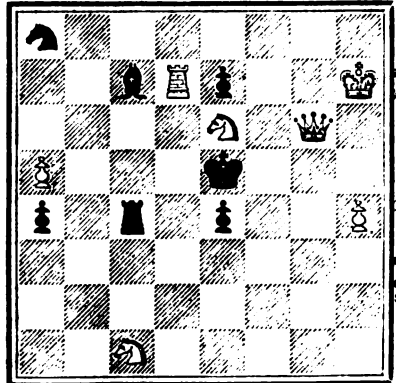
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 904.
By J W ABBOTT. Fourth prize.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 906.
By M JORDAN. Sixth prize.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

CHESS TOURNEYS.

IT is seldom, if ever, that a Chess match is allowed to close without some of the many columns and periodicals now devoted to Chess observing that the match was "no reliable test of strength," and consequently that the vexata questio of the supremacy of one Chess player over another is never settled to the satisfaction of any but strong partisans of one player or the other. But if a pitched battle between two Chess athletes is not a reliable test of strength, how much less so is a tourney such as is now proceeding in Vienna. "Honor to whom honor is due," and we have no wish to detract from the glory attached to the winner, but surrounding circumstances and various trifles have too much influence on the sensitive temperaments of some Chess players, especially at a large gathering such as a tourney necessitates, to make the result of the play a correct gauge of the competitors' strength. Witness the circumstances at the present early stage of the Vienna tournament where, to select one notable instance, Hruba has defeated Steinitz! There are few, however, who would urge that Hruba's pretension as a player approached that of the far-seeing Steinitz. No, such results as these uphold our conviction that one cannot test strength by a tourney. As we have stated above, much depends on outward surroundings and circumstances, physique, temperament, and manifold other things. The genial Alphonse Delannoy relates of Staunton, that for his match in the Régence he took over his own ponderous set of men and board, and goes on to tell with amusing horror, how he played in his shirt sleeves! At any rate, the great master knew the value of apparently unimportant circumstances, and was careful to observe everything which might conduce to his success. Returning again to the present Vienna Tourney, may it not be the secret of Blackburne's success, that it is said he absolutely revels in a noise—and in a room full of on-lookers there is not likely to be absolute quiet. Then as to Mason, the American expert, the record of his play at the commencement of the last Berlin tourney, and also up to the present in the Vienna, evidences clearly that he has not the stamina necessary to carry him through an arduous tourney. His American friends last year somewhat sarcastically suggested that a dinner, which took place after three days' play, militated against his success! "That was the most unkindest cut of all." Steinitz's game is essentially analytical, and consequently slow, and it is asserted, apparently with some grounds, that the time limit usual in tourneys, e.g., 15 moves an hour, will prove perchance a bar to his success. Many other instances we might mention in which even the rules of a tourney will be partial barriers to the success of some, and an aid to others. True that these may all exist in a match, but supposing that both players are in enjoyment of health, and that during the process of the match sufficient care is taken for relaxation of body as well as mind by proper exercise—a precaution inexcusably overlooked by some, to their great detriment—they do so in a far less degree, and we contend that under these circumstances a match is, and always will be, a fair trial of strength.—"Croydon Guardian."

Kentish Town Chess Club.—We are pleased to learn that this club continues in a very prosperous condition. Some changes have recently been made, which will enable the members to enjoy occasional meetings during the summer, a feature we should like to see introduced in other of the local Chess clubs, and one which, we think would, before long be generally appreciated. The Kentish Town club has been obliged to again change its address, its present quarters being at the rooms of the Granville Club, No. 381 Kentish Town Road, where accommodation is provided for members each Wednesday and Saturday evening throughout the year, from 7.30 till 11. Smoking is allowed in the club room and light refreshments are obtainable. The Committee, in issuing their programme for the year 1882-3 invite all lovers of Chess, resident in the neighbourhood, to join the club, which, after an existence of seven years now ranks among the first of the local Amateur clubs of the Metropolis. The subscription is 5 shillings per annum with an entrance fee of 2s., the latter being considered an equivalent for a new member's share in the cost of the stock and plant of the club. During the season which ended 30th April, 16 matches were played with other local clubs, of these 8 were won, 4 lost and 4 drawn, while the attendance averaged during that term about 12 members each practice night. A club tournament has been one of the attractions of the past season,

and a private ball and concert, given by the members and well supported, another. In the former the first prize was won by Mr Pile the second by Mr Barbier. The programme for the current year will consist of summer and winter tournaments, and a series of matches during the winter against the various local Metropolitan clubs, as well as such other attractions as the Committee may be able to organise. We suggest to our friends a Chess pic-nic, it would be a fine opportunity to initiate our sisters into the mysteries of the noble game. Under such circumstances we think, perhaps it would be as well to leave the men and board comfortably at home, as the "Queen" who should accompany each player ought to prove a greater attraction than the Queen, or indeed the whole army of Chess pieces. We may add that Mr Power, of Lawn Villa, Malden Cres., is the Secretary.

Duffield Chess Club.—We gather from the "Leeds Mercury" that the tournament for the season of 1881-2 has been concluded with the following result: First prize, won by W F Meakin, class 1, with 13 won games out of 16 played. Second prize, A Disney, class 4, 11½ won games. Third prize, J Parlyb, class 2, 11 games. Fourth prize, J Taylor, class 4, 10½ games. There were sixteen competitors, and the tourney was a handicap; class 1 giving class 2 a Knight, and class 4 a Rook. Class 2 gave class 4 a Knight.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—

WEDNESDAY, 14th JUNE 1882.

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THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

MONDAY, 5th June—(21st Round)—Blackburne, who was playing with Wittek, made some risky efforts to secure a win in order to keep pace with the progress of other competitors. He sacrificed two pieces, but ultimately lost. Winawer likewise played a slashing game against Hruby, the latter however lost by precipitating his play. Steinitz met Zukertort, but could not retrieve his former defeat, the result being a draw. Ware made a desperate stand against Mackenzie, and drew his game. The encounters between Bird and Mason, Englisch and Tchigorin, Weiss and Meitner, each resulted in a draw; giving five draws in one day. Another resignation was announced, Fleissig, who could not abstain from attention to his business any longer. Schwarz and Paulsen had therefore walks over.

Tuesday, 6th June—(22nd Round)—As reported yesterday some of the players now go in for winning "a tout prix." Steinitz played a Salvio Gambit against Hruby, and soon got into difficulties with the exchange behind. Fortunately for Steinitz, his young opponent wavered in his attention, with the result that the former gradually improved his position and ultimately won. Blackburne, after a long struggle defeated Meitner. Zukertort had an interesting victory over Ware, while Mason beat Tchigorin. Mackenzie and Paulsen as well as Englisch and Schwarz drew with each other. Bird and Weiss had walks over.

Wednesday, 7th June—(23rd Round)—Steinitz had an easy victim in Ware. Mackenzie was ingeniously caught by Bird, who won. Mason, in his game against Schwarz, managed to obtain an advanced Pawn, to get rid of which his opponent was compelled to make a sacrifice, with the result of Mason winning. Winawer beat Meitner, while Hruby suffered defeat at the hands of Wittek. Englisch and Weiss drew. Blackburne and Tchigorin had each a walk over.

Friday, 9th June—(24th Round)—There was no play on Thursday, it being a Catholic holiday. Winawer still kept alongside Steinitz, he beat Tchigorin. Steinitz had a walk over. Zukertort was engaged with Englisch, who however, managed to draw the game. Blackburne was engaged all day long with Schwarz, who repeatedly offered a draw, which Blackburne would not accept; the game continued till late at night. Mackenzie likewise had a drawn position with Mason, the latter continued playing late at night. Meitner beat Ware, and Hruby beat Bird. Wittek secured a draw against Paulsen.

Saturday, 10th June—(25th Round)—Steinitz, by defeating Wittek, had the satisfaction to-day of coming out ahead of all other competitors, in spite of his having early in the tournament lost to really inferior players. To this result however Paulsen indirectly contributed, as he succeeded in defeating Winawer. Paulsen played a peculiar variation in the Scotch Gambit and obtained a position where Winawer was compelled to sacrifice his Queen. Paulsen afterwards gave up his Queen in return, but had a decisive winning superiority. Blackburne was beaten in a very offhand manner by Bird, the same unfortunate result happening to the ingenious Hruby, who was defeated by Ware in most ludicrous style. Meitner had a good game with Zukertort, but in moving his King out of check he chose the wrong square and lost. Englisch had sufficient staying

power to draw with Mason. The latter in his game on Friday night with Mackenzie, caused his opponent to become impatient and in consequence of a hasty move the latter lost. Blackburne and Schwarz played up to 12 p.m. on Friday night, without the end being brought about. The game however is a certain draw. Schwarz and Mackenzie scored each against opponents resigned.

Score after the 25th round.

Steinitz	18	Blackburne	14½	Paulsen	11
Mason	17	Hruby	12	Meitner	10
Winawer	17	Schwarz	12	Tchigorin	9½
Mackenzie	15½	Weiss	12	Ware	8
Zukertort	15½	Wittek	12		
Englisch	15	Bird	11		

According to telegraphic information, received in London on Monday night, the score, after the 26th round, stood; Steinitz 19, Mason 18, Winawer 17½, Zukertort 16½, Mackenzie 16½, Blackburne 15½, Englisch 15, &c.

A CHESS PUZZLE.

By Prof. A OEFFNER.

TWO games of Chess were played simultaneously, which by a strange chance, though conducted in very different style, terminated in exactly the same end position. (See Diagram)

White, having the move, had in both games just announced mate in three, when two persons, A and B, appeared upon the scene, who enjoyed quite a reputation as connoisseurs of the game, and were especially considered strong in problems, end-games, analysis, &c. Their appearance caused a short interruption of both parties. Much conversation took place concerning the two games, the final result of which produced the liveliest interest. Our two "matadors" listened but indifferently, for they had already commenced to "study." They were positively informed that in both games White had received check by the last move but one of Black, and that prior to that check, Black had the right to Castle in both games. The conversation turned for some time upon this point, because some of the spectators had at the time greatly disapproved these checks (with how much good reason could no longer be ascertained, nor was it a matter of much consequence), and would have preferred in both games the move—. They also learned on this occasion something of the last deeds (or misdeeds) of the two White Kings, although it could not be clearly understood whether the one White King had last been moved to K B 5 from K 4, or from Kt 4, or from Kt 5; nor how long the other White King had already occupied his present position. Of the latter, this alone could be ascertained as indisputable, that he had already for some time occupied K B 5, and of the former it was casually mentioned that during the whole game he had not made a capture.

When finally this flood of talk, which could scarcely have any direct interest for our two friends, had abated a little, the two declared that by this time they had finished their "study," and offered, each separately, to lay presently before his friends, both players and spectators, a written "quasi report" of the conduct of the mate, with a circumstantial explanation of its possibility and necessity.

The correctness of their assumptions and demonstrations was unanimously conceded by all; it only remains to be explained how this was possible when our two friends, A and B, assumed in their reports diametrically opposite views of the case, the one declaring to be unsatisfactory what the other had maintained to be the only possible solution, whilst, vice versa, the latter considered as impossible, what the former affirmed to be absolutely necessary. To reconcile these apparent contradictions will be the task of the honoured reader.—"Brentano's Chess Monthly."



WHITE.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 667.

Played in the fifth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 15th May 1882.

WHITE.

Mr Hruby

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 B to Kt 5
- 4 B to R 4
- 5 P to Q 4
- 6 Kt takes P
- 7 Q takes Kt
- 8 B to Kt 3
- 9 P to Q B 3 (B)
- 10 Q to K 3
- 11 Castles
- 12 P to Q R 4
- 13 Kt to R 3
- 14 B to Q 2
- 15 B to B 2
- 16 Q R to Q sq (c)
- 17 B to B sq
- 18 P takes P
- 19 R to Q 5
- 20 R to R 5 (E)

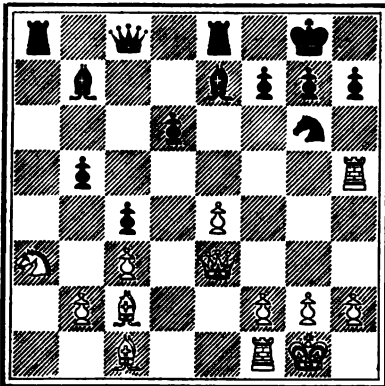
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Mr Steinitz

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 P to Q R 3
- 4 Kt to K 2 (A)
- 5 P takes P
- 6 Kt takes Kt
- 7 P to Q Kt 4
- 8 P to Q 3
- 9 P to Q B 4
- 10 B to Kt 2
- 11 Kt to Kt 3
- 12 B to K 2
- 13 Castles
- 14 P to B 5
- 15 Q to Q 2
- 16 K R to K sq (D)
- 17 Q to B 3
- 18 P takes P
- 19 Q to B sq

Position after White's 20th move.

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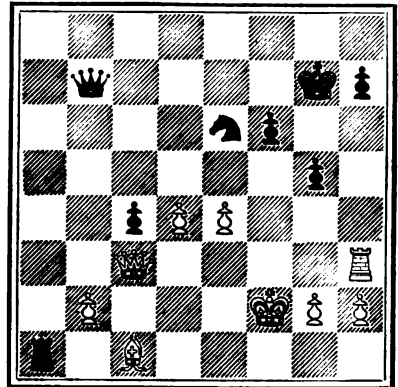
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- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21 Kt takes Kt P 22 Q to Kt 3 23 Kt to Q 4 24 P takes P (F) 25 P takes B 26 B to B 5 27 P to B 3 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20 P to Q 4 21 B to B 4 22 Q to B 3 23 B takes Kt 24 Q to Q 2 25 B takes P 26 Q to Kt 2 27 R to R 8 |
|--|--|

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28 Q to Kt 5 29 Q to Q 2 (G) 30 R to K sq 31 Q takes R 32 B to B 2 33 K to B 2 34 R to R 4 35 R to R 3 36 B to K 4 37 P takes B 38 Q to B 3 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28 Q to Kt 6 29 Q to Kt 2 30 R takes R ch 31 Kt to B sq 32 P to B 3 33 P to Kt 3 34 P to Kt 4 35 K to Kt 2 36 B takes B (H) 37 Kt to K 3 |
|---|---|

Position after White's 38th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

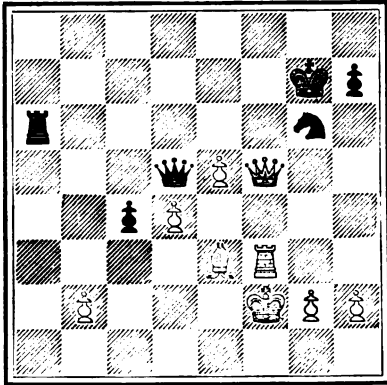
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|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 39 P to K 5 40 Q to B 2 41 Q takes K B P 42 Q takes Kt P ch 43 Q to B 6 ch 44 Q to K 6 ch 45 R to B 3 46 Q to B 5 47 B to K 3 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 38 R to R 5 (I) 39 P to B 4 (J) 40 R to R sq 41 Kt to B sq (K) 42 Kt to Kt 3 43 K to Kt sq 44 K to Kt 2 45 R to R 3 46 Q to Q 4 |
|---|---|

(See Diagram below).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 48 P takes P 49 K to Kt 3 50 K to R 3 51 Q to B 7 ch (M) 52 R takes Q ch 53 K takes R 54 P to B 4 55 K to B 3 56 B to B 4 57 P to Q 5 58 P to B 5 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 47 P to B 6 (L) 48 R to R 7 ch 49 R takes P ch 50 Q to R 7 51 Q takes Q 52 K takes R 53 K to K 3 54 K to B 4 55 Kt to K 2 56 Kt to B 3 57 Kt to R 4 Resigns. |
|---|---|

Position after White's 47th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

(A) This move, which was formerly played was rejected and abandoned as it was found to cramp Black's game. Steinitz revived it at Vienna, but it now stands self condemned, as it was the cause of the second player losing more than one point off his score.

(B) Black threatens P to B 4 and Q to B 5.

(C) White has with good judgment directed an attack against Black's Queen's side, if he succeeds in disuniting Black's Pawns, he is bound to win one or the other.

(D) This means counter attack.

(E) If R takes P then Black would have likewise replied with P to Q 5 placing the White Rook in a very awkward position, where he would most likely fall a prey to one of Black's Bishops. White is playing a very bold game.

(F) White has won a Pawn and has likewise an attack on Black's King side.

(G) Black was in hopes of making something of the slight embarrassment of White on his Queen side but this move deprives him of the chance.

(H) Black takes the Bishop in the hope of being able to come in with his Kt, thus, for instance, if after P takes B, Kt to K 3, P to Q 5 Kt to B 4, with a good game.

(I) We must confess ourselves puzzled at this move, why Black did not take the KP with the Q we cannot explain at all, as far as we can see there is nothing in the position which "may turn up" afterwards of a dangerous character. Black, after Q takes P, threatens Q takes Q P ch and to exchange Queens. White had nothing better than B to K 3, to which Black might reply with Q to Q 4.

(J) Fatal at once.

(K) R to K B sq would be bad, on account of R takes P ch.

(L) Black is making a last courageous effort to arrest his ruin, the combination following this move is ingenious.

(M) In thus forcing the exchange White cuts the game short.

GAME 668.

Played in the first round of the Vienna International Tourney, May 1882.

Two Knight's Defence.

WHITE.

BLACK.

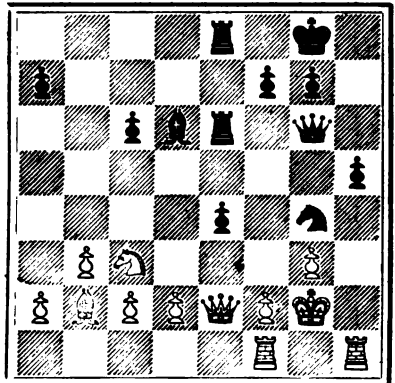
Mr Bird

Mr Tschigorin

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 Kt to Kt 5 | 4 P to Q 4 |
| 5 P takes P | 5 Kt to Q R 4 |
| 6 B to Kt 5 ch | 6 P to B 3 |
| 7 P takes P | 7 P takes P |
| 8 B to K 2 | 8 P to K R 3 |
| 9 Kt to K B 3 | 9 P to K 5 |
| 10 Kt to K 5 | 10 Q to B 2 (A) |
| 11 Kt to Kt 4 (B) | 11 B takes Kt |
| 12 B takes B | 12 B to Q 3 (C) |
| 13 P to K R 3 | 13 Castles |
| 14 Kt to Q B 3 | 14 Kt to B 5 |
| 15 P to Q Kt 3 | 15 Kt to K 4 |
| 16 B to Kt 2 (D) | 16 K R to K sq |
| 17 Castles | 17 Kt(K4) takes B |
| 18 P takes Kt | 18 Q to Q 2 (E) |
| 19 Q to K 2 (F) | 19 Kt takes P |
| 20 P to Kt 3 | 20 Q to B 4 |
| 21 K to Kt 2 (G) | 21 R to K 3 |
| 22 Q R to K sq (H) | 22 Q R to K sq |
| 23 R to K R sq | 23 P to K R 4 |
| 24 Q R to K B sq (I) | 24 Q to Kt 3 (J) |

Position after Black's 24th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 25 Kt to Q sq (K) | 25 P to K 6 (L) |
| 26 B to Q 4 (M) | 26 Kt takes B P |
| 27 R takes Kt | 27 Q takes P ch |
| 28 K to B sq | 28 P takes R |
| 29 Kt to K 3 | 29 P to Q B 4 |
| 30 B to B 3 | 30 R takes Kt (N) |
| 31 P takes R | 31 R takes P |

32 Q to Q sq 32 P to R 5
 33 B to Q 2 33 P to R 6

Resigns. (o)

NOTES, from "Knowledge."

(A) This move is less attacking than Q to Q 5, but it gives Black a good steady game.

(B) This defence is awkward; we prefer

11 P to K B 4	11 B to Q 3
12 P to Q 4	12 Castles
13 P to B 3	13 P to B 4
14 Kt to R 3	14 P to R 3
15 Kt to B 2.	

(C) The Bishop occupies a good position on Q 3; for the present it hampers White's development and prevents his Castling.

(D) The Black Knight is very well placed on K 4. White ought not to have hesitated any longer to withdraw his Bishop from its awkward position on Kt 4 to K 2.

(E) This gives Black a decided advantage.

(F) An effort to save the Pawn would have been unsuccessful; if, for instance, 19 P to B 3, then Black plays B to B 2, threatening Q to Q 3, but if White replies to B to B 2 with 20 Kt takes P then 20 Kt takes Kt 21 P takes Kt 21 R takes P again with a good game.

(G) A natural move; it enables White to oppose R on R sq, should Black play Q to R 4.

(H) We should have preferred 22 Kt to Q sq, to be followed by Kt to K 3 or R to R sq. Q R to K sq was not a defensive move; it would have been better to wait till the Queen's Rook was wanted; for, as actually occurred later on, this Rook played to B sq, thus losing time.

(I) White has, as we pointed out in our former note, uselessly lost a move with his Q R.

(J) Black is playing with great tact; he initiates an ingenious combination, based upon the possibility of taking the Bishop's Pawn with the Kt, and then winning by taking the Kt P with the Q, as she would be supported by the Bishop. We give above a diagram of this interesting position.

(K) White ought to have seen the danger and played 25 R to R 3.

(L) Highly ingenious, if now P takes P, then Kt takes P ch, Kt takes Kt, R takes Kt and wins. Of course he dare not take with the B P, on pain of Q takes P mate.

(M) Although White's game is apparently hopeless, we should even now have preferred 26 R to R 3, and if Black replied P takes B P, 27 Q to Q 3, but it was only a question of which way to die. 26 P to K B 4 would have been met by Black with

27 Q to Q 3	26 P takes Q P
28 Kt to B 2	27 R to K 7 ch
	28 Kt to K 6 ch &c.

(N) This brings matters to a speedy termination.

(O) As he cannot escape the ingenious mate prepared by Black, for if

34 B takes R	34 Q to Kt 7 ch
35 K to K 2	35 P to B 8 (Q)

with a double check and mate.

GAME 669.

Played in the thirteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 25th May 1882.

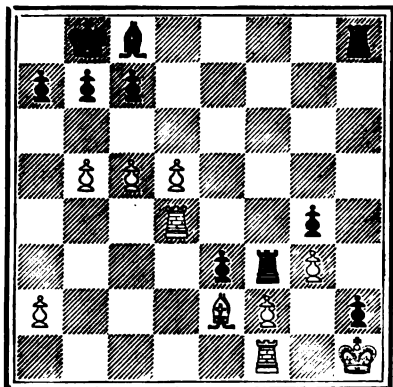
French Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Capt Mackenzie	Mr Blackburne
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 Kt to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 B to Q 3
7 B to K Kt 5	7 Q to K 2 ch (A)
8 B to K 2	8 P to K R 3
9 B to K R 4	9 P to K Kt 4
10 B to K Kt 3	10 Kt to K 5 (B)
11 B takes B	11 Q takes B
12 Q Kt to Q 2	12 B to K B 4
13 Castles	13 Castles Q R
14 Kt takes Kt	14 P takes Kt
15 Kt to Q 2	15 P to K R 4
16 P to Q Kt 4	16 P to K Kt 5
17 Kt to Q B 4	17 Q to K R 3
18 P to Q Kt 5	18 Kt to K 2
19 Q to Q R 4	19 K to Q Kt sq
20 Kt to K 5	20 P to K Kt 6 (C)
21 R P takes P (D)	21 P to K R 5
22 P to K Kt 4 (E)	22 P to R 6
23 P to K Kt 3	23 P to R 7 ch
24 K to R sq	24 B to K 3
25 Q to Q R 3	25 P to K B 3
26 Kt to Q B 4	26 Q to K Kt 2
27 Kt to K 3	27 P to K B 4
28 Q R to Q sq	28 P takes Kt P
29 P to Q B 4	29 Kt to K B 4
30 P to Q 5	30 B to Q B sq
31 P to Q B 5	31 Kt takes Kt
32 Q takes Kt	32 Q to K 4
33 B to Q B 4	33 Q R to K B sq
34 B to K 2	34 R to K B 6
35 Q to Q 4	35 Q takes Q
36 R takes Q	36 P to K 6 (F)
(See Diagram below.)	
37 B takes R	37 P takes B
38 P to K Kt 4 (G)	38 P to K 7
39 R to K sq	39 R to K R 5 (H)
40 R to K B 4	40 R takes Kt P
41 R takes R	41 B takes R
42 K takes P	42 B to K B 4
43 K to Kt 3	43 B to K 5
44 R to K R sq	44 K to B sq
45 P to Q B 6	45 P takes P
46 Q P takes P	46 K to Q sq
47 K to K B 4	47 B to Q 4
48 K to K 5	48 B takes R P
49 K to B 6 (I)	49 B to K Kt sq

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 50 R to Q R sq (j) | 50 K to Q B sq |
| 51 R to K Kt sq (k) | 51 B to K R 2 |
| 52 R to K R sq | 52 P to Q R 4 |
| 53 R takes B | 53 K to Kt sq |
| 54 R to K R sq | 54 K to R 2 |
| 55 K to K 5 | 55 K to Kt 3 |
| 56 K to Q 5 | 56 K takes P |
| 57 R to Q Kt sq ch | 57 K to R 5 |
| 58 K to K 4 | Resigns. |

Position after Black's 36th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES, from the "Field."

(A) A good move in this position. If White interposes the Q, Black may exchange, with an even game. Otherwise one of White's pieces is driven back.

(B) We should have preferred taking the B and doubling the adverse Pawns.

(C) A bold sacrifice, and we do not think it can prove sound against analytical examination. Q to Kt 2 was the correct play.

(D) We think White could have safely captured the K B P with the Kt. The game might then have continued thus:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 21 Kt takes P | 21 P takes R P ch |
| 22 K to R sq | 22 Q to Kt 2 |
| 23 Kt takes K R | 23 R to Kt sq |
| 24 P to Kt 3 | 24 P to K 6 |
| 25 Q to Q sq | 25 P takes P |
| (if B to K 5 ch, the B interposes) | |
| 26 R takes P | 26 Q takes P |
| 27 Q to K B sq, &c. | |

(E) It was not good now to take the exchange; e.g.:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 22 Kt takes P | 22 Q to R 2 |
| 23 Kt takes K R | 23 P takes P |
| 24 P takes P | 24 R takes Kt |
| 25 K to B 2 | 25 P to K 6 ch |
- with a strong attack.

(F) Mr Blackburne makes the utmost of the position. The very ingenious sacrifice which he here instituted deserved success; but he fights against large odds already. We give above a diagram of this position.

(G) The only move now. If he took the P, Black would win by B to R 6, followed next

by B to Kt 7 ch, whether White then took the B P or not.

(H) It was a little better to attack this P at K Kt sq, in order to be enabled to capture with the B, and to preserve the R.

(I) White plays this extremely difficult ending admirably well.

(J) All first class. He threatens to capture the R P, and mate is then inevitable.

(K) This powerful stroke makes an end of all resistance. Wherever the B may move, the same answer, R to K R sq will win.

GAME 670.

Played in the eleventh round of the Vienna International Tourney, 23rd May 1882.

Giucco Piano.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Blackburne

Mr Zukertort

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to B 3 | 4 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 P to Q 3 | 5 P to Q 3 |
| 6 B to K 3 | 6 B to Kt 3 |
| 7 Q Kt to Q 2 | 7 Kt to K 2 |
| 8 Kt to B sq | 8 P to B 3 |
| 9 Q to B 2 (A) | 9 Kt to Kt 3 (B) |
| 10 Castles | 10 Castles |
| 11 P to Q 4 | 11 P takes P |
| 12 B takes P | 12 Q to K 2 |
| 13 Kt to Kt 3 | 13 Kt to K 4 |
| 14 B to K 2 | 14 K Kt to Kt 5 |
| 15 K R to B sq | 15 P to Q B 4 (C) |
| 16 B takes Kt | 16 P takes B |
| 17 P to K R 3 | 17 Kt to R 3 |
| 18 B to B 4 | 18 K to R sq |
| 19 K R to K sq | 19 P to Kt 3 |
| 20 Kt to B sq | 20 B to K 3 |
| 21 Kt to K 3 | 21 P to B 3 |
| 22 B takes B | 22 Q takes B |
| 23 Kt to Q 5 (D) | 23 Kt to Kt sq |
| 24 Q to R 4 | 24 Q R to Q sq |
| 25 R to Q 2 | 25 Kt to K 2 (E) |
| 26 Kt takes Kt | 26 Q takes Kt |
| 27 K R to Q sq (F) | 27 R takes R |
| 28 R takes R | 28 R to Q sq |
| 29 Q to B 4 | 29 R takes R |
| 30 Kt takes R | 30 P to Q R 3 |
| 31 Q to Q 5 | 31 B to Q sq |
| 32 Kt to B 4 | 32 K to Kt 2 |
| 33 P to Q R 4 | 33 P to Kt 3 |
| 34 P to Q Kt 3 | 34 K to B sq |
| 35 K to B 2 | 35 P to K R 4 |
| 36 P to Kt 3 | 36 K to Kt 2 |
| 37 Q to B 6 | 37 Q to Q B 2 |
| 38 Q to K 6 | 38 K to B sq |
| 39 Kt to K 3 | 39 Q to K 2 |

40 Q to B 8 (g)	40 P to R 4
41 Q to B 6	41 Q to Q B 2 (H)
42 Q takes Q	42 B takes Q
43 Kt to Q 5	43 B to Q sq
44 K to Q 3	44 K to B 2
45 K to B 4	45 P to B 4
46 P to B 3	46 K to K 3
47 K to Kt 5	47 P to Kt 4
48 P to K Kt 4	Resigns.

NOTES, from "Land and Water."

(A) This particular form of the Giuoco was adopted by Mr Blackburne three times in his match against Zukertort, with the following continuations, viz., 9 B to Kt 9 P to K R 3, and 9 Kt to Kt 3. The text move looks good, and we shall expect it to become the favourite continuation.

(B) Probably Q to B 2 would be a more beneficial line.

(C) Cutting short what promised to be an interesting fight, but Zukertort perceives that he has too much of an inferiority, and he therefore begins to simplify, in accordance with his almost invariable practice.

(D) White has clearly the better game, but Black, consequent upon the reduction of force, has some chance of drawing.

(E) Further simplifying, in view of growing dangers, but now Blackburne need not object, for he will have Kt against Bishop in the coming end game, and in all probability he has been aiming at that advantage.

(F) Claiming the open file, or the superiority of Kt against B in a clear end game.

(G) This strong move forces on the Q R P, and its results in that respect are such, that White has probably a forced win by analysis from this point.

(H) Thereby delivering himself at once into the enemy's hands. His only chance is by 41 Q to K sq.

—:—

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

811. By "Land League." 1 B to R 7 1 P to B 4 or B takes B, 2 Kt to B 2 ch, &c. If 1 P to B 6, 2 Q to B 2 ch, &c. If 1 R moves, 2 Q to Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1 Q to Kt 7, 2 Q takes Q P ch, &c.

812. By C A Gilberg. 1 Q to Q 5 1 R to B sq, 2 Q to B 5 ch. If 1 Kt to B 2, 2 Q to K 6 ch, &c. If 1 B to B 2, 2 Q to K 8 ch, &c.

813. By G J Slater. 1 K to R 3 1 P takes P, 2 Q to B 6 2 P to R 4, 3 R to Kt 2 3 P to R 5, 4 Kt to R 8 4 K takes P, 5 R to K 6 ch 5 R to Kt 2, 6 P to B 4 6 P takes P, 7 Q takes R P 7 K to B 4, 8 Q to R 7 ch 8 R takes Q mate. If 3 K takes P, 4 R to K 6 ch, 5 Kt to R 8, &c.

814. By G J Slater. 1 P to R 5 1 B to R 2, 2 Q to B 2 ch 2 R covers, 3 R to B sq ch 3 P covers, 4 Q to Kt 2 ch 4 R covers, 5 Q to Kt 4 ch 5 R covers, 6 R to Q sq ch 6 B covers, 7 K to Kt 5 7 P moves, 8 R to K B 5 8 R takes Q mate.

Bath v Bristol.—The return match between the representatives of these two cities took place at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, on Friday, 2nd inst. The former match was played at Bristol, on 3rd May, and was won by Bristol, by the narrow majority of one game, while on this occasion they brought over a strong team to oppose the Bath players. Play commenced at a quarter to five and lasted until nine o'clock, when the umpires (Messrs Thorold and Fedden) adjudicated on two unfinished games. The Bristol players were then found to be again victorious with a like majority of one game. Score 12 to 18, e.g.

Bath		Bristol	
Mr E Thorold	1 ½	Mr N Fedden	0 ½
Rev E Pierpoint	0 ½	Rev J E Vernon	1 ½
Mr T H D May	1 1	Rev G Moncrieff	0 0
Mr W H Pollock	0 1	Mr W H Harsant	1 0
Mr J Pollock	0	Rev N Tibbits	1
Miss Thorold	1 ½	Mr W Berry	0 ½
Dr Hathaway	0 1	Mr G Harding	1 0
Mr W Horner	0 0	Mr A T Perry	1 1
Mr S Highfield	½ 1	Mr H Prideaux	½ 0
Mr W H Duck	0 0	Mr W Franklin	1 1
Mr A Rumbold	1 1	Miss Rudge	0 0
Miss Carrington	0 0	Mr W Tribe	1 1
Mr F A Hill	0 1	Mr W Hall	1 0

There was a large attendance of visitor .

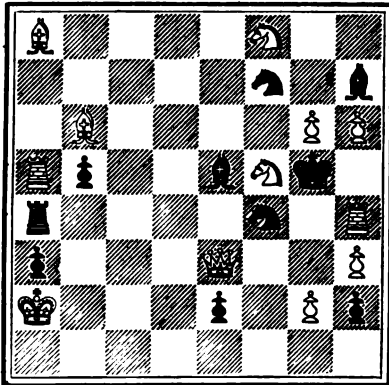
Leigh Chess Club.—The Editor of the "Preston Guardian" recently visited the Leigh Chess Club, and contested a number of games with Mr H Turner, the Honorary Sec. thereof, the honors being about equally divided; he was informed that, in spite of the counter attractions of cricket and other popular outdoor pastimes, the club is fairly and regularly attended. Our contemporary hopes that a match between the Leigh and Preston Clubs will be arranged next winter, as the Leighites are anxious to have a friendly battle.

Quebec Chess Club.—The annual meeting was held on the 27th ult., when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—T LeDroit Hon President, C P Champion President, E Pope and Jas A Green Vice-Presidents, M J Murphy Secretary and Treasurer, E Jones, A J Maxham, W D Campbell, E T Fletcher, E H Duval and F H Andrews Managing Committee, E C Burke and A H McCallum Auditors. The meeting, we learn from the "Quebec Morning Chronicle," was a numerously attended one; the enthusiasm displayed by the members auguring well for the future prosperity of the club. New quarters have been secured in order to meet, as far as possible, the requirements of all Chess players in the city, everything pertaining to comfort being provided. We are pleased to see that "The Chess Player's Chronicle" figures in the list of Chess papers which are to be seen at the club.

Brighton.—A match, says the "Guardian," has been arranged between Messrs Bowley and Pierce. The conditions are 7 games up, draws after the first 4 scoring ½ to each. A commencement was made at the Chess Room on Friday last; neither player being in form, the game, which did not present any very interesting features, was given up as a draw.

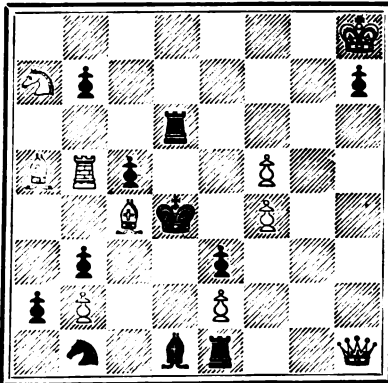
BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 907.
By R SAHLBERG. Sixth prize.
BLACK.



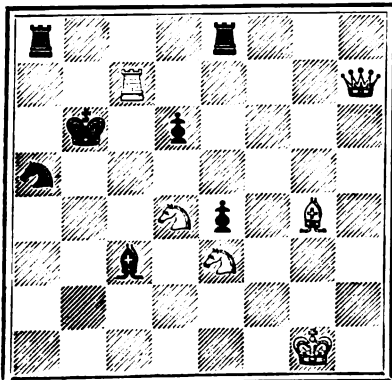
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 909.
By J JESPERSEN.
BLACK.



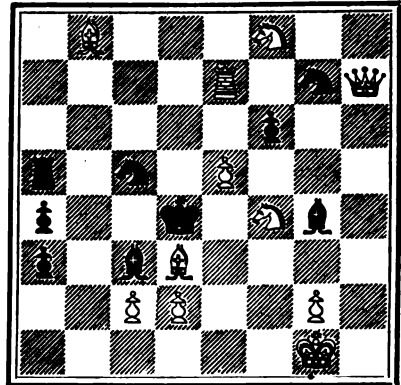
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 911.
By L GOLDSMITH.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 908.
By H LEFRETTEL.
BLACK.



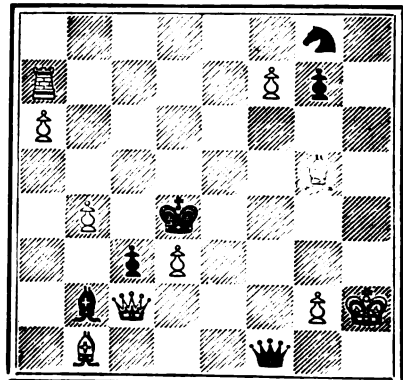
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 910.
By X HAWKINS.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 912.
By DANIEL H SMITH.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

PROBLEM NEWS.

BRENTANO'S FOUR-MOVE PROBLEM TOURNEY.

WE last week published six of the twelve selected problems submitted to the judges in this tourney, and in our present issue give the other six, so that our readers may have an opportunity of comparing the whole of the positions. As we mention later on, No. 2 (published as our No. 902 last week) has been proved to be unsound, a fact that should induce problemists generally to devote special attention to the other eleven, as it must be apparent to all, that the discovery of a flaw in any of them, now that they have passed through such stringent examinations, would reflect great credit on the discoverer. We here give, as promised, the remarks of Mr J N Babson, the Problem Editor of "Brentano's" on the twelve productions referred to.

After carefully and critically weighing the twenty-three sound problems in the balance and giving them, according to our best knowledge and ability, their just apportion of points, we found that those numbered one to twelve inclusive, ranked the highest and were therefore entitled to be given to the judges for their final appraisal. Of these we can say but little that would in any way add to the reports of the judges, because their figures speak better than any words that we might write; nevertheless it may be of interest to the authors to know how we viewed the positions when passing our examination upon them; therefore we will simply say that:—

No. 1. (901) Held us as by a magic spell. Its Difficulty, Originality, Beauty, Economy and Correctness blend in such harmonious concord that we consider it a model of excellence! A rich gem of rare quality and finely cut! Need we say more?

No. 2. (902) This too, is a most remarkable production; surprisingly elaborate and strikingly beautiful. Its variations are a perfect maze, but after a painstaking examination a few duals reveal themselves in some of the minor branches; these however are not serious, as they appear in variations that are but the repetition of those lines of play in which there are no blemishes, and in a problem of this calibre they are rather to be expected. The White King, at first seems to be a useless individual, but place it upon any other square, or even remove it from the board, and the problem is spoiled by a second solution. On the whole, we believe this problem to be a worthy follower to No. 1.

No. 3. (903) This problem contains some beautiful play after the initial move, besides having some variations that are both difficult and fairly original, but its main drawback in our estimation is its lack of good attacking moves. The position contains some unpleasant "doubles," the most serious of which cuts out the sacrifice of its Queen in one variation, yet the problem ranks high in the five necessary qualifications, and is amply worthy of honors.

No. 4. (903) Is one of the most difficult, if not the most, of any in the tourney. The key-move promises nothing and it is a wonder why at least two others will not do as well. All the elements that go towards the make up of a good problem are well illustrated here, notwithstanding its variations are comparatively few.

No. 5. (905) Is remarkable for its very narrow escape from second solutions. It contains a rather obscure idea and is well worked out, yet it does not please the solver to the same extent as its predecessor. Every piece appears to be useful and poised with care.

No. 6. (906) Is surely not "Love's labor lost," for it is radiant with beauty, glows with originality and breathes difficulty with every breath.

No. 7. (907) The chief hold in this, is difficulty, yet other qualities are by no means wanting. It has many beautiful and skilfully arranged variations, and perhaps is managed with as much economy as the subject will admit. There are numerous excellent "tries," which add much to the beauty of the position.

No. 8. (908) We consider this slightly inferior to its predecessors because not so gracefully carried out. The key-move is excellent, but the after-play is not quite what might be expected; yet the position is difficult and worthy of honorable mention.

No. 9. (909) This position is a most pleasing one to solve, and contains some brilliant manoeuvres, yet it is lacking in originality and difficulty. If it were not for the threatened check to White, the problem would rank high above its present standard; as it is, the discovered check is easily seen into, and the problem is solved without much difficulty.

No. 10. (910) Owing to the threatened check if White moves Kt or B, this problem is rendered less difficult than it otherwise would be, for there are some fine mates arising from manoeuvres with these pieces which might blind the solver considerably. The Queen stands in rather hampered quarters, yet it is not by any means easy to determine when she performs her mission. The key-move is at the same time obvious and obscure, if such a thing can be, for there are at least three others that promise as well, and Black only escapes mate by a narrow shave from either of them. The problem is quite accurate, and there appears to be no useless lumber in its construction.

No. 11. (911) This, though not exceedingly difficult, is neither exceedingly easy. We consider it about equal to, if not superior to any problem of its class we ever saw. The mates are clean cut and work with remarkable precision. The solution is a happy surprise that we do not meet with often, and is much preferable to the many dull problems one solves during the year, that have neither point

nor beauty, but are much more elaborate. This is as fresh as spring zephyr, and after solving it one feels like taking the author by the hand and thanking him for giving the pleasure. The position is both accurate and economical.

No. 12. (912) Although this problem is found at the bottom of the list, it is not so far beneath the others as to go without a favorable notice. In originality it does not rank as high as we might wish, but nevertheless it is remarkably well put together, and has many lines of play that are apt to mislead the solver. The Pawn at K B 7 is very cleverly placed, and it is remarkable to see how Black escapes its queening power so well. Every piece has

its mission to perform, and accuracy is one of its solid features.

We learn from "Turf, Field and Farm," that the second prize problem in this tourney, motto "Rebus," by Mr G Nix, of Tucker's Cross Roads, Tenn., U. S., has proved to be unsound, it having a second solution by 1 Kt to Q B 6. This unfortunate disaster to this beautiful problem gives the sixth prize in the tourney to "Vega," (which we publish elsewhere) by Robert Sahlberg of Stockholm, Sweden. Our contemporary remarks, every one of the six prizes in the tourney goes to Europe, a result which it thinks, its native composers should endeavor to prevent in future.

TIME LIMIT IN TOURNEYS.

THE Editor of "Land and Water," referring to this subject generally, and more particularly to the game lost by Winawer at Vienna, against Steinitz, writes as follows:—

Winawer lost his game to Steinitz by time. We are informed that it was an exceedingly narrow shave, so much so, that the point of a penknife had to be employed to see if the finger of Winawer's clock had really gone past the hour on the thirtieth move. This kind of thing is decidedly unsatisfactory. It appears that Steinitz had at this time the superior game, but that is a fact altogether beside the mark, as advantages often end only in a draw, and also frequently go over to the other side, to say which is indeed mere commonplace. Several other games have been lost by time in this tourney, we mean directly lost, while quite a number of games have been lost through players finding themselves at critical stages with insufficient time. Thus considerations of merit and skill are altogether eliminated, for these stages may arrive quite fortuitously. Another evil result of the time limit slavery is, that players having positions admitting of deep and splendid combinations, are obliged, as often as not, to eschew them, for want of time to calculate and unravel. All this is very melancholy. The very base of such a system must be rotten. If players knew that at the time of their clock or glass reaching its limit, five or ten minutes grace would be allowed them, a great part of the evil would be eradicated, and that, whether or not the time of grace were debited to them.

DISCONTINUANCE OF A CHESS COLUMN.

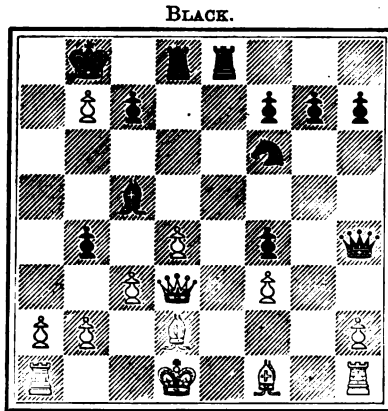
THE following announcement, from the "Tasmanian Mail," informs us of the discontinuance of the Chess column in that paper. We very much regret that such a course should have been deemed necessary, especially as the reason assigned, is want of interest on the part of local players. It would appear that this apathy is not confined to the old country.

Since the first issue of the "Tasmanian Mail," the Chess column has formed a feature in it; and we have, we trust not altogether in vain, endeavoured to promote the study and practice of the game in Tasmania. It now becomes our duty to announce that with this issue the publication of the Chess column ceases. In view of the limited support given to the game in the colony, or at least to the maintenance of it through the medium of the Press, it has been deemed desirable to discontinue the column, so as to afford more space in the journal for matters of more general interest. It is with a sense of loss that we relinquish our task, and take leave of a number of correspondents and contributors who have given us valuable aid and encouragement in the conduct of the column. We have much pleasure in acknowledging the ready courtesy of Chess Editors, in England, America, France and Italy, who have regularly forwarded us exchange copies of various journals and magazines, representing the best Chess talent of those countries. With regard to ourselves we can only say, that we have always striven to put before our amateurs, selected games and problems of the highest quality, to offer every inducement for local contributions, and to speak with impartiality and freedom from personalities. We have no extravagant regard for the game; but for its purity, its noble associations, and its intellectual and social charms, it is "longo intervallo" beyond any other pastime; and we believe that the wider diffusion of a taste for Chess play, within reasonable bounds, would be a factive element in the advance to refinement and self-control. This feeling has animated us all along, and now deepens the regret with which we bid adieu to our Chess friends, and disappear from our humble niche in the literature of the "Royal game,"

THE VIENNA; OR, QUEEN'S KNIGHT'S OPENING.
(STEINITZ GAMBIT)

BY G H D GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 63, No 106, 8th February 1882.)



WHITE.

Position after Black's 16th move, which is arrived at in the following manner:—

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to B 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 Q to R 5 ch |
| 5 K to K 2 | 5 P to Q 4 |
| 6 P takes P or (A) | 6 B to Kt 5 ch |
| 7 Kt to B 3 | 7 Castles |
| 8 P takes Kt | 8 B to Q B 4 |
| 9 P takes P ch | 9 K to Kt sq |
| 10 Kt to Q Kt 5 | 10 B takes Kt ch |
| 11 P takes B | 11 P to Q R 3 |
| 12 P to Q B 3 best | 12 P takes Kt |
| 13 Q to Q 3 | 13 Kt to B 3 |
| 14 B to Q 2 | 14 K R to K sq ch |
| 15 K to Q sq | 15 P to Kt 5 best |

We will demonstrate anon that 15 Kt to Q 4, a move adopted by Mr Zukertort against the Rev W Wayte, in a game published recently in the "British Chess Magazine," is inferior to the move in the text.

- 16 K to B 2
(If 16 P takes P 16 R takes P, etc.)
16 Kt to Q 4

Before proceeding further we would point out to the student that the same position is also arrived at by a totally different line of play, resulting from a simple, though by no means obvious, transposition of moves, thus:—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to B 4 | 3 P to Q 4 |
| 4 P takes Q P | 4 P takes P |
| 5 P takes Kt | 5 Q to R 5 ch |

6 K to K 2	6 B to Kt 5 ch
7 Kt to B 3	7 B to Q B 4
8 P to Q 4	8 B takes Kt ch
9 P takes B	9 Castles
10 P takes P ch	10 K to Kt sq
11 Kt to Kt 5	11 P to Q B 3
12 P to B 3	12 P takes Kt
13 Q to Q 3	13 Kt to B 3
14 B to Q 2	14 K B to K sq ch
15 K to Q sq	15 P to Kt 5
16 K to B 2	16 Kt to Q 4

The move now indicated by Mr Steinitz is

17 R to Q B sq

This, we believe, will enable White to equalise matters. If so, then the Steinitz Gambit must be considered a sound, as well as a brilliant debut. If

17 P takes P

and we fail to perceive any better move for the prosecution of Black's counter attack, then

18 P takes P best

If 18 B takes P 18 B takes P, 19 Q to R 7 19 B to R 2, and, play as White may, Black soon gets the superior game.

18 B to K 3

If 18 Q to B 7, 19 K to Kt sq, etc.; or if 18 Kt to K 6 ch, 19 K to Kt sq 19 B to K 3, 20 K to B sq 20 B to R 2 (if 20 B to R 6, 21 B to Q Kt sq, etc.)

19 Q to B 4

19 B to R 2

20 B to Q 3

with a fair game. If now 20 Kt to Kt 3, 21 Q to B 6.

We will continue our analysis of this form of the Vienna Opening in a future number.

Reverting to Black's 15th move of Kt to Q 4, instead of P to Kt 5, we would point out that it is inferior for Black, e.g.—

16 Q takes P

15 Kt to Q 4

17 B to Q B 4

16 B to R 2

and White has two Pawns plus and the better game.

PROBLEM TOURNEY JUDGES.

THE time has passed when eminent problemists considered it an honor to fill the position of judge in a problem tourney, and now they rather look upon it as an unpleasant, thankless task, and do not care to run the gauntlet of criticisms and mild "cuss words" that the awards in some late tourneys have called forth. The art of problem construction has grown to such mammoth proportions and has been carried to such a degree of perfection, and the ideas and themes have been ground over and over so many times, it is truly a most laborious undertaking to attempt to select those problems which contain ideas that have been worked upon the least, at the same time searching out all of the duals and blemishes, as well as the beauties, and bringing them to a proper scale of valuation. It requires much time to perform the duty faithfully and satisfactorily, and to one who is obliged to confine his labors to night work it costs a considerable amount of sleep; therefore it is not to be wondered at that so few are willing to take upon their shoulders the responsibility of becoming a tourney judge.—"Brentano."

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 21st JUNE 1882.

—:0:—

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

THE interest of the Chess public increases in proportion to the approaching conclusion of this gigantic tournament, telegraphic and postal information being eagerly sought after. Last week a remarkable change took place in the constellation of the stars of the Tourney; Mason became first favorite in place of Steinitz, he defeating Winawer, while Steinitz was deplorably vanquished by Tchigorin. The prize at stake is great, but the honor of coming out first in a tourney of such unprecedented magnitude is greater still, which perhaps calls forth such efforts on the part of the players, as will perhaps lead to several tying both for first and second prize. We think such a result most desirable, and at the present state of the score it will perhaps be all that Steinitz could hope for. We consider it would be a pity should Steinitz lose the first prize because he was beaten by Ware, although such a result might really occur. On the other hand we should still more deplore should Mason lose it, on account of the unfortunate forfeiture of his game against Bird. But in the event of these two tying, and having to play off the tie with each other, the question which is the stronger man will be solved in the most satisfactory manner possible. We hope to receive telegraphic information which will enable us to give the final result in our present issue.

Monday, 12th June—(26th Round)—The home players had an unfavourable day. Meitner, who was opposed by Steinitz, quickly succumbed to a strong attack opened upon him. Hruba did not fare much better, and lost to Paulsen. Mackenzie was engaged with Englisch,—who we surmise must be a “drawing master,” but this time he could not attain his usual result—he lost. Blackburne proved himself victorious against Tchigorin. Bird had a well contested game with Winawer, who, late in the day, obtained a winning superiority against the English master. Both Mason and Zukertort were opposed to players who had resigned, they therefore scored one each. Ware played his peculiar and tenacious defence against Wittek, the game resulting in a draw. Schwarz was opposed to Weiss, their game also resulting in a draw.

Tuesday, 13th June—(27th Round)—The result of to-day's play considerably altered the state of affairs. Mason did battle with Winawer, and defeated his formidable opponent in very fine style. By an elegant manœuvre he sacrificed some pieces and won his opponent's Queen, remaining with Queen and Bishop against two Rooks. Hardly half-an-hour sufficed to decide the end game in favor of Mason. The game is one of the best of the Tourney. Steinitz however, had the reverse of good fortune, he encountered Tchigorin and accepted the Evans Gambit. He adopted an unsound defence, and very soon succumbed to the attack brought to bear upon him by the Russian. The fact is a remarkable one, but nevertheless true, that Steinitz has erroneous notions about modern play in the openings. All the players, particularly men like Tchigorin and Hruba have had vastly more practice than Steinitz in the openings, and now when the end is so close at hand, and a defeat of such great consequence, common sense ought to have dictated safe play to Steinitz, especially after his experience with Hruba

last week, where he had all but a lost game. We may mention that most of the games lost by Steinitz were lost through bad openings; his first game with Zukertort stands out as a remarkable example. Blackburne had somewhat an inferior position with Paulsen, the game however resulted in a draw, Zukertort beat Schwarz, and Mackenzie beat Weiss, while Bird was victorious against Ware. The games Meitner and Wittek, Englisch and Hruby resulted in draws.

Wednesday, 14th June—(28th Round)—Mason to-day climbed to the top of the score. He played Hruby, who failed to take advantage of his position at the proper time, and soon committed a blunder which cost him a piece and the game. Paulsen won against Bird, and Mackenzie defeated Schwarz. Blackburne this day met Zukertort, the game resulting in a draw. Ware also drew against Tchigorin. Wittek defeated Englisch. Winawer and Meitner each had a walk over.

Thursday, 15th June—(29th Round)—A slight alteration took place in the pairing of the players; to-day the Committee decided that Mason and Blackburne should play together; neither player departed from a safe line, the result being a draw. Zukertort, who was opposed to Wittek, offered an Evans, which however his partner declined; by steady effort Zukertort won. Mackenzie beat Tchigorin. The chief event of the day was the battle between Steinitz and Winawer, which lasted all day and longer than any other game. In the end, Steinitz had a Knight to the good and Winawer's King was exposed, nevertheless a draw resulted. Hruby beat Meitner, while Paulsen beat Weiss. Schwarz scored against Bird by default, while Englisch likewise scored against an absentee.

Friday, 16th June—(30th Round)—Blackburne beat Weiss in a good ending. Zukertort was engaged with Mason in obtaining a draw. Steinitz also could not make any stronger impression on Englisch, and had to be content with a draw. Mackenzie and Ware had walks over. Paulsen beat Meitner, the former having shewn great improvement lately. Hruby played a dashing Gambit against Tchigorin, which he lost in extra quick pace. Wittek scored against Bird by default. Winawer played a fine game against Schwarz, coming off victorious.

Saturday, 17th June—(31st Round)—To-day Mason sustained a severe check in losing to Weiss, he had an exposed position and Castled to secure himself, but Weiss attacked spiritedly and won, depriving Mason of the place which he had maintained at the head of the score for three days. Steinitz beat Schwarz, Mackenzie beat Meitner, and Paulsen beat Tchigorin. Blackburne was engaged with the "drawing master" Englisch, and the usual result followed, giving one-half to each. Zukertort scored against Bird, who is away through illness, by default. Hruby and Wittek scored against the resigned men. Winawer was engaged all day with Ware, who made a very stubborn resistance; late in the evening Winawer won.

Score after the 31st round.

Mackenzie	21½	Englich	17½	Bird	12
Steinitz	21½	Paulsen	16½	Tchigorin	12
Winawer	21½	Wittek	16	Meitner	11½
Mason	21	Hruby	14½	Ware	10
Zukertort	20½	Weiss	14		
Blackburne	18½	Schwarz	13½		

FINAL RESULT.

(BY TELEGRAM FROM VIENNA.)

STEINITZ and Winawer, tie for first and second places, 24 points. Mason third, 23. Mackenzie and Zukertort, tie for fourth and fifth, 22½. Blackburne, sixth, 21½. Zukertort wins special prize for best score against three first prize takers. Steinitz and Winawer also Mackenzie and Zukertort will have to play another game to decide their ties.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

GAME 671.

Played in the third round of the Vienna International Tourney, 12th. May 1882.

French Defence

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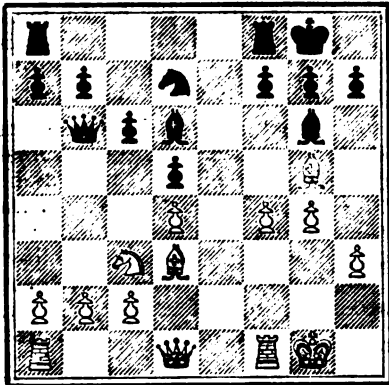
Mr Tchigorin

Mr Fleissig

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 P takes P | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | 4 Kt to K B 3 |
| 5 B to Q 3 | 5 B to Q 3 (A) |
| 6 Castles | 6 Castles |
| 7 Kt to B 3 | 7 P to B 3 |
| 8 B to K Kt 5 | 8 B to K Kt 5 |
| 9 P to K R 3 | 9 B to R 4 |
| 10 P to K Kt 4 (B) | 10 B to Kt 3 |
| 11 Kt to K 5 | 11 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 12 P to B 4 (c) | 12 Q to Kt 3 |
| 13 Kt takes Kt (D) | 13 Kt takes Kt (E) |

Position after Black's 13th move.

BLACK.



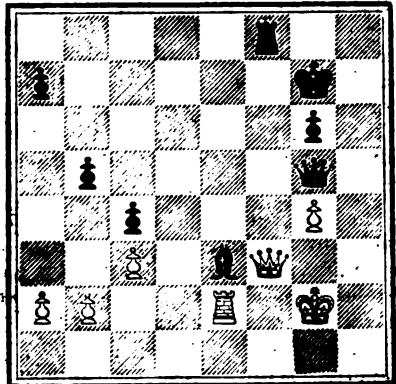
WHITE.

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|-------------------|------------------|
| 14 P to B 5 (F) | 14 Q takes P ch |
| 15 K to Kt 2 | 15 P to B 3 |
| 16 P takes B (G) | 16 P takes B |
| 17 Kt to K 2 | 17 Q to Kt 3 (H) |
| 18 B to B 5 | 18 Q to K 6 |
| 19 R to B 3 | 19 Q to K 4 |
| 20 P takes P ch | 20 K to R sq |
| 21 Kt to Kt 3 (I) | 21 Kt to B 4 |
| 22 P to B 3 | 22 Kt to K 5 |
| 23 Kt to B sq | 23 P to B 4 |
| 24 Q to K 2 | 24 R to B 3 |
| 25 R to K sq | 25 Q R to K B sq |
| 26 K to R sq (J) | 26 P to K Kt 3 |

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 27 B takes Kt | 27 P takes B |
| 28 R takes R | 28 R takes R |
| 29 Q to Kt 2 (K) | 29 P to Kt 4 |
| 30 Kt to Q 2 | 30 P to K 6 |
| 31 Kt to B sq | 31 P to B 5 (L) |
| 32 Kt takes P | 32 R to K 3 |
| 33 R to K 2 (M) | 33 B to B 4 (N) |
| 34 Q to B 3 | 34 R to K sq |
| 35 P to K R 4 | 35 B takes Kt |
| 36 P takes P | 36 Q takes Kt P |
| 37 K to Kt 2 | 37 K takes P |
| 38 K to B sq | 38 K to Kt 2 |
| 39 K to Kt 2 | 39 R to B sq (O) |

Position after Black's 39th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 40 Q takes B | 40 Q takes P ch |
| 41 K to R sq | 41 R to B 8 ch |
| 42 K to R 2 | 42 Q to R 5 ch |
| 43 K to Kt 2 | 43 Q to R 8 ch |
| 44 K to Kt 3 | 44 R to Kt 8 ch |
| 45 K to B 4 | 45 Q to R 5 ch |
| 46 K to K 5 | 46 Q to K 2 ch |
| 47 K to Q 5 | 47 R to Q 8 ch |
| 48 K to B 6 | 48 Q to Q 2 ch |
| 49 K to B 5 | 49 R to Q 4 ch |
| 50 K to Kt 4 | 50 Q to Q 3 ch |
| 51 K to R 5 | 51 P to Kt 5 dis ch |
| 52 K to R 4 | 52 Q to R 3 ch |
| 53 K takes P | 53 Q to Kt 4 ch |
| 54 K to R 3 | 54 Q to R 4 mate. |

NOTES.

(A) We prefer 5 B to Q 2.

(B) We do not think much of this attack, it exposes White's game much more than Black's.

(C) He would not get much by

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 12 Kt takes Kt | 12 Q takes Kt |
| 13 B takes Kt | 13 P takes B |

but still it would be preferable to the move in the text.

(D) This loses a Pawn, he ought to have played B takes B.

(E) Better than taking the P at once, e.g.

14 K to Kt 2	13 Q takes P ch
15 B takes B	14 Kt takes Kt
16 B takes R P ch	15 Q takes Q
17 Q R takes Q.	16 K takes B

(F) 14 Kt to K 2 would have been a likely move, as it would have defended White's Q P. In case Black was bent upon winning a Pawn, the game might have proceeded as follows:

14 Kt to K 2	14 Q takes P
15 P to B 5	15 P to B 3
16 R to Kt sq	16 Q takes P

if 16 Q to R 6, White wins a piece by 17 B to B sq

17 Q to Q 2

threatening to win the Q by R to R sq, and K R to Kt sq

18 Q to B 3	17 Q to R 5 best
19 B to B 4	18 P to Q R 4 best
20 Kt takes B	19 B takes B
21 R to Kt 3	20 B to B 2

and wins, as Black cannot prevent 23 R to R sq.

In this variation there are of course many deviations possible, all of which ought to result in White attaining his object, of either capturing the Queen, or winning a piece.

(G) A dangerous move as it opens the Rook on the Bishop's file, even now Kt to K 2 was better.

(H) This is a wretched move. 17 Q to K 4 would speedily have effected White's ruin, his only reply was 18 R to R sq, then Black would proceed with Q R to Q sq, &c.

(I) Now White has a somewhat better defence.

(J) We do not see the use of this move, he might have taken the Kt at once.

(K) If Q takes P, then R takes Kt ch, wins.

(L) If R to B 7 then Q takes R.

(M) Kt to B 2 was no better, it would not have saved the piece, as Black would proceed with Q takes R ch.

(N) The winning move.

(O) An ingenious move; he proceeds, after this, in true marching order, obtaining a very remarkable forced ending. White could only have prolonged the game a few moves, by abandoning his Queen.

GAME 672.

Played in the twenty-fifth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 10th June 1882.

WHITE.

Mr Paulsen

1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3

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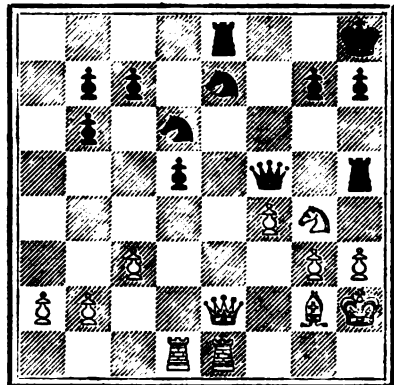
Mr Winawer

1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3

3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 Q to R 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 B to Kt 5 ch
6 P to B 3	6 B to B 4 (A)
7 Q to K 2 (B)	7 B to Kt 3
8 B to K 3	8 Q to Q sq (C)
9 B takes B	9 R P takes B
10 P to K Kt 3 (D)	10 P to Q 3
11 B to Kt 2	11 K Kt to K 2
12 Kt to Q 2	12 Castles
13 Kt to B 3	13 B to Kt 5
14 P to K R 3 (E)	14 B takes Kt
15 B takes B	15 P to B 4 (F)
16 P takes P	16 R takes P (G)
17 B to K 4	17 R to B 3
18 Castles K R	18 Q to Q 2
19 B to Kt 2	19 Q R to K B sq
20 Q R to Q sq	20 K to R sq
21 K to R 2	21 R to K 3
22 Q to Q 2	22 Kt to K 4
23 Kt to Q 4	23 R to R 3
24 P to B 4	24 Kt to B 5
25 Q to K 2	25 P to Q 4
26 K R to K sq	26 R to K sq
27 Kt to B 3	27 Kt to Q 3
28 Kt to K 5 (H)	28 Q to B 4
29 Kt to Kt 4 (I)	29 R to R 4

Position after Black's 29th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

30 R takes P (J)	30 Q takes R (K)
31 B takes Q	31 R takes B
32 Kt to K 3	32 R to Q R 4
33 Kt to B 4	33 Kt to Kt sq
34 Q takes R (L)	34 Kt takes Q
35 Kt takes R	35 Kt to Q 3
36 Kt to Kt 3	36 P to Kt 3
37 Kt to Q 4	37 P to R 3
38 Kt to K 6	38 P to B 4
39 R to Q sq	39 Kt to Q B 5
40 P to Kt 3	40 Kt to K 6
41 R to Q 3	41 Kt to B 4
42 R to Q 7	42 Kt to B 3
43 R takes P	43 Kt to K 5

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 44 P to K Kt 4 | 44 Kt to K 6 |
| 45 R takes P | 45 Kt takes B P |
| 46 Kt takes P | 46 Kt takes R P |
| 47 R takes P | 47 K to R 2 |
| 48 P to B 4 | 48 Kt to Kt 4 |
| 49 Kf to K 4 | 49 Kt (Kt 5) to Q 4 |
| 50 Kt to B 6 ch | 50 Kt takes Kt |
| 51 R takes Kt | 51 Kt to B 8 ch |
| 52 K to Kt sq | 52 Kt to Q 7 |
| 53 P to Kt 4 | 53 Kt to B 6 ch |
| 54 K to Kt 2 | 54 Kt to Q 5 |
| 55 R to Q 6 | 55 Kt to B 7 |
| 56 P to Q Kt 5 | 56 Kt to K 6 ch |
| 57 K to B 3 | 57 Kt to B 5 |
| 58 R to K 6 | 58 P to R 4 |
| 59 P to Kt 6 | 59 P takes P ch |
| 60 P takes P | 60 Kt to R 4 |
| 61 P to Kt 5 | 61 K to Kt sq |
| 62 R to K 7 | 62 K to B sq |
| 63 P to B 6 | 63 Kt to B 3 |
| 64 R to Q B 7 | Resigns. |

NOTES.

- (A) Instead of the usual move Q takes P ch.
- (B) We think 7 Q to B 3 would have been safe. If Black replied Kt to K 4, then 8 Kt takes P ch 8 K to Q sq, 9 Q to B 4.
- (C) This is a peculiar defence. Black seems to have lost some moves, but he compelled White to play Q to K 2 and P to Q B 3, rather awkward moves, blocking the King's Bishop and Queen's Knight respectively.
- (D) The natural consequence of Black's play, and now Kt 2 is perhaps the best post for the Bishop.
- (E) We should have preferred Q Kt to Q 4, bringing the Kt into activity on the K side, if Black replied Kt to K 4 then P to K R 3.
- (F) This move seems to promise well.
- (G) We do not like playing Rooks before the game is well developed. Kt takes P is preferable.
- (H) White is manœuvring well, and has his pieces in good position, while the Black R on R 3 forms a convenient object for attack by the nimble Knight.
- (I) The difference between the action of Rooks well employed, and those prematurely advanced, is striking, both Black's Rooks are helpless, while the White Rooks on K and Q squares domineer Black's position.
- (J) White reaps the fruit of his good play. If Kt takes R, there is a mate in three.
- (K) Black has hardly an alternative, for if Q to B 2 then Kt to K 5, or if Q to Kt 3 also Kt to K 5. If Black now takes the Kt with his R, he will lose the Kt on K 2 as well, or if Q to R 8, then R takes Kt, threatening Kt to B 7 ch.
- (L) By this good play White comes off with an exchange to the good, and a won game. The result is now merely a question of time, but the ending was carefully played on both sides.

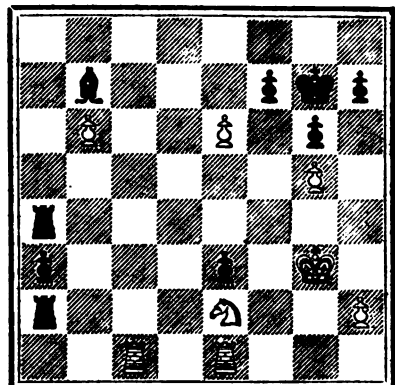
GAME 678.

Played in the twentieth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 3rd June 1882.

Sicilian Defence.

- | WHITE: | BLACK. |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mr Mason | Mr Paulsen |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 (A) | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt takes P | 4 Kt to K B 3 (B) |
| 5 Kt takes Kt (C) | 5 Kt P takes Kt |
| 6 B to Q 3 (D) | 6 P to K Kt 3 |
| 7 P to Q Kt 3 | 7 B to K Kt 2 |
| 8 B to Kt 2 | 8 Castles |
| 9 Castles | 9 P to Q 4 |
| 10 P takes P | 10 P takes P |
| 11 Kt to Q 2 | 11 B to Kt 2 |
| 12 Kt to B 3 | 12 Q to B 2 |
| 13 B to K 5 | 13 Q to R 4 |
| 14 Q to K sq (E) | 14 Q takes Q |
| 15 K R takes Q | 15 P to K 3 |
| 16 Kt to Q 4 | 16 P to Q R 3 |
| 17 P to Q Kt 4 | 17 Kt to Q 2 |
| 18 B takes B | 18 K takes B |
| 19 P to K B 4 | 19 P to Q R 4 |
| 20 P to Kt 5 (F) | 20 P to R 5 (G) |
| 21 Q R to Kt sq | 21 K R to Q B sq |
| 22 K to B 2 | 22 P to R 6 |
| 23 P to Kt 4 (H) | 23 R to R 5 |
| 24 Kt to K 2 | 24 P to K 4 (I) |
| 25 P to Kt 6 (J) | 25 Kt to B 3 |
| 26 P to Kt 5 | 26 Kt to K 5 ch |
| 27 B takes Kt | 27 P takes B (K) |
| 28 P takes P | 28 R takes P |
| 29 K to Kt 3 | 29 P to K 6 (L) |
| 30 Q R to B sq | 30 R takes P (M) |
| 31 P to K 6 (N) | |

Position after White's 31st move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

32 R to B 7
 33 Kt to B 3 (P)
 34 K to R 3
 35 Kt takes B
 36 K to Kt 3
 37 K to B 3
 38 K to K 2 (R)
 39 P to K 7
 40 P to Kt 7
 41 R to B 8
 42 P Queens
 43 K to B sq
 44 R takes R
 45 R (K8) takes P
 46 R to Kt 3
 47 K to Kt sq
 48 R to K B sq
 49 R to Kt 2
 50 K takes R
 51 R to Q R sq
 52 R takes P
 53 R to R 8
 54 R to Kt 8 ch
 55 K to B 2 (U)
 56 R to B 8
 57 K to Kt 2
 58 K to B 2
 59 R to R 8
 60 R to R 7
 61 K to Kt 3
 62 R to K 7
 63 R to K B 7
 64 R to B 4
 65 R takes Kt P
 66 R to B 4
 67 K takes P

31 R to Kt 7
 32 B to Q 4 (O)
 33 R to Kt 7 ch
 34 R takes P (Q)
 35 R to R 4 ch
 36 R to Kt 4 ch
 37 R to B 4 ch
 38 R takes Kt
 39 R to K 4
 40 R to Kt 5
 41 R takes Kt P
 42 R to Kt 7 ch
 43 R takes Q
 44 R takes P (S)
 45 P to R 7
 46 P to R 4
 47 R to Q Kt 7
 48 P to K B 4 (T)
 49 R takes R ch
 50 P to Kt 4
 51 K to Kt 3
 52 P to Kt 5
 53 P to R 5
 54 K to R 4
 55 P to B 5
 56 K to Kt 4
 57 P to B 6 ch
 58 K to Kt 3
 59 K to Kt 4
 60 P to R 6
 61 K to B 4
 62 K to Kt 4
 63 K to Kt 3
 64 K to R 4
 65 P to B 7
 66 P to R 7
 Resigns.

NOTES, from the "Field."

(A) Premature, Kt to Q B 3 first is preferable.

(B) This is new at this stage, and there is a great deal in Paulsen's treatment of this opening. It will be seen that he carefully avoids playing the K P, and afterwards develops with the K fianchetto. This, at any rate, does away with the usual attack, by Kt to Kt 5, threatening Kt to Q 6 ch, which is so much relied upon for the first player.

(C) This strengthens Black's centre.

(D) Better than P to K 5, in which case Black would retreat the Kt, followed soon by P to K B 3.

(E) Not as good, we believe, as R to K sq. White had much the stronger game, while Black's Q was out of play, and the exchange only relieves the latter.

(F) Good as this looks it has an unfavorable effect on his position in the end, for the passed P becomes separated from his pawn support.

(G) Excellent play, Black has now the superior game.

(H) Premature, R to Kt 3 was the right play in order to enable him to advance the Q B P, in support of the Kt, when attacked.

(I) All in fine style.

(J) Threatening B to Kt 5.

(K) We believe it was stronger to take with the R. If White then advanced the Q B P to B 3, which seems to have been his best course, Black could push the Q P with a fine game.

(L) This exposes one of his most valuable Pawns. R to Kt 7, in order to bring his other R to Kt 5, and gain the inconvenient adverse passed P, was superior.

(M) He ought not to have allowed the opponent free possession of this file, and ought to have doubled the Rooks by R from R 5 to B 5. The game might then have proceeded thus:

	30 R (R 5) to B 5
31 R takes R	31 R takes R
32 Kt to B sq	32 P to K 7
33 K to B 2	33 B to R 3

with the superior game.

(N) A splendid move. We give above a diagram of this fine position.

(O) The only move. If R takes P, White would have won thus:

38 R takes P ch	32 R takes P
34 R (K sq) to K B sq	33 P to Kt sq
35 P to K 7	34 R to R sq

and wins.

(P) He leaves himself open to a temporary attack, which requires the deepest calculation to see through.

(Q) He threatens now to win by B takes P ch, followed by R to Kt 5 ch, and then R to Kt 8 dis ch, in case White should capture the R.

(R) Black has been begging for a draw with all those checks, and in fact, as will be seen, he ought to have obtained it. But for the present the fine move in the text frustrates his design. Had he taken the P, Black would have won by R to K 4 ch, and exchanging Rooks, followed by P to R 7.

(S) Black has now got rid of his opponent's last P, and the previous checks were therefore of great use, and the result of fine calculation.

(T) Black is relying on his Pawns too much. He could have secured the draw here as follows:

49 R to Q R 6 best	48 R to Kt 8
	49 R to Kt 7

and White's R must return to Kt 3, threatening to offer the exchange of Rooks.

(U) The fatal error. K to Kt 4 would have drawn, e.g., having cut off the adverse K, Mr Mason has a regular book position, in which the R wins against three Pawns, by gaining time with his K and R until the adversary is forced to push his Pawns. He conducts this difficult ending with unexceptionable correctness.

GAME 674.

Played in the eighteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 1st June 1882.

Ruy Lopez

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Blackburne	Mr Steinitz
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 K Kt to K 2 (A)
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes P
6 Kt takes P	6 Kt takes Kt
7 Q takes Kt	7 P to Q Kt 4
8 B to Kt 3	8 P to Q 3
9 P to Q B 3	9 P to Q B 4 (B)
10 Q to Q sq	10 B to Kt 2
11 Castles (c)	11 Q to Q 2 (D)
12 R to K sq	12 P to B 5
13 B to B 2	13 Kt to Kt 3
14 Kt to Q 2	14 B to K 2
15 Kt to B sq	15 Castles K R
16 Q to R 5	16 Q R to K sq
17 Kt to Kt 3	17 B to Q sq
18 Kt to B 5 (E)	18 P to B 3
19 P to Q R 4	19 P to Q 4
20 P takes Kt P	20 R P takes P
21 B to K 3 (F)	21 P takes P
22 K R to Q sq	22 Q to Q B 2
23 Q to R 3	23 R to K 4 (G)
24 R to Q 7	24 Q takes R
25 Kt to R 6 ch	25 P takes Kt
26 Q takes Q	26 B to Q 4 (H)
27 B takes R P	Resigns.

NOTES, from "Land and Water."

(A) This is the Cozio preceded, and to that extent varied, by P to Q R 3. One's sympathies are with any attempt to introduce a square and fair defence in the Ruy Lopez, but the text line must be bad, having regard to the rapidity of White's development.

(B) If this be necessary, his defence stands at once condemned, for the game is lost on principle, on account of the weak Q P.

(C) Bold, but the position apparently justifies him. This course was evidently intended on his last move.

(D) If 11 B takes P then 12 R to K sq, and Black, however playing, will be dreadfully locked up.

(E) Here the nineteenth minor principle comes in.

(F) Audaciously played. He cares nothing for the Pawn, relying upon the powerful augmentation of force that accrues to him.

(G) A dreadful blunder. He should play

24 R to R 7
23 B to B sq
24 B takes Kt

though White keeps a fine game.

(H) Evidently demoralised. If wanting to struggle, the move in that behalf is R to K 2, though of course he would have no chance.

GAME 675.

Played in the nineteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 2nd June 1882.

Three Knights Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Winawer	Mr Blackburne
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 P to Q 3 (A)
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Q takes P	5 B to K 2
6 B to K Kt 5	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 Kt to B 3
8 Q to Q 2	8 B to K 3
9 P to Q R 3	9 P to Q R 3
10 P to R 3 (B)	10 P to Q Kt 4
11 B takes Kt	11 B takes B
12 Kt to Q 5	12 B takes Kt
13 P takes B	13 Kt to K 2
14 P to K Kt 3	14 Kt to Kt 3
15 P to K R 4	15 R to K sq
16 P to R 5	16 Kt to K 4
17 Kt to Q 4	17 P to Kt 5 (C)
18 Q takes P	18 R to Kt sq
19 Q to R 4	19 Kt to B 6 (D)
20 Kt to Kt 3 (E)	20 Q to K 2
21 B to Q 3	21 R to Kt 3
22 P to B 3	22 K R to Kt sq
23 B to B 2	23 Q to K 7
24 K R to B sq	24 B to Kt 4 ch (F)
25 K to Kt sq	25 Kt to Q 7 ch
26 R takes Kt	26 B takes R
27 R to Q sq	27 R takes Kt
28 B takes R	28 B takes P
29 B to B 2	29 R takes P ch
30 K to B sq	30 R to Kt sq
31 Q to K 4	31 R to Kt 8 ch
32 K takes R	32 Q to Kt 4 ch
33 Q to Kt 4	33 B takes Q and wins. (G)

NOTES, from "Land and Water."

(A) Making a kind of Philidor of it, and not a bad idea, having regard to a probable consumption of midnight oil on the other side.

(B) This kind of thing ought not to answer.

(C) In the right style. When the player meets a manipulator let the player play.

(D) Probably the last move White looked for.
 (E) If 20 Kt takes Kt then B takes. P ch, followed by Q to B 3, with results satisfactory for Black.
 (F) His preliminaries are finished, and now follows a series of brilliant and beautiful effects.

(G) We do not trouble our readers with the twenty further moves made on each side. Mr Blackburne won easily and leisurely, advancing his Q R P to R 6, and then his K R P to R 6 having in the meantime disposed of obstructive Pawns.

Great Yarmouth Chess Club.—The second annual championship handicap tournament in connection with this club was brought to a close on the 1st inst. For the purpose of handicapping, the members were divided into three divisions, the A division giving the odds of Pawn and move to those in the B division, who in turn had to concede the same odds to those in the C division, the latter receiving the odds of Queen's Knight from those in the A division. The following is a list of the three highest scores:—

	won	lost	drawn	byes.
Mr W G Poll	20	8	2	3
Mr Mortson	21	4	3	0
Mr Dobson	20	5	1	2

Byes are games which have not been played, through the absence of opponents, and are counted as drawn. The total number of games played in the course of the tourney was 144. Considerable interest was attached to this contest amongst the members from the fact that, in addition to the prizes offered by the committee to the three highest scorers, Mr Poll, who won the Champion cup last year, would, if he repeated his achievement in the present tourney, become its absolute owner, and when, through his absence from town, it was found that a considerable portion of the period assigned for the tourney had ex-

pired, whilst he had only been able to play a very trifling number of games, it was feared that he might thus have been deprived of an honor which he might otherwise justly have earned. Through the kindness of the different members, however, during the past fortnight, facilities were accorded to him by which he was able to play sufficient games to enable him to tie with the Secretary, Mr Mortson. These gentlemen have therefore had to play off two other games for the first prize and the championship. Both of these games terminated in favor of the champion, Mr Poll, who is to be congratulated on his patient and cautious play throughout the tourney, and especially on the skill with which he brought the two deciding games to a successful issue. We are pleased to learn that, in addition to Mr Poll, Mr Dobson, the winner of the third prize, also ranks among the younger members of the club. In some clubs that we have been acquainted with, there has been a tendency to discourage the aspirations of the younger members; a short-sighted policy, which, in every instance, has inevitably led to the gradual, but sure decay of the club itself. It is gratifying to find that the royal game, which had been so long slumbering in Yarmouth, has experienced so marked a revival, and we cordially wish the club every success.—“Yarmouth Gazette.”

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that one of our subscribers has kindly offered a further prize in connection with the Tourney referred to in our issue of 24th ult., to be given to the winner of the game which is terminated in the most brilliant and yet soundest style, the award to be made by ourselves. The prize to be of the value of one guinea. We beg to tender our thanks for this additional support, which proceeds solely from the donor's interest in the game. We think a few more entrants would make the Tourney more interesting, otherwise we suggest that each player contest two games with each opponent.

PROBLEM NEWS.

WE give this week the eleven remaining positions in Brentano's Four-move Problem Tourney, together with the continuation of the remarks made on them by Mr Babson, the Problem Editor.

In addition we have pleasure in quoting a composition by Mr Babson himself, together with his introductory remarks thereto, although the last in this week's issue, we think it will be found far from the least interesting.

No. 18. (913) This problem is almost without a blemish in its solution, but the position is rather cumbersome and unattractive to the eye. It has several narrow escapes from

second solutions, which form quite a redeeming feature and add materially to its difficulty. If the position be viewed in the light of an actual occurrence, or "End game," it would be a failure, as Black has made more captures than the law allows; but in looking at it from our point of view, we should not consider it just, to condemn a problem because it is not an end game, and could we have screwed on a point or two more, this would have figured among the selected twelve, for we consider it ranks next in value. The key-move is obscure and the main play very good.

No. 14. (914) A very clever arrangement of a well worn theme; perhaps it might prove difficult if the key-move, and in fact all of the main idea, had not been so often used; but as it is, old heads will see through it at a glance.

No. 15. (915) Although the leading feature of this problem has not been worn so threadbare as that of No. 14, it still ranks very low on the point of originality. Black's forces are so free that the favorable attacks are comparatively few, and it at once appears evident that a decisive move must be made at first, and nothing looks more tempting than the one intended.

No. 16. (916) A clever idea, but not skilfully carried out. Too much force employed and too many prominent defences end in mate on the second or third move.

No. 17. (917) Here again is a volume of waste force, equal to the Niagara Falls; the problem would be much more beautiful and difficult if half of the men were in the box. The idea is a good one, and if carried out economically, would make a first rate difficult problem. If Black plays 1 R takes P, an unpleasant dual occurs on the second move, which shuts out the sacrifice of the Queen.

No. 18. (918) Hardly up to the tourney standard; it possesses some good points but is void of difficulty, as Black's force renders the first move almost compulsory. The Queen should have more promising moves at her command.

No. 19. (919) A rather neat conception, though wanting in both originality and difficulty.

No. 20. (920) This is the same old story that we have heard told hundreds of times.

No. 21. (921) "The Patent Mouse Trap." With a better key-move this might work for a rat-trap too, for the after play is very neat and cunningly contrived.

No. 22. (922) This problem would probably rank next to No. 13. The solution is correct and pretty, and would not go very low on the scale of difficulty and originality. The Black Pawn at Kt 3 could, we think, be disposed of.

No. 23. (923) This is probably the work of some young composer, for it seems that no one of long standing would launch it into a tourney expecting it to receive many points on either difficulty or originality. The theme

has been worn threadbare for years. This, and Nos. 14 and 20, are branches of the same school of study, though No. 14 is a more recent and much finer achievement.

—:—

The Cephalopod.—There are moments when we can scarcely retain our pent up desires to construct a Chess problem, our love for them is so great, and in spite of the fact that our efforts would be better appreciated if employed in a different form, we occasionally run the risk of displeasing some, by laying aside our work, to seek a few minutes rest in putting upon the board some fanciful design that has fitted through our imagination while attending to other duties less enjoyable.

Our last attack of problematical mania, may be found illustrated in "The Cephalopod."

It has been thus christened, because we believe this pseudonym to be the most appropriate of any that could be found to apply to this carnivorous sucker, whose tentacles spread out in all directions, and cling to their prey with such a tenacious grip. In some respects we consider this to be our best effort in the problemistic art, for although it does not possess the same amount of obscurity as some of its less pretentious brothers, we believe it contains variety enough to fully compensate for its lack of difficulty, and there are some ideas worked into it that we feel sure may interest and amuse the majority of those who choose to unravel ramifications.

We take pleasure in dedicating "The Cephalopod" to one who is acknowledged throughout the world as "The Problem King," Dr Conrad Bayer, of Olmütz, Austria, hoping in a little, but kindly manner, to show our esteem for him whose problems for many years have been the source of wonderment and pleasure to composers and solvers of both hemispheres.

We sincerely wish we were capable of constructing something more worthy of him to whom this is dedicated, but we fear it may be a long time before we can do so, as things are now; and therefore the best we have, we devote to that purpose, trusting it may be received in the same friendly spirit in which it is given.

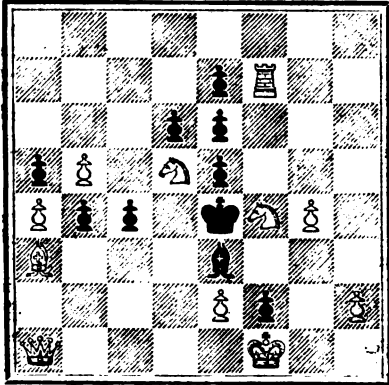
We believe that "The Cephalopod" will be solved and analysed by a great many, even if from no other motive than curiosity, and we therefore feel a deep interest in knowing who has most thoroughly dissected it. To make the study a more interesting one, we will present the person who sends us the most complete analysis, five dolls., either in money or books, as the winner may choose, and to the person sending us the next best analysis, we will give three dolls., in money or books, as the winner may choose.

Solutions must be mailed by American competitors on or before 1st July 1882, and from foreign competitors on or before 1st August 1882.

We urgently request all to report on this problem, as we shall give a full list of the solvers' names, at the expiration of the time limit, and grade them according to their merit.

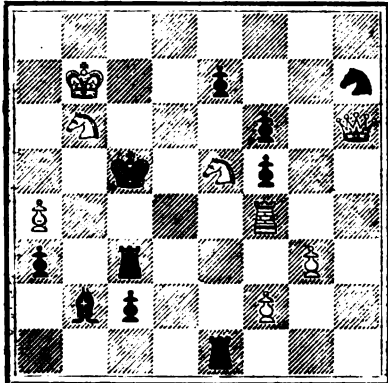
BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 918.
By EMIL PRADIGNAT.
BLACK.



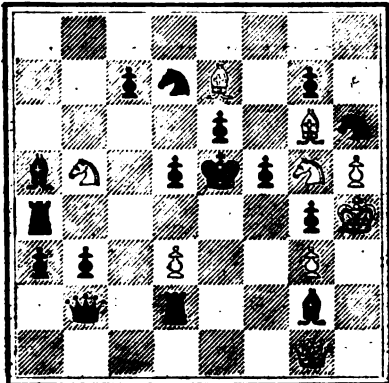
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 915.
By MORITZ EHRENSTEIN
BLACK.



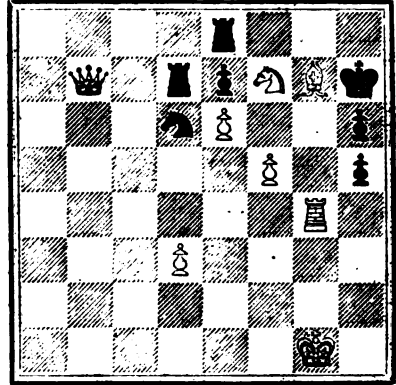
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 917.
By JAMES PIERCE.
BLACK.



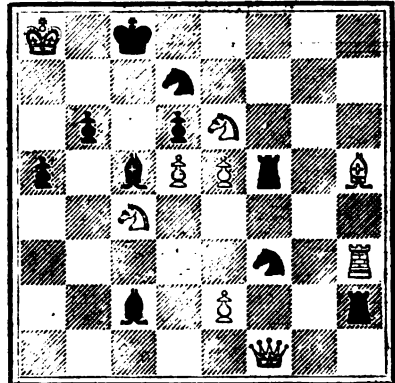
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 914.
By O KOCH.
BLACK.



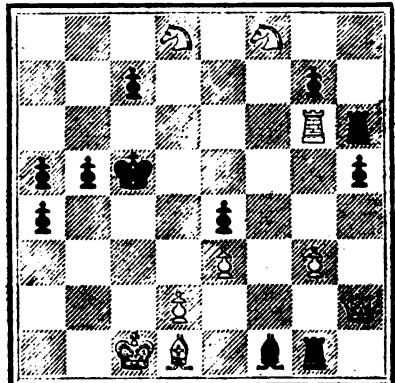
WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 916.
By J B McDONALD.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

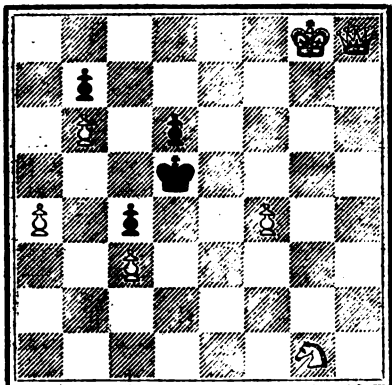
No. 918.
By W A MARBURD.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

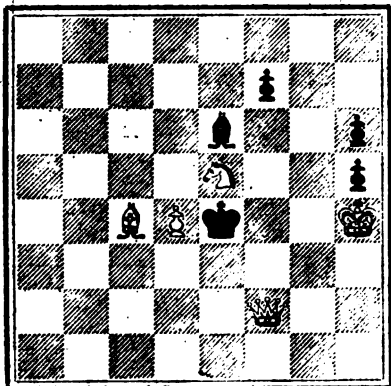
BRENTANO'S FOUR-MOVE PROBLEM TOURNEY, &c.

No. 919.
 BY ACHILLE CAMPO.
 BLACK.



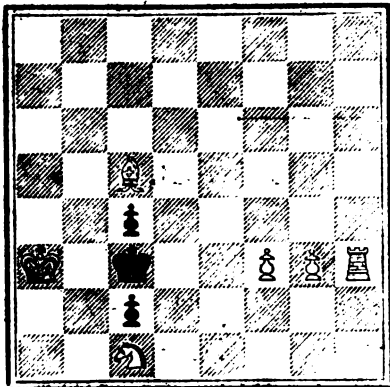
WHITE.
 White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 921.
 BY HARMEL PRATT.
 BLACK.



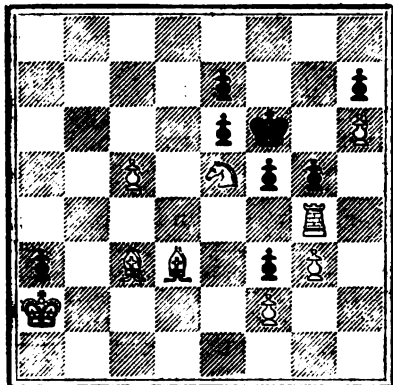
WHITE.
 White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 923.
 BY PAUL VON SCHAEWEN.
 BLACK.



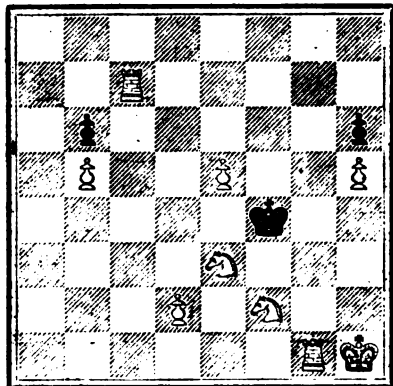
WHITE.
 White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 920.
 BY HERMAN VON GOTTSCHALL,
 BLACK.



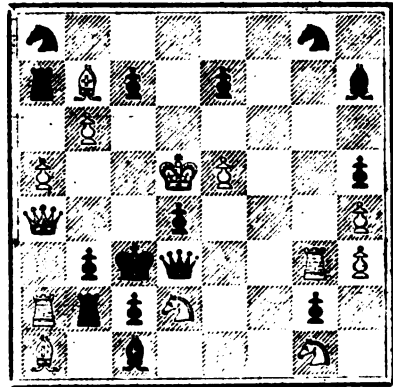
WHITE.
 White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 922.
 BY WILLIAM COATES.
 BLACK.



WHITE.
 White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 924.
 BY J N BABSON.
 BLACK.



WHITE.
 White to play and mate in 8 moves.

IMPERFECT PROBLEMS.

SEVERAL have called attention recently to the number of incorrect Chess positions published. The numerous tourneys of the various Chess periodicals and columns have incited great activity among composers. Many beautiful and ingenious positions have been produced, but, alas! they are only to be found after searching long and diligently among many that are inferior or incorrect. So many incorrect positions occur on account of the carelessness of authors, editors or printers, that many are losing their interest in solving. Problems have degenerated into theorems, and instead of being something to be done, worked or solved, are simply something to be proven. In place of the usual positive terms in which their proposition is stated, too frequently they should be preceded by can, or followed by an interrogation mark. How cheap one feels when he finds he has spent hours in trying to accomplish an impossibility, simply because he has trusted a deceiving Chess diagram. The case would be different if, in the proposition, there was an element of doubt, and instead of trying to solve a problem he had been simply attempting to prove a theorem. So also, in problems with many solutions, one loses all interest. It is the universal rule that problems having more than one solution, are faulty or incorrect. Hence one regrets the time consumed in working at them, unless he does so with the distinct proposition, "Can this be solved in more ways than one?" in which case it is no longer a problem, but a theorem. We hold that one has a right to expect a problem to be a problem, when it is published as such, and certainly not a theorem, after it has passed the careful analysis of the Chess Editor. The very capable editor of the "Commercial" calls for light at this point. While not presuming to instruct one who has proved the most successful conductor of Chess columns in the country, we would answer his question by saying, an incorrect problem should be amended by a Chess Editor to the extent of returning it to the composer (if he has sent the stamp to do so) or to the waste basket with the poetry on spring. The Chess Editor is not an emendator, but he should be an analyst or else he should label his diagrams theorems.

In our own tourney, to insure accuracy by composers, we deduct points from a sound problem, if its author also sends in an unsound position, and yet the genial Problem Editor of "Brentano's" thinks the arrangement queer and unjust, and that a good problem should not pay the penalty for its faulty brother. Now, such objections seem "queer" to us, for a problem is not benefited for taking a prize, but the composer is. The author pays the penalty, and not the problem, and, as for his sound problem—why—well—"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," as yet we have not received an incorrect problem for our tourney, although we acknowledge this or something else has scared off composers wonderfully. Send on your problems, brothers, and keep your theorems for your own enjoyment.

Addendum—Since writing the above we have received "Brentano's" for April, and find in its problem tourney forty-nine four-movers were entered and twenty-six were incorrect! Think of the precious time lost by those judges, which can only be charged to the account of the authors' carelessness.—"Pittsburgh Telegraph."

LUDGATE CIRCUS CHESS CLUB.

THIS Club, which now numbers some 50 members, celebrated its fourth anniversary at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet street, London, on the 13th inst.. on which occasion a dinner was discussed, and the prizes won in a recent handicap, presented. Fourteen members were in attendance, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

After dinner the usual toasts were proposed and drunk, amongst others, the principal one of the evening of course, being "our club." Several songs and recitations enlivened the proceedings.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS,

—:O:—

WEDNESDAY, 28th JUNE 1882.

—:O:—

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

MONDAY, 19th June—(32nd Round)—The pairing was again altered. Steinitz and Mason played together. Mason at one time seemed to have a slight advantage but ultimately, in spite of his efforts, the game was equalised and a draw resulted. Blackburne was opposed to Mackenzie; the latter committed an oversight through mere absent mindedness, which enabled Blackburne to win, he thereby almost making a certainty of the sixth prize. Zukertort had a walk over. Winawer was engaged all day with Weiss; the latter had a strong array of Pawns for the ending, but missed some opportunities, and, as late as 9 p.m., Winawer had somewhat the best of it; the game was not concluded, but will probably be drawn. Englisch beat Ware. Hruby drew against Schwarz, while Meitner scored against Bird, who, we are sorry to say, is laid up with gout. Assuming the game between Winawer and Weiss to be drawn, the score after the 32nd round is:—Steinitz and Winawer 22; Mason, Mackenzie and Zukertort 21½; Blackburne 19½; Englisch 18½; Paulsen 17½; &c.

Tuesday, 20th June—(33rd Round)—The following were the chief events:—Steinitz beat Paulsen, bringing his score to 23. Winawer scored against Fleissig, thereby he also scored 23. Mason scored (we believe also against Fleissig) making his total 22½. Zukertort beat Tchigorin, bringing the score of the former to 22½. Wittek beat Mackenzie, who stands at 21½. Blackburne likewise won against Ware, making his total 20½.

Wednesday, 21st June—(34th Round)—In this final heat Steinitz scored against Bird, Mason drew with Meitner, Winawer won against Englisch, and the draw of Monday against Weiss, was confirmed. Zukertort lost to Weiss, Mackenzie beat Hruby, and Blackburne scored.

To make assurance doubly sure, the game between Winawer and Weiss, which stood adjourned from Monday, was continued on Thursday. 135 moves were made on both sides, making in all 270 moves, which, at the rate of 15 moves per hour, gives 18 hours play. The game, as was expected, ended in a draw.

On Friday Winawer and Steinitz had to play off the first of two games to decide the tie between them. As may be imagined the interest of the public was very great. The two games were actually contested for the unusually large sum of £70 a game, and also for the allround Championship of the world. The public naturally expected to witness the fight of fights, their interest was very great, but their surprise far greater, when they beheld a game of the most irresponsible description, played, and lost by Steinitz, in extra quick time, after 27 moves, owing to his having started with one of his "novelties" in the openings. Winawer won £70 with this game, besides the additional advantage of securing at least an equal position with Steinitz, while in case he might succeed in even only drawing to morrow's game, he would be first prize winner.

Seventy pounds is a large sum to win, even though you obtain a draw, accordingly Winawer on Saturday played for a draw. He opened with the Four Knights game, and attempted to liquidate by reduction of forces. Steinitz, of

whom it is justly said that he never plays better than when in difficulties, now proved himself true to his own style. He conducted the middle game with that strength and remarkable judgment for which he has such a peculiar ability. Gradually Winawer's position became embarrassed, and having procured a favorable exchange of Queens, Steinitz won in the end game, by Queening a Pawn.

The prizes will therefore be distributed in the following order:—

Steinitz and Winawer divide first and second prizes, they have £170 each. Mason receives third prize, £48. Mackenzie and Zukertort divide fourth and fifth, £28 each, and Blackburne has won sixth prize of £16. The special prize of £32, for the best score against the first three prize winners, fell to Zukertort.

THE Vienna Tourney being now finished, it only remains for us—in the opinion of very many of our subscribers—to publish the whole, or greater part of the games played. With this view, and in the hope of pleasing all, we devote a considerable portion of this week's issue to Tourney games. The summer recess affords us opportunity of continuing that course for some few weeks, but we may assure our friends, that we shall not entirely ignore other matters.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of this association will be held at Manchester, during the week commencing 31st July. There will be the usual competition in classes, open to British Amateurs, and it is expected that the prizes this year will be considerably increased. Programmes will be ready shortly. The Rev A B Skipworth, Tetford Rectory, Horncastle, is the Honorary Secretary.

An American Chess Tourney.—Max Judd, writing in reference to a Chess Congress in America, in a letter addressed to the "Cincinnati Commercial," pledges himself to raise at least 200 dollars, if a Congress can be arranged, to be held either in Cincinnati, St Louis or New Orleans. If St Louis were selected he thinks 500 dollars could easily be arranged. All very well, but after the experiences of Vienna, 500 dollars would not attract players generally, 2500 is nearer the mark, if anything like a repetition of Vienna grandeur is desired.

West Brighton Chess Club.—The "Brighton Guardian" states that Mr H W Butler visited this club on Saturday evening last, and contested blindfold and simultaneously against three of its members. Play commenced at 6.30, and terminated at 8.45. The players were Major-General Mercer, Mons J C F Rivière and Mr H J Lanchester. The first and last of whom succeeded in winning their games, while that of Mons Rivière was given up as a draw. Mr W T Pierce, Hon Secretary, kindly officiated as teller. During the evening several visitors were present, who took great interest in the proceedings. A most pleasant evening was spent.

Chess at Hastings and St Leonards.—The "Brighton Guardian" is pleased to record that efforts are being made to establish a Chess club for Hastings and St Leonards. A meeting at which T H Cole, Esq., M.A., will preside, will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 7.30 p.m., at the Temperance Hotel, Queen's road, Hastings, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of the formation of a club. Our contemporary trusts the undertaking will meet with success, and hopes to learn soon that it has assumed large proportions. In view of the contest, next season, for the Challenge Cup of the Sussex Chess Association (concerning which, it will have something to say in a week or two), it would like to be able to welcome the advent of other clubs, as it will be much preferable that the competition should be thoroughly representative, and not merely a struggle between the champions of Brighton and Chichester.

Glasgow Chess Club Championship Tourney.—The annual contest for the championship of the Glasgow Chess Club has just been concluded. The final struggle lay between Mr Crum and Mr Gilchrist, and the result has been declared in favor of the former, who will now take possession for a year of the Macfarlane Cup, the handsome trophy presented to the club some years ago by its late honorary president.—"Glasgow Herald."

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 676.

Played in the ninth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 20th May 1882.

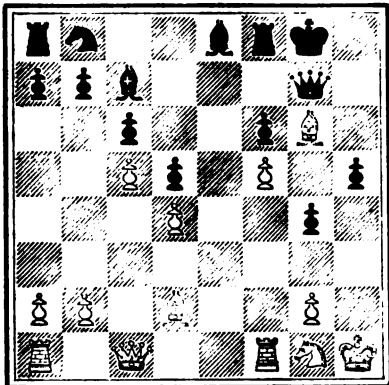
French Defence.

WHITE.
Mr Mason

BLACK.
Dr Noa

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 P takes P | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt to Q B 3 | 4 Kt to K B 3 |
| 5 Kt to B 3 | 5 B to Q 3 |
| 6 B to Q 3 | 6 P to Q B 3 |
| 7 Castles | 7 Castles |
| 8 Kt to K 2 | 8 B to K Kt 5 |
| 9 Kt to Kt 3 | 9 Q to B 2 |
| 10 B to K Kt 5 | 10 K B takes Kt |
| 11 B takes Kt (A) | 11 B takes R P ch |
| 12 K to R sq | 12 P to K R 4 (B) |
| 13 B to K Kt 5 | 13 P to B 3 |
| 14 B to Q 2 | 14 B to Q 3 |
| 15 P to Q B 4 | 15 Q to B 2 |
| 16 P to B 5 | 16 B to B 2 |
| 17 Q to B 2 | 17 P to K Kt 4 |
| 18 Kt to Kt sq | 18 B to Q 2 (C) |
| 19 P to K B 4 | 19 P to Kt 5 |
| 20 B to Kt 6 | 20 Q to Kt 2 |
| 21 P to B 5 (D) | 21 B to K sq |
| 22 Q to B sq (E) | |

Position after White's 22nd move.
BLACK.

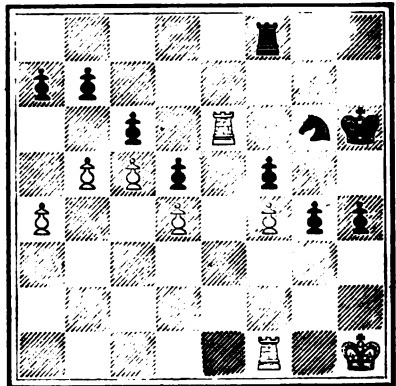


WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 23 B to R 6 | 22 B takes B (F) |
| 24 P takes B | 23 Q to B 2 |
| | 24 Q takes P |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 25 B takes R | 25 K takes B |
| 26 Q to K 3 | 26 Kt to Q 2 |
| 27 Q to K 6 | 27 Q to B 2 |
| 28 Q to B 5 | 28 K to Kt 2 |
| 29 Q R to K sq | 29 Kt to B sq |
| 30 R to K 3 | 30 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 31 Kt to K 2 | 31 R to K B sq |
| 32 P to K Kt 3 | 32 Kt to K 2 |
| 33 Q to K 6 | 33 Kt to Kt 3 (G) |
| 34 P to Kt 4 | 34 Q takes Q |
| 35 R takes Q | 35 P to B 4 |
| 36 P to R 4 | 36 K to B 2 |
| 37 R to K 3 | 37 K to B 3 |
| 38 P to Kt 5 | 38 P to R 5 (H) |
| 39 Kt to B 4 | 39 B takes Kt |
| 40 P takes B | 40 K to Kt 2 |
| 41 R to K 6 | 41 K to R 3 (I) |

Position after Black's 41st move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 42 P takes P | 42 P takes P |
| 43 R takes P | 43 K to R 4 |
| 44 K to Kt 2 | 44 P to R 6 ch |
| 45 K to Kt 3 | 45 R to Q Kt sq |
| 46 R to K B 6 | 46 R to Kt 6 ch |
| 47 K to R 2 | 47 Kt to R 5 |
| 48 R to B 8 | 48 R to Kt 7 ch |
| 49 K to R sq | 49 Kt to Kt 3 (J) |
| 50 R takes P ch | 50 K to R 5 |
| 51 R to B 6 | 51 P to Kt 6 (K) |
| 52 R to K sq | 52 Kt to K 2 (L) |
| 53 R to B 7 | 53 Kt to B 3 |
| 54 R to R 7 ch | 54 K to Kt 5 |
| 55 R to Kt 7 ch | 55 K to B 6 |
| 56 R to Q B sq (M) | 56 R to R 7 ch |
| 57 K to Kt sq | 57 R to Kt 7 ch |
| 58 K to R sq | 58 Kt tks Q P (N) |
| 59 R to B 3 ch | 59 K to B 7 |
| 60 Q R tks Kt P (O) | 60 R takes R |

61 R to Q 7 61 R to Q B 6
 62 R takes Q P 62 Kt to B 6
 63 R to Q sq 63 R to B 7
 64 P to B 6 64 K to Kt 6
 Resigns.

NOTES.

(A) This gives Black the superior game, as he is enabled to win a P. He ought to have played R P takes B.

(B) Black plays 12 P to K R 4 in preference to 12 P takes B, for after 12 P takes B there would follow 13 P to K Kt 3 13 B takes P, 14 R to K Kt sq, and White would have a promising attack, which fully compensates him for the Pawn he is minus, and which might soon become dangerous for Black.

(C) Forestalling the advance of White's Pawns. Black is playing with good judgment.

(D) White holds a strong position with his Bishop.

(E) Threatening to win the exchange.

(F) He had hardly anything better now. Black relies upon his Pawns.

(G) Had White played Q to Q 7, Black would have made the same reply, he thinks it preferable to exchange.

(H) Well played; Black pursues his attack now on the K side, heedless of White's diversion on the Q side.

(I) Black herewith initiates a combination for the ending which is deserving of the highest praise, he aims at bringing his King in support of his Pawns, and he desigedly abandons the P on the Q side, in order to obtain the open Q Kt file for his R, where-with he supports the advance of his Pawns.

(J) Black places great reliance upon the favorable position he has obtained by his good play, he now could have forced a draw by P to Kt 6, as then White would have been compelled to check with his R on R 8 and Kt 8 alternately. Thinking his game good enough, he not only refuses the draw, but abandons the B P.

(K) Playing in really fine style. If White now took the Kt, Black would win as follows:

52 P to Kt 7 ch
 53 K to Kt sq 53 P to R 7 ch
 54 K takes P 54 P tks R (Q) ch.

(L) Black is full of resources, White of course cannot take the Kt, on pain of mate by R to Kt 8.

(M) Threatening to win Black's important Kt P by R to B 3 ch.

(N) Good again, Black has given these checks in order to secure the Kt P, and he is now able to take the Q P, and what is of most importance, to bring his Kt to the attack.

(O) Black threatens mate by R to Kt 8.

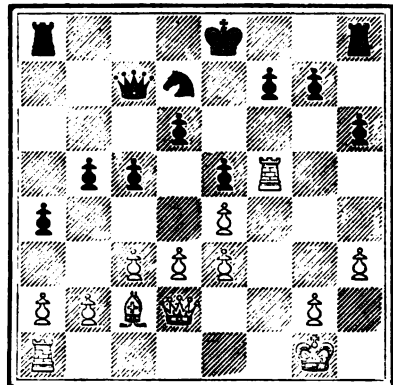
GAME 677.

Played in the twenty-seventh round of the Vienna International Tourney, 13th June 1882.

Giuoco Piano.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Mason	Mr Winawer
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q 3	4 P to Q 3
5 B to K 3	5 B to Kt 3
6 Q Kt to Q 2	6 P to K R 3
7 Kt to B sq	7 Kt to B 3
8 P to K R 3	8 Kt to K 2
9 Kt to Kt 3	9 P to Q B 3
10 B to Kt 3	10 B takes B (A)
11 P takes B	11 Q to Kt 3 (B)
12 Q to Q 2	12 P to Q R 4
13 P to B 3	13 P to R 5
14 B to Q sq	14 B to K 3
15 Castles	15 Q to B 2
16 Kt to R 4	16 P to Q Kt 4
17 B to B 2	17 P to Q B 4
18 Q Kt to B 5	18 B takes Kt
19 Kt takes B	19 Kt takes Kt
20 R takes Kt (C)	20 Kt to Q 2 (D)

Position after Black's 20th move.
BLACK.

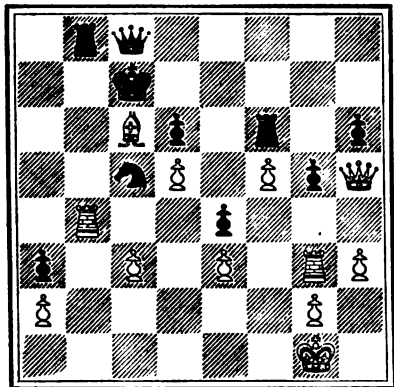


WHITE.

21 Q R to K B sq	21 P to B 3
22 B to Q sq	22 P to R 6
23 B to R 5 ch	23 K to K 2
24 P to Q Kt 3	24 K R to K B sq
25 R (B 5) to B 3	25 Kt to Kt 3
26 R to Kt 3	26 K to Q sq
27 B to Kt 4	27 Q to K 2
28 B to K 2	28 K to B 2
29 P to Q 4 (E)	29 P to B 5

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 30 R to Kt sq (F) | 30 P to K Kt 4 (g) |
| 31 P takes B P | 31 P takes B P |
| 32 R to Q Kt 4 | 32 Q to K 3 (H) |
| 33 P to Q 5 | 33 Q to B sq |
| 34 B takes P | 34 Kt to R 5 |
| 35 B to Kt 5 | 35 Kt to B 4 |
| 36 Q to K 2 | 36 P to B 4 |
| 37 P takes P | 37 P to K 5 (I) |
| 38 B to B 6 | 38 R to Q Kt sq |
| 39 Q to R 5 | 39 R to K B 3 |

Position after Black's 39th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 40 R takes Kt P (j) | 40 P takes R |
| 41 Q to R 7 ch | 41 Kt to Q 2 |
| 42 B takes Kt | 42 Q to K Kt sq |
| 43 R to Kt 7 ch (k) | 43 K takes R |
| 44 B to B 8 dis ch | 44 K to R sq (L) |
| 45 Q takes Q | 45 R takes P |
| 46 Q to Q 8 | 46 R takes P |
| 47 Q to Q 7 | 47 R to Kt 8 ch |
| 48 K to R 2 | 48 R to Q 7 |
| 49 Q to B 6 ch | 49 K to Kt sq |
| 50 Q takes K P | 50 R (Kt 8) to Kt 7 |
| 51 B to K 6 | 51 K to B 2 |
| 52 Q to B 4 ch | 52 K to Kt 3 |
| 53 B to Q 5 | 53 P to Kt 5 |
| 54 P takes P | 54 R to K B 7 |
| 55 Q to B 6 ch | 55 K to R 2 |
| 56 Q to B 7 ch | Resigns. |

NOTES, from "Land and Water."

(A) He rightly considers that now is the time to determine upon what kind of game he will fight with. Without exactly condemning the course adopted we have a feeling against it. There are three other lines, viz., 10 B to B 2, B to K 3 and Kt to Kt 3. Much may be said both for and against any of these. Our selection is 10 Kt to Kt 3.

(B) Too direct according to our notions. We favor 11 Q to B 2. There are also points for consideration in 11 Kt to Kt 3.

(C) Notwithstanding the bunged-up condition of White's Bishop we like his game.

- (D) Castling K R is probably the best line.
 (E) This wedge has a strong edge.
 (F) Full of meaning, and claiming an advantage not to be denied to him.
 (G) The position bristles with difficulties, and the more it is examined, so much the more evident does it become that Black has no satisfactory move at disposal. Our choice would probably be 30 P to B 4, though we do not deny that Black would have to fight with an exposed position in that case.

(H) Determined to consolidate his position, and, therefore, at once giving up the Pawn. His best chance, however, is by Q to R 2, and being past the thirtieth move, he has time to study the complications arising.

(I) Speciously played all this, and against a less able opponent the attempt to "tack," according to this fashion, would very likely prove successful.

(J) A splendid conception.

(K) A truly magnificent continuation. In considering these brilliant strokes it must not be forgotten that they were foreseen and intended. We may also point out that had White played 42 Q to R sq, he would be no better off, as the text move would have just the same effect in that case, which effect, indeed, was a necessary part of White's conception.

(L) If capturing the Bishop, he would obviously lose Rook as well as Queen.

REMARKS.

Mason, on his 40th move, executed one of the "fine coups" of the Tourney, his finish is in elegant style, and forms a very pretty ending.

GAME 678.

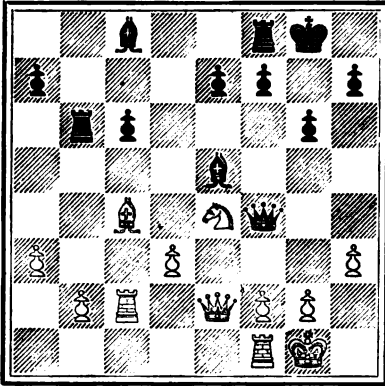
Played in the tenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 22nd May 1882.

Sicilian Defence.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------|------------------|
| Mr Blackburne | Mr Paulsen |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 P takes P |
| 5 Kt takes P | 5 P to Q 3 (A) |
| 6 B to Q B 4 | 6 P to K Kt 3 |
| 7 Kt takes Kt | 7 P takes Kt |
| 8 P to K 5 | 8 Kt to Kt 5 (B) |
| 9 P takes P | 9 Q takes P (C) |
| 10 Q to K 2 | 10 B to K Kt 2 |
| 11 Kt to K 4 | 11 Q to B 2 |
| 12 P to K R 3 | 12 Kt to K 4 |
| 13 B to B 4 | 13 Kt to Q 6 ch |
| 14 P takes Kt | 14 Q takes B |

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 15 Castles | 15 Castles |
| 16 Q R to B sq | 16 R to Kt sq |
| 17 R to B 2 | 17 R to Kt 3 |
| 18 P to R 3 | 18 B to K 4 |

Position after Black's 18th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 19 P to K Kt 3 | 19 Q to B 4 |
| 20 P to K Kt 4 | 20 Q to B 5 |
| 21 Kt to Kt 3 | 21 Q to Q 5 |
| 22 Q to B 3 | 22 R takes P |
| 23 Kt to K 2 | 23 Q to Kt 3 |
| 24 R takes R | 24 Q takes R |
| 25 P to Q 4 | 25 B to Q 3 |
| 26 P to Q R 4 | 26 B to Kt 2 |
| 27 Q to Q 3 | 27 Q to Kt 3 |
| 28 R to Kt sq | 28 Q to B 2 |
| 29 P to R 4 | 29 Q to Q 2 |
| 30 Q to K B 3 | 30 B to B sq |
| 31 P to Kt 5 | 31 Q to R 6 |
| 32 Q takes Q | 32 B takes Q |
| 33 R to Kt 3 | 33 B to B sq |
| 34 Kt to B 3 | 34 K to Kt 2 |
| 35 Kt to K 4 | 35 B to B 4 |
| 36 P to Q 5 | 36 P takes P |
| 37 B takes P | 37 R to Q sq |
| 38 B to B 6 | 38 B to Kt 3 |
| 39 K to Kt 2 | 39 P to B 4 |
| 40 P tks Penpass ch | 40 P takes P |
| 41 P to K R 5 | 41 P to B 4 |
| 42 Kt to Kt 5 | 42 R to Q 7 |
| 43 Kt to R 3 | 43 R to Q 3 |
| 44 B to B 3 | 44 R to Q 7 |
| 45 P takes P | 45 P takes P |
| 46 B to B 6 | 46 K to R 3 |
| 47 K to Kt 3 | 47 P to Kt 4 |
| 48 R to Q B 3 | 48 P to Kt 5 |
| 49 B to K 8 | 49 B to Kt 2 |
| 50 B to B 6 | 50 B to R 3 |
| 51 B to Kt 2 | 51 P takes Kt |
| 52 R to B 6 ch | 52 K to Kt 2 |
| 53 B takes P | 53 B to Kt 2 |
| 54 R to K 6 | 54 B takes P ch |

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 55 K to R 2 | 55 B to R 5 dis ch |
| 56 K to Kt sq | 56 B to Q 4 |
| 57 R to Q 6 | 57 B to B 7 ch |
- Resigns.

NOTES, from "La Stratégie."

- (A) The usual move is P to K 3.
- (B) If 8 P takes P, 9 B takes P ch and wins the Queen.
- (C) In order to avoid an isolated point; we think P takes P is preferable.
- (D) This move weakens the Pawns on the King's side, and gives White a bad game. We should have preferred Kt to K Kt 3.
- (E) The loss of the piece is unavoidable, for if Kt to B 4 or Kt to Kt sq, B takes P ch and wins.
- (F) A desperate attempt by Mr Blackburne. If Black replies by K to Kt 4, then P to K B 4 ch, followed by B to B 3 mate.

GAME 679.

Played in the twelfth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 24th May 1882.

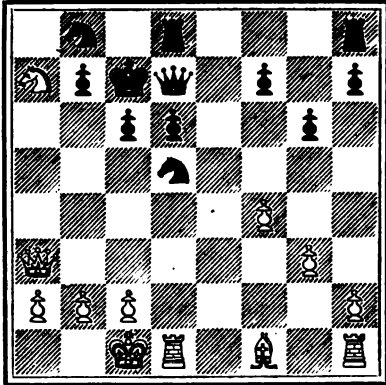
- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Mr Tchigorin | Capt Mackenzie |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Q takes P | 3 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 Q to K 3 | 4 P to K Kt 3 (A) |
| 5 B to Q 2 (B) | 5 B to K Kt 2 |
| 6 Kt to Q B 3 | 6 P to Q 3 |
| 7 P to B 4 | 7 K Kt to K 2 |
| 8 Castles Q R | 8 B to K 3 |
| 9 Kt to K B 3 | 9 Q to Q 2 |
| 10 Kt to Q 5 | 10 Castles Q R |
| 11 B to Q B 3 | 11 B takes B |
| 12 Q takes B | 12 Kt to Q Kt sq (C) |
| 13 Q to Q R 3 | 13 B takes Kt (D) |
| 14 P takes B | 14 Q to K B 4 |
| 15 P to K Kt 3 | 15 Kt takes P |
| 16 Kt to Q 4 (E) | 16 Q to Q 2 (F) |
| 17 Kt to Q Kt 5 | 17 P to Q B 3 |
| 18 Kt takes R P ch | 18 K to B 2 |

(See Diagram below).

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 19 R takes Kt (G) | 19 P takes R |
| 20 B to Q Kt 5 | 20 Q to K 3 (H) |
| 21 Q to Q B 3 ch | 21 K to Kt 3 (I) |
| 22 R to K sq | 22 K takes Kt (J) |
| 23 R takes Q | 23 P takes R |
| 24 Q to K 3 ch | 24 K to R sq (K) |
| 25 Q to Q R 3 ch | 25 Kt to R 3 |
| 26 B takes Kt | 26 P takes B |
| 27 Q takes P ch | 27 K to Kt sq |

- 28 Q to Kt 6 ch 28 K to B sq
 29 P to Q Kt 4 29 K R to K sq (L)
 30 Q to R 7 30 P to K 4
 31 P to Q Kt 5 Resigns.

Position after Black's 18th move.
 BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES, by M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) If 4 B to Q Kt 5, White has a good game by 5 Kt to Q B 3, or 5 P to Q B 3, e.g.:

- 5 Kt to Q B 3 5 B takes Kt ch
 (if Q to K B 3 or Kt to K B 3 or P to Q 3, 6 B to Q 2, followed by Castling Q R and P to K B 4)
 6 Q takes B followed by 7 P to K B 4.

- If 5 P to Q B 3 5 B to Q R 4
 6 Q to K Kt 3 6 Q to K B 3
 7 P to K B 4 7 P to Q 3
 8 B to Q 3

(if 8 Kt to K B 3 8 Q to K Kt 3 equalises the game)

- 9 Kt to K B 3 8 B to Q Kt 3
 10 Q Kt to Q 2 9 P to K Kt 3
 11 Kt to Q B 3 10 B to Q 2

with a good game.

(B) It was more advantageous to continue the attack by 5 P to K B 4 5 B to Kt 2, 6 Kt to K B 3; the usual continuation is 5 Kt to Q B 3.

(C) Black is forced to make room for the Q which is threatened by Kt to K B 6, he cannot exchange his B for the adverse Kt, because the White P on Q 5 would block him up completely.

(D) We disapprove this move; the Pawn which takes back the B, will, later on be very embarrassing for Black's defence. We should have preferred to play thus:

- 13 Kt (K2) to Q B 3 14 B to Q Kt 5 14 P to Q R 3
 14 B to Q R 4 15 P to K B 4
 15 P to Q R 4 16 P to K 5 (or A or B) 16 Q to K B 2
 16 P to K 5 (or A or B) 17 Kt to Q B 3 17 P takes P

with a superior game, in consequence of the isolation of the White Pawns on the King's side.

(A) If 16 Kt to Q 4 16 P takes P
 17 Kt takes Kt
 (if 17 B takes Kt 17 P takes B, 18 Kt takes B 18 Q takes Kt, 19 Kt to Q Kt 4 19 K to Kt 2 best)

17 P takes Kt
 18 Kt to Q Kt 4
 (if 18 Kt to B 6 18 Q to B 2 best)
 18 P to Q 4
 19 B to Kt 3 19 Q to Q 3 or K to (Kt 2 best).

(B) If 16 P takes P 16 P takes P
 17 Kt to Q Kt 4 17 P to Q Kt 4
 18 B to Kt 3 18 B takes B
 and an even game, at least.

(E) If 16 Kt to K R 4 16 Q to K 5
 17 B to Kt 2
 (if 17 B to Q 3 17 Q to K 3 ch, 18 Q to Q B 4 best)
 17 Q to K 6 ch best.

(F) The move in the text weakens Black's game; we should have preferred

- 16 Q to K 5
 17 Q to K 6 ch
 18 K to Kt sq
 19 K R to K sq
 19 Q takes Kt
 20 P takes B
 21 Kt takes R
 22 Q to Q 3

(if 22 R to Q sq 22 P to Q B 4, 23 P to Q B 23 Kt to K 6 best)

- 22 K R to K sq
 23 R to Q sq 23 P to Q B 4
 24 P to Q B 3 24 R to K 6
 25 Q to B sq 25 Kt takes P ch
 26 P takes Kt 26 R takes P best.

(G) A beautiful sacrifice; a correct move which wins the game.

(H) It is evident that if

- 20 Kt to Q B 3
 21 P takes Kt
 22 K to B sq
 21 Kt takes Kt
 22 Q to R 7 ch
 23 B to R 6 ch

and mate on the following move.

(I) If 21 Kt to Q B 3 22 P takes B
 22 B takes Kt 23 K to Kt sq
 23 Q takes P ch 24 K to R sq
 24 Q to Kt 6 ch 25 Kt to B 6
 25 Kt to B 6

and wins.

(J) If 22 Q to K B 4 23 Q to Q 4 ch
 23 K to B 2 24 R to K 7 ch
 24 Kt to Q 2

(if 24 R to Q 2, 25 R takes R ch 25 Kt takes R, 26 Q takes R and wins)

25 B to R 4 and wins.

(K) If 24 P to Kt 3, 25 Q takes K P and wins.

(L) If 29 K to Q 2, 30 Q to Kt 7 ch 30 K to K sq, 31 P to Q Kt 5, followed by P to Q R 4, and wins easily.

GAME 680.

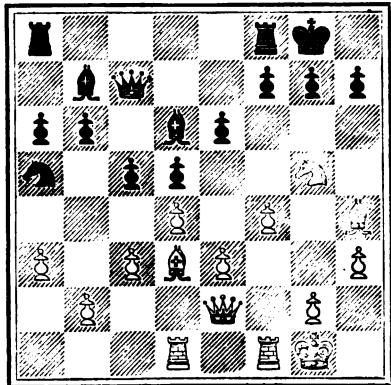
Played in the first round of the Vienna International Tourney, 10th May 1882.

Irregular Opening

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Ware	Mr Weiss
1 P to Q 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to K 3	4 B to Q 3
5 B to Q 3	5 P to Q B 4
6 P to Q B 3	6 Q Kt to B 3
7 Castles	7 P to Q R 3
8 B to Q 2	8 Castles
9 P to Q R 3	9 P to Q Kt 3
10 P to K R 3	10 B to Kt 2
11 B to K sq	11 Kt to K 5
12 Q Kt to Q 2	12 Kt takes Kt (A)
13 Q takes Kt	13 Kt to R 4
14 R to Q sq	14 Kt to B 5 (B)
15 Q to K 2	15 Kt to R 4
16 B to R 4	16 Q to B 2
17 Kt to Kt 5 (c)	

Position after White's 17th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

	17 P to K R 3
18 Q to R 5	18 Kt to B 5 (D)
19 Kt tks K P (E)	19 P takes Kt
20 Q to Kt 6	20 R to B 4 (F)
21 Q takes K P ch	21 R to B 2
22 Q to Kt 6	22 K to B sq
23 Q to R 7	23 K to K sq
24 B to Kt 6	24 K B to B sq
25 P to B 5	25 K to Q 2 (G)
26 B takes R	26 Kt takes K P
27 B to K 6 ch	27 K to B 3
28 Q to Kt 6	28 B to Q 3
29 K R to K sq	29 Kt takes R

30 R takes Kt	30 P to B 5 (H)
31 B takes P ch	31 K takes B
32 Q to K 6 ch	32 K to B 3
33 Q takes P ch	33 K to Q 2
34 Q to K 6 ch	34 K to B 3
35 P to Q 5 ch	35 K to Kt 4
36 Q to K 2 ch	36 K to R 5
37 Q to B 2 ch	37 K to Kt 4
38 P to R 4 ch and mates in 2 moves.	

NOTES, from "Turf, Field and Farm."

(A) A poor move, only weakening his own game and aiding the adversary to develop his. P to K B 4 would have been much more to the purpose, as it would effectually shut out White's K B, which eventually plays an important part in the fate of the game.

(B) Again Black plays very feebly. This move is sheer waste of time, which at this state of the game is too valuable to thus fritter away.

(C) A fine move; the commencement of a beautiful and decisive combination.

(D) Apparently in blissful ignorance of the coup White has been planning. B to B sq would have defeated White's intended little scheme, though the latter has in any case a superior game.

(E) A brilliant, and we think a perfectly sound sacrifice, forcing a winning position whatever Black may do.

(F) The only move, any other would lose much sooner.

(G) He has nothing better. White threatens P to B 6, the disastrous effects of which could not be obviated by any move in Black's power.

(H) Giving White an opportunity for another little "gem," but it makes but little difference in the final result, as Black has in any case a losing game.

GAME 681.

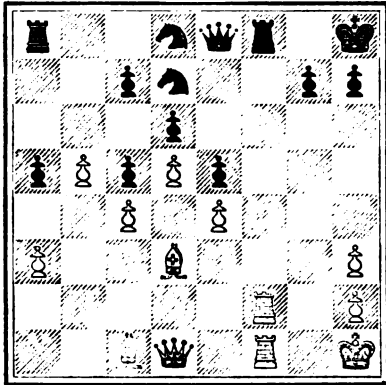
Played in the eleventh round of the Vienna International Tourney, 23rd May 1882.

English Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Hruby	Mr Mason
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K B 4 (A)
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 P to K 3
4 P to Q 4	4 B to K 2
5 B to Q 3	5 P to Q Kt 3
6 Kt to R 3	6 B to Kt 2
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 P to B 3	8 Kt to B 3
9 P to R 3 (B)	9 K to R sq
10 P to Q Kt 4	10 Q to K sq
11 R to R 2	11 P to Q R 4

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 12 P to Kt 5 | 12 Kt to Q sq |
| 13 P to K 4 | 13 P takes P |
| 14 P takes P | 14 P to K 4 |
| 15 P to Q 5 (c) | 15 B to B 4 ch |
| 16 K to R sq | 16 P to Q 3 |
| 17 Kt to R 4 | 17 B to B sq (D) |
| 18 Kt takes B | 18 B takes Kt |
| 19 P takes B | 19 Kt P takes Kt |
| 20 Q R to K B 2 | 20 Kt to Q 2 (E) |

Position after Black's 20th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 21 Q to R 5 (F) | 21 Kt to Kt 2 (G) |
| 22 R takes R ch | 22 Kt takes R |
| 23 Q takes Q | 23 R takes Q |
| 24 R to B 7 | 24 R to B sq |
| 25 P to Kt 6 | 25 K to Kt sq |
| 26 R takes B P | 26 R to Kt sq |
| 27 B to Q 2 | 27 P to R 3 |
| 28 B to B 2 | 28 Kt to Q sq |
| 29 B takes Q R P | 29 Kt to Kt 2 |
| 30 R takes Kt | 30 R takes R |
| 31 B to R 4 | 31 R to K B 2 |
| 32 B to B 6 | 32 Kt to Q 2 |
| 33 P to Kt 7 | 33 Kt to Kt sq |
| 34 B to Kt 6 | 34 Kt to R 3 |
| 35 B to R 7 | 35 R to B sq |
| 36 B to Kt 5 | 36 Kt to Kt sq |
| 37 P to Q R 4 | Resigns. |

NOTES, from "La Stratégie."

(A) The usual moves are P to K 3 or K 4.

(B) Lost time, for if Kt is played to Q Kt 5, the answer would be B to Q Kt sq, followed by P to Q R 3. It would have been better to play Kt to K 2, to be able to advance the P to K 4 later on.

(C) If P takes P, Black would answer by B to Q B 4 ch, followed by Q takes P and frees his game.

(D) It would have been better to play B to Q 5, in order to preserve the Bishop for the attack, and, in any case, not to allow the exchange for a Kt which is inactive. The combination of Black to take the K Kt is a

disadvantageous one, for it opens to the adverse Rooks the important file of the K Kt.

(E) This move we consider weak. We should have preferred Kt to Q Kt 2, though this Kt would then be, for a while, inactive. But there would be compensation in consequence of White having a Bishop out of action, and the two Black Rooks would be in communication.

(F) Very well played.

(G) This move now loses the game, he could yet have defended by P to K Kt 3.

GAME 683.

Played in the twenty-third round of the Vienna International Tourney, 9th June 1882.

Giucoco Piano.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Bird

Capt Mackenzie

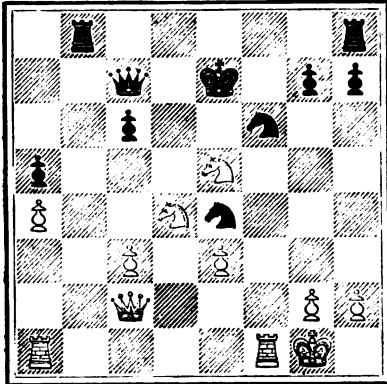
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to B 3 | 4 Kt to K B 3 |
| 5 P to Q Kt 4 (A) | 5 B to Q Kt 3 |
| 6 P to Q 3 | 6 P to Q 3 |
| 7 P to Q R 4 | 7 P to Q R 4 |
| 8 P to Q Kt 5 | 8 Kt to K 2 |
| 9 Kt to Q R 3 | 9 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 10 B to K 3 | 10 P to Q B 3 (B) |
| 11 P takes P | 11 P takes P |
| 12 Q to Q Kt 3 (C) | 12 B takes B |
| 13 B takes P ch | 13 K to K 2 (D) |
| 14 P takes B | 14 Kt to K B sq |
| 15 B to B 4 | 15 Kt (B sq) to Q 2 |
| 16 Castles K R | 16 Q R to Kt sq |
| 17 Q to Q sq (E) | 17 Kt to Q B 4 |
| 18 Q to Q B 2 | 18 B to K 3 |
| 19 B takes B | 19 Kt takes B |
| 20 Kt to B 4 | 20 Kt to B 4 |
| 21 P to Q 4 (F) | 21 Kt(B4)tk K P (G) |
| 22 P takes K P | 22 P takes P |
| 23 Kt(B4)tk K P | 23 Q to B 2 |
| 24 Kt to Q 4 (H) | |

(See Diagram below).

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 25 Kt to Q B 4 | 24 R to Q Kt 3 | 25 Q R to Q Kt 1 (I) |
| 26 Kt tks Q R P (J) | 26 R to Q Kt 3 | 27 Q R to Kt sq |
| 27 Kt to Q B 4 | 27 Q R to Kt sq | 28 K R to K sq |
| 28 P to Q R 5 (K) | 28 K R to K sq | 29 K to K B sq |
| 29 Kt to K 5 (L) | 29 K to K B sq | 30 R takes Kt |
| 30 Q takes Kt | 30 R takes Kt | 31 Q to K 2 |
| 31 Q tks Q B P (M) | 31 Q to K 2 | 32 Q to K sq (N) |
| 32 P to R 6 | 32 Q to K sq (N) | 33 K to Kt sq |
| 33 Q to Q 6 ch | 33 K to Kt sq | 34 R (K 4) to Q Kt |
| 34 Kt to B 6 | | |

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 35 R takes Kt | 35 Kt takes R |
| 36 P to R 7 | 36 R to Q R sq |
| 37 Q to Q 4 | 37 P to K R 4 |
| 38 P to R 4 | 38 Q to Q B sq |
| 39 P to K 4 | 39 Kt to Kt 5 |
| 40 P to Kt 3 | 40 Kt to K R 3 |
| 41 Q to Q 5 ch | 41 K to R 2 |
| 42 P to K 5 | Resigns. |

Position after White's 24th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

Notes, from "The Field."

- (A) Mr Bird's favourite attack in this opening; it weakens the Pawns on the Q side, but it drives back the pieces of the defence, and the manner in which Mr Bird handles this form of opening certainly deserves attention.
- (B) A gross error; surprising in a match game of such importance.
- (C) Promptly taking advantage. It wins a

most important P, besides subjecting the hostile K to a tremendous attack.

(D) The best square under these circumstances, for if White subsequently took the Kt, Black would gain an open file for the R, otherwise the Kt could retreat to K B sq.

(E) Loss of time; the Q should have gone to B 2 at once.

(F) Mr Bird conducts the attack in his usual lively and spirited manner.

(G) It was certainly better to exchange Pawns, e.g.:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 22 K P takes P | 21 P takes Q P |
| 23 Q R to K sq | 22 Kt takes P |
| | 23 P to Q 4 |

if K to Q 2 instead, White may take the Kt with the R, followed by Kt to K 5 ch, should the P attack the two pieces

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 24 Kt (K B 3) to K 5 | 24 R to Q B sq. |
|----------------------|-----------------|

(H) Beautiful play. We give above a diagram of this fine position.

(I) R to R 3 was certainly the only move, if anything was of avail.

(J) The two Knights playfully make havoc among the hostile Pawns.

(K) Vigorous and fine, as will be seen. It was important to stop this R from defending the B P again.

(L) The manoeuvre with the Kt is very elegant, and most ingeniously devised.

(M) Q takes R P was here stronger, for Black had no defence against the threatened R takes Kt ch, since if the K move to B 2, the R would still take, followed by the fatal R to B sq ch, and if Q to K B 2, the game might have proceeded thus:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 31 Q takes R P | 31 Q to K B 2 |
| 32 Q to R 8 ch | 32 Q to Kt sq |
| 33 R takes Kt ch | |

and wins.

(N) This loses the exchange; but Black had no defence.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

ON Tuesday, 13th inst., Mr Gastineau, the well known and popular president of the City of London Chess Club, gave one of his pleasant garden parties, at his residence, Ivy House, Peckham. Fortunately the weather proved favorable, the sun shining brightly overhead, and a light wind doing duty as a welcome fan. Soon after four o'clock the guests began to arrive, and made straight for the garden, where they were met by the genial host. They then scattered themselves about in Chess-playing groups on the lawn, and under the shadow of the trees. The company was composed entirely of members of the City of London Chess Club, who being already acquainted with each other, were speedily at their ease, and as merry as schoolboys. Mr Blackburne and Mr Mason were unavoidably absent at the Vienna Tournament, and Mr Murton, who is the oldest member of the club, was prevented, by the increasing infirmities of over ninety years, from being present, but there was still a strong muster of well known and esteemed members of the club. Mr Horwitz, who, forty years ago, was the brilliant opponent of Staunton, was there, looking hale and hearty, and joking merrily about having just enjoyed his seventy-sixth birthday. There were also among the company the Rev G A MacDonnell, Mr W H Cubison, Dr Ballard,

Mr F W Lord, Rev J E Watson, Rev J J Scargill, Messrs R Clarke, C G Cutler, J F Lovelock, A D Long, Edward Marks, R S Moffat, P Pizzi, R Pilkington, J J Watts, H J Webber and other well-known Chess players. After enjoying themselves for some time in the garden, the guests were summoned to the dining room, where a substantial repast, in the form of a cold collation had been provided. Ample justice was done to the good cheer, and then the host proposed the time honored toast—"The City of London Chess Club," coupled with the names of Mr Lovelock, Vice-President, and Mr Clarke, the Treasurer. These gentlemen briefly responded, and congratulated the members upon the continued growth and prosperity of the club. The chairman then proposed the health of the Hon Secretary, Mr George Adamson, who, in acknowledging the compliment, said he hoped the time might soon come when the Chess players of London, instead of being scattered about in small clubs, would unite themselves into one great club, which would be able to offer substantial prizes for competition, and would command the interest and attention of the general public. The next toast which the chairman proposed was "The St George's Chess Club," coupled with the names of Mr Cubison and Dr Ballard, who have the honor of being members of both clubs. The toast was drunk with great heartiness, and Mr Cubison, after responding in his usual happy vein, read an acrostic which he had composed on the name of the host, Mr Gastineau. The reading of this clever little production was followed by prolonged applause. Dr Ballard also thanked the company on behalf of the St George's Club, and, before sitting down, read the latest telegram from Vienna, regarding the great Chess Tournament. The Rev Mr MacDonnell concluded the series of toasts, by proposing the health of Mr Gastineau, a toast which it is almost needless to say, was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm. The company then adjourned to the garden, where they continued to play chess and otherways to amuse themselves until darkness drove them indoors. There they still kept up the enjoyment until—well, until the last train fairly took the last guest away.

THE DAILY PRESS AND CHESS.

EVER since the beginning of May, eighteen prodigiously accomplished and abnormally patient Chess players have been engaged in an International Tournament at Vienna. Our correspondent in the Austrian capital has described at intervals how the tournament was getting on, and for all practical purposes the conflict may now be considered at an end. We regret to say that the palm of victory does not in this case rest with an Englishman, neither Mr Blackburne nor Mr Bird being among the first three competitors. It was hoped that Mr Blackburne might eventually win the game for Old England, but he has now no possibility of repeating his victory at Berlin a year ago. It will be remembered that this consummate Chess player, on that occasion engaged all the leading European "professionals"—if so they may be called—and triumphantly carried off the prize, by winning the largest number of games. At Vienna they have been playing for thirty-four days, and the tournament only came near its end yesterday. The immense strain which such a prolonged contest must involve to the brains of the competitors, goes without saying, especially when it is borne in mind that some of the matches last for five and others for seven hours at a time. It needs a peculiar combination of intellectual faculties to play a really good game of Chess. A man has to be at once cautious and bold, always on the alert and yet marvellously patient, never allowing his attention to flag, and looking far ahead at the course the game is likely to take, with an amount of calculation which would make the fortune of a statesman if applied to practical political uses. As a mere pastime for a leisure hour, Chess is never likely to be popular, simply because it requires such intense concentration and unwearied study. It is, like Whist, more of a science than a game; but, unlike Whist, it has not the great element of luck to enhance excitement. Moreover, only two people play at it, though in the Central Asiatic Garden of Eden, where Chess is supposed to have had its origin, the competitors numbered four, two on each side. Such an arrangement would make it more interesting for players and onlookers as well. A joint game of Chess, however, must be as difficult as a joint novel, and consequently Chess will ever more be a lonely duel between a couple of solitary souls, too much engrossed in their Kings and Pawns to think of anything in the world beside. It is, indeed, astonishing what a number of things may happen in a room without disturbing the professed Chess player. He can endure with perfect equanimity the upsetting of a dozen chairs or a table loaded with teacups and saucers. Singing at the piano he does not even condescend to notice, and it is highly probable that if an earthquake were to convulse the house, he would only look up for a moment and then resume his

cogitations over a "Sicilian Defence" or a "King's Fianchetto." And all this splendid calculation, all this immovable concentration of thought, lavished on a mere game, which has for its object to say "Check!" and which may, after all, terminate in a stalemate! Most people wonder how anybody can find real amusement in what looks like terrible hard work; but those who are initiated into the inner mysteries of the game, find an inexhaustible source of pleasure and mental profit, in developing new systems of attack, novel stratagems, and supernaturally cunning methods of tricking an opponent.

The result of the Vienna Tournament is interesting, even if unsatisfactory from a strictly national point of view. The remarkable phenomenon in this tournament has been the persistent way in which two or three players have kept together, so that it looked very much as if a dead heat might be the eventual result, necessitating more games to decide the mastery. Gradually two competitors have emerged from the rest of the field, and now show decisively ahead. These are Herr Winawer, a Pole, resident in Berlin, and Herr Steinitz, a German, who for twenty years has been domesticated in England. Of course the great and engrossing interest of the struggle all through, lay in the diverse nationalities of the competitors. The English representatives numbered two, Messrs Blackburne and Bird. Then there was more than one American, Mr Mason and Capt Mackenzie belonging—at least, by residence—to the United States, though England or Scotland might, with some justice, claim them as children of her own. Mr Mason has been fighting a good battle for the Anglo-Saxon race generally, and will, at all events, be among the first three at the conclusion of the tournament. Of the eighteen candidates for the prizes, which number six, the great majority were Continentals, nearly every important European nationality being represented. Such a struggle affords a novel way of settling intellectual precedence among nations; only it is doubtful how far proficiency in Chess may be taken as a sign of a high mental development, or whether, after all, like billiards, it is not more a question of practice and "knack" than anything else. Many great men have been great Chess players, from Napoleon to Mr Buckle, the learned author of the "History of Civilisation." There must be some undeveloped potency in the mind of a man who is able to forecast all the most distant possibilities of the Chess board, and who—if he chooses to go in for "fancy" playing—can demolish a dozen different antagonists at the same time, without looking at the board. Blindfold Chess playing, as well as playing twenty simultaneous games, is a modern accomplishment. Indeed, the whole development which Chess has received, dates from a comparatively recent era. The first tournament took place in London in 1851, and since that time many international trials of skill have occurred in various European Capitals. Nor is the reward which is offered to the enthusiastic and accomplished handler of the Pawns paltry, or by any means to be despised. Six prizes are dangled in front of the Vienna players, the first of which is a sum of two hundred pounds, besides the glory and reputation obtained from being among the most successful in an international Chess campaign of this description.

Are games really spoiled by being scientific? Whist and Chess have both suffered from this cause; but then, with regard to both, it may be said that the inexperienced player can reap just as much and as hearty amusement and relaxation from them, as the professional adept who spends most of his time in these pursuits. Constant and unremitting practice at lawn-tennis enables a man easily to distance any competitor who does not care to give as much of his existence to a mere game as his rival, and the same may be truly said of nearly every game of skill, either physical or mental. Croquet was becoming rapidly deteriorated as a pastime when it was suddenly extinguished by its more enticing substitute. It is very difficult for people who play a great deal at Chess, or any other game, to bear the admonition of the handbook in mind and "always endeavour to lose with good temper." Equally difficult is it to "bear your adversary's faults with good grace." This is particularly true of whist, if instead of adversary we read partner. The great objection which really holds against Chess is the enormous time to which it can be spun out. A rubber of whist is generally over in an hour, and so is a sett of lawn-tennis; but Chess may drag its weary length along for a whole summer's day before the King finally succumbs to the attacks of his consort. Perhaps the real attraction about this ancient form of amusement lies in its similarity to the great game of life, or to the management of an army in warfare. To handle a King, even of wood, with a contemptuous familiarity, to "exchange queens," and to deal with Bishops in an irreverent manner, unbecoming the episcopal dignity, all this must be part of the joy and blessedness of playing a game of Chess. The Arabs must have felt this peculiar charm, as much as Mr Blackburne and Herr Steinitz. It may also be said to be an allegory of human existence, that the principal figure is that played by a female in the game of Chess. The Queen is always capable of "checking" the King, while the King is utterly unable to "check" the Queen. This suggests the final query, whether Chess in its birthplace in Central Asia, was not invented by some pre-historic Tartar misogynist, who recognised at once the supremacy of the female sex and its tendency to "check" the male. Whether this be so or not, there is no doubt that the gentlemen at Vienna have set a good example of patience to the world, by enduring six weeks of uninterrupted Chess playing for the sake of glory and two hundred pounds.—"Daily Telegraph."

LUDGATE CIRCUS CHESS CLUB.

The following prizes were distributed at the meeting reported in our last.

First prize	Silver Watch	Mr P Philpot
Second prize	Stationery Cabinet	Mr T H Moore (Sec)
Third prize	Set of Chess men	Mr R H Hodge

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 5th JULY 1882.

—:0:—

THE FOUR KNIGHTS' OPENING.

BY G H D GOSSIP.

AFTER the usual moves in this favorite opening, which has been frequently adopted by the competitors in the late Vienna Tourney, viz.

WHITE.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 Kt to B 3

BLACK.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 Kt to B 3

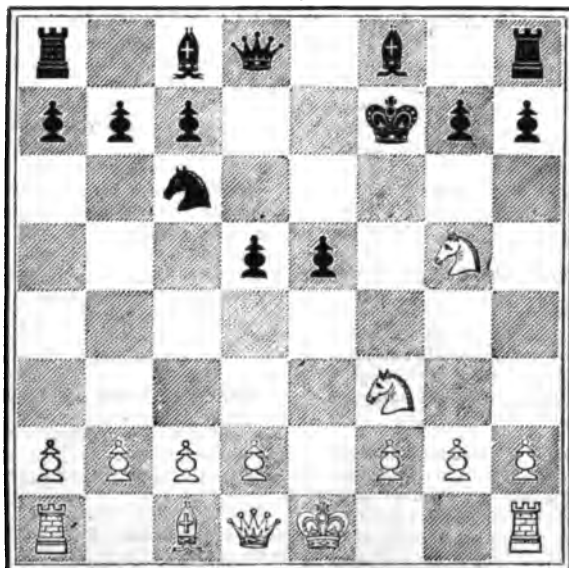
the customary move is for White to play 4 B to Kt 5.

The move 4 B to B 4 is condemned by M Rosenthal, in "La Vie Moderne," and also by "The Chess Monthly." Rosenthal gives the following continuation:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 4 B to B 4 | 4 Kt takes P |
| 5 B takes P ch | 5 K takes B |
| 6 Kt takes Kt | 6 P to Q 4 |
| 7 Q Kt to K Kt 5 ch | |

Position after White's 7th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

7 K to Kt sq

and Rosenthal dismisses the game in favor of Black, which decision we think by no means clear.

Mr Gunsberg prefers 7 K to K sq for Black at this juncture; we will examine the consequences of that line of play hereafter.

Suppose in reply to 7 K to Kt sq White play

8 P to Q 4

the best continuation then seems to be

9 Kt to R 3

8 P to K R 3

9 B to K Kt 5

If 9 B takes Kt, 10 P takes B 10 P to K 5, 11 Kt to K 5 best (if 11 Kt to Kt sq 11 Q to R 5, &c.) 11 Kt takes Kt, 12 P takes Kt 12 P to B 3, 13 Q to R 5 and we see no advantage to Black.

10 P takes P

10 Kt takes P

11 Kt to B 4

11 P to B 3

12 B to K 3

12 Q to B 3

13 Castles

13 P to K Kt 4

Possibly 13 R to Q sq is a stronger move here, though we doubt that Black can obtain any serious advantage by it

14 Kt takes Q P

14 P takes Kt best

15 Q takes P ch

15 Kt to B 2

16 B to Q 4

16 Q to B 3

17 Q takes Q

17 P takes Q

18 B takes R

18 B takes Kt

19 P takes B

19 B to Q 4 would be met by 19 B to Q 4, &c.,

19 K takes B

and Black will only be able to draw.

REVIEWS.

Bemrose's Panoramic Railway Guide.—We have just received a copy of the latest addition to this series of "best of all railway companions," in the shape of the Great Northern Guide, which, from a hasty glance, appears to be as carefully compiled as those which have preceded it. We think Messrs Bemrose have inaugurated a very good means of instructing the traveller of modern days, at the same time affording pleasant reading during a journey.

NEW MUSIC.—VOCAL.

The Land o' Burns. Poetry by Colin Raebrown; music by W G Wood. (Marriott and Williams) This we can heartily commend as a firm, singable song, of easy compass. It is what such a great many songs are not—i.e., interesting. We pronounce it good.

The Tramp. Words by Clement O'Neill; music by W C Levey. (Marriott and Williams) This is what may be termed a "jolly" song, more particularly suitable for a buffo baritone. If sung in a "Don't care a rap" sort of style, with plenty of lungs, it will inevitably please.

Untasted Sweets. Words and music by F Julian Croger. (White and Son) This is unmistakably a novelty. Who has not assisted

in his or her young days in making "toffee"? The innocent fun of this song is mightily refreshing, the humorous verses being allied to a lively melody.

PIANOFORTE.

(From Marriott and Williams)

Chess Polka, by Mendel Silverstone. A danceable piece, not distressingly ambitious but decidedly musical. We like it very much. We must however, give the Publisher a hint. The Chess board on the title is wrong,—the top left hand corner should have started with a white square, not a black.

(From Francis Bros. and Day).

Playful Kittens, by J Harrington Young. A masterly piece, redolent of the piccolo. The Trio is especially pretty. Unless any intending performer can play, we should advise him to be satisfied with "intending" only.

Mirabel. Waltz by Charles Le Thiere. We do not think this compares favorably with the composer's other works. There are some pretty bits here and there—notably the second part of the first number—but, taken as a whole, it does not strike us as being evenly excellent.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 683.

Played in the second round of the Vienna International Tourney, 11th May 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.

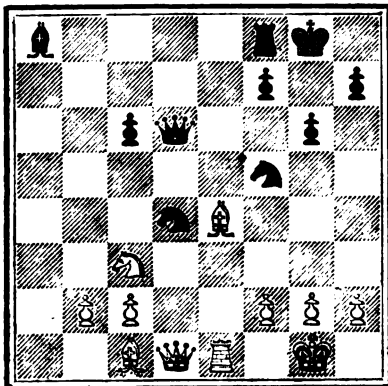
BLACK.

Mr Zukertort

Capt Mackenzie

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 P to Q R 3 |
| 4 B to R 4 | 4 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 P to Q 4 (A) | 5 P takes P (B) |
| 6 Castles | 6 B to K 2 |
| 7 P to K 5 | 7 Kt to K 5 |
| 8 Kt takes Q P | 8 Kt to Q B 4 |
| 9 Kt to K B 5 (c) | 9 Kt to K 3 |
| 10 R to K sq | 10 P to K Kt 3 |
| 11 Kt takes K B | 11 Kt takes Kt |
| 12 Kt to Q B 3 | 12 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 13 B to Kt 3 | 13 B to Kt 2 |
| 14 P to Q R 4 | 14 Kt to K B 4 |
| 15 P takes P | 15 P takes P |
| 16 R takes R | 16 B takes R |
| 17 Kt takes P (D) | 17 Castles |
| 18 Kt to B 3 | 18 Kt (K 3) to Q 5 |
| 19 B to Q 5 (E) | 19 P to Q B 3 |
| 20 B to K 4 | 20 P to Q 4 |
| 21 P tks P en pass | 21 Q takes P |

Position after Black's 21st move.
BLACK.

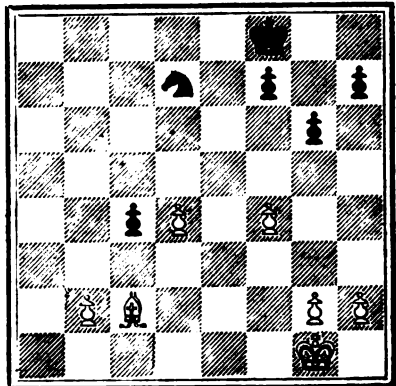


WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 22 B to K 3 (F) | 22 Q to Kt 5 |
| 23 Q to B sq | 23 R to K sq |
| 24 B to Q 2 | 24 Q to Kt sq |
| 25 B to K B 4 | 25 Q to Q sq |
| 26 B to Q 3 | 26 P to B 4 |
| 27 Kt to K 4 | 27 B takes Kt (G) |

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 28 B takes B | 28 Kt to Q 3 |
| 29 B to Q 3 | 29 R to K 3 |
| 30 P to Q B 3 | 30 R takes R ch |
| 31 Q takes R | 31 Kt to K 3 |
| 32 B to K 5 | 32 Kt to Q B sq |
| 33 B to Q B 4 | 33 Kt to Q Kt 3 |
| 34 B to Q Kt 3 | 34 P to Q B 5 |
| 35 B to B 2 | 35 Q to Q 4 |
| 36 P to B 4 | 36 Kt to Q 2 |
| 37 Q to Q sq | 37 Q to B 4 ch |
| 38 B to Q 4 | 38 Kt takes B |
| 39 Q takes Kt | 39 Q takes Q ch |
| 40 P takes Q | 40 K to B sq (H) |

Position after Black's 40th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 41 K to B 2 | 41 K to K 2 |
| 42 K to K 3 | 42 K to Q 3 |
| 43 K to Q 2 | 43 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 44 K to B 3 | 44 K to B 3 |
| 45 P to Q Kt 3 | 45 P takes P |
| 46 B takes P | 46 P to B 3 |
| 47 K to Q 3 | 47 K to Q 3 |
| 48 P to Kt 4 | 48 Kt to B sq |
| 49 P to Kt 5 (I) | 49 P takes P |
| 50 P takes P | 50 Kt to K 2 |
| 51 K to K 4 | 51 Kt to K B 4 |
| 52 B to Kt 8 | 52 P to R 3 |
| 53 B to B 7 | 53 P takes P |
| 54 B takes P | 54 Kt takes P |
| 55 K takes Kt | 55 K to K 2 |

Drawn game. (J)

NOTES.

(A) This move gives an aspect of some liveliness to this opening. Experience of this Tourney has proved, that it can safely be ventured.

(B) Kt takes K P or Kt takes Q P are inferior.

(c) A lively deviation from the ordinary course, which is B takes Kt, but the attack obtained must be followed up in moderation.

(d) Black gives up this P, in the hope of being compensated by a subsequent attack on the K side. The sacrifice was, however, not based upon sufficiently substantial grounds.

(e) The right move, which dispels any of Black's hopes for a real attack.

(f) There is an air of weakness about this move. We think 22 B takes Kt, would have enabled White to win.

(g) White threatens Kt to B 6 ch, and generally to harass Black with the accumulation of pieces on the K side.

(h) The game is played with caution on both sides. In an ending like this the Knight has an advantage over the Bishop, nevertheless we think White ought to win.

(i) This was not advisable, as it placed the Pawns on Black squares. We believe White still had some chance, if he advanced the R P.

(j) Of course the Bishop being of a different colour to the square,—K R 8, Black can draw.

GAME 684.

Played in the tenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 22nd May 1882.

Salvio Gambit.

WHITE.

Mr Steinitz

BLACK.

Mr Tchigorin

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 P to K Kt 4 |
| 4 B to B 4 | 4 P to Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt to K 5 | 5 Q to R 5 ch |
| 6 K to B sq | 6 Kt to R 3 |
| 7 P to Q 4 | 7 P to B 6 (A) |
| 8 Kt to Q B 3 | 8 Kt to B 3 (B) |
| 9 B to B 4 | 9 P to Q 3 |
| 10 Kt takes Kt (c) | 10 P takes P ch |
| 11 K takes P | 11 P takes Kt |
| 12 R to K B sq | 12 B to Q 2 |

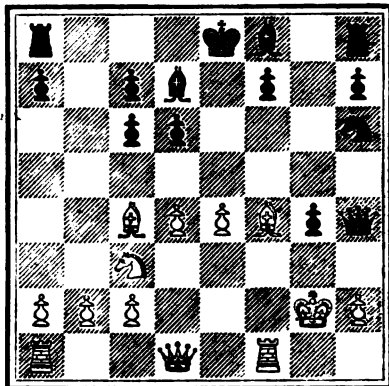
(See Diagram below).

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 13 Q to Q 2 (D) | 13 B to Kt 2 |
| 14 Q R to K sq | 14 Castles K R |
| 15 R to K 3 | 15 K to R sq |
| 16 Kt to K 2 | 16 P to Q 4 (E) |
| 17 P takes P | 17 Kt to B 4 |
| 18 R to Q 3 | 18 Q to R 4 |
| 19 K to Kt sq | 19 Kt to R 5 |
| 20 Kt to Kt 3 | 20 Q to Kt 3 |
| 21 Q to R 5 | 21 Kt to B 6 ch |
| 22 K to R sq | 22 P to R 4 |
| 23 P to Q 6 | 23 P to K B 4 (F) |
| 24 Q takes Q B P | 24 Q R to Q sq |

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 25 R to K 3 | 25 P to R 5 |
| 26 Kt to K 2 | 26 Kt takes Q P |
| 27 R to K 7 | 27 Kt takes Kt |
| 28 B takes Kt | 28 P to Kt 6 |
| 29 B to B 3 | 29 R to K Kt sq |
| 30 P takes P | 30 P takes P |
| 31 K to Kt 2 (G) | 31 B to R 3 |
| 32 B to K 5 ch | Resigns. |

Position after Black's 12th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

(A) P to Q 3 gives Black a safe game, for after

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 8 Kt to Q 3 | 8 P to B 6 |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | 9 P takes P ch |
| 10 K takes P | 10 B to Kt 2 |
| 11 Kt to B 4 | 11 Kt to B 3 |
| 12 B to K 3 | 12 Castles |
| 13 Q to Q 2 | 13 K to R sq |

Black will retain the Pawn without much fear.

(B) P to Q 3 still holds good, as before.

(C) This exchange is advantageous for White, it breaks up Black's Pawns, and avoids the inconvenient necessity of retreating the Kt, which, in this opening mostly hampers White's movements.

(D) White dare not play to win the P by B takes Kt. The reason for this being, that after B takes Kt, Black plays P to Kt 6, which would yield him a very strong attack, e.g.:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 13 B takes Kt | 13 P to Kt 6 |
| 14 B takes P ch | 14 K to Q sq |
| 15 P takes P | 15 Q to R 6 ch |
| 16 K to B 2 | 16 Q to R 7 ch |
| 17 K to K sq | 17 Q takes P ch |
| 18 R to B 2 | 18 B takes B |
| 19 Q to B 3 | 19 Q to R 5, &c. |

(E) Black gives up this Pawn for the sake of an attack, which he hopes to get.

(F) We do not see that this move is necessary for the attack, Black might at once have proceeded with P to R 5.

(G) Black has caught himself in his own traps, his attack was of a very wild nature, and is now utterly exhausted; this move settles him.

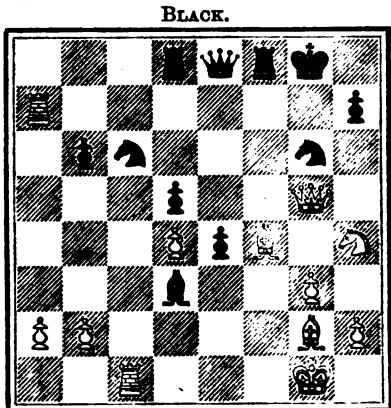
GAME 685.

Played in the sixteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 30th May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Steinitz	Mr Schwarz
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 5 (A)	2 P to Q B 4 (B)
3 P to K B 4	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt to R 3
5 P to K Kt 3	5 B to K 2
6 B to Kt 2	6 Castles
7 P to Q 3	7 P to B 3
8 P takes P	8 B takes P
9 Castles	9 Kt to B 2
10 P to B 3	10 R to Kt sq (C)
11 Kt to R 3	11 P to Q Kt 3
12 Kt to B 2	12 B to Kt 2
13 Kt to K 3	13 P to Q 4
14 Kt to Kt 4	14 P to K 4
15 Kt takes B ch	15 P takes Kt (D)
16 Kt to R 4	16 Kt to K 2
17 P takes P	17 P takes P
18 Q to Kt 4 ch	18 K to R sq
19 Q to R 5	19 Q to K sq
20 P to Q 4	20 B to R 3
21 R to K sq	21 B P takes P
22 P takes P	22 P to K 5 (E)
23 B to B 4	23 R to Q sq (F)
24 Q R to B sq	24 K to Kt sq
25 R to B 7	25 Kt to R sq
26 Q to Kt 5 ch	26 Kt/R sq)to Kt 3
27 R takes P	27 B to Q 6
28 R to Q B sq	28 Kt to B 3

Position after Black's 28th move.



WHITE.	BLACK.
29 R takes P (G)	29 R takes B (H)
30 R to R 6	30 R to Q 3
31 Kt takes Kt	Resigns.

NOTES, by Rev W Wayte, from the "British Chess Magazine."

(A) An interesting novelty, first tried by Steinitz against Fleissig in the seventh round. The intention is to capture whichever Pawn-Black advances, and to open the K file; for the Pawn if left here would be weak, as is well known.

(B) Fleissig played 2 P to Q 4, and on White taking en pass, retook with B. This, though it failed against a superior player, seems to us decidedly the right course; Black is first in the field, and the move has passed to the other side; White of course retaining the advantage of the open file, whatever that may be worth.

(C) A lost move and leading to further loss of time later on; see move 23. But it is not easy to develop the Q B without weakening the centre Pawns; P to Q 4, followed by B to Q 2, is perhaps best.

(D) Black preserves his centre, but at the cost of exposing the K to a direct attack. Of course, if Q takes Kt, 16 Kt takes P wins a P or the exchange.

(E) P takes P was out of the question, on account of R takes Kt.

(F) R to B sq was perhaps not free from objections, but was at any rate better than letting in the Rook.

(G) How fine all this is! We have hitherto made no remarks on Steinitz's play, not wishing to "gild refined gold" or "paint the lily," but we say this once for all.

(H) He might as well have resigned here. If 29 K takes R, 30 Q to R 6 ch and 31 Kt takes Kt; and then just look at his position.

GAME 686.

Played in the ninth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 20th May 1882.

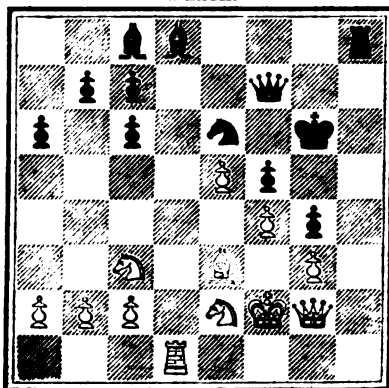
Scotch Gambit

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Fleissig	Mr Zukertort
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 Kt to B 2	7 P to Q 3
8 Kt to Q 2	8 Kt to K 4
9 B takes B	9 P takes B
10 Kt to K 3	10 B to K 3
11 Q to R 4 ch	11 P to B 3
12 B to K 2	12 Castles K R
13 Castles K R	13 Kt (K 2) to Kt 3
14 P to K Kt 3	14 K R to Q sq
15 Q to B 2	15 B to R 6 (A)
16 P to K B 4	16 B takes R (B)

17 P takes Kt 17 Kt takes P
 18 R takes B 18 Q to K 3
 19 Kt (Q 2) to B 4 19 P to Q Kt 4
 20 Kt takes Kt 20 Q takes Kt
 21 B to Kt 4 21 P to B 5
 22 Kt to B 5 22 R to Q 6
 23 Q to B 2 (c) 23 R to KB sq (D)
 24 Kt to Q 4 24 Q to Q 3
 25 Kt to K 6 (E) 25 R to Q 7 (F)
 26 Q to B 5 26 R takes Kt P
 27 Kt takes R 27 Q takes Kt
 28 Q to Q 7 28 P to KR 4
 29 B to R 3 (G) 29 P to Kt 5
 30 P takes P 30 P to B 6
 31 B to K 6 (H) 31 P to B 7
 32 B takes P ch 32 K to R sq
 33 Q to B 5 33 P to Kt 3
 34 Q to B 6 ch 34 Q to Kt 2
 35 Q takes Q ch 35 K takes Q
 36 B to Kt 3 Resigns.

9 B takes Kt 9 Q P takes B
 10 B to K 3 10 Castles
 11 Kt to QB 3 11 Q to K sq (A)
 12 R to K sq 12 P to B 4 (B)
 13 P to B 4 13 Kt to K 3
 14 Q to B 3 14 B to Q 2
 15 QR to Q sq 15 R to Q sq
 16 Kt (Q 4) to K 2 16 P to R 3
 17 Q to R 3 17 K to R 2
 18 R to Q 2 18 Q to B 2
 19 KR to Q sq 19 B to B sq
 20 R takes R 20 B takes R
 21 Q to B 3 21 P to K Kt 4
 22 P to K Kt 3 22 P to Kt 5
 23 Q to Kt 2 23 P to KR 4
 24 P to KR 3 24 K to Kt 3
 25 P takes P 25 RP takes P
 26 K to B 2 26 R to R sq

Position after Black's 26th move.
 BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES, from the "Illustrated London News."

(A) 15 P to Q Kt 4 appears a better line of play. The move in the text affords an opportunity for attack, of which he promptly avails himself.

(B) Retreating the Kt, would have given him a very bad game.

(C) Very well played.

(D) He dare not take the P with Q, because of White's reply, 24 Kt to R 6 ch, &c.

(E) Such ingenious manœuvring of the Kt is rarely met with in practical play.

(F) If 25 P takes Kt, then 26 B takes P ch, and mate follows in two moves.

(G) Black could hardly have expected him to take the Pawn, in view of the check with Q at B 4; but White might have played B to K 6 here, instead of on the 31st move, as the check would have come to nothing.

(H) A highly ingenious coup, and one to which Black has no satisfactory answer.

GAME 687.

Played in the fifteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 27th May 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Capt Mackenzie

Mr Wittek

1 P to K 4 1 P to K 4
 2 Kt to KB 3 2 Kt to QB 3
 3 B to Kt 5 3 P to QR 3
 4 B to R 4 4 Kt to B 3
 5 P to Q 4 5 P takes P
 6 Castles 6 B to K 2
 7 P to K 5 7 Kt to K 5
 8 Kt takes P 8 Kt to B 4

27 Kt to B sq 27 B to K 2
 28 Kt to Kt 3 28 P to Kt 3
 29 Kt to K 2 29 P to B 4
 30 R to KR sq 30 R takes R
 31 Q takes R 31 Kt to Q sq
 32 Q to R 8 32 B to Q 2
 33 Kt to Q 2 33 B to Q B 3
 34 P to B 4 34 Kt to K 3
 35 Kt to QB sq 35 Kt to B sq
 36 Kt to Q 3 36 Q to K 3
 37 K to K 2 37 K to B 2
 38 P to Kt 3 38 K to K sq
 39 P to R 4 39 P to R 4
 40 Kt to B 2 40 K to Q 2
 41 Kt to Q sq 41 K to B sq
 42 B to B 2 42 K to Kt 2
 43 Kt to K 3 43 Kt to Kt 3
 44 Q to R 5 44 B to Q 2
 45 Kt to Kt sq 45 P to B 3
 46 Kt to B 3 46 B to Q sq
 47 Q to R 7 47 Kt to K 2
 48 Q to R 8 48 K to B 2
 49 B to K sq 49 Q to Kt sq

50 Q to R 6	50 B to K 3
51 Kt (B3) to Q sq	51 Q to Kt 3
52 Q to R 8	52 Q to Kt sq
53 Q to R sq	53 Q to K sq
54 Kt to Q Kt 2	54 Kt to Kt 3
55 Q to R 6	55 Q to B 2
56 Kt to Q 3	56 B to K 2
57 B to B 3	57 Q to Kt sq
58 Q to R 5	58 Q to B 2

Drawn game.

NOTES, from "La Stratégie."

(A) We should have preferred R to K sq, to retreat the Kt to K 3 and B sq.

(B) We think it would have been better to play this Pawn one square only. The move in the text gives White a passed Pawn, which may eventually become dangerous.

The two following games were played at Vienna, 23rd and 24th June 1882, to decide the tie between Messrs Steinitz and Winawer for first and second prizes in the Vienna International Tourney.

GAME 688.

Played at Vienna, 23rd June 1882.

French Defence

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Steinitz

Mr Winawer

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 5 (A)	2 P to K B 3 (B)
3 P to Q 4	3 P to Q B 4
4 P takes Q B P	4 B takes P
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 Q to B 2 (C)
6 B to KB 4 (D)	6 Q to Kt 3 (E)
7 Q to Q 2	7 B takes P ch
8 Q takes B	8 Q takes P
9 K to Q 2 (F)	9 Q takes R
10 Kt to Kt 5	10 Kt to R 3
11 Kt to Q 6 ch	11 K to B sq
12 B takes Kt	12 P takes B
13 Q to Q B 5	13 Kt to K 2
14 Kt to K 2 (G)	

(See Diagram below.)

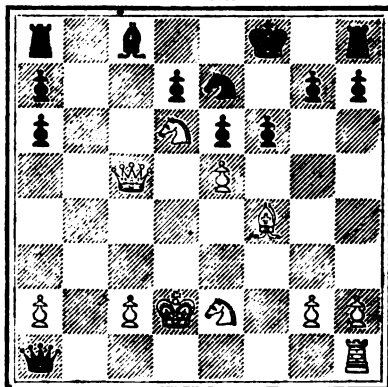
15 P takes P	14 Q takes R
16 B to R 6 ch (H)	15 P takes P
17 Q to Q 4 (I)	16 K to Kt sq
18 B to B 4	17 Q takes R P (J)
19 Q takes B P	18 Q to R 4
20 Q to Q 8 ch	19 Kt to Q 4
21 Q to Q R 5	20 K to Kt 2
22 Q to B 3 ch	21 Kt takes B
23 Kt takes Kt	22 P to K 4
24 P to Kt 3	23 Q to Kt 4
25 Kt to K 4	24 R to B sq
	25 Q to K 2

26 Kt to Q 5	26 Q to K 3
27 Kt to B 7	27 Q to R 3 ch

Resigns.

Position after White's 14th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES, from "Knowledge."

(A) This is one of the many experiments in the openings which Steinitz has made during the progress of this Tourney some of which resulted disastrously for him. His first game with Zukertort forming a most ludicrous example. Steinitz adopted this move against Fleissig with some success, as can be seen from the game published in a former number.

(B) This seems a pert reply, for in case White should take the P, then Black retakes with the Kt, having thereby won a move; or if White support this exposed P, then Black could further proceed to develop his game by attack on the advanced position.

(C) A good move, having for its object the attack on the lonely outpost and also B to Kt 5.

(D) This was either an oversight or an unsound combination.

(E) If 6 P takes P, then 7 Q to R 5 oh, would give White the better game. On the other hand, by playing Q to Kt 3, Black almost obtains a winning advantage at once, on account of the double attack on White's Q Kt P and K B P.

(F) He elects to give up the Rook rather than the Kt, as White obtains some considerable attack, but this is very adventurous play.

(G) Playing after Morphy's fashion, he gives up the second R, in order to be better able to attack, as the threatened check with the Black Q on Q 5 somewhat hampers White's movements; but it is altogether an extraordinary style of play, where issues of the highest importance are at stake. The position however, is pregnant with ingenious combinations.

(H) This move cost White £70 and the first prize. He could have effected a draw by the following play:

16 Q to K R 5 16 Kt to Kt 3 forc' d
 17 Q to R 6 ch 17 K to Kt sq
 18 Kt to K 8 18 K to B 2
 19 Kt to Q 6 ch

and draws

for if 19 K to K 2
 20 Q to Kt 7 ch 20 K to Q sq
 21 Kt to B 7 ch
 and perpetual check.

Assuming that Steinitz saw the draw, he ought to have gladly availed himself of it, as, considering he is minus two Rooks, his refusal was not founded upon sound judgment.

(t) Kt to B 5 looked a very promising move. Black's only reply was Kt to Kt 3, but some interesting play might have resulted. White might also have tried Q to Q R 5, in which case Black would have been compelled to play B to Kt 2, giving up the B, or likewise Q to K R 5, in which case Kt to Kt 3 is forced, then 18 Kt to B 4 or Q to B 3 would have given more chance to White than he obtained in the actual game.

(v) The proper reply; any other would be fatal, for if Q takes Kt P, then Q takes B P, threatening mate either on B7 or B8, whereas now White cannot take the B P, as Black can reply with Q takes Kt ch, followed by Kt to B 4.

GAME 689.

Played at Vienna, 24th June 1882.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Winawer

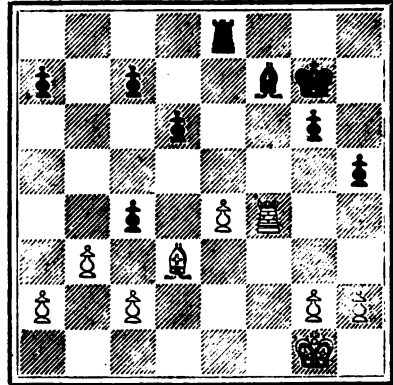
Mr Steinitz

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 P to K Kt 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P	5 B to Kt 2
6 Kt takes Kt	6 Kt P takes Kt
7 B to Q 3	7 Kt to K 2
8 Castles	8 P to Q 3
9 Q to K sq (A)	9 Castles
10 P to B 3	10 P to K R 3
11 B to K 3	11 K to R 2
12 Q to Q 2	12 P to K B 4
13 Q R to K sq	13 P takes P (B)
14 P takes P	14 R takes R ch
15 R takes R	15 B to K 3
16 Kt to K 2	16 P to B 4
17 Kt to B 4	17 B to Kt sq
18 P to Q Kt 3	18 Q to Q 2
19 R to B 3	19 R to K B sq
20 R to R 3	20 B to B 2 (c)
21 Kt to Q 5 (D)	21 P to K R 4 (E)
22 Kt takes Kt (F)	22 Q takes Kt
23 R to B 3	23 K to Kt sq (G)
24 Q B to Kt 5 (H)	24 Q to K 4 (I)
25 B to R 6	25 R to K sq (J)
26 B takes B	26 K takes B
27 Q to B 4 (K)	27 Q takes Q

28 R takes Q 28 P to B 5 (L)

Position after Black's 28th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

29 P takes P (M)	29 R to K 4
30 R to B sq	30 R to Q B 4 (N)
31 K to B 2	31 B takes P
32 K to K 3	32 B to K 3
33 R to Q Kt sq	33 K to B 3
34 P to Q R 3	34 R to R 4
35 R to Q R sq	35 K to K 4
36 P to K R 3 (O)	36 R to R 5 (P)
37 P to B 3	37 B to B 5
38 B to B 2 (Q)	38 R to R 3
39 P to K Kt 4 (R)	39 P to R 5
40 P to R 4	40 R to Kt 3
41 R to Q Kt sq (S)	41 R takes R
42 B takes R	42 B to B 8
43 K to B 3	43 P to Kt 4 (T)
44 B to R 2	44 P to B 3 (U)
45 B to B 7	45 B to Q 6
46 K to B 2 (V)	46 K to B 5
47 P to R 5	47 B takes P (W)
48 B to B 4	48 P to Q 4
49 B to R 6	49 P to B 4
50 B to B 8	50 P to B 5
51 P to R 6	51 K to K 4
52 B to Q 7	52 P to Q 5
53 P takes P ch	53 K takes P
54 K to K 2	54 B to Q 6 ch
55 K to K sq	55 P to B 6
56 B to B 8	56 K to K 6
57 K to Q sq	57 K to B 7
58 B to B 5	58 B takes P
59 K to B 2	59 B to B 8
60 K takes P	60 B takes P
61 K to Q 4	61 B to Kt 7
62 K to K 5	62 P to R 6
63 K to B 6	63 P to R 7
64 K takes P	64 P to R 8 (Q)
65 K to Kt 6	65 K to B 6
66 P to Kt 5	66 K to B 5

Resigns.

NOTES, from the "Field."

(A) Not a good post for the Queen. Herr Winawer probably intended to support his Kt, in order not to be subjected to the doubling of his Q B P, while reserving the choice of squares for his Q B.

(B) He isolates the adverse P, but he exposes himself to an attack which he afterwards finds somewhat troublesome, and which subsequently required the greatest care in defending.

(C) Probably the only move. It makes room for his K, and liberates his Kt for action; the latter could not move at once; for White would have sacrificed the Kt for the Kt P, which Black could not venture to retake with the K, on account of the rejoinder, P to K 5, dis ch.

(D) White is not to be tempted into sacrificing the Kt, whereupon the game might have proceeded thus:

21 Kt takes P	21 Kt takes Kt
22 B takes R P	22 R to K R sq

and should win.

(E) Again the only move; if Kt to Kt sq, White could still take off the R P, for if the B retook, the reply R takes B ch would win, since the Kt could not retake on account of Kt to B 6 ch; if, however, the Kt then took the B, White would mate in a few moves, commencing with Kt to B 6 ch.

(F) White judiciously gives up all attack which he could not sustain; for instance, by P to K Kt 4—since Black would then pin the P by B to K 3, and afterwards Q to Q 2.

(G) First part of a plan for inducing the opponent to exchange pieces and to bring about an ending.

(H) With the view of driving the Q to K 4, and in order to be enabled to oppose Queens at K B 4 subsequently.

(I) She cannot retreat to Q 2, as the B would be opposed at B 6 with advantage.

(J) It would have been very unwise to check with the Q at R 8, and then to take the Q R P; White would interpose the R, followed by B takes B, Q to B 3 ch, and R to R sq, with an excellent game. The move in the text is another preparation for this game in the ending as will be seen on Black's 28th and 29th move.

(K) The offer of exchanging Queens is ill advised; White would have had a perfectly even game otherwise. Herr Winawer subsequently admitted that he had ignored the effect of Black's next move after exchanging.

(L) This move exercises a most important effect on Black's prospects in the ending, for it forces the separation and isolation of White's Pawns on the Q side.

(M) He could not evade the unpleasant necessity of capturing; for, if he moved the B to K 2, Black would still answer R to K 4, threatening R to Q R 4, and also to win a P at once by P to K Kt 4.

(N) Stronger than R to Q R 4, e.g.:

30 R to Q R 4	30 R to Q R 4
31 R to Kt sq	31 K to B 3

32 R to Kt 7	32 P to B 4
33 R to Q 7	33 K to K 3
34 R to Q B 7	34 R takes P
35 P to K 5	35 P takes P
36 B to K 4	

with a strong attack.

(O) Not a good move; P to Q B 3 was better.

(P) Black threatens now to bring the B round to Q B 3 via Q 2.

(Q) Obviously he could not afford to exchange, as his separated Pawns would soon fall one by one.

(R) This compromises the position of his Pawns on the K side too; as, after the exchange of Rooks, which is soon inevitable, they are all placed on squares on which they can be attacked by the hostile B.

(S) He could not afford to allow the R to reach Kt 7, as his two pieces and the K would be too much confined, and an unfavorable exchange of Bishops could be easily forced, after which the R would gain access at K R 7, taking the K R P.

(T) Better than taking the P, whereupon White would have blocked in the B by B to Q 3.

(U) Necessary, in order to prevent the adverse B from reaching Q 5, and then defending alternately by B to B 6, Kt 5, or Q 5 accordingly.

(V) Perhaps in the hope that Black might take the P with the K, whereupon White would win a piece by B to Kt 6 ch. He could, however, no more protect the P; if B to Kt 6 Black could advance P to Q 4.

(W) Black has it all his own way after this, and rests easy.

—:0:—

Ottawa Chess Club.—This club held its closing meeting for the season, on the 18th June. After routine business, and making provision for resuming operations in the autumn, the three prizes contested for, during the past winter were presented to the winners, viz:—
1st. The Silver Medal donated by Mr Chatfield, Dr Hulbert; 2nd, A set of Chessmen, Mr J C Larose; 3rd, a set of Chessmen, Mr R Moodie.

Sixteen players competed for these prizes, and the victors had to gain two out of three from each opponent. Dr Hulbert was successful in the fifteen rubbers. This club is one of the largest in the dominion—some 55 strong—and has several very strong players, amongst whom may be mentioned Professor Cherriman and Mr Lambert, ex-President, neither of whom engaged in the above Tourney.

The officers for 1882-83 are as follow:
Dr Hulbert President, Mr J C Larose Vice-President, Mr W R Morgan Sec.-Treasurer, with Messrs Musgrove, R Moodie and J B Halkett, Managing Committee. The Club Rooms are open for play on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, from November to May inclusive. Visitors are always welcome.—"Canadian Spectator."

THE VIENNA CHESS TOURNEY.

ACROSTIC.

(WILHELM STEINITZ)

WAKE, wake again O harp with tuneful string!
 I n joyous strains Caissa's Knights to sing.
 L oudly, in by-gone days, old Homer sung
 H eroic deeds; Anacreon's lyre was strung
 E ros alone to chant. My harp I tune,
 L eaving these ancient themes, to sing in June
 M ore modern feats of arms in Vien done.
 S teinitz a hero shines, with trophies won;
 T hough with him Winawer divides the spoil
 E arn'd by long days of unremitting toil.
 I n sooth we call it toil—this play so grave.
 N ext Mason comes across th' Atlantic wave,
 I n honour of the Stars and Stripes to fight;
 T hen Mackenzie; and with French honours dight
 Z ukertort; and Blackburne, Berlin's Champion Knight.

J A MILES. (From his forthcoming work).

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

THE Chess contest lately concluded at Vienna, between masters of nearly the whole Chess playing world, has, in every respect fulfilled the expectations of Chess players. It has fulfilled its mission, by producing an enormous number of games of the highest standard of excellence, which will form a rich fund of enjoyment to Chess players of the present time; and also some which will stand as masterpieces for the enjoyment of even future generations. Some considerable experience has also been obtained in the openings, which some future "Cook" will serve to the public in a condensed and palatable form, while the tourney has further served the purpose of training younger players, and bringing boldly to the front such of them as have exceptional abilities, or had been already possessed of a dormant excellence, which only required favorable opportunity to be brought to life. The public will naturally benefit by the greater skill and capacity to master the intricacies of our noble game, and appreciate the beautiful combinations acquired by the men engaged in the task of administering to its Chess wants. Finally, the Tournament has been the means of rewarding the man who is the best player, and has therefore rendered the best of services to the Chess World.

It may with good reason be said, that for an expenditure of some £500 an infinite amount of benefit has been obtained. Full justice has never yet, to our knowledge, been done to the philosophy and uses of Chess, but the following remarks, written by an esteemed friend, give a fair picture, to the mind's eye, of what Chess really is: "Chess is a representative contest, a bloodless combat, an image, not only of actual operations, but of the greater warfare which every son of the earth, from the cradle to the grave, is continually waging—the battle of life. Its virtues are as immeasurable as the sands of the African Sahara. It heals the mind in sickness, and exercises it in health. It is rest to the over-worked intellect, and relaxation to the fatigued body. It lessens the grief of the mourner, and heightens the enjoyment of the happy. It teaches the angry man to restrain his passions, the light minded to become grave, the cautious to be bold, and the venturesome to be prudent. It affords a keen delight to youth, a sober pleasure to manhood, and a perpetual solace to old age. It is an amusement and an art, a sport and a science."

This picture is by no means overdrawn. Who is there amongst our readers

that has not felt or witnessed the beneficial influences of Chess, as described above. The effect of Chess, on the easily impressionable child of either sex, is simply magic. The spirits are tamed, patience engendered, sobriety of conduct results, and a mental recreation is provided. It is a lovely picture to behold a little fellow doing battle with his father, and sometimes mastering him who only a short time since taught him the moves; a fair example of the evolution of nature, which constantly reproduces itself in improved form, the accumulation of this improvement in time forming as distinct and superior a species, as the modern game of Chess is as compared with that played in India two thousand years ago, or as man of the present time is, as compared to his progenitor ten thousand years ago. We urgently plead that a set of Chessmen should be in every English house, even if not made use of for a better purpose than as toys for the young.

We may follow the effects of Chess through all the seven ages of man—whom it benefits in each stage—until we come to the man, grey with age and in some cases bent with grief, who has, as far as lies in his power, retired from the battle of life, engaged in the battle of Chess, and finding therein both pastime and recreative occupation. He is a familiar picture in every Chess resort, and this benefit of Chess is open to all classes. We have ourselves seen the priest and the soldier, the lawyer and the doctor, the man of business and trade alike enjoying together peacefully the benefits of Chess, after relinquishing their more serious occupations. But also to those engaged in the various active pursuits of life, its practice, in moderation, will form a comfort and a charm.

Having, we hope satisfactory, pointed out the value of Chess in general as a humanising agent, and the beneficial effects of a Tournament of Chess players, it now becomes our duty to give due praise to the best men of the most recent Tourney. This is a somewhat difficult task, as all the six prize winners, in our opinion, fought valiantly, and each obtained honorable positions, which is proved by the fact that the sixth man (Blackburne), was only two and a half points ($2\frac{1}{2}$) behind the first men (Steinitz and Winawer, 24). The reason for this is, that there never yet assembled such a team of strong players as contested in the Vienna Tournament of 1882. Figures may be made to prove anything, and comparisons are odious, but we may be pardoned in pointing out that Anderssen, who was the Chess King of his time, and an eminently successful tournament player, never achieved a victory which approaches that of Steinitz at Vienna in point of strength, for the simple reason, with which we hope all connoisseurs will agree, that "the six prize winners of Vienna, are each of them as strong, and some of them stronger, than Anderssen was in his best days, though less brilliant," and for this latter reason, Anderssen's victories though inferior, as before stated, in point of strength, were superior in brilliancy and decisiveness. Steinitz's present victory, to receive proper estimation, must be viewed in connection with his Chess career during the past twenty years; a career of unceasing hard toil, uprightness, and Chess victory. In 1859 he received the third, in 1860 the second and in 1862 the first prize of the Vienna Chess Club. In the Tournament of 1862, for which occasion he came to London, where he has since resided, Steinitz only secured the sixth place, but he was complimented by Herr Anderssen as having played the most brilliant game of the Tourney. All of his opponents of 1862, who then defeated him, he has since defeated. In 1865 he won the first prize at Dublin, and in 1866 he was victorious in a match for £100 against Anderssen. In 1867, in Paris, Steinitz won the third prize, in the same year in Dundee the second prize and the first prize in the handicap; further he won successively four handicaps, viz.: in 1867, 1868, 1870, and 1872 in London and Dundee. In 1871 he won the second prize in the Baden Tournament, and in 1873 the first prize in the great International Tournament at Vienna. In the London Tournament of 1872 he won first prize "without losing a single game," although he was opposed by Zukertort, Blackburne, Wisker, De Vere and others. His unprecedented triumphal success continued in 1874, when he played a match with Zukertort, winning 7 to 1, and in 1876, when he defeated Blackburne in a match by 7 to nothing. Since that time Steinitz had relinquished serious play until the 10th of

May again saw him in the arena, with the well known result, that out of eighteen competitors, he came out second to none, and only divided the honors of first place with Winawer.

In conclusion, as regards the Tournament itself, we quote the following from "The Field." "The tournament was excellently managed; and the committee showed the utmost impartiality in their decisions on disputed questions, and the greatest consideration towards all competitors in minor matters. . . . The tournament excited the greatest interest, and the play was daily attended by a large number of spectators—in fact, larger than the room could conveniently hold. The British Ambassador at Vienna, Sir Henry Elliot, frequently witnessed the contest; and some amateurs came from great distances abroad in order to watch the fight, at least for some little time, amongst whom we may name Mr Max Judd, of St. Louis; M Rosenthal, of Paris; Mr Steele, of Calcutta; Mr Hunt, of Dublin; and Mr Frankenberg, formerly President of the New York Chess Club."

I. G.

THE following table shews the result of the several games, and also the scores of the players one with another.

	Bird	Blackburne	Englisch	Fleissig	Hruby	Mackenzie	Mason	Meitner	Noa	Paulsen	Schwarz	Steinitz	Tchigorin	Ware	Weiss	Winawer	Wittek	Zukertort	Total
Bird	—	01	00	01	10	01	1½	10	½	½	00	0	00	11	10	00	½	00	12
Blackburne	10	—	½	11	10	01	½	11	01	0½	1½	01	11	11	01	01	10	1½	21½
Englisch	11	½	—	½	½	½	½	01	11	11	½	0½	11	11	½	00	00	1½	19½
Fleissig	10	0	½	—	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	1	Res.
Hruby	01	01	½	11	—	00	10	11	01	½	½	10	10	10	1½	00	10	00	16
Mackenzie	10	10	½	11	11	—	½	11	11	1½	01	½	01	1½	11	1½	½	½	22½
Mason	0½	½	½	½	01	½	—	1½	01	11	½	½	11	11	10	11	11	0½	25
Meitner	01	00	10	11	00	00	0½	—	01	½	½	00	11	01	1½	00	00	00	13
Noa	½	1	0	½	1	0	1	1	—	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Res.
Paulsen	½	1½	00	½	½	0½	00	½	½	—	½	00	11	11	½	01	½	½	18½
Schwarz	11	0½	½	11	½	10	½	01	½	—	—	00	00	½	00	10	10	10	14
Steinitz	11	10	½	11	01	½	½	11	11	11	11	—	—	10	01	1½	01	0½	24
Tchigorin	11	00	1½	01	01	10	00	00	01	00	11	01	—	1½	00	00	01	10	14
Ware	00	00	00	11	01	0½	00	10	01	00	½	10	0½	—	11	00	0½	00	11
Weiss	01	10	½	11	0½	00	01	0½	11	½	0½	0½	11	00	—	0½	½	11	16½
Winawer	11	10	11	01	11	0½	00	11	11	10	11	0½	11	11	1½	—	01	1½	24
Wittek	½	01	½	11	01	½	00	½	½	½	½	10	10	1½	½	10	—	00	18
Zukertort	11	0½	0½	01	11	½	1½	11	11	11	01	1½	01	11	00	0½	11	—	22½

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAY.

THE following is a full list of the entries in the Correspondence Tourney, inaugurated under the conditions referred to in our issue of 24th May last:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| S Barkos, Peases West, Crook, Via Darlington. | C J Lambert, Glenoak, Exeter. |
| J H Blake, St Lawrence Rd, Southampton. | J T Palmer, Christ Church St, Preston, Lanc. |
| F P Carr, On the Bank, Highgate, London, N. | Dr Pollard, Corby, Grantham. |
| H Erskine, 9 Denmark Terrace, Brighton. | S R Pope, Colkirk House, Fakenham. |
| O Erskine, 9 Denmark Terrace, Brighton. | I. P Rees, 19 Selby Villas, Anerley. |
| J H Hall, Church St. Utttoxeter. | G W Stevens, 30 Little Park St, Coventry. |
| J Jordan, Sheffield. | F A Vincent, 109 Eaton Place, London, S.W. |

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY 1882.

—:0:—

THE GENERAL PRESS AND CHESS.

IF we may judge from the opinions expressed in the various Chess columns which come under our notice, the game of Chess is very much neglected by the general press. We think there is scarcely one of our exchanges but has, at one time or other during the past few weeks, commented on the lack of interest shewn by the daily and other newspapers, not only of this country but of America also, in the doings of the Chess World; the reason for this general outburst being, the small amount of information obtainable in reference to the recently finished Vienna International Tourney. The whole body of Chess Editors may be said to be unanimous in their opinion, but we question their right to complain. We do not, of course, endorse the views of the ordinary Editor who thinks that Chess has no general interest, on the contrary, we have personally endeavoured, more particularly during the current year, to encourage the insertion of Chess intelligence in the daily press, by forwarding reports of matches and general news to every part of the country, on each occasion that events worthy of report have come under our notice. We are of opinion that the remedy must come from Chess players themselves, rather than from the conductors of the daily newspapers. The press of this, or indeed of any country, will devote its space only to such matters as are sought after, and it would become a matter of impossibility for it to ignore Chess news, if any interest was shown in it by the general body of Chess players. Such is certainly not the case at the present time, in proof of which we have only to refer to the Chess columns themselves. There are very few, indeed we cannot call to mind half a dozen, that give anything like a record of local Chess doings, while the generality appear week after week without a word of local news. Now what is the task of the Editor of a Provincial daily, when he receives an item of Chess intelligence, he has to decide whether its insertion will interest, say a few of his readers. He refers, provided he takes the trouble to try and ascertain the local feeling as regards Chess, to his weekly contemporary, wherein a Chess column appears week by week, and finds three or four numbers thereof without an item of local news; naturally he comes to the conclusion that there are no players in the district, and the communication before him, as well as any which he may get in the future, at least for some time, is consigned to the waste basket. We will assume he goes further, he procures the so-called representative organs of the Chess World, and what does he there find—very little, we think, to induce him to form a favorable opinion of the game of Chess from a pecuniary point of view. He reads in one, appeals on behalf of a sustentation fund; in another, a statement that unless the publishers can be guaranteed a certain increase in the number of paying subscribers—so as to avoid a loss—they cannot think of continuing the publication of the magazine, and these statements in the face of the opinion of Chess Editors, far and wide, that the magazines referred to are really excellent—everything that is good from a Chess player's point of view. Without claiming too much for ourselves, we think we may take the credit of conducting **THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE** on a different basis. We do our best to supply a paper which shall recommend itself. We ask for no assistance further than

support from all who deem us worthy of it. We place our paper before the Chess World on its merits, without any such twaddle as that it should be supported simply because it happens to be a Chess paper. If we cannot make it interesting enough to secure subscribers sufficient to keep it going, we think the fault would be ours, not, as some of our contemporaries imagine, the fault of Chess players. We have seen it stated time after time that it would be a disgrace to the name of Chess, if such and such a journal ceased its Chess career; on the contrary, we are of opinion that the cause of Chess would benefit by such a proceeding, as if a Chess Editor cannot make his paper interesting enough to gather round him a paying constituency, he is no good to Chess—for surely no one will argue there are not enough Chess players to support a good paper. We have frequently been called upon at club meetings, to acknowledge the toast of the Chess Press, and have on many such occasions expressed the views we now write; not unfrequently we have had to defend the Chess press from the charge of being extremely uncertain as to future existence. We have stated in reply thereto that this character is hardly to be wondered at, considering the experience of the past, and the tone in which many of the chess columns of the present day are conducted. We think there are very many editors of chess columns, and writers of chess books, who look upon their work as being a benefit conferred on the whole body of chess players, who, as a consequence, must agree with all that is said, and worship the man who gives his time and knowledge for the benefit of his fellows. If a few of these editors could be induced to look upon the matter from another point of view, to consider themselves as under an obligation to such as take the trouble to read their productions, and to be deeply indebted to the man who goes so far as to notice some portion of them, we think they would be working on a much more substantial basis, and there would be some chance of the general tone of chess literature being improved. On the other hand, it would be much better if chess players could be induced to take a different view also—to adopt a more hopeful feeling, and to enter more heartedly into the support of chess literature. We know of many persons who express themselves as satisfied with this or that periodical, and yet decline to support it with their subscription, because they have been told by some kind friend that the paper cannot possibly go on; they even go further, they will neither purchase single copies or order a regular supply from their bookseller—so long as the publication continues—for the same reason, and thus they assist in bringing about the state of affairs they profess to deplore. We think very much of the dearth of chess intelligence is due to the fact that the majority of the chess columns are conducted by amateurs, men who profess to work for the love of the game alone; general news, if supplied within a reasonable time can only be obtained at an expense, and this expense newspaper proprietors are unwilling to incur, so long as they are deluged with applications from amateurs who are willing to conduct a chess department for the glory of the thing. It is as true of chess news as it is of other matters, anything easily obtained is lightly valued. Being, as a rule, ignorant of press customs, the “editor” conducts his column in an unbusinesslike manner, with the result that his efforts are looked upon with ridicule by the professional press man, and chess and chess-playing as a consequence, share the same fate. We shall take an early opportunity of considering other points in connection with this subject, as we think some sort of organisation would be advantageous to the cause of Chess.

The press is now considerably exercised in trying to prove that grey is neither black nor white, or rather that Winawer does not deserve the position he holds, as he lacks in judgment. Our opinion of the matter is, that as Lord Chelmsford potently put it “there is nothing like success.” A man who, besides numerous minor triumphs came out ahead of Steinitz in Paris in 1867, tied with Zukertort in Paris in 1878, was third at Berlin in 1881, and now again ties for first place in the world's tournament, must be one of the best players of our time. Besides, some of the most brilliant games on record testify to his ability. Winawer is the German Blackburne, both being eminently successful tournament players.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

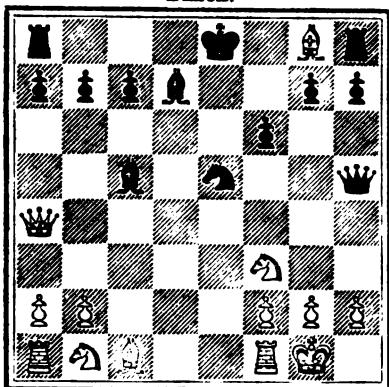
GAME 690.

Played in the nineteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 2nd June 1892.

Queen's Bishop's Pawn Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Tehigorin	Mr Meitner
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to B 3	3 P to Q 4 (A)
4 Q to R 4	4 Q to Q 3
5 B to Kt 5	5 B to Q 2
6 P takes P	6 Q takes P
7 Castles	7 P to B 3 (B)
8 P to Q 4	8 B to Q 3
9 P to B 4	9 Q to B 2
10 P to B 5	10 B to K B sq
11 P takes P	11 B takes P
12 B to Q B 4	12 Q to R 4
13 B takes Kt (C)	13 Kt takes P (D)

Position after Black's 13th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

14 Q to Kt 3	14 Kt takes Kt ch
15 P takes Kt (E)	15 B to R 6
16 B to K B 4	16 B takes R
17 K takes B	17 Castles
18 B to K 6 ch	18 K to Kt sq
19 Kt to Q 2	19 P to K Kt 4
20 B to Q 5 (F)	20 B to Kt 3
21 B to Kt 3	21 P to Kt 5
22 B to K 4 (G)	22 R takes Kt
23 P takes P	23 Q takes P
24 B to B 3 (H)	24 Q to Q 5
25 K to Kt sq	25 R to Q 6

Resigns.

NOTES.

(A) 3 P to K B 4 is supposed to counteract any attack that White can institute; the move in the text however leads to some interesting play.

(B) From a game between Steinitz and Wisker.

(C) White has advanced his Pawns somewhat prematurely. At the present juncture P to K 6 would have compelled the retreat of the Bishop, but the P would have been weak.

(D) The initiatory move to an attacking combination.

(E) If Q takes Kt, then of course Q takes Q and Black has the best of it.

(F) Kt to K 4 would have been better, the move in the text creates a weakness.

(G) White has no alternative, he must lose a piece, but P takes P would have been better, for if the Queen retook, White would save his piece by B to B 3, or if Q takes B, then White would exchange Queens, remaining with a better game than obtained through the move in the text.

(H) B to Kt 2 would have been better.

GAME 691.

Played in the eleventh round of the Vienna International Tourney, 24th May 1892.

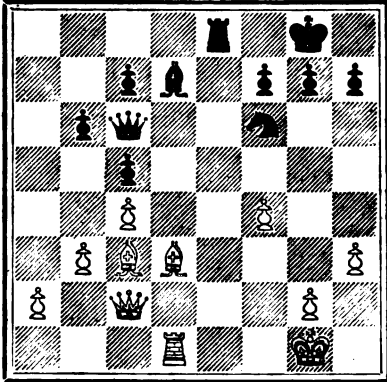
Four Knights' Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Schwarz	Capt Mackenzie
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Kt to B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to B 4 (A)
5 Castles	5 P to Q 3
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Kt takes P	7 B to Q 2
8 Kt takes Kt	8 P takes Kt
9 B to Q 3	9 Castles
10 Kt to R 4	10 B to Kt 3
11 Kt takes B	11 R P takes Kt
12 P to K B 4	12 Q to K 2
13 R to K sq	13 P to Q 4
14 P takes P (B)	14 Q to B 4 ch
15 B to K 3	15 Q takes Q P
16 P to B 4	16 Q to Q 3
17 P to K R 3 (C)	17 P to B 4
18 Q to B 2	18 K R to K sq
19 Q R to Q sq	19 Q to B 3
20 P to Q Kt 3	20 Q R to Q sq
21 B to B 2	21 R takes R ch

22 B takes R
23 B to B 3

22 R to K sq

Position after White's 23rd move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 24 B to Kt 2 | 23 P to Kt 3 (D) |
| 25 Q to B 3 | 24 B to B sq (E) |
| 26 B to K B sq | 25 K to Kt 2 (F) |
| 27 P to K Kt 4 | 26 Q to K 3 (G) |
| 28 P to Kt 5 | 27 B to Kt 2 |
| 29 P takes Kt | 28 K to B sq (H) |
| 30 Q to Kt 3 | 29 Q to K 5 |
| 31 R to K sq (I) | 30 Q to B 7 |
| 32 R takes R | 31 R to K 5 |
| 33 B to K 5 | 32 Q takes R |
| 34 K to B 2 | 33 P to KR 4 |
| 35 B to K 2 | 34 Q to B 7 ch |
| | Resigns. |

NOTES, by Rev C E Ranken, from "The British Chess Magazine."

(A) The double Ruy Lopez, though dull enough, is considered a safer defence. At his next move Black should Castle, as White cannot win a P by B takes Kt.

(B) If P to K 5, the Kt of course goes to Kt 5, threatening the dangerous check at B 4.

(C) We could not have resisted the temptation of playing P to Q B 5 here, followed, if P takes P, by Q to B 2 and Q R to Q sq.

(D) A weak move, and the incipient cause of the loss of the game, which was the first scored against Capt Mackenzie in this Tourney. He could not of course play Kt to K 5 without losing a piece, and P to K R 3 would obviously not be good. He might, however, have retired the B to B sq, in which case, if White attempted to win a P, he must lose another in return, e.g.,

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 24 B takes Kt | 23 B to B sq |
| 25 B takes P ch | 24 Q takes B |
| 26 B to Q 3 | 25 K to R sq |
| | 26 Q takes P, &c. |

If instead of B to Q 3, White played 26 R to K B sq, then

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 27 P to B 5 | 26 P to Kt 3 |
| 28 R takes B | 27 B takes P |

he has nothing better, for if 28 P to K Kt 4 28 Q to Q 5 ch, 29 Q to B 2 29 B to K 3,

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 29 Q takes Q | 28 Q takes R |
| 30 B takes P | 29 P takes Q |
| | 30 R to K 7 |

and wins.

We give a diagram of the position after White's 23rd move.

(E) Kt to R 4 was his best resource now, followed by P to B 3 if White continued with 25 Q to B 3, and by Kt to B 5 if he played 25 P to B 5; if instead White moved the R to K B sq, Black would seem to escape by 25 P to B 4, 26 Q to B 3 26 K to B 2.

(F) We see no objection to R to K 3 which promises a much better line of defence.

(G) R to K 3 would still avert the loss of a piece, for if White then advanced the Kt P, the answer would be B to Kt 2.

(H) Ingenious, but unavailing; of course if Q takes Kt, Black mates in three moves.

(I) All this is very finely calculated by Herr Schwarz; if now Q takes B, White, by exchanging Rooks and checking at K 3, either wins the Q or mates.

GAME 692.

Played in the thirty-second round of the Vienna International Tourney, 19th June 1882.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Blackburne

Capt Mackenzie

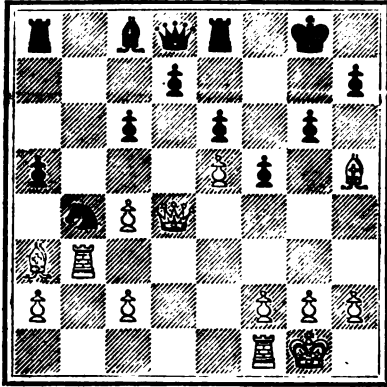
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | 3 P to K 3 |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 P takes P |
| 5 Kt takes P | 5 P to Q R 3 (A) |
| 6 B to K 2 | 6 Kt to B 3 (B) |
| 7 Castles | 7 B to Kt 5 (C) |
| 8 Kt takes Kt | 8 Kt P takes Kt |
| 9 P to K 5 | 9 B takes Kt (D) |
| 10 P takes B | 10 Kt to Q 4 |
| 11 Q to Q 4 | 11 Castles (E) |
| 12 B to R 3 | 12 R to K sq |
| 13 Q R to Kt sq | 13 P to K B 4 |
| 14 R to Kt 3 | 14 P to Q R 4 |
| 15 P to Q B 4 | 15 Kt to Kt 5 |
| 16 B to R 5 (F) | 16 P to Kt 3 (G) |

(See Diagram below.)

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 17 R to K Kt 3 | 17 K to B 2 |
| 18 Q to B 4 | 18 R to R sq |
| 19 P to Q B 3 | 19 Q to B sq (H) |
| 20 Q to Kt 5 | 20 P takes B |
| 21 P takes Kt | 21 K to K sq |
| 22 P to Kt 5 | 22 Q to B 2 |
| 23 Q to R 6 | 23 K to Q sq |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 24 R to Kt 7 | 24 Q to K sq |
| 25 P takes P | 25 K to B 2 |
| 26 Q to Q 2 | 26 K to Q sq |
| 27 P to B 7 ch ⁽¹⁾ | 27 K takes P |
| 28 Q to Q 6 ch | Resigns. |

Position after Black's 16th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES, from "Land and Water."

(A) Players are still afraid, and with some reason, of allowing adverse K Kt to come to Kt 5.

(B) A stock move, but not satisfactory. We suggest 6 B to K 2, followed, if 7 Kt takes Kt, by Q P takes Kt as being no worse.

(C) The reasons which ground last note still prevail, e.g., 7 B to K 2, 8 Kt takes Kt 8 Q P takes Kt, followed by Kt to Q 2, if and when necessary.

(D) Possibly requisite; but it yields a position altogether in White's favor.

(E) 11 Q to R 4 has claims to consideration here as best resource, and this while admitting that its more favorable points do not obtain against correct play.

(F) This very strong continuation bodes ill for Black.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (G) If | 16 Kt takes B P |
| 17 Q to B 3 | 17 Kt takes B |
| 18 B takes R | 18 Kt takes P |
| 19 B to R 5 | 19 Kt to Kt 3 |

and this we take to be at the least not more unpromising than the line adopted.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (H) If | 19 Kt to R 3, then |
| 20 Q to R 6 | 20 Q to Kt sq |
| 21 Q to Kt 5 | 21 P to Q B 4 |
| 22 Q to B 6 ch | 22 K to K sq |
| 23 R takes Kt P | |

and wins.

White has also probably other modes. Black's game is, in fact, absolutely lost.

An elegant termination.

GAME 693.

Played in the twentieth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 3rd June 1882.

English Opening.

WHITE.

BLACK.

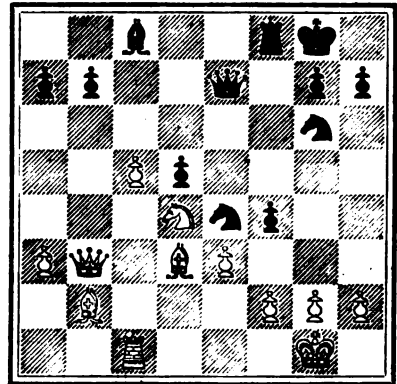
Mr Steinitz

Capt Mackenzie

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to Q B 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to K 3 | 2 P to Q B 4 (A) |
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 P to Q 4 |
| 4 P takes B P | 4 B takes P |
| 5 P takes P | 5 P takes P |
| 6 Kt to K B 3 | 6 Kt to Q B 3 (B) |
| 7 B to Q 3 | 7 Kt to B 3 |
| 8 Castles | 8 Castles |
| 9 Q Kt to Q 2 | 9 B to Kt 3 (C) |
| 10 P to Q R 3 | 10 Kt to K 2 |
| 11 P to Q Kt 4 | 11 B to K B 4 |
| 12 Kt to Kt 3 | 12 Kt to K 5 |
| 13 B to Kt 2 | 13 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 14 K Kt to Q 4 (D) | 14 B to Q 2 |
| 15 R to B sq | 15 R to B sq |
| 16 R takes R | 16 B takes R |
| 17 Q to B 2 | 17 Q to K 2 |
| 18 R to B sq | 18 P to B 4 (E) |
| 19 Kt to Q B 5 | 19 B takes Kt |
| 20 P takes B | 20 P to B 5 (F) |
| 21 Q to Kt 3 (G) | |

Position after White's 21st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 22 B takes Kt | 22 Kt takes KB P (H) |
| 23 Q takes Q | 22 Q takes K P |
| 24 B to Kt sq | 23 P takes Q |
| 25 R to K sq | 24 B to Kt 5 |
| 26 B to R sq | 25 Kt to Q 8 |
| 27 Kt takes P | 26 P to K 7 |
| 28 Kt to Kt 3 | 27 Kt to K 6 |
| 29 R to K 7 | 28 Kt to B 5 |
| | 29 R to B 2 |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 30 R to K 8 ch | 30 R to B sq |
| 31 B takes P ch | 31 K to B 2 |
| 32 B to Kt 6 ch | 32 K to Kt sq |
| 33 R to K 7 | Resigns. |

NOTES, from "Land and Water."

- (A) We favor 2 Kt to K B 3, and 3 P to Q 4.
 (B) Kt to K B 3 is preferable, and this notwithstanding that White may reply with B to Kt 5 ch.
 (C) Ill judged. He should play P to Q R 3, intending B to R 2, and forelaying B to Kt sq. As soon as may be, P to K R 3 would be also advisable.

(D) All in a good style, though hitherto with no eye to anything but position. That he has a good board now is clear enough.

(E) As considering that he cannot allow White to devise free plans, but there he is wrong. His best chance is to do nothing in particular and let the foe come on. As an instance of our idea we propose 18 P to Q R 3, 19 Kt to Q B 5 19 Kt to B 3, and White will have some work cut out for him. Suppose:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 20 Kt to K B 5 | 20 Q B takes Kt |
| 21 B takes B | 21 B takes Kt |
| 22 P takes B | 22 Kt to K 4 |
| or 22 Q takes B | 22 Q takes Q |
| 23 R takes Q | 23 Kt to K 2 |

and in either case Black will have a fair chance, notwithstanding weak points; whereas the text move gives a dilapidated game on account of the increased weakness of the Q P.

(F) This is a bad line, as yielding much risk with little hope. Kt to K 4 is his best resource.

(G) This quiet move appears to win against any possible defence. Notwithstanding its quietness, it has much merit, as White has to face numerous complications.

(H) Excusable perhaps, but his only real resource is Q to K B 2, which gives some scope for struggling with such hope, as play not of the best on the other side, might yield.

GAME 689.

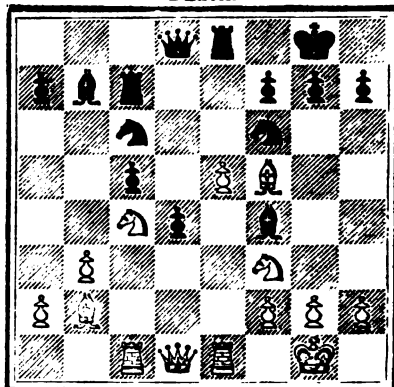
Played at Nottingham, in the match Nottingham v Birmingham, 19th May 1882.

King's Knight's Opening.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Mr W Cook | Mr A Marriott |
| 1 Kt to K B 3 | 1 P to Q 4 |
| 2 P to K 3 | 2 Kt to K B 3 |
| 3 P to Q Kt 3 | 3 P to K 3 |
| 4 B to Kt 2 | 4 P to B 4 |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 Kt to B 3 (A) |
| 6 B to Q 3 | 6 P to Q Kt 3 |
| 7 Q Kt to Q 2 (B) | 7 B to Kt 2 |
| 8 P to B 4 | 8 B to Q 3 (C) |

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 9 Castles | 9 R. to Q B sq (D) |
| 10 R to B sq | 10 Castles |
| 11 P takes Q P | 11 K P takes P |
| 12 P takes P | 12 P takes P (E) |
| 13 R to K sq | 13 R to K sq |
| 14 B to B 5 | 14 R to B 2 |
| 15 P to K 4 (F) | 15 P to Q 5 |
| 16 Kt to B 4 | 16 B to B 5 |
| 17 P to K 5 (G) | |

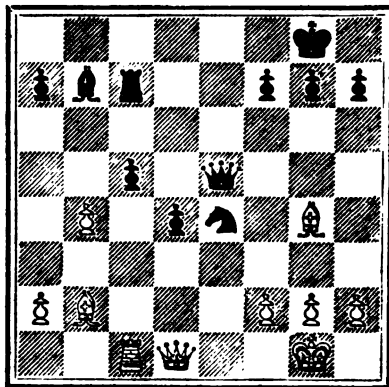
Position after White's 17th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 18 Q Kt takes Kt | 17 Kt takes P (H) |
| 19 R takes B | 18 K B takes Kt |
| 20 Kt takes R | 19 R takes R |
| 21 B to K R 3 (I) | 20 Q to Q 4 |
| 22 P to Q Kt 4 | 21 Q takes Kt |
| 23 B to Kt 4 | 22 Kt to K 5 |

Position after White's 23rd move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 24 K takes Kt | 23 Kt takes P (J) |
| 25 K to B sq | 24 Q to K 6 ch |
| 26 B to K 2 | 25 B to R 3 ch |
| 27 K to K sq | 26 P to Q 6 |
| Resigns. | 27 P to Q 7 ch |

NOTES

(A) Proved as the most effective defence in this opening.

(B) This move seems to cramp White's game. We prefer first P to B 4 then Kt to B 3, the usual course.

(C) These games are mostly won or lost on the Q side, and for that purpose B to K 2 would have been sufficient. In certain contingencies of play, Black might derive advantage from the command by his Q of the Q file, particularly as White has blocked his own Q by interposing his Kt.

(D) It does not always follow that this move is advisable in this opening. If White plays P to Q R 3, then it may be safely ventured on.

(E) In the hope of instituting a successful attack against the Black centre Pawns.

(F) Hardly advisable. We should have preferred Kt to B sq instead, he would thereby

obtain more scope to harass Black's centre, which is already threatened by B takes Kt.

(G) A desperate course, the counter attack is however of no avail. R to B 2 would be bad, as that would lose the exchange. Kt to Q 2 would be followed by Black with Kt to Q Kt 5. White's game is already inferior.

(H) A simple but effective course, whereby he wins the Pawn. It would have been fraught with some danger to take the Rook, although not serious, e.g.:

18 B takes B	17 B takes R
	18 Kt to Q 4

and White has some attack. He cannot however take decisive action, such as

19 B takes R P ch	19 K takes B
20 Kt to Kt 5 ch	20 K to Kt sq

if now 21 Q to R 5, Black could defend by 21 Kt to B 3.

(I) If 21 B takes P ch, then 21 Kt takes B, 22 Kt to B 3 22 Kt to Kt 4, with a good game.

(J) A very fine combination which terminates the game in a masterly manner.

Birmingham.—The "Weekly News" states that the semi-annual handicap tournament of the Birmingham Chess Club has just closed. There were twenty-six entries, and the prizes were four in number. The following have been declared winners:—1st, Mr W Cook, 2nd, Dr Simon, 3rd, Mr F P Wildman, 4th, Messrs W J Davis and J M Friedberger, a tie, in the playing off of which, the winner will be the first scorer of two games, draws to count half.

Brighton.—In the match between Messrs Bowley and Pierce, the former is ahead of his opponent.

Hull.—The handicap tournament at the Church Institute Chess Club is finished, the prize-winners being Messrs Philip, Crake, and Little, in the order named. A similar tournament, the "Leeds Mercury" remarks, has lasted the members of the Leeds Club the

whole of the past session, and is not yet finished. The circle is very much narrowed, and the winners are confidently named by the knowing ones, though the order in which they will stand is quite uncertain.

Philadelphia Chess Club.—The home Tournament of this club has been finally brought to a close, the leading scores standing, Michaelis 14, Hoskins 12, Priester 12, Newman 11, Wells 7, S Mada 6, Harman 6. Capt Michaelis accordingly wins first prize, and Messrs Boskins and Priester fought off their tie, the result being two victories for Mr Hoskins, who thereby secures second honors. Owing to the Broad street house having giving up business, the Philadelphia Chess Club has moved into a handsome second-story room in the Irving House, 917 Walnut street. —"Philadelphia Times."

REVIEWS.

MUSIC—PIANOFORTE.

(From Francis Bros. and Day).

La Mantilla. Danse Espagnole by Celia Kottaun. Too peculiar in parts to be pleasant. Not much melody.

La Premiere Danseuse. Air de ballet, by Celia Kottaun. Much better than the former.

Grand Lodge Masonic Waltz by Charles Godfrey. Where original, this is pretty and

danceable; but when that ancient abomination, "The Entered Apprentice's Song," is introduced, it is quite the reverse. We must, however, to be just, observe that in the Coda it is arranged in a most musicianly manner.

Le Zingare. Gavotte by Warwick Williams. Very pretty, with the prettiness and lightness which always distinguish this composer.

Danse des Satyrs. Caprice by Charles Le Thiere. Shows some originality and contains a very good share of melody. We rather like it.

Herr H F L Meyer, the talented author, composer, &c., is now sending his "Photo," to the Chess Press. Editors who may be desirous of procuring one, had better make an early application, to ensure its valuable possession.

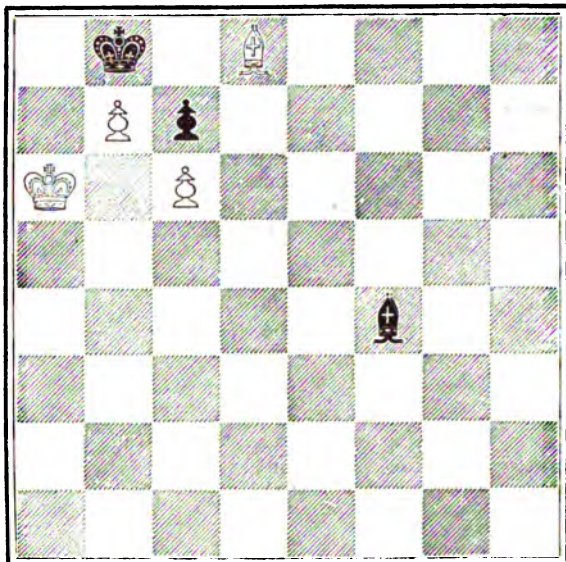
PROBLEMS.

—:0:—

No. 925.

END GAME BY B HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

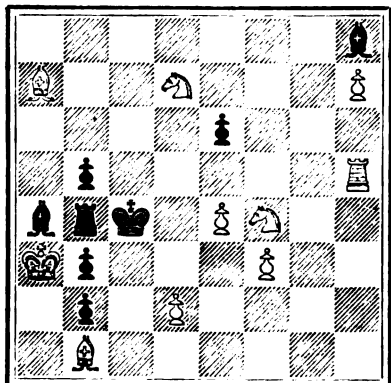
White to play and win.

No. 926.

By B G LAWS.

From "The British Chess Magazine."

BLACK.



WHITE.

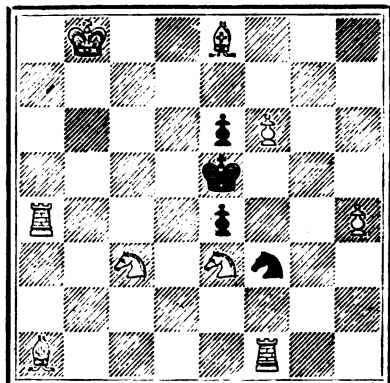
White to play and sui-mate in 6 moves.

No. 927.

By B G LAWS.

From "The British Chess Magazine."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

THE next Annual Meeting of the Counties Chess Association, for the purpose of play, will be held in Manchester, at the Athenæum, commencing on Monday, 31st inst., at 7 p.m., and as usual lasting for the whole week. The programme is a very liberal one, and comprises the following tournaments:—

CLASS I.—Tournament. Entrance fee, £1 1s. First prize £20; Second prize, £10; Third prize, £5: open to all Provincial amateurs and to Metropolitan amateurs by permission of the Committee.

CLASS II.—Tournament. Entrance fee, 10s 6d. First prize, £10; Second prize, £5; Third prize, £2 10s; open to amateurs not strong enough for Class I.

EVENING TOURNAMENT, No. I; 16 Players. Entrance fee, 5s; with the addition of an equal amount from the funds of the Association. First prize, £5; Second prize, £3.

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT of 8 or 16 Players. Entrance fee, 2s 6d; with the addition of an equal amount from the funds of the Association. The prizes will be apportioned in the same ratio as in the preceding Tournament.

The local Secretary is Mr T B Wilson, 50 Market St., Manchester, to whom all communications and entrance fees should be addressed.

The programme is, no doubt, a liberal and promising one, and amateurs having time and ambition will derive much pleasure from a week's stay at Manchester. We hope the attendance will come up to the expectations of the Committee, which, hitherto, has not always been the case, the reasons for which are not far to seek, and in pointing out some weak points in the programme, we are actuated with the best intentions for the success of the meeting.

We should like to have seen a special handicap committee named, and if such a committee were chosen, say to consist of men like Rev W Wayte of London, Mr Marriott of Nottingham, and Mr Steinkuhler of Manchester, then the attending players could rest assured that their handicapping would be managed in an impartial and competent manner. This has not always been the case at the meetings of the Counties Chess Association, and complaints of "favoritism" have reached us ere this. Favoritism may be unintentional, and might even spring from kindness. The best safeguard against it, is to prevent single individuals, however active they are for any good cause, assuming to themselves too much power.

Professionals are excluded. We do not adversely criticise this decision, as the Association in this respect is free to have its choice. But in connection with this rule, the managers of former meetings have committed themselves to the most unjust course of favoring certain Metropolitan players, by issuing to them invitations, and admitting them to play, thereby conferring a slight upon the rest of the London professional players. As a further matter of opinion upon this point, we venture to assert that the prospect of meeting Blackburne, Mason or Zukertort in actual play, would draw immensely. The real opposition comes only from a few individuals. We should propose that at the concluding meeting on Friday, the question should be put to the assembled members, whether they would not prefer the pleasure of encountering some of our first rates (properly handicapped) to their exclusion from future meetings. No doubt the chance of obtaining prizes would be diminished for amateurs, but nevertheless we think real lovers of the game would prefer that, if they could enjoy such first rate practice, and good Chess. It may also be suggested that our professional first rates be only admitted to one general tournament, and that special tournaments for amateurs should be provided. Such an arrangement would greatly add to the attraction of the meetings, and remove the odium which is now attached to them. The experiment is worth trying, let the vote of the majority decide upon the point for future meetings.

There is also a proviso that players are not at liberty, before the expiration of a month, "to publish their own games" without the consent of the Committee. Now, not even at Vienna was this rule enforced. From a legal point of view the Committee would have great difficulty in showing cause why a player should

not be at liberty to publish his own games, but this rule really concerns the Chess press, and is also liable to be variously interpreted. The clause would however have been properly explained and completed, had the Committee added the following words:—An impartial distribution of the games will be made to the Chess press, on application by the Editors to the Committee.

Manchester boasts of a very strong team of players, and several strong provincial players having, in addition, signified their intention of entering the first class tournament, we may look forward to some very good play.

JOTTINGS.

THE best opinion in the minds of many, of the relative strength of the players at Vienna, we find in the "Sport Zeitung." "Is it really possible to judge of the respective merits of the players, by their position in the final score? We certainly think that nobody will do that, as this result was materially influenced by a very large number of minor incidents and chances, which every player was exposed to." This is an inevitable fact in tournaments, and will induce unbiassed critics, never to lay undue stress upon the relative position of the prize winners. The same paper tells us that the tournament was concluded by a dinner given in honor of the occasion by Baron Kolisch. Before dining, the distribution of prizes took place; this must have had an exhilarating effect on the happy recipients, exceeding even that of the "Røederer," which flowed copiously afterwards. The first toast of the evening, H M the Emperor, was proposed by Herr Kaulla, a member of the Committee, further toasts followed, and the assembled company afterwards thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

We hear that when Rosenthal visited Vienna, he made a preliminary offer to Blackburne to play a match in the autumn, which was partly accepted, without however any definitive arrangements being made. Such a match would no doubt be interesting, but we think there is an able opponent for Blackburne much nearer home than Paris. We refer to Mason, who has so highly distinguished himself at Vienna. A match between these two would be far more interesting to Englishmen than an encounter between Blackburne and Rosenthal, who by no means, stands high amongst absolute first class players. Blackburne has long been regarded as the Champion of English born players, and he ought therefore to try conclusions with Mason, who excelled him at Vienna. The English Chess playing public would follow such a match with great interest and pleasure, while we are confident that such hearty and willing support would be given to both men as would ensure their material benefit.

The palmy days of Chess seem to be reviving in Brighton. Besides possessing a splendid Chess resort in its free Library in the Pavilion, the comforts of which we have ourselves (clandestinely) enjoyed, there are a host of strong players resident there, who take a zealous interest in the game. The Chess enthusiasm seems to be extending along the South coast, for at Hastings at a recent meeting of Chess players, it was resolved to establish a Chess Club for Hastings and St Leonards, Mr Cheshire volunteering to act as Honorary Secretary.

Another candidate for support from the Chess playing public appears this week in the form of a Chess column in "The Birmingham Weekly News," a paper which has recently been added to the periodical literature of that busy Midland town. In the address with which the Editor in chief introduces the column to his readers, reference is made to the existence in Birmingham and suburbs, of some five or six organised clubs, with nearly two hundred members, in addition to thrice that number of "unattached" players, which it is thought fair to reckon on, who have hitherto been unrepresented in the local press. This grievance, it is now to be hoped, will be effectually removed, and we trust, the local players

will appreciate the step that has been taken, not only by supporting the paper itself, but also by supplying that most to be desired commodity—local intelligence. To those who are acquainted with the Birmingham club, it may be known that there are several players competent to undertake the task of conducting a Chess column, but we think the gentleman who has been selected really stands at their head in point of merit, a fact which will be admitted, we imagine, by local as well as other players, more especially when we say, that it is Mr W Cook, the Author of the "Synopsis of the Chess Openings," &c., to whom we refer. We wish him success in his new venture.

THE TIME LIMIT IN TOURNEYS.

"**T**IME limit, fifteen moves per hour." Such is the allowance now usual in first class tournaments and matches, and which by repetition has at length become almost prescriptive. The credit of devising a time limit applicable to a series of moves, as opposed to an allowance of, say, three minutes for each move, is due to Mr Medley, who, in a letter to the "Westminster Papers," of February 1875, gives this account of its origination:—"In the year 1860 the London Chess Club got up a little match on even terms between Mr Kolisch and myself. Mr Kolisch of course won the match, but in one or two of the games I was fortunate enough to run him rather hard. In one game some position of difficulty arose, and over three successive moves he took more than two hours, occupying fifty-five minutes over one of them. Now, sir, although this was complimentary to my skill, it was, as you may imagine, a weariness to the flesh, and I set my wits to work to devise some means of putting an end to a system of playing matches which had been creeping on until it had grown, as will be remembered, into a scandal. . . Spurred on by what had taken place in my little contest, I was led to propose the method which has prevailed ever since in every match of importance. This I need scarcely say, is the regulation which allows a player to spend any specified time . . . over any specified number of moves. . . This was the system adopted in the match between Anderssen and Kolisch, at Bristol in 1861." The original intention, then, of the reform introduced by Mr Medley, was to prevent undue protraction of match games, but it has been reserved to players of later date to turn it into an engine for scoring games against an adversary who, from inattention overpasses the limit laid down for him. I admit at once that any player doing this is strictly within his right, and there is no escape from the logic that a time limit is useless unless it is enforced. But when this has been said, there still remains the ugly fact, that won games have been converted into losses by the Draconian application of the rule, completely stultifying the idea that the score sheet represents the actual result of the play. It has been proposed by one of the most able Chess writers of the day (who, if my memory does not deceive me, has himself been a victim to this inordinate legality) that five or ten minutes' grace should be allowed beyond the specified time. That there is no practical difficulty in this, is shown by the conditions of the match between Steinitz and Blackburne, which state, "The time limit shall be regulated by sand glasses, and either player exceeding it by five minutes, shall forfeit the game." That this time of grace was availed of, is shown by the account of the match given by Steinitz. In the second game, "on Mr Blackburne's twenty-ninth move, the alarm bell of his clock rang, to show that he could only rely upon the stipulated five minutes' grace for his next two moves." In his sixth game Steinitz nearly fell a prey to his astute opponent, through mistaking the time at his command. The objection to the revival of a time indulgence is, of course, that it only shifts the difficulty a step further on, but I think it is more apparent than real, for in the case quoted above, Blackburne was enabled to fight for more than two hours longer, whereas without any grace, the game would have been summarily scored against him. It is certainly a very unfortunate thing that Steinitz's name should have been associated with the disputes or misunderstandings (whichever you like to call them) at Vienna. Mr Donnithorpe alleges that he "intervened and got up a petition to the committee to score the game against Mason." Again, in his game against Winawer, it is said mechanical aids were invoked to settle the point as to whether Winawer's clock hand, was, or was not, over the hour. In yet a third instance, a London weekly states that both Steinitz and Paulsen went beyond their time, but that the question of who timed first, could not afterwards be found out. The London correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald," who is certainly not unfriendly to Steinitz, caustically, but I think truthfully, points out that it is precisely because he acts up to his principles (one of which is undoubtedly his strict adherence to legality) that his conduct is so much disapproved of. "Live and let live," is a maxim which seems to me not out of place over the Chess board. An admirer of Steinitz's unrivalled powers as a Chess player, and a sincere well wisher to him personally, I cannot but regret that he is so deficient in *savoir faire* as to raise opposition in quarters where his merits are ungrudgingly recognised. After all it is the appreciation of Amateurs which makes professionalism a possibility; it is they who find funds for matches and tournaments, and are willing to pay for receiving instruction or amusement. Surely then some effort to conciliate them is worth trying, and as a point of self interest, it should not be forgotten that the longest purses and the most generous impulses are not invariably on the side of those strongest over the board.—"Bradford Observer."

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

WE give below the first moves made in some of the games in our Tourney. We regret that Mr H Erskine has been compelled to withdraw from the contest, more especially as the cause which necessitates his retirement is ill health. We feel sure that those who have joined the Tourney, which really owes its origin to Mr Erskine, will join with us in wishing him speedy recovery, and express with us a hope that he may derive some amusement from the games of others, although unable to play any himself.

TOURNEY GAME No. 1

WHITE	BLACK
Mr J H Blake	Mr F A Vincent
1 Kt to K B 3	1 P to Q 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P to K 3
3 P to K 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to Q 3	4 P to B 4
5 P to Q Kt 3	5 Kt to B 3
6 Castles	6 B to K 2
7 B to Kt 2	7 Castles
8 P to B 4	8 P to Q Kt 3
9 Kt to B 3	9 B to Kt 2
10 R to Q B sq	10 B P takes P

TOURNEY GAME No. 2

WHITE	BLACK
Mr O Erskine	Mr J T Palmer
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 Q to Q 2	7 Castles
8 Kt to Kt 5	8 B takes B
9 Q takes B	9 Q to K 4
10 P to K B 4	10 Kt to Q 4

TOURNEY GAME No. 3

WHITE	BLACK
Mr J H Hall	Mr H Erskine
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3	2 Q Kt to B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 B to Q Kt 5	7 Castles
8 B takes Kt	8 Q P takes B
9 Castles	9 Q to K Kt 3
10 Kt to Q 2	10 B to K Kt 5

TOURNEY GAME No. 4

WHITE	BLACK
Mr J H Hall	Mr O Erskine
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt takes P	3 P to Q 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt takes P
5 P to Q 4	5 P to Q 4
6 B to Q 3	6 B to K 2
7 Castles	7 Kt to Q B 3
8 P to Q B 4	8 Kt to K B 3
9 P to K R 3	9 B to K 3
10 Q to Kt 3	10 Castles

TOURNEY GAME No. 5

WHITE	BLACK
Mr C J Lambert	Dr G E Pollard
1 Kt to K B 3	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P to K 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to Q 3	4 P to B 4
5 P to Q Kt 3	5 Kt to Q B 3
6 B to Kt 2	6 B to Q 3
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 P to Q B 4	8 Q B P takes P
9 K P takes P	9 P takes P
10 P takes P	10 Kt to Q Kt 5

TOURNEY GAME No. 6

WHITE	BLACK
Mr C J Lambert	Mr F A Vincent
1 Kt to K B 3	1 P to Q 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P to K 3
3 P to K 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to Q 3	4 P to B 4
5 P to Q Kt 3	5 Kt to B 3
6 Castles	6 B to K 2
7 P to Q B 4	7 B P takes P
8 K P takes P	8 P takes P
9 B takes Q B P	9 Castles
10 Kt to Q B 3	10 P to Q Kt 3

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 19th. JULY 1882.

—:0:—

THE NEXT' INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

THERE are doubtless some of our readers who are getting weary of the apparently never ending "International Tourney" subject, with which we this week again open our pages, but we crave their indulgence once more, and this time for the purpose of advocating a Tournament nearer home, indeed, within our own borders. To our thinking, the continuity of annual International assemblies of the past three years—at Wiesbaden in 1880, at Berlin in 1881, and at Vienna, during the current year—should not be allowed to be broken, but should form the foundation of an annual gathering, a result which we think might easily be accomplished, by proper management and a little arrangement. This year's contest may be dismissed as an event of the past, and although it can only be described as such by the lapse of a very few days since its completion, it is not too early to talk of next year's arrangements. First and foremost comes the question of locality. Until that is decided upon, it is impossible to do anything with other matters, and therefore we shall now devote our attention to that part of the subject. For many reasons we think that the Tourney of 1883 should take place in London, and it remains for English Chess enthusiasts to say whether or no such shall be the case. Looking back at the doings of the Caissaian Knights during the past, we find that next year will be the twenty-first anniversary of the last tournament held in this country, that of 1862 being the most recent International Chess assembly held on British soil. This alone should act as a stimulus to English Chessists to bestir themselves; the twenty-first anniversary of any event being especially worthy of honor, and frequently being adopted as a suitable occasion for a celebration in other than Chess matters. Another reason which may be urged on Englishmen, is that referred to by the London correspondent of "The Glasgow Herald" in his last week's letter. He is of opinion, and we most cordially endorse his view, that, considering the way in which Englishmen have been treated by foreigners in the past, it is time for us to become entertainers, instead of, as has been the custom for so long, the guests of others. Not only is there the question of our having been entertained by foreign players, but there is also the fact that the English representatives have won considerably more than one half of the total amount of prizes at the last five International Tournaments, and this, be it remembered, without English Chess players contributing anything towards the funds. From a purely equitable point of view, Englishmen should, if they are desirous of maintaining a reputation for fairness and hospitality, come forward with some sort of reciprocatory programme. We do not think it probable that the result of the more immediate past would be materially altered, so far as the bulk of the prizes ultimately falling to English representatives is concerned, but if a liberal inducement could be offered to foreigners, it would at least be giving them a chance, and it would be simply doing for them what they have done on many occasions for us. The better to illustrate our statement that English representatives have secured more than one-half of the total amount of prizes, we present our readers with the following particulars of the last five Tournaments to which we have referred. In claiming, as English representatives in connection therewith, foreigners who

for a time only, may have been resident in London we think we are acting fairly, as, whether they were Englishmen, Naturalised Englishmen, or sojourners only, it is the fact that each of them started from this country, returned to it, and have since remained in it. They are really, even if for a time only, residents in England, and as such they should join in providing entertainment, amusement, and perhaps profit, to those who have done like honors to them in the past.

TOURNEY	PRIZES SECURED			
	By players from England		By players from elsewhere	
VIENNA, 1873.	First	Steinitz	Third	Anderssen
	Second	Blackburne	Fourth	Rosenthal
PARIS, 1878.	First	Zukertort	Second	Winawer
	Third	Blackburne	Fourth	Mackenzie
	Fifth	Bird	Sixth	Anderssen
WIESBADEN, 1880.	Tie for 1 2 3	Blackburne	Tie for 1 2 3	Englisch
			ditto	Schwarz
BERLIN, 1881.			Fourth	Schallop
	First	Blackburne	Tie for 3 4	Winawer
	Second	Zukertort	ditto	Tchigorin
	Tie for 5 6	Mason	Tie for 5 6	Wittek
VIENNA, 1882.	Tie for 1 2	Steinitz	Tie for 1 2	Winawer
	Third	Mason	Tie for 4 5	Mackenzie
	Tie for 4 5	Zukertort		
	Sixth	Blackburne		

Looking at the above it will be seen that the English representatives have secured thirteen out of the twenty-six prizes, exactly one-half in number, but a moment's glance will shew that those which have come to our country are far to be preferred, in point of merit, to those won by foreigners; the English players having secured three of the first prizes outright, and taken a share in the other two.

Max Judd, in a letter addressed to "The Cincinnati Commercial," all but pledges himself to raise 500 dollars if a Tourney be arranged in his native city—St Louis—and although, as we said in referring to this offer some few weeks since, that sum would not be sufficient attraction alone, it is yet a very fair start. Who is there in England who would guarantee to raise a similar sum? and yet, if we are to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of 1862 as it should be done, some one will have to come forward and make an early start, or we shall see the honor of promoting Chess snatched from us by our American cousins, in the same manner that so many other matters have been. It is often said that while Englishmen propose, Americans act, we hope that Chess will, for once, prove the exception. May we ask the co-operation of the Chess press of this country to aid in the cause? We have little doubt but that Max Judd would secure the whole of the American columns in favor of his idea, let us see if England's representative organs cannot, for once, combine in general action.

The announcement that a match was all but arranged between Messrs Blackburne and Rosenthal, which we, in common with other London chess columns were assured of, appears to have astonished no one more than Mr Rosenthal himself. In the last issue of "La Vie Moderne" that gentleman refers to the announcement in "the Field" with great surprise, he remarks that while returning from Vienna, in company with Mr Blackburne, not a word was spoken about a match, and he can only console himself by thinking that the statement is really a misprint, expecting in the next number of "the Field" to see it announced, that the names Blackburne and Rosenthal were erroneously used in place of those of Steinitz and Zukertort.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

GAME 695.

Played in the fourteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 26th May 1882.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE.

Mr Steinitz

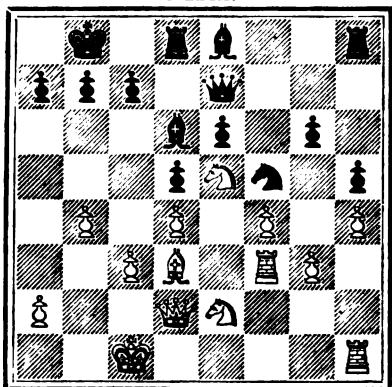
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Mr Bird

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to Q 4 | 1 P to K B 4 (A) |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 (B) | 2 Kt to K B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 P to K 3 |
| 4 P to K 4 | 4 P takes P |
| 5 B takes Kt | 5 Q takes B |
| 6 Kt takes P | 6 Q to K 2 (C) |
| 7 P to Q B 3 | 7 P to Q 4 (D) |
| 8 Kt to Kt 3 | 8 Kt to B 3 (E) |
| 9 P to K B 4 (F) | 9 B to Q 2 |
| 10 B to Q 3 | 10 P to K Kt 3 |
| 11 P to K R 4 | 11 Castles |
| 12 Kt to B 3 | 12 Q to B 3 |
| 13 Kt to K 2 | 13 B to Q 3 |
| 14 P to K Kt 3 | 14 Kt to K 2 |
| 15 Q to Q 2 | 15 P to K R 3 (G) |
| 16 Castles Q R | 16 K to Kt sq |
| 17 Q R to K B sq | 17 P to K R 4 |
| 18 P to Q Kt 4 | 18 Kt to B 4 |
| 19 Kt to K 5 | 19 B to K sq |
| 20 R to B 3 | 20 Q to K 2 |

Position after Black's 20th move.

BLACK.



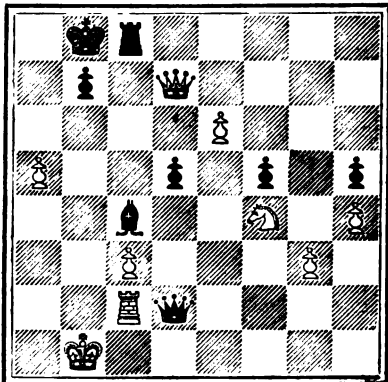
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- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 21 Kt to Kt sq | 21 B takes Kt |
| 22 B P takes B | 22 Q to Q 2 |
| 23 Kt to R 3 | 23 R to Q B sq |
| 24 Q to Kt 5 | 24 P to R 4 |
| 25 P to R 3 | 25 R to B sq |
| 26 K R to B sq | 26 Q to B 3 |

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 27 K to Kt 2 | 27 Q to Kt 3 |
| 28 R to B sq | 28 B to Kt 4 (H) |
| 29 B takes Kt | 29 K P takes B |
| 30 Kt to B 4 | 30 B to B 5 |
| 31 R to K B 2 (I) | 31 P to B 4 |
| 32 Q takes Kt P | 32 R to Q B 3 |
| 33 Q P takes P | 33 Q to Kt 4 |
| 34 Q to B 7 | 34 K R to B sq |
| 35 P to K 6 | 35 R takes B P |
| 36 Q to Q 7 | 36 Q to Kt 3 |
| 37 R to Q 2 | 37 P takes P |
| 38 R P takes P (J) | 38 R to R 4 |
| 39 K to Kt sq | 39 Q to K 6 (K) |
| 40 P takes R | 40 Q takes R |
| 41 R to B 2 | |

Position after White's 41st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 42 K to Kt 2 | 41 Q to K 8 ch (L) |
| 43 Q to Q 6 ch | 42 Q takes Kt P |
| 44 P to K 7 | 43 K to R sq |
| 45 Q to Q 7 | 44 Q takes R P (M) |
| 46 P to K 8 (Q) | 45 R to Q Kt sq |
| 47 Q (K 8) to K 7 | 46 Q takes Kt |
| 48 Q (K 7) to Q 6 | 47 B to R 3 |
| 49 Q (Q 7) to Q B 7 | 48 Q to K B 8 |
| 50 Q to Kt 4 | 49 Q to Kt 4 ch |
| 51 Q takes Q | 50 P to Q 5 |
| 52 R takes P | 51 P takes P ch |
| 53 R to B 5 | 52 B takes Q |
| 54 R to Q 5 | 53 B to Q 6 |
| 55 R to Q 8 | 54 B to K 5 |
| 56 Q takes R ch | 55 R takes R |

Resigns.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) The move in the text renders the defence very difficult and gives a cramped game. The simple and correct defence is

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 2 P to K 3 or (A) | 1 P to Q 4 |
| 3 P to Q B 4 | 2 B to K B 4 |
| 4 Kt to Q B 3 | 3 P to K 3 |
| | 4 Kt to K B 3 |

and Black will continue with B to K 2 and Castles, followed by P to Q B 4 with a slight advantage; his Q B being disengaged whilst White's Q B is still locked in.

(A) 2 P to Q B 4 2 P to K 3
(if 2 P takes P, 3 Kt to K B 3 with the strongest attack in the Queen's Gambit)

3 P to Q R 3
(in order to be able to bring out the Kt to Q B 3, without being afraid of B to Q Kt 5)

4 Kt to Q B 3 3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to K 2
followed by Castles, and afterwards P to Q B 4 or P to Q Kt 3, B to Q Kt 2 and P to Q B 4.

(B) 2 B to K Kt 5 may be also played with a strong attack.

(C) 6 Q to K Kt 3 or Q to R 3 was better.

(D) The move in the text weakens the K P, which cannot be advanced on account of Q to R 5 ch. It would have been better to play now 7 P to Q 3 followed by P to K 4.

(E) We would have preferred 8 P to Q B 4.

(F) Very well played. This move paralyses completely Black's development.

(G) Lost time. 15 P to K R 4 was better.

(H) Very well played, White is compelled to take the Kt, for Black threatens Kt takes Q P.

(I) Forced. If Black plays Q to Kt 4 and Q to Q B 5, then White replies with K to Kt sq.

(J) If 38 B P takes P, then R to Q Kt 4 threatening Q to K 6 or R takes P ch, and wins.

(K) If 39 R to Q R 6, 40 P to K 7 threatening Q takes R ch, followed by P Queens ch.

(L) Here Black might have obtained at least a draw by

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 42 K to Kt 2 | 41 B to R 7 ch |
|--------------|----------------|

(If 42 R takes B 42 Q to K 8 ch, 43 K to B 2 43 R takes P ch, and mate next move)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 43 Q to Q 6 ch or (A) | 42 Q to Q 8 |
| (or (B)) | 43 K to R sq |
| 44 R to B sq | 44 Q to Kt 6 ch |
| 45 K to R sq | 45 Q to R 5 |
| 46 K to Kt 2, &c. | |

(A) If 43 Q to Q R 4 43 Q to Q Kt 8 ch
44 K to R 3 44 R to Q B 5

and wins.

(B) If 43 R to Q B sq 43 Q to Q Kt 6 ch
44 K to R sq 44 Q to R 6
45 R to Q B 2 45 B to Kt 6 ch
46 K to Kt sq 46 B takes P ch
47 K takes B 47 R takes P ch

and mates in three moves.

(M) Black's game is hopeless. If he plays 44 Q to K 6, 45 Q to Q 7, followed by Kt to K 6 wins, if 44 Q to K Kt sq, 45 K to Kt 2, followed by R to Kt 6 wins.

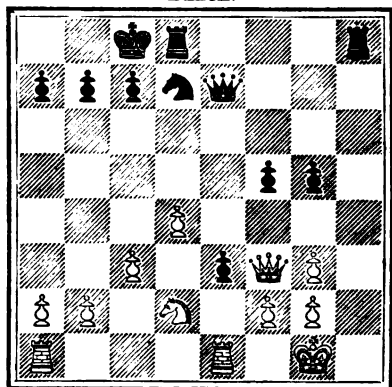
GAME 696.

Played in the seventeenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 31st May 1882.

French Defence.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Capt Mackenzie | Mr Noa |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 (A) | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 P takes P (B) | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | 4 Kt to K B 3 |
| 5 B to Q 3 | 5 B to Q 3 |
| 6 B to K Kt 5 (C) | 6 Q to K 2 ch |
| 7 B to K 2 | 7 P to K R 3 |
| 8 B to R 4 | 8 B to K Kt 5 |
| 9 Q Kt to Q 2 | 9 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 10 P to B 3 (D) | 10 Castles Q R |
| 11 Castles | 11 P to K Kt 4 |
| 12 B to Kt 3 | 12 B takes B |
| 13 R P takes B | 13 Kt to K 5 |
| 14 Kt takes Kt | 14 P takes Kt |
| 15 Kt to Q 2 | 15 P to K R 4 (E) |
| 16 B takes B (F) | 16 P takes B |
| 17 Q takes P | 17 P to K 6 |
| 18 K R to K sq (G) | 18 P to K B 4 (H) |
| 19 Q to B 3 (I) | |

Position after White's 19th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 19 R to R 8 ch | 20 Q to R 2 ch |
| 20 K takes R | 21 P takes Kt |
| 21 K to Kt sq | 22 R to R sq |
| 22 K R to Q sq | 23 R to K sq |
| 23 K to B sq | 24 R to R sq |
| 24 K to Kt sq | 25 R to K sq |
| 25 K to B sq | 26 Kt to B 3 |
| 26 K to Kt sq | 27 Kt takes P |
| 27 P to K Kt 4 | 28 Q to K 2 |
| 28 Q to R 3 (J) | 29 Q to K 7 (K) |
| 29 P to K Kt 3 | |

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 30 Q to B sq | 30 R to K 6 (L) |
| 31 Q takes Q | 31 R takes Q |
| 32 R to K B sq | 32 P to B 5 (M) |
| 33 P takes P | 33 P takes P |
| 34 K to Kt 2 | 34 P to K 8 (Q) |
| 35 Q R takes Q | 35 R takes Kt P |
| 36 K to Kt sq | 36 R takes R P |
| 37 R to Q 3 | 37 R to R 3 |
| 38 R to K sq | 38 R to K Kt 3 |
| 39 K to B sq | 39 P to B 6 |
| 40 R to K 8 ch | 40 K to Q 2 |
| 41 R to K R 8 | 41 R to K B 3 |
| 42 R to R 3 | 42 P to R 4 |
| 43 K to Kt sq (N) | 43 Kt to R 3 |
| 44 R (R 3) takes P | Resigns. |

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) In this Tourney Mr Steinitz has adopted, with some success, a new attack in this opening; he plays here 2 P to K 5, and continues in a very ingenious manner in reply to 2 P to Q B 4, adopted by his adversaries, e.g.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 2 P to K 5 | 2 P to Q B 4 |
| 3 P to K B 4 | 3 P to Q 4 |
| 4 P takes P en pass | 4 B takes P |
| 5 P to K Kt 3 | |

followed by Kt to K B 3, P to Q 3, B to Kt 2 and Castles, continuing the attack on the K side and blocking in Black's Q B.

(B) The right move here is 3 Kt to Q B 3 in reply to which Black plays 3 Kt to K B 3 best, for 3 B to Kt 5 is inferior.

(C) The usual continuation is

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 6 Castles | 6 Castles |
| 7 Kt to B 3 | 7 Kt to B 3 or (A) |
| 8 B to K Kt 5 | 8 B to K 3 |
| 9 Kt to K 2 | |

with a nearly equal game.

(A)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 8 Kt to K 2 | 7 P to B 3 weak |
| 9 Kt to Kt 3 | 8 B to K Kt 5 |
| 10 P to K R 3 | 9 Q to B 2 |
| | 10 B to B sq or (B) |

White can now obtain a strong attack by 11 Kt to B 5 or B to K Kt 5 or Kt to Kt 5, followed by Kt to R 5. In the latter case, after 11 Kt to Kt 5, Black replies with B takes Kt, e.g.:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 11 Kt to Kt 5 | 11 B takes Kt |
| 12 P takes B | 12 Q takes P |
| 13 R takes Kt | 13 P takes R |
| 14 Q to R 5 | 14 R to K sq |
| 15 Q to R 6 | |

and wins.

(B)

If

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 11 Kt to Kt 5 | 10 B to K 3 |
| | 11 B to B sq |
| (if 11 B takes Kt, 12 P takes B as above) | |
| 12 Kt to R 5 | 12 Kt (Kt 1) to Q 2 |
| 13 Kt takes R P | 13 Kt takes Kt |
| 14 Q to Kt 4 | |

and wins.

(D) Here, and on the preceding move we should have preferred Castles, if Black reply with Castles Q R, then 11 P to B 4.

(E) Very well played, the sacrifice of the Pawn is amply justified.

(F) It would have been better to play

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 16 R to K sq | 16 P to K B 4 |
| (if 16 P to K 6, 17 B takes B best) | |
| 17 P to B 3 best. | |

(G) If

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 18 P takes P | 18 Q takes P ch |
| 19 R to B 2 | 19 R to R 8 ch |
| 20 K takes R | 20 Q takes R, &c. |

(H) Black conducts the game in a manner which does him great honor.

(I) If

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 19 Q takes B P | 19 K R to B sq |
| (if 19 Q R to B sq, 20 R takes P 20 Q to Kt 2, | |
| 21 Q R to K sq 21 Q to R 3, 22 P to B 3 best) | |
| 20 R takes P | 20 Q takes R |
| 21 Q takes Kt ch | |
| (if 21 Q takes R 21 Q takes Kt best) | |

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 22 P takes Q | 21 R takes Q |
| | 22 P to Kt 5 |

and notwithstanding White would be two Pawns ahead, Black could double the Rooks on the K B file and would have, at least, an equal game. He plays the Q R to K B 3, threatening to hamper White's play by R to Kt 3 or R 3 according to circumstances.

(J) If

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 28 P to K Kt 3 | 28 R to K 7 |
| | and wins. |

(K) If

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 30 R takes Q | 29 Q to K 8 ch |
| 31 Q to B sq best. | 30 R takes R ch |

(L) It is much to be regretted that Black, having played this game with much skill, should let victory escape him by this move. He ought to have played

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 31 Q takes Q or (C) | 30 P to B 5 |
| 32 R to K B sq | 31 R takes Q |
| 33 P takes P | 32 P takes P |
| | 33 Kt to K 6 |

and White's game is paralysed; he cannot play either K or R without losing in a few moves.

(C)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 31 P takes P | 31 P takes P |
| 32 Q takes Q | 32 R takes Q |
| 33 R to K B sq | |

(if 33 K to Kt 2 33 R takes P ch, 34 K to R 3 34 Kt to K 6)

- | |
|-------------|
| 33 P to B 6 |
|-------------|

and the King being advanced to Q B 7, he wins easily. White's King and his two Rooks are completely blocked in.

(M)

32 Kt to B 3 would have been better, for if the White reply with 33 K to Kt 2, then 33 P to Kt 5.

(N) If

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 43 R takes P | 43 R takes R |
| 44 R takes R | 44 Kt to R 7 ch |

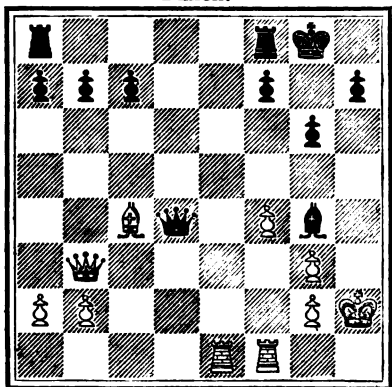
and wins.

GAME 697.

Played in the twenty-first round of the Vienna International Tourney, 5th June 1882.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Mr Zukertort | Mr Steinitz |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | 3 P to K Kt 3 (A) |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 P takes P |
| 5 Kt takes P | 5 B to Kt 2 |
| 6 B to K 3 (B) | 6 Kt to B 3 |
| 7 P to B 3 (C) | 7 Kt to K 2 |
| 8 B to Q B 4 (D) | 8 P to Q 4 (E) |
| 9 P takes P | 9 Kt (B3) takes P |
| 10 Kt takes Kt | 10 Kt takes Kt |
| 11 B to B 2 | 11 Kt to B 5 |
| 12 Castles | 12 Castles |
| 13 P to B 3 | 13 Q to Kt 4 |
| 14 B to K Kt 3 | 14 Kt to R 4 |
| 15 P to B 4 | 15 Q to Q B 4 |
| 16 Q to Kt 3 (F) | 16 Kt takes B |
| 17 P takes Kt | 17 B takes Kt ch |
| 18 P takes B | 18 Q takes P ch |
| 19 K to R 2 | 19 B to Kt 5 |
| 20 Q R to K sq | |

Position after White's 20th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 21 Q takes P (H) | 20 P to Q Kt 4 (g) |
| 22 Q to B 6 | 21 Q R to Kt sq |
| 23 Q to Q 5 | 22 B to Q 2 |
| 24 B takes Q | 23 Q takes Q |
| 25 R to K 7 | 24 R takes P |
| 26 R to B 3 | 25 B to Kt 4 |
| 27 B to Kt 3 | 26 P to Q B 3 |
| 28 P to R 4 | 27 P to Q R 4 |
| 29 R to B 3 | 28 B to K 7 |
| 30 B to B 2 | 29 B to B 8 |
| 31 R takes Q B P | 30 R to Q sq |
| | 31 R to Q 7 |

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 32 B to K 4 | 32 B takes P |
| 33 B takes B | 33 R takes B ch |
| 34 K to R 3 | 34 R to K R 7 ch (i) |
| 35 K to Kt 4 | 35 R to R 4 |
| 36 R to B 6 | Drawn game. |

NOTES, from "La Stratégie."

- (A) The best defence is
 3 Kt to B 3
 4 B to Kt 5
 (if 4 P to Q 4 4 B to Kt 5)
 5 Kt to Q 5
 (if 5 Castles 5 Castles, 6 Kt to Q 5 6 B to K 2, or B to B 4 with an even game)
 6 B to K 2
 played by Mr Rosenthal in his match against Mr Zukertort)
 or
 5 B to B 4
 with an equal game.
- (B) This move gives at least an equal game to Black, we think that
 6 Kt takes Kt
 7 B to Q 3
 8 Castles
 6 Kt P takes Kt
 7 Kt to K 2
 followed by P to K B 4, gives the superiority to White. The latter need not fear B takes Kt, for if the B is not at Kt 2, the Black Rook is in a weak position, which compensates for White's doubled Pawn. If Black plays 8 P to R 4, the reply would be Castles, and the Pawn could not be taken without the second player having an inferior game.
- (C) Here again Kt takes Kt, followed by B to Q 3 would be much better.
- (D) If
 8 B to Q 3
 9 P to K 5
 8 P to Q 4
 (if P takes P, the position becomes the same as in the text)
 9 Kt to Q 2
 and wins,
 for he threatens to win a piece by P to Q B 4.
- (E) Very well played. By this move Black develops his own game, and hampers all attempt at attack by his adversary.
- (F) If
 16 Q to Q 3
 16 B to B 4.
- (G) The only move to prevent White playing his R to K 7.
- (H) If
 21 B takes P
 21 Q R to Kt sq
 wins the Pawn, with a superior position.
- (I) Mr Steinitz, who conducted this game with great skill let victory escape him by this move. He ought to have played
 34 P to R 4
 35 K to R 4
 35 R to Kt 6
 and wins easily, for if
 36 K to Kt 5
 (if 36 R (B 6) to B 7 36 R (Kt 7) takes P, mate follows in a few moves, and if 36 R to B 8 ch 36 K to Kt 2 threatening mate by R to R 7 ch followed by R takes P ch)
 36 K to Kt 2
 37 R takes Kt P ch
 37 K to B sq
 and wins.

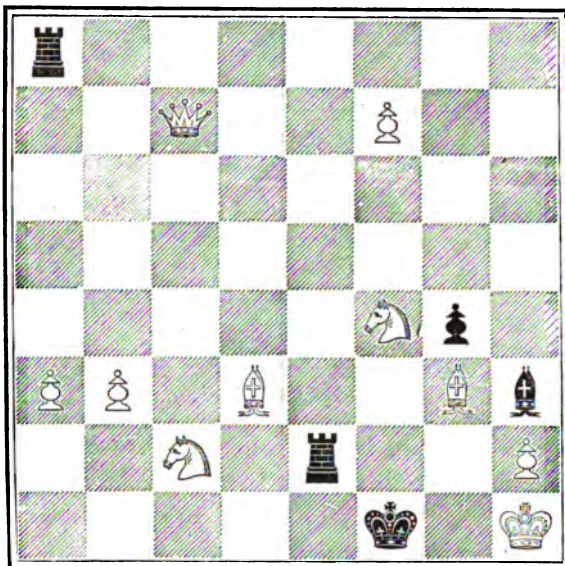
PROBLEMS.

—:0:—

No. 928.

By W E ARNOLD, Baltimore, U.S.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

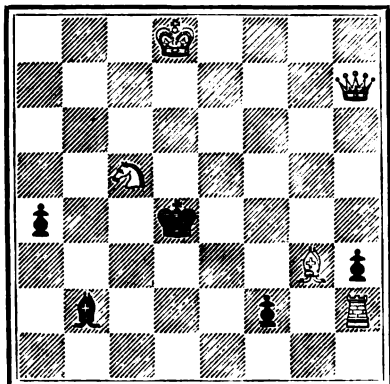
White to play and sui-mate in 2 moves.

“CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL” GENERAL TOURNEY.

No. 929.

By G T ROBERTSON, PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 980.

By J K Zim, SALT LAKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

THE remarks we ventured to offer last week, in connection with the annual gathering of this Association, have, we regret to say, met with misunderstanding.

We have received a letter from Rev A B Skipworth, (which being addressed to our publisher personally, we are not at liberty to publish at present) which characterises our criticism as unfair and damaging. We very much regret if our remarks are really so, as such was not our intention; and while bowing to Mr Skipworth's decision, we think if he will read our "suggestions" as suggestions—and so they were intended—he may come to a different conclusion.

Our first remark objected to is, that the attendance in the past has not come up to the expectations of the Committee, well, we are pleased to hear that it has, but our opinion, based on the printed expressions of one of the standing Committee was, that it had not. The next is, as to the handicapping. "Complaints of favoritism have reached us ere this," was what we wrote last week; we are very sorry we have had to hear them, but the fact remains. As regard the exclusion of Professionals, last week we said "we do not adversely criticise the decision (of the Association)," and we still consider we have no right to do so, but surely we may suggest. As regards the publication of the games, the remarks we offered were general, without any special reference to our own supply, and although we had been previously promised a good selection from Mr Skipworth—we think the programme is fair matter for comment. On the whole we feel Mr Skipworth is in error in dealing so harshly with our comments, and when we assure him we had no intention of either damaging the Association, or being unfair in our remarks, we hope he will believe us. We have endeavoured to advance the cause of Chess in the past, and shall do so in the future, to the best of our ability; in doing so, we must of necessity recognise "the Counties Chess Association" as a prominent factor in the English Chess World, and for this reason, if for no other, we shall make such further suggestions as we may deem desirable, without however intending any offence. That there is really something to which objection may be taken, is evident from the fact that last week's issue of "Land and Water" contains a letter from Rev C E Ranken, (who is a member of the General Committee) as to the rules laid down for the coming meeting at Manchester. Mr Ranken writes "I disapprove (and I am not alone) of many of the new rules which have been formulated, I do not know by whom, but entirely without the sanction of the standing Committee." We refrain from any further remarks, until we are better supplied with details.

As regards railway arrangements, we may state that the Midland, and London and North Western Railway Companies have agreed, in answer to our request, to issue tickets from any part of their lines, for parties of not less than six first class, or ten third class passengers, at a fare and a quarter for the double journey, the tickets being available from the day before, until the day after the match. If we had particulars of probable numbers starting from particular points, we think we could arrange that some special terms should be granted for single tickets, from any of the stations of these two companies.

JOTTINGS.

MASON has entered upon a glorious campaign against Steinitz. We do not mean to say that he has challenged the latter, because, in his own words, "he does not think Steinitz capable of beating him." Oh no, that is not the way of Chess players, personal attack seems better. We cannot call his letter to the "Field" by any other name for many reasons. Firstly, Mason knew very well that Steinitz was on the Continent when he wrote, and therefore unable to plead his cause with his Editors, secondly, Mason knew very well that Steinitz did

not write the passage he complained of, and thirdly, he had no right to end his letter with an indirect thrust. If Steinitz has really wronged Mason, the latter can obtain the most complete redress by simply bringing his specific charges, supported by evidence, before the public. Steinitz will then be bound to reply, and if the public find him guilty, they will not be slow in expressing their severe condemnation of his conduct. All Chess columns, including ours, would have been available to him for the purpose. The course he has pursued may please a small coterie, but the world at large will think different of it.

It is a curious fact that these quarrels mostly arise after a success by one of our players. Thus, Zukertort had no sooner won his match against Blackburne, than he turned all his energy to a campaign against Steinitz, and likewise, Mason could not carry the high honors of third prize, without being seized by similar symptoms. But the worst feature is, that all these men stop short of actually playing Steinitz, to decide who is best. We hear that in Vienna an amicable peace was concluded between Steinitz and Zukertort, a fact which reflects credit on both. If Mason really has the pluck in him our American cousins are famed for, he will desist from any further bickerings, and take the more manly course of issuing a challenge. He has shown himself to be possessed of great ability, with young and strong nerves, and the contest would by no means be an unequal one; he also knows, better than we can tell him, that he will find plenty of supporters. There is no instance on record of Morphy or Anderssen ever having waged a "glorious campaign" against any rival. They simply challenged them, and beat them.

Referring to the talked of match between Messrs Steinitz and Zukertort, the Editor of "Land and Water" considers such a contest would be as insipid as yesterday's boiled veal; insipid or otherwise it would, at any rate, be better than the obnoxious menu previously provided by those doughty Champions. We venture to think that public opinion is the best guide in the matter, and this we learn, has been expressed in a most definite manner, by the entire stakes having been subscribed in order to render a contest possible.

"Society" gives the following piece of statistical calculation, with regard to the scores of the tournament winners of the past few years:—

1873. Steinitz	scored 20½ out of 25	82.0 per cent.
1878. Zukertort	" 16½ " " 22	75.0 " "
1881. Blackburne	" 14 " " 16	87.5 " "
1882. Steinitz and Winawer	" 24 " " 34	70.58 " "

According to this, Steinitz and Winawer made the lowest percentage out of four first prize scores. We partly agree with that, and if either Steinitz or Winawer had made a larger score, there would not have been a tie for first place, and such a dual post is by no means equal to coming out absolute first. But it may also with good reason be urged, that both Steinitz and Winawer had to encounter a far stronger team than assembled in any previous tournament, which fact somewhat excuses the low percentage.

The special London correspondent of "the Bradford Observer," a writer whose literary talents are as unquestionable as his judgment in Chess matters is uncertain, thus delivers himself, after criticising our article on the Vienna Tournament, "I purpose drawing one or two parallels, between the scores of the semi-victor of Vienna and of other living players. The Berlin Tournament, in which exactly half the number of games contested at Vienna were played, offers a ready criterion for comparison. I find on reference, that Blackburne scored 14 out of a possible 17. In the first half of the recent Vienna Tournament Steinitz, out of the same highest possible score, gained 11½." A very weak point indeed about this comparison is, that our contemporary forgets to give Blackburne's score in the first half of the Vienna Tournament. We will supply the deficiency—it was 10! and in the second half Steinitz's score was 12½, and Blackburne's 11½! Steinitz's total as semi-first was 24, Blackburne's, as sixth, was 21½. Poor London Special, does the question never occur to your mind, as to what is the relative worth of the victory of Steinitz, judged by Blackburne's no doubt

magnificent success? Do you not see that the greater Blackburne's triumph, the greater still Steinitz's victory at Vienna. For was it not the Blackburne with many Berlin successes, that also played at Vienna, and who, in the first half, second half and both halves, came out below Steinitz. That Blackburne played well at Vienna, is amply proved by his splendid victories over Steinitz, Winawer, Zukertort and Mackenzie. What an unfortunate comparison. Tables of figures are nothing but ingenious fallacies, and those which emanate from "the Chess Monthly," are framed to serve one purpose, and one master only. In some of them the writers are at dreadful trouble to prove the inferiority of Steinitz to everyone else. They assert that both in the first half, and in the second half Steinitz came out third, and yet in spite of their no doubt both correct and ingenious calculation, that unobliging man actually goes and takes chief honors. What a perverted person Steinitz must be.

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

TWO of our subscribers have written asking us to permit them to fill the vacancy in our Tourney, caused by the retirement of Mr H Erskine. As this is a matter for the other competitors to decide upon, we shall be glad to know if any of them object. Unless we hear to the contrary, before the 24th inst., we shall assume there is no objection, and shall admit the two gentlemen accordingly. We give below some further moves in the games.

TOURNEY GAME No. 1

WHITE	BLACK
Mr J H Blake	Mr F A Vincent
11 K P takes P	11 P takes P
12 P takes P	12 K to R sq
13 Kt to K 2	13 Q Kt to Kt 5
14 B to Kt sq	14 B takes Kt
15 P takes B	15 Kt to R 4
16 P to Q R 3	16 Kt to R 3
17 Q to Q 3	17 P to B 4
18 P to B 4	18 Kt to B 2
19 K to R sq	19 B to Q 3
20 Q to K B 3	20 Q to R 5

TOURNEY GAME No. 7

WHITE	BLACK
Mr J H Blake	Mr J T Palmer
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes Kt P
5 P to B 3	5 B to R 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 P takes P
8 Q to Kt 3	8 Q to B 3
9 P to K 5	9 Q to Kt 3
10 Q Kt takes P	10 K Kt to K 2
11 B to R 3	11 R to Q Kt sq
12 Kt to Q 5	12 Kt takes Kt
13 B takes Kt	13 P to Kt 4
14 P to K 6	14 B P takes P
15 B takes Kt	15 P takes B
16 Kt to K 5	16 Q to K 5
17 Q to K Kt 3	17 P to K Kt 3
18 Q to K Kt 5	18 P to Kt 5
19 Q to B 6	19 R to K B sq
20 Q to Kt 7	20 R to Kt 4

TOURNEY GAME No. 3

WHITE	BLACK
Mr J H Hall	Mr H Erskine
11 P to K B 3	11 B to Q 2
12 P to Q Kt 4	12 B to Q Kt 3
13 Kt to Q B 4	13 P to K B 3
14 Kt to K 2	14 Q R to Q sq
15 Q to K sq	Resigns.

We take the opportunity of tendering our thanks to "The Cincinnati Commercial" for its very tangible appreciation of our labours. As will be seen from an announcement in another column, our contemporary has started its sixth problem tourney, and among the prizes there are three separate annual subscriptions to "The Chess Player's Chronicle." We shall be pleased to add a fourth, if our contemporary can make use of it.

“ CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL ” SIXTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE issue of the “ Commercial ” of the 30th June contains an announcement that its Sixth Tourney for solvers and problemists starts that day. The following details are given :—

The general problem tourney will be open to all. In addition there will be a junior problem tourney for beginners. An end game tourney will be another feature. All will last six months, ending with the year.

The three branches of the tourney are distinct from each other, and solvers are at liberty to compete in one branch only.

The general tourney will be for two problems a week, in not less than three moves.

The end game tourney will also include positions with King and Pawns. One position each week will be given.

The tourney for beginners will be for players who have not known the moves more than one year. One problem, in two moves only, will be published each week.

Only the keys of the problems need be sent, but in the end games a sufficient analysis is necessary.

Two weeks will be allowed for solutions, subscribers living at distant post offices to have such extra time as will place them on an equal footing with competitors in Cincinnati.

Solutions will be published at the end of three weeks.

P R I Z E S

GENERAL TOURNEY.

To the solver making the highest score, the latest edition of the German Handbuch.

To the solver making the second best score, the book of the Vienna Congress of 1882, as soon as published.

To the solver making the third best score, a year's subscription to the London “ Chess Player's Chronicle,” a weekly publication.

FLAWS.

To the solver finding the most flaws in the general tourney, a copy of the book of the Vienna Chess Congress of 1882.

END GAME TOURNEY.

To the solver making the highest score, a copy of Preti's work on end games.

BEGINNERS' TOURNEY.

To the solver making the highest score, a choice between Staunton's Handbook, and Cook's “ Synopsis of the Openings.”

PROBLEMS: 8.

For each of the two best problems, one year's subscription to the London “ Chess Player's Chronicle.” The problems to be in two, three or more moves. The award to be made by a vote of the prize taking solvers. In case of a tie, the Chess Editor to decide.

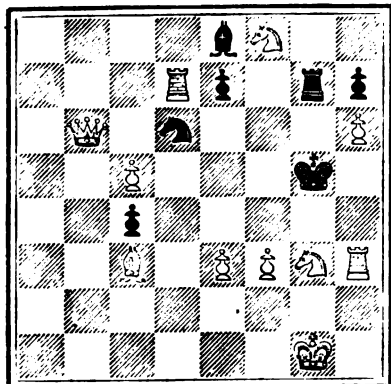
We give below the “ Junior Tourney ” problem and the “ End Game ” position, and on another page the two problems of the “ General Tourney ” published as the first week's instalment in this contest.

JUNIOR TOURNEY.

No. 981.

By F B PHELPS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

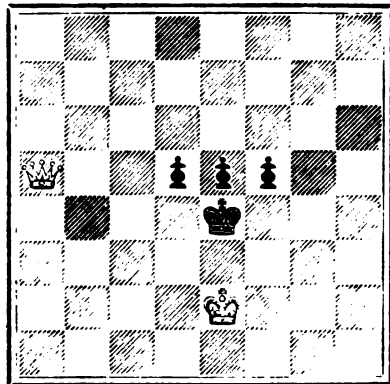
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

END-GAME TOURNEY.

No. 982.

By JACOB ELSON.

BLACK.



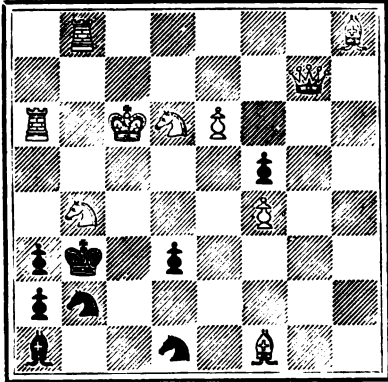
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 9 moves.

"BALTIMORE AMERICAN" PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE judge in this Tourney, Mr A G Sellman, has awarded the first prize to "Sub lege libertas," by Emile Pradignat, Lusignan, France, and the second to "Open to all the World," by John G Nix, Tucker's Cross-Roads, Tenn. We append both positions.

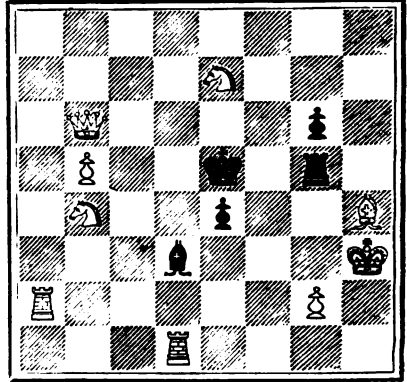
No. 933.
FIRST PRIZE.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 934.
SECOND PRIZE.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Zukertort lost to Weiss in the 34th Round at Vienna, this was a piece of good luck to Zukertort. Had he beaten Weiss, he would actually have been £12 out of pocket; as third prize winner he would only have obtained £48, but as fourth man he became entitled to the special prize of £32, which brought his winnings up to £60. Of course had he had the misfortune (from a pecuniary point of view) of beating Weiss, his score would have been 23½, and Mason would then have taken the fourth and the special prize. We refer to this fact simply because it seems to exercise the minds of some Chess players, as may be inferred from the following answer to a correspondent, which appears in "the Leeds Mercury." "S. S. He was certainly better off, from a monetary point of view, in being fourth prize bearer rather than third. You must form your own opinion upon the subject."

"The Boys' Newspaper" announces a Chess verse competition, with two prizes in books. The limit is fourteen lines, subject and metre being left to the discretion of competitors.

We respectfully call the attention of the Editor of "the New York Clipper" and others, to the fact that it is unfair to extract a game and notes from a contemporary, and, by way of acknowledgment, head the notes by the name of the person who is, or is supposed to be, their author. "Notes, condensed from Herr Steinitz," does not imply that the game and notes are taken from "the Field," nor does "Notes by Mr Gunsberg," imply that the same honor has been accorded to a part of our week's issue. Both "the Field" and ourselves may doubtless be pleased to see our efforts appreciated, but at the same time like proper acknowledgment, at least we know we do. We have not seen anything of Mr Steinitz since the conclusion of the Vienna Tournament and heard, if possible, less. Can the condensing process in which the "Clipper" has been engaged during the past few weeks, have anything to do with his absence? We were prepared to hear that Mr Steinitz was chess to the backbone, but it has been left to our American cousins to devise a means of "condensing" some of his Chess spirit, and placing it before the world in a tangible form.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—

WEDNESDAY, 26th JULY 1882.

—:—

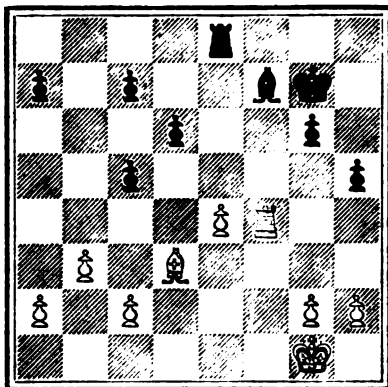
END GAMES.

THE knowledge of openings has advanced very rapidly during the last few years, and what is of even more importance, the style of attack has greatly improved, and is now mostly conducted in a sound, cautious manner. Inferior players are now able to hold their own against superior antagonists, at least so far as the opening is concerned, and for this reason, the play in a tournament of the present shows a far larger proportion of drawn games, than occurred in similar contests in former times. This of course is severely trying to the skill and patience of superior players, who are anxious to avoid the draws resulting from following up certain well trodden paths in the openings. Some of our first rates, and even the very best amongst them, dare not however, depart too much from the regular line of play, as the result would be disastrous. Of this latter contingency the recent Vienna Tourney has furnished abundant proof. The question therefore arises, how is the increased steadiness in the conduct of the game to be met by a superior player? The obvious answer is, that the more the knowledge of openings advances, the more importance must be attached to end games, for the purpose of winning. In other words, as by increased knowledge of the openings a fairly strong player is capable of bringing about an equality of position, the stronger player must utilise the second half of the game to secure a win.

End games are of two distinct characters. The most useful talent for end games, is that which by superior play and judgment, will succeed in following up the slightest advantage in a position, and secure a win. As an example from actual play, and one which exactly represents our idea, we may cite the encounter for the tie between Steinitz and Winawer. In the first of these two games Steinitz was original, in order to avoid the commonplace, and he failed in a striking manner. In the second game Winawer was commonplace, to avoid originality and secure a draw, the result being, that in a seemingly fairly equal position, Steinitz, by means of superior play and judgment, won the game. Annexed is a diagram of the position after the exchange of Queens on White's 28th move.

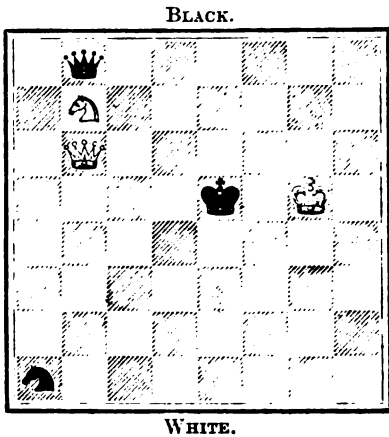
The score of the game will be found on p 320. Looking at this position our readers will agree with us that it may be called fairly equal, if there is a slight superiority of the Black over the White position, it is of such a nature as to be almost imperceptible to any but the best judges; yet the game was won by Black. Superior tactics decide in such cases.

BLACK—Steinitz.



WHITE—Winawer.

The following studies are also fair examples of end games where judgment is required to win.



White proceeds as follows :

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 Q to K 3 ch | 1 K to Q 4 |
| 2 Q to Q 3 ch | 2 K to B 3 |

If 2 K to K 3 White wins by 3 Q to B 5 ch 3 K to K 2, 4 Q to B 6 ch 4 K to Q 2, 5 Kt to B 5 ch 5 K to B sq, 6 Q to R 8 ch 6 K to B 2, 7 Kt to R 6 ch, &c.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 3 Kt to R 5 ch | 3 K to Kt 3 best |
|----------------|------------------|

If K to B 2 or B 4, White wins quicker, he arrives at these positions later on.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 4 Q to Kt sq ch | 4 K to B 2 |
| 5 Q to B sq ch | |

If Q takes Kt the game would be drawn.

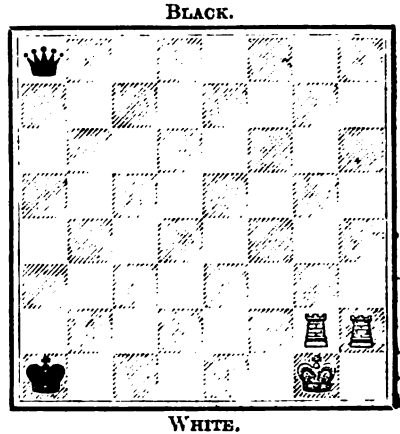
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| | 5 K to Kt 3 best. |
| 6 Q to Kt 2 ch | 6 K to B 2 |
| 7 Q to R 2 ch | 7 K to B sq |
| 8 Q to R 3 ch | 8 K to B 2 |
| 9 Q to Kt 3 ch | |

Had Black played K to B 2 on his 3rd move, White would have got the same position by 4 Q to Kt 3 ch.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| | 9 K to B sq |
| 10 Q to Kt 4 ch | 10 K to B 2 |
| 11 Q to B 4 ch | 11 K to B sq |
| 12 Q to B 5 ch | 12 K to B 2 |
| 13 Q to K 5 ch | 13 K to B sq |
| 14 Q to K 6 ch | 14 K to B 2 |
| 15 Q to B 6 ch | 15 K to Q sq |
| 16 Kt to Kt 7 ch | 16 K to K 2 |
| 17 Q to B 6 ch | 17 K to Q 2 |

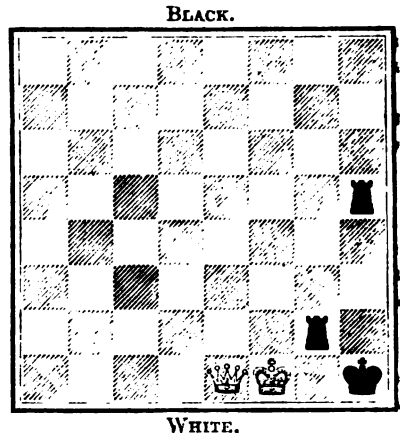
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 18 Kt to B 5 ch | 18 K to B sq |
| 19 Q to B 8 ch | 19 K to B 2 |
| 20 Kt to R 6 and wins. | |

—:0:—



- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 R to R sq | 1 Q to Kt sq |
| 2 K to B 2 ch | 2 K to Kt 7 |
| 3 K to K 3 ch | 3 K to B 6 |
| 4 R to B sq ch | 4 K to Kt 6 |
| 5 R to Kt sq ch and wins. | |

—:0:—



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Q to K 4 | 1 R to Kt 4 |
| If 1 R to R 7 then Q to B 3 wins. | |
| 2 Q to R 4 ch | 2 R to R 2 |
| 3 Q takes R and wins. | |

It will be seen that in the first example both skill and accuracy were required to obtain the winning process. The other two are singular illustrations of the difference in position, as, with Queen against two Rooks the Queen loses in the first position, but wins in the second. All four examples show the great

importance of end play, of which a good practice may be obtained by playing over the works of old masters, as our modern Chess Literature is rather deficient in that branch of Chess strategy. It must not of course be left out of calculation, that there is some slight difference in the position between White and Black, even if only amounting to the move. This advantage in position must be obtained in the middle game, and, if followed up correctly in the ending, it ought to result in a win.

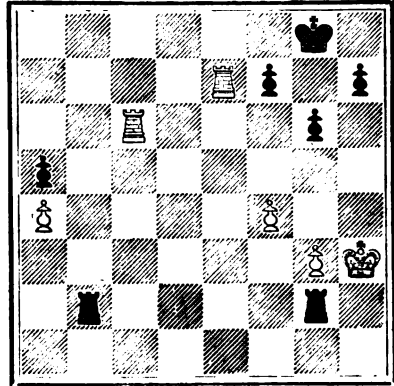
It is mostly the case that the advantage is actually obtained by a strong player, and yet he lets victory escape him, for want of correct play in the end game. A remarkable instance of this is furnished in the game between Steinitz and Zukertort, where the former ought to have won by correct play in the end game. (See Diagram).

In this position Black played R to R 7 ch, and the game resulted in a draw. He might, however, have won by playing P to R 4, threatening mate and compelling White to play

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| K to R 4 | R to Q Kt 6 |
| K to Kt 5 best | K to Kt 2 |
| R takes Kt P ch | K to B sq |

and Black will win. Also against any other move played by White in answer to Black's move of R to Kt 6.

BLACK—Steinitz.



WHITE—Zukertort.

(To be continued).

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

WE are pleased to know, from a letter we have received from Rev A B Skipworth, that we have "nearly satisfied him with the modified tone of the remarks in our last issue," anent the Counties Chess Association. Mr Skipworth wishes us to insert a long letter, wherein he asks for some definite particulars as to the comments we stated we had heard. We can only repeat that what we stated were facts. It certainly would not be advisable to mention names, even if we had permission to do so. We regret our remarks should have proved so unfortunate; we intended them for the benefit of the Association.

Derby.—The handicap tournament of the Midland Railway Institute Chess Club has resulted as follows:—

Section I.—Advanced players.

- 1st prize, value £1 10s, Geo Allen, 2nd class.
- 2nd prize, value £1 0s, A H Owen, 3rd class.
- 3rd prize, value 10s, W Hives, 2nd class.

Class II conceded Kt to class III. Thirteen entered, one of whom retired without playing.

Section II.—Elementary players.

- 1st prize, value 15s, J Gill, 1st class.
- 2nd prize, value 10s, G H Holland, 1st class.
- 3rd prize, value 5s, J Taylor, 4th class.

Class I conceded Kt to class IV. Twelve entered, but nine only contested.

Section III.—Beginners who have learned Chess this season.

- 1st prize, value 5s, W J Sharpe
- 2nd prize, value 2s 6d, W Wraith

Seven entered for the prizes which were given by the Secretary.

—:o:—

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Games received, with thanks, from T R Derry, A Marriott and others.

S R Pope. Fee should be sent to the Editor.

J H Hall. New entrants objected to. Do you feel disposed to enter Tournay No. 4, (see another part of this issue) or will you conduct more games at one time in No. 8 Tournay?

F F P. Thanks for problems. Replies to queries and copy asked for sent per post.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

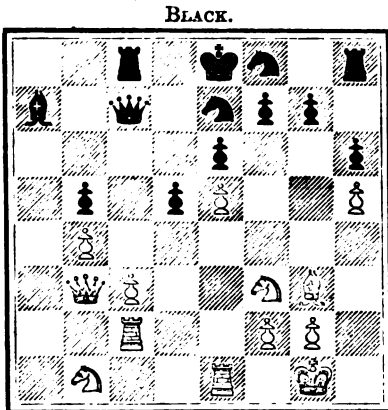
GAME 698.

Played in the third round of the Vienna International Tourney, 12th May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Paulsen	Mr Mason
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P to K 5	3 P to Q B 4
4 P to Q B 3	4 Kt to Q B 3
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to Q 2 (A)
6 B to Q 3	6 Q to Kt 3
7 P takes P	7 B takes P
8 Castles	8 Q to B 2 (B)
9 B to K B 4	9 K Kt to K 2
10 P to Q Kt 4	10 B to Kt 3
11 P to Q R 4	11 P to Q R 3
12 R to K sq	12 Kt to Kt 3
13 B to Kt 3	13 Q Kt to K 2
14 P to K R 4	14 P to K R 3
15 Q to Kt 3	15 R to Q B sq
16 R to R 2	16 B to R 2
17 P to K R 5	17 Kt to B sq
18 R to B 2	18 P to Q Kt 4
19 P takes P	19 B takes P
20 B takes B	20 P takes B

Position after Black's 20th move.



WHITE.	BLACK.
21 Kt to R 3	21 Q to Kt 2
22 Kt to Q 4	22 B takes Kt
23 P takes B	23 Kt to Q 2
24 R takes R ch	24 Kt takes R
25 Q to Q 3	25 Kt to R 2

26 R to Q B sq	26 Castles
27 B to B 4	27 R to Q Kt sq
28 B to Q 2	28 Kt to B 3
29 P to Kt 4	29 Kt to K 2
30 K to R 2	30 P to B 3
31 P to B 4	31 P takes P
32 B P takes P	32 Kt to Q B 3
33 K to R 3	33 Q to Kt 3
34 Kt to B 2	34 Kt to B sq
35 R to K B sq	35 Q to B 2
36 Kt to R 3	36 Q to Q 2
37 R to Q B sq (c)	37 Kt to Q R 2
38 R to B 5	38 Q to K B 2 (D)
39 K to Kt 3	39 Kt to R 2
40 Kt takes P	40 Kt takes Kt
41 R takes Kt	41 R to K B sq
42 Q to K 2	42 Kt to Kt 4 (E)
43 B takes Kt	43 P takes B
44 Q to K 3	44 Q to B 8
45 R to Kt 7 (F)	45 R to B 5
46 P to R 6 (G)	46 P takes P
47 R to Kt 8 ch	47 K to Kt 2
48 R to Kt 7 ch	48 K to Kt 3
49 R to K 7	

Black mates in three moves. (H)

NOTES, from "Land and Water."

(A) As fancying that this can be kept till called for, we prefer 5 Q to Kt 3.

(B) We favor

9 Q to K 2	8 P to K B 3
10 Kt takes P	9 P takes P
	10 Kt takes Kt

(Kt to K B 3 could be beneficially played, but for the Bishop being at Q 2)

11 Q takes Kt 11 Kt to B 3
and Black has some advantage.

(c) 37 Kt takes P 37 Kt takes K P best, 38 P takes Kt looks promising, but whether it would answer against best play is questionable.

(D) Evidently intending to abandon his Q Kt P, and inaugurate an attack on the adverse King, which conception appears to be perfectly sound.

(E) As effective as quiet. Whether the Kt be taken or left, Black obtains a winning game.

(F) His aim is to sacrifice the Rook, and draw by perpetual check in case Black plays Q to K R 8, or Q to Q 8 now threatened.

(G) He has no better resource.

(H) It is a pretty mate, viz. :

50 K takes R	49 R takes P ch
51 Q to Kt 3	50 Q to Kt 7 ch
	51 P to R 4, mate

GAME 699.

Played in the thirteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 25th May 1882.

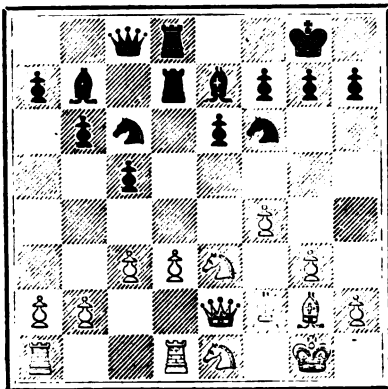
French Opening.

WHITE BLACK
Mr Steinitz Mr Mason

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to K 5 | 2 P to Q B 4 (A) |
| 3 P to K B 4 | 3 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | 4 Kt to R 3 |
| 5 P to K Kt 3 | 5 P to Q Kt 3 |
| 6 B to K 2 | 6 Kt to B 4 |
| 7 P to B 3 | 7 R to Q Kt sq (B) |
| 8 Q to K 2 | 8 B to Kt 2 |
| 9 P to Q 3 | 9 B to K 2 |
| 10 Kt to Q 2 | 10 P to Q 4 |
| 11 P tks P en pas | 11 Kt takes Q P (C) |
| 11 Castles | 12 Castles |
| 13 R to Q sq (D) | 13 Q to B sq |
| 14 Kt to B sq | 14 R to Q sq |
| 15 B to K 3 (E) | 15 B to R 3 |
| 16 Q to Q B 2 | 16 Kt to K sq |
| 17 B to K B 2 | 17 R to Q Kt 2 |
| 18 Kt to K 3 | 18 R to Q 2 |
| 19 Kt to K sq | 19 Kt to K B 3 |
| 20 Q to K 2 | 20 B to Q Kt 2 |

Position after Black's 20th move.

BLACK.



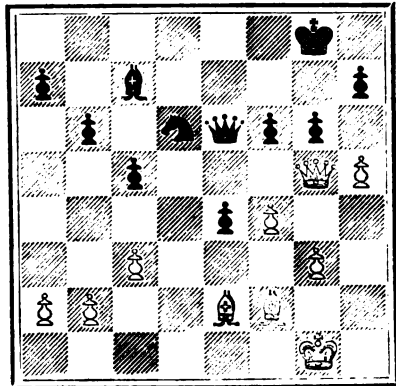
WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 21 Kt to K B 3 | 21 B to Q R 3 |
| 22 Kt to K sq (F) | 22 B to Q 3 (G) |
| 23 R to Q 2 | 23 B to Q Kt sq |
| 24 Q R to Q sq | 24 Kt to K 2 |
| 25 Kt to K B 3 (H) | 25 Kt to K 5 |
| 26 Kt to K sq (I) | 26 Kt takes R |
| 27 R takes Kt | 27 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 28 P to K R 4 | 28 Kt to K 2 |
| 29 Q to R 5 | 29 B takes P |

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 30 R takes B | 30 R takes R |
| 31 Kt takes R | 31 R takes Kt |
| 32 B to K 4 (J) | 32 P to Kt 3 |
| 33 Q to Kt 5 | 33 R takes Kt (K) |
| 34 B takes R | 34 Kt to B 4 |
| 35 B to K B 2 | 35 B to Q B 2 |
| 36 Q to Kt 4 | 36 Kt to Q 3 |
| 37 B to Q 3 | 37 P to K 4 |
| 38 Q to Kt 5 | 38 P to K 5 |
| 39 B to K 2 | 39 Q to K 3 |
| 40 P to R 5 | 40 P to B 3 |

Position after Black's 40th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41 Q to R 4 | 41 P to K 6 |
| 42 B to K sq | 42 P to B 5 |
| 43 P takes P | 43 P takes P |
| 44 Q to R 6 | 44 P to B 4 |
| 45 B to B 3 (L) | 45 Kt to B 2 |
| 46 Q to R sq | 46 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 47 B to Q 5 | 47 Q to Q 3 |
| 48 P to Kt 3 | 48 P takes P |
| 49 P takes P | 49 B to Kt 3 |
| 50 K to B sq | 50 K to B sq |
| 51 P to B 4 | 51 P takes P |
| 52 B takes P | 52 Q to Q 8 |
| 53 Q to Q B 6 | 53 Kt to Q 3 |
| 54 B to K 2 | 54 Q to Q 5 |
| 55 Q to Q 7 | 55 Kt to K 5 |
| 56 Q to K 6 | 56 Q to K B 3 (M) |
| 57 Q to Q 7 | 57 Q to K 2 |
| 58 Q to B 8 ch | 58 K to Kt 2 |
| 59 B to Q 3 | 59 Kt to Q 7 ch |
| 60 K to Kt 2 | 60 Kt takes P |

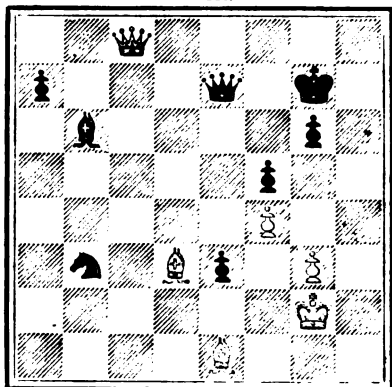
(See Diagram below)

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 61 B to B 3 ch | 61 Kt to Q 5 |
| 62 B takes Kt | 62 B takes B |
| 63 P to Kt 4 (N) | 63 P takes P |
| 64 Q takes P | 64 Q to Q Kt 5 (O) |
| 65 Q takes P ch | 65 K to B sq |
| 66 K to B 3 | 66 Q to Kt 3 |

Drawn game (P).

Position after Black's 60th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

We are indebted to "La Stratégie" for the score.

(A) P to K B 3, played by Mr Winawer, in the first game of the tie, is much better.

(B) A move like this with a Rook, which seems to look a mile ahead, very often turns out the reverse from useful. We should have played B to Kt 2, followed by P to Q 4.

(C) It is clear that had Black played P to Q 4 before playing B to K 2, he might have retaken with the Bishop and thus saved a move.

(D) This must be bad on principle. White, if anything, is backward in his development, his Q B and Q R are blocked, and he now manoeuvres with his K R, thereby weakening his King's side.

(E) Of course White plays to get a preponderance of force on the Q side, solely relying upon the fact of his having four Pawns against his opponent's three. It is a difference of the closest nature and very conducive to a draw.

(F) Playing at hide and seek, the natural outcome of that line of play.

(G) The Bishop comes into good play from the Q side.

(H) White now commits a downright blunder, it is a pity when a great player wastes his energy on such a line of play.

(I) R to B 2 is of course of no avail, on account of B takes P.

(J) White, fearing the loss of the game, has roused himself into a splendid activity; his combination is both deep and effective.

(K) To avoid the danger arising out of the entry of the Kt via Kt 4 to either B 6 or R 6, in connection with Q to R 6 or B 6.

(L) "La Stratégie" points out that B to R 5 would have been good play.

(M) Simple as it seems, all this play requires great attention. White aimed at exchanging Pawns, thereby getting an open position which is favorable to a draw, as Black cannot risk to

attack while the Queen is in the hostile camp, with two Bishops ready to support her.

(N) White adopted the bold course of exchanging and gave up a Pawn as he hoped to effect a draw with the Bishops of opposite colours.

(O) If Q to B 3 White can get perpetual check with his Queen via Q 7 and R 3 as Black dare not go on a white square with his King. If Q to Q 3, then P to B 5 wins the Pawn.

(P) By exchanging Queens.

GAME 700.

Played in the twenty-ninth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 15th June 1882.

Two Knights Game.

WHITE.

BLACK.

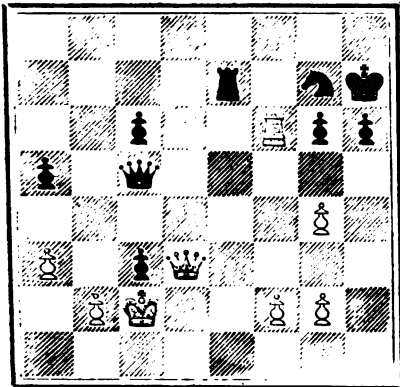
Mr Winawer

Mr Steinitz

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | 3 P to K Kt 3 (A) |
| 4 B to B 4 | 4 B to Kt 2 |
| 5 P to Q R 3 (H) | 5 P to Q 3 |
| 6 P to Q 3 | 6 P to K R 3 |
| 7 P to K R 3 | 7 P to B 4 (C) |
| 8 B to Q 2 (D) | 8 Kt to B 3 |
| 9 Q to K 2 | 9 P to B 5 |
| 10 Castles Q R | 10 P to Q R 3 (E) |
| 11 P to Q 4 (F) | 11 K Kt to R 4 (G) |
| 12 P takes P | 12 Kt takes P |
| 13 Kt to Q 5 | 13 R to B sq |
| 14 B to R 5 (H) | 14 R to B 2 |
| 15 B to B 3 | 15 Kt takes B |
| 16 Q takes Kt | 16 K to B sq |
| 17 B takes B ch (I) | 17 K takes B |
| 18 Q to Q 4 ch | 18 K to R 2 |
| 19 P to K 5 | 19 Q to B sq |
| 20 Kt to B 3 | 20 P takes P |
| 21 Kt takes P | 21 R to Kt 2 |
| 22 K Kt to Kt 4 | 22 R to B 2 |
| 23 K R to K sq | 23 B to B 4 |
| 24 R to K 5 | 24 R to Q 2 |
| 25 Kt to Q 5 | 25 Q R to Q sq |
| 26 P to Q B 4 (J) | 26 B takes Kt (K) |
| 27 P takes B | 27 Kt to Kt 2 |
| 28 Q to K 4 (L) | 28 P to Q B 3 (M) |
| 29 Kt to B 3 | 29 R takes R ch |
| 30 Kt takes R | 30 Q to Q 3 |
| 31 Q to K 2 | 31 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 32 P to B 5 | 32 Q to Q 5 |
| 33 Kt to B 3 | 33 P to Q R 4 |
| 34 K to B 2 | 34 R to Q 2 |
| 35 R to K 4 (N) | 35 Q takes Q B P |
| 36 R takes P | 36 R to K 2 (O) |
| 37 Q to Q 3 | 37 P to Q Kt 5 |
| 38 R to B 6 | 38 P takes Kt (P) |

Position after Black's 38th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 39 Q takes P ch | 39 K to Kt sq |
| 40 R takes P | 40 Q takes P ch |
| 41 K takes P | 41 R to K 6 ch |
| 42 K to B 4 | 42 Q to K 7 ch (q) |
| 43 K to Q 4 | 43 R to K sq (R) |
| 44 K to B 3 | 44 R to Q Kt sq |
| 45 P to Q Kt 4 | 45 P takes P (s) |
| 46 P takes P | 46 Q to K 6 ch (r) |
| 47 Q to Q 3 | 47 Q to B 8 ch |
| 48 Q to B 2 | 48 Q to B 5 |
| 49 Q to Kt 3 ch | 49 K to R 2 |
| 50 Q to B 4 | 50 Q to B 8 ch |
| 51 K to Kt 3 | 51 Q to Kt 8 ch |
| 52 K to B 3 | 52 R to Q sq |
| 53 Q to K B 4 (c) | 53 Q to R 8 ch |
| 54 K to B 4 | 54 Q to R 7 ch |
| 55 K to Kt 5 | |

Drawn game.

Notes, from "The Field."

(A) Steinitz almost invariably favoured this defence, in preference to others, in this and previous tournaments. He first adopted it against Paulsen in the Baden Congress.

(B) An important move for the purpose of retaining the K B, which might be exchanged by Kt to R 4, if he played P to Q 3 at once. This precaution was, we believe, introduced by Paulsen in the Vienna Congress of 1873.

(C) We consider this apparently venturesome attack safe enough, if properly supported subsequently.

(D) B takes Kt, would have only freed Black's position, who could afterwards bring his B to K 3, and would eventually move the K to Q 2 with an excellent game.

(E) With the intention of attacking soon by P to Q Kt 4, but it turns out to be an error of judgment, which allows the adversary to institute a vehement attack. Kt to K R 4 was the proper move, which would have left Black with a slight superiority of position.

(F) This very fine manœuvre which Black had completely overlooked, gives White a manifest mastery of position, which Herr Winawer skilfully retains for a long time.

(G) The only move to save ruin. If he attempted to capture the P, either with the Kt or P, White would have broken in successfully in the K centre by P to K 5 accordingly, either after exchanging Knights, or at once.

(H) A weak move, adopted under great pressure of time limit. This only shows how important it is to uphold the time rule for the sake of fairness all round. A great number of games have been thus thrown away by one or the other party, who wished to keep within the rule, from which no deviation could be allowed. B to B 3 at once was evidently much stronger.

(I) P to K 5 instead was much superior. If Black answered B to K 3, White could remove the Q to Q Kt 4 with an excellent game, and if P to B 3 the game might have proceeded thus:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 17 P to K 5 | 17 P to B 3 |
| 18 Kt to B 6 | 18 P takes Kt |

if P to Q 4 instead, White checks with the B at Q Kt 4

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 19 R takes P | 19 Q to B 2 |
|--------------|-------------|

it would be worse to move the Q to K 2, for Black would afterwards be subjected to the attack by R to K sq

- | |
|--------------|
| 20 P takes B |
|--------------|

and the Q dare not capture the R on account of B to Q Kt 4.

(J) He threatens now R takes B, followed by the Kt from Q 5 to B 6 ch, winning. Evidently he could not at once check with the Q Kt at B 6, for Black would ultimately capture with the Q, which could not be retaken on account of the mate threatened by R takes R.

(K) An unpleasant necessity, which ought not to have improved his game much.

(L) Hastily played, under pressure of time limit apparently. P to Kt 5 was the much stronger attacking plan, whereupon the game might have proceeded thus:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 23 P to Kt 5 | 23 Kt to R 4 best |
| 24 R to R sq | 24 P to B 3 |
| 25 R takes Kt | 25 P takes R |
| 26 Q to K 4 ch | 26 K moves |
| 27 Kt to K 7 | |

with a strong attack wherever Black's K may stand.

(M) Black now releases himself completely, with the much superior game.

(N) Ill advised. It costs at least a P or a piece if he tries to recover the P, as will be seen.

(O) White had evidently overlooked this preparation for P to Kt 5, which could not be well applied at once, on account of the reply R to Q B 4.

(P) Extraordinary feeble in comparison with Q to K Kt 4, which was afterwards pointed out by Herr Winawer. A little reflection ought to have shown Black the superiority of the latter move, which must have won clearly

and easily in a short time. We give above a diagram of the position, and let us then suppose that Black had adopted Q to K Kt 4 instead of the move in the text. The following continuation would then have arisen:

38 Q to K Kt 4
 39 Q to Q 6
 if Kt to K 4, the R takes it off.

40 P to B 4

There seems nothing better: for, if Q takes R, Black checks at Q 7, followed by Q takes P ch, which drives the adverse K to B 4 (for at R 4 he would be mated by Q to Kt 4), and then the P goes to Queen.

39 P takes Kt
 40 Q to Q Kt 4
 and wins.

(q) Black had still a won game, but it required more delicate management than he could bestow upon it under time pressure. It will be seen, as is often the case in modern match games, that the play is influenced when the number of moves draws close to a figure divisible by fifteen. Q to B 8 ch was clearly the right move here, in order to enable him to check with the Q at B 5, should the K retreat to Q 4.

(r) He could have still rectified matters if, as pointed out afterwards by Herr Alappin, he

had now moved the Q to B 7; for if the R checked at B 8, the Black R would interpose discovering check.

(s) He uselessly throws away his last P on the Q side, which with much greater advantage he could have given up later after finessing with Q to K 6 ch, as the following analysis will show:

74 Q to K 6 ch
 46 K to Kt 2 (or A)

if Q interposes, Black checks at B 8, and wins the R P, checking.

46 P takes P
 47 Q to Q 7 ch

and if R or Q interposes, or the K moves to R sq or R 3, Black next move captures the P with the Q and wins easily; if, however, the K moves to Kt 3, the R takes, checking, and mate follows.

(A) 46 R to Q sq
 47 P to R 5

and should win.

(T) Too late now. The Q can now safely interpose.

(c) This excellent coup forces the draw. Herr Winawer has defended this extremely difficult game most ingeniously and with extraordinary patience.

Hamilton Chess Club Correspondence Tourney.—The following prizes have, says "the Quebec Chronicle," been awarded and accepted:—

1st prize, J Henderson, Montreal 45 dolls.
 2nd prize, W Braithwaite, Unionville 20 dolls.

The 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes were divided equally, the winners having scored 15 games each, viz:—

J W Shaw, Montreal 10 dolls.
 T H Forster, Lansing, Mich., U.S. 10 dolls.
 J E Narraway, St John, N.B. 10 dolls.

Total . . . 95 dolls.

The Rev F X Burque, of St Hyacinthe, P. Q., received a book of problems, being a special prize awarded by Mr Shaw, to the player having first completed his games, value 5 dolls.

Jamaica Family Journal Problem Tourney.—The programme of the second tourney of this paper is announced. The prizes are of the value of £3, £1, 10s and 5s respectively, with special prizes as follows:—For the best problem giving the Black King most liberty, 10s (presented by Miss F F Beechey). For the best Problem by a West Indian composer, 10s. For the best and most appropriate motto, a copy of Bland's "Chess Annual." The conditions stipulate that the Problems shall be direct mates in two moves, each competitor to enter not less than two or more than four, each bearing a distinct motto. Each competitor must post two at least of his problems before 10th September (as far as other than Jamaica entries are concerned) an additional month being allowed for making up the complement of four, if so desired, communications being addressed to Mephisto,

96 Harbour St, Kingston, Jamaica. Mr F C Collins will be the judge. A solving competition in connection with the Tourney, is in course of arrangement.

Leeds.—The three winners in the handicap tourney of the Leeds Chess Club are now known, the fortunates being young in years and practice. They are Messrs James Rayner, who wins the Cup, class B; John Rayner, class D; and J A Birdsall, class C. These young players are to be congratulated upon their success, for, being liberally handicapped they showed capital form throughout, and made the most of their advantages, knocking the old players quite out of time.

A Match at the Divan.—A match of seven games up was concluded on Saturday, 15th inst., between Messrs Donisthorpe and Gossip in favor of the latter, the final score being:

Gossip 7, Donisthorpe 5, drawn 7.

The match was played for a stake of £22, Mr Minchin of the St George's Chess Club being stakeholder.

Midland Railway.—We understand that a Pullman Dining Saloon Car is now attached to the Express Trains leaving London (St Pancras) for Manchester and Liverpool at 5 p.m.,—and Liverpool (Central) at 4.5 p.m., and Manchester (Central) at 4.50 p.m., for London. A Table d'Hôte dinner is served in the car at 6 p.m., on the down and up journeys, price 8s 6d, exclusive of wines, &c. Passengers can obtain what wines, &c. they require for dinner, by giving their orders to the conductor previous to the departure of the train, who will obtain them from the refreshment room.

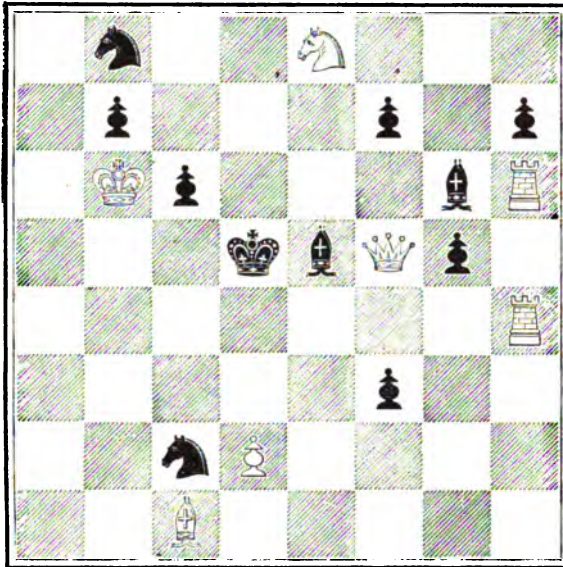
PROBLEMS.

—:0:—

No. 931.

By F F POTT, LOWER TRANMERE.

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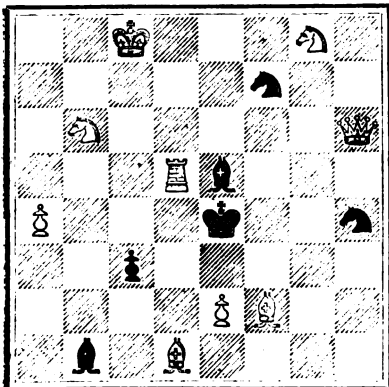
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 932.

By H LEPRETTEL, MARSEILLES.

First Prize in "Brentano's" Tourney.

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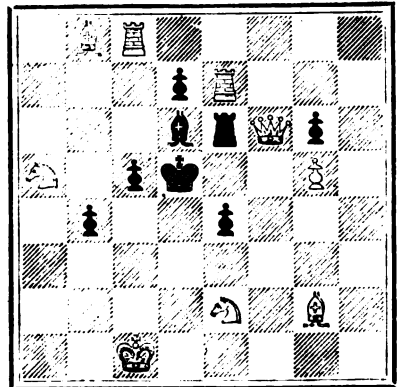
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 933.

By W E ARNOLD, BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

From "The Pittsburgh Telegraph".

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

HAVING received, as we anticipated we should do, objections to the admission of further competitors in our Correspondence Tourney (3) already started, we regret being compelled to disappoint, at least for the present, the two gentlemen who desired to enter. We shall be pleased to receive the names of subscribers willing to take part in another Tourney (No. 4), as also offers of prizes from any whose love of the game is sufficient to justify such liberality.

In our No. 3 Tourney, which had better be carried out on the basis of one game by each competitor against each other, we have paired Mr L P Rees, (address now is Sandown Villa, Station Road, Redhill) against Mr J H Hall. Mr Lambert (who will play Black) awaits an opponent.

TOURNEY GAME No. 2

WHITE	BLACK
Mr O Erskine	Mr J T Palmer
11 P takes Q	11 Kt takes Q
12 Q Kt to R 3	12 Q Kt takes P
13 Kt takes B P	13 R to Kt sq
14 Kt to Q 5	14 Kt takes B
15 K takes Kt	15 P to Q Kt 3
16 Kt to K 7 ch	16 K to R sq
17 Kt takes B	17 Q R takes Kt
18 Kt to Kt 5	18 P to Q R 3
19 Kt to Q 6	19 R to B 3
20 R to Q sq	20 Kt to B 5

TOURNEY GAME No. 4

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr J H Hall	Mr O Erskine
11 B to Q 2	11 P takes P
12 B takes P	12 B takes B
13 Q takes B	13 Kt to Q 4
14 P to Q R 3	14 Kt to Kt 3
15 Q to Q 3	15 B to B 3
16 B to K 3	16 Q to Q 2
17 Kt to Q B 3	17 Q R to Q sq
18 Q R to Q sq	18 P to K Kt 3
19 Kt to K 4	19 B to Kt 2
20 Kt to Q B 5	20 Q to B sq

TOURNEY GAME No. 5

WHITE	BLACK
Mr C J Lambert	Dr G E Pollard
11 Kt to Q B 3	11 P to Q Kt 3
12 R to Q B sq	12 B to K B 5
13 R to Kt sq	13 B to Kt 2
14 B to K 2	14 Q R to Q B sq
15 B to Q R 3	15 P to Q R 4
16 B takes Kt	16 P takes B
17 Kt to Q Kt 5	17 B takes Kt
18 P takes B	18 Kt to R 4
19 R to K sq	19 Q to R 5
Resigns.	

TOURNEY GAME No. 8

WHITE	BLACK
Mr S Barkas	Mr S R Pope
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes P
5 P to Q B 3	5 B to R 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 P takes P
8 Q to Kt 3	8 Q to B 3
9 P to K 5	9 Q to Kt 3
10 Kt to Kt 5	

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE GENERAL PRESS AND CHESS.

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR.—In your leader on "The General Press and Chess," you have, without doubt, hit the real cause of the apparent apathy shown by the London and Provincial daily press, in the matter of Chess news. It is not without thought that Chess is almost ignored. It is studied neglect. A daily newspaper caters for the general public. Chess stands in relation to the general public very much as one trade stands to all trades. Information interesting to one

branch of traders, is of little or no use to other branches. There is, therefore, no space regularly set apart in the daily papers for ordinary events in any particular trade (apart from one or two great staples—as corn and a few others). It is only when anything very special occurs, that reports and comments are given by the Editors of the general press. So it is with Chess. Did not the great Daily Telegraph give occasional Telegrams recording the progress in the recently concluded Vienna International Tourney? Nay, more than that, a day or so before the Tourney finished, a capitally written leading article appeared, giving to all and everyone, a little information about this wonderful game of Chess. Though Chess players could not endorse all the remarks the article contained, yet the fact of a whole column or more in one of the leading London daily papers being devoted to Chess, shows that the Editor believes Chess news to be of some interest to a large number of the readers of the Daily Telegraph. But whilst the existence of a large Chess public is thus recognised by an occasional insertion of Chess topics in the general press, the Chess World must,—if a regular record of its sayings and doings is desired,—support one or more Chess Journals. just as we find is done by nearly every separate trade or class throughout the kingdom. Then comes the question, is the Chess World capable of supporting a Journal entirely devoted to Chess? This question has been answered practically. That it is capable of doing so, and that there is sufficient demand for Chess literature, is sufficiently proved by the continued issue of your esteemed journal. For whilst not knowing what your circulation may be, yet I should presume you do not go to the expense of continually publishing “The Chess Player’s Chronicle” for the love of Chess or Chess players. I fear that Class Journalism is rarely successful, or worth very much at any time, therefore I conclude your receipts cover the expenses, with a trifle over. Whether the Chess World is large enough for more than one paper seems doubtful, judging from the painful appeals constantly made by some Chess Journals for assistance, to enable the proprietors to continue publishing. As one good shilling is worth more than a dozen bad, I suggest that the Chess Journals obliged to beg for funds, should, like Darwin’s extinct species, give up the struggle for existence, and submit gracefully to the inexorable laws of natural selection, and thus leave more room for the “survival of the fittest” i.e., “The Chess Player’s Chronicle.”

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully

Vera Cruz.

COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION RULES.

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER’S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Being of those to whom the Counties Chess Association offers great attractions, I have just procured and conned the rules. One of them reads as though it would be the parent of discord and a deterrent to those who contemplate entering.

It states that “when a player thinks that his opponent has taken sufficient time to consider his move, he may give him notice to move within five minutes, or to forfeit the game.” This seems to constitute every man his own umpire, a most invidious position. Under a time limit this is avoided, all know the time at their disposal, it is their own and they can use it at discretion, without being subject to a summons to make this or that move within five minutes or forfeit the game.

One to whom I mentioned the rule, thought that as those who entered under it would be gentlemen, the mere wording was of no importance. But the phrase “sufficient time” is altogether ambiguous, a very rapid player might consider he was acting generously, whilst his opponent if a slow player might think, with equal bona fides, that he was being treated ungenerously, more especially if he had been giving to others, in former games, a latitude that another was now denying him.

Another player to whom I mentioned the rule, thought it presumptuous for the public to discuss the rules, those who did not like them had better keep away. I remember being out one very sultry day with a brother angler, noon found us in a riverside Inn, assuaging the thirst that all anglers are entitled to, the beer was none of the best, presently another wayfarer entered and was supplied with a tankard of the village stingo, he asked could they not give him something better, the indignant landlady instantly shut him up with the retort “if you do not like our ales, you hape, go helsewhere.”

It may be thought by some that as the rule applies only to the minor contests it is not worth discussion, but surely it is the novice who most requires that the rules framed for his guidance, should be clear and unambiguous.

I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

Liverpool

J. S. E.

HOW TO DEFEND WHEN RECEIVING A PIECE.

BY G REICHELHM, IN "BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY."

(Continued from page 191)

Remove White's Queen's Knight.—Bishop's Opening.

1 P to K 4

1 P to K 4

It has been erroneously supposed that the French game was the best opening the second player could adopt when receiving a piece. This is not so, and in my remarks on the close game and locked centre positions, I will explain why it is not so.

2 B to B 4

2 P to Q B 3

This is the only opening of the Debut Royal, where P to Q 4 must not be played on the second move. The move, 2 P to Q B 3, however, is preparatory to the manœuvre. White, in reply, can select four different attacks;—3 P to Q 4, 3 Q to K 2, 3 Kt to B 3, 3 P to K B 4.

FIRST FORM OF ATTACK.

3 P to Q 4

3 P to Q 4

4 P takes Q P

Suppose:—4 B to Kt 3 4 P takes K P, 5 Q to R 5 (on Q to K 2 then P takes P) 5 Q to B 3, 6 B to Kt 5 6 Q to Kt 3, 7 Q to R 4 7 P takes P, &c.

Or again: 4 B to Q 3 4 P takes K P, 5 B takes P 5 P takes P, 6 Kt to B 3 6 B to K 2, 7 Castles 7 K Kt to B 3, &c.

4 B P takes P

5 B checks

If he makes any other move, Black easily develops by P to K 5.

6 B takes B ch

5 B to Q 2

7 P takes P

6 Kt takes B

8 Q to K 2

7 Kt takes P

9 Kt to R 3

8 Q to K 2

10 B to K 3

9 Kt to B 5

11 P takes Kt

10 Kt takes B

11 Kt to B 3

and continue presently with Q to B 2, B to Q 3, &c.

SECOND FORM OF ATTACK.

3 Q to K 2

3 P to Q 4

4 B to Kt 3

Or: 4 P takes P 4 P takes P, 5 B to Kt 3, (if 5 Q takes P ch 5 Q to K 2, 6 Q takes Q ch 6 Kt takes Q, &c.) 5 Kt to B 3, 6 Kt to B 3 6 B to K Kt 5, 7 P to Q 4

5 Q takes P

4 P takes K P

See Rule XI.

5 Kt to B 3

6 Q to K 2

6 B to Q 3

7 P to Q 4

7 Castles

8 P takes P

8 B takes P, &c.

JUST a word Brother "London Correspondent of the Bradford Observer." We think a man must be a miserable creature indeed, who cannot be smart, except at the expense of other people's feelings. We did not worry much over your very flattering opinion of our own efforts, as we like a little chaff, besides, by a slight alteration the description suited your own case admirably, but you are ungentlemanly in speaking of Mr Gossip as you do, or indeed of any man in such a manner. Of one thing rest assured, if you continue such comments you will soon acquire a reputation—but not an enviable one.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 2nd AUGUST 1882.

—:0:—

INDISCRETION.

THE votaries of *Caissa* take pleasure in the same twofold way every other enjoyment of life is indulged in. One class will play a brisk game, and keep up a small volley of lively ejaculations, or in other words will take Chess pleasure gaily. Interference by a looker on in the game of a player of this character will not be resented, provided of course it does not exceed the limits of friendly discretion. What these limits are, is a difficult thing to determine. Even in the case of this good humoured specimen of a Chess player, this limit (for such is the frailty of human nature) depends on his luck. If you have a friend with a good humoured disposition, you may perhaps freely remark upon his game while he has the better position, and he will utilise your remarks to direct his sarcasms to his less fortunate opponent. Thus, if you should point out that he might have won the game quicker by a certain move, he will reply—“True my friend, but any move will do to beat a duffer.” But although the person addressed will, when in luck, permit your interference, it is often different with his partner. Not only is he oppressed by his position, but also stung by his opponent's sarcasm. To some characters a vent for their double disappointment would be almost a necessity, and a stern request will be addressed to you not to interfere, in spite of all your protests that your remark had no bearing upon the position as it then stood. But it very often happens that a man, who only a minute before seemed to invite your comments, will suddenly change his demeanour, if his position changes for the worse. Not only will he promptly and peremptorily extinguish you, should you venture upon the slightest observation, worse still, even though from a due appreciation of the altered state of affairs, you may sit with bad forebodings, as silent and speechless as the sphynx, he will often face round and say your—— jabber got him into the bad position. In fact, the dangers of indiscretion are so manifold, that a person is safest not to transgress them with respect to interference, even in a game carried on in a chatty manner. The following story, related to us by an eye witness, seems like an exaggeration, yet it really occurred in one of the London Chess resorts.

A gentleman was playing, with the better game in hand, and freely conversed upon the game with some bystanders, although others who knew the temper of their friend refrained from addressing him. Suddenly a change came, he lost a Rook and was threatened by a mate. There happened to look on, a meek, mild, and clean shaven young man, with clerical dress, who, giving way to an irritation in his throat coughed, as mortals will do. Our Chess playing friend fiercely turned round upon him.

“What business have you to interfere in my game, Sir.”

“I beg pardon, I did not say a word, I was only clearing my throat.”

“Then you have no business to clear your throat in my face.”

A minute later and the unfortunate young man had vanished from the room.

Those players who are fond of quietness, and take their pleasure in regular dull fashion, are still more likely to resent interference. They are mostly slow

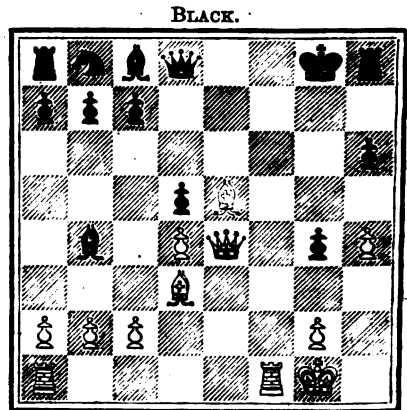
players. Now slow play is by no means a mere habit. It is the production of slow brain energy. To such a slow thinking person, interference must be very annoying, as it disturbs his train of thoughts, the thread of which he can only recover by exertion, and a laborious process of thinking.

The indiscreet individual, if perchance he obtains some hold and footing in the press, will fully assert himself. An amateur's conception of celebrity very often (not in all cases, we are glad to say) differs from that of the professional writer very widely. While the latter will endeavour to make his writings useful, by giving his readers the benefit of his experience and knowledge, the former will devote all his energy to what he thinks to be "smart writing." Like his prototype, the clown in a pantomime, he can only be smart at the expense of someone else, no matter who, whether helpless to resent his insinuations, or, from a natural disposition, unwilling to do so. The pain that he inflicts by casting slurs, for the sake of finding a peg to hang his jokes on, does not for a moment enter his consideration. This indiscreet person is as willing, by a reckless remark, to sully the reputation of a man, which has taken that person perhaps the time of a whole generation to establish, as the clown is ready to bang his bladder on the back of a pantaloon, bent with aches and sores. We are sorry to say, that this sort of irresponsible and indiscreet writing is on the increase, it can only be banished by the public showing their contempt for such indiscretion.

Great amusement was caused in a Chess Room by an adventure of ours with an indiscreet person, whereby we won "Grog all round for the company." We encountered an adversary and played the following, to us, well known variation of the Allgaier Thorold. It being a short game, we give it in full:

WHITE	BLACK
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3
6 Kt takes P	6 K takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 P to Q 4
8 B takes P	8 Kt to K B 3
9 Kt to B 3	9 B to Kt 5
10 B to K 5	10 Kt takes P
11 B to Q 3	11 Kt takes Kt
12 Castles ch	12 K to Kt sq
13 Q to K sq	13 Kt to K 5
14 Q takes Kt	

We give a diagram of the position:—



WHITE.

In this position our opponent, foreseeing his fate, did not take the Queen, but played Q to K sq, and ultimately lost. The indiscreet looker on referred to fancied, as lookers on are wont to do, that he could see further than our opponent, and that he ought to have won by taking our Queen. Someone made this the matter of a bet for grogs all round, and thereby disposed of the luckless better. He played

15 B to B 4 ch	14 P takes Q
16 R to B 7 ch	15 K to R 2
17 R to Kt 7 ch	16 K to Kt 3
18 B to B 7 ch	17 K to R 4
19 K to B 2	18 K takes P

Now wait a minute he said, I will give a small check first

20 K to K 2

19 P to K 6 ch (with a bang)

He took a long time to consider, and gradually, as the impossibility of avoiding the mate by R to R sq dawned upon him, his face assumed a darker expression, till he sadly resigned himself to his fate,—let us hope a wiser man.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 701.

Played in the tenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 22nd May 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.

Mr Weiss

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 B to Kt 5
- 4 B to R 4
- 5 Kt to B 3 (A)
- 6 Kt takes P
- 7 P to Q 4
- 8 P to B 4
- 9 P to K 5
- 10 P takes Kt
- 11 B to K 3
- 12 Castles
- 13 P takes B
- 14 P to B 4
- 15 P takes P
- 16 Q to Q 2
- 17 B to B 2
- 18 B to K Kt 8
- 19 Q R to K sq
- 20 Q to K 3 (B)

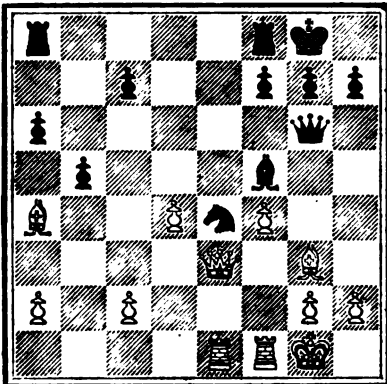
BLACK.

Capt Mackenzie

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 P to Q R 3
- 4 Kt to B 3
- 5 B to B 4 (B)
- 6 Kt takes Kt (C)
- 7 B to Q 3
- 8 Kt to B 3
- 9 B to Kt 5
- 10 Q takes P
- 11 Castles
- 12 B takes Kt
- 13 Kt to K 2
- 14 P to Q 4 (D)
- 15 Kt takes P
- 16 B to B 4
- 17 Q to K Kt 3
- 18 Kt to B 3
- 19 Kt to K 5
- 20 P to Kt 4 (F)

Position after Black's 20th move.

BLACK.



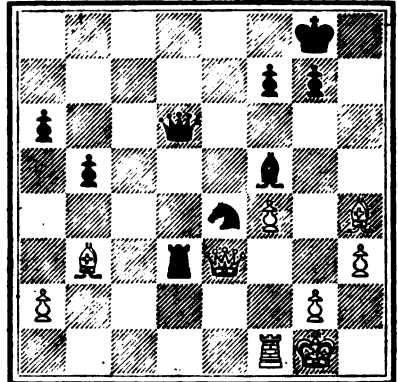
WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 21 B to Kt 3 | 21 Q R to Q sq (G) |
| 22 P to B 3 | 22 KR to K sq |
| 23 B to K R 4 | 23 R to Q 3 |
| 24 P to K R 3 | 24 P to K R 4 |
| 25 Q to B 3 | 25 R to Q B sq (H) |
| 26 Q to K 3 | 26 P to B 4 |

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 27 R to B sq | 27 P takes P |
| 28 P takes P | 28 R (Q 3) to Q B 3 |
| 29 R takes R | 29 R takes R |
| 30 B to K sq | 30 R to B sq |
| 31 K to R 2 | 31 R to K sq |
| 32 B to K R 4 | 32 Q to Q 3 |
| 33 K to R sq | 33 R to Q B sq |
| 34 B to K sq (I) | 34 P to R 5 |
| 35 B takes P (J) | 35 R to B 6 (K) |
| 36 Q to K 2 | 36 Q to K R 3 |
| 37 B to K sq | 37 R to Q 6 (L) |
| 38 K to Kt sq | 38 R takes Q P |
| 39 Q to K 3 | 39 Q to Q 3 |
| 40 B to Q R 5 | 40 R to Q 6 |

Position after Black's 40th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 41 Q to Kt 6 | 41 Q to Q 2 |
| 42 R to K sq | 42 R to Q 3 |
| 43 Q to Kt 8 ch | 43 K to R 2 |
| 44 Q to K B 8 | 44 Q to R 2 ch |
| 45 K to R 2 | 45 R to R 3 |
| 46 R to K 2 | 46 B takes P (M) |
| 47 P takes B | 47 R to Kt 3 |
- Resigns. (N)

NOTES.

We are indebted to "The Leeds Mercury" for the score of this game.

(A) We are not very much taken with this continuation of the Ruy Lopez, it leads to positions very similar to those obtained in the Giuoco Piano or Evans refused, which are not favorable to the first player.

(B) We favor P to Q Kt 4.

(C) B takes B P ch does not affect White's game unfavorably, as he will play his Rook and retire his King, followed by P to Q 4.

(D) We now repeat our opinion expressed in note (A), that 5 Kt to B 3 leads to a tame

position, and one not at all in favor of the first player.

(E) Rather an awkward post for the Queen, but White has not much choice.

(F) Well timed, and played with the object of bringing the Rook to K sq.

(G) Fine play. He will follow this up by K R to K sq, in which case the Queen must move away, leaving the Q P unprotected. This forces White to protect the weak point, whereby Black gains time to bring both Rooks in good position.

(H) This serves the double purpose of threatening to win the exchange by Kt to Q 7, and also preparing for P to B 4 which would isolate and weaken White's B P, and open the file for the action of Black's Rooks.

(I) Of course White cannot allow the Rook to play to B 6.

(J) White ought to have resisted the temptation.

(K) A powerful move.

(L) The tempting move of B takes R P would not have proved advantageous, as White would have replied with K to Kt sq, leaving the two pieces en prise.

(M) The finishing touch.

(N) Mate in five moves at the utmost.

GAME 702.

Played in the sixteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 31st May 1882.

Vienna Opening.

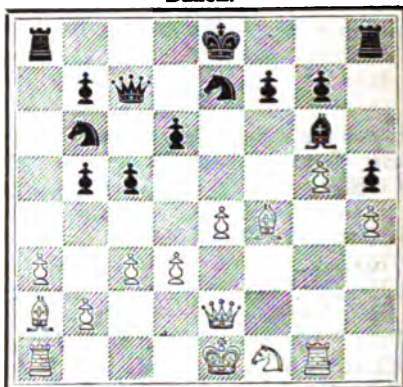
WHITE
Mr Schwarz

BLACK
Mr Winawer

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 B to B 4 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 (A) | 3 P to Q 3 (B) |
| 4 Kt to Q R 4 | 4 B to Kt 3 |
| 5 Kt takes B | 5 R P takes Kt |
| 6 B to B 4 | 6 B to Kt 5 (C) |
| 7 P to K R 3 | 7 B to R 4 |
| 8 P to Q 3 | 8 P to R 3 |
| 9 P to K Kt 4 (D) | 9 B to Kt 3 |
| 10 R to K Kt sq | 10 P to Q B 3 |
| 11 Q to K 2 | 11 Kt to Q 2 |
| 12 P to R 3 | 12 P to Kt 4 |
| 13 B to R 2 | 13 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 14 B to K 3 | 14 P to Q B 4 |
| 15 P to B 3 | 15 Q to K 2 |
| 16 P to K R 4 | 16 B to R 2 |
| 17 P to Kt 5 | 17 P to R 4 |
| 18 Kt to Q 2 | 18 B to Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt to B sq | 19 Q to B 2 |
| 20 P to K B 4 | 20 P takes P |
| 21 B takes P | 21 Kt to K 2 |

Position after Black's 21st move.

BLACK.

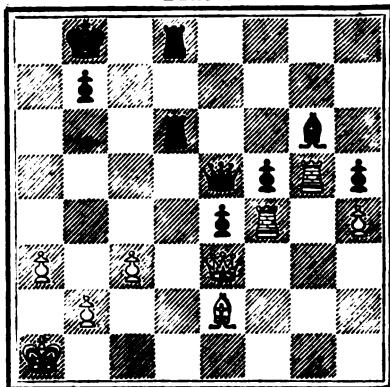


WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 22 Kt to Kt 3 | 22 Castles Q R |
| 23 Castles Q R | 23 Kt to R 5 |
| 24 Q to Q B 2 | 24 Q to R 4 |
| 25 B to Q 2 | 25 K to Kt sq |
| 26 K to Kt sq | 26 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 27 K R to B sq | 27 P to B 5 |
| 28 P takes P | 28 P takes P |
| 29 B to B 4 | 29 Kt (K 2) to Q 4 |
| 30 Kt to B 5 | 30 Kt takes B |
| 31 R takes Kt | 31 Q to K 4 |
| 32 Q R to K B sq | 32 P to Q 4 |
| 33 Q to B 2 (E) | 33 Kt to B sq |
| 34 K to R sq | 34 P takes P |
| 35 B takes P | 35 Kt to Q 3 |
| 36 Kt takes Kt | 36 R takes Kt |
| 37 Q to K 3 | 37 P to B 4 |
| 38 P tks P en pass | 38 P takes P |
| 39 B to K 2 | 39 R to Q B sq |
| 40 R to K Kt sq | 40 P to B 4 |
| 41 R to Kt 5 | 41 R (B sq) to Q sq |

Position after Black's 41st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 42 R to B sq (F) | 42 K to R sq (G) |
| 43 Q to Kt sq (H) | 43 Q to K sq |

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 44 Q to K 3 | 44 Q to K 3 |
| 45 Q to B 5 | 45 B to B 2 |
| 46 P to B 5 | 46 B to Kt 3 |
| 47 R(B1) to K Ktsq | 47 R to Q B sq |
| 48 Q to Kt 5 | 48 Q to B 2 |
| 49 P to B 5 | 49 R(Q3) to Q B 3 |
| 50 B to B 4 | 50 Q to R 2 |
| 51 B to Q 5 | 51 R takes P |
| 52 Q to R 6 ch | 52 K to Kt sq |
| 53 Q to Q 6 ch | 53 Q to B 2 |
| 54 R takes B | 54 Q takes Q |
| 55 R takes Q | 55 R to B 8 ch |
| 56 R takes R | 56 R takes R ch |
| 57 K to R 2 | 57 R to Q 8 |
| 58 R to K R 6 (i) | 58 R takes B |
| 59 R takes P | 59 R to K 4 |
| 60 R to R 8 ch | 60 K to B 2 |
| 61 P to R 5 | 61 P to K 6 |
| 62 P to R 6 | 62 P to K 7 |
| 63 P to R 7 | 63 P to K 8 (Q) |
| 64 R to K B 8 | 64 Q to K 7 |
- Resigns.

Notes, from "La Stratégie."

- (A) The strongest attack is 3 P to B 4.
 (B) If 3 Kt to Q B 3, 4 Kt takes P gives White the better game.
 (C) Lost time, Kt to K B 3 would have been better.
 (D) We think it dangerous for White to advance this Pawn, as he can only Castle on Queen's side if his opponent Castles on this side, on account of the Q R file opened to the Black Rook. We would have preferred preserving in their place the Pawns on King's side, in order to be able to Castle on that side as soon as it is necessary to protect the King.
 (E) If P takes P Black would win by Kt takes P.
 (F) We think this move is forced, if for instance

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 42 B takes P | 42 R to Q 8 ch |
| 43 B takes R | 43 R takes B ch |
| 44 K to R 2 | 44 B to B 2 ch |
| 45 P to Kt 3 | 45 B takes P ch |
| 46 K takes B | 46 Q to Kt 4 ch |
- and mate next move.

- (G) The utility of this move is demonstrated by the preceding note.
 (H) If 43 B takes P 43 R to Q 6, 44 Q to B 2 best. If Black had not taken the precaution to play his King to R sq, White would now have replied with 44 Q to B 4, and if R to Q 8 ch, 45 B takes R 45 R takes B ch, 46 K to R 2 and wins.
 (I) The B cannot be saved. If 58 R to Q 7 58 K to B sq, 59 B to K 6 59 R takes R and wins.

GAME 703.

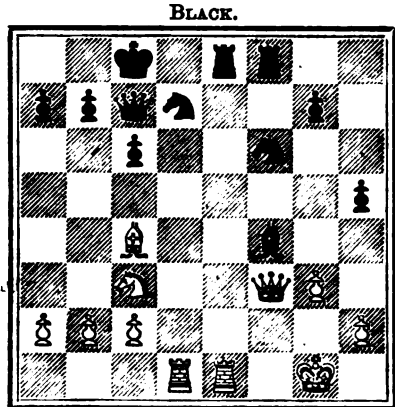
Played in the twenty-third round of

the Vienna International Tourney, 7th June 1882.

Centre Counter Gambit.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Mr Schwarz | Mr Mason |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P takes P | 2 Q takes P |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | 3 Q to K 4 ch (A) |
| 4 B to K 2 | 4 P to Q B 3 |
| 5 Kt to B 3 | 5 Q to B 2 |
| 6 P to Q 4 | 6 B to B 4 (B) |
| 7 P to Q 5 | 7 B to Q 2 |
| 8 Castles | 8 P to K 3 (C) |
| 9 P takes K P | 9 B takes P |
| 10 Kt to Q 4 | 10 Kt to B 3 |
| 11 Kt takes B | 11 P takes Kt |
| 12 B to Q B 4 | 12 P to K 4 |
| 13 P to B 4 (D) | 13 B to Q 3 |
| 14 R to K sq | 14 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 15 P takes P | 15 B takes P |
| 16 P to K Kt 3 | 16 Castles Q R |
| 17 Q to B 3 | 17 Q R to K sq |
| 18 B to K 3 | 18 K R to B sq |
| 19 Q R to Q sq | 19 P to K R 4 |
| 20 B to B 4 | 20 B takes B |

Position after Black's 20th move.



WHITE.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 21 P takes B | 21 R takes R ch |
| 22 R takes R | 22 Q to Q 3 (E) |
| 23 B to K 6 | 23 K to B 2 |
| 24 P to B 5 | 24 Kt to Kt 5 |
| 25 Q to Kt 3 | 25 Q takes Q ch |
| 26 P takes Q | 26 Q Kt to K 4 |
| 27 K to Kt 2 | 27 P to K Kt 3 (F) |
| 28 P to B 6 | 28 R takes P |
| 29 B takes Kt | 29 Kt takes B |
| 30 R to K 7 ch | 30 K to Q 3 |
| 31 R takes P | 31 R to B 7 ch |
| 32 K to Kt sq | 32 R takes P |
| 33 R takes P | 33 R takes P |

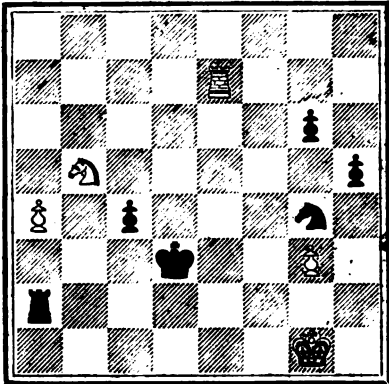
34 P to R 4	34 R to Q B 7
35 Kt to K 4 ch	35 K to K 4
36 R to K 7 ch	36 K to Q 5
37 Kt to Q 6	37 R to Q R 7
38 Kt to B 7	38 P to Q B 4
39 Kt to Q 6	39 P to B 5 (e)
40 Kt to Kt 5 ch	40 K to Q 6

46 Kt to B 3	46 R to Q 6
47 Kt to Kt 5	47 P to B 6
48 R to Q B 6	48 R to Q 8 ch
49 K to Kt 2	49 R to Q 7 ch
50 K to Kt sq	50 P to B 7
51 R to B 3 ch	51 K to K 5
52 Kt to Q 6 ch	52 K to Q 4

Resigns.

Position after Black's 40th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

41 R to K 6	41 R takes P
42 R to Q 6 ch	42 K to K 6
43 R takes P	43 R to R 8 ch
44 K to Kt 2	44 R to R 7 ch
45 K to Kt sq	45 R to Q 7

NOTES, from "Land and Water."

(A) Not so good as Q to Q R 4, though often leading to similar positions.

(B) The correct play is 6 Kt to K B 3. He could also obtain a tenable position by 6 P to K 3 notwithstanding the shutting in of the Q B. The text move entails a loss of time in an opening of which a hindered development is a special feature.

(C) By no means as bad as it looks, but nevertheless we must prefer Kt to B 3.

(D) Expecting probably a speedy victory. He should be content with the small advantage accruing from B to K Kt 5.

(E) Kt to Kt 5 could be profitably played, but he may not have time to thoroughly scrutinise the complications of that line. The text move is sound and good, and it preserves various beneficial points.

(F) Pretty and pleasing. Mate in four if White retake.

(G) Very good play all this, and Black has now a clear winning game.

A PAWN GAME AT THE ATHENÆUM—NO JOKE.

Mottoes.

Thou com'st in such a questionable shape.—Hamlet.
Chess acquaints a man with strange play follows.—After the Tempest.
He thinks too much, such men are dangerous.—Julius Caesar.

You mean Count Habenichtsky, don't you?

Oh, he was a wily chap at the Pawn game, he was, only, instead of taking the Pawn in passing, he took the members' umbrellas in passing as he went out and pawned them; thus if he had been eminently successful at this little game, let me see, and taken 2,500 umbrellas en pass and pawned them at two shillings each, he would have cleared £250 en passant, and might have started a bona fide umbrella borrowing or purloining company unlimited, styled perhaps:

The Cool Brass and Steal and Irony Company Limited.

Vain hopes! as it was he only took 22, and the policeman took him—in passing, and cleared him out; his Chess ended not in a tournament but in a turn-him-out; he did not consider his move well, he thought to take and not to be taken again, he tried to provide for a rainy day and got three months where he wants no umbrellas; instead of the pawnbroker's cheque, he got the policeman's, and instead of checking the Queen, the Majesty of the law, as he discovered, discovered check to him, where he could not interpose, but had to resign himself.

Alas! poor Yorick or whatever his name may be, for alas! he had aliases and a foreign look about him, though nothing else to boast of. Thus his name might be anything, for instance, Count Nimvas De Kriegentkanst, in German, or Diebisch Stiebitzky in Russian, it might even be Smith, only it was not. Some say he was a disguised Irishman from Sligo.

He might be called an essayist, because he essayed to aim at high things, which were too many for him, e.g., twenty-two umbrellas.

Well for him if he had been contended to take Pawns in passing only for pawning purposes, and not umbrellas which do not belong to Chess, and did not belong to him, and let us not be long in closing this essay with the fine and final remark—

"May we never look upon his like again."

HUMOR.

PROBLEMS.

—:0:—

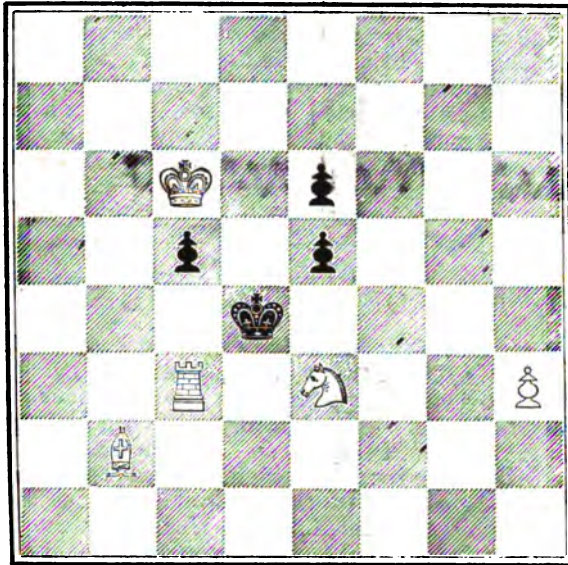
All communications for this department to be specially marked "Problem Editor" and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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No. 934.

By J B FISHER, DEAL.

BLACK.

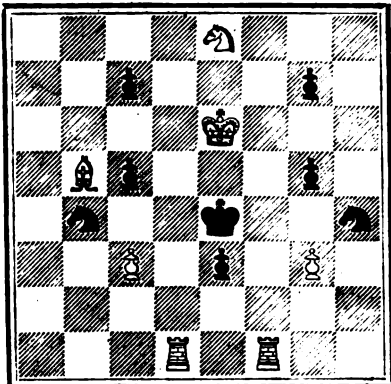


WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 935.

By A BRIGGS, ROCHDALE.
From "The Preston Guardian"
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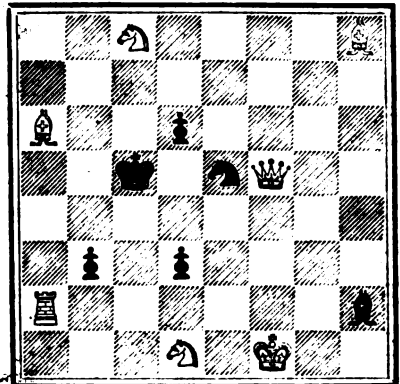


WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 936.

By A BRIGGS, ROCHDALE.
From "The Preston Guardian."
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

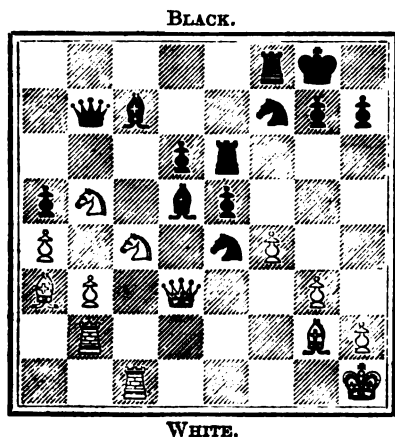
TOURNEY No. 4.—We have pleasure in announcing that, in response to our invitation of last week, a subscriber has kindly offered a prize of one guinea to be devoted to the prize fund of our No. 4 Tourney. We desire to tender our heartiest thanks for this further support of our Tourneys, more especially as the offer comes from one who has displayed similar liberality in connection with our No. 3 Contest. We have already several entries for this No. 4 Tourney and may state that it will be carried out on the same basis as the one now in progress (See conditions published 24th May and 7th June) except that in this case the entrance fee will be five shillings. The prizes and their distribution will be announced in a future issue, but we may here remark that we shall ourselves make some additions to the Prize fund in the shape of books, to suit the tastes of the competitors. The number of entries will be limited to twenty, and as we think that number can be completed before the end of the present month, we anticipate a commencement early in September. Entries and all enquiries should be addressed to the Editor of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," 23 Great Queen Street, London W.C., marked in the corner "Correspondence Tourney."

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

THE monthly meeting of the Managing Committee of this club was held on Monday last, Mr H F Gastineau, President, occupying the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the club, viz. :—Messrs J E Hennell, Dennis H Burn, W H Garnish and R J Quelch. The last named gentleman, who is the well known consulting engineer, was re-admitted, he having been a member of the club in 1870. It was then intimated that Mr Blackburne had agreed to give an exhibition of Chess play on Wednesday the 16th August, commencing at 6 p.m. Mr Blackburne, it was stated, would play twenty games simultaneously against twenty members of the club. It has been customary in these simultaneous matches to make up the opposing team from members of the fourth class, but on this occasion, the five leading players will belong to the third. This will put Mr Blackburne's powers to a pretty severe trial, and will give special interest to the contest. It was then arranged that the half yearly General Meeting of the members should be held on Friday, 22nd September, after which it is probable that Mr Blackburne will inaugurate the winter season by an exhibition of blindfold play—a department in which he stands unrivalled. The next business was the arrangements for the Annual Handicap Tournament. As a preliminary measure a sum of five guineas was, on the motion of Mr Clarke the Treasurer, voted from the funds of the club, in order to make up the prizes to twenty guineas. These prizes will probably be of the same amount as they were last year, viz., £6, £5, £4, £3, £2 and £1 5s, but that point and other details will be settled at the half yearly General Meeting. In the meantime, however, the Committee were strongly of opinion that the "sudden death" system on which the Tournament has been conducted for many years, should be abandoned, and a trial given to the "Section" system. By the latter the players are divided into sections of eight or ten each, and each member plays one game with every other member of his section. The victors in the different sections then play off for the prizes. This gives to each competitor a little longer life, and an opportunity of measuring his strength with at least seven other players, before he is thrown out of the contest. At the close of the meeting the "Murton Cup" was exhibited, in order to show that the name of Mr B G Laws, the winner in last year's Handicap Tournament, had been engraved upon it. The club album was also passed round to show its latest addition—an admirable cabinet photograph of the founder of the club, Mr W G Howard, in his robe of office as C.C. of the City of London.

THE TIME LIMIT PENALTY AT VIENNA.

IN the first game between Messrs Winawer and Steinitz, the former exceeded the time limit on the thirtieth move, thereby losing the game. Black's 30th move was Kt takes P ch, and Winawer contended that the game could not be won by his adversary, who thereupon made a friendly bet of 10 to 1 that he could win it. It was then played out on the bet, and Steinitz won. We give a diagram of the position after White's 30th move and the moves made subsequently.



WHITE—Steinitz. BLACK—Winawer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>31 P takes Kt
32 R takes B
33 K to Kt sq
34 Kt takes B
35 Kt to K 3
36 Kt to Kt 5
37 R to K B sq
38 P to K Kt 4
39 Kt to Q 4
40 R to B 5
41 Q to B 4 ch
42 R takes Kt
43 Kt takes P
44 R to B 2
45 B to B sq, winning.—(Exchange).</p> | <p>30 Kt takes P ch
31 B takes B ch
32 R to R 3 ch
33 P takes P
34 Q to R 2 ch
35 P takes Kt
36 Q to K 2
37 Q to K 3
38 R to K sq
39 Kt to Kt 4
40 Q to K 5
41 K to R sq
42 P to K 7
43 Q to K 6 ch
44 Q tks R on Kt 5</p> |
|---|--|

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—May I direct the attention of Chess players, through your columns, to the absurd regulations of the management of the Counties Chess Association. My object is not merely to air a personal grievance, it has a wider scope, viz., to ventilate the important question to Chess players, whether the said Association really advances the true interests of Chess, or whether, on the contrary it does not injure them, by restricting competition, in a great measure, to a certain coterie or clique.

Having previously participated, as a provincial player, in four provincial tournaments, viz., in the Tourneys of the Counties Chess Association of 1873, 1874 and 1878, at Bristol, Birmingham and London, and also in the East Anglian Tournament of 1873, at Ipswich, and being desirous of playing in the Manchester Tourney, I wrote, a fortnight before the meeting, to the Rev A B Skipworth. That gentleman merely forwarded me a programme and referred me to Mr Wilson, the Secretary in Manchester. After some correspondence I received a letter from him, informing me "that the Local Committee desired him to write me, that they would enter my name for the Class I Tournament on receipt of the entrance fee."

I accordingly forwarded him the amount. Judge then of my surprise at receiving on the night of the 29th ult.,—one day before the meeting,—a telegram from Mr Skipworth, cautioning me against coming to Manchester, and informing me "that protests would be urged against my playing." Mr Skipworth subsequently wrote me "that it was scarcely the part of an amateur to play for a stake as high as £20 or £25 in single matches," and I was therefore excluded "on the score of not being an amateur simply," to quote his expression.

Now, Mr Editor, I ask you, can any objection be more absurd? According to this rule four well known amateurs at least, would be forever excluded from competing in the Tourneys of the Counties Chess Association. Messrs Vines, Donisthorpe, Watkinson and Thorold, have each and all played for a stake as high as £20 in single matches. Dr Vines, who is a physician, played me for a stake of £20 in a single match. Mr Donisthorpe, who is a barrister, also

played me for a stake of £22 in a single match, and Mr Thorold, who is, or was, engaged in tuition, played Mr Watkinson for a stake of £20 in a single match. Nay more, Mr Thorold refused some years ago to play me a match for a less stake than £20. These gentlemen are all amateurs in the strictest sense. Yet they would not be considered so from Mr Skipworth's point of view, and would therefore be excluded by him, I presume, from these Tournaments.

Mr Wood, the President of the Manchester Local Committee, himself told me, "that the Manchester Committee wished me to play, and Mr Wilson wrote me to the same effect, because the exclusion of professional players only referred to players of the very highest rank, and as I do not claim to occupy that position, and as Mr Wood told me I was not considered too strong to compete, I was fairly entitled to participate in the Tournament.

Mr Skipworth writes me "it is extremely difficult to define definitely an amateur player."

But I submit that that is altogether begging the question. Whether I am considered an amateur or a professional, is a matter of indifference to me. I consider it no disgrace to be a professional. Quite the contrary. But I humbly submit that a bona fide professional player is a man who gains his living solely by Chess; and as that is a feat I have never been able to accomplish, I fear I must be placed in the category of the hybrid amateur-professional.

Having spent about £30 in attending the four meetings above named, having never gained a prize at any of those meetings, and having been, so to say, the soul of the East Anglian Tournament which, but for my inspiration and co-operation (I was a member of the Committee) would probably never have taken place, I feel that my exclusion from the Manchester Tournament is ungenerous, to say the least. It appears that the working of the General and Local Committee of the Counties Chess Association is not altogether satisfactory, for Mr Wilson wrote me "there had already been some unpleasantness with a member of the General Committee.

The only remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things would appear to be, the foundation of a National Chess Association, open to all players, whether professionals, amateurs, or hybrid amateur-professionals. By this means only is it possible to destroy the cliquism of a "Mutual Admiration Society," which is the "fons et origo mali," and a constant drawback, to the true interests of the game.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

G H D Gossip.

(As long as we can remember, there has been an amount of ill odour attached to the doings of the Counties Chess Association, and this letter of Mr Gossip's is a fresh evidence that something is wrong. Our idea is that the so called Committee do not take sufficient active interest in the welfare of the Association, but that a few individuals, probably with very good intentions, do pretty much as they like, and in the ordinary course of human nature they err; they conduct the Association—if they claim for it anything like a National basis—on wrong principles.—Ed C P C).

HOW TO DEFEND WHEN RECEIVING A PIECE.

By G REICHHELM, IN "BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY."

(Continued from page 360)

Remove White's Queen's Knight.—Bishop's Opening.

THIRD FORM OF ATTACK.

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 B to B 4	2 P to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 P to Q 4
4 P takes P	

Or 4 B to Kt 3 4 B to Q 3, 5 P takes P 5 P to K 5, 6 Q to K 2 6 Kt to B 3, 7 P to Q 3 7 Castles, 8 P takes P 3 Kt takes K P, &c.

4 P takes P

5 B checks

Or on 5 B to Kt 3 5 B to Kt 5, (it is always good policy to exchange White's King's Knight when it can be safely done) 6 P to Q 3 6 K Kt to B 3.

6 B takes B ch

5 B to Q 2

6 Kt takes B, &c.

FOURTH FORM OF ATTACK.

3 P to K B 4
4 P takes Q P

3 P to Q 4

If 4 B to Kt 3 4 P takes B P, 5 Q to K 2 5 P takes P, 6 Q to B 5 6 Q to B 3, with a fine game.

5 B to Kt 3

4 P takes Q P
5 P to K 5

and Black has a good game.

CENTRE GAMBIT.

1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4

1 P to K 4

This movement may mean one of three things :

1st.—By an inversion of moves to form a sort of Scotch Gambit, by following with 3 Kt to B 3.

2nd.—To continue with the additional sacrificing device, 3 P to Q B 3, and follow it with B to Q B 4, Q to Kt 3, &c., compounding at once on K B 7 square.

3rd.—To assume the position 3 P to K B 4, and then deploy Kt to B 3, &c.

As my reply, 2 P to Q 4, prevents all of these attacks, it is not necessary to discuss their merits more narrowly here, and we reserve their more particular explanation for some future article. The move 2 P to Q 4, so admirably adapted to the defence of the Kt or R odds, would be weak in the even, for then White could play 3 P takes K P 3 P takes P, 4 Q takes Q ch, and prevent Castling.

In a game at the odds of a piece, however, the odds giver cannot afford to exchange Queens, and indeed in one of my rules I have advised Black to effect the exchange even at the expense of a Pawn.

2 P to Q 4

FIRST FORM OF ATTACK.

3 P takes K P

3 Kt to B 3 leads to the third form of attack in the Knight's opening.

3 P takes P

4 Q to K 2

Or 4 B to Q 2 4 Q to Q 5, 5 Kt to K 2 (or Q to K 2, Q takes Kt P follows)
5 Q takes K P, 6 B to B 3 6 Q to Q 3, 7 Q to B sq 7 K Kt to B 3, 8 Q to K 3
8 Q to Kt 3, 9 B to Q 4 9 P to B 4, 10 B to B 3 10 B to K 2, &c.

5 B to B 4
6 P interposes
7 P takes B

4 Q to Q 5
5 B checks
6 B takes P ch
7 Q takes P ch and wins.

SECOND FORM OF ATTACK.

3 P takes Q P
4 B to Q B 4
5 Kt to K 2

3 P to K 5
4 K Kt to B 3
5 B to K Kt 5

following with B to Q 3, &c.

THIRD FORM OF ATTACK.

3 B to Q 3
4 B takes P
5 Kt to B 3
6 B to Q 3
7 Castles

3 P takes K P
4 P takes P
5 K Kt to B 3
6 B to K 2
7 Castles, &c.

FOURTH FORM OF ATTACK.

3 P to K B 4
 4 B takes P
 5 B to B 4
 6 Kt to K 2
 7 Castles

3 P takes B P
 4 P takes P
 5 K Kt to B 3
 6 B to K Kt 5
 7 B to Q 3 and so on.

KING'S GAMBIT.

1 P to K 4
 2 P to K B 4
 3 P takes Q P
 4 B to B 4
 5 P to Q 4
 6 Kt to K 2
 7 Castles
 8 B to Kt 3

1 P to K 4
 2 P to Q 4
 3 P to K 5
 4 B to Q 3
 5 K Kt to B 3
 6 B to K Kt 5
 7 Castles
 8 P to B 3, &c.

(To be continued).

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

THE growth of the Game of Chess during the past few years, is, perhaps, more fully illustrated by the increase in the number of prize competitions connected with it, than by other outward sign. It seems but a very short time since, that the announcement of a Problem Tourney was looked upon as an event in the Chess World, now they are so frequent that it really becomes impossible to keep any very correct account, either of their number or progress. Few of those who undertake the conduct of a Chess column at the present day, look upon their work as complete unless they are enabled to start, and carry through, a series of Tourneys, and while in some instances these competitions are marked successes we think the majority can hardly be so designated. What is their effect on the game of Chess, are they beneficial or otherwise. These are questions we may fairly ask, and there is much that may be said on either side. It really becomes a somewhat difficult matter to decide one way or another, for we cannot look upon them as actual blessings nor on the other hand are they really evils, for they doubtless afford practice and amusement to those who take part in them, while if we are to judge of the support given to a Chess periodical by the number who enter themselves as competitors in a Tourney, we have anything but a promising outlook. It is pretty evident that the number who actually compete are a very small minority of those under whose notice the subject comes, and that being the case, the question arises, are Tourneys interesting to non competitors? Here again we could argue in support of both the affirmative and the negative, but we think our sympathy would lean towards the latter. Doubtless there are a few who watch with interest, the various situations submitted in a Problem Tourney and it may be, endeavour to from their own opinion as to the ultimate prize winners, but in the large majority of cases we question if any interest, beyond the solving or the attempt to solve, is created. As regards solving competitions, here there can be no doubt as to the lack of entertainment to others than competitors, and yet Solving Tourneys seem to be very popular, so far as number is concerned even if those who take any part in them, are even a smaller minority than those who compete in Problem Tourneys.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rev H C Briggs. We refer you to our programme of No. 4 Tourney, which we hope to start in a few days.

Problems received, with thanks, from L P Rees and others.

Games received, with thanks, from D Y Mills, and others.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 9th AUGUST 1882.

—:0:—

SUMMER CHESS.

CHESS playing of the present day is essentially a winter pastime, but whether it will always continue so we very much doubt. One of the main causes which leads to the lack of Chess playing in the summer—and there are many we could mention—is the absence on their holidays, of the players themselves from their accustomed haunts, but this will in a measure be nullified, as year by year the knowledge of Chess extends, and the places at which it is played become more numerous. Already we hear of some of the more important watering places offering, as one of their attractions, a Chess room where visitors are always welcome. Not only can the guest enjoy there an hour or two at his favorite game, but not unfrequently friendships spring up, which but for the introduction afforded by a mutual love of Chess play would not have been possible. Many men who enjoy Chess playing at home, would feel equal pleasure in contesting a game or two while on their holiday tour, but the difficulty is, where to get an opponent. The subject has often been discussed, both in English papers as well as foreign, as to the possibility of adopting some means by which one Chess player shall be enabled to recognise another, but nothing has yet been proposed that can be described as at all satisfactory. If it become the rule to have a Chess Room at most holiday resorts, this difficulty would, in a great measure, be got over, as players would know where to go, with a certainty of getting a game, or at least arranging for one at no very distant time. We are aware that the Chess clubs which do already exist in many towns in a measure afford this accommodation, and the Secretary thereof may usually be successfully appealed to in order to obtain an introduction, but in the majority of cases, at least in England, the country Chess clubs meet but once a week, and that, in the usual perverse order of things, might be relied upon for being one of the finest evenings, and one which would tempt even an ardent admirer of the game to enjoy a stroll. What is often wanted by holiday seekers is something to amuse during the morning, and to Chess players, a game or two is eminently suited for the purpose, and this could frequently be arranged, if some sort of Chess rendezvous was known in each town. From "La Vie Moderne" we learn that this year a much larger number of Chess Amateurs are to be found at Trouville, than in preceding ones, and mainly for this reason the managers of the Grand Salon there, have arranged for a Chess entertainment, among the attractions of which will be a blindfold contest by M Rosenthal, who on this occasion will contest eight games. The match is to be played on Friday the 11th inst., the eight amateurs first signifying their willingness to compete, being the opponents of M Rosenthal. By this means the Chess players who may then be at Trouville will have an opportunity of making each other's acquaintance, of enjoying an evening's Chess play, of arranging for future contests over the board, and in many other ways adding to their own and other people's enjoyment. Further than this, the enjoyment the Chessists themselves may secure, may be made the means of affording a little pleasure to others, indeed the contest arranged to take place at Trouville, amply illustrates this, for it is announced that the money

received as admission to witness the contest, is to be distributed among the poor of the district. We last year pointed out one way by which Chess playing in summer might be made enjoyable, and are pleased to give this second one, as we think the example set by our French neighbours a very good one, and one which Englishmen would do well to follow.

MASON VERSUS STEINITZ.

MR Mason informs us, as will also be seen from the accompanying letter, which appeared in the current number of "The Chess Monthly," that he has challenged Mr Steinitz to play him a match. We can but express our pleasure in hearing that Mr Mason has taken the manly course we suggested, and given up the mere word battle which could not, in any way, have served the cause of the Royal Game. We regret that the challenge, which we looked forward to with hopes of some interesting play resulting from it, appears likely to share the fate of others which have preceded it, and end in nothing.

We refrain from making any further comment at present, preferring to leave Mr Steinitz's reply (which we are authorised to publish) to speak for itself.

Simpson's Divan, Strand, W.C., 31st July 1882.

SIR,—Having expressed your willingness to play a match at Chess with me on "reasonable terms," I hereby beg to inform you that I now hold myself at your convenience for that purpose. To save time and trouble—to render unnecessary those "preliminary negotiations" which, in affairs of this kind so often end in naught—I propose that the terms or conditions of play shall, as far as practicable, be the same as those of the latest match played by you—that with Mr Blackburne; or, if you prefer it so, those of your match with Mr Zukertort, played in 1872.

Yours, &c.,

William Steinitz, Esq.

JAMES MASON.

St George's Chess Club, 47 Albemarle-Street, Piccadilly, 5th August 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 31st ult., I beg to apologise for the delay of my answer, which arose from the necessity of my first communicating with Mr Zukertort, who has the first claim on my engagements, having already challenged me for a match before the Vienna Tournament. Not having yet received a reply from that gentleman, I can only say that I cannot enter into further negotiations with you, until I have ascertained that there is no chance of a combat with him coming off during the next winter season, at the latest. In order however, not to have any room for further misunderstanding, I beg to state at once that the terms of the matches your name would not be acceptable to me, and that I would insist upon the conditions of our combat being brought more in conformity with those of matches played, or proposed to have been played in this country and in America during the last two years.

Yours, &c.

James Mason, Esq.

W STEINITZ.

CONCERNING PROBLEMS.

THERE are some things, it has always seemed to me, in which Chess Editors are far too lenient. A problem is always printed with directions at the bottom for White to mate in a certain number of moves. That was a special invention, I think, to let fellows down easy. The business of a solver is to find the mate, let it be in two, three, or half a dozen plays; and if he is told beforehand how soon his work will end, he receives, more or less, a portion of assistance, and such, of course, is not the correct thing. If any one is inclined to hoot the idea that help is obtained from "White to play and mate in three moves," by trying a problem given—as all should be—White to play, he will be convinced that the very simplest kind attain a difficulty at least respectable! while those that are, even at present, stumbling blocks, will gain an additional hardness of fifty per cent. It is true this would not make any difference to the analyst who tests problems mathematically, but to all others it would: and as the said mathematical testers are by no means half the army of solvers, this early (?) innovation of a custom so old that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, would tend to elevate the standard of the game, by causing either the second class men to drop, or else spurring them to become first class.—"Pittsburgh Telegraph."

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

GAME 704.

Played in the twenty-second round of the Vienna International Tourney, 6th June 1882.

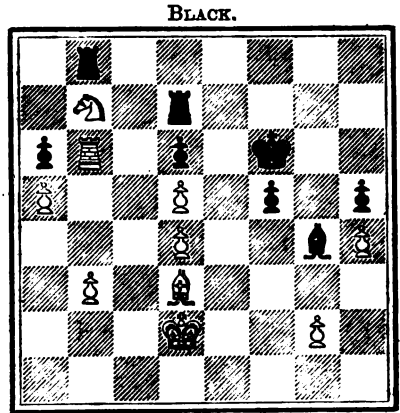
Salvio Gambit.

WHITE
Mr Steinitz

BLACK
Mr Hruby

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 P to K Kt 4 |
| 4 B to B 4 | 4 P to Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt to K 5 | 5 Q to R 5 ch |
| 6 K to B sq | 6 Kt to Q B 3 (A) |
| 7 Q takes P (B) | 7 Q takes Q |
| 8 Kt takes Q | 8 P to Q 4 |
| 9 P takes P | 9 Kt to Q 5 |
| 10 Kt to K 5 | 10 B to Q 3 (C) |
| 11 Kt to K B 3 | 11 Kt takes P (D) |
| 12 P to Q Kt 3 | 12 Kt takes R |
| 13 B to Kt 2 | 13 P to B 3 |
| 14 B takes Kt | 14 K to B 2 (E) |
| 15 Kt to B 3 | 15 Kt to R 3 (F) |
| 16 Kt to K 4 | 16 Kt to Kt 5 |
| 17 Kt to Q 4 | 17 Kt to K 4 (G) |
| 18 K to B 2 | 18 R to K sq |
| 19 Kt takes B ch | 19 P takes Kt |
| 20 Kt to Kt 5 | 20 R to Q sq |
| 21 P to Q 4 | 21 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 22 P to K R 4 | 22 P to Q R 3 |
| 23 Kt to B 3 | 23 P to K R 4 |
| 24 B to Q 3 | 24 B to Kt 5 |
| 25 Kt to K 4 | 25 Q R to B sq |
| 26 B to B 3 | 26 Kt to K 2 (H) |
| 27 B to R 5 | 27 R to Q 2 |
| 28 B to Kt 4 | 28 Kt to B 4 |
| 29 B to Q 2 | 29 Kt to K 6 (I) |
| 30 B takes Kt | 30 P takes B ch |
| 31 K takes P | 31 R to K sq |
| 32 R to K B sq | 32 P to B 4 |
| 33 K to Q 2 | 33 K to Kt 3 |
| 34 Kt to Kt 5 | 34 R (Q 2) to K 2 |
| 35 Kt to K 6 | 35 K to B 3 |
| 36 R to B sq | 36 R to Q Kt sq |
| 37 P to R 4 | 37 R(Ktsq) to Ksq |
| 38 P to Q R 5 | 38 R to K Kt sq |
| 39 Kt to B 4 | 39 R(Ktsq) to Ksq |
| 40 Kt to K 6 | 40 R to K Kt sq |
| 41 R to B 4 | 41 R(Ktsq) to Ksq |
| 42 R to Kt 4 | 42 R to Q 2 |
| 43 R to Kt 6 | 43 R to K R sq (K) |
| 44 Kt to B 5 | 44 R(R1) to Qsq(L) |
| 45 Kt takes P (M) | 45 R to Q Kt sq |

Position after Black's 45th move.



- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 46 Kt to B 5 | 46 R (Q 2) to Q sq |
| 47 R takes R | 47 R takes B |
| 48 Kt to Q 7 ch | Resigns. |

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderna."

(A) This move is new, its author being Dr Herzfeld; it has been employed in the Vienna Tourney by the native players, who consider it the best defence of the Salvio Gambit. We are not of the same opinion and we will shew its weakness later on. The right move is 6 P to B 6.

(B) Weak. White has also two other attacks which are however alike disadvantageous

Firstly:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 7 Kt takes B P | 7 Kt to B 3 |
| 8 Kt takes R | 8 B to B 4 |
| 9 Q to K sq | 9 P to Kt 6 |

and White cannot prevent B to B 7, followed by Kt to K Kt 5 and Kt to R 7 ch.

Secondly:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 7 B takes P ch | 7 K to K 2 |
| 8 Kt takes Kt ch | 8 Q P takes Kt |
| 9 B to B 4 | 9 Kt to B 3 |
| 10 Kt to B 3 | 10 B to Kt 2 |
| 11 P to Q 4 | 11 R to B sq |

Black threatens Kt to K R 4 with a formidable attack.

The right move is

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 7 Kt takes Kt | 7 Q P tks Kt or A |
| 8 P to Q 4 | 8 P to B 6 |
| 9 B to B 4 | 9 Kt to B 3 |
| 10 Kt to Q B 3 | |

and White has a good chance.

(A)

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| If | 7 Kt P takes Kt |
| 8 P to Q 4 | 8 P to B 6 |
| 9 B to B 4 | 9 Kt to B 3 |
| 10 Kt to B 3 | |

with a superior position.

(c) Black could have won the game by

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 11 P to B 3 or (B) | 10 P to K B 8 |
| 12 B to Kt 5 ch | 11 Kt to B 7 |
| 18 Kt to B 3 | 12 K to K 2 |
| 14 Kt to Q 4 | 13 Kt takes R |
| 15 B to B 4 | 14 K to B 2 |
| | 15 B to Q 3 |

followed by Kt to K 2.

(B)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 11 Kt to K B 3 | 11 Kt takes P |
| 12 P to Q 3 | 12 Kt takes R |
| 18 Kt to K sq | 18 B to Q 3 |

and wins.

- (d)
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 12 P takes Kt | 11 Kt takes Kt |
| 18 K to K 2 best | 12 B to R 6 ch |
| | 18 Castles |

also wins the game.

(e) 14 B to K B 4 looks somewhat better.

(f) Weak, it is evident that Black ought to play B to K B 4, to prevent the Kt coming to K 4, and he could then easily have won the game.

(g) White's manoeuvre shows clear enough that he intends to play his Kt to Q Kt 5. Black ought to prevent it by B to Q 2 which also brings his Rooks into communication, the more so because the Black Kt is very well placed at Kt 5, and White will have to lose time to dislodge him, if he wants to free his R by K to B 2

- (h) If 26 P to K B 4
27 Kt to K Kt 5 ch

and the Black Bishop will be blocked up and the White Kt has a strong position.

(i) The position of the White Bishops being very strong, Black has ample reason to sacrifice a Pawn to exchange with his Kt. If he had taken the Q P, White would have replied by B takes P, followed by R to K B sq, with a very strong attack.

(j) We think Black ought to have prevented the R taking possession of the Q B file and played here R to Q B 2, if White replies with 35 Kt to K 6 then 35 R (B 2) to B sq.

(k) A disastrous mistake, which costs the game. K to K 2 was the right move.

(l) If Black wished to save the exchange he would have lost two Pawns on the Queen's side, and White would have won easily with his passed Pawns.

(m) Very well played, and practically decisive. If White had played 45 Kt takes R, Black would still have had a chance of drawing, by R takes Kt.

GAME 705.

Played in the twenty-sixth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 12th June 1882.

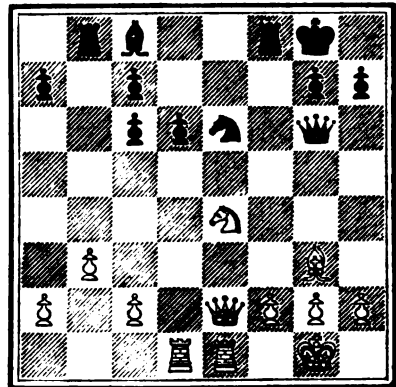
Ruy Lopez.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Capt Mackenzie | Mr Englisch |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 Kt to K B 3 |
| 4 Castles | 4 Kt takes P |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 B to K 2 |
| 6 Q to K 2 | 6 Kt to Q 3 |
| 7 B takes Kt | 7 Kt P takes B |
| 8 P takes P | 8 Kt to Kt 2 |
| 9 Kt to Q B 3 (A) | 9 Kt to B 4 |
| 10 R to K sq | 10 Castles (B) |
| 11 B to B 4 (c) | 11 Kt to K 3 |
| 12 B to Kt 3 | 12 Q R to Kt sq |
| 13 P to Q Kt 3 | 13 P to K B 4 |
| 14 P tks Pen pass | 14 B takes P |
| 15 Kt to K 5 | 15 B takes Kt (D) |
| 16 B takes B | 16 P to Q 3 |
| 17 B to Kt 3 | 17 Q to K B 3 |
| 18 Kt to K 4 | 18 Q to Kt 3 |
| 19 Q R to Q sq | 19 P to Q 4 (E) |

Position after White's 19th move.

BLACK.

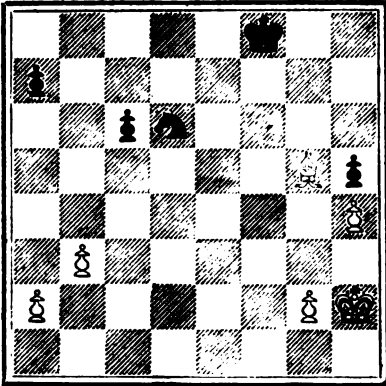


WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 20 Kt to B 3 | 20 B to Q 2 |
| 21 P to K B 3 | 21 Q R to K sq |
| 22 Q to B 2 | 22 Kt to Kt 4 |
| 23 R takes R | 23 B takes R |
| 24 P to B 4 (F) | 24 Kt to K 3 |
| 25 R to K sq | 25 P to Q 5 |
| 26 Kt to R 4 | 26 P to B 4 |
| 27 Kt to Kt 2 (G) | 27 Q to B 3 (H) |
| 28 P to B 5 (I) | 28 Kt to Kt 4 |
| 29 P to K R 4 | 29 Kt to B 2 |
| 30 R to K 6 (J) | 30 Q to Q sq |
| 31 Kt to Q 3 | 31 B to Q 2 |
| 32 Kt takes P | 32 B takes R |
| 33 Kt takes B | 33 Q to Q 2 |
| 34 Kt takes R | 34 K takes Kt |
| 35 Q to B 4 | 35 P to B 3 |
| 36 P to B 6 (K) | 36 P takes P |
| 37 Q takes B P | 37 P to Q 6 |
| 38 P takes P | 38 Q takes P |
| 39 K to R 2 | 39 Q to Q 4 |
| 40 B to B 4 | 40 P to K R 4 |
| 41 B to Kt 5 | 41 Q to Q 3 ch (L) |
| 42 Q takes Q | 42 Kt takes Q |

Position after Black's 41st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 43 B to K 3 (M) | 43 Kt to B 4 (N) |
| 44 B takes P | 44 Kt takes P |
| 45 K to Kt 3 | 45 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 46 B to B 2 (O) | 46 K to K 2 |
| 47 K to B 3 | 47 K to K 3 |
| 48 P to Q B 4 | 48 K to Q 4 (P) |
| 49 P to R 5 | 49 P to B 4 (Q) |
| 50 P to R 6 | 50 K to B 3 |
| 51 P to R 7 | 51 K to Kt 2 |
| 52 B takes P | 52 Kt to R 5 ch |
| 53 K to Kt 3 | 53 Kt to B 4 ch |
| 54 K to B 4 | 54 Kt to Kt 2 |
| 55 K to K 5 | 55 P to R 5 |
| 56 B to B 2 | 56 Kt to K sq |
| 57 K to B 5 (R) | 57 Kt to Q 3 ch |
| 58 K to Kt 4 | 58 Kt to K 5 |
| 59 B to Q 4 | 59 Kt to Q 3 (S) |
| 60 B to Kt sq | Resigns. |

Notes, from "The Field."

(A) Neumann used to play here against Andersen P to B 4. Winawer introduced at this point the strong attacking move Kt to Q 4.

(B) We should have preferred B to R 3, as wherever the Q went she would have impeded either one of the Rooks or the B.

(C) No attention had been hitherto paid in this opening to the plan of bringing out the B by way of the Q fianchetto at Q Kt 2 after P to Q Kt 3. We believe such a mode of development deserves great consideration.

(D) We do not approve of the exchange. Black could well afford to lose time by Q to K sq, in order to be enabled soon to advance the P to Q 3, with some advantage in position.

(E) We do not like this. P to Q B 4 looks more position like. Black had then many attacking prospects, and he only required to move his K in the corner in order to make the development of his B at Kt 2 safe, for if then White attempted to capture the Q P with the Kt, Black would win by Kt to K B 5.

(F) Unless White retreated the K to R sq,

the advance of the B P was indispensable, as Black threatened R takes B P, followed by Kt to R 6 ch.

(G) Q to K 2 would have only led to a drawish position, e.g.,

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 27 Q to K 2 | 27 B takes Kt |
| 28 Q takes Kt ch | 28 Q takes Q |
| 29 R takes Q | 29 B to Q 2 |
| 30 R to Q R 6 | 30 B to B 4, &c. |

(H) Weak. The proper move was B to Kt 4, in order to stop the Kt from entering his game.

(I) Excellent play. His blocked up B is now liberated, and he obtains a strong attack on the whole line. White dare not take, or he would lose a piece after Queens are exchanged.

(J) The upshot of this apparently very strong entrance of the R is, that White gains a P in a position which promises hardly more than a draw. We think that Kt to Q 3 at once was preferable, as it would have also won a P ultimately without necessitating the exchange of so many active pieces, which must have been to White's advantage, as the adverse pieces were badly posted.

(K) He gains no advantage by this advance. B to B 2, with the view of advancing the K Kt P, seems stronger.

(L) This is obviously inferior to exchanging Queens by checking at K 4.

(M) An excellent move. Besides attacking the Q R P, he threatens to exchange by B to B 5

(N) Ill judged. The protection of the Q R P was so important that he should not have hesitated to retreat the Kt to B sq at the cost of time. Of course, his game then remained still bad, but not so much so as after the course actually adopted.

(O) The proper move to make the ending as easy as possible for his own side.

(P) Black has only the choice of evils. If he retreat the K to Q 2, White would enter at K B 4 with his K, and also win without difficulty.

(Q) The only move, though it loses another P.

(R) White has an easy task now. After winning the R P the passed K Kt P must cost a clear piece.

(S) A dying struggle. He wants to catch the B, in case White should capture the R P at once.

GAME 706.

Played June last, between Mr B. . . . and Mr A Marriott.

Bishops Gambit.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr B. . . .

Mr A Marriott

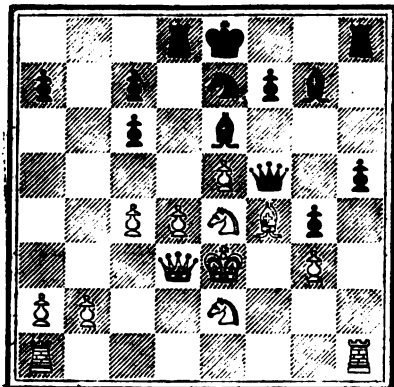
- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to K B 4
- 3 B to B 4
- 4 B takes P

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P takes P
- 3 P to Q 4
- 4 Q to R 5 ch

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 5 K to B sq | 5 P to K Kt 4 |
| 6 P to Q 4 | 6 B to Kt 2 |
| 7 Kt to Q B 3 | 7 Kt to K 2 |
| 8 Kt to B 3 | 8 Q to R 4 |
| 9 P to K R 4 | 9 P to K R 3 |
| 10 P to K 5 | 10 Q Kt to B 3 (A) |
| 11 B takes Kt ch | 11 P takes B |
| 12 Kt to K 4 | 12 Kt to B 4 (B) |
| 13 K to B 2 | 13 P to Kt 5 (C) |
| 14 Kt to Kt sq | 14 Kt tks R P (D) |
| 15 P to K Kt 3 | 15 Q to B 4 |
| 16 B takes P | 16 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 17 K to K 3 | 17 B to K 3 |
| 18 Kt to K 2 | 18 P to K R 4 |
| 19 Q to Q 3 | 19 Kt to K 2 |
| 20 P to B 4 | 20 R to Q sq |

Position after Black's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 21 Q R to K B sq | 21 Q to Kt 3 |
| 22 B to Kt 5 (E) | 22 B takes K P |
| 23 B takes Kt | 23 K takes B |
| 24 Q to Kt 3 (F) | 24 Q to R 3 ch |
| 25 K to Q 3 | 25 B takes Q P (G) |
| 26 Kt takes B | 26 P to Q B 4 (H) |
| 27 Kt takes P | 27 R takes Kt ch |
| 28 K takes R | 28 R to Q sq ch |
| 29 K to K 4 (I) | 29 P to B 4 ch |
| 30 R takes P | 30 B takes R ch |
| 31 K takes B | 31 Q to B 3 ch |
| 32 K to K 4 | 32 Q to Q 5 ch |
| 33 K to B 5 | 33 R to B sq ch |
| 34 K to Kt 5 | 34 Q to B 3 ch
and mates in 3
more moves. |

NOTES.

(A) We very much prefer P to Q B 3. It ought to yield Black a superior position. The correct move before playing P to K 5 is K to Kt sq, in which case the Queen might be forced on to R 2, but Black will be enabled to Castle Q R and have a strong attack on White's centre Pawns, for example :

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 11 B to K 4 | 10 P to Q B 3 |
| 12 K to Kt sq | 11 B to B 4 |
| 13 P to R 5 | 12 Q to Kt 3 |
| 14 Q to K 2 | 13 Q to R 2 |
| | 14 Kt to Q 2 |

and Black will have the choice of Castling either K R or Q R, with the superior game. But players following the book move of Kt to Q B 3, mostly come to grief.

(b) B to Kt 5 gives Black a fair game.

(c) Always resulting in weakening the Pawns, and unless promising an immediate attack, the Pawn ought not to be advanced.

(d) Black might have done much better by abandoning the Pawns which he could not hold, he could have got the better game by the following line of play :

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 15 K to K sq | 14 P to Kt 6 ch |
| 16 K takes Q | 15 Q takes Q ch |
| 17 B takes P | 16 Kt takes Q P |
| 18 Kt takes P | 17 B to B 4 |
| | 18 B takes P ch |

with a good game.

(e) We should have preferred K to Q 2 with the object of retiring to Q B sq. B to B 4 could have been defended by Kt to B 3.

(f) Now Q to R 3 ch, would have been best, for if B to Q 3 then P to B 5.

(g) Whereas now Black gets the best of it.

(h) The beginning of an ingenious combination.

(i) If K to B 3 their Q to Q 7 mate. But Black now forces the game in fine style.

GAME 707.

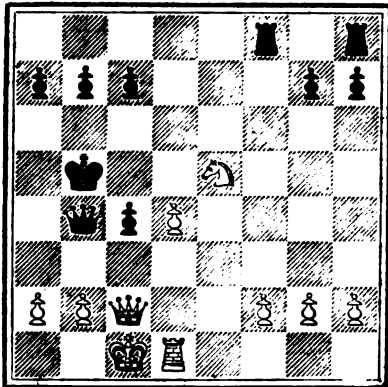
Played at Brighton, in the match between Messrs Bowley and Pierce.

Giuoco Piano.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Mr W T Pierce | Mr A Bowley |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q B 3 | 4 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 P takes P |
| 6 P takes P | 6 B to Kt 5 ch |
| 7 B to Q 2 | 7 B takes B ch |
| 8 Q Kt takes B | 8 Kt takes K P |
| 9 Kt takes Kt | 9 P to Q 4 |
| 10 K Kt to Kt 5 (A) | 10 P takes B (B) |
| 11 Q to R 5 | 11 Q to K 2 |
| 12 Castles Q R | 12 B to B 4 (C) |
| 13 Kt to Q 6 ch (D) | 13 Q takes Kt (E) |
| 14 K R to K sq ch (F) | 14 Kt to K 2 |
| 15 Q takes P ch | 15 K to Q 2 |
| 16 R takes Kt ch | 16 Q takes R |
| 17 Q takes B ch | 17 K to B 3 |
| 18 Kt to B 3 (G) | 18 Q R to K B sq |
| 19 Kt to K 5 ch | 19 K to Kt 4 |
| 20 Q to B 2 (H) | 20 Q to Kt 5 |

Position after Black's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 21 Kt to Q 7 | 21 R to B 2 |
| 22 Q to K 4 (i) | 22 P to Q B 3 (j) |
| 23 Q to K 5 ch | 23 K to R 3 |
| 24 Q to B 7 | 24 R takes Kt (k) |
| 25 Q takes R | 25 P to B 6 |
| 26 P takes P | 26 Q takes P ch |
| 27 K to Kt sq | 27 Q to Kt 5 ch |
| 28 K to B sq | 28 R to K B sq |
| 29 R to Q 2 (l) | 29 R takes P (m) |
| 30 R takes R | 30 Q to K 8 ch |
| 31 K to Kt 2 | 31 Q takes R ch |
| 32 K to Kt 3 | 32 Q takes Kt P |
| 33 Q to Q 6 (n) | 33 Q to Q 4 ch |
- Resigns.

NOTES, from "The Brighton Guardian."

(a) Ingenious, and calculated to cause his opponent most trouble if not properly answered.

(b) Castling would have been perhaps safer, as 11 Q to R 5, could have been met by P to K R 3 or B to B 4, and Kt takes R P by R to K sq.

(c) The placing of this Bishop alone in the midst of his opponent's forces seems bad on principle.

(d) An artistic touch; worthy of success.

(e) We should have preferred 13 P takes Kt, 14 K R to K sq 14 Castles K R, 15 R takes Q 15 Kt takes R, &c., securing R, B, and P for the Q, with a fair game.

(f) The simple move of Q takes B P ch, regaining the Pawn and piece, would have been much better than either the move in the text or Kt takes B P, though, but for the correct defence of Black, the course pursued must have led on to victory.

(g) Threatening, amongst other things, R to K sq, followed by R to K 6 ch.

(h) We should think P to Q R 4 would have given him a better chance, Kt to K B 7, discovering ch, would have lost the Kt.

(i) At first sight this appears to be an oversight, but a little examination will prove it to be a tricky manoeuvre.

(j) If 23 R takes Kt then 23 Q to B 5 ch 23 K to B 3, 24 P to Q 5 ch 24 K to Q 3, 25 Q to K 6 ch, &c.

(k) The right move at the right time. It averts all possible dangers, and, together with the next move, turns the tide of affairs.

(l) P to K B 3 would have been better.

(m) This coup practically decides the game.

(n) An oversight, but the loss of the game was only a question of time.

GAME 708.

Played in the fourteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 26th May 1882.

Irregular Opening.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Mr Ware | Mr Paulsen |
| 1 P to Q 4 | 1 Kt to K B 3 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P to K Kt 3 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 B to Kt 2 |
| 4 P to K 3 | 4 P to Q 3 |
| 5 B to K 2 | 5 Castles |
| 6 Castles | 6 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 7 P to B 4 | 7 P to B 3 |
| 8 Kt to B 3 | 8 Q to B 2 |
| 9 P to K 4 | 9 P to K 4 |
| 10 B P takes P | 10 P takes P |
| 11 P to K 5 | 11 Kt to B 4 |
| 12 B to Q 3 | 12 Q to Kt 3 |
| 13 K to R sq | 13 Kt to Kt 5 |
| 14 B to K 2 | 14 Kt to Q 2 |
| 15 Q to K sq | 15 Q to Q sq |
| 16 P to K R 3 | 16 Kt to B 3 |
| 17 B to K 3 | 17 P to K R 3 |
| 18 R to Q sq | 18 R to K sq |
| 19 P to R 3 | 19 P takes P |
| 20 B P takes P | 20 P to R 3 |
| 21 Q to Q 2 | 21 K to R 2 |
| 22 B to Q 3 | 22 P to K Kt 4 |
| 23 P to K Kt 4 | 23 Kt to B sq |
| 24 K to R 2 | 24 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 25 R to K Kt sq | 25 B to Q 2 |
| 26 Q R to K B sq | 26 R to Q B sq |
| 27 Q to K B 2 | 27 Q to K 2 |
| 28 R to B sq | 28 R to K R sq |
| 29 P to Kt 4 | 29 K to Kt sq |
| 30 B to B 5 | 30 Q to K sq |
| 31 Kt to K 2 | 31 Kt takes Q P |
| 32 P takes Kt | 32 P to K 5 |
| 33 B takes K P | 33 Q takes B |
| 34 Q R to Q sq | 34 Kt to K 4 |
| 35 R to Kt 3 | 35 Kt to Q 6 |
| 36 R takes Kt | 36 Q takes R |
| 37 B to Q 4 | 37 R to B 7 |

38 R to Kt 2	38 B takes B
39 K Kt takes B	39 R takes Kt
40 Kt takes R	40 Q takes Q P
41 Q to B 6	41 B to B 3
42 R to B 2	42 P to K R 4
43 P takes P	43 R takes P
44 Kt to Kt 3	44 R to R 5
45 Q to B 5	45 P to Kt 5
46 Kt to K 4	46 R takes P
47 K to Kt sq	47 Q to Q 8
48 R to B sq	48 Q to Q 5
49 R to B 2	49 R to R 8

Resigns.

GAME 709.

Played in the first round of the Vienna International Tourney, 10th May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Wittek	Mr Mason
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Q Kt to B 3	3 K Kt to B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Kt to B 3
7 P to Q R 3	7 B to K Kt 5
8 B to K 3	8 Castles
9 P to R 3	9 B to K 3
10 Castles	10 Q to Q 2
11 R to K sq	11 K R to K sq
12 B to K Kt 5	11 K to R sq
13 Q to Q 2	13 Kt to K R 4
14 B to K B sq	14 P to B 3
15 B to K 3	15 P to B 4
16 Q Kt to K 2	16 Kt to K B 3
17 B to K B 4	17 Kt to K 5
18 Q to B sq	18 Q to K 2
19 B takes B	19 P takes B
20 Kt to K R 2	20 Q to R 5
21 P to K B 3	21 Q to B 7 ch
22 K to R sq	22 Kt to K B 3
23 Kt to B 4	23 Kt takes Q P
24 B to Q 3	24 B to Q 2
25 Q to Q sq	25 P to K Kt 4
26 Kt to K 2	26 Kt to R 4
27 Kt to K B sq	27 P to Kt 5
28 R P takes P	28 P takes P
29 Kt takes Kt	29 Kt to B 5
30 Q to Q 2	30 Q takes Kt
31 P takes P	31 B takes P
32 B to Kt 5	32 Q takes Q
33 R takes R ch	33 R takes R
34 Kt takes Q	34 R to K 4
35 Kt to B 3	35 B takes Kt
36 P takes B	36 P to Q R 3

37 B to Q 7	37 R to K 7
38 B to B 5	38 K to Kt 2
39 R to K Kt sq ch	39 K to B 3
40 B takes P	40 R to K 4
41 R to Kt 2	41 Kt takes R
42 K takes Kt	42 R to Kt 4 ch
43 K to B 2	43 K to K 4
44 K to K 3	44 P to Q 5 ch
45 K to Q 3	45 R to Kt 6
46 K to K 2	46 P to Q 4
47 P to Kt 3	47 R to Kt 2
48 B to Q 3	48 R to Kt 7 ch
49 K to Q sq	49 K to B 5
50 K to B sq	50 K takes P
51 P to Q R 4	51 K to K 6
52 P to Kt 4	52 R to Q 7
53 B to B 5	53 P to Q 6
54 P takes P	54 R takes P
55 K to B 2	55 R to Q 7 ch
56 K to Kt 3	56 R to K B 7

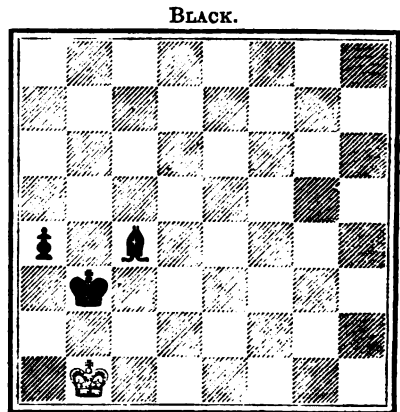
Resigns.

—:—

END GAME FROM ACTUAL PLAY.

A correspondent sends us the following query:—

The annexed position occurred at the Preston Chess Club, on Saturday evening last, in a game between J T Palmer (White), and J Mather (Black)



Black to move.

The game continued for a considerable time, but Black could not force the White King from the corner, and the result was a draw.

Can Black possibly win ?

J.T.P.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held last week at Manchester, and from all accounts resulted in a great success, the arrangements made by the Local Committee materially contributing to that end. We subjoin the scores made by the players in the two Tourneys, from which it will be seen that in Class I Messrs Thorold and Fisher tied for first and second prizes, with a score of 6 each, while Mr Mills took third with $5\frac{1}{2}$ points. In Class II, Messrs Lambert, Bowley and Fish, each with a score of $8\frac{1}{2}$ tied for the three prizes. As there was no time to play off the ties, the several prizes were equally divided. It was also arranged that next year's meeting should be held at Birmingham.

CLASS I.

NAMES	Thorold	Mills	Spens	Coker	Skipworth	Ranken	Blake	Fisher	Owen	Lord	Total
Thorold, E	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	6
Mills, D Y	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Spens, Sheriff	0	0	—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Coker, Rev J	0	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Skipworth, Rev A B	0	1	0	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Ranken, Rev C E	1	0	1	1	0	—	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Blake, J H	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	1	1	5
Fisher, B W	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	1	0	6
Owen, Rev J	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	4
Lord, J	1	0	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$

Mr Ranken had one game deducted from his score, and Messrs Owen and Skipworth each half a game, as winners at previous Meetings.

CLASS II.

NAMES	Lambert	Huntsman	Pilkington	Fish	Newham	May	Harris	Thorold	Bowley	Leather	Wainwright	Hooke	Total
Lambert, C J	—	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Huntsman, Rev J	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Pilkington, R	0	0	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fish, Jas	0	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Newham, Rev W L	0	0	1	0	—	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6
May, J H D	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Harris, W G	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	3
Thorold, Miss E M	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—	0	0	1	0	4
Bowley, A A	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Leather, R K	0	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7
Wainwright, J E	0	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	5
Hooke, G A	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W E Arnold. Thanks for the Problem addressed to Editor; but what means "Friend G..." in your letter? No such person is in any way associated with us. Do you too

belong to that persevering class who wish us to emerge from the shell of the Editorial "we"—no use, but no harm in trying.

Games received, with thanks, from Rev A B Skipworth, and others.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,—Having attended the recent Counties Chess Meeting at Manchester, and knowing you to be a strong advocate for the welfare of Chess, I venture to write that I am of opinion (in which I am joined by several others) that not only the interest in, but the pecuniary welfare of, the Association would be greatly enhanced by our great Masters being permitted to enter the lists.

I do not use the word "Professional," as I think it impossible to draw the line, where the Amateur ends, and the Professional begins, when taken in connection with the Counties Chess Association.

Probably the schoolboy distinction would prove the most satisfactory after all. Professional—one who is not Practical.

I remain,

Yours truly,

P. R.

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—I have an utter contempt for anything that is not straightforward and I shall consequently not give any reply in detail to Mr Gossip's letter, as far as it concerns himself. If Mr Gossip had published my letter in full, instead of quoting from it certain portions of passages to suit his own purpose, I might have commended him, for the public would then have known the merits of his case, and they would have learned how the Counties Chess Association deals with "hybrid professionals," using his own language. I have the greatest respect for the professional Chess player, who is worthy of esteem, and the members of our Association would, I am sure, be amongst the first to support a grand Tournament in London, open to all great masters of the game, but the chief classes of the Counties Chess Association will never be open to all players. It is especially an Association for Amateurs of England, Scotland and Ireland. Our prizes (money) would doubtless be useful, but no amount of bullying by the press, will make us throw open the competition.

The brilliant success which generally attends us, and which certainly has crowned the efforts and the wishes of the working Committee at Manchester, must be my reply, now, and in the future, to all who would cavil.

Hoping, in the interests of our old Association, you will give this letter a place in your columns.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A B Skipworth, Hon. Sec.

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to give an unqualified contradiction to the statement of Mr Gossip in your last number, that I had played a match with Mr Thorold for a stake of £20. I have, in my time, played many matches, but never for money. My match with Mr Thorold was a friendly contest to test our respective strength, and nothing depended on the result except a set of Staunton Chessmen.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

John Watkinson.

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE

DEAR SIR,—Mr Gossip is inaccurate in saying that I played with Mr Watkinson for a stake of £20. As a matter of fact, £5 was the amount on either side, intended chiefly to cover the travelling expense between Huddersfield and Sheffield, where the games were ultimately played. At the conclusion of the match, this sum was entirely contributed by the members of the Sheffield Chess Club, on my behalf.

In regard to Manchester, I wish to add, that as an independent competitor in Class I, not on the Committee, I certainly should not have "urged any protest" against Mr Gossip's entering the lists. I should like to have seen both him and Mr MacDonnell playing in the first class Tourney.

Yours faithfully,

Edmund Thorold.

To the Editor of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—I have only recently seen your last three numbers. I was Hon. Sec. of the C. C. A. for seven years, from 1871 to 1877. Two defined complaints are made in your columns; one, that certain professional players have been favored with invitations to the exclusion of others; the second, that the attendance has not been good. If these strictures do not apply to these seven years, please to say so; if they do, I can only point out that I never invited a single professional player the whole time, except Mr Staunton, as a private guest in 1872. At Glasgow (1875), the Local Hon. Sec. invited five of the leading London players on his own responsibility; but he had to bear the entire cost, for the Glasgow Local Committee declined to pay even a part of it. At Malvern (1871), there were 10 players in Class I: from 1872 to 1877 it varied from 18 (Clifton, 1873) to 12, but 12 is the highest manageable number in a six days tourney. What clever individual wished for more? Page 370.—"As long as we can remember there has been an amount of ill odour attached to the doings of the C. C. A." I took the management of the Association after two unsuccessful meetings, (York, 1866; Newcastle, 1870) and with a debt of £11; in 1876 when Mr Burn won the Challenge Prize, we had £70 in hand, and meetings more successful I cannot imagine, what during these years were the complaints and who made them; why did they not write boldly and state their grievances? Personally I received nothing but expressions of kindness and goodwill from all quarters, if everything was not perfect, what human arrangements are? I can only say that I worked as hard as I could, did my best for the Association according to my judgment, and would have resigned on the least defined expression of dissatisfaction, but I heard none. If any of my unknown critics will give dates, facts, and figures, I will reply to the best of my ability. If, however, it is only a question of certain people complaining of certain things that took place at some time or other, I think I may fairly let silence speak.

I am,

Yours truly,

B W FISHER.

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

TOURNEY No. 4.—We have received some further entries, and shall be glad to hear from others wishing to compete, as early as possible, in order to complete the number before the end of the present month.

We have received the following additional moves :

TOURNEY GAME No. 1

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr J H Blake	Mr F A Vincent
21 P to B 5	21 P takes P
22 P takes P	22 B takes K B P
23 Kt takes B	23 Kt takes Kt
24 R to Q B 4	24 Q to R 6
25 Q takes Q	25 Kt takes Q
26 R to K R 4	26 Kt to K Kt 4
27 R to K Kt sq	27 Q R to Kt sq
28 R to Q Kt 4	28 P to K R 3
29 P to K R 4	29 Kt to R 3
30 P takes Kt	30 Kt takes R

TOURNEY GAME No. 7

WHITE	BLACK
Mr J H Blake	Mr J T Palmer
21 B to Kt 2	21 R to Q 4
22 P to K R 3	22 Q to K R 5
23 Q R to Q sq	23 B to Kt 3
24 Kt to Kt 4	24 Q to K 2
25 Kt to B 6 ch	25 R takes Kt
26 Q takes R	26 Q takes Q
27 B takes Q	27 K to B 2
28 B to Kt 2	28 P to Q R 4
29 R to Q B sq	29 P to Q B 4
30 R to B 4	30 B to R 3

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—

WEDNESDAY, 16th AUGUST 1882.

—:—

END GAMES.

(Continued from page 351).

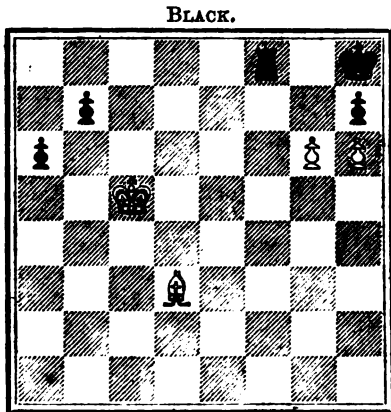
OUR object in writing these articles is, of course, to assist the student in improving his method of conducting end play. For this purpose he need have far more practice in such specimens as we gave in our last, in order to acquire the necessary precision and judgment; end play of that kind being a mental exercise of the best order. In positions in the middle of a game, there are infinitely more possible variations than in an end game, for the simple reason, that every piece commands a certain (very large) number of moves, and every piece of an opponent increases the number of combinations in geometrical proportion. Whenever a position becomes involved, then the individual afflicted with a morbid fancy, who follows up mythical ideas as realities, may apparently, owing to our human weakness, have it all his own way. The like may be said of the sophisticated person who commands an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to uphold his fallacies. The more involved the position, the more the paradoxer defies exposure. We may, by continued sound mental training, possess such an intuitive judgment, as to feel or perceive instinctively that our opponent is following up a wrong argument, but there is a very wide difference between this intuitive perception of a fallacy, and its positive demonstration. To explain our meaning we will give our readers a fair idea of the difficulty by a mathematical comparison. We have said that the number of possible moves are very large indeed in any given position, a good idea may be gathered from the following.

When all the pieces are put up ready for play, each of the eight Pawns can be moved either one or two squares, both the King's Knight and the Queen's Knight may be moved to B 3 or R 3, thus giving 20 possible first moves. Your opponent has the same number of moves at his disposal. This however does not result, as might be believed, in 40 possible positions, because the possible moves advance in geometrical proportion. Thus, supposing you play 1 P to K 4, your opponent can answer with any of the 20 moves at his disposal, and if you play P to Q 4 the same, P to B 4 the same, so that you obtain 20 times 20, that is 400 different positions. Now, if that is the case after the first moves, we really have no adequate idea what the possible number of positions are in the middle game, even though the number of pieces are reduced. Of course the possible number of moves are very greatly limited by the probable and feasible moves, but even then, the most profound analysis has proved itself immeasurably short of entirely exhausting some positions. It may fairly be assumed, without exaggerating, and not taking into account the palpably wrong lines of play, that on the average, in a given position up to its termination, a good player will be able, by altering his moves, to bring about a hundred different lines of play. (This we consider a small estimate). Now considering there is only one right way of winning, which you have to change every time your opponent changes his tactics, it is clear that the chance to play correct are at the least 100 to 1

against any player. Thus your opponent, by turning and twisting, has a hundred different ways at his disposal; while you must continually follow up the one right principle. These enormous odds place the invariable demonstration of a fallacy far beyond human power and skill. But what makes this human shortcoming most painful is the fact, that a frivolous world, judging superficially, will in a great many cases, take your failure to prove your opponent wrong, as proof of the unsoundness of your own proposition. This is a sad experience, which all of us have to go through many times in life.

But when most of the pieces are off the board and the number of possible and plausible moves greatly reduced, then the correct demonstration of the winning process comes within the reach of the human intellect. We can then successfully conquer the sophist and the paradoxer, by reasoning which cannot be baffled, because it is less involved. Thus, the study of correctness in end play of Chess, must materially assist the student in training his mind to sound definition and reasoning.

In the following fine position most players would be content to obtain a draw, nevertheless White can win by an ingenious process.

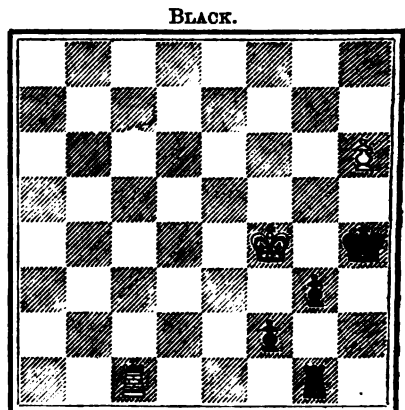


WHITE.

White to play and win.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 P to Kt 7 ch | 1 K to Kt sq |
| (if P takes R the game is drawn) | |
| 2 B to B 4 ch | 2 R to B 2 |
| 3 K to Kt 6 | 3 P to R 4 |
| 4 B to K 5 | 4 P to R 5 |
| 5 K to R 7 | 5 P tt Kt 4 ch |
| 6 K to Kt 8 | 6 P to Kt 5 |
| 7 K to B 8 | 7 P to Kt 6 |
| 8 K to Q 8 | 8 P to Kt 7 |
| 9 K to K 8 | 9 P to Kt 8 (Q) |
| 10 B takes R mate. | |

The chances in the following example look even more unfavourable for White, so much so that the indiscreet friend to whom we recently referred, might be justified in hastily resigning, yet, so far from having the worst of it, White can actually win by force.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 R to B sq | 1 K to R 6 or (A) |
| 2 K to B 3 | 2 R takes R |
| 3 P to R 7 | 3 K to R 7 |
| 4 P to R 8 (Q) ch | 4 K to Kt 8 |
| 5 Q to R 3, and mate next move. | |
| | (A) 1 R takes R |
| 2 P to R 7 | 2 K to R 6 |
| 3 K to B 7 and wins as above. | |

International Fisheries Exhibition.—An exhibition, under the patronage of H M the Queen and the Presidency of H R H the Prince of Wales is announced to be opened in London on 1st May next, for a period of not less than six months. The exhibits are intended to include all kinds of specimens of fish life, and to illustrate all the modes by

which the marine and fresh water animals of economical value are captured and utilised, together with the commercial, scientific, historic and legislative aspects of such fisheries. Full details, together with particulars of special prizes offered for competition may be had of the Secretary, 24 Haymarket, London, S.W.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBURG.

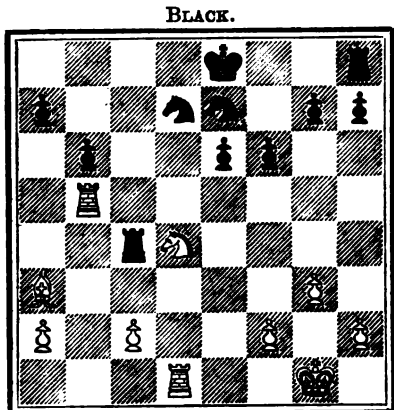
GAME 710.

Played in the Class I Tourney of the Counties Chess Association, at Manchester, August 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Thorold	Mr Fisher
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 Kt to Q B 3 (A)	2 P to Q Kt 3
3 Kt to B 3 (B)	3 B to Kt 2
4 P to Q 4	4 B to Kt 5 (C)
5 B to Q 3	5 B takes Kt ch
6 P takes B	6 P to Q B 4 (D)
7 Q to K 2	7 Q to B 2
8 Castles	8 Kt to K 2
9 R to Q Kt sq	9 P to Q 4
10 Q P takes P	10 Q takes P
11 R to Kt 5	11 Q to Q 3
12 P to K Kt 3	12 P takes P (E)
13 B takes P	13 B takes B
14 Q takes B	14 Q to B 3
15 Q to Q 3	15 Kt to Q 2 (F)
16 B to R 3	16 R to Q sq (G)
17 R to Q sq	17 R to Q B sq
18 P to B 4	18 P to B 3
19 Kt to Q 4	19 Q takes P
20 Q takes Q	20 R takes Q

Position after Black's 20th move.



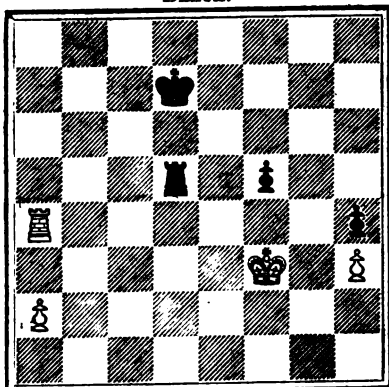
WHITE.

21 Kt takes P	21 R to Kt sq
22 P to K B 4	22 Kt to K B sq
23 R to Q 8 ch	23 K to B 2
24 Kt takes Kt	24 R takes Kt
25 R to Q 7	25 R to K sq
26 R takes R P	26 R takes P
27 B to Kt 4	27 R to B 3

28 P to K B 5	28 P to Kt 3
29 P to Kt 4	29 R to B 5
30 P to K R 3	30 P takes P
31 P takes P	31 R to K B 5
32 R takes Kt ch	32 R takes R
33 B takes R	33 K takes B
34 R takes P	34 R takes P
35 R to Kt 7 ch	35 K to K 3
36 R to R 7	36 P to R 4
37 K to Kt 2	37 P to R 5 (H)
38 R to R 6 ch	38 K to Q 2 (I)
39 R to R 4	39 R to Q 4 (J)
40 K to B 3	40 P to B 4 (K)

Position after Black's 40th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

41 R takes P	41 R to Q 6 ch
42 K to B 4	42 R to R 6
43 K takes P	43 R takes P
44 R to K 4	44 R to B 7 ch
45 K to Kt 6 and wins (L).	

NOTES.

(A) There is, of course, not much difference between this and P to Q 4, yet we prefer the latter move, because then we know what we are about, and reach, by a direct line of play, a position known to us, which is always preferable, in close openings, to uncertain play.

(b) Some players favour P to K Kt 3.

(c) Black does not gain much by the subsequent exchange of this Bishop against the Q Kt; it prevents his Castling K side, as that wing becomes weakened. We should prefer P to K Kt 3 and B to Kt 2.

(d) Kt to K 2 first, would have been of some assistance.

(e) Kt to Q 2 seems a stronger move.

(f) Black now is hampered, in consequence of having prematurely developed his centre, before bringing his pieces well into play.

Castling would involve him in some difficulties, still he ought to have risked it, i.e.—

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| | 15 Castles |
| 16 B to R 3 | 16 R to K sq |
| | (better than Q to Kt 2) |

White might now proceed different ways, either by 17 Kt to K 5 17 Q to Kt 2, 18 Kt to B 4 18 Q to Q 2, 19 Kt to Q 6; or 17 R to K R 5 17 P to R 3, 18 Kt to Kt 5 18 P to B 4; but we think Black will be able to defend himself with an equal game.

(g) We prefer Kt to Kt 3.

(h) Black ought not to have moved this Pawn, but played R to B 5, he would then have had a good chance of drawing.

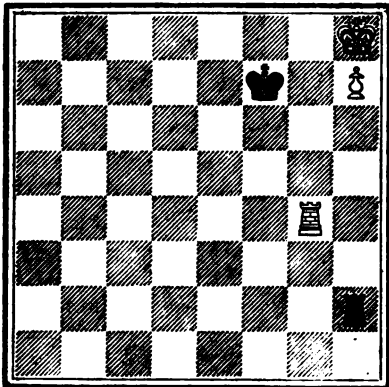
(i) This again is wrong; K to B 2 is more judicious, as it keeps the King near his Pawns.

(j) R to K R 4 looks better for a draw.

(k) This also facilitates White's proceedings; it enables him to win the game.

(l) We should have liked to have seen the ending, as in even simple positions of this kind chances for obtaining a draw present themselves, thus, for instance, in the following position, which is not difficult to obtain, Black will succeed in drawing:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

In this position Black will draw by R to B 7, as the White King cannot emerge from R sq.

GAME 711.

Played in the Class I Tournament of the Counties Chess Association at Manchester, August 1882.

WHITE

Mr J Lord

- 1 P to Q R 3 (A)
- 2 P to Q 4
- 3 Kt to K B 3
- 4 P to K 3
- 5 P to Q Kt 3 (c)
- 6 B to Q Kt 2

BLACK

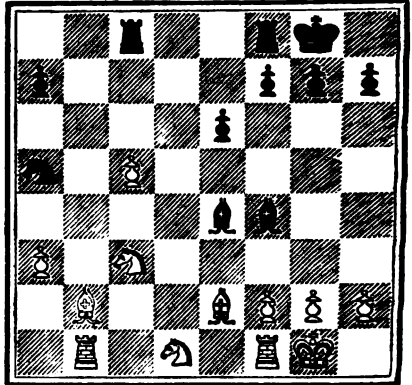
Mr D Y Mills

- 1 P to Q 4
- 2 K Kt to B 3
- 3 P to K 3
- 4 P to Q B 4 (B)
- 5 Kt to Q B 3
- 6 B to Q 3 (D)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 7 B to K 2 | 7 P to Q Kt 3 |
| 8 Castles | 8 Castles |
| 9 P to Q B 4 | 9 B to Kt 2 |
| 10 Kt to B 3 | 10 B P takes Q P |
| 11 K P takes P | 11 Q P takes P |
| 12 P takes P | 12 R to B sq |
| 13 R to B sq | 13 Kt to Q R 4 |
| 14 Kt to K 5 | 14 Kt to Q 2 |
| 15 Kt takes Kt | 15 Q takes Kt |
| 16 P to B 5 (E) | 16 B to B 5 |
| 17 R to Kt sq | 17 P takes P |
| 18 P takes P | 18 Q takes Q |
| 19 Kt takes Q (F) | 19 B to K 5 |

Position after Black's 19th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 20 B to B sq (g) | 20 B tks R P ch (H) |
| 21 K takes B | 21 B takes R |
| 22 B to Q 2 | 22 Kt to Kt 6 |
| 23 B to Q Kt 4 | 23 P to Q R 4 |
| 24 Kt to K 3 | 24 B to K 5 |
| 25 P to B 3 | 25 P takes B |
| 26 P takes P (i) | 26 B to B 3 |
| 27 R to Q Kt sq | 27 Kt to Q 5 |
| 28 B to Q sq | 28 B to Kt 4 |
| 29 Kt to Kt 4 | 29 Kt to B 3 (j) |
| 30 P to B 4 | 30 K R to Q sq |
| 31 B to B 3 | 31 R to Q 5 |
| 32 B takes Kt | 32 R takes B |
| 33 Kt to K 5 | 33 R to B sq |
| 34 P to B 6 | 34 P to B 3 |

Resigns.

NOTES.

(A) This is only another way of developing into the now well known form of opening on the Queen's side, but, as through the Zukertort-Blackburne games in this opening, it has been demonstrated that P to Q R 3 tends to weaken White's game in some variations, we must declare this, as a first move, to be of doubtful utility.

(B) This vigorous move may always be relied upon by the defence.

(c) By which he assumes a deplorable position.

(d) B to K 2 is mostly safer. Black must have in view an attack on his Q P, and it often hampers his game to block his Queen by his Bishop.

(e) There was nothing but to follow precedent, and play Kt to Kt sq. White hopes to embarrass Black in the open game if he takes the Pawn, but even this faint hope, would not have been available were the Bishop posted on K 2.

(f) R takes Q would have avoided the loss of the exchange.

(g) White cannot save the exchange, as in reply to

20 R to R sq 20 Kt to Kt 6
21 R to R 2 21 B to Kt 8

but he might have adopted a simpler course.

(h) He has to give up a Bishop for the Rook, now he wins a Pawn besides the exchange.

(i) He has a lost game, so he might as well try what two passed Pawns will do.

(j) Stopping all further enterprise with the Pawns.

GAME 712.

Played at Belper, Derbyshire, 6th June 1882, between Messrs J S West and F R Derry.

French Defence.—Steinitz Attack.

Remove White's Queen's Knight.

WHITE

BLACK

Mr J S West

Mr F R Derry

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to K 5 (A) | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 P tks P en pass (B) | 3 B takes P |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 Kt to K B 3 |
| 5 B to Q 3 | 5 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | 6 B to Q 2 |
| 7 Kt to K B 3 | 7 P to K R 3 |
| 8 P to Q R 4 (C) | 8 Castles |
| 9 Castles | 9 R to K sq |
| 10 R to K sq | 10 P to K 4 (D) |
| 11 P takes P | 11 Kt takes P |
| 12 Kt takes Kt (E) | 12 R takes Kt |
| 13 R takes R | 13 B takes R |
| 14 P to K B 4 | 14 B to Q 3 |
| 15 P to B 5 | 15 B tks B P (F) |
| 16 B to K 2 | 16 Kt to K 5 (G) |
| 17 B to K 3 | 17 Q to K 2 (H) |
| 18 Q to Q 5 | 18 Kt takes Q B P |

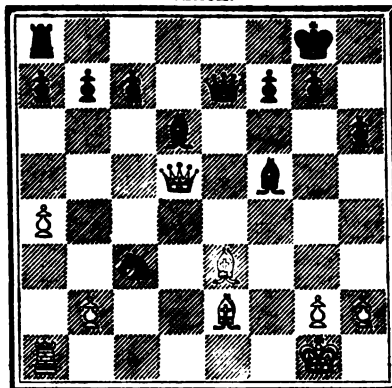
(See Diagram below.)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 19 P takes Kt | 19 Q takes B ch |
| 20 K to B sq | 20 Q to B 5 ch (I) |
| 21 B to B 3 | 21 B to K 3 |
| 22 Q takes Kt P | 22 B to B 5 ch |
| 23 K to K sq | 23 Q to K 6 ch |

24 K to Q sq 24 Q to Q 6 ch
Resigns. (J)

Position after Black's 18th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

(A) This novelty, introduced by Steinitz, serves in this case to lead off the beaten track.

(B) When giving odds we should prefer P to Q 4.

(C) Not quite clear with what intention. P to K R 3 would have been more to the purpose.

(D) Well played. If Black can advance this Pawn in this opening, he will remain with a superior development.

(E) White seems anxious to effect exchanges.

(F) We think the giving of odds was meant as a joke.

(G) The mere direct way of B to B 4 ch would have left White with a hopeless game after the exchanges.

(H) With a view to discovering on the two Bishops, which are weakly posted.

(I) 20 B to B 4 is the coup juste.

(J) A good player spoils his game by taking odds.

GAME 713.

Played in the twenty-seventh round of the Vienna International Tourney, 13th June 1882.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Tchigorin

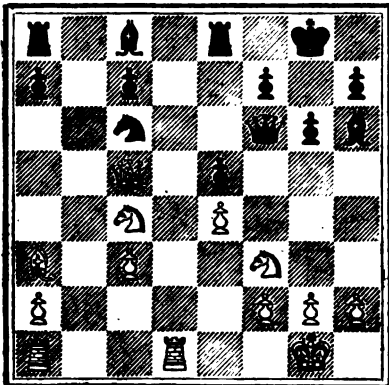
Mr Steinitz.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | 4 B takes P |
| 5 P to B 3 | 5 B to B sq (A) |
| 6 P to Q 4 | 6 Q to K 2 |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 7 Castles | 7 P to Q 3 |
| 8 Q to Kt 3 (B) | 8 P to K Kt 3 (C) |
| 9 P takes P | 9 P takes P (D) |
| 10 R to Q sq (E) | 10 B to R 3 |
| 11 Q Kt to Q 2 | 11 Q to B 3 |
| 12 B to R 3 | 12 K Kt to K 2 |
| 13 B to Q 5 | 13 Castles |
| 14 B takes Q Kt | 14 P takes B |
| 15 Q to Kt 4 (F) | 15 P to B 4 (G) |
| 16 Q takes P | 16 Kt to B 3 |
| 17 Kt to B 4 | 17 R to K sq |
| 18 Kt to Q 6 (H) | |

Position after White's 18th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 19 Q takes Kt | 18 P takes Kt |
| 20 R takes P | 19 B to Kt 5 |
| 21 Q R to Q sq (I) | 20 Q to Kt 2 |
| 22 Kt takes B | 21 B to Kt 4 |
| 23 R takes B | 22 B takes R |
| 24 Q to R 4 | 23 Q R to B sq |
| 25 Kt to B 3 | 24 Q to B 3 |
| 26 R to Q 5 | 25 Q to K 3 |
| 27 B to Kt 4 | 26 Q to Kt 3 |
| 28 Kt takes P | 27 R to K 3 |
| 29 R to Q 6 (J) | 28 Q R to K sq |
| 30 Kt to Q 7 | 29 Q to Kt sq |
| 31 P to K 5 | 30 Q to Q sq |
| 32 B to R 3 (K) | 31 P to Q R 4 |
| 33 B takes R | 32 R takes R |
| 34 P to K R 3 (L) | 33 R to K 3 |
| 35 P to K B 4 | 34 Q to Kt 4 |
| 36 Kt to B 5 | 35 Q to Kt 6 |
| 37 P takes R | 36 R takes B (M) |
| 38 K to R 2 | 37 Q to K 6 ch |
| 39 Q to K 8 ch | 38 Q takes Kt |
| 40 P to Q 7 | 39 K to Kt 2 |
- Resigns.

NOTES.

(A) This attempt at originality must be condemned on principle; to retire the Bishop to B sq is undoubtedly a loss of time, and a "loss cannot occasion any profit."

(B) Preventing Black from making any attempt to Castle Q R.

(C) Black's intention in playing 6 Q to K 2 was to play B to Kt 2, and develop in this awkward way.

(D) If Kt takes P, 10 Kt takes Kt 10 P takes Kt, 11 P to B 4 would bring the White Rook to bear on the K B P.

(E) If 10 B to Kt 5, then Kt to B 3; also by 10 B to R 3, White would not gain much, as Q to B 3, and after 11 B takes B 11 K takes B, the King would eventually find safety via Kt 2.

(F) Played to enable White to attack the K P by Q to B 5.

(G) If R to K sq, then after 16 Kt to B 4, the Black Knight cannot withdraw from K 2 to protect the K P by the Rook, it has no square to go to; on that account Black thought it best to give up the B P, and thus protect his K P by providing a square on B 3 for his Knight, but this manoeuvre only involved him in greater difficulties.

(H) Taking advantage of the position in fine style and overthrowing the complicated structure of Black's defence, built on a bad foundation.

(I) White is following up his advantage with ingenuity; he now threatens Q takes Q R, &c. If R to Kt sq, the Queen would follow up by Q to B 7. R to B sq would also be of no avail, i.e.—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 21 Q R to B sq | |
| 22 Q takes Q R | 22 B takes Q |
| 23 R to Q 8 | 23 P to B 4 (the only move) |
| 24 R takes R ch | 24 K to B 2 |
| 25 R to R 7 ch, and wins. | |

(J) Another ingenious device, which saves the K P.

(K) If 31 B takes R P, then R takes K P, threatening mate; and if then 32 Kt takes R, the Queen takes the White Rook.

(L) A necessary precaution.

(M) Getting two pieces for the Rook.

GAME 714.

Played in the eleventh round of the Vienna International Tourney, 24th May 1882.

Ruy Lopez

WHITE.

BLACK.

Dr Noa

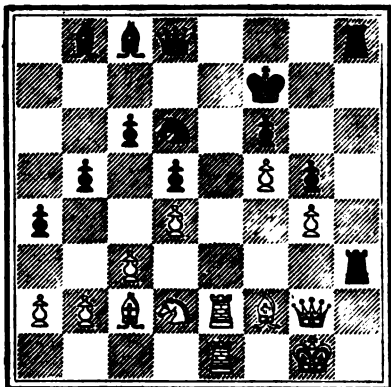
Mr Winawer

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 Castles (A) | 4 Kt takes P |
| 5 Q to K 2 (B) | 5 Kt to B 3 |
| 6 Kt takes P | 6 Kt takes Kt (C) |
| 7 Q takes Kt ch | 7 B to K 2 |
| 8 R to K sq | 8 P to B 3 |
| 9 B to R 4 | 9 P to Q 4 |

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 10 P to K B 4 | 10 P to Q R 4 (D) |
| 11 P to B 3 | 11 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 12 B to B 2 | 12 R to R 2 |
| 13 Q to K 3 | 13 R to K 2 |
| 14 P to Q 4 | 14 Castles |
| 15 Kt to Q 2 | 15 Kt to Kt 5 |
| 16 Q to Q 3 | 16 P to Kt 3 (E) |
| 17 Kt to B 3 | 17 B to Q 3 |
| 18 P to K R 3 | 18 Kt to R 3 |
| 19 P to K Kt 4 | 19 P to B 3 |
| 20 P to B 5 (F) | 20 P to Kt 4 |
| 21 B to Q 2 (G) | 21 B to Kt sq |
| 22 B to K 3 | 22 R to Kt 2 |
| 23 R to K 2 | 23 Kt to B 2 |
| 24 Q R to K sq | 24 P to R 4 |
| 25 R to Kt 2 (H) | 25 Kt to Q 3 |
| 26 Q to Q sq | 26 P takes P |
| 27 P takes P | 27 R to K sq |
| 28 Kt to Q 2 | 28 R (Kt 2) to K 2 |
| 29 Q to B 3 | 29 P to R 5 |
| 30 Q to R 3 | 30 R to K R 2 |
| 31 Q to B 3 | 31 K to B 2 |
| 32 R (Kt 2) to K 2 | 32 R (K 1) to R sq |
| 33 B to B 2 | 33 R to R 6 (I) |
| 34 Q to Kt 2 (J) | |

Position after White's 34th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 35 Kt takes Kt (L) | 34 Kt to K 5 (K) |
| 36 Q takes R | 35 R to R 8 ch |
| 37 K takes R | 36 R takes Q ch |
| 38 K to Kt 2 | 37 Q to R sq ch |
| 39 K to B 3 (M) | 38 Q to R 7 ch |
| 40 R takes P | 39 P takes Kt ch |
| 41 K to K 2 | 40 Q to R 6 ch |
| 42 R to K Kt sq | 41 B to B 5 |
| 43 R to K 6 | 42 B to Kt 2 |
| 44 P takes P (N) | 43 P to B 4 |
| 45 K to K sq | 44 Q to B 6 ch |
| 46 B to Q 4 (O) | 45 B to Q 4 |
| 47 P takes B ch | 46 B takes R |
| 48 B to Q sq | 47 K to K 2 |
| | 48 Q to K 5 ch |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 49 B to K 2 | 49 Q to Kt 8 ch |
| 50 K to B 2 | 50 Q takes Kt P |
| 51 R to K R sq | 51 K takes P |
| 52 P to R 3 | 52 B to K 4 |
| 53 R to Q sq | 53 Q takes R P |
| 54 B takes P | 54 Q to Kt 7 ch |
| 55 B to K 2 | 55 P to R 6 |
| 56 K to B 3 | 56 P to R 7 |
| 57 B to B 4 ch | 57 K to K 2 |
| 58 B takes P | 58 Q takes B |
| 59 B takes B | 59 P takes B |
- Resigns.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) This move gives the strongest attack in this opening.

(B) The strongest continuation is

5 P to Q 4 5 P to Q R 3
 up to this time the analysis has run 5 B to K 2, 6 Q to K 2 6 Kt to Q 3, 7 B takes Kt 7 Kt P takes B best, 8 P takes P 8 Kt to Kt 2, and White is able to obtain a strong attack by 9 Kt to Q 4, followed by Kt to B 5, or 9 B to K 3, followed by P to Q B 4.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 6 B tks Kt or (A) or (B) | 6 Q P takes B |
| 7 Q to K 2 | 7 P to K B 4 |
| 8 Kt takes P | |

(if 8 P takes P 8 B to B 4)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 8 Q takes P | |
| 9 Kt to K B 3 | |
| (if 9 Q to R 5 ch 9 P to K Kt 3 best) | |
| 9 Q to B 4 | |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 10 Kt to B 3 | |
| (if 10 B to K 3 10 Q to K 2 best) | |

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 10 B to K 2 | |
| 11 P takes Kt | |
| 12 Q takes P | 12 B to K B 4 best. |

(A)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 6 B to Q 3 | 6 P to Q 4 |
| 7 P to B 4 | 7 B to K Kt 5 |
| 8 B P takes P | 8 Q takes P |
| 9 R to K sq | 9 Kt to B 3 |
| 10 Kt to B 3 | 10 Q to Q 2 |
| 11 Kt takes P | 11 Kt takes Kt |
| 12 R takes Kt ch | 12 B to K 2 |
| 13 Q to K sq | 13 B to K 3 |
| 14 P to Q 5 | 14 Kt takes P |
| 15 Kt takes Kt | 15 B takes Kt |
| 16 B to B 5 | 16 B to K 3 |
| 17 B to Kt 5 | 17 K B takes B |
| 18 R to Q sq | 18 Q to K 2 |
| 19 B takes B | 19 Castles K R |
| 20 B to Kt 3 | 20 Q to B 3 best. |

(B)

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 6 B to R 4 | 6 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B to Kt 3 | 7 P to Q 4 |
| 8 P takes P | |

and Black can continue by B to K 3 or Kt to K 2, which move has been played by Anderssen, and which gives to Black a good game.

(c) We should have preferred

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 7 Q to B 4 | 6 Kt to Q 5 |
| | 7 Kt to K 3 |

followed by P to Q B 3 and P to Q 4 best, and if 7 Q to K sq or Q to K 3 7 Kt takes P best.

(b) Very well played. This move will permit the Queen's Rook to enter into play and facilitate Castling.

(c) 16 P to B 4 followed by Kt to B 3 and Kt to K 5 would only equalise the game, for White would follow with the same manœuvre and Black could not dislodge the Kt from K 5 with his B P.

(d) This advance of the Pawns from the K side is very dangerous, for Black has the better game. It would have been better to play B to Q 2, trying to double the Rooks on the King's file.

(e) White, not having foreseen the reply of his adversary, who threatens to bring his Q into play by Q to Q 3 and Q to Kt 6, loses time. It would have been better to play immediately B to K 3, to be able to post it afterwards at K B 2 if necessary.

(f) It would have been disadvantageous to take the P because of Kt to Q 3.

(g) In playing R to R 8 ch Black would have won two Rooks for the Queen but as the position of the White Rooks on the K file is a very strong one, White would have had the advantage.

(h) If White plays R to K 7 ch, Black would exchange his Q for the two Rooks, and remain with the better position.

(i) As will be seen by the following note this move is not correct. 34 Kt takes P would only permit a draw, e.g.:

35 P takes Kt	34 Kt takes P
36 Q takes R	35 R to R 8 ch
37 K takes R	36 R takes Q ch
38 K to Kt 2	37 Q to R sq ch
39 K to B sq	38 Q to R 7 ch
40 K to Kt sq	39 Q to R 6 ch
41 K to R sq	40 B to R 7 ch
42 K to Kt sq	41 B to Q 3 ch

and we cannot see anything but a draw.

Black could have won the game by
34 R to R 7

35 Q to B 3

if 35 R to K 7 ch 35 K to B sq, a position arises which will be found later on, and if 35 Q takes R 35 R takes Q, 36 K takes R 36 Kt takes P dis ch, followed by Kt to R 3 and wins.

35 R (R sq) to R 6

36 R to K 7 ch

if 36 B to Kt 3 36 R takes R, 37 R takes R 37 Kt takes P or Kt to K 5 and wins.

36 K to B sq

37 Q to Q sq

if 37 Q to K 2 37 R to R 8 ch, 38 K to Kt 2 38 R (R 6) to R 7 ch, 39 K to B 3 39 R takes R, followed by Q takes R and wins.

37 Q takes R

38 R takes Q

38 R to R 8 ch

39 K to Kt 2

39 R (R 6) to R 7 ch

40 K to B 3

40 R takes Q

and wins.

(l) Weak. The correct move is 35 B takes Kt 35 P takes P best. If 35 R to R 8 ch, White remains with three pieces for the Queen; and if 35 R to R 7 36 B takes P ch, followed by R to K 7 ch and wins.

36 Q takes P

36 R to R 6 ch

37 K to Kt 2

37 R (R sq) to R 7 ch

38 K to B 3

and Black cannot do more than draw.

(m) If

39 K to B sq

39 Q to R 6 ch

40 K to Kt sq

40 P takes Kt

41 B takes P

if 41 R takes P 41 B to R 7 ch, 42 K to R sq 42 B to Kt 6 dis ch, 43 K to Kt sq 43 Q takes P ch, followed by B takes P and wins.

(n) If

44 B to K 4

44 B takes B

45 R takes B

45 P to Q B 5

and wins.

(o) This move is played to prevent 46 B to Q 7 ch, 47 K to B sq 47 B to Q B 5 ch, &c.

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

TOURNEY GAME No. 2

WHITE.

Mr O Erskine

BLACK.

Mr J T Palmer

21 Kt takes Kt	21 R takes Kt
22 R takes P	22 R takes P
23 K to B 2	23 R (Bsq) to K sq
24 R to Q 2	24 P to K Kt 4
25 P to K Kt 3	25 R (K sq) to K 3
26 K R to Q sq	26 P to Kt 5
27 R to Q 8 ch	27 K to Kt 2
28 R (Q sq) to Q 2	28 P to Q Kt 4
29 R (Q 8) to Q 4	29 P to B 4
30 R takes R	30 P takes R

TOURNEY GAME No. 9

WHITE

Mr L P Rees

BLACK

Mr J H Hall

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 P to K B 4	3 P to Q 4
4 P takes K P	4 Kt takes K P
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to K Kt 5
6 P to Q 3	6 Kt takes Kt
7 P takes Kt	7 P to Q B 4
8 B to K 2	8 B takes Kt
9 B takes B	9 Kt to Q B 3
10 Castles	10 B to K 2

PROBLEMS.

—:O:—

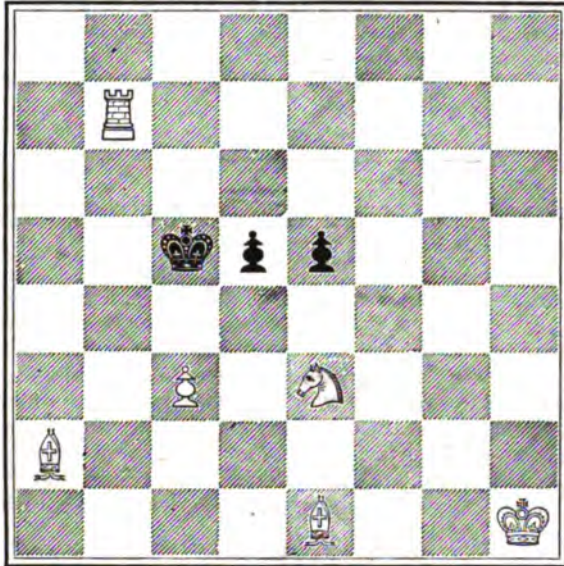
All communications for this department to be specially marked "Problem Editor" and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

—:O:—

No. 940.

By F F POTT.

BLACK.



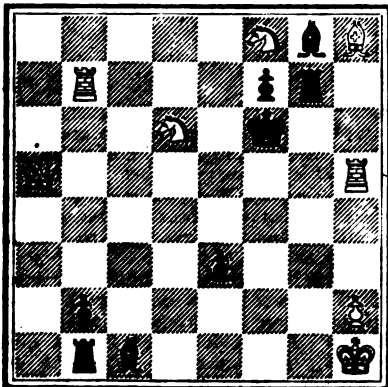
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 941.

From "The Baltimore Item."

BLACK.



WHITE.

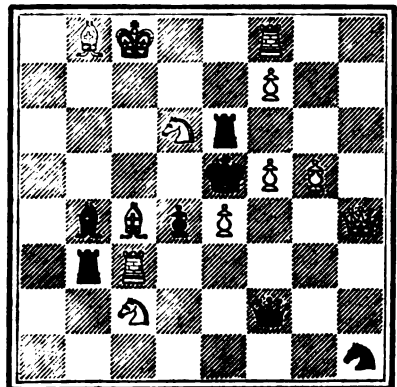
White to play and sui-mate in 3 moves.

No. 942.

By E J WINTER WOOD, CROYDON.

From "The Croydon Guardian."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

THE PROPOSED MATCHES.

THE match, Mason v. Steinitz, has been adjourned sine die. We were dissatisfied with Mason's proposal; for, if we may be allowed the expression, he invited equivocation. Our idea of a challenge would be, to state in plain words the terms on which it was proposed to play, without any reference to what occurred in former years. We are likewise dissatisfied with Steinitz's reply, as he might also have stated what Mason omitted, namely, the terms on which he would entertain a challenge. As to the match with Zukertort, we were informed some days since—with great show of importance—that "negotiations were on foot." Goodness! Gracious! as Mrs Brown would say. These negotiations began some six months since, and at the present time Steinitz and Zukertort see each other daily. The terms of a match might therefore have been settled long since, if to play is really the intention of the two men. We presume Messrs Steinitz and Zukertort think otherwise, but we are much afraid the world at large will not adopt their opinion. The Chess World is becoming more and more disgusted at the shilly-shallying of its great players.

RESIGNATION OF MR STEINITZ FROM HIS CHESS EDITORSHIP.

THE Chess World will learn with regret that Mr Steinitz has resigned the Chess Editorship of the "Field," which he has held for nearly nine years. During that time he has succeeded in making the Column one of the first, if not the first, in the world. His reporting of matches and tournaments stands unrivalled, and no Chess Column was ever so extensively quoted as his has been. Even his enemies did not scruple to utilize his brain power by copying his notes, and, as if ashamed of their acknowledgment of the prowess of the "Bohemian Cæsar," they would, on the very next page, abuse his professionalism. But friend and foe alike will now miss, we hope only for a time, the valuable Chess writings which have appeared in the column under his direction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

14th August 1892.

SIR,—I have read, with extreme surprise, Mr Watkinson's letter in your last number. Mr Watkinson gives "an unqualified denial" to my statement "that he played a match with Mr Thorold for a stake of £20." But he forgets that he himself was my informant of the fact. He wrote me "that he won his match against Mr Thorold and ten guineas." From this I naturally concluded that the total stakes in the said match were £20, or, to be quite precise, twenty guineas. Had not Mr Watkinson himself informed me that he won ten guineas in this match, I should never have known the fact that he played for money. Truly, "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

I feel sure that Mr Thorold's letter, which appeared also in your last number along with Mr. Watkinson's, will surprise Mr Watkinson, and your readers generally, as much as Mr Watkinson's letter has astonished me. Mr Thorold states that the match in question "was" played for a stake of £10, and thus confirms my assertion. Mr Thorold's letter proves, therefore, that Mr Watkinson "did" play him a match for a considerable pecuniary stake.

As to Mr Skipworth's letter, it reminds me of the lawyer, who, when he had a bad case, abused his legal opponent. As, however, Mr Skipworth is pleased to insinuate that I am not

straightforward, I enclose for publication a copy of his telegram and letter to me (the latter reached me on the day of the meeting), and, at the same time copies of Mr Wilson's and Mr Fisher's letters to me on the subject, from which you will perceive that my exclusion from the late tournament was mainly, if not entirely, due to Mr Skipworth, who thus testifies his gratitude to me for the trouble and correspondence I had some years ago in trying to arrange an encounter between himself and Mr Goocher, of Ipswich, and in endeavouring to get him admitted to participate in the East Anglian Tournament of 1878.

Allow me to point out certain facts :—

Firstly. The *modus operandi* of the Counties Chess Association has been condemned by the entire London Chess Press. All these periodicals, whilst they hold divergent views on other matters, being agreed in condemning the action of the management of the Counties Chess Association. This, I presume, is what Mr Skipworth terms "the bullying of the press."

Secondly. I would repeat that Mr Wood told me that the Manchester players wished me to play, and only wanted to exclude four or five professionals of the very highest rank.

I am therefore convinced, that had I gone to Manchester, I should have been allowed to play, in spite of Mr Skipworth and his friends.

When I was incontestably an amateur, and had resided for years in a Suffolk village, I was admitted to play in the Birmingham Tourney of 1874, and although quite out of practice I recollect easily defeating on that occasion Mr Skipworth, who deprived me of a very good chance of winning a prize, by resigning to another of the competitors.

I have been unable, owing to ill health and a two years' absence abroad, to play since 1874 at these meetings, but should I be in England next year I will spare no pains or expense in trying to play in the next tourney at Birmingham, which I understand a Birmingham magnate remarks, will be of a more open nature, or will open the way to the formation of a new association.

One word more in conclusion. I was astounded to see that Mr Thorold played in the late tourney. In other words, the player who has played for a stake of £20 in a single match is excluded, under Mr Skipworth's régime, from participating in these tourneys, whilst the one who admits having played for a stake of half that amount is eligible.

I am Sir, yours obediently,

G H D GOSSIP.

Copy of telegram.

Rev A B Skipworth, Hooton, to G H D Gossip, London.

Protests will be urged against your playing; you will receive letter from me on Monday. Committee cannot pay your expenses if it is decided you cannot play. If you come it is at your own cost entirely.

Copy of letter.

Hooton Vicarage, Cheshire, 29th August 1882.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have had one or two letters protesting against your entry for Manchester, on the score of your not being an amateur simply. I think it is only right to tell you this, for the Committee will be bound on Monday to take into consideration any protests that are made. Personally, I should not be disposed to offer the slightest opposition to your playing, though it is scarcely the part of an amateur to play for a stake as high as £20 or £25 in single matches, or to sell games that are played. It is extremely difficult to define definitely an amateur player, and our own course, in the face of the protests which I fancy are sure to be urged against your playing, will be to take the feeling of the Committee, when you will be bound by its decision.

It would, I dare say—in fact, I am sure—it would be a matter of disappointment to you to come to Manchester, and then after all not to be able to play. If, therefore, you decide to come, you must understand you come at your own risk and cost, and the Committee cannot undertake to pay you any expenses under any circumstances. Neither Owen nor myself are disposed to offer the slightest opposition to your playing, but I am afraid several of the competitors will object. I don't suppose any one would object to your playing in the Handicaps. MacDonnell will probably play in some of the Handicap Classes, and there will be some good competition in them.

I am, faithfully yours,—

A B SKIPWORTH, Hon Sec.

(We do not consider it necessary to publish the other letters referred to by Mr Gossip, and in any case should not feel justified in doing so without the consent of the writers. Mr Skipworth has challenged the publication of his, and we therefore give them.—ED. C.P.C.).

CALCULATION OF MERIT IN TOURNEYS.

THE following letter appears in the "Chess Monthly."—GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of submitting to you the following mode of estimating the relative merits of the competitors in a Chess Tournament, which principle seems to me to be the right one. I consider it a mistake that, as in the usual calculation, a game won or drawn against the strongest opponent, should count as much as a win or draw against the weakest—viz., 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$. In order to remedy this inconvenience I would suggest that each competitor should count for each win as many points as the total of his opponent's score—e.g., for the last Vienna Tournament Mason drew the first game against Mackenzie; the second he won. Mackenzie's total at the conclusion was 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, therefore Mason scores (against Mackenzie) 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, viz., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ plus 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

According to this calculation I find the following proportion :—

VIENNA TOURNAMENT, 1882.		PARIS TOURNAMENT, 1878.	
1	Mason with 377 $\frac{1}{2}$ points.	1	Winawer " 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ points.
2	Steinitz " 374 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2	Zukertort " 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
3	Winawer " 362 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3	Blackburne " 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
4	Zukertort " 353 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4	Mackenzie " 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
5	Mackenzie " 346 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	Anderssen " 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
6	Blackburne " 310 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6	Englisch " 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	Englisch " 293 "		Bird " 113 "
	Wittek " 275 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		Rosenthal " 98 " &c.
	Paulsen " 264 $\frac{1}{2}$ " &c.		

I am afraid that this principle is too complicated for practical purposes, but it is certainly better than the one adopted at present, and the only means of estimating the merits of the masters in a Tournament.

Yours, &c.,

HERMANN NEUSTADTL.

(We do not agree with Mr Neustadt's modesty. On the contrary, we think that his suggestion is highly ingenious and feasible to all practical purposes. The calculation is very simple, and the two examples given by our esteemed correspondent show conclusively that his mode of adjudication is the right one. We trust that it will be accepted in future tournaments. If Mr Neustadt could suggest an equally simple method of measuring the time, so as to avoid those disagreeable incidents which occurred in Vienna, we should be doubly grateful.—Ed. C. M.)

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNAMENT.

THE managers of the German Schachbund, which will hold its meeting next year at Nuremberg, announce that in connection with the congress, an International Problem competition will be held, which will be conducted by Herren Koekelkorn, of Cologne; J Kohtze, of Konigsberg; and A Kurschner, of Nuremberg. There will be three divisions of the competitors, viz., for five-movers, with two respective prizes of 120 marks and 80 marks; for four-movers, with prizes of 90 marks and 60 marks; and for three-movers, with prizes of 60 marks and 40 marks. It is open to any competitor to enter for one or all divisions; but those who compete for all, have the additional advantage that their whole set may also be rewarded with two special prizes of 100 marks and 50 marks. Each problem must be sent separately, under the motto system, to the president of the German Schachbund for 1882 (Herr Adolf Roegner) in Nuremberg, on or before the 1st of January next, up to which date corrections or alterations will be received. Competitors for all divisions have to use the same motto to each of their three problems. The envelopes will be opened at once by the president of the Schachbund, who will enter into correspondence with the competitors in reference to faulty problems; but the judges will only receive copies of the diagrams with the respective mottoes. A faulty composition may be either withdrawn or replaced by another. In the latter case five marks have to be paid by the competitor, or ten marks if he enters for all three divisions. The Committee reserve the power of increasing the number, or the value of one or all of the prizes. The final decisions will be given during the congress at the end of July 1883.—"Field."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Nash. Have noted your request as to Correspondence Tourney. We may arrange another at 10s entrance fee later on, but you can get over the difficulty by paying your fee for No 4 twice over, or contributing something

towards the prize fund. In the interests of the competitors we want the prizes increased as much as possible, and do not mind how they are increased, so long as they are made interesting. Game received with thanks. Your query re "Synopsis" forwarded to Editor thereof.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 23rd AUGUST 1882.

—:0:—

FIRST-CLASS PLAYERS AS INSTRUCTORS.

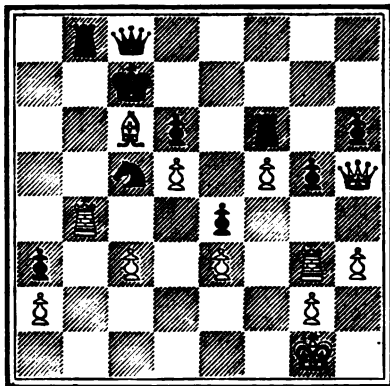
AMONG the many forms by which Chess players are advised to try and improve their play, none is more frequently urged than that of practising with players superior to themselves, but this, unfortunately, cannot always be managed. In every instance there must be a limit; some one or other in each district or club must occupy the rank of best, and he is in the unfortunate position of being unable to get a game, except by giving odds or starting with the certainty of winning, neither of which alternatives afford nearly as much enjoyment as a hard-fought battle against a player who is at least able to take care of himself. To obviate this difficulty, many such players, especially those resident or visiting in London, have recourse to the known resorts of the first-rate experts, many of whom, from the fact of having adopted Chess as the means of earning a livelihood, are open to play all comers. But it is not only for play, with a prospect of being beaten, that inferior players set down in opposition to the professionals; many of them go for the purpose of getting instruction, but do they get it? We think not. The primary object for which a professional naturally plays is to secure the agreed stake as speedily as possible, and with that purpose strictly in view, it is not unreasonable that he should avail himself of the experience and knowledge which past practice has afforded him. What is often of most service to him under such conditions is not, perhaps, a knowledge of the book mode of conducting an opening, but rather some startling and risky departure from the beaten track, which, if tried against a player as strong as himself, would speedily end in disaster, but when attempted against weaker opponents, usually proves successful. This mode of conducting a game can be of very little service, from a purely instructive point of view, as the moderate player would be very unwise who attempted to adopt in his ordinary play the traps set by the expert. To our idea, the conditions under which the services of first-class players are generally secured for practice are very unsatisfactory, and do not result in much improvement in the play of an amateur. This should not be, and were it altered we think both professionals and those who sought instruction at their hands would reap a benefit. First-rate players should be paid for their services—when instruction was the object—not by result, but by time. It would then be to their advantage to play really good, sound Chess, and to point out to their opponents the proper course to pursue whenever he might err, instead of, as at present, adopting some unsound or unheard-of mode of proceeding, in order to trap him. There are at the present time several places at which professionals can be found who are ready to play for a stake of one shilling a game; why should they not also give instruction, at a rate which might be arranged. It would then be possible for a player who wanted instruction in any particular opening to be able to get it, and, what is far to be preferred to mere book instruction, he would be able to argue out moves which might appear good to him, and have their soundness or unsoundness practically demonstrated. We are induced to make these remarks from the fact of having seen a statement in several of the American Chess Columns to the effect that a movement is on foot

to secure Captain Mackenzie as instructor for the Manhattan Chess Club. Such a step would be very beneficial to any club, and our only wonder is that some such course is not more generally adopted, but failing this, we would ask our professional friends to take into their consideration the advisability of offering Chess lessons at so much per hour.

END GAMES.

(Continued from page 386).

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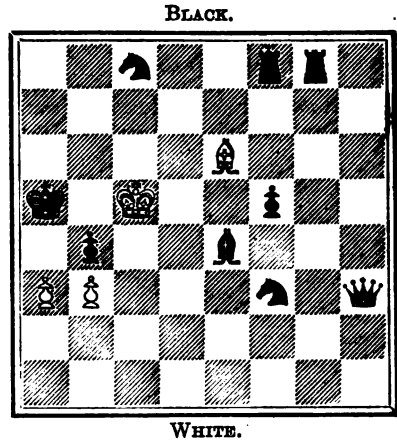
A GAME may be concluded in quite a different way to that described in our last, a well conceived combination either terminating the game by a sudden mate, or giving one player such an advantage over the other, as to render a continuation hopeless.

In an open position there is unlimited scope for brilliancy, originality of conception and fertility of imagination. Impulsive players who are generally beaten by the superior steadiness of their opponents, sometimes achieve a brilliant success, in such end games. Aided by fine perceptive faculties and their impulse, they grasp an idea of extreme beauty, whereby they are enabled to terminate the game in their favor. It often happening that the conception and execution of such an idea, is quite beyond the ordinary capacity of even a stronger opponent, thereby clearly showing that the capacity for brilliancy is a distinctive gift independent of the strength of a player. Moreover we might assert that so far from rendering a player strong, brilliancy really weakens him, for the simple reason, that for each of those brilliant successes, which delight the lover of the game, there are many impulsive attempts at similar terminations, which, resulting in failure, have by their adverse termination greatly reduced the strength of a player, as judged by results. There are several of our first class players whose play is of this style, and whose careers support our argument. It is also a popular belief amongst Chess players, that Problem composers do not as a rule become great Chess players, and that strong players, stand immeasurably inferior in Problem composition to some problemists, to whom they could successfully yield the odds of a Knight over the board.

We think we may rightly call the kind of end play described in our last as the "useful," while terminations of great brilliancy may be called the "luxurious." We do not wish to disparage our readers from attempting to terminate a game by a brilliant effort, as we do not say that safe and steady play is the only true one, but every player ought to try first and chiefly, to play soundly, and with useful judgment, and secondly, to grasp an opportunity of bringing about a brilliant ending, only after being thoroughly satisfied in his mind as to the safety of his combination.

The following shews, in our opinion a most marvellous example of the unlimited power of combination at the disposal of a player in certain cases. Here we have an open position, not hampered or protected by a mass of Pawns. The White King, with one solitary piece at his disposal, is in the middle of the board, surrounded by the Black Queen, Rooks and pieces. More than that, White has no check at his disposal whereby he can force his powerful adversary to a mating position. It is only a simple, yet beautiful combination, which enables White to win, e.g. :

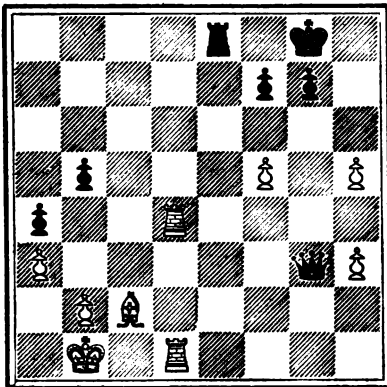
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 B to B 4 | 1 P takes P |
| 2 B to Kt 5 | 2 Anything |
| 3 P mates | |



A vivacious game was recently played at the Leeds Chess Club, between Messrs D Y Mills and C Bennett, the termination of which is a remarkable one, and deserves to be quoted as a good example of ingenuity in end play, although the result was not absolutely forced, and White might have won by best play. White, Mr Mills, opened the game with a Centre Gambit, and in the course of the game Black, by a well directed attack, won the White Queen, and in the position arrived at after the 33rd move, he seemed to have some good prospects of winning, which however was not the case. The game proceeded as follows :—

Position after Black's 33rd move.

BLACK.—Mr Bennett.



WHITE.—Mr Mills.

his 44th move. Nevertheless the manner in which Black obtained the draw is highly ingenious.

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 34 R to K Kt 4 | 34 Q takes K R P |
| 35 R (Q 1) to Kt sq | 35 R to K 8 ch |
| 36 R takes R | 36 Q takes R |
| 37 R to K 8 ch | 37 K to R 2 |
| 38 P to B 6 dis ch | 38 P to Kt 3 |
| 39 P takes P ch | 39 P takes P |
| 40 P to B 7 | 40 Q to Kt 8 ch |
| 41 K to R 2 | 41 P to Kt 5 |
| 42 P takes P | 42 P to R 6 |
| 43 P Queens | 43 Q to R 8 ch |
| 44 K takes Q | 44 P takes P ch |
| 45 K to R 2 | 45 P Queens ch |
| 46 K to R 3 | 46 Q to R 7 ch |
| 47 K takes Q stalemate. | |

White might have won in various ways, as for example playing K to Kt 3 on

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE PROBLEM TOURNEY.

MR W T Pierce, the judge, has made his award in this Tourney, which was of a very peculiar kind, the moves being restricted to Kt to Q R 5, Kt to Kt 5, Q mates. Sixteen entries were received, of which no less than seven were "cooked." Of the remainder, those by W A Shinkman and G J Slater, which we give in another part of this issue, have been awarded first and second prize respectively.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

GAME 715.

The following is one of twenty games played simultaneously by Mr Blackburne at the City of London Chess Club, on the 16th inst.

Danish Gambit.

WHITE

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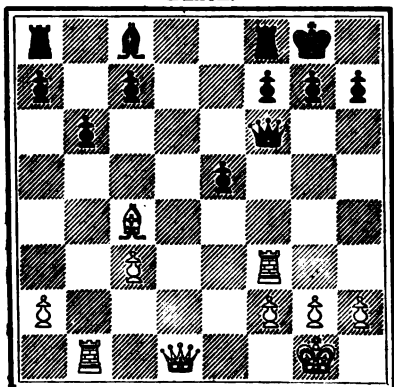
Mr Blackburne

Mr R Pilkington

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4
3 P to Q B 3
4 B to Q B 4
5 Kt takes P
6 Kt to K B 3
7 Castles
8 B to K Kt 5
9 P takes B
10 R to Kt sq (B)
11 R to K sq
12 Kt takes Kt
13 B takes Kt
14 R to K 3
15 P to K 5
16 R to K B 3 (D)</p> | <p>1 P to K 4
2 P takes P
3 P takes P
4 Kt to K B 3 (A)
5 Kt to Q B 3
6 B to Q Kt 5
7 Castles
8 B takes Kt
9 P to Q 3
10 Q to K 2
11 Kt to K 4
12 Q takes Kt
13 Q takes B (C)
14 P to Q Kt 3
15 P takes P</p> |
|---|---|

Position after White's 16th move.

BLACK.



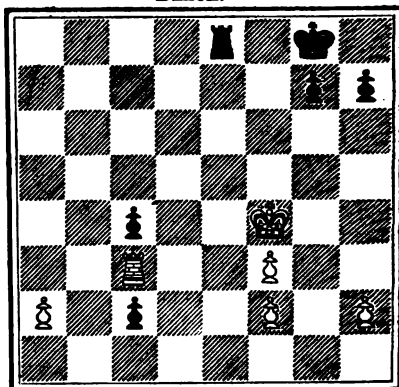
WHITE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>17 Q to Q 5
18 R to K sq
19 Q takes P
20 R takes Q
21 B takes B
22 R takes P
23 K to B sq
24 R to K 7
25 P takes R</p> | <p>16 Q to K 2
17 B to Q 2
18 P to Q B 3
19 Q takes Q
20 B to K 3 (E)
21 P takes B
22 Q R to Q sq (F)
23 P to Q B 4
24 R takes R
25 R to R sq</p> |
|---|---|

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>26 K to K 2
27 K to Q 3
28 K to K 4
29 K to K 5
30 R to K 6
31 R takes P
32 R to R 3
33 R to B 3 (H)
34 K to B 4</p> | <p>26 P to Q R 3
27 P to Q Kt 4
28 P to Q B 5
29 R to Q B sq (G)
30 P to Q Kt 5
31 P takes P
32 P to B 7
33 R to K sq ch</p> |
|---|--|

Position after White's 34th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>35 R tks P (B 7)
36 K to K 5
37 K to Q 4
38 K to B 5
39 K takes P
40 P to Q R 4
41 K to Kt 4
42 P to R 5
43 K to Kt 5</p> | <p>34 R to R sq (I)
35 R to R 5
36 P to K R 3
37 K to B 2
38 R to R 6
39 R takes B P
40 R to B 4
41 K to Kt 3
42 R to B 5 ch
Resigns.</p> |
|--|---|

NOTES.

(A) When it is preferred not to take the Kt P, then the move in the text is a good reply. P to K 5 would be met by P to Q 4 Black might also proceed with

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>5 Q takes P
6 Kt to Q B 3
7 Kt to B 3</p> | <p>4 P to B 7
5 B to Kt 5 ch
6 Kt to Q B 3</p> |
|--|--|

bringing about a position in the Scotch Gambit.

(B) This interlocks the Bishop for a time.

(C) Black so far, has played soundly, and the exchange of pieces leaves him with a fair game.

(D) Temptation for Black. If he play B to Kt 5 he will lose the Pawn by R takes Q, and then either R takes B P or R to Q B 6.

(e) This is a mistake which cost him the game. He ought to have played Q R to Q sq, and if R takes R B takes R, followed by P to Q Kt 4 and Q to R 4, &c.

(f) Unnecessary. The right play would have been

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 23 P takes R | 22 R takes R |
| | 23 P to B 4 |
| | if now |
| 24 R to K 7, then | 24 R to K B sq |
| | with a fair prospect of drawing. |

(g) This is a sad move. R to Q sq would have been much better, but we think that K to B sq would have given Black fair prospects of winning, for if White supported the Rook with his King, or played R to K 6, Black would force the exchange of Rooks by R to K sq, and in view of the danger from the advance of Black's Q Kt P, the White K would have to confine himself to keeping near the Pawn, which Black would follow up by bringing his King in opposition, and advancing his Pawns. Or, if in reply to K to B sq, White play his Rook away to Q 7 or B 7, then R to K sq oh, followed by R to K 7, gives Black a good chance of winning.

(h) Which destroys hope, and was unforeseen by Black.

(i) 34 R to K 7 would have been best for Black, threatening P Queens and R takes R P. White will probably prefer playing in answer to

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 35 P to Q R 4 | 34 R to K 7 |
| 36 K to Kt 3 | 35 R takes B P |
| 37 R takes P (B 5) | 36 R to Q 7 |
| | 37 R to Q 5 |

White of course will not take the Rook, but the Pawn, in which case Black, by R takes P, would again have a draw in hand.

GAME 716.

Played in the second round of the Vienna International Tourney, 11th May 1882.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.

Mr Steinitz

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to K B 4
- 3 Kt to K B 3 (B)
- 4 P to B 3
- 5 B to B 4
- 6 P to K R 3 (A)
- 7 Q takes B
- 8 P to B 5
- 9 P to Q 3
- 10 B to K Kt 5
- 11 Kt to Q 2
- 12 R to K B sq
- 13 B to Kt 3
- 14 Castles
- 15 Kt to B 4
- 16 Kt to K 3

BLACK.

Dr Noa

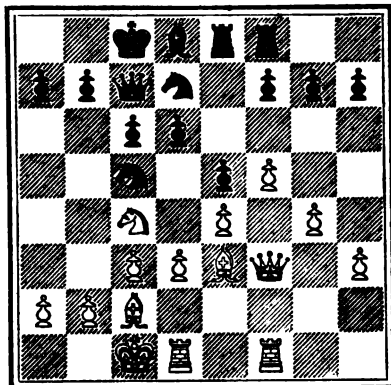
- 1 P to K 4
- 2 B to B 4 (A)
- 3 P to Q 3
- 4 B to K Kt 5
- 5 Kt to Q B 3
- 6 B takes Kt
- 7 Q to K 2
- 8 Castles
- 9 Kt to B 3
- 10 B to Kt 3
- 11 K R to B sq (C)
- 12 Kt to Q Kt sq
- 13 P to B 3
- 14 Kt (Kt sq) to Q 2
- 15 B to B 2
- 16 Q R to K sq (D)

- 17 P to Kt 4
- 18 B to B 2
- 19 Kt to B 4
- 20 B to K 3

- 17 Kt to B 4
- 18 B to Q sq
- 19 Q to B 2
- 20 Kt (B 3) to Q 2

Position after Black's 20th move.

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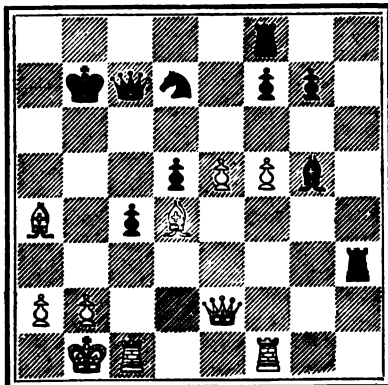


WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 21 P to Kt 5 | 21 P to Kt 4 |
| 22 Kt to Q 2 | 22 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 23 P to K R 4 | 23 R to R sq (E) |
| 24 K to Kt sq | 24 Kt (B 4) to Q 2 |
| 25 B to Kt 3 | 25 Q R to B sq |
| 26 P to Q 4 | 26 P to Q R 4 |
| 27 Q to R 5 | 27 P to R 3 |
| 28 Q to K 2 (B) | 28 P to R 5 |
| 29 B to Q B 2 | 29 K to Kt 2 |
| 30 P to B 4 | 30 R P takes P |
| 31 R P takes P | 31 R to R 6 (C) |
| 32 B P takes P | 32 B P takes P |
| 33 R to B sq | 33 P takes P |
| 34 B takes P | 34 B takes P |
| 35 P to K 5 (F) | 35 P to Q 4 |
| 36 B takes P | 36 Kt to B 5 |
| 37 Kt takes Kt | 37 Kt P tks Kt (D) |

Position after Black's 37th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

38 Q to Kt 2 (E) 38 B takes R
 39 R takes B (F) 39 Q to R 4
 40 B takes Kt 40 R to Q 6
 41 B to B 3 41 Q to Q sq
 42 P to K 6 42 P takes P
 43 B takes P 43 R to K sq
 44 Q takes Kt P ch 44 R to K 2
 45 Q to K 5 45 R to R 2
 46 B to Q 4 46 K to B 3
 47 R tks P ch (G) 47 K to Kt 4 (G)
 48 R to B 5 ch 48 K to R 5
 49 P to Kt 3 ch 49 K to R 6
 50 Q to K sq Resigns. (H)

NOTES.

(A) 2 B to B 4 gives Black a fair game, but if we do not make up our mind to decline the gambit in preference to accepting it (which latter we consider the safer course) we prefer doing so with 2 P to Q 4, 3 P takes Q P 3 P takes B P.

(B) We have it on Mr Steinitz's own authority that 3 Kt to Q B 3, transforming into the Vienna game, is preferable to the move in the text.

(C) This move is too elaborate, and Black's subsequent play involves him in a close and difficult position. R to B sq is played with a view to P to K Kt 3. We should have proceeded by way of Kt to Q R 4, with a view to advancing P to B 3 and P to Q 4 or perhaps P to K R 3 first, so as to simplify matters and make the advanced Pawns of White's centre the object of our attack afterwards.

(D) Far too deeply defensive.

(E) If that Rook had been originally left in its place, Black might have made some further progress.

(F) White's play is very fine indeed, and by his careful manœuvring he now obtains a superior game, but this game proves to our satisfaction, that in order to carry through successfully such an elaborate struggle for position, as has resulted to the advantage of White, it is necessary that an opponent should for a time keep up an inactive defence, such as has been the case with Black. The principle underlying this is a truism, recognised by military leaders. It is far easier to defend attackingly than purely defensively. The great point is not to allow an enemy to occupy a strong position, and therefore attack him while he seeks to occupy it.

(G) We consider that it would be quite useless on our part to praise White's play, as it speaks for itself, indeed in this game we see Mr Steinitz in his best form.

(H) And well he may.

NOTES, from "La Stratégie."

(A) The move Q to Kt 3, which at first sight appears to win a Pawn, would have been weak, as the following will shew:

6 Q to Kt 3	6 B takes Kt
7 B takes P ch	7 K to B sq
8 B takes Kt	8 R takes B

9 P takes B	9 Q to R 5 ch
10 K to Q sq	10 Q to Kt 6 best.
(B) If	
28 P takes P	28 Kt to K B 3
29 Q to K 2 or B 3	29 P takes P
and at least an even game results.	
(c) We should have preferred to play	
	31 P takes Q P
32 B takes P	32 P to B 4
33 B to K 3	33 P to Q Kt 5.
(d) If	37 B takes R
38 Kt to Q 6 ch	
followed by R takes B.	

(E) Decisive,

(F) He could have won also by Q takes P ch followed by R takes B.

(g) If	47 P takes R
48 Q to B 5 ch	48 K to Kt 2
49 Q to R 7 ch	49 K to B 3
50 Q to R 6 ch	50 K to B 2
51 Q to Kt 6 mate.	

GAME 717.

Played in the Vienna International Tourney, 1882.

English Opening.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Mason

Mr Tchigorin

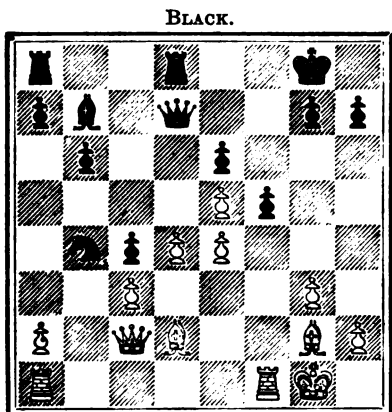
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K B 4 (A)
2 P to K 3	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P to Q Kt 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to Kt 2
6 P to K Kt 3	6 B to Kt 5
7 B to Kt 2	7 Castles
8 Castles	8 B takes Q Kt
9 P takes B	9 P to Q 4 (B)
10 Kt to K 5	10 Q Kt to Q 2
11 P to K B 4	11 P to B 4 (c)
12 P takes Q P	12 Kt takes P
13 Q to Kt 3	13 Kt takes Kt
14 B P takes Kt	14 P to Q B 5 (D)
15 Q to B 2	15 Q to Q 2
16 B to Q 2	16 K R to Q's sq (E)
17 P to K 4	17 Kt to Kt 5 (F)

(See Diagram below.)

18 Q to Q sq	18 P takes P (G)
19 B to Kt 5	19 Kt to Q 4
20 B takes R	20 Kt to K 6
21 Q to K 2	21 Kt takes B (H)
22 B to Kt 5	22 P to K 6
23 R to B 3 (I)	23 P to K R 3
24 B takes R P	24 P takes B
25 K takes Kt	25 R to K B sq
26 Q R to K B sq	26 Q to Q 4
27 Q takes K P	27 P to Kt 4
28 P to Kt 4	28 P to Q R 4
29 P to Q R 3	29 P to Kt 5
30 B P takes P	30 P takes P

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 31 P takes P | 31 P to B 6 (j) |
| 32 Q takes B P | 32 P to R 4 |
| 33 P takes P | 33 Q to K 5 |
| 34 K to Kt 3 | 34 R to B 4 |
| 35 R takes R | 35 P takes R |
| 36 Q to K B 3 (k) | 36 P to B 5 ch |
| 37 Q takes P | 37 Q to Q 6 |
| 38 K to R 4 | Resigns. |

Position after Black's 17th move.



WHITE.

NOTES.

(A) There do not seem to be any objections to this mode of defence.

(B) This is questionable, as it weakens Black's centre, he ought to have proceeded with the more cautious move of P to Q 3.

(C) If Black now plays Kt to K 5 then Jack is as good as his master.

(D) If Q takes P, R to B sq.

(E) There is no apparent objection to the Q R moving to K sq.

(F) Playing a high game, and therefore dangerous.

(G) Whereby he loses the exchange, compensated by an unsound attack.

(H) If Kt takes R then B to Kt 5 and Black will lose a piece.

(I) If B takes K P Black might get some attack by Q to Q 4 with a view to an ultimate check on Kt 7 or R 8, after withdrawing the Knight. The move in the text prevents this, and forces Black to take the exchange, White remaining with a superior game.

(J) For the sake of attack, but futile.

(K) Bold y facing the danger.

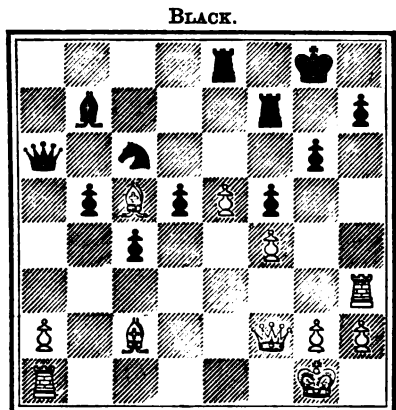
GAME 718.

Played in the third round of the Vienna International Tourney, 12th May 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Mr Zukertort | Mr Winawer |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 P takes P |
| 5 Castles | 5 B to K 2 |
| 6 P to K 5 | 6 Kt to K 5 |
| 7 Kt takes P | 7 Castles |
| 8 Kt to B 5 | 8 P to Q 4 |
| 9 Kt takes B ch | 9 Kt takes Kt |
| 10 P to K B 3 | 10 Kt to Q B 4 |
| 11 P to Q Kt 4 (A) | 11 Kt to K 3 |
| 12 P to K B 4 | 12 P to K B 4 |
| 13 B to Q R 4 (B) | 13 P to B 3 |
| 14 B to Q Kt 3 (C) | 14 P to Q R 4 (D) |
| 15 P takes P (E) | 15 R takes P |
| 16 B to Q 2 | 16 R to R sq |
| 17 B to K 3 (F) | 17 P to B 4 |
| 18 P to B 3 | 18 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 19 Kt to Q 2 | 19 P to B 5 |
| 20 B to Q B 2 | 20 Q to R 4 |
| 21 R to B 3 | 21 B to Kt 2 |
| 22 R to R 3 | 22 P to Kt 3 |
| 23 Kt to B 3 (G) | 23 Q takes B P |
| 24 Kt to Q 4 | 24 Kt takes Kt |
| 25 B takes Kt | 25 Q to R 4 |
| 26 Q to K 2 | 26 Q R to K sq |
| 27 Q to B 2 | 27 Kt to B 3 |
| 28 B to Kt 6 | 28 Q to R 3 (H) |
| 29 B to B 5 | 29 R to B 2 |

Position after Black's 29th move.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 30 Q to R 4 (I) | 30 Kt to Q sq |
| 31 R to K sq | 31 Q to Q B 3 |
| 32 B to Q 4 | 32 Kt to K 3 |
| 33 Q to B 2 | 33 P to Kt 5 |
| 34 R to Kt sq | 34 R to R sq |
| 35 R takes Kt P | 35 R takes P |
| 36 R to Q B 3 | 36 B to R 3 |
| 37 R to Kt 8 ch | 37 R to B sq |
| 38 R to Kt sq | 38 B to Kt 4 |

39 Q to K 3
 40 P to R 4
 41 B takes B
 42 K to R 2 (j)
 43 K takes R
 44 K to Kt 3
 45 R to B sq
 46 R to Q sq
 47 Q takes Q
 Resigns.

NOTES, from "La Stratégie."

(A) This move looks dangerous, for it weakens the Pawns on the Queen's side. We should have preferred

11 B to K 3 11 Kt to K 3
 12 P to KB 4 12 P to B 4

if 12 P to Q 5, 13 B to B sq, followed by P to Q B 3, &c.

18 P to B 3, &c.

(B) This retreat of the B is forced, for White has been threatened by P to Q B 3, followed by Q to Q Kt 3 ch, winning the Kt P.

(c) 14 B to Q 2 or 14 B to K 3 looks better.

(d) Well played. It is evident that he could not play 14 Q to Q Kt 3 ch, 15 K to R sq 15 Q takes Kt P, because of B to Q R 3.

(e) White is compelled to take, for if P to Q B 3, Black exchanges the Pawns and wins the Kt P by Q to Q Kt 3 ch, the Black Rook preventing the reply B to Q R 3.

(f) 17 Kt to Q B 3 seems much better.

(g) We cannot see the use of the sacrifice of the Pawn. Kt to B sq followed by Q to Q 2 and B to Q 4 looks much better.

(h) The only course for retreat was Q to Q R sq.

(i) A curious omission by a master such as Mr Zukertort. He could have won a piece by

30 R to Q R 3 30 Kt to R 4
 31 B to Q Kt 6

(j) White intended to prevent the threatening exchange of Queens by Kt takes B followed by Q to Q R 2; but it yields to an irresistible attack. R to Q B sq would have prolonged the fight.

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

TOURNEY GAME No. 4

Mr J H Hall	Mr O Erskine
WHITE	BLACK
21 Q to B 2	21 K R to K sq
22 Q R to Q 3	22 Kt to Q 2
23 K R to Q sq	23 Kt takes Kt
24 Q takes Kt	24 P to Q R 3
25 P to Q Kt 4	25 B to B sq
26 Q to B 4	26 B to Kt 2
27 Kt to Kt 5	27 R to K 2
28 P to B 4	28 P to K R 3
29 Kt to B 3	29 Q R to K sq
30 B to B 2	30 R to K 5

TOURNEY GAME No. 7

Mr J H Blake	Mr J T Palmer
WHITE.	BLACK.
31 R to B 4 ch	31 R to K B 4
32 R takes R ch	32 K P takes R
33 R to Q sq	33 B to Kt 4
34 R to Q 8	34 P to Q B 5
35 B to B sq	35 P to K R 4
36 K to B sq	36 P to B 6 ch
37 K to K sq	37 B to B 5
Resigns.	

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

ON Wednesday, the 16th instant, Mr Blackburne played a match of twenty games simultaneously against an equal number of members of the City of London Chess Club. Mr Blackburne was in grand form. Although several of his opponents were above the strength usually seen in such contests, he won 18 and drew the other two games. The large dining room in which the meeting was held was crowded, and it was a pleasure to see that in mid-summer so many Chess players could be brought together. Among the spectators were Captain Mackenzie, Mr Mason, Mr Horwitz, Mr Hoffer, Mr Maczuzski, Mr Collins, Colonel Stovall, Mr Walton, Mr Powter, and a number of the officials of the Club. Captain Mackenzie, the Chess Champion of America, has consented, at the request of the Committee, to play a simultaneous match this evening (Wednesday), commencing at 6 p.m.

PROBLEMS.

—:o:—

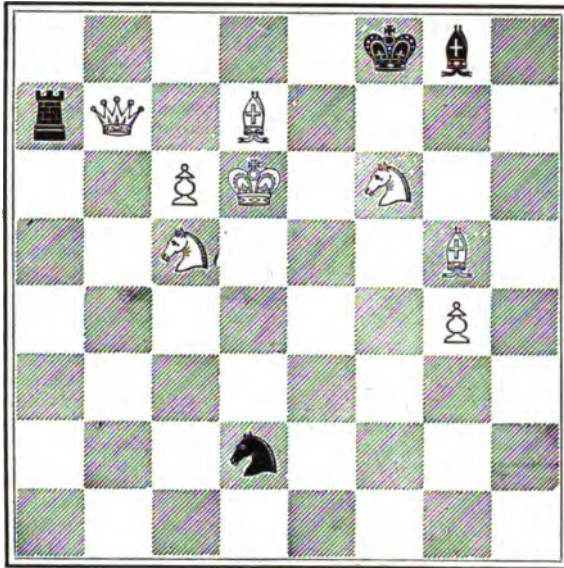
All communications for this department to be specially marked "Problem Editor" and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

—:o:—

No. 943.

By W E ARNOLD, BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

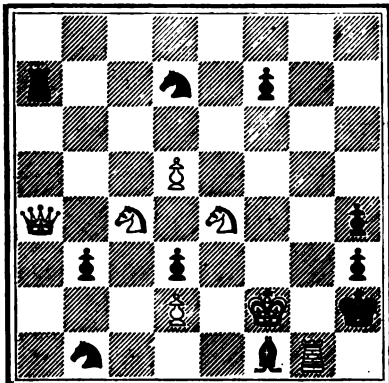
White to play and sui-mate in 4 moves.

No. 944.

By W A SHINKMAN.

1st Prize, "British Chess Magazine" Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

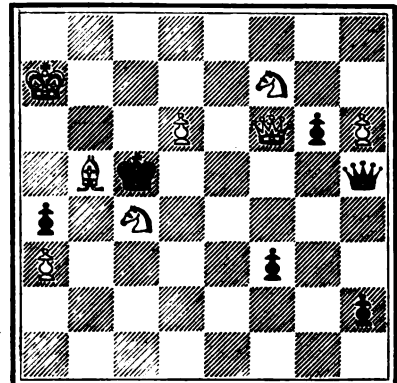
White to play and mate in 8 moves

No. 945.

By G J SLATEE.

2nd Prize, "British Chess Magazine" Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

TOURNAMENTAL; OR, TALL DOINGS.

BY OUR OWN YANKEE, TALBOT MACFRENZY.

MOTTO:—*Quot capitum vivunt totidem studiorum millia.*—Horace.

A Counties Chess Association,
I reckon, calculate and guess,
Is but a sprinkling of the nation
To exercise the Art of Chess.
The swells of course would come; the heroes
Who know more than a thing or two
And the spectators are the zeroes,
Who swell the numbers—that is so.
They come and meet in school board fashion
And many Reverends are there
Although no ties of tender passion
But those of rigid Chess are here,
As Shakespeare says "Birds of a feather
Are not unfrequently together."
Even a lady who to fighting
Must thoroughly devoted be
Enter'd the lists with grace alighting
And broke a lance right stalwartly,
There also was a curious wrangling
"Twixt Fish and Hooke for foremost prize,
But Bowley boldly stopped the angling
And bowled away before their eyes.
As fortunate as Fish was Fisher,
Who also went for higher game,
And Fortune with her golden dish, her
Substantials joined to Victors' fame,
Although a tie—that must be true—
Cut fame and victory in two.
She shouted—women are so clever—
"Thorold and Fisher live for ever
This likewise is a freak of mine
That Lambert, Fish and Bowley join."
In other words that signifies
Equality of three in prize:
Quite satisfactory—the only bother
That these three Champions could not beat
each other.

One Hunstman too we name with reverence,
Who paid of course attention to the game,
But he took no substantial prizes hence
Still he enjoyed the effort all the same;
That is the way with all the tournaments.
The main and chiefest aim is "turn him out."
Spoils to the victor in a certain sense
Spoils it for those who are but turned about,
Not every one can with the first be Ranken!
We say this also with due reverence
In every battle there must be much spankin!

And the last laughter bears the trophy hence,
And not the trophy only but the dollars;
I beg your pardon I should say the prize
As wise men take the precedence of dullards
For some are wise and some are other-wise.

"I saw them sitting at the board
Like statues at a show,
And I confess that I was bored
To see them move so slow,
The greatest drawback is I guess,
That people are so slow at Chess"
Thus reasoneth the looker on
Because he is a simpleton.
Chess moral is, "you take your time
And look before you leap,
For hurry is a dreadful crime,
Which knocks you of a heap,
And with repentance you will say
Oh dear! I threw the game away,
That was a sad mistake of mine
I did not see it, I resign."
In legal language this might be
Quite fitly called "Felo de se"
That is at Chess, and it is thus
That many an unwise fellow does.
Let us resume the Tournamental score
Besides the tall achievements gone before:
Von Zabern won 'gainst Schiffmann as I see
But could not leather Leather equally,
Thus as the two great interests collided
The spoil of prizes was again divided;
Ranken and Thorold in a handicap
Between their equal scores could find no gap;
And here again was cleverly devised,
The first and second to be equalized.
Another tournament called number two was
played
Where D Y Mills the first in rank was made
And Mr Wainwright figured number two
Thus first and second prize fell to their due
One tournament is lagging still behind
Where Hewitt we and Wood and Wilson find
Who must not halloo, it is understood,
As long as they are not out of the wood,
But we will close this tournamental here;
Goodbye, dear readers, in another year
If all be well and I am as I am
We meet again at Chess in Birmingham.

ENGLISH CHESS ORGANISATION AND THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Originally addressed to "The Glasgow Weekly Herald," by its late London Correspondent.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE has taken up my suggestion that the next International Tournament should be held in this country, and devoted a leader to it. In support of the proposal, the CHRONICLE gives a list of the prizes secured by English players in foreign matches since 1873. It certainly is time that we should take our turn in such events, which may be said to have originated with the English Tournament of 1851, but it is also necessary to inquire why we

have hitherto been so backward in doing so. The only answer, I apprehend, that can be given to this question is, that which I have already given—that it is due, not to any positive deficiency of interest in Chess in this country, but to the great deficiency, or almost total lack, of Chess organisation. If, therefore, the zeal of our players can be excited to do something on this special occasion, to redeem the character for enterprise which this country is no doubt anxious to display in Chess, as in other pursuits, it would be a pity if that zeal should be allowed to expend itself in an isolated effort. I shall not now recur to the causes of disunion in our Chess community, on which I have previously commented. It will suffice to point out the defective character of the efforts that have been made to overcome them. The vice, as I have shown, of such Associations as the late British Chess Association and the Counties Chess Association is, that being associations of individuals merely, their vitality comes to depend upon the zeal sometimes of a single official, sometimes of a limited coterie of the more active officers, who, not being under the control of a concentrated local membership, are liable to be led away by notions of their own, which are not in accordance with the general advantage, and who, at the best, are mortal, and are liable to leave no successors. I have, therefore, held that a National Association, to have any prospect of a permanent and vigorous vitality, must be founded on a federation of local clubs and associations. One or more of such institutions may decay, but a sufficient number will always remain in vigour to give life and energy to any movement in which they are once fairly engaged and interested. The scheme of federation which I published some time ago has received the approbation of some of the most competent and influential authorities; but the difficulty in all such matters is, to get some one to take the initiative, and the present occasion seems to present the opportunity of overcoming the difficulty.

That an International Tournament is due, or overdue, in this country is a sentiment that commends itself to Chess-players wherever it is made. By whom, then, can the Tournament be more appropriately or effectively organised than by the Chess Clubs of the country, acting, not separately, but in unison? But if a union is to be effected, why should it be limited to the temporary occasion, and not made a permanent one? I believe it only requires an active step to be taken in order to create the necessary organisation. I have consulted some of the leading players on the point, and I am glad to say they have agreed with me that, whatever form of representation might ultimately be agreed upon, the only possible arrangement for a preliminary Conference would be that each club that chose to take part in it should send a single representative to the meeting. What I suggest, then, is, that any metropolitan club should take the initiative in convening such a Conference. In order to do so, it would only be necessary that the club should be willing to take the expense of convening and providing accommodation for the meeting. The first step would be to send out a printed circular to each club in the country, inviting co-operation. If sufficient adhesions were not received, nothing further need be done; if the meeting came together, the expenses would surely be found. I propose that provincial clubs should be at liberty either to send representatives of their own or to nominate metropolitan representatives.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

WE extract the following from "Land and Water":—The reasons which caused the Rev C E Ranken to resign his seat upon the committee of the Counties Chess Association are best shown in his own words. Writing to us, with a report of the Manchester Meeting, he goes on to say:—"The committee held before the meeting proved a delusion and a snare. I was accused of attacking the Association by my letter to you; and no alteration was allowed to be made in the rules, as they said it was too late to do so, and that any changes could only be brought forward at the general business meeting, and then only apply to next year. I accordingly deferred my objections until the business meeting, and then proposed that a definite code of standing rules should be drawn up and printed, leaving certain others alterable by the local committees according to local circumstances." It is not necessary to go into details as to what further took place. Sufficient to say that Mr Ranken's propositions were overridden, whereon, as he proceeds to observe:—"Being thus deceived in my expectations, and quite unable to effect

any reform, I resigned my seat upon the committee." Our own comments on this matter will be brief. Mr Ranken had been a zealous and energetic friend of the Association, supporting it in season and out of season, serving it personally and editorially. No one could have a better claim to the respect and attention of its members. As now lost he will undoubtedly be found a very great loss. Concerning his proposal, it ought to have been made by some one long ago. That a society, having the aims and objects of the Counties Chess Association, should be governed by rules kept in manuscript, hidden away in some book to which only officials can have access, is such an unheard-of thing that we doubt whether any similar instance can be found. Mr Skipworth may point to the good work done by the Association, and to the many important Chess gatherings held under its auspices. These merits acknowledged, the question still arises, whether the Association might not do better work still, were it constituted on a regular basis, and with a printed code of rules.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE PROPOSED MATCHES.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Your remarks under the above head in last week's "Chronicle," impel me to trouble you with these few lines in explanation of the exact position occupied by me in the matter. Mr Steinitz, in his own Chess column in "The Field," and over his own name, stated that he was willing to play me a match on "reasonable terms." That statement I rightly or wrongly construed as a challenge—virtually, and in fact, a public challenge—to which there should be but one reply, or none. I chose not to be silent; my reply, together with Mr Steinitz's rejoinder, has already appeared in your paper. You express yourself "dissatisfied with my proposal," because it "invites equivocation"; that may be—but time, space and the inherent ambiguity of words forbid it otherwise, when the equivocatee, like Barkis, "was willin'." On the contrary, I conceive my proposal to be as plain and straight as possible can be, in the premises. I stated "in plain words the terms on which it was proposed to play," viz., the same terms as those proposed and accepted by Mr Steinitz in his match with Mr Blackburne—adding, however, the *mutatis mutandis* clause, "as far as practicable," to meet whatever reasonable modification Mr Steinitz's views might have undergone since he accepted and "insisted" on the aforesaid as being in all respects proper and "reasonable terms." Perhaps I erred in not citing the Articles of Agreement between Blackburne and Steinitz at length, but I imagine few will blame me for that; least of all an Editor, like yourself, knowing the value of space, and with a becoming respect for the intelligence of his readers. Your dissatisfaction with Mr Steinitz's "reply" is, I admit, well founded. "He might have stated what Mason omitted"—(and what in the nature of things it was impossible for Mason to know)—"namely, the terms on which he (Steinitz) would entertain a challenge." He has stated just nothing at all—except that after the receipt of my letter he "communicated" with Mr Zukertort, "who has the first claim on my engagements, having already challenged me for a match, before the Vienna Tournament!" He cannot enter into "further negotiations" with me until he has "ascertained that there is no chance of a combat with him coming off during the next winter season, at the latest." The Fates forefend! What is there to "negotiate" about? Is there a kingdom to be delimited, or a sovereign treaty to be made? Or would he erect "a scientific frontier" at his adversary's expense before beginning more serious operations? If not, then the thing can be easily done; done, finished and forgotten, before that "winter season," when he and Zukertort shall be prepared to carry out their famous "combat," and do it. Let Mr Steinitz send a copy of the terms I proposed, and which he knows by heart, to me, with any reasonable alterations expediency may dictate, and they will be accepted. More than this I cannot say, nor can more be fairly expected.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES MASON.

18th August 1882

Professionals.—All of the winners in the Vienna Tourney are professional Chess players, and we doubt very much if the real cause of Chess is very much advanced by such encounters. The games played, with some few exceptions, are not brilliant, as the stakes are too high to admit of any hazards being taken.

The result is not satisfactory, as it does not necessarily follow that the leader is the best player, and, moreover, a deal of jockeyism is displayed and bad blood engendered.—"Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph."—We do not think our contemporary is right in describing all the Vienna players as professionals.—Ed. C.P.C.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 30th AUGUST 1882.

—:0:—

BOOK KNOWLEDGE.

BOOK knowledge has the same influence upon play, and stands in the same relation to it, as the theoretical knowledge of any particular science does to its practical application. Following therefore the general governing principles we may at once declare practical experience in play to be of the greatest importance. Practical experience is indeed necessary to be acquired, in order to attain a high standard of perfection in any pursuit, but in Chess play particularly. It is also true that however great the natural talent and ability for our noble game in any person may be, he cannot possibly reach the front ranks, without having acquired some sound theoretical knowledge. This knowledge may no doubt be gained by experience, but it would require about five years practical play to teach what might be acquired in one year by application to sources of theoretical knowledge. To amateurs this is of course optional, as they can indulge in their favorite pastime, and enjoy an equal amount of pleasure, whether more or less strong in play. But for professional Chess players it is a question of vital importance to acquire good theoretical training. Whether engaged in teaching Chess by practical play, analysis or literary efforts, the popular saying "to explain a subject clearly, you must know it thoroughly," equally applies.

There have no doubt been individuals, both in the capacity of practical players, and also of Chess writers, who were deficient in the knowledge of the art they professed to teach. The public patronised the former in some cases for the sake of amusement. The grand old man that for many years acted as "professor" of Chess, at the City Chess resort in Cornhill, was but a very poor player. He was mostly patronised for the sake of amusement, and his wit and humour fully counterbalanced, in the eyes of the public, his deficiency in theoretical knowledge. Also at the Divan there has for years been an improved specimen of this class of professional Chess player, who stands in good favor with the public.

The same may in a measure be said of Chess writers, for although, with care, anyone may make their productions of some little interest, yet perfection in a writer is of far greater importance than in the case of a player. Amateurs may be satisfied with light play over the board, but to Chess works and Chess columns they look forward in the hope of being interested to a much larger extent, while some of the Chess playing public, in advance in point of strength of the average player, expect a high class menu from those who profess to teach by their writings. It is therefore obvious, that none but those possessing a thorough knowledge of the game in all its branches, both theoretical and practical, are really fit and proper persons to assume the duties of Chess teacher.

When expressing our views upon the subject of theoretical knowledge, and declaring it to be necessary to make a good player, we are often met with the question, how to account for A or B's strength, although they never looked at a book, and how about Morphy, with whom his Chess strength was quite a natural gift. Our reply to these interrogations is, that A or B are no doubt very good players, but they are far from the first rank. If such players would acquire

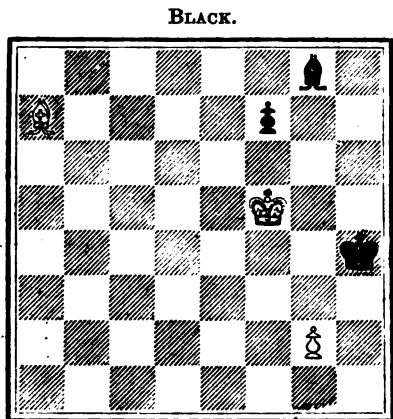
theoretical knowledge, they would become much stronger than they are at present. As to Morphy, he was not an ordinary, but a phenomenal Chess player, and the exception in his case goes far to prove the rule.

END GAMES.

(Continued from page 399.)

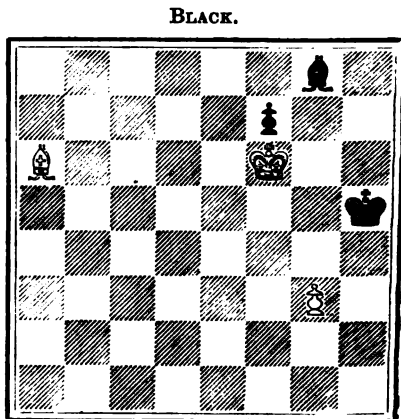
NEAT examples of end game strategy will be found in the subjoined positions. The first would, to all appearance, be considered a draw, as, quite apart from Black's Pawn, he might be able to exchange his Bishop for White's Pawn, yet White can win.

In the second position which we may call the counterpart of the first, there is hardly a perceptible difference, there is a White Bishop instead of a Black one, and the Black King is on a White square. Although so much alike the ultimate way of winning is quite different from the mate produced in the former example.



WHITE.

White to play and win.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 B to B 2 ch | 1 K to R 4 |
| 2 P to Kt 4 ch | 2 K to R 3 |
| 3 K to B 6 | 3 K to R 2 forced |
| 4 P to Kt 5 | 4 K to R sq |
| 5 B to Q 4 | 5 K to R 2 forced |
| 6 B to B 3 | 6 K to R sq |
| 7 P to Kt 6, and mate next move. | |

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 B to K 2 ch | 1 K to R 3 |
| 2 P to Kt 4 | 2 K to R 2 forced |
| 3 P to Kt 5 | 3 K to R sq |
| 4 B to Q 3 | 4 B to R 2 |
| 5 B takes B | 5 K takes B |
| 6 K takes P | 6 K to R sq |
| 7 K to Kt 6 | 7 K to Kt sq |
| 8 K to R 6 | 8 K to R sq |
| 9 P to Kt 6 | 9 K to Kt sq |
| 10 P to Kt 7 and wins. | |

Mrs Partington says she thinks it outrageous and shocking that the Bishops run around the square after the Queen, and that the King is mated by the fair damsel who lives just opposite, and that the gallant Knights are never sober, but always moving a little straight and then veering off to the right or left, or first

starting with a stagger and then trying to walk a chalk line.—“Baltimore Item.”

Problem Tourney in Canada.—A problem and solving Tourney has been started by the Ontario Chess Association, open to all members thereof.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDED BY MR. I. GUNSBERG.

GAME 719.

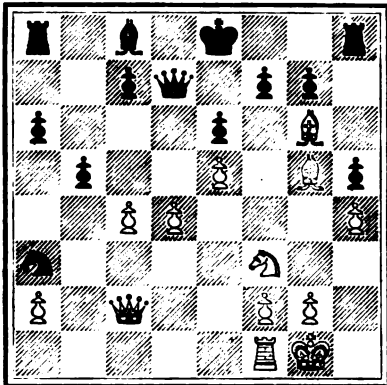
The following is one of twenty games played simultaneously by Captain Mackenzie at the City of London Chess Club, on the 23rd inst.

French Defence

WHITE	BLACK
Capt Mackenzie	Mr H S Leonard
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 B to Kt 5 (A)
4 B to Q 3 (B)	4 Kt to Q B 3 (C)
5 Kt to B 3	5 K Kt to K 2
6 P to K 5	6 B takes Kt
7 P takes B	7 Kt to Kt 3
8 P to K R 4	8 P to K R 4 (D)
9 B to K Kt 5	9 Q Kt to K 2
10 Castles (E)	10 Q to Q 2 (F)
11 R to Kt sq	11 P to R 3
12 P to B 4	12 P takes P
13 B takes P	13 P to Kt 4
14 B to Q 3	14 Kt to Q 4
15 P to B 4 (G)	15 Kt to B 6
16 Q to B 2	16 Kt takes R
17 B takes Kt	17 Kt to R 6 (H)

Position after Black's 17th move.

BLACK.



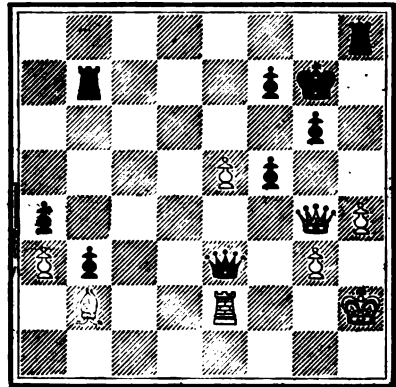
WHITE.

18 Q to Q 3	18 Kt takes P
19 B to K 4	19 P to Q B 3
20 Kt to Q 2	20 Kt takes Kt
21 B takes Kt	21 P to R 4
22 P to B 4	22 P to Kt 3
23 R to B sq	23 B to Kt 2
24 R to B 5	24 K to B sq
25 K to R 2	25 K to Kt 2
26 B to Q B 3	26 K to R 2

27 Q to B 3 (I)	27 P to Kt 5
28 B to R sq	28 R to R 3
29 Q takes P ch	29 K to Kt 2
30 Q to Kt 4	30 P to R 5
31 P to Kt 3	31 P to Kt 6
32 P to R 3	32 R to Kt 3
33 B to Q Kt 2	33 R to Kt 4
34 R to B sq	34 P to Q B 4 (J)
35 B takes B	35 Q takes B
36 P takes P	36 Q to Q 4
37 R to Q sq	37 Q takes B P
38 R to Q 2	38 R to Kt 2
39 P to B 5	39 Q to K 6
40 R to K 2	40 K P takes P (K)

Position after Black's 40th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

41 Q to Q B 4	41 Q to R 2 (L)
42 P to K 6 ch	42 K to R 2 (M)
43 B takes R	43 K takes B
44 Q to B 4	44 K to Kt 2
45 P takes P	45 R takes P
46 P to R 5	46 R to K 2
47 R to Q 2	47 R to K 8 (N)
48 R to K B 2	48 Q to Kt 2
49 Q to Q 4 ch	49 K to Kt sq
50 R to K Kt 2	50 P takes P
51 Q to B 6	51 Q to K B 2
52 Q to Kt 5 ch	52 K to R 2
53 R to K B 2	53 R to K 4
54 Q to B 4	54 Q to K sq
55 K to R 3	55 Q to K 3
56 K to Kt 2	56 R to K 7
57 Q to B 3	57 R takes R ch
58 K takes R	58 Q to Q Kt 3 ch
59 K to Kt 2	59 K to Kt 3
60 Q to Q 5	60 Q to K B 3
61 Q to Kt 8 ch	61 K to R 3
62 Q to Q Kt 8	62 P to Kt 7
63 Q to Kt 4	63 Q to B 3 ch

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 64 K to R 2 | 64 Q to B 3 |
| 65 Q to Kt 8 | 65 P to R 5 |
| 66 Q to Kt 4 (o) | 66 P takes P ch |
| 67 K to R 3 | 67 P to B 5 |
| 68 Q to Kt 5 | 68 Q to K Kt 3 (P) |
| 69 Q takes Kt P | 69 Q to R 4 ch |
| 70 K to Kt 2 | 70 Q to R 7 ch |
- Resigns.

(N) Assuming the offensive, and threatening mate.

(o) The game is very stubbornly contested by White, who is trying to snatch a favourable opportunity for administering perpetual check.

(P) The ending is interesting throughout, and faultlessly played by Black; he finishes with an ingenious stroke; he now threatens to Queen his Knight's Pawn.

NOTES.

(A) Not advisable. It may be taken as a general rule, in the beginning of a game, that the King's Bishop of the second player is of more value than an opponent's Queen's Knight. This move weakens the King's side, and in case White succeeds in playing his B on Q 3 and advancing P to K 5, Black will not be able to Castle with safety. Kt to K B 3 brings about the exchange of Pawns, and thereby liberates Black's Queen's Bishop.

(B) We should give the preference to playing 4 P takes P, and if 4 P takes P, 5 B to Q 3.

(C) Black might have gained time by playing 4 P takes P, followed by Kt to K B 3.

(D) Black now suffers from the effects of his 3rd move; he could not very well allow P to R 5.

(E) White might have obtained a considerable advantage by 10 B takes Kt (Kt 3) 10 P takes B, 11 Q to Q 3 11 K to B 2, 12 B takes Kt 12 Q takes P, 13 Kt to Kt 5 ch, &c.

(F) Black escapes; he would not be able to retake with his Knight in reply to B takes K Kt.

(G) White now boldly offers the exchange to obtain the chance which was at his free disposal on his 10th move.

(H) The proper move.

(I) White is now playing tenaciously, and with good effect; he now wins either Rook's Pawn or Q B P.

(J) Black is now playing with good judgment; at the cost of Pawns, he frees his uncomfortably blocked game.

(K) A well-timed move.

(L) This is weak. Black might have terminated the game more expeditiously, i.e.—

41 R to Q B sq

(if now 42 Q to R 6, then Q takes R ch, followed by R to B 7. Or if 42 Q takes R, then Q takes R ch 43 K moves 43 Q takes B, and wins)

42 P to K ch 42 P to B 3

(if now 43 Q takes R, then Q takes R ch, followed by R to K 2 wins)

43 R takes Q best	43 R takes Q
44 P to K 7	44 R to B 7 ch
45 K to R 3	45 R to Kt sq
46 P Queens	46 R takes Q
47 R takes R	47 R takes B

and wins.

(M) 42 P to B 3 would not be good, on account of 43 B takes P ch, followed by 44 Q to B 3 ch, &c.

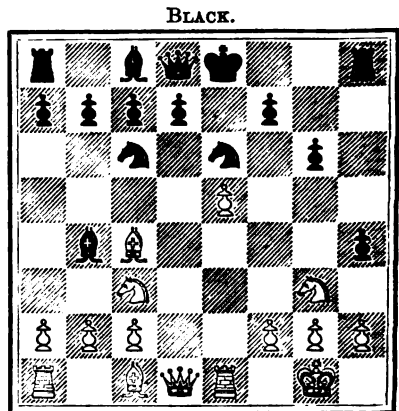
GAME 720.

Played in the fourth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 13th May 1882.

Ruy Lopez

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Mr Hruby | Mr Winawer |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 P takes P |
| 5 Castles | 5 B to K 2 |
| 6 P to K 5 | 6 Kt to K 5 |
| 7 Kt takes P | 7 Kt to B 4 |
| 8 Kt to B 5 | 8 Kt to K 3 |
| 9 R to K sq (A) | 9 P to K R 4 |
| 10 Kt to B 3 | 10 B to Kt 5 |
| 11 B to Q B 4 | 11 P to K Kt 3 |
| 12 Kt to Kt 3 | 12 P to R 5 |

Position after Black's 12th move.



- WHITE.
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 13 Kt to B sq (B) | 13 B takes Kt |
| 14 P takes B | 14 Q to K 2 |
| 15 R to K 4 | 15 R to R 4 |
| 16 P to B 4 | 16 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 17 B to K 2 | 17 R to R sq |
| 18 Kt to K 3 | 18 Q to B 4 |
| 19 R to Kt sq | 19 P to R 3 |
| 20 K to B sq (C) | 20 Kt to K 2 (D) |
| 21 Kt to Kt 4 | 21 Kt to B 4 |
| 22 B to K 3 (E) | 22 Kt takes B |

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 23 R takes Kt | 23 Kt takes P |
| 24 B to B 3 | 24 R to Q Kt sq |
| 25 Kt to B 6 ch | 25 K to K 2 |
| 26 R to K 4 | 26 Kt to K 3 |
| 27 Kt to Q 5 ch | 27 K to B sq |
| 28 Q R to Kt 4 | 28 P to Kt 4 |
| 29 B to Kt 4 | 29 P to R 4 |
| 30 R(Kt4) to Q4(F) | 30 Kt takes R |
| 31 R takes Kt | 31 P to Q B 3 |
| 32 Kt to B 6 | 32 Q takes K P |
| 33 Q to B 3 | 33 R to R 3 |
| 34 Kt to R 5 | 34 P to Q 4 |
- Resigns.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 10 P to R 3 | 10 Q to B 2 |
| 11 B to Q 3 | 11 Kt to K 2 |
| 12 Kt to K 2 | 12 P to K Kt 4 |
| 13 P to K Kt 4 | 13 B takes B |
| 14 Q takes B | 14 Castles Q R |
| 15 Castles Q R | 15 P to K B 4 (E) |
| 16 P takes P | 16 Kt takes P (F) |
| 17 K to Kt sq | 17 K R to B sq |
| 18 Kt to Q 2 | 18 P to K 4 |
| 19 Kt to Q B 4 | 19 B to K 2 |
| 20 Q to K 4 | 20 P takes P |
| 21 Kt takes P | 21 Kt takes Kt |
| 22 B takes Kt | 22 B to B 4 (G) |
| 23 Q to K 6 | 23 B takes B |
| 24 R takes B | 24 P to Kt 4 (H) |
| 25 Kt to Q 6 ch | 25 K to Kt sq |
| 26 K R to Q sq (I) | 26 Kt to Kt 3 (J) |
| 27 Q takes P | 27 Kt to Q 4 (K) |
| 28 Kt takes P | 28 Q to Kt 3 |
| 29 P to Q B 4 (L) | 29 Kt to B 3 (M) |

NOTES.
From "La Stratégie."

(A) 9 B to Q B 4 would have been more to the point.

(B) Weak. White could have won the game by sacrificing the Pawn, e.g.:

13 Kt to K 4 13 Kt takes P
(to any other move White replies by Kt to B 6 ch)

14 B takes Kt 14 Q P takes B
(if 14 B P takes B, 15 Q to Q 4 15 B takes Kt, 16 P takes B, followed by B to Kt 5)

15 Q takes Q ch 15 K takes Q
16 B to Kt 5 ch 16 B to K 2
17 Kt to B 6

followed later on by Q R to Q sq and Q Kt to K 4.

(C) It would have been better to play the K to R sq.

(D) 20 Q takes P would be dangerous, because of Kt to Q 5, followed by B to K 3 and Kt to B 6 ch.

(E) To prevent 22 Kt to Kt 6 ch, 23 P takes Kt 23 P takes P, threatening R to R 8 ch.

(F) White sacrifices the exchange to be able to continue the attack. It would have been better to play simply R to Kt sq, nevertheless his game is compromised.

GAME 721.

Played in the twenty-eighth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 14th June 1882.

Centre Counter Gambit.

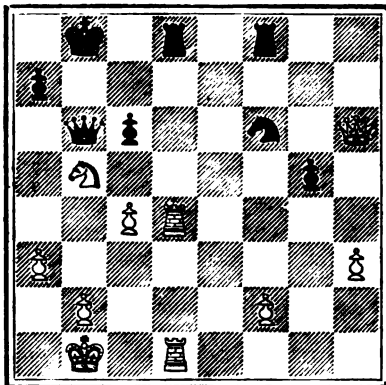
WHITE BLACK

Mr Paulsen Mr Bird

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q 4 (A) |
| 2 P takes P | 2 Q takes P |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | 3 Q to Q sq |
| 4 Kt to B 3 (B) | 4 B to B 4 |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 P to K 3 |
| 6 P to Q R 3 (C) | 6 P to Q B 3 |
| 7 B to K 2 (D) | 7 B to Q 3 |
| 8 B to K 3 | 8 Kt to Q 2 |
| 9 Q to Q 2 | 9 P to K R 3 |

Position after Black's 29th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 30 Q takes Kt (N) | 30 R takes Q |
| 31 R takes R ch | 31 K to Kt 2 |
| 32 R(Q1) to Q 7 ch | 32 K to R 3 |
| 33 R takes P ch | 33 Q takes R |
| 34 Kt takes Q | 34 K takes Kt |
| 35 R to K Kt 8 | 35 R to B 4 |
| 36 R to Kt 6 | 36 K to Kt 3 |
| 37 P to Kt 4 | 37 R to B 6 |
| 38 R takes Kt P | 38 R takes Q R P |
| 39 R to Kt 3 | 39 R to R 5 |
| 40 K to Kt 2 | 40 P to B 4 (O) |
- and Black shortly resigned.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) We do not like this, which loses time on the first move.

(B) He could also have played 4 B to B 4 which would prevent Black playing 4 B to B 4 because of 5 Q to B 3.

(c) To prevent 5 B to Q Kt 5; we cannot however see any inconvenience arising from that move, and we should have preferred to play

6 B to Q B 4, if then 6 B to Q Kt 5
7 Castles 7 B takes Kt

(if 7 Kt to K B 3 or K 2, 8 Kt to K 2, followed by Kt to Kt 3, and the move B to Q Kt 5 would only be a loss of time)

8 P takes B 8 Kt to K 2

(if 8 Kt to K B 3, 9 B to R 3 prevents Castling, and White has an excellent game)

9 B to R 3 9 Castles
10 R to K sq 10 Q Kt to B 3 or (R to K sq

11 Kt to R 4

and White will have preserved his two Bishops with advantage.

(d) Loss of time, 7 B to Q 3 would have been better.

(e) We should have preferred 15 P to B 3, followed by P to K 4.

(f) 16 P takes P, followed by P to B 5, would have been better.

(g) If 22 Kt to B 4
23 B takes Kt 23 B takes B
24 R takes R ch 24 Q takes R best
25 Q to K 6 ch
followed by Q takes R P.

(h) If 24 R to B 3
25 Q to K 7 with advantage.

(i) White ought to have immediately taken the R P with the Q. If Black reply 26 R to B 3, 27 Q takes P and Black cannot take the Kt, as the Queen would not be defended.

(j) Black could not play 26 R to B 3, because of 27 Q to K 7, but we cannot understand his not having played 26 Kt to B 3, which would have saved the Pawns.

(k) Again Black loses a Pawn, but we cannot see any good move. R to Kt sq would however have been preferable to the move in the text. If he had played

27 R takes P
28 Kt takes P 28 R takes R
29 Kt takes R and wins.

And if 27 Kt to B sq
28 Kt takes Kt 28 R takes R
29 R takes R 29 Q takes Kt
30 Q takes Kt P

and Black cannot take the B P because of Q to Kt 3 ch.

(l) White cannot move his Kt, because of Kt to B 6 ch.

(m) Black had here some chance of drawing the game, e.g.:

30 Q takes Q ch 29 P takes Kt
31 R takes Kt 30 P takes Q

(if 31 P takes Kt 31 R takes P, and the game is undecided)

31 R takes R
32 R takes R 32 P takes P
33 R takes P 33 R takes P

and although White is a Pawn ahead, he is not sure of a win, since the Pawn is on the Rook's file.

(n) Well played. The deciding move.

(o) It is evident that if 40 R takes P
41 R to Kt 3 wins easily.

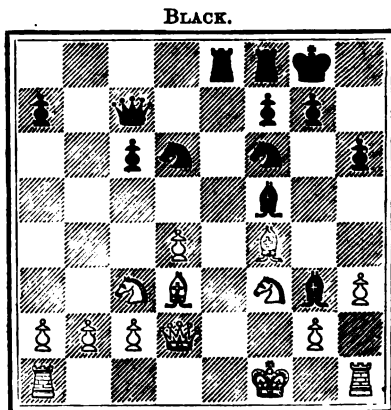
GAME 722.

Played by correspondence, between Mr R A Proctor and "Mephisto." Extracted, with notes, from "Knowledge."

Two Knights' Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr R A Proctor	"Mephisto"
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 Kt to B 3
4 Kt to Kt 5	4 P to Q 4
5 P takes P	5 Kt to Q R 4
6 B to Kt 5 ch	6 P to B 3
7 P takes P	7 P takes P
8 B to K 2	8 P to K R 3
9 Kt to K B 3	9 P to K 5
10 Kt to K 5	10 Q to B 2 (A)
11 P to Q 4 (B)	11 B to Q 3
12 P to K B 4	12 P tks P en pass
13 Kt tks P (B 3)	13 B to K Kt 5
14 P to K R 3 (c)	14 B to Kt 6 ch (D)
15 K to B sq	15 B to B 4
16 B to K 3	16 Castles K R
17 Kt to Q B 3	17 Q R to K sq
18 Q to Q 2	18 Kt to Kt 2
19 B to Q 3	19 Kt to Q 3 (E)
20 B to K B 4 (F)	

Position after White's 20th move.



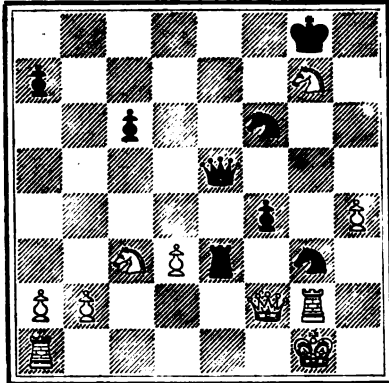
WHITE.

21 Q takes B	20 B takes Q B (g)
22 Q to K R 2	21 Kt to R 4
23 P takes B	22 B takes B ch
24 P to K Kt 4	23 Q to Kt 3 (h)
25 Q to Q 2	24 Kt to B 3
26 P to K R 4	25 Kt to R 2 (i)
	26 P to K B 4

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 27 P to K Kt 5 | 27 P to B 5 |
| 28 P takes P | 28 Kt to B 4 (j) |
| 29 P takes P | 29 Kt to Kt 6 ch |
| 30 K to Kt sq | 30 R to B 2 (κ) |
| 31 R to K R 2 | 31 R takes P |
| 32 R to K Kt 2 | 32 R to K 6 |
| 33 Q to K B 2 | 33 Kt to B 3 |
| 34 Kt to K Kt 5 | 34 Q takes Q P (L) |
| 35 Kt to K 6 | 35 Q to K 4 |
| 36 Kt takes R | |

Position after White's 36th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 37 QRtoKBsq(x) | 36 K takes Kt (M) |
| 38 Kt to K 4 | 37 Kt to R 4 |
| 39 Kt takes Kt | 38 Q to Q 5 |
| 40 K to R 2 | 39 Kt takes Kt |
| 41 R to K sq | 40 K to R 2 |
| 42 K to Kt sq | 41 Q to B 3 |
| 43 Q takes R P ch | 42 R takes P |
| 44 Q to B 2 | 43 K to R 3 |
| 45 R to K 6 ch (o) | 44 Q to Q 3 |
| 46 Q takes P ch | 45 Q takes R |
| 47 R takes Kt | 46 K to R 2 |
| 48 Q takes R | 47 R takes R |
| 49 Q to B 7 ch | 48 Q takes P |
| 50 Q to Q 8 ch | 49 K to Kt sq |
| 51 Q to Q 7 ch | 50 K to B 2 |
| 52 Q to K 8 ch | 51 K to Kt sq |
| 53 Q to K 5 ch | 52 K to Kt 2 |
| 54 P to K R 5 | 53 K to R 2 |
| 55 K to B 2 | 54 Q to Kt 8 ch |
| 56 Q to K 7 ch | 55 Q to Q 6 (P) |
| 57 Q to K 8 ch | 56 K to Kt sq |
| 58 Q to K 5 | 57 K to R 2 |
| 59 K to B 3 | 58 Q to Q sq |
| 60 K to K 4 | 59 K to R 3 |
| 61 K to K B 4 | 60 Q to Q 8 |
| 62 K to K B 5 | 61 Q to Q 7 ch |
| 63 K to K 6 | 62 Q to Q 6 ch |
| 64 K to K B 6 | 63 Q to Kt 6 ch |
| 65 Q to K 3 ch | 64 Q to K Ktsq (Q) |
| | 65 K to R 2 |

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 66 Q to K 4 ch | 66 K to R sq |
| 67 Q to K 7 | 67 Q to Kt 8 |
| 68 Q to K 8 ch | 68 K to R 7 |
| 69 Q to Kt 6 ch | Resigns. |

NOTES.

(A) Q to B 2 deserves a slight preference to Q to Q 5, the usual continuation.

(B) 11 P to K B 4, followed by 12 P to Q 4, is given as the proper reply, or if Black replied with 11 P takes P en pass, then 12 Kt takes P 12 B to Q 3, 13 Castles; but the move in the text is by no means to be considered as bad.

(C) Bringing about a difficult game. White might have defended by Kt to Q 2.

(D) 14 B takes Kt was stronger; if White then retook with the B, B to Kt 6 ch, and Castles Q R.

(E) 19 B takes B would have improved Black's attack, followed up by Kt to Q 3, should White retake with Queen.

(F) This reply somewhat frustrates Black's intentions; the position is very interesting. See diagram above.

(G) The position is now pregnant with interesting combinations. Black might have followed a more advantageous line of play, which ought to have given him a winning superiority; but we can do no more than give some of the leading lines of play, as, after hours of labour, we found the variations too many for us to survey in our limited space:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 21 P takes B | 20 B takes B ch |
| 22 B takes Kt | 21 Kt to R 4 |
| 23 Kt to K 4, or (A) | 22 Q takes B |
| | 23 Q to Kt sq |
| | (threatening P to B 4). |
| 24 K to Kt sq, or (B) | 24 B to B 4 |
| 25 Q to Q B 2 | 25 B to K 6 ch |
| 26 Kt to B 2 | 26 Kt to Kt 6 |
| 27 R to R 2 | 27 B takes Kt ch |

winning the Queen.

(A)

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 23 Kt to K 2 | 23 R to B 3 |
| 24 K to Kt sq, or (C) | 24 K R to K sq |
| 25 Kt takes B | 25 Kt takes Kt |
| 26 R to R 2 | 26 R to K 7 |
| 27 Q to B sq | 27 K R to K 6 |

threatening R takes Kt and Q takes P ch.

(B)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 24 R to Kt sq | 24 P to K B 4 |
| 25 Kt to B 3 | 25 B to K 6 |
| 26 Q to Q B 2 | 26 Kt to Kt 6 ch |
| 27 K to B 2 | 27 B to K 6 ch |

and wins.

(C)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 24 Kt to K 5 | 24 P to B 3 |
| 25 Kt to Q B 4 | 25 Q to K 2 |
| 26 R to B sq | 26 B to R 4 |
| 27 R to B 2 | 27 R takes Kt |

and wins.

But even though White had a more satisfactory reply than given in our analysis, Black ought to have obtained sufficient superiority to win.

(H) With the intention of taking Kt P if the

Queen took the Knight, but P to B 4, with the intention of advancing it to B 5, would have been better.

(l) Preparing for an advance of Pawns, with a preconceived idea.

(r) Having on his 20th move missed his catch, Black aims at obtaining an attack at some considerable risk to himself.

(k) Bringing the Rook to bear on the important Knight's file.

(l) Again the position is full of interest, and somewhat in Black's favor; 30 Q to B 2 would have been a good move, as it threatens Kt to Kt 5, e.g. :—

31 Kt to R 3	30 Q to B 2
32 R to K sq	31 Kt (B 3) to R 4
33 Q takes R	32 R takes R ch
34 Q to K 8 ch	33 P to B 6
35 Kt to Kt 5 ch	34 K to R 2
36 P takes R	35 R takes Kt
	36 P takes R

with some advantage. The move in the text also gave Black some considerable chance, as will be seen presently.

(m) Black gave up the exchange with the intention of now playing 36 Kt to Kt 5, and if the White Queen moved to Q 2, Black would win by Q to Q 5, as he threatened a double discovered check with R to K 8; but in reply to 36 Kt to Kt 5, White had an ingenious defence in 37 P to Q 4. If now Q takes P, 38 Kt to B 5 wins for White; but taking the same line of play, we find that Black would, if not actually win, at least have the option of a draw by best play on White's side. We give above a diagram of this interesting position, which will well repay the trouble of study.

Instead of 36 K takes Kt, Black ought to have proceeded as follows :—

37 P to Q 4	36 Kt to Kt 5
38 Q to Q 2, or (A)	37 Q to B 3
39 R to R 2 best	38 Q takes R P
40 Q takes Kt	39 Kt to K 7 ch
41 K to B sq best	40 R to Kt 6 ch
42 K to K sq	41 Kt takes R ch
	42 R to K 6 ch

and wins.

(A)

38 Kt to R 5 best 38 Q takes Q P
(if 38 Q takes R P, 39 Kt takes Kt 39 Kt takes Q,
40 Kt to B 5 ch, and White wins)

39 R to Q sq
(if 39 Kt takes Kt 39 P takes Kt wins)

40 R takes R 39 R to K 8 ch
41 Kt takes Kt 40 Kt takes Q

(if 41 R takes Kt (B 7) 41 Kt takes Kt, 42 R
to K 4 42 Q to B 3, with a fair game)

42 K to R sq 41 Kt to Kt 5 ch
42 P to B 6

and wins.

(N) A good move, which materially affects Black's position.

(o) An ingenious device, by which White simplifies matters.

(p) The ending is also of some interest. White tries hard to win; the move in text bids fair to draw. Q to B 7 ch, K to K 3 would not have been good, as Black cannot allow the White King to cross over to the Queen side.

(q) Black held out as long as possible, but White played with very good judgment in bringing his King forward, and now he wins by force.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

(COMMUNICATED).

AS announced in our last number, Captain Mackenzie gave an exhibition of Chess play at the City of London Chess Club, on Wednesday the 23rd inst. The hall was crowded by one of the largest assemblies of Chess players that has been seen in London for some time. The opposing team was twenty strong, and included a number of well known amateurs, such as the Rev S W Earnshaw, Messrs H S Leonard, H Jackson, H G Herzfeld and J G Cunningham. Punctually at 6 p.m., the Captain took his place in the centre of his adversaries. He played very rapidly. It was calculated by a gentleman who "took notes" at the time, that during the first two hours, he played at the rate of four moves per minute, or 240 moves per hour. Notwithstanding this tremendous pace, it was soon evident, that in at least three-fourths of his games he had already got the upper hand. Only three games appeared to be going against him. These he promptly abandoned early in the evening, not choosing to waste time in up-hill battles. The consequence was, that at 9.15 p.m., the score stood 6 won, 3 lost. This looked bad for the single player, but a whisper went round the room that he had lost all he was likely to lose. The opinion proved well founded, for he lost only one more game during the rest of the evening. At 11.15 p.m., when the last game was finished, the score stood 15 won, 4 lost and 1 drawn. The gentlemen who won their games, were Messrs G A Hooke, Edward Ridpath, W Betts and H S Leonard. The gentleman who drew his game was Mr J T Warren. At

the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks to Captain Mackenzie, for his admirable performance, was passed amid loud applause.

At the monthly meeting of the Managing Committee of this club, held on Monday last, Mr H F Gastineau, President, in the chair, Capt Mackenzie, whose exhibition of Chess play is reported above, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the club. Fourteen candidates were then elected as subscribing members. Among these were a number of well known gentlemen, and also some strong amateurs, whose accession to the club will add considerably to its Chess playing strength. The idea of encouraging the formation of suburban Chess clubs, but at the same time of uniting in one great club all the strong players of the Metropolis, has been taken up in a practical manner, and the stream is now running in that direction. After the other business of the meeting had been transacted, a social and harmonic party was improvised in the dining room of the Hotel. At this meeting Captain Mackenzie, Messrs Blackburne, MacDonnell, Hoffer and most of the office bearers of the club were present. "The health of Capt Mackenzie," proposed by Mr Gastineau, was drunk with great enthusiasm and duly responded to.

CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

TOURNEY GAME No. 1

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr J H Blake	Mr F A Vincent
31 P takes P	31 R to Q B sq
32 P takes P ch	32 K to Kt sq
33 P takes Kt	33 R takes Kt P
34 B to B 6	34 K to B 2
35 B to R 2	35 K takes B
36 P to Kt 8 (Kt) ch	36 K to K 4
37 R to Kt 6	37 R takes P
38 R takes P ch	38 K to B 5
39 K to Kt sq	39 R to Kt 7
40 R to Q R 6	40 R(B 4) to B 7

TOURNEY GAME No. 10

WHITE	BLACK
Mr S R Pope	Dr G E Pollard
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 P to K 3
3 P to K Kt 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 B to Kt 2	4 Kt to K B 3
5 K Kt to K 2	5 B to K 2
6 P to Q 4	6 Castles
7 P to Q 5	7 Kt to Q 5
8 Kt takes Kt	8 P takes Kt
9 Q takes P	9 P takes P
10 P takes P	10 B to Q 3

Third Match between Max Judd and the St Louis Amateurs.—The Chess players of St Louis are again to engage in battle with Mr Max Judd, at the great odds of a Knight. They have already fought two such fights with results disastrous to themselves. In the first engagement the score was: Judd 12½, Amateurs 10½. In the second: Judd 9½ and Amateurs 6½. Three games will be played by every contestant with the single player. For the encouragement of the Amateurs, we predict, as we predicted before, a victory for them. There will enter the match eight picked players, each one of whom is in dead earnest to win his games, and thus prove himself to be more than a common Knight player. This enthusiasm and interest will doubtless have a great tendency to make the contest a memorable one in the Chess annals of St Louis. The following are the names of the eight players:—J C Bird, C Dougherty, A Hooker, R Koerper, F P Merrill, P J Murphy, J Ed Nelson and A H Robbins. Play was to take place at the

rooms of the St Louis Chess, Checker and Whist Club.—"Globe Democrat."

—:0:—

Mr J M Zim, of Meecker, Col., U.S., contributes the following game to the "Milwaukee Telegraph." It was played by two beginners. We add this explanation in order to dispel any illusion that it was one of the games recently played at Vienna.

Taviacknowitschky Opening.

(Copyright secured.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P to K 4	1 Kt to Q B 3
2 P to K.Kt 3	2 Kt to Q 5
3 Kt to K 2	3 Kt to K B 6 mate.

Making as short a game as the most fastidious would desire.—"Item."

PROBLEMS.

—:O:—

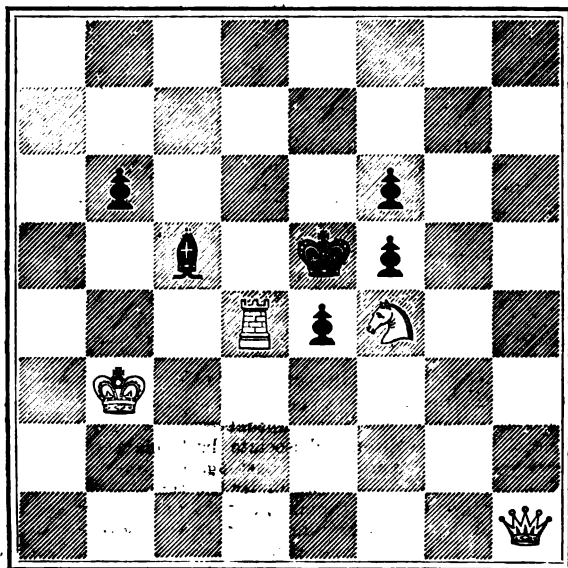
All communications for this department to be specially marked "Problem Editor" and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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No. 946.

By F F POTT.

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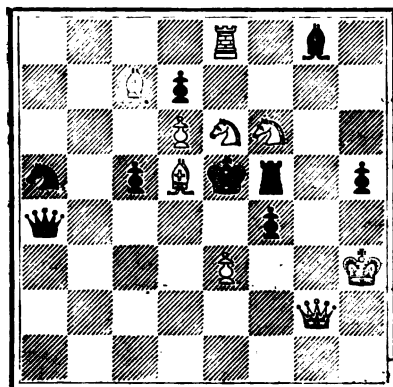
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

By G HUME.

"Boys' Newspaper" Third Problem Tourney.

No. 947.

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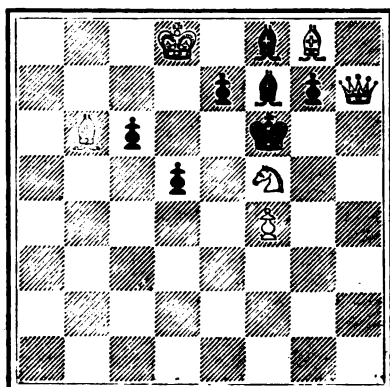


WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 948.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE PROPOSED MATCHES.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Mr Mason will generally be held quite right in assuming an equal possibility of his having wrongly construed my remarks in "The Field," as a challenge to himself. Again, most players ought to admire his generous frankness, when he "admits" that your dissatisfaction with my reply is well founded.

It is always easier to address a letter through a public medium, than to give an answer in the same way, for the latter is often expected to quote extensively, in order to be fair. But your intelligent readers will, no doubt, understand my reply on all points submitted under different headings, if they compare it with Mr Mason's letter published in your issue of last week.

"Zukertort." We are still "in negotiation." He has still the first claim on my engagements, by virtue of Mr Minchin's letter in the "Chess Monthly," and my own remarks in the press. He has kindly consented to leave me ample time for arranging and playing a match with Mr Mason. I am however anxious to fix both matches, but Mr Zukertort will be unable to sign any binding condition before the end of next month, as all his friends are out of town at present.

"Terms versus Mason." Perhaps I may assume that Mr Mason also "knows by heart" the principal condition of my match with Mr Blackburne, the one usually first settled in such affairs, viz., in reference to the stakes. I shall not attempt to unveil what Mr Mason carefully keeps in the dark, but I may only say that I should not follow his example of running competition, by lowering prizes or prices. Any maximum Mr Mason chooses to name, will however, be accepted, provided he will kindly permit me to fix the minimum.

"Scientific frontier." No. Not at my adversary's expense alone. But for the sake of fair play I shall propose one in re Mason, let us say at our mutual expense. It will be one which, during the progress of the match at least, would dissociate both players from the sort of literary hooting, directed for years in this country, at least against one, and which is likely to be resorted to again, as a means of literary warfare under the board, and not above board. I shall propose a clause which will empower two umpires, one of each party, and a referee elected by both, to demand a disclaimer or apology from, or to impose fine or fines (from deposits for such purpose), on such evidence as they shall consider satisfactory, on either player who will behave ungentlemanly towards his opponent, in private or public, or through the press, &c. I shall not pledge myself to the exact wording at present, but only give the main idea, hoping and trusting that Mr Mason will be equally anxious with myself to put our match, should it come off, above all suspicion, in reference to its being conducted by both players in a gentlemanly manner.

"Combat." It reads "contest" in the original, which is in Mr Mason's hands. Perhaps Mr Mason will also "admit" that the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE was less bound to send me a proof of my letter for correction, than he (Mr Mason) to read the original once more, before jeering at an expression, which was never used.

Yours, &c.,

26th August 1882.

W STEINITZ.

A METROPOLITAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

Lawn Villa, Malden Crescent, Chalk Farm, N.W.,

28th August 1882.

DEAR SIR,—For the last few years local Chess Clubs have been formed in various parts of London, which engage, during the winter season, in friendly contests with each other. The rules upon which such contests are conducted are left to be decided upon by the secretaries of the two clubs desirous to meet. That course has proved satisfactory so far, and no unpleasantness has been the result of it but the absence of defined and common rules, which makes the result of each year's recorded play only a relative test of each club's strength.

For example, the validity of a forfeit in favour of a club which keeps its appointment over a club which has agreed to it and is absent, without giving any reason, is a question that is viewed differently by most clubs. In order to remedy this, and increase the interest of amateurs in our yearly competitions, I beg to offer the following suggestions, which I should thank you very much to insert in your paper:—

1. That the Metropolitan clubs, such as those who have been in the habit of playing matches with each other, form an Association to be called the Metropolitan Chess Association.

2. That during the winter season such clubs as form the Association play two matches with each other.

3. That a subscription from each club go to form a fund to be devoted to the buying of a Challenge Cup, which shall become the property of the club who shall be declared the winner in two successive seasons, the secretary, or some other member of the winning club to hold the same. A second prize might also be awarded.

4. That a tournament be arranged some time during the season for a prize or prizes, the competitors to be one of the members of each club forming the Association, and who is known as an amateur.

5. That the Committee of such Association be composed of one member of each club, who shall frame rules for the guidance of all the clubs in the Association.

6. That a provisional Committee, composed of the secretary of each club, meet as early as possible—say at the date of next meeting of secretaries, in September.

The secretaries of the Metropolitan clubs will kindly favour me with their views on the subject.

There are other considerations resulting from the formation of such an Association, but they can be discussed at the first meeting of the Provisional Committee.

Yours faithfully,

PH. POWTER, Hon. Sec. Kentish Town Chess Club.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—As I have ceased to represent the Chess Column in "The Glasgow Weekly Herald," which is now under the control of a faithful son of the Counties Chess Association, will you allow me to make some remarks on Mr Gossip's letter in your issue of 2nd August, which I should otherwise have made in that column.

I must first take exception to Mr Gossip's definition that a bona fide professional player is one who gains his living solely by Chess. If a clergyman passes his holidays in giving exhibitions of simultaneous Chess to provincial clubs, and accepts of his expenses in lieu of a fee for his services, is he therefore not a clergyman? I think not; his main vocation is that of a clergyman, but he has also the subsidiary vocation of an amateur-professional Chess player. No definition of the term "professional" can be reconciled with the practice of any profession, which does not admit that a man may have more professions than one.

But I have always maintained that the fact of a man being a Chess professional ought not to exclude him from an Amateur Chess Tournament. What is the test by which he is to be excluded? I have challenged the Committee or members of the Counties Chess Association to give a definition of a professional which would not include members of their own body, and, so far as I am aware, I have received no answer. In some games, I understand, a man who plays for money stakes is disqualified for playing as an amateur. It would be impossible to introduce such a distinction in Chess, for there are few Chess amateurs who are not occasionally guilty of the professional sin of playing for a stake. To draw a distinction as to the amount of money an amateur should play for, is surely too frivolous for the contemplation of serious people. What could such a distinction be, but an open badge of pharisaism? The main ground on which I contend for the right of professionals to play (duly classed) in amateur tournaments is, that a professional is, or ought to be, first a Chess player, and secondly a professional.

The distinction I hold that is possible to make is, that an amateur tournament ought to be free from professional practices. If the rules of the tournament exclude professional practices, and if any professional accepts of those rules and conforms to them, he is for the time being as much an amateur as any partaker of the tournament.

But what are professional practices? I do not call playing for money prizes one, though as a rule, the prizes in amateur tournaments are smaller than those in professional ones, and the professional player who joins one, must make this sacrifice of rank. But if certain players are received at tournaments on terms different from others, if they receive any consideration, whether in money or entertainment, for going there, I hold that their position there is that of professional visitors, and that it is unfair that they should engage in the amateur competitions.

I do not say anything at present on the subject of exclusion on the ground of strength, as, if you are good enough to insert this, I may have occasion in another letter to apply these principles to the case of the Counties Association, and to the more important subject of Chess organisation generally.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

EX-CORRESPONDENT.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER 1882,

—:0:—

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

WITH the beginning of the present month may really be said to commence the Chess season of 1882-3, and it therefore becomes our duty once more to devote our attention to the prospects of British Chess in the future. It is doubtless true that very many of the London and Provincial clubs will not begin any very active work for a few weeks to come, but during that time even more important matters than actual play will, in many cases, have to be decided; such for instance, as the arrangement of either local or outside matches, as also handicaps among the club members themselves, as well as many other subjects which require forethought and arrangement on the part of a club executive. Before addressing ourselves to minor matters, we would impress on those who have the management of the affairs of Chess clubs, the great advantage that accrues from play with other clubs, and for this reason would urge on them the desirability of arranging some one or more matches for the coming season. In many quarters this advice is not necessary, as from past experience no small number of English Chess clubs, have learned the benefit of club encounters, but in others not only advice, but a continued urging to activity is needed. We can only hope that the number of inactive associations may be materially diminished during the coming season.

There are one or two matters of general importance which should receive attention, among which we may mention the formation of a really representative English Chess Association, the adoption of some time limit rule for club matches, and the consideration of the desirability of holding an International Tourney in this country. As regards the first point—the formation of an English Chess Association,—we will at once dismiss the existing Counties Chess Association, as not fulfilling the conditions we consider necessary in a truly national Organisation, but at the same time we may say that we intend devoting some attention to it at a future date. There are, according to the statistics given in Bland's Chess Annual for the present year, 191 Clubs or organisations having Chess for their object, already working in England, with a membership estimated by the same authority at 5000, so that there can be no question as to the ability of Chess players and Chess clubs, from a numerical point of view, to form some sort of National Association; the questions which have to be decided are, the basis on which it shall be started, and the objects it shall devote particular attention to. These can best be answered by club members themselves, and for this reason we would suggest that, at as early a date as possible, the vote of each club should be taken on the subject. We think that the following questions, among others, might, for this purpose, be submitted at a meeting of each club, and that the replies, whether for or against, should be forwarded to some central Committee:—

1. Would the club join with others in the formation of an English Chess Association?

2. Would the members be disposed to contribute, say one shilling per year, for the purposes of such Association; if so, would the club undertake the

collection of, or guarantee the amount of, the subscriptions. If not, what course would they suggest as a means of raising funds for prizes and working expenses?

3. Will the club elect one of its own members, or appoint a representative to arrange preliminaries?

For the present we shall be pleased to undertake the work connected with the procuring of replies to these queries, and keep our readers and others interested in the matter informed on the subject; but we are of opinion that a Committee should be formed at an early date. In the questions we have proposed, we have not made reference to any of the many subjects to which attention should be devoted, as it can hardly be necessary to go into matters of work, until the body who is to undertake it shall be in existence: but we think the two points we have mentioned above might form a good basis on which to commence, and to both of which we have, in previous issues, devoted our attention.

The question of a time limit in matches is one of great importance, and one which, unless decided in some universally accepted manner, may greatly interfere with the progress of club encounters, for a club which once has a disagreement on the point might be very loth to enter into arrangements which might tend to a repetition of the annoyance. A hard and fast time limit, entailing the use of clocks or other mechanical contrivances, is, as we have pointed out before, out of the question; for that course would only shift the possible cause of disagreement from one subject to another. The matter is really one which can only be settled by an assembly of club representatives, and this, therefore, proves the need of a National Association. As, however, such an Association can hardly be formed in time to do much for the coming season, we would suggest that some sort of understanding as to time limit should form part of the arrangements for each club match entered into. In order to fix what shall form the basis of the arrangement it will be necessary to take into consideration the amount of time which will be available for play, not forgetting that half an hour's interval between the conclusion of play and the time for departure of the guests is desirable—nay, even imperative—if it is desired that the visitors shall go away with the impression that they have been entertained, as well as engaged in a Chess match. Our view of the subject is, that enjoyment should be the primary object, Chess being introduced for the purpose of assisting in its attainment, and not that Chess play should be the all-absorbing topic, without any regard to comfort, hospitality, or conviviality. But, above all things, the arrangements should be of such a nature as to allow of all, or at least the majority, of the games being finished. Adjudicated games, or unfinished games decided by any other means, are always a source of dissatisfaction, not only to those engaged in them, but also to those who have, either by quicker play or superior ability, brought theirs to an end before the time fixed for the conclusion of the match.

As regards the other point to which we have more particularly referred—the holding of an International Tourney in this country—our views on the subject have been so recently expressed, that we shall not refer to them more fully at present, but leave the discussion of that, and other subjects for a future issue.

JOTTINGS.

WHAT is a Professional Chess Player, is a question which appears to become more and more difficult of solution day by day. Mr Gossip was excluded from playing in the recent Tourney of the Counties Chess Association, because of his being a Professional, as proved by his playing for a stake of £22. Mr Watkinson and Mr Thorold, among others, were afterwards mentioned by him as having played for a considerable money stake, and yet they were not excluded. Mr Thorold admits he played with Mr Watkinson for £10 (£5 a side) but Mr Watkinson says he did not play for money. Surely most persons would think

some error had been made by one side or the other, but no, according to the Chess Editor of "The Bradford Observer," explanation with regard to the discrepancy is extremely simple; Mr Watkinson, objecting to play for money, invested what he received from the match, in a set of Staunton Chess men. This is too utterly absurd to merit even passing notice, were it not that the men who make such statements, really believe in them, and whenever opportunity offers foist them on the public as acknowledged truths. We are now prepared to prove, on this basis, that neither Mr Blackburne, Mr Steinitz, Mr Zukertort or indeed any player is a professional, all the money they win they invest, on conscientious principles or otherwise, in whatever best suits their fancy.

WE HAVE received a circular announcing the proposed publication of another Chess work—"Chess Blossoms." The author on this occasion is a lady—Miss F F Beechey—and perhaps for this reason we should add our congratulations to the mass of flattery which will doubtless flow from the pens of the mutual admiration section of the Chess press, but we cannot do so without some reservation. We are pleased to see a lady taking so much interest in Chess as to propose to publish a selection of her problems, but we protest against the patronising way in which the announcement is headed. The book is "preparing for publication, should sufficient subscribers be obtained by close of the present year." If Miss Beechey will take to herself the remarks referring to the subject, which we made in our article "The General Press and Chess," she may perhaps come to the conclusion that it would be better to publish her book first, and then sell it on its merits. The proposed work is to contain "forty two-move, and a few three-move problems, with Hints on the Solving and Construction of Two-movers, Poems, Acrostics, &c., and (if space permits) the Prize Problems in British Tourneys of 1882, and winners' names of Solution Tourneys." Now, with all due deference to the fair authoress, we question her ability to give hints on the subject, or at least any which shall be worthy of a place in a 3s 6d book (2s 6d by subscription). Her proposal to publish the Tourney Prizes of 1882 is also in very bad taste. Mr Bland has undertaken that work in his "Chess Annual," and although he can hardly be said to have any copyright in the idea, he yet has the first claim on Problemists who desire to possess such a collection. On the whole we would suggest that Miss Beechey should revise her programme, make it less pretentious, and endeavour to publish her work at one shilling, a very fair price for such a collection of Chess problems as that proposed.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of this club is announced for Friday the 22nd inst., the principal business of which will be to decide by vote, whether the usual Handicap Tournament of the club shall be conducted on the "section" system, or the hitherto adopted "sudden death" one. There is doubtless much to be said in favor of both systems, and should the majority decide in favor of the section one, the members will at least have an opportunity of personally judging as to the merits of each. Other matters to be arranged on this occasion are, the appointment of a committee to handicap the members, and the settlement of the rules which shall govern the Tourney. We understand that sixty members have already entered for the tournament, which will be started about the middle of October. It is however expected that by the 22nd, when the list will be closed, the number will be about seventy. Under the section system this would make seven sections of ten each, and for these there will be seven prizes.

On Wednesday the 27th, Mr Blackburne will give an exhibition of Blindfold play, the team to be opposed to him consisting, on that occasion, of eight players, but as none of them will be under third class strength, it will really be the strongest team Mr Blackburne has ever encountered in London, an extra effort on his part will therefore be necessary, to ensure a repetition of his usual successful terminations.

THE PROPOSED MATCHES BETWEEN MASON AND STEINITZ.

WE have pleasure in publishing the following letter, which is a copy of one addressed by Mr Mason to Mr Steinitz. We are very pleased the former still adheres to the advice we offered some time since, and prefers straightforward challenging rather than wordy warfare. We think that this letter must bring some definite reply from Mr Steinitz, and we hope it will be an acceptance of the challenge.

Simpson's, Sept 4 1882.

SIR,—In answer to my note dated the 31st last, I have been in expectation of something more definite than any of your expressions, public or private, which have as yet come to my knowledge. I am assured, and well convinced, that Mr Zukertort has no claim on your engagements which can prevent your playing a match with me within the next two months, should you feel so inclined. I am anxious to play; but you should be aware that it is in your power to propose conditions under which it will be impracticable for me to attain my—or rather our—desire. As the conditions shall be mainly, if not entirely, of your nomination, whether or not a match between us shall take place, rests almost wholly with yourself. Hence, it is necessary that you should state at least the chief terms, viz:—the stake (minimum)—the number of games to be played per week—the number required to win, and whether draws are to count—and, the place and time of play. On all these points (with one exception)—as well as all others likely to arise—I have no decided views, and shall be guided as much as possible by considerations of convenience to you. The point excepted is the stake. I shall not be able to play for more than £100. If you consider that sum—£100 a side—a sufficient or reasonable sum to play for, I can conceive of no real obstacle to an early match between us.

Awaiting your reply hereto, and hoping it will be in the like spirit, I beg to subscribe myself,

Faithfully yours,

William Steinitz, Esq., St George's Chess Club.

JAMES MASON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—If you have not closed the correspondence relating to Mr Gossip's exclusion from the chief contest of the Counties Association, I will be glad, as one personally unacquainted with Mr Gossip, and having no connection with either the local or general Committee, to make a few remarks on the subject. I have paid a visit to Manchester since the meeting, and so far as I can learn, Mr Gossip only got his invitation from Mr Wood on the distinct understanding that he was a bona fide amateur. Had Mr Gossip honestly stated that he was a hybrid amateur-professional, I have Mr Wood's authority for saying that he would never have been invited at all. That Mr Gossip was a genuine amateur once, is beyond question, but so was Mr Blackburne, if you only go back far enough. By his own showing, Mr Gossip is now doing his best to make a livelihood out of Chess, and the conclusion I have come to, from his two letters, is, that the terms unsuccessful and hybrid amateur are synonymous. If the rule for excluding professionals is only meant for those with whom the Counties first class would not have a ghost of a chance, such as Blackburne, Steinitz, Zukertort, &c., then the present wording of it is ridiculous; if, on the other hand, it is meant to keep out from a gathering of genuine amateurs those to whom money, and not Chess, is of primary importance, then who can say, after reading Mr Gossip's letters, that his exclusion was either ungenerous or uncalled for? Moreover, I cannot see how Mr Gossip can make himself white by trying to prove that Mr Thorold and Mr Skipworth are black, and his delicate allusion to the latter and the Birmingham meeting are not likely to add to the number of his friends, those Chess players who have experienced Mr Skipworth's uniform courtesy and kindness.

Mr Gossip would also have us believe that the Manchester players were all yearning for his presence; if such were the case, he has certainly not improved his position with them by since sending in a little account for expenses, I presume for the express purpose of showing how innocent he is of professional practices.

Personally, I should be very pleased to see a National Association open to all and sundry. There is plenty of room for such an institution, without in any way interfering with the "Counties;"

if, however, the latter ever do admit professionals, I, for one, would prefer the first-rate masters to the second or third-rate, as with the former there would at least be some counter-balancing advantages. I fear I have made this letter rather personal, but Mr Gossip's correspondence shows that, in dealing with him, it does not do to call a spade an agricultural implement.

Yours, &c.,

D Y MILLS.

"Observer" Office, Bradford, 28th August 1882.

METROPOLITAN MATCHES FOR THE COMING SEASON.

THE following circular letter has been addressed to the Secretaries of the various Metropolitan Clubs. We hope there will be a good attendance, and that arrangements, satisfactory to all, will be come to.

Greenwich Chess Club, Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, Greenwich,

1st September 1882.

DEAR SIR,—The Annual Meeting of Secretaries of the London Chess Clubs will be held at the Old Four Swans Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of arranging Inter-club Matches.

A very desirable end would be accomplished if all the Metropolitan Chess Clubs could be represented, and I therefore cordially urge you to endeavour to be present, and thus contribute to the success of the meeting.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

HENRY J. BANKS.

CHESS AS A MENTAL EXERCISE.

From "The Baltimore Item."

AMONG Chess players and Chess writers, it is usually believed, and stoutly maintained, that this game stands head and shoulders above all others in its "intellectual" character. And by the term intellectual they mean, that since, from the nature of Chess all possible element of chance is eliminated, it gives free and unbounded scope for those qualities of the mind, which are exercised in analysis, calculation and ratiocination. One invariably reads in essays which figure as prefaces to all books treating of this game, that a strong Chess player must exhibit just such mental powers as are evidenced by successful generals, or the "leader of men in battle;" that power of combination, quick induction, reasoning, and the shrewd adaptation of means to an end, are the characteristics alike of great captains and great Chess players. Writers on this subject will allow that the successful Knight of Caissa and the soldier develop those qualities in different degrees, but they unhesitatingly affirm that the mental processes involved are identical in kind in the operations of both. Although ourselves a Chess player of very mediocre strength, we are (with all proper modesty be it said) familiar with the principles of the game, and have given much thought and some study to the psychology of Chess, with the object of endeavouring to determine what special mental faculties are exercised by the game, and in how far this exercise strengthens and develops such faculties. With a love and preference for Chess that naturally inclined us to place it upon a plane far higher than that of any other game, we have again and again been forced to the conclusion, that in so far as it lays claim to a use of the reflective, analytical and logical faculties of the mind, it must be assigned a position lower in the scale than that held by many games of chance. This merit, however, belongs to it,—the exercise of memory and attention to a superlative degree. This follows from the very nature of Chess, because play at this game can never be anything more than a calculation of a problem, all the factors of which are known and absolute.

In any position in Chess, there is always a "best possible move," and the position in itself contains every factor necessary for the discovery of this move; the animus, the intention, the plan, as they exist in the mind of his opponent, require no consideration from the player, for they lie openly expressed in the position of his opponent's pieces on the board. That player must always win who sees the greater number of moves ahead. Attention, and the power of carrying mentally, i.e., without moving the pieces, every possible move of his own and of his adversary to a distant issue, makes the strong player; and this one is stronger than another player, only because his memory is more acute and retentive. No reflection or logic or reasoning avails the Chess player. In every process of reflective reasoning of which something extraneous is the object, the intellect supplies, by its own operations, some factor unknown or not apparent in the object itself; it does this by deductions or inductions from the known and apparent factors. No such thing can happen in Chess, because there are no unknown factors,—all factors necessary for the solution are present; and he who can retain, in memory, most factors, is the stronger player.

(To be continued).

PROBLEMS.

—:0:—

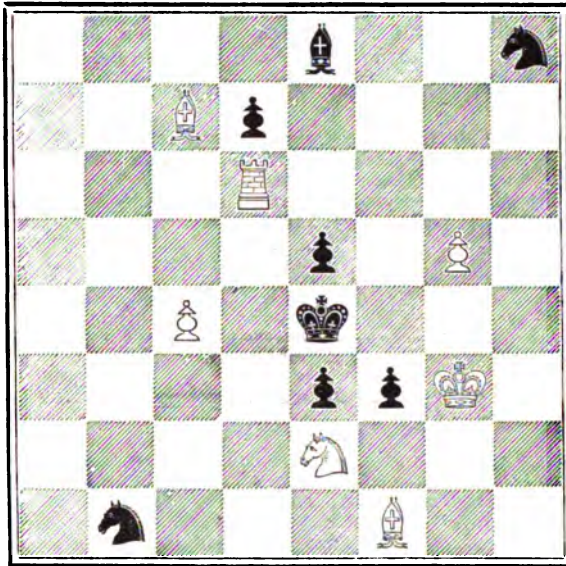
All communications for this department to be specially marked "Problem Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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No. 949.

By B G LAWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

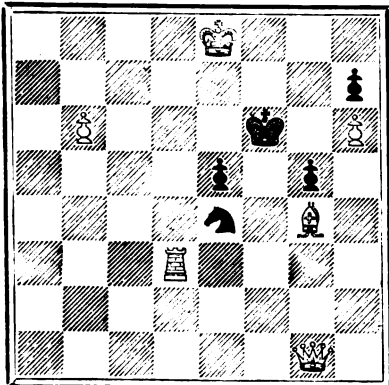
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 950.

By J MINCKWITZ, LEIPZIG.

From "The Oesterreichische Lesehalle."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 951.

By L MUSSINI.

From "Nuova Rivista Degli Scacchi."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAMES.

—:O:—

All communications for this department to be specially marked "Game Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

—:O:—

GAME 723.

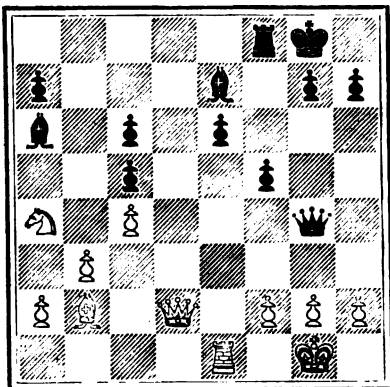
Played in the eighth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 19th May 1882.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Winawer	Mr Paulsen
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Q to Kt 3 (A)
4 B to Kt 5 (B)	4 P to K 3
5 B takes Kt	5 Kt P takes B
6 P to Q 3	6 B to R 3
7 Castles	7 P to Q 4
8 P to Q Kt 3	8 R to Q sq
9 Q to K 2	9 Kt to B 3
10 Kt to Q R 4	10 Q to B 2
11 P to B 4	11 B to K 2
12 B to R 3	12 P takes B P (C)
13 Q P takes P	13 Kt to Q 2
14 R (Bsq) to Q sq	14 Castles
15 R to Q 2	15 Kt to K 4
16 Kt takes Kt	16 Q takes Kt
17 R (Rsq) to Q sq	17 R takes R
18 Q takes R	18 P to B 4
19 B to Kt 2	19 Q takes K P
20 R to K sq	20 Q to Kt 5 (D)

Position after Black's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

21 Q to Q 7 (E)	21 B to R 5
22 Q takes K P ch	22 K to R sq
23 P to Kt 3	23 P to R 4 (F)

24 P to B 3 (G)	24 Q to Kt 4
25 B to B sq	25 P to B 5
26 R to K 5	26 B to B sq
27 R takes Q	27 B takes Q
28 P takes B	28 B to R 6
29 Kt takes P	29 R to K sq
30 K to B 2	Resigns.

NOTES.

(A) An original move no doubt, played with the object of preventing P to Q 4. To attack the Queen on Q 5 with the Kt would not be good, as the Queen would play to R 4, followed by P to K 3. For the middle game the Queen will not be favorably placed on Q Kt 3.

(B) Not good if played with the object of exchanging, for then Black will not only have achieved his object in preventing P to Q 4, but by retaking with the Kt P, he will himself be able to get a strong centre. Either B to K 2 or P to K Kt 3 was advisable.

(C) If Kt to Q 2 White will exchange Pawns, twice, thereby having the open King's file and then get the better game by playing R to K sq.

(D) Q takes P would have been his best, and then to play for a draw.

(E) This move gives White a winning superiority.

(F) Black threatened Q to B 7 and R to K 8.

(G) Well played, he cannot take the Pawn on account of Q to R 6 ch.

GAME 724.

Played in the tenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 22nd May 1882.

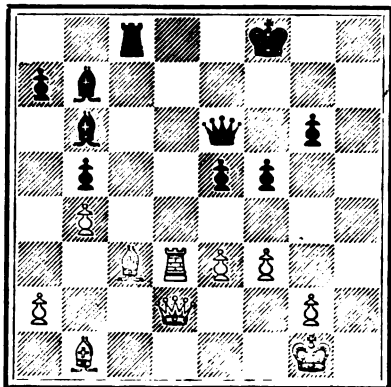
English Opening

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Zukertort	Mr Schwarz
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 3 (A)
2 P to K 3	2 P to Q 4
3 P to Q 4 (B)	3 Kt to K B 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 P to Q Kt 3 (C)
5 B to K 2	5 B to Kt 2
6 Castles	6 B to K 2
7 Kt to B 3	7 Castles
8 B to Q 2	8 Kt (Kt 1) to Q 2
9 R to B sq	9 P to B 4
10 P to Q Kt 3	10 R to B sq
11 P takes B P	11 Kt takes P
12 Kt to Q 4	12 Kt (B 4) to K 5

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 13 Kt takes Kt | 13 Kt takes Kt |
| 14 B to K sq | 14 P takes P |
| 15 B takes P | 15 K to R sq (D) |
| 16 P to B 3 | 16 Kt to Q 3 |
| 17 B to Q 3 | 17 P to K 4 |
| 18 Kt to B 5 | 18 Kt takes Kt |
| 19 B takes Kt | 19 R takes R |
| 20 Q takes R | 20 P to Kt 3 (E) |
| 21 B to Kt sq | 21 Q to Q 3 |
| 22 B to B 3 | 22 R to B sq |
| 23 Q to Kt 2 | 23 P to B 3 |
| 24 P to Q Kt 4 (F) | 24 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 25 P to K R 4 | 25 K to Kt 2 |
| 26 P to R 5 | 26 B to Q sq (G) |
| 27 P takes P | 27 P takes P |
| 28 Q to Q B 2 | 28 P to B 4 |
| 29 R to Q sq | 29 Q to K 3 |
| 30 R to Q 3 (H) | 30 K to B sq |
| 31 Q to Q 2 (I) | 31 B to Kt 3 |

Position after Black's 31st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 32 K to B sq (J) | 32 P to K 5 |
| 33 B to Kt 7 ch (K) | 33 K to Kt sq (L) |
| 34 R to Q 6 | 34 Q to B 5 ch |
| 35 K to B 2 | 35 P takes P |
| 36 B to Kt 2 (M) | 36 Q to Kt 5 |
| 37 P takes P (N) | 37 Q takes P ch |
| 38 K to K sq | 38 Q to R 8 ch |
| 39 K to B 2 | 39 Q to Kt 7 ch |
| 40 K to K sq | 40 Q to Kt 8 ch |
| 41 K to K 2 | 41 R to K sq |
| 42 B to Q 4 | 42 Q to R 7 ch |
- Resigns.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) We prefer the defence 1 P to K 4, e.g. ;

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 2 P to K 3 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 3 P to Q R 3 or (A) | 2 Kt to K B 3 |
| 4 P takes P | 3 P to Q 4 |
| 5 Kt to Q B 3 | 4 Kt takes P |
| 6 Kt P takes Kt | 5 Kt takes Kt |
| | 6 B to Q 3 |

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 7 P to Q 4 | 7 Castles |
| 8 Kt to B 3 | 8 Kt. to B 3 |
| 9 B to K 2 | |

Black can continue by Q to B 3, followed by P to K 5, after his adversary Castles, or by B to K Kt 5 and Q R to Q sq. If White advances Q B P, then the reply is P to Q Kt 3.

(A)

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | 3 B to Kt 5 |
| 4 Kt (Kt sq) to K 2 | 4 Castles |
| 5 P to Q R 3 | 5 B takes Kt |
| 6 Kt takes B | 6 P to Q 4 |
| 7 P takes P | 7 Kt takes P |
| 8 B to K 2 | 8 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 9 Castles | 9 B to K 3 |
| 10 P to Q 4 | 10 Kt (Q 4) to K 2 |
| 11 B to B 3 | 11 P takes P |
| 12 P takes P | 12 Kt takes P |
| 13 B takes P | 13 B to Kt 6 |
| 14 Q to Q 3 | 14 R to Kt sq |
| 15 B to K 4 | 15 B to B 7 best. |

(B) The opening in this game has developed into a Queen's Gambit declined.

(C) We should have preferred 4 B to K 2, followed by Castles and P to Q B 4.

(D) Lost time ; 15 B to Q 3, threatening Q to R 5, with a strong attack, would have been better.

(E) We do not approve of this move, which weakens the position of the Black King, it would have been better to have played 20 P to Q R 4, followed by B to B 4.

(F) 24 P to B 4 is also a strong move.

(G) 26 P takes P would be bad, for it weakens the Pawns on the K side, and sooner or later White would have retaken his Pawn with a good attack.

(H) This move renders White's game very difficult. 30 Q to Kt 2 was the right move, Black would then have been obliged to reply with B to B 3 or B to B 2, when White would have continued with P to R 3, followed by B to R 2 with his two Bishops in very strong positions.

(I) It would have been better to play 31 Q to Q sq.

(J) Weak ; of course White has now a very difficult position. If K to R sq or B 2, then Black replies by P to B 5, which could not be taken, for later on the Q or the R giving check on the Rook's file, would win easily. The only chance to save the game was

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 32 R to Q 6 | 32 B tks P ch or (A) |
| 33 Q takes B | 33 Q takes R |
| 34 B takes K P | |

if Black plays his Q to prevent the perpetual check, White, with his two Bishops, has a good chance of drawing the game,

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| and if | 34 Q to Q 8 ch |
| 35 K to R 2 | 35 Q takes B |
| 36 Q to R 6 ch | 36 K to K sq best |
| 37 Q takes P ch | |

having obtained at least a draw.

(A)

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 34 R takes B | 34 Q takes R |
| (if 34 Q to B sq or B 5, 35 Q to Q 6 ch and wins) | |

35 Q takes R, and the game is equal.

(x) White cannot now play R to Q 6, because of Q to Q B 5 ch, winning a piece, and if he plays 33 P takes P, B takes P would win.

(L) If 33 K takes B, 34 R to Q 7 ch, wins back the piece.

(M) If

36 P takes P 36 Q to R 5 ch
37 K to Kt 2 37 Q to Kt 5 ch
and wins.

(N) If

37 P to Kt 3 37 Q to R 4
and wins.

GAME 725.

Played in the fourteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 26th May 1882.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE

BLACK

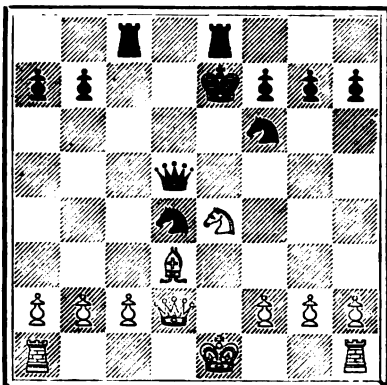
Dr Noa

Mr Blackburne

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 (A) | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 (B) | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt takes P | 4 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 Kt to Q B 3 | 5 P to K 3 |
| 6 Kt(Q4)to Kt 5 (C) | 6 B to Kt 5 |
| 7 Kt to Q 6 ch (D) | 7 K to K 2 |
| 8 B to K B 4 | 8 P to K 4 |
| 9 Kt tks B ch (E) | 9 R takes Kt |
| 10 B to K Kt 5 | 10 Kt to Q 5 |
| 11 B to Q 2 | 11 P to Q 4 (F) |
| 12 P takes P | 12 R to K sq (G) |
| 13 B to Q 3 | 13 P to K 5 |
| 14 Kt takes P | 14 B takes B ch |
| 15 Q takes B | 15 Q takes P |

Position after Black's 15th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 16 Castles Q R (H) | 16 K to Q sq (I) |
| 17 Kt to B 3 | 17 Q to Q 2 |
| 18 B to Kt 5 | 18 Kt takes B |
| 19 Q to B 4 | 19 Kt takes Kt |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 20 R takes Q ch | 20 K takes R |
| 21 P takes Kt | 21 R to K 3 |
| 22 R to Q sq ch | 22 K to K sq |
| 23 Q to Q R 4 ch | 23 R (K 3) to B 3 |
| 24 P to B 3 | 24 P to Q R 3 |
| 25 Q to Q Kt 4 | 25 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 26 R to K sq ch | 26 R to K 3 |
| 27 R takes R ch | 27 P takes R |
| 28 Q to Q 6 | 28 K to B 2 |
| 29 Q takes R P | 29 R takes P |
| 30 Q takes Kt P | 30 Kt to Q 4 |
| 31 P to Q R 4 | 31 R to B 2 |
| 32 P to R 5 | 32 Kt to B 6 |
| 33 Q to Kt 8 | 33 R to Q 2 |
| 34 Q to B 4 ch | 34 K to K sq |
| 35 Q to K 5 | 35 Kt to Q 4 |
| 36 Q takes K P ch | 36 K to Q sq |
| 37 P to R 6 | 37 Kt to B 2 |
| 38 Q to Q B 6 | Resigns. |

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) The usual move is 2 Kt to Q B 3.

(B) Before playing P to Q 4, White should have advanced his Q Kt to B 3.

(C) M Rosenthal prefers here 6 Kt takes Kt 6 Kt P takes Kt, 7 B to Q 3 with a superior position.

(D) This continuation is known as the American variation, and is recognised as bad for White.

(E) The usual course is 9 Kt to B 5 ch 9 K to B sq, 10 B to Kt 5 10 P to Q 4, with a good game for Black.

(F) This move is not good. R to K sq, followed by K to B sq, and P to Q 4 is the correct continuation.

(G) He could not take the Pawn, for White would take the Kt, checking.

(H) Excellent. Black's game is now hopeless.

(I) If

17 Q to Kt 5 16 Q takes P

and if

17 Kt takes Kt 16 K to B sq
18 Q to R 6 ch 17 P takes Kt

and wins.

GAME 726.

Played a few days since at Mephisto's Chess Room, London.

Scotch Gambit

WHITE.

BLACK.

"Mephisto"

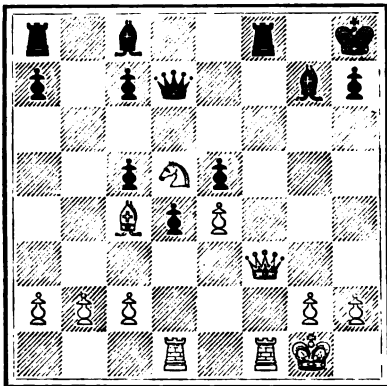
Amateur

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt takes P | 4 P to Q 3 (A) |
| 5 Kt takes Kt (B) | 5 P takes Kt |
| 6 B to Q 3 | 6 P to Kt 3 (C) |
| 7 Castles | 7 B to K Kt 2 |
| 8 P to K B 4 | 8 Kt to K 2 (D) |
| 9 P to B 5 (E) | 9 P to B 3 |
| 10 Kt to Q B 3 | 10 Castles |
| 11 Q to B 3 | 11 P to Q 4 |
| 12 B to K 3 (F) | 12 P to Q 5 (G) |
| 13 Q R to Q sq (H) | 13 K to R sq |
| 14 B to Q B 4 | 14 P to B 4 |
| 15 P takes P | 15 Kt takes P |
| 16 B to B 4 | 16 Q to Q 2 |
| 17 Kt to Q 5 | 17 Kt to K 4 (I) |
| 18 B takes Kt | 18 P takes B |

Position after Black's 18th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 19 Q takes R ch (J) | 19 B takes Q |
| 20 R takes B ch | 20 K to Kt 2 |
| 21 R(Q1) to K B sq | 21 B to R 3 (K) |
| 22 Kt to B 6 (L) | 22 Q to K 2 (M) |
| 23 Kt to R 5 ch | 23 K to R 3 |
| 24 R(B8) to B6 ch | 24 K takes Kt |
| 25 R(B1) to B5 ch | 25 K to Kt 5 |
| 26 B takes B (N) | 26 P to B 5 (O) |
| 27 B takes P | 27 P to Q 6 |
| 28 B takes P | 28 Q to B 4 ch |
| 29 K to B sq | Resigns (P). |

NOTES.

From "Knowledge."

(A) It is not a very easy thing to support an opinion based upon general principles only; this move calls for an adverse criticism of the same nature. It brings the position somewhat analogous to a Philidor's defence, which, in itself, is weak. Black's King's Bishop is blocked in, and his game will soon assume a cramped aspect.

(B) There is nothing to be gained by 5 B to Q Kt 5, as Black will reply with 5 B to Q 2; but by first exchanging Knights (top... Kt to Q Kt 5), and then playing 6 B to ... White

creates a break in Black's game, and furthers his own development.

(C) This seems best for Black.

(D) We think 8 P to Q 4 would have given Black more freedom of action. If White replied with Kt to B 3, Black would take the Knight, or in reply to Q to B 3 Black might have played Kt to K 2.

(E) Somewhat premature.

(F) 12 P takes Q P, followed after P takes P by 13 P takes Kt P, was sound play.

(G) Black fell into the trap which White set at some considerable risk to his own game, for Black might have obtained a good game by 12 P takes K P, followed by B takes B P.

(H) This move gives White a superior game. Black cannot take the piece, on account of B to B 4 ch winning the Queen.

(I) If 17 Kt takes B, 18 Q takes Kt 18 R to B 2, 19 Kt to K 3 19 R to B sq, 20 Kt to B 5, with a good game.

(J) White by this sacrifice brings about an interesting ending.

(K) It is, of course, essential for Black to prevent the attack of both Rooks on his King, the move in the text is not without ingenuity. White can, of course, win the Black Queen, but he would not gain much by that course, e.g. :-

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 22 R to B 7 ch | 22 Q takes R |
| 23 R takes Q ch | 23 K takes R |
| 24 Kt takes B P ch | 24 B takes B |
| 25 B takes R | 25 B takes P |

and Black has a good game. Or if White should win the exchange which Black offers him, he would not fare any better, e.g. :-

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 22 R takes R | 22 B takes B |
| 23 R (B sq) to B 8 | 23 B takes Kt |
| 24 P takes B | 24 Q takes P |

and again Black has a fair game.

(L) This move wins by force.

(M) Even giving up the Queen would not help him, e.g. :-

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| | 22 R takes R |
| 23 Kt takes Q | 23 R takes R ch |
| 24 B takes R | |

and White wins by being a piece a-head.

(N) Decisive. 26 P to R 3 ch would be less certain, as no mate can be forced.

(O) Merely to prolong the game.

(P) White threatens B to K 2 ch, and R to R 5 mate.

GAME 727.

One of seven blindfold games, played at Cologne, 26th July 1882.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr J H Zukertort

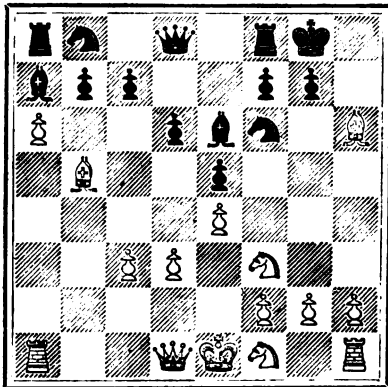
Capt Taistrzik

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | 4 B to Kt 3 |
| 5 P to Q R 4 | 5 P to Q R 3 |

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 6 P to B 3 | 6 Kt to B 3 |
| 7 P to Q 3 | 7 P to R 3 |
| 8 P to R 5 | 8 B to R 2 |
| 9 Kt(Ktsq) to Q 2 | 9 P to Q 3 |
| 10 Kt to B sq | 10 B to K 3 |
| 11 P to Kt 5 | 11 P takes P |
| 12 B takes Kt P | 12 Castles |
| 13 P to R 6 | 13 Kt to Kt sq (A) |
| 14 B takes P (B) | |

Position after White's 14th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 15 B to K 3 | 14 P takes P (c) |
| 16 R takes B | 15 P takes B (d) |
| 17 B takes R | 16 R takes R |
| 18 B takes Kt | 17 P to B 4 |
| 19 Kt to K 3 | 18 Q takes B |
| 20 P takes P | 19 P to Q 4 |
| 21 Kt takes Kt | 20 Kt takes P |
| 22 Castles | 21 B takes Kt |
| 23 Kt to Kt 5 | 22 P to B 4 |
| 24 P to K B 4 | 23 R to B 3 |
| | 24 P takes P |

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 25 Q to Q 2 | 25 R to K Kt 3 |
| 26 P to R 4 | 26 P to B 6 |
| 27 Kt takes P | 27 Q to Kt 6 |
| 28 Kt to Kt 5 | 28 R to B 3 |
| 29 Q to K B 2 | 29 Q takes Q P |
| 30 Q takes Q B P | 30 B to B 5 |
| 31 R to K sq | 31 R to B sq |
| 32 R to K 3 (E) | 32 Q to B 8 ch |
| 33 K to R 2 | 33 Q to B 5 ch |
| 34 K to Kt sq | |

Drawn game (F).

NOTES.

From "Sonntags Blatt."

(A) Kt to K 2 is much better; if then 14 B takes P 14 P takes P, 15 B takes R P 15 P takes B, 16 B to Kt 7, and Black has two minor pieces for Rook and Pawn.

(B) A very pretty manœuvre, whereby White seems to sacrifice a piece; if P had taken P, then B takes P ch, and R takes R, &c.

(c) It would have been better to have taken the B, e.g. :-

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 15 P takes P | 14 P takes B |
| 16 K takes B | 15 B takes P ch |
| 17 Q takes R | 16 R takes R |
| 18 B to R 4 | 17 P to B 3 |
| 19 K to K 2 | 18 Q to Kt 3 ch |
| 20 Q to K sq | 19 Kt to Kt 5 |
| | 20 P to K B 4, &c. |

(d) Much better than B takes B, because then the R P would become isolated.

(e) Q to K 5 would have been better.

(f) After taking the Pawn, Black has some chance of winning, e.g. :-

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 35 Q to K 7 | 34 Q takes P |
| | 35 Q to R 4 |
| (if 35 Kt to B 3 35 Q to B 5, 36 Kt to K 5 36 R to R sq, &c.) | |
| 36 Kt to K 6 | 36 B takes Kt |
| (if 36 R to R 3 36 Q to K sq, &c.) | |
| 37 Q takes B ch | 37 Q to B 2, &c. |

CHESS SONG.

Tune—"Comin' Thro' the Rye."

Gin a body meet a body
 Gane o' Chess to try,
 Gin a body beat a body,
 Need a body sigh?
 Ilka player has his losses,
 Few hae mair than I;
 But aye I meet wi' smile defeat,
 "Nane the waur" I cry,

Gin a body play a body
 At the game o' Chess:
 He needna gloom or fret and fume,
 Gin he's in a mess?
 Ilka player has his losses,
 Few hae mair than I;
 The pieces yet again I set,
 "Nane the waur" I cry.

Gin a body to a body
 Lose his bonny queen,
 'Tis daft to tear his scanty hair,
 Cursing foe an' freen?
 Ilka player has his losses,
 Few hae mair than I;
 But wherefore pine a game to tine,
 "Nane the waur" I cry.

Gin a body beat a body,
 Let the body ken
 That you can still defy his skill,
 An' fecht ower again.
 Ilka player has his losses,
 Mine I'll no deny;
 I fecht again and no' in vain,
 "What the waur" say I?

—S., in the "Glasgow Herald."

C. P. C. CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

TOURNEY No. 4.—We shall be pleased to receive a few more entries for this Tourney, in order to make up the number of competitors to twenty. The entrance fee is five shillings; further details were given in our issue of 2nd ult.

In reply to queries, we may say that it is not necessary, when sending scores of finished games, to retransmit moves which have been printed in our pages.

TOURNEY GAME No. 2

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr O Erskine	Mr J T Palmer
31 R to Q 7 ch	31 K to Kt 3
32 K to K 3	32 P to K R 4
33 R to Q 4	33 K to B 4
34 R to Q 5 ch	34 R to K 4
35 R takes R	35 K takes R
36 P to Kt 3	36 K to Q 4
37 K to B 4	37 P to Q R 4
38 K to K 3	38 P to R 5
39 K to B 4	39 P takes P
40 P takes P	40 P to Kt 5
41 P takes P	41 K to Q 5
42 P to Kt 5	42 P to K 6
43 P to Kt 6	43 P to K 7
44 P to Kt 7	44 P Queens
45 P Queens	45 Q to Q 7 ch
46 K to B 5	46 Q takes R P

Drawn game.

TOURNEY GAME No. 6

WHITE	BLACK
Mr C J Lambert	Mr F A Vincent
11 B to Kt 2	11 B to Kt 2
12 R to Q B sq	12 R to B sq
13 B to K 2	13 B to Q 3
14 Q to Q 2	14 P to Q R 3
15 K R to Q sq	15 Q to B 2
16 P to K Kt 3	16 K R to Q sq
17 Q to K 3	17 Q to Kt sq
18 Kt to K Kt 5	18 Kt to K 2
19 B to Q 3	19 Kt to B 4
20 B takes Kt	20 P takes B
21 P to K B 4	21 Kt to Kt 5
22 Q to Q 2	22 P to R 3
23 Kt to K R 3	23 B to Kt 5
24 P to Q R 3	24 R takes P
25 Q to K 2	25 B to B 4

Resigns.

TOURNEY GAME No. 9.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr L P Rees	Mr J H Hall
11 Q to K 2	11 Castles
12 R to Q Kt sq	12 R to Q Kt sq
13 B to K B 4	13 B to K Kt 4
14 B takes B	14 Q takes B
15 B takes Q P	15 Q takes K P
16 Q takes Q	16 Kt takes Q
17 R takes Q Kt P	17 R takes R
18 B takes R	18 P to K Kt 3
19 R to Q Kt sq	19 R to Q Kt sq
20 R to Kt 5	20 Kt to K Kt 5

TOURNEY GAME No. 11

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr G W Stevens	Mr C J Lambert
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 Kt to Q B 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 B to K Kt 5
9 Kt takes P	9 B tks K R P ch
10 K takes B	10 Q takes Kt

Birkbeck Institution.—On the old principle of going abroad to get home news, we learn from "The Brighton Guardian" that an arrangement has just been made with Mr Gossip to conduct the Chess class at the "Birkbeck Institution." We wish him and his pupils success.

Brighton Guardian Correspondence Tourney.—Our contemporary announces the start of its first tourney, with fifteen players.

West of Scotland Challenge Cup.—Mr Spens has, says "The Glasgow Herald," challenged the holder of the West of Scotland

Chess Challenge Cup (Mr Crum). Two games only have as yet been played, and both have terminated in favor of the latter gentleman.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Alfred B Palmer. We fail to see why, in the second end game on p 386, Black's last move must have been R from Kt 7 to Kt 8. Could not Black's last move have been K takes Q, or various other things?

H B K.—We quite agree with you, indeed we had written the "Jotting" which appears in this number, before the receipt of yours.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER 1882.

—:0:—

CHESS MATCHES BETWEEN FIRST RATE PLAYERS.

THOSE of our readers who have taken the trouble to peruse the mass of correspondence which has of late years found its way into the Chess press, relative, either directly or indirectly, to one or another proposed Chess match among the recognised leading players of the day, will doubtless excuse us for saying, that we at least, are getting tired of the way in which negotiations are carried on, or rather that we deprecate the great amount of preliminary discussion needed, before negotiations are possible. It is not necessary to do more than to refer to the papers of the past few months, to get a fair sample of what we refer to, and if anyone, save perhaps the interested parties themselves, can express approval with the general tone of the correspondence which has been made public during that time, we shall certainly be somewhat surprised. The leading players occupy a somewhat peculiar position. There is, or should be, a recognised leader; one who should be capable of proving, beyond doubt, his superiority over others, but it is not fair to assume that any man can maintain such a position without frequent and hard encounters. Presuming that one player secures the right to the title of champion, he only retains that title so long as he is able to maintain it against all comers.

“Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown,”

is as true in the case of a Chess champion as it was in that to which Shakespeare applied it, and if anyone cares to take upon himself the honors of the title, he must at the same time take up its troubles and annoyances. He must expect frequent challenges, and if he wishes to maintain his right, must shew himself willing to accept them, no matter what rank the challenger may occupy, or how often he may have been beaten in the past. It is very unfortunate that in respect to superiority in Chess so much difference of opinion should exist. One authority maintains that the winning of a match between two individuals is really no criterion of superiority, while others argue that the winner in a tournament is not of necessity the best player, and so the discussion goes on ad infinitum, until it becomes a matter of impossibility to decide how first rank shall be gauged. It is very certain that the experience of the more immediate past, during which we have had candidates for first place attempting to qualify themselves by smart writing, is utterly wrong. A man may be a good letter writer, or a good hand at argument, without being a first rate Chess player, and it will never be possible for the one to assume the position of the other, by argument alone. Looking at the subject from another point of view—from that of the ordinary Chess player—we are inclined to think that the amount of time and space devoted to the subject is really wasted. How many players outside those actually engaged, care about these matches. Shall we say one per cent; well, really we think that would be an over estimate, we do not believe anything like one in a hundred care whether a match takes place between A and B, C or D, or which of them claims the rank of first in the matter of play. The very men who have fought, or proposed to fight matches in the past, seem to recognise this, for among the terms which have been

proposed from time to time, are many which really make the matches private contests in the fullest sense. The publication of the games played has always been a sore point, and it is not very difficult to refer to one or two contests, which at the time they were being arranged were doubtless considered of general importance, of which not a single game has been made public, how then we ask, do our leading players reconcile such a state of affairs with the strong desire for play they accredit the public with possessing, when they wish to arrange a match.

JOTTINGS.

THE Editorial "we" has long had enough to answer for, at least from a Chess player's point of view, but the last epistle of the "we" of "The Glasgow Herald," certainly adds another to the long list of sins to be charged to its account. There has recently been a change in the conductor of the Chess column of our Scottish contemporary, and although we have not been personally informed on the subject, it has been publicly announced that Mr Sheriff Spens now wields the pen. That gentleman, as announced in our last, recently challenged Mr Crum, as the holder of the West of Scotland Challenge Cup, to a match, the result of which proved all but a walk over for Mr Crum, and accordingly a pretty plain defeat for Mr Spens—the former scoring four games to his adversary's one,—but even defeats may sometimes be made capital of. "The Glasgow Herald" reports the result and adds—"we give the game which terminated in Mr Spens' favor, as it appears to us to be the most interesting of the set." This is certainly about as cool a piece of self-assurance as has ever come to our notice, and we can only hope, for Mr Spens' sake, that the rumour which connected his name with the Editorship of the "Herald" column is unfounded. For a man to lose four out of five in a match, and then to publish his only won game as "the most interesting of the set," is too rich a joke. We have always advocated the use of the Editorial "we," rather than the personal "I," among Chess Editors, but if this is the use it is to be put to, we shall feel inclined to alter our idea. We give elsewhere the game in point, and leave its merits or demerits to speak for themselves.

WE tender our apology to Miss Beechey for having objected to her proposed publication of the prize problems of 1882, on the ground that the work was part of Mr Bland's "Chess Annual." That gentleman writes us that he informed Miss Beechey, in answer to her enquiry, that under no circumstances should he publish them.

OUR contemporary, "The Cincinnati Commercial" takes us to task because, as it says, we rank a player who takes part in a match for a considerable money stake as other than a professional, and put down as absurd the ruling which excludes him from an amateur contest. This is hardly what we did. It was urged that it was absurd to exclude a man who had played for £20, and admit one who had played for £10, and we certainly supported that ruling. Either both should be excluded or both admitted, that is reasonable, is it not, Brother "Commercial."

WE have again to acknowledge the kind attention paid us by the Editors of the American and other Chess papers. It is very flattering to see our efforts so extensively quoted. An occasional acknowledgment, however, would not be out of place in some quarters.

Proposed new Club.—We learn from "The Brighton Guardian" that a new club is proposed to be formed at that fashionable seaside resort. Our contemporary remarks, "if that is the case, Brighton Chessists may look forward to a lively time of it this season. Who knows but that a match might be arranged, East versus West Brighton."

Game with living figures.—At Heighington, near Bishop Auckland, a singular Chess match, organised by the vicar, was played on Thursday, 7th inst., his parishioners representing on a Chess board, marked out on the grass in a park, the different pieces. The effect was

highly spectacular and attractive, all the players being dressed to represent the pieces on the Chess board in fifteenth century costume. The players had been well drilled for weeks, and went through their manoeuvres with great precision. There was a large gathering. The proceeds are to defray the cost of bells for the church. It is the first representation of the kind in England.—“Bradford Observer.”

The late “Week’s News” Problem Tourney.—We learn with regret, that in consequence of the sudden collapse of “The Week’s News” the Tourneys in connection with the Chess column, conducted by F C Collins, have been abandoned, and the competitors in the Problem Tourney are to withdraw their contributions, while the solvers in the Solution Tourney will have to rest contented in the happy reflection, that none of the compositions, the solutions of which they have unravelled,—no matter how fine—will even be submitted to the cross-fire of the judges.

It will be remembered that there were three distinct problem competitions inaugurated. In one of these sections—the direct two-move mate tourney—a somewhat novel feature was introduced, in the form of a condition being imposed upon the contributors to this section, that they should enclose their photo in the usual sealed envelope. Although at the time we disapproved of the scheme, and suggested a withdrawal of the condition rendering it imperative, and substituting an optional clause in its place, we should very much like to have seen the idea meet with a fair trial; and to have recorded a successful issue would have given us great pleasure. Could not Mr Collins transfer his Chess Editorial abilities to another periodical, and let the competitors and others interested, reap the benefit to be derived from a capital Chess corner, enlivened with several interesting competitions?

St Louis.—A well-posted correspondent at St Louis, writes to “The Cincinnati Commercial” under the date of 21st August, “The score in the match between Max Judd and the amateurs, at the odds of Knight, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Chess in our city is quite lively now, and the St Louis Chess, Checkers and Whist Club is weekly increasing its numbers. Capt Mackenzie has not yet arrived, but is expected the latter part of the month. A good situation has been offered him, and there is no doubt of his accepting it, notwithstanding the offer of the New York Manhattan Chess Club. We St Louis players cannot afford to be without him.”

THE PROPOSED MATCHES.

THE following is a copy of Mr Steinitz’s reply to Mr Mason’s letter published in our last issue.

St George’s Chess Club, 47 Albemarle street, Piccadilly,
September 5th 1882.

SIR,—On the first point raised in your letter of yesterday’s date, I can only remark that until you have Mr Zukertort’s fullest authority, you certainly have not mine for being in any way “assured and well convinced,” in reference to the nature of my engagements with him. I repeat (what substantially I wrote to you and published in *THE CHESS PLAYER’S CHRONICLE* since) that before entering into further negotiations with you, I must await Mr Zukertort’s convenience, or his absolute refusal to sign binding conditions, for an immediate or future match, according to his own option.

As regards your second observation, I think you have already given sufficient proof of your own power of offering impracticable conditions, by your first proposal, which I could only regard in that light, as it virtually amounted to a challenge for the sum of £60 aside. You have now amended your offer in a somewhat more reasonable manner, but I beg to remind you that the maximum of £100 which you wish to fix is less by one-half than the minimum proposed for the match between myself and Mr Zukertort.

Faithfully Yours,

James Mason, Esq.

W STEINITZ.

MR STEINITZ’S RESIGNATION OF “THE FIELD” COLUMN.

WE are requested by Mr Steinitz to publish the following letter, which is a copy of one recently addressed by him to “The Field.”

St George’s Chess Club, 47 Albemarle street, Piccadilly,
August 31st, 1882.

To the Proprietors of “The Field.”

Gentlemen,—Though my name has been distinctly mentioned in “The Field,” as Editor of the Chess column, and very recently was alluded to in such capacity in three successive numbers

of your issue, from the 15th to the 29th ult., no announcement of my resignation since has appeared in your journal, notwithstanding that I requested such an acknowledgment in my letter of resignation of the 31st of July last.

Quite apart from the injustice towards a contributor for nine years, who had raised your Chess column from a low standard to world wide renown, such an attempt of passing off amongst a portion of your readers the writings of my successor for mine, is an obvious deception, unworthy of any honorably conducted journal. In the unfortunate absence of any other legal remedy, I can however only express my desire of dissociating my name from "The Field" entirely, though conditionally at present, and for a reasonable time. I therefore request that no further use shall be made of my name in your columns, until the acknowledgment due to me shall appear therein, and I beg to reserve my right of making this letter public, in any way I may consider proper.

Yours, &c.,

W STEINITZ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—The Association ought to thank you for the discussion which you have permitted, for whether the charges against it are true or not, they had been so bruited by conversation that it was not right for them to remain private, without fair chance of answer. Gossip in private, was damaging the Association far more than "Gossip" in print. On the other hand, it seems hardly right for Mr Mills to expect from Mr Gossip a sort of recantation or profession, in the words which he suggests "I W H Gossip honestly state that I am a hybrid-amateur-professional." If he had commenced his letter to the Association thus, it might have caused surprise.

The question, who are amateurs? is hard to settle in matters other than Chess, and I have ventured to suggest that amateurs are those whom the Committees concerned think amateurs. The line is easier to draw than to decide. It divides those who play for love of the game from those who play for pay and profit, and many partake of both characters, or are in transition. May not the whole difficulty be met, and the Association popularised, by making the prizes smaller and more numerous? Their number will draw the amateurs, and their smallness will scare the professionals.

PAUL POOL.

8th September 1882.

BLINDFOLD CHESS IN FRANCE.

AS announced in our pages some time since, M Rosenthal, the able Editor of the Chess column in "La Vie Moderne," gave an exhibition of Blindfold play on the 11th ult., at Trouville, when he contested eight games for the benefit of the poor of the town. He has since published in the column under his direction three of the parties contested on that occasion, but excuses the omission of his customary interesting notes, in consequence of the limited space at his disposal. He thinks that the games, considering the peculiar circumstances under which they were played, will prove interesting to his readers, and we have pleasure in transferring them to our pages for the same reason. We append a few notes, made by Mr Gossip.

GAME 728.

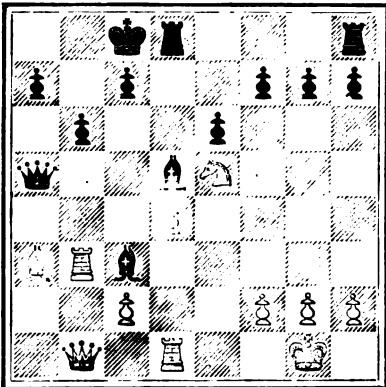
French Defeuce.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Rosenthal	Mr Morpurgo
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3

2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 B to Kt 5 (A)
4 P takes P	4 Q takes P (B)
5 Kt to B 3	5 Kt to K B 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Kt to K 5
7 Castles	7 Kt takes Kt
8 P takes Kt	8 B takes P

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 9 R to Kt sq | 9 Q takes R P (c) |
| 10 R to Kt 3 | 10 Q to R 4 |
| 11 B to B 3 | 11 B to Q 2 |
| 12 Q to Kt sq | 12 P to Q Kt 3 |
| 13 B to K 4 | 13 Kt to B 3 |
| 14 R to Q sq | 14 Castles Q R |
| 15 B takes Kt | 15 B takes B |
| 16 Kt to K 5 | 16 B to Q 4 |

Position after Black's 16th move.
BLACK.



- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 17 R takes B | 17 Q takes R |
| 18 B to Kt 4 (d) | 18 B to R 7 |
| 19 Q takes B | 19 R takes P |
| 20 R takes R | 20 Q takes R |
| 21 Q to R 6 ch | 21 K to Q sq |
| 22 Kt to B 6 ch | Resigns. |

WHITE.

(A) An obsolete continuation; Kt to K B 3 is the accepted move.

(B) P takes P is better.

(C) This capture of the second Pawn is highly objectionable.

(D) This little game is very finely played by M Rosenthal.

GAME 729.

Evans Gambit.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr Rosenthal | Mr Hahn |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | 4 B takes P |
| 5 P to B 3 | 5 B to B 4 |
| 6 P to Q 4 | 6 P takes P |
| 7 Castles | 7 P to Q 3 |
| 8 P takes P | 8 B to Kt 3 |
| 9 Kt to B 3 (A) | 9 Q to B 3 (B) |
| 10 P to K 5 | 10 P takes P |
| 11 P takes P | 11 Q to Q sq (C) |
| 12 B takes P ch | 12 K takes P |
| 13 Kt to K Kt 5 ch | 13 K to K sq (D) |
| 14 Kt to Q 5 | 14 K Kt to K 2 |
| 15 Q to R 5 ch | 15 P to Kt 3 |

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 16 Kt to B 6 ch | 16 K to B sq |
| 17 Q to R 6 mate. | |

NOTES.

(A) M Rosenthal's favorite move in the Evans attack.

(B) Very weak and objectionable. The best reply is 9 B to K Kt 5, which as is well known, yields the advantage to Black. 9 Kt to R 4 can also be played.

(C) 11 Q to Kt 3 was preferable.

(D) There is nothing better.

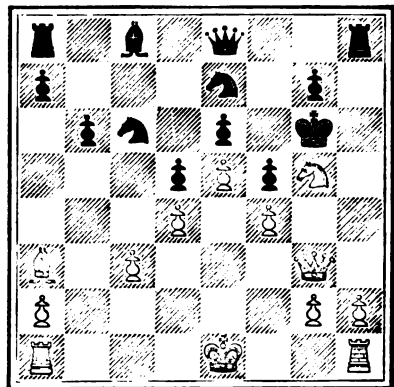
GAME 730.

Evans Gambit.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr Rosenthal | Mr Bernard |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q Kt 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to Q 4 (A) |
| 3 P to K 5 | 3 P to K 3 |
| 4 P to K B 4 | 4 P to Q B 4 |
| 5 P to B 3 | 5 P takes P |
| 6 P takes P | 6 B to Kt 5 ch |
| 7 Kt to Q B 3 | 7 Kt to K 2 |
| 8 Kt to B 3 | 8 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 9 B to Q 3 | 9 B takes Kt ch |
| 10 P takes B | 10 Castles (B) |
| 11 B takes P ch | 11 K takes B |
| 12 Kt to Kt 5 ch | 12 K to Kt 3 |
| 13 Q to Kt 4 | 13 P to B 4 |
| 14 Q to Kt 3 | 14 Q to K sq |
| 15 B to R 3 | 15 R to R sq |

Position after Black's 15th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 16 Kt tks P dis ch | 16 K to B 2 |
| 17 Q takes P ch | 17 K takes Kt |
| 18 Q to B 6 ch | 18 K to Q 2 |
| 19 Q to Q 6 mate. | |

NOTES.

(A) Inadvisable. P to K 3 is best.

(B) Extremely dangerous, as will be seen by the sequel.

(C) The game is finished off by M Rosenthal in a fine style—all the more creditable to him, considering that he was playing blindfold.

PROBLEMS.

—:0:—

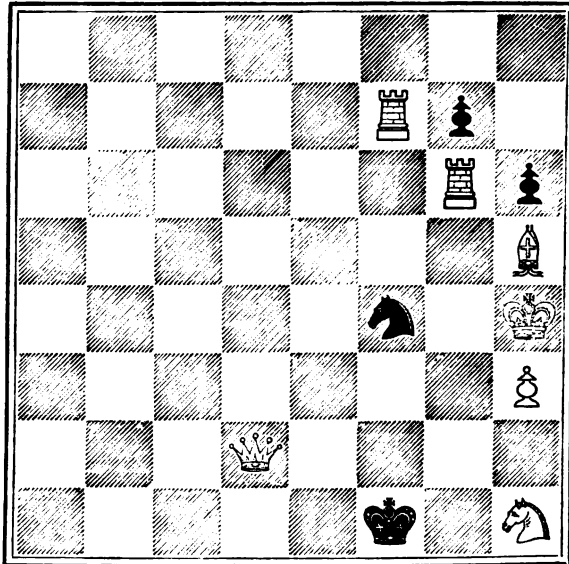
All communications for this department to be specially marked "Problem Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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No. 952.

By C H COSTER.

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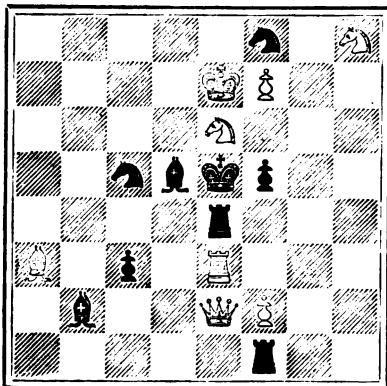
White to play and sui-mate in 7 moves.

No. 953.

By DR S GOLD.

From "La Stratégie."

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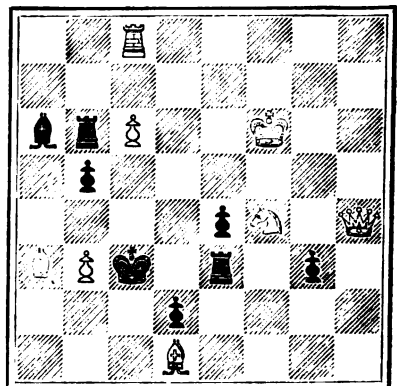
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 954.

By DR S GOLD.

From "La Vie Moderne."

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAMES.

—:o:—

All communications for this department to be specially marked "Game Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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GAME 731.

Played in the first round of the Vienna International Tourney, 10th May 1882.

Ruy Lopez

WHITE

Dr Noa

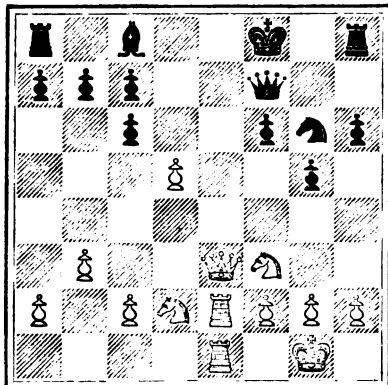
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Mr Meitner

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 1 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 Castles | 4 Kt takes P |
| 5 Q to K 2 | 5 Kt to Q 3 |
| 6 B takes Kt | 6 Q P takes B |
| 7 Q takes P ch | 7 Q to K 2 |
| 8 P to Q 4 (A) | 8 P to B 3 |
| 9 Q to Q R 5 (B) | 9 Kt to B 5 |
| 10 Q to B 3 | 10 Q to B 2 |
| 11 P to Q Kt 3 | 11 Kt to Q 3 |
| 12 R to K sq ch | 12 B to K 2 |
| 13 Q to K 3 | 13 P to K R 3 (C) |
| 14 B to R 3 | 14 P to K Kt 4 |
| 15 Q Kt to Q 2 | 15 K to B sq |
| 16 R to K 2 | 16 Kt to B 4 |
| 17 B takes B ch | 17 Kt takes B |
| 18 R(R sq) to K sq | 18 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 19 P to Q 5 (D) | |

Position after White's 19th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 20 P takes P | 19 P to Kt 3 (E) |
| | 20 B to Kt 5 |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 21 Q to Q 4 | 21 B takes Kt |
| 22 Q to Q Kt 4 ch | 22 K to Kt sq |
| 23 Kt takes B | 23 P to Q R 4 |
| 24 Q to K 4 | 24 K to Kt 2 |
| 25 Kt to Q 4 | 25 K R to K sq |
| 26 Kt to B 5 ch | 26 K to B sq (F) |
| 27 Q to Q 4 | 27 R(K1)to Q1 (G) |
| 28 Q to Kt 2 | 28 R to K sq (H) |
| 29 Q to R 3 ch | Resigns. |

NOTES.

(A) Winawer here played Q to Q R 5 in a Berlin game, a move of some considerable power, as it threatens R to K sq, &c. It also prevents Black from Castling Q R.

(B) Not so effective as before, the Queen can now play to B 2.

(C) Black has already an inferior and cramped position, we think however Kt to B 4 would have been better than the move in the text, i.e.:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 14 Q to K 2 or (A) | 13 Kt to B 4 |
| | 14 Castles |

with a safer game, for if now 15 P to K Kt 4, Black would reply with Q to Kt 3.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (A) | |
| 14 Q to K 4 | 14 Kt to Q 3 or (B) |
| 15 Q to K 2 | 15 B to Kt 5 |

also with an equal game. If White continues with Q Kt to Q 2, Black might play K to Q 2 and R to K sq, &c.

(B)

Black, if he chooses to be venturesome, might here give up a piece with some advantage by

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| | 14 Castles |
| 15 P to K Kt 4 | 15 Q to Kt 3 |
| 16 K to R sq | 16 B to Q 3 |
| 17 P takes Kt | 17 B takes P |

but although he will get another Pawn and some attack, the former variation was the best.

(D) A fine move. Q takes P is of course out of the question, on account of Q to K 8 ch; also P takes P would be followed by the loss of the Queen, through Q to Q B 5 ch.

(E) To prevent the check with the Queen.

(F) We should have preferred taking the consequences of K to R 2.

(G) He ought to have exchanged Rooks and then played Kt to K 4, which is perhaps safer than to play P to K 4 at once.

(H) Black has no good move at his command, so he might as well make a "losing move" at once, which enables him to resign with some dignity.

GAME 732.

Played in the seventeenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 31st May 1882.

French Defence

WHITE

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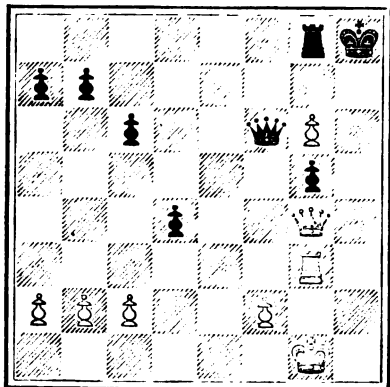
Mr Zukertort

Mr Mason

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | 3 Kt to K B 3 |
| 4 P takes P (A) | 4 P takes P |
| 5 Kt to B 3 | 5 B to Q 3 |
| 6 B to Q 3 | 6 Kt to B 3 |
| 7 Castles | 7 Castles |
| 8 B to K Kt 5 | 8 B to K Kt 5 |
| 9 K to R sq (B) | 9 B to K 2 (c) |
| 10 Q to Q 2 (D) | 10 B takes Kt |
| 11 P takes B | 11 Kt takes P |
| 12 B takes P ch | 12 Kt takes B |
| 13 B takes B | 13 Q takes B |
| 14 Q takes Kt | 14 P to Q B 3 |
| 15 R to K Kt sq | 15 Q to B 3 |
| 16 Q to K Kt 4 | 16 K R to K sq |
| 17 R to Kt 3 | 17 R to K 2 |
| 18 Q R to K Kt sq | 18 P to K Kt 3 |
| 19 P to B 4 | 19 P to Q 5 (E) |
| 20 Kt to K 2 | 20 Q R to K sq |
| 21 Kt to B sq | 21 R to K 8 |
| 22 Kt to Q 3 | 22 R takes R ch |
| 23 K takes R | 23 K to Kt 2 (F) |
| 24 P to B 5 | 24 K to R sq |
| 25 P takes P | 25 P takes P |
| 26 P to K R 4 (G) | 26 R to K Kt sq |
| 27 Kt to B 4 | 27 Kt to B sq |
| 28 P to R 5 | 28 P to K Kt 4 |
| 29 Kt to Kt 6 ch (H) | 29 Kt takes Kt |
| 30 P takes Kt | |

Position after White's 30th move.

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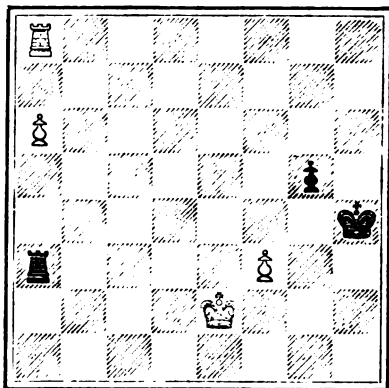
WHITE.

30 R takes P (I)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 31 Q to B 8 ch | 31 K to R 2 (J) |
| 32 Q takes Kt P ch | 32 R to Kt 2 |
| 33 Q to B 8 | 33 R to K B 2 |
| 34 R to K R 3 ch | 34 K to Kt 3 |
| 35 Q to K Kt 8 ch | 35 Q to Kt 2 |
| 36 Q to K 8 | 36 Q to B 3 |
| 37 Q to K 4 ch | 37 K to Kt 2 |
| 38 Q to R 7 ch | 38 K to B sq |
| 39 Q to R 6 ch | 39 K to Kt sq (K) |
| 40 Q takes Q | 40 R takes Q |
| 41 R to R 3 | 41 R to B 2 |
| 42 R to R 5 | 42 R to K Kt 2 |
| 43 K to Kt 2 | 43 K to R 2 |
| 44 K to Kt 3 | 44 K to R 3 |
| 45 R to Q B 5 | 45 R to Kt 3 |
| 46 K to Kt 4 | 46 R to B 3 |
| 47 P to K B 3 | 47 R to B 5 ch |
| 48 K to Kt 3 | 48 R to B 3 |
| 49 R to B 4 | 49 R to Q 3 |
| 50 K to Kt 4 | 50 P to B 4 (L) |
| 51 R takes B P | 51 P to Q 6 |
| 52 P takes P | 52 R to Q 5 ch |
| 53 K to Kt 3 | 53 R takes P |
| 54 R to R 5 | 54 R to Q 2 |
| 55 R to R 6 ch | 55 K to R 4 |
| 56 P to Kt 4 | 56 R to K B 2 |
| 57 P to Kt 5 | 57 R to K 2 |
| 58 P to R 4 | 58 B to Q 2 |
| 59 P to R 5 | 59 R to Q 4 |
| 60 R takes P | 60 R takes P |
| 61 P to R 6 | 61 R to R 4 |
| 62 R to R 8 | 62 K to Kt 3 |
| 63 K to B 2 | 63 R to R 6 |
| 64 K to K 2 | 64 K to Kt 2 |
| 65 K to B 2 | 65 K to R 2 |
| 66 R to R 7 ch | 66 K to Kt 3 |
| 67 K to K 2 | 67 K to R 4 |
| 68 R to R 8 | 68 K to R 5 |

Position after Black's 68th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

69 P to B 4 (M)
70 K to Q 3

69 R to R 7 ch
70 R to R 6 ch

71 K to B 2 71 P takes P
 72 P to R 7 72 P to B 6
 73 K to Q 2 (N) Resigns.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) The strongest attack is 4 B to K Kt 5, the move of Mr English.

(B) The move in the text is the best White had at his disposal. If he had played

9 Kt takes P 9 B takes P ch
 10 K takes B 10 Q takes Kt
 11 B takes Kt

(if 11 B to K 3 11 K R to K sq, and Black would have a strong attack on the adverse K by Q to K R 4 ch, followed by Kt to K 5)

12 P to B 3 11 P takes B
 12 Q R to K sq

and Black would continue by Q to K R 4 ch, then double his Rooks on the K file.

If White played

9 B takes Kt 9 Q takes B
 10 Kt takes P 10 Q to R 3
 11 P to K R 3 11 Kt takes P
 12 B takes P ch 12 K takes B
 13 Q takes Kt 13 B takes Kt best.

(C) Black cannot play either Kt takes P or B takes Kt, as demonstrated in the preceding note, for the position is a similar one. Instead of the move in the text, which places the K B in an inferior position to that he at present occupies, we should have played 9 B to K 3, for in games of this sort, loss of time does not make much difference.

(D) 10 R to K sq was a much stronger move. The move in the text of course gives an attack with the Rooks on the K Kt file, but the Pawns on the K side are weakened, and the adversary is a Pawn ahead on the Queen's side, which gives him a superior position in the end game, after having parried the attack of the White Rooks.

(E) It would have been more advantageous for Black to play immediately Q R to K sq, to prevent White playing his Kt to K B 4 or K 5. Black need not trouble himself about the reply 20 P to B 5, e.g.:

20 P to B 5 20 Kt to B sq
 21 P takes P 21 P takes P
 22 P to B 4 22 R to K 8

and he would have a good position.

(F) Loss of time, which renders his game more difficult, he ought to have played 23 K to R sq.

(G) White could play

26 Q takes Kt P 26 Q takes Q
 27 R takes Q 27 R to K 7
 28 R to Q 6 28 R takes Q B P
 29 R takes Q P 29 R to Q 7
 30 K to B sq,

followed by K to K sq.

(H) If

29 Kt to R 3 29 Kt to K 3 best
 30 P to K B 4 30 Kt takes P
 31 Kt takes Kt 31 Q takes Kt
 32 Q takes Q 32 P takes Q
 33 R takes R ch 33 K takes R

34 K to Kt 2 34 K to Kt 2

(if Black plays his Pawns with the intention of placing them at R 2, Kt 3, B 4 and Q 5, the White King, after having taken the K B P would advance to Q 5, and then play P to Kt 3, K to B 4, P to R 4, K to Kt 7, and would take all the Black Pawns, if the latter are placed at Q 5, B 4, Kt 3 and R 4, still the White King would go to Q 5 and then play P to Kt 3, K to B 6, &c.; and if Black plays 34 P to B 4, 35 K to B 3 35 P to B 5, 36 K takes P and wins)

35 K to B 3 35 K to R 3
 36 K takes P 36 K takes P
 37 K to K 5 37 K to Kt 3
 38 K takes P

(if 38 K to Q 6 38 K to B 4, 39 P to Kt 4 39 K to K 5 and wins)

39 K to B 3

and a drawn game.

(I) If 30 Q takes P
 31 R to R 3 ch 31 K to Kt 2
 32 Q to Q 7 ch 32 K to B 3

(if 32 Q to B 2, 33 R to R 7 ch and wins)

33 Q to Q 6 ch 33 K to B 2 best
 34 R to B 3 ch 34 K to K sq

(if 34 K to Kt 2, 35 Q to K 7 ch and wins)

35 R to B 8 ch

and wins.

(J) If 31 R to Kt sq
 32 R to R 3 ch 32 K to Kt 2
 33 Q takes Kt P ch.

(K) If Black exchanges Queens he cannot defend his Pawns.

(L) The sacrifice of the Pawn is forced, for Black cannot play 50 K to Kt 3, because of 51 R to B 5 winning the Kt P, nor move the R without losing either the B P or Q P.

(M) Very well played; if Black takes the P, then 70 P to R 7, followed by R to R 8 or Kt 8 ch, and the Pawn Queens.

(N) If

73 R to R 8 ch 73 K to Kt 6
 74 P to R 8 (Q) 74 R takes Q
 75 R takes R 75 P to B 7

with a drawn game.

The move in the text does not leave Black any hope, the White King easily pinning the P.

GAME 733.

Played in the thirty-third round of the Vienna International Tourney, 20th June 1882.

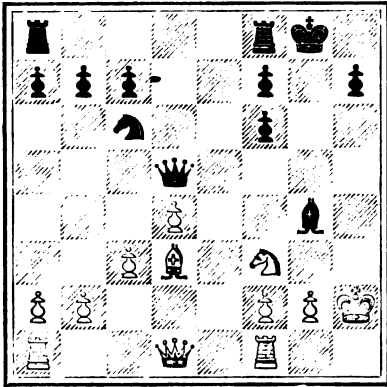
French Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Wittek	Capt Mackenzie
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Kt to B 3
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 B to K Kt 5	8 B to K Kt 5

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 9 Kt takes P (A) | 9 B takes P ch |
| 10 K takes B | 10 Q takes Kt |
| 11 B takes Kt | 11 P takes B |
| 12 P to B 3 | |

Position after White's 12th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 13 R to R sq | 12 K to R sq (B) |
| 14 K to Kt sq | 13 R to K Kt sq |
| 15 K to B sq (C) | 14 R to Kt 2 |
| 16 B to K 2 | 15 R to K sq |
| 17 Q to Q 2 | 16 Q to K 5 |
| 18 R to K sq | 17 B to Q 2 |
| 19 R to R 2 | 18 Q to Kt 3 |
| 20 Q to B 4 | 19 P to B 4 (D) |
| 21 Q takes Q B P | 20 Kt to Q sq (E) |
| 22 Q to B 4 | 21 B to B 3 |
| 23 Q to R 4 (F) | 22 Kt to K 3 |
| 24 P to B 4 | 23 Kt to B 2 |
| 25 P to Q 5 | 24 B to K 5 |
| 26 R to Q sq | 25 Kt to R 3 |
| 27 Kt to K sq | 26 Kt to B 4 |
| 28 Q takes P | 27 P to B 5 (G) |
| 29 Q to Q 2 | 28 Q to Kt 3 |
| 30 K to Kt sq | 29 Q to Q 3 |
| 31 Kt to Q 3 | 30 B to Kt 3 |
| 32 B to B sq | 31 Kt to Q 2 (H) |
| 33 P to Q Kt 3 | 32 R to K 5 |
| 34 P to B 3 | 33 P to B 3 |
| 35 Q to B 2 | 34 R to K sq |
| 36 R to R 4 | 35 P to Kt 3 |
| 37 R to K sq | 36 B to B 4 |
| 38 R to R 5 | 37 Q R to K Kt sq |

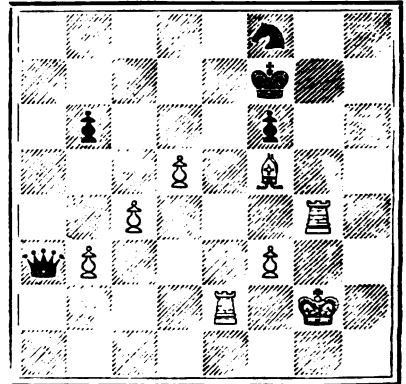
(See Diagram below.)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 39 B takes B | 38 B takes Kt (I) |
| 40 Q takes R | 39 R takes P ch |
| 41 K takes R | 40 R takes Q ch |
| 42 B takes P | 41 Kt to B sq |
| 43 B to B 5 (K) | 42 K to Kt 2 (J) |
| 44 R to K 4 | 43 K to B 2 |
| 45 R to K 2 | 44 Q to Kt 5 |
| | 45 Q to Q 3 |

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 46 R to R 4 | 46 Q to R 6 |
| 47 R to Kt 4 | 47 P to R 4 |
| 48 K to R 2 | 48 P to R 5 |
| 49 K to Kt 2 | 49 P takes P |
| 50 P takes P | 50 Q to Kt 5 (L) |
| 51 K to Kt 3 | 51 Q to Q 3 ch |
| 52 K to R 4 | 52 Q to R 6 |
| 53 K to Kt 3 | 53 Q to Q 3 ch |
| 54 K to R 3 | 54 Q to R 6 |
| 55 K to Kt 2 | |

Position after White's 55th move.

BLACK.

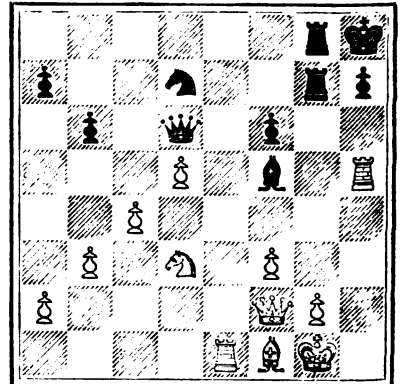


WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 56 B to K 6 ch | 55 Q to Q 3 (M) |
| 57 R to Kt 7 ch | 56 K to K 2 |
| 58 R to Q R 2 | 57 K to Q sq |
| | Resigns. (N) |

Position after White's 38th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

From "The Field."

(A) The capture of this Pawn is premature; we do not hesitate even to call it bad. Zukertort plays here 9 K to R sq; he tried it on several occasions—of late, in the seventh match game with Blackburne, and against

Mason in the Vienna Tournament. The best reply to it is 9 B to K 2. The text move was introduced by Tschigorin, in the Berlin Tournament.

(b) This is hardly compatible with the Captain's usual judgment. We should prefer 12 B takes Kt, which forces the exchange of Queens, equalising the game. Of course, if 13 P takes B, Black forces the game in a few moves:—

13 P takes B 12 B takes Kt
14 K moves 13 Q to R 4 ch
 14 K to R sq
 followed by R to Kt sq ch, winning.

Mr Mackenzie pointed out that he ought to have played 12 Q to R 4 ch, which would be all right if White would answer 13 K to Kt sq; but the King goes to Kt 3 quite safe, keeping his Rook's file open.

(c) Forced, the Knight being now menaced. Obviously, it could not be taken on the preceding move.

(d) We do not quite like this move, but it is difficult to see what to do in Black's case. Captain Mackenzie stood well in for a good prize in the tournament, and therefore tried to win; he complicated the position, trusting to his superior skill, as long as the pieces were not exchanged.

(e) Here again Black could save the Pawn by 20 Q to Q 3, but the remedy is as bad as the evil. White would exchange, leaving his adversary's Pawns scattered, and an easy prey in the end game.

(f) Mr Wittek has a roady reply, and frustrates every attempt on the part of his opponent to get a counter-attack. With the last move he threatens to force the exchange of Queens by Kt to K 5; and Black must retreat again, as he wants to avoid exchanging.

(g) In order to save the Bishop from being captured with P to B 3, Black must give up another Pawn.

(h) If Kt to K 5 instead, White replies 32 Q to B 4 32 Q to Kt 3, 33 B to B 3, &c.

(i) As it stands now the game is lost. In giving up the two Rooks for the Queen, Black may hope to escape with a draw, the Queen being very powerful, if properly handled.

(j) If 42 Kt takes B, then White doubles the Rooks, recovering the piece.

(k) This paralyses the Knight for ever. So far White manœuvred beautifully; but now comes a series of ineffective moves, prolonging the game unnecessarily.

(l) Black dare not take the Pawn, because of 51 P to Q 6, to which there is no defence possible. The Queen must remain on the diagonal to prevent this advance.

(m) Captain Mackenzie thought this to be a slip, and was of opinion that he should have played 55 Q to Kt 5;

55 Q to Kt 5
56 K to K 2
57 K to Q 3
58 Kt to Kt 3
59 K to B 4
60 K to Q 5
56 B to K 6 ch
57 R to Kt 7 ch
58 R to K B 7
59 R to Q 7 ch
60 R to B 7 ch

61 P to Q 6 61 Kt to B 5 ch
62 K to B 2 62 Kt takes R
63 P to Q 7 63 Q to K 2
64 R to B 8, &c.

(n) The only move to save the mate is Q to Kt sq, whereupon White plays 59 Q R to R 7, followed by 60 K R to Kt 7, winning the Queen.

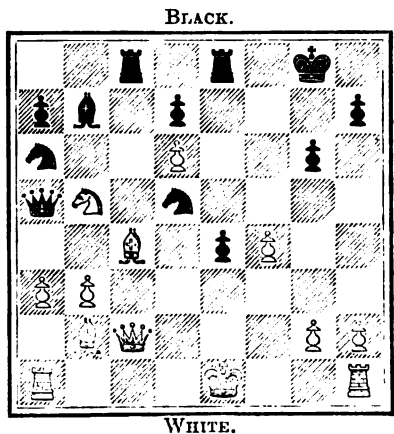
GAME 734.

The following game was played in the recent match between Messrs Crum and Spens for the West of Scotland Challenge Cup, and is the one to which reference is made in our "Jottings" in the present issue. The score and notes are from "The Glasgow Herald."

Irregular Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Crum	Sheriff Spens
1 P to Q 4	1 P to K Kt 3
2 P to Q B 4	2 B to Kt 2
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 P to K 3
4 P to K 4	4 Kt to K 2
5 P to K B 4	5 Castles
6 Kt to B 3	6 P to Kt 3
7 B to Q 3	7 B to Kt 2
8 Q to B 2	8 P to Q B 4
9 P to Q 5	9 P takes P
10 B P takes P	10 Kt to R 3
11 P to Q R 3	11 B to Q 5 (A)
12 P to Q Kt 3	12 R to B sq
13 B to Kt 2	13 R to K sq
14 Kt to K 2	14 P to B 4
15 P to Q 6	15 P takes P
16 B to B 4 ch	16 Kt to Q 4
17 Kt (B3) tks B	17 P takes Kt
18 Kt takes P	18 P to Q Kt 4
19 Kt takes P	19 Q to R 4 ch (B)

Position after Black's 19th move.



20 Q to B 3	20 Q takes Q
21 Kt takes Q	21 R takes B
22 Kt takes Kt (c)	22 R to B 7
23 Kt to B 6 ch	23 K to B 2
24 B to K 5 (d)	24 K R to Q B sq
25 Castles K R	25 P to K 6
26 K R to Q sq	26 R takes P ch
27 K to B sq	27 Q R to Q B 7 (and wins.)

was played. Mr Crum afterwards thought he should have exchanged Kt for B.

(b) The position is interesting. If White play P to Kt 4, then Kt takes P gives a winning game; but any other answer would be fatal to Black by Q to B 3. B to B 3 would probably have been better than moving the Queen.

(c) White might have taken the R with P, but it would have left a strong attacking game for Black.

(d) White should now have captured the Rook, but Black's attack would not have been dissipated.

NOTES.

(a) A harrassing move to White, as the game

C. P. C. CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

A COMPETITOR asks us if the special prizes offered for the best games in certain opening, can be obtained by the defence of such openings. We think that when once the best game is decided upon, the winner thereof will be entitled to the prize, whether he played the attack or defence as to win the best game we may assume he must have been the better of the two engaged in it.

TOURNEY GAME No. 1

WHITE.	BLACK.
J H Blake	Mr F A Vincent
41 B to B 7	41 R to B 2
42 B to Q 5	42 R to B 8 ch
43 K to Kt 2	43 R (B 8) to B 7
44 B to B 7	44 R takes P ch
45 K to Kt sq	45 R (B 7) to B 7
46 R to R sq	46 P to R 4
47 Kt to K 7	47 R to K Kt 7 ch (and wins.)

TOURNEY GAME No. 13.

WHITE.	BLACK.
F P Carr	Mr L P Rees
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 Kt to K 2
7 B to Q B 4	7 Kt to K 4
8 B to K 2	8 Q to K Kt 3
9 Castles	9 P to Q 4
10 Kt to Q 2	10 B to K R 6
11 B to B 3	11 Kt takes B ch
12 Q takes Kt	12 B to K Kt 5
13 Q to B 4	13 Castles K R
14 Kt to K B 5	14 B to Q 3
15 Kt takes Kt ch	15 B takes Kt
16 P takes P	16 K R to Q sq
17 P to Q B 4	17 B to K 7
18 K R to K sq	18 B to Q 6
19 Kt to B 3	19 B to Q 3
20 Q to Q 4	

TOURNEY GAME No. 12

WHITE	BLACK
F P Carr	Mr C J Lambert
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 5	2 P to K B 3
3 P takes P	3 Kt takes P
4 P to K B 4	4 P to Q B 4
5 Kt to K B 3	5 P to Q R 3
6 P to K Kt 3	6 Kt to B 3
7 P to Q 3	7 B to K 2
8 B to Kt 2	8 Castles
9 Castles	9 Q to K sq
10 Kt to Q B 3	10 P to Q 4

PROVINCIAL CLUB CHALLENGE.

THE members of the Dover Chess Club will be pleased to arrange a match or matches, with any of its neighbouring clubs, to be played during the coming season. We shall be pleased to hear from any willing to accept the challenge.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER 1882.

—:0:—

HISTORY OF CHESS IN BRIGHTON.

AS the season which is now about to open promises to be of exceptional importance, and to mark a new era in the annals of the game in this district, it would perhaps be not without interest, considering the number of players from all parts of the country who visit this favorite watering place, to trace the progress of the game here, from the time when the first club was started. But before doing so we would draw attention to what is, we believe, a unique condition of things—a free Chess room, sustained by a corporation. Brighton, we think, stands alone in this respect, but the example might well be followed by other towns which offer advantages in the shape of public libraries. Of the circumstances attending the grant of this boon, we will speak further on, merely mentioning here that any properly behaved person, whether resident or visitor, is at liberty to make use of the room and its appurtenances. There is nearly always a good attendance, so that any one is pretty well sure of an opponent.

The earliest record we have of the old Brighton Chess Club bears date 1858, but we believe the club was started two or three years earlier. The meetings were held in a room on the Pier Esplanade, and it would appear that at this time the club was in a most flourishing condition, financially and otherwise, numbering among its members many gentlemen of high position, including Paul Fokett (President), Viscount Pevensey M.P., Lord A Hervey, Admiral Sir G B Pechell Bart M.P., Sir Charles Marshall, Colonels Blake and Roe, Dr Hannah, &c., with Howard Staunton and Capt Kennedy as honorary members. In 1860, however, the club underwent a change and new officers were appointed, Mr Frewen being President and Mr L Leuliette, Hon Secretary; but on the removal in 1862 to new quarters in North-Street, these gentlemen resigned, and Dr Hannah filled the President's chair, the duties of secretary being undertaken by Mr H C Malden. The following year a further change was made to a room in the Pavilion, and at this time occurred the first event of importance, a consultation match with the St James's Chess Club, London. One game was played at Brighton and the other, a week after, in London, Brighton being unsuccessful on both occasions. From 1863 to 1867 the only noticeable features are the constant change of officers, and the unpromising financial state of the club, which at one time threatened to bring about disruption. The tide was, however, stemmed, and we find the club moving, in 1867, to the Albion Rooms, with a good balance in hand, Mr Chapman at this time being President, and Mr Malden once more Secretary. Again the funds sank to a low ebb, but the club continued with varying fortunes until 1873, when there was received from the Aquarium Company an offer to give the club the use of a room, on the condition of the members taking annual tickets to the Aquarium. And now the former prosperity of the club seems to be reasserted, and we find in the list of the members the name of Sir Robert Walpole. This state of things obtained until 1873, when the doors of the Free Library having been thrown open to the public, it occurred to Mr Councillor Booth, himself a good Chess player, that a room, in which were stored old books of patents, might advantageously be used for Chess

play, a pastime not out of keeping with the principles of the Institution, and having, moreover, a tendency to develop a healthy intelligence among the people. Mr Booth's application to the Pavilion Committee met with well-merited success; and for this, as well as many other services in the same cause, he deserves the hearty thanks of the entire Chess community. It is satisfactory to find that in May last an opportunity was found for a fitting expression—in the shape of a set of handsome Chessmen—of the esteem in which he is held. A few years later the Aquarium Club presented their effects to the new room, making a welcome addition to the stock of eight sets of Chessmen, the gift of Mr Booth when the room was opened. In 1880, after a long period of inaction the old Brighton club was resuscitated, chiefly through the energy and zeal of Mr W T Pierce, who had for some time endeavoured to rekindle local interest in the game, by his Chess column in "The Brighton Herald." The President was Mr L Leuliette and the Secretary Mr W T Pierce. Just prior to this, a game, by means of the Edison telephone communication, had taken place between Brighton and Chichester, the result of which was a draw, and towards the close of 1880 a second game was played and left undecided. On a few occasions teams from these two clubs have met in contest, the result in every case being in favor of the seaside town. In 1881 a match of two games by correspondence was played with the Central Chess Club, Glasgow, both games ending in draws. Although this match was continuing, the Brighton Chess Club might be said to have completely collapsed, and no attempt has since been made to revive it. Nevertheless, Chess in Brighton has shown more vitality during the past eighteen months than it has ever done before; a state of inaction has given place to emulative activity, and this is, without doubt, due to the indefatigable efforts of Mr H W Butler, who deserves the fullest credit for his labours. Nor must we omit to call attention to the good work that he is doing through the medium of his Chess column in "The Brighton Guardian"—a Chess column that is well supported locally, and that has attained world wide celebrity.

Brighton can boast of many good players, and without appearing invidious, we may name as the best, Messrs A Bowley, H W Butler, H Erskine, F Edmonds, L Leuliette, W T Pierce and A Smith, with a large number following these very closely. On two occasions Mr Blackburne has given exhibitions of his skill in blindfold play, and Brightonians have every reason to be proud of the display they made each time. Efforts are being made to establish a Sussex Chess Association, and there is ground for believing the measure will be attended with success. There have been promises of generous contributions to a Challenge Cup, and it is expected that the season now commencing will eclipse all previous years. A new club, numbering among its members many influential gentlemen, has been formed at West Brighton; there is also some talk of a club being organised at the St Anne's Well and Wild Garden, and we may, therefore, expect some lively work. The Working Men's Institutes are, too, showing considerable activity in this direction, and altogether the cause of Chess in the district assumes a very rosy aspect. We hope to have to chronicle several important events during the coming season.

WALTER MEAD.

JOTTINGS.

A MATCH between Messrs Steinitz and Mason comes again within the range of possible events. Mr Zukertort has informed Mr Steinitz that he will not undertake a match, and the latter gentleman, being thus set at liberty, has come forward with terms for a contest with Mr Mason. We give the letter in another part of this issue. Will anything come of it?

A CORRESPONDENT writes that our remarks in reference to Miss Beechey's proposed work would leave the reader to infer that that lady cannot construct a passable two move problem; we think not. As we are sufficiently acquainted

with the doings of the Chess world to know that Miss Beechey's productions have carried off honors in more than one competition, it could not have been our intention to create such an impression. Our correspondent sends us three problems from the forthcoming work, two of which we give in this issue. He adds he is not aware that it is unusual to say in reference to the issue of a proposed work "should sufficient subscribers be obtained," in fact, he has always seen it so in Chess circulars. This is precisely what we object to, and it was to this style of issuing Chess works that we specially referred some time since. Chess magazines and Chess works, in nearly every instance, are continually making "appeals" for support, instead of adopting the ordinary course—existing or otherwise, according to the merit they possess. We learn that Miss Beechey's appeal has met with such a hearty response that the book will be issued early next year, when we shall be in a better position to judge of its merits.

THE "Bradford Observer" is "convinced that any one in the habit of visiting the various Chess resorts of London, could, with the greatest ease, give a list of every Chess professional in this country." Very likely; but does our friend mean that they would all be Londoners, because if so, he is mistaken. To our way of thinking, the man who visits a club, gives an exhibition of play and charges £5 for expenses, is just as much a professional, as he who charges a fee of £5 to visit a club, and perform a similar undertaking.

OUR contemporary further imagines that we can "perceive no difference between an amateur using a money prize to get a set of Staunton Chessmen, to keep as a perpetual proof of an achievement on which he looks back with pride, and some Herr Sloppenbach purchasing a second-hand suit of clothes, or may be paying, on conscientious principles or otherwise, something on account to his landlady." Well, seeing that the question at issue is one which concerns the playing of a match for a considerable money stake—whether or not it shall debar a man from entering an amateur tourney—we admit we cannot see any difference. In each case money was played for, money was won and money was spent; how, when or where being left to the winner's option.

WE commended the above libellous statement of the B O to the attention of Herren Hoffer, Steinitz and Zukertort, who we think should call upon its writer for satisfaction, as the number of players in this country who profess professionalism, and at the same time are accustomed to the prefix "Herr," is remarkably few. We did not anticipate such duties, but we suppose we must act as "second" for one side or the other if called upon.

THE Troicoupian Chess Club has taken up the idea of forming an English organisation and has addressed a circular (of which we give a copy in our present issue) to the several clubs of the Kingdom. We shall refer to the subject more fully later on.

THE West of Scotland Cup.—Mr Crum is, says "The Glasgow Herald," pursuing his victorious career as holder of this cup. He had a second match with Sheriff Spens, in which the latter did not score a game. Mr P Fyfe has challenged him. The first game terminated in Mr Crum's favor; the second was drawn.

THE PROPOSED MATCH STEINITZ V MASON.

THE following is copy of a letter addressed by Mr Steinitz to Mr Mason.

St George's Chess Club, 47 Albemarle street, Piccadilly,
September 18th 1882.

SIR,—Having on Saturday last received a letter from Mr Zukertort to the effect that he absolutely declines to sign binding conditions for a match between me and him, and that he declares myself quite free for any other engagement, I am now at liberty to devote my fullest attention to the contest you propose, and therefore offer for your acceptance some of the main terms on which I would be willing to engage in a match with yourself :—

I.—In consideration of your having come out higher than Mr Zukertort in the last Vienna Tournament, and in deference to your own published opinion about the value of tournament play, I must decline to fix the minimum stake lower than in the match proposed between me and that gentleman, viz.—£150 a side.

II.—The winner of the first nine games shall be the victor, draws not to count. Three games to be played per week.

III.—The time limit shall be fifteen moves per hour, measured by clocks.

IV.—Umpires, who shall not be backers of either party, shall be elected by each, subject to the approval of the other side, and the two shall elect a referee. A deposit of £10 a side shall be placed in their hands for purposes mentioned in my letter to THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, and to be defined in the agreement between the two players.

V.—The match shall take place at a private room of Simpson's establishment, or any other place selected by the two umpires and the referee, at mutual expense, if necessary. Strangers shall only be admitted with the consent of the two players.

VI.—The match shall commence four weeks after the agreement is signed by both players.

VII.—The games to be the property of both parties.

I shall be content with two days' notice for signing properly drawn up terms. At present however I am not in the position to state for how long I can engage myself to be bound by the present conditions, but shall leave them open to your acceptance for a fortnight at least, and let you know in the course of the present week the exact term for which I shall hold myself at your disposal.

Faithfully yours,

James Mason, Esq.

W STEINITZ.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

WE are asked to publish the following circular letter, a copy of which has been addressed to each club in the United Kingdom.

TRIOICUPIAN CHESS CLUB, 22 Sandland Street, London, W.C.,

September 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed to inform you that at a general meeting of this Club, held on Tuesday, 5th September, it was unanimously resolved to invite the co-operation of all the Chess clubs of the United Kingdom in a scheme of federation for the purposes—

Firstly, of organising an International Tournament to be held in this country next year.

Secondly, of promoting Annual Chess Tournaments throughout the country, and otherwise contributing to the interests of the game.

The club proposes, in accordance with an article published in THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, of 23rd August, to convene a meeting of the clubs willing to co-operate in this scheme, to which each club, without prejudice to any principle of representation that may ultimately be adopted, shall nominate one representative. The Troicoupiian Club guarantees a first subscription of not less than £10 to the Funds of the Association, if formed, or otherwise, towards the expenses of any meetings that may be held for its promotion. The club will convene a preliminary meeting as soon as a sufficient number of clubs send in their adhesion. It is proposed that Provincial clubs should be at liberty, if they prefer it, to nominate members of Metropolitan clubs, to represent them at the preliminary meetings.

I shall esteem it a favor if you will inform me as early as possible if your club is willing to co-operate in this scheme, and if so, would you kindly state the amount of subscription you are prepared to offer, and the name of your representative?

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W R Mumford, Hon Sec.

"White to stay and mate in two moves" are the unusual conditions under which "The Pittsburgh Telegraph" publishes a problem. The "Baltimore Sunday News" makes the following amusing comment upon it. After this departure we may expect to see next, something like this "White to try, sigh and cry, and mate in four weeks," or "White to swear, rip and rear, and smash up the board in one whack." We think this would be considerably better than no conditions at all, as one of the Telegraph correspondents proposes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—In the letter I addressed to you on the above subject under the title of "Ex-Correspondent," and which appeared in your issue of 30th ult., I laid down certain principles with regard to the question of excluding players from public tournaments, which I intimated my intention of applying, not to the case of Mr Gossip, but to the claim of the Counties Chess Association to be a representative institution.

Permit me first to observe that the defenders of this Association, whether it be Mr Ranken, Mr Skipworth, Mr Fisher or Mr Mills, always appear to misapprehend the point at issue. Nobody wishes to find fault with these gentlemen and their Associates as a Chess coterie, nobody questions their possession of a fair amount of Chess capacity, and nobody doubts that they are on good terms with each other, that is to say with themselves. When therefore Mr Mills proceeds to give Mr Skipworth a certificate for personal amiability, he goes altogether beside the mark. Mr Skipworth may be steeped to the lips in amiability; but he has written to you his views as to how an Association like the Counties ought to be conducted, and his views on that subject, are identical with my views of what constitutes a clique. He has also written you, or at least you have been sent to you, his views of what constitutes professionalism, upon which, as you have already remarked upon them, I shall say nothing. It is with the Counties Association as a public association that I have to deal. The Association has no right to blow hot and cold on the question of its publicity, to cater for support as a public institution, and to treat as as impertinent intruders upon private affairs, those who, in discharge of a public duty, venture to find fault with it.

I should have allowed my old controversy with the Association to rest in the shade, but for the fact that the Association appears to have revived without reforming. I have very little to say now but what I have said before, yet your correspondents write as if it had never been written, hence the need of repetition.

The first charge I have brought against the Association is, that it is guilty of inconsistency, in pretending to exclude professionals, while it allows its own officials to indulge in practices worse than professionalism. I allude to the practice to which I gave the name of "organised hospitality." My first notice of this practice was to say, (on information received from a source I had every reason to put confidence in) that a certain practice was alleged to exist, in the Committee of the Association, which was not in accordance with the duty of the officials of a public institution, and that an explanation or denial from the authorities of the Association was called for. The practice I described as the attempt on the part of the Committee to organise hospitality for themselves and their friends, at the expense of the local players of the places they visited. In the voluminous controversy that ensued, Mr Ranken (who treated the question throughout as a personal calumny, not as a challenge to the Association to vindicate its fame against an injurious report) made many irrelevant statements, as, that he subscribed to the funds of the Association, that he bought trophies with his prize money, &c. But he never dealt with the only question I raised on the assumption of the truth of the allegation made, the question of principle. The result of the controversy was to establish the following points as undenied. The Committee did negotiate for accommodation, at all events for themselves. It was not pretended that similar accommodation was sought on behalf of all the members of the Association. It was explicitly admitted that the practice was not mentioned in the rules or programmes of the Association. Mr Fisher defended the practice in the case of Glasgow, on the plea that Glasgow was so distant. I inquired, but got no answer, from where is a Counties Association distant?

I do not know whether this practice is maintained or not, but as it never has been repudiated, I feel justified in calling the attention of the Chess public to it. I have no objection to make to regular professionalism, nor to amateur professionalism, but I draw the line at disguised professionalism. If an Association like the Counties chose to invite a professional player, and to pay his expenses, they would be perfectly justified in doing so, although I do not think it would be fair to admit him to the tournaments in which amateurs, who paid their own expenses, took part; but it would be absurd in an Association, worthy of the name of the Counties Association, to suppose that all the players could be quartered upon the residents of any place they might chance to visit, and if not all, why some? Why especially should the officials of the Association make a privileged class of themselves, and an unprivileged class of private members? If, as I have been informed, such a practice is sanctioned by custom, it is a custom, as I have informed my informants, that is much "more honored in the breach, than the observance."

The other charges I have to bring against the Counties Association are upon questions of policy. I hold that I have a perfect right to challenge their policy as a public institution; but as I do not wish to mix up questions of policy with the present issue, which is on a question of principle, I shall defer what I have to say on them till another occasion.

In accordance with a suggestion recently made by "Mars," I assume for future use a nom de plume.

HERACLES

PROBLEMS.

—:O:—

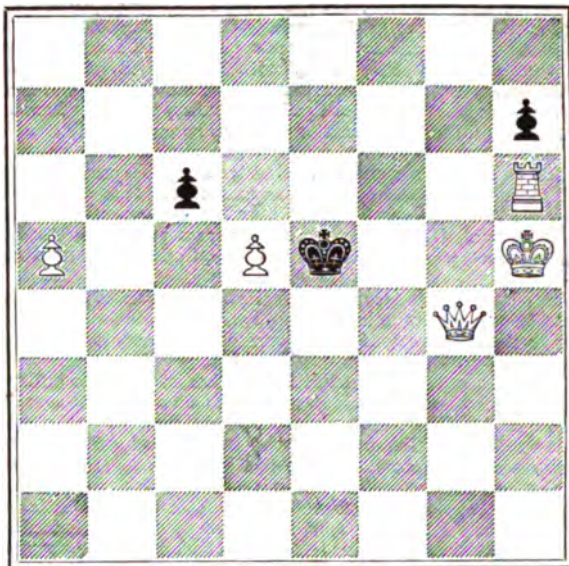
All communications for this department to be specially marked "Problem Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

—:O:—

No. 955.

By WALTER MEAD.

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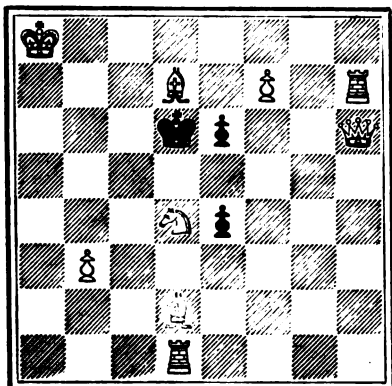
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 956.

By Miss F F BEECHEY.—From her forthcoming collection.

"Brighton Guardian," No. 80.

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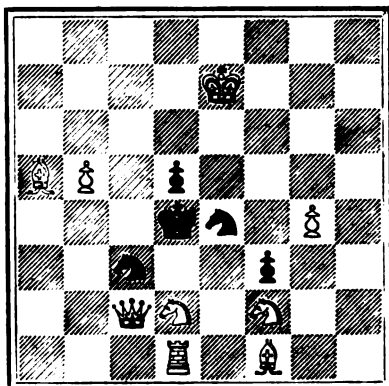
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 957.

"Illustrated London News," No. 1902.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAMES.

—:o:—

All communications for this department to be specially marked "Game Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

—:o:—

GAME 735.

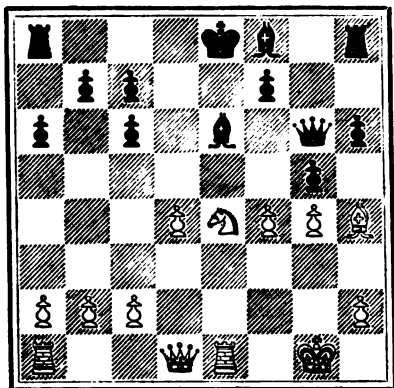
Played in the second round of the Vienna International Tourney, 11th May 1882.

Four Knights Opening.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Schwarz	Mr Wittek
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Kt to B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 P to Q R 3 (A)
5 B takes Kt	5 Q P takes B
6 Kt takes P	6 Kt takes P
7 Kt takes Kt	7 Q to Q 5
8 Castles	8 Q takes Kt (K 4)
9 R to K sq (B)	9 B to K 3
10 P to Q 4	10 Q to K B 4
11 B to Kt 5	11 P to R 3
12 B to R 4	12 P to K Kt 4
13 P to K Kt 4 (c)	13 Q to Kt 3
14 P to K B 4	

Position after White's 14th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

15 Kt P takes P	14 P to K B 4 (D)
16 Kt to B 5 dis ch	15 B takes P
17 P takes P	16 K to Q sq (E)
18 B to Kt 3	17 P takes P
19 Kt to Q 3	18 P to Kt 3
20 P takes B	19 B takes Kt
	20 B to Q 3

21 B to K 5 (F)	21 R to R 5
22 Q to B 3	22 K to Q 2
23 Q R to B sq	23 B takes B
24 P takes B	24 R to K sq
25 R to K 3	25 Q to K 3
26 R to K 4	26 Q R to K R sq
27 R to K 2	27 R to B 5
28 Q to K 3	28 R to R 6
29 Q to Q 2	29 R to Kt 5 ch
30 R to Kt 2	30 R (R 6) to R 5
31 R to B 4 (G)	31 R takes R ch
32 Q takes R	32 R takes R
33 P takes R	33 Q takes K P
34 Q to Q B 2	34 P to B 4
35 K to Kt 2	35 K to B 3
36 Q to Kt 6 ch	36 K to Kt 2
37 Q to B 2	37 P to Kt 4
38 P to Kt 3	38 P to B 3
39 K to R 3	39 Q to B 5
40 K to Kt 2	40 Q to K 6
41 Q to B 2	41 Q to K 5 ch
42 Q to B 3	42 Q to B 7 ch
43 Q to B 2	

Drawn game.

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) Weak; the correct continuation is:

5 Castles	4 B to Kt 5
6 Kt to Q 5	5 Castles
	6 B to K 2 or B
	(to B 4)

(B) 9 P to Q 4 also gives a strong attack.

(C) We should prefer

13 B to Kt 3	13 Castles
14 B to K 5	14 R to Kt 1 or R 2
15 P to K Kt 4	15 Q to Kt 3
16 Kt to B 6 with a good position.	

(D) Weak; the correct continuation is

15 P to B 5	14 P takes B
(if 15 B takes P, 16 Kt to B 6 double ch, and mate next move)	15 Q to Kt 2
16 P takes B	

(if 16 Kt to B 5 16 Castles best)
16 Castles.

(E) K to B 2 would have been better.

(F) 21 Q to Kt 4 is much stronger, as it blocks Black's game.

(G) If

31 R to K sq	31 R takes R ch
32 K takes R	32 Q to R 6 ch

and wins.

GAME 736.

Played in the eighth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 19th May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE

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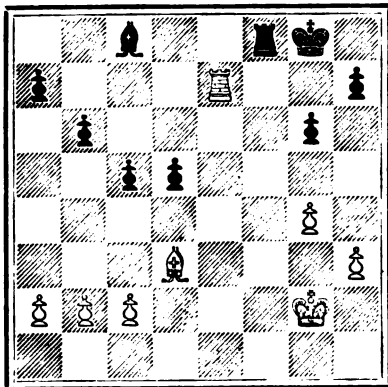
Mr English

Mr Mason

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | 3 Kt to K B 3 |
| 4 B to K Kt 5 | 4 B to K 2 |
| 5 P takes P | 5 P takes P |
| 6 Kt to B 3 | 6 Castles |
| 7 B to Q 3 | 7 Kt to B 3 |
| 8 P to K R 3 | 8 B to K 3 |
| 9 Castles | 9 Q to Q 2 |
| 10 Kt to K 5 | 10 Kt takes Kt |
| 11 P takes Kt | 11 Kt to K sq |
| 12 Q to R 5 | 12 P to K Kt 3 |
| 13 Q to R 6 | 13 B takes B |
| 14 Q takes B | 14 P to Kt 3 |
| 15 Q R to K sq | 15 Kt to Kt 2 |
| 16 P to K Kt 4 | 16 Q to Q sq |
| 17 Q takes Q | 17 Q R takes Q |
| 18 P to B 4 | 18 P to K B 4 |
| 19 P tks P en pass | 19 R takes P |
| 20 R to K 5 | 20 R(Q1)toKBsq |
| 21 R(B1)toKsq(A) | 21 B to B sq |
| 22 Kt to K 2 | 22 Kt to K 3 |
| 23 R to K B sq | 23 Kt takes P |
| 24 R takes Kt | 24 R takes R |
| 25 Kt takes R | 25 R takes Kt |
| 26 R to K 8 ch | 26 R to B sq |
| 27 R to K 7 | 27 P to B 4 |
| 28 K to Kt 2 | |

Position after White's 28th move.

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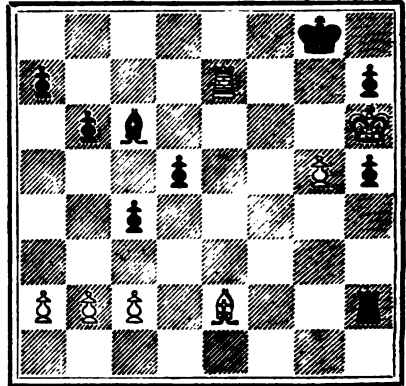


WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 29 K to Kt 3 | 28 R to Q sq (B) |
| 30 K to B 4 | 29 B to Q 2 |
| | 30 B to B 3 |

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 31 K to Kt 5 | 31 P to B 5 |
| 32 B to K 2 | 32 R to K B sq |
| 33 K to R 6 | 33 R to B 7 |
| 34 P to K R 4 | 34 K to B sq |
| 35 R to K 5 | 35 K to B 2 (c) |
| 36 P to Kt 5 | 36 K to Kt sq |
| 37 R to K 7 | 37 R to B 7 |
| 38 P to R 5 | 38 P takes P |

Position after Black's 38th move.
BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 39 B takes P (D) | 39 P to Q 5 |
| 40 R to K Kt 7 ch | 40 K to B sq |
| 41 R to KB 7 ch (E) | 41 K to Kt sq |
| 42 R to K Kt 7 ch | |

Drawn game.

NOTES.

From "Sonntagsblatt."

(A) If White wants to save the P, he ought to play at once Kt to K 2.

(B) Black manoeuvres very well, and being a Pawn ahead, he could win the game but for the excellent play of White. That the Rook should play to B 7 at the right moment is well preconceived.

(C) Well played. Black threatens now

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 37 R to K 3 | 36 K to B 3 |
| | 37 P to Q 5 |
- and the White B could not be saved.

(D) 39 R to Kt 7 ch would be wrong, because of K to B sq, e.g.—

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 39 R to Kt 7 ch | 39 K to B sq |
| 40 B takes P or (A) | 40 R tks B ch, &c. |

(A)

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 40 R takes P | 40 R to Kt 7 |
| 41 R to R 8 ch | 41 K to K 2 |
| 42 P to Kt 6 | 42 B to K sq |
| 43 P to Kt 7 | 43 B to B 2, &c. |

(E) Black cannot prevent the check, but White can none the more play to win. 41 B takes P would lose the game at once, e.g.—

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 41 R takes P | 41 R takes B ch |
| 42 K takes R | 42 P to Q 6 |
| 43 P takes P | 43 P takes P |
| 44 P to Kt 6 | 44 P to Q 7 |

45 R to B 7 ch or (B) 45 K to Kt sq
 46 R to B sq 46 P to Q 8 (Q) ch
 47 R takes Q 47 B to B 6 ch
 followed by B takes R and wins.

(B)
 45 P to Kt 7 ch 45 K to B 2(not Kt sq), &c.

GAME 737.

Played in the second round of the Vienna International Tourney, 11th May 1882.

Irregular Opening.

WHITE BLACK

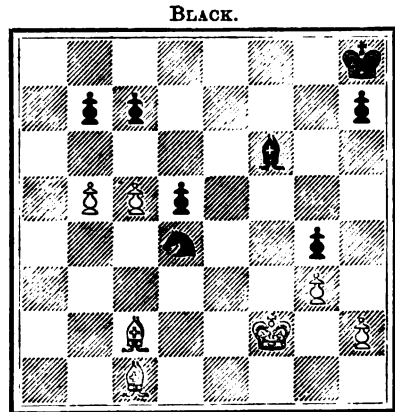
Mr Blackburne Mr Winawer

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Kt to K B 3 | 1 P to Q 4 (A) |
| 2 P to K 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 (B) |
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 B to Kt 5 (C) |
| 4 B to K 2 (D) | 4 P to K 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 B to Q 3 |
| 6 Q Kt to Q 2 (E) | 6 Kt to B 3 |
| 7 P to B 4 | 7 P to Q R 3 |
| 8 P to B 5 | 8 B to K 2 |
| 9 P to Kt 4 | 9 Castles (F) |
| 10 P to Q R 3 | 10 B takes Kt |
| 11 Kt takes B | 11 Kt to K 5 |
| 12 Q to Kt 3 | 12 P to B 4 |
| 13 B to Kt 2 | 13 P to K Kt 4 |
| 14 Q R to Q sq | 14 K to R sq (G) |
| 15 Kt to Q 2 | 15 Kt takes Kt |
| 16 R takes Kt | 16 B to B 3 |
| 17 P to B 3 | 17 B to Kt 2 |
| 18 B to Q 3 | 18 Q to K 2 (H) |
| 19 B to Kt sq | 19 Q R to K sq |
| 20 R to K sq | 20 Q to B 2 |
| 21 Q to Q 3 | 21 Q to R 4 |
| 22 B to B 2 (I) | 22 R to B 3 |
| 23 P to K 4 | 23 R to R 3 |
| 24 P to Kt 3 | 24 B P takes P |
| 25 P takes P | 25 R to K B sq |
| 26 B to Q sq | 26 P to Kt 5 |
| 27 P takes P | 27 P takes P |
| 28 Q to K 2 | 28 R to Kt 3 |
| 29 R to B sq (J) | 29 R takes R ch |
| 30 Q takes R | |

(See Diagram below.)

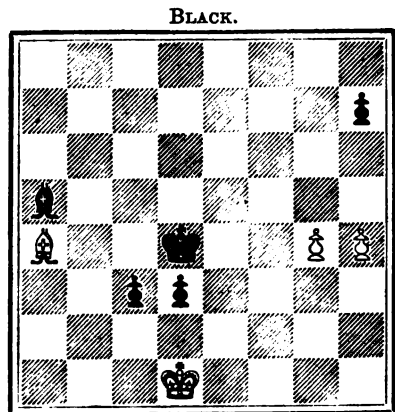
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 31 B to B 2 (L) | 30 R to K 3 (K) |
| 32 Q to Q 3 | 31 Q to K sq |
| 33 K to B 2 | 32 R to K 8 ch |
| 34 R to K 2 (M) | 33 R to K 5 |
| 35 Q takes R | 34 R takes R ch |
| 36 K takes Q | 35 Q takes Q ch |
| 37 B to B sq | 36 B takes P (N) |
| 38 K to B 2 | 37 B to B 3 |
| 39 P to Q R 4 (O) | 38 Kt to K 4 |
| 40 P to Kt 5 | 39 Kt to B 3 |
| 41 P takes P | 40 P takes P |
| | 41 Kt to Q 5 |

Position after Black's 41st move.



- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 42 B to Q 3 (P) | 42 Kt to Kt 6 |
| 43 P to Kt 6 | 43 P takes P (Q) |
| 44 B to K B 4 | 44 P takes P (R) |
| 45 B to B 5 | 45 Kt to R 4 |
| 46 B takes Kt P | 46 P to Q 5 |
| 47 B to K 2 | 47 B to Q sq |
| 48 B to Q 6 | 48 B to Kt 3 |
| 49 K to K sq | 49 P to B 5 |
| 50 B to B 3 | 50 K to Kt 2 |
| 51 K to Q sq | 51 K to B 3 |
| 52 B to Q 5 | 52 B to Q sq |
| 53 B to Kt 4 | 53 P to Kt 4 |
| 54 B takes Kt | 54 B takes B |
| 55 B to B 6 | 55 K to K 4 (S) |
| 56 B takes P | 56 K to Q 4 |
| 57 P to Kt 4 | 57 P to Q 6 |
| 58 P to R 4 | 58 K to B 4 |
| 59 B to R 6 | 59 K to Q 5 |
| 60 B to Kt 5 | 60 P to B 6 |
| 61 B to R 4 | |

Position after White's 61st move.

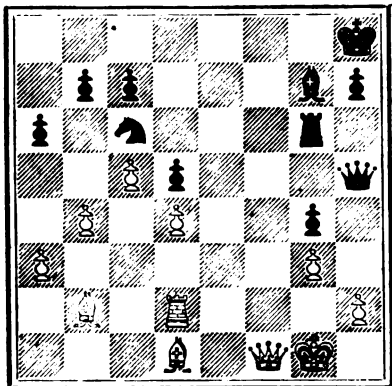


- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 62 K to B sq | 61 K to B 5 (T) |
| | 62 B to Q sq |

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 63 P to R 5 | 63 B to Kt 4 ch |
| 64 K to Kt sq | 64 K to Q 5 |
| 65 B to Q sq | 65 K to K 6 |
| 66 K to B sq | 66 K to B 7 dis ch |
| 67 K to Kt sq | 67 K to K 8 |
| 68 B to B 2 | 68 K to Q 7 |
- Resigns.

Position after White's 30th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) We consider this move the best defence in this opening, and adopted it in our match with Zukertort.

(B) We do not approve of this move. The correct one is 2 Kt to K B 3, e.g.—

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 3 P to Q 4 | 2 Kt to K B 3 |
| 4 P to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 5 P to R 8 | 4 P to K 3 |

(to prevent B to Kt 5)

5 P to B 3

followed by B to Q 3 and Q Kt to Q 2; White would not be able to advance his P to B 5, for his adversary, by P to Q Kt 3, would weaken the White Pawns.

(C) We prefer 3 B to B 4.

(D) This move is forced, to prevent P to K 4. If White had played 4 P to B 4, which appears, at first sight, very strong, Black would have replied with P to K 4, with an excellent position.

(E) The move in the text is lost time, and weakens White's game. In this kind of Opening it is important to place the Kt at Q B 3, in order to attack the centre Pawns, after having played 6 P to B 4; the correct continuation would then be 6 Kt to B 3, 7 Kt to B 3, and he would then be able to continue the attack by P to Q R 3.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (F) If | 9 Kt takes Kt P |
| 10 Q to Kt 3 | 10 P to Q R 4 |

(if 10 Kt to B 3, 11 Q takes Kt P best)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 11 P to Q R 4 | 11 Kt to B 3 best |
| 12 Q takes Kt P | 12 Kt to R 2 |
| 13 B to Q 3 | |

with the better game.

(G) To counteract White's manoeuvre, which aims at forcing the exchange of Kt at Q 2, followed by P to B 3 and P to K 4. Black could not have taken with Q P without losing the K P by check, neither with the B P, without opening the K B file to the White Rook; in both cases White would have a strong attack.

(H) Loss of time; it would have been better to have played 14 Q to K sq.

(I) He played the B for the purpose of placing it afterwards at Q sq.

(J) This is a weak exchange, for it allows Black to attack the Q P. 29 P to Kt 5 29 P takes P best, 30 Q takes P, forcing the Black Kt to move, was much better.

(K) Well played. White cannot defend his Q P.

(L) Forced, to prevent R to K 5.

(M) The Q P cannot be saved.

(N) If 36 Kt takes P, the game could be drawn, in consequence of the Bishops of different colors.

(O) If 39 B to Kt 2 Black would reply by Kt to Q 2 and not by Kt to Q 6 ch, a move which would result in a draw, for the same reason as given in the foregoing note.

(P) The move in the text is very fine. We should however have preferred to have obtained a draw by

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 42 B to Kt 2 | 42 K to Kt 2 |
| 43 B to Q 3 | 43 Kt to Kt 6 |
| 44 B takes B ch | 44 K takes B |
| 45 B takes P | 45 Kt takes P |
| 46 K to K 3, and he has some chance of drawing. | |

(Q) It is evident that he cannot take the B, for White would Queen, neither can he advance the P to B 3, for there threatens B to Q R 6 or B to Q B 8.

(R) At this point the game is decided, and not any longer defensible.

(S) Surer than 55 P to Kt 5, for after B to Kt 5, the K and B could stop the three Pawns.

(T) He could win the piece by P to B 7 ch, but there would then be only a drawn game.

GAME 738.

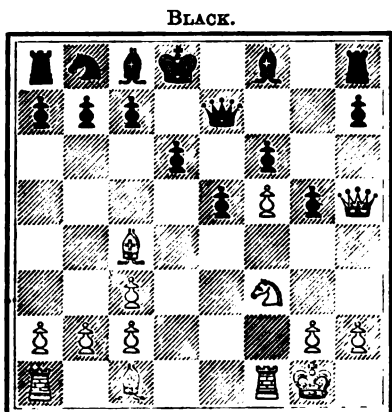
The following is one of the games of the recent match between Messrs Bowley and Pierce. "Land and Water," from which score and notes are taken, remarks that, "besides being an interesting specimen of Mr Bowley's skill, it is theoretically useful, on account of a

variation to which Mr Cook will have to give his attention when issuing another edition of his 'Synopsis.'

King's Bishop's Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr A A Bowley	Mr W T Pierce
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 B to B 4	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt takes P
4 Kt to B 3	4 Kt takes Kt
5 Q P takes Kt	5 P to K B 3
6 Castles	6 P to Q 3 (A)
7 Kt to R 4	7 P to K Kt 3
8 P to B 4	8 Q to K 2
9 P to B 5	9 P to K Kt 4
10 Q to R 5 ch	10 K to Q sq
11 Kt to B 3	

Position after White's 11th move.



WHITE.	BLACK.
12 Kt takes Kt P	11 B to Kt 2 (B)
13 Kt to B 7 ch	12 P to Q 4 (c)
14 B takes P	13 K to Q 2
15 B to K 6 ch	14 R to B sq (D)
16 Q to B 3 ch	15 K to B 3
17 B to K 3 ch	16 K to Kt 3
18 P to Q Kt 4	17 P to B 4
19 P takes P ch	18 Kt to R 3
20 B takes B	19 K to B 2
21 Kt to Q 6	20 Q R takes B
22 Kt to Kt 5 ch	21 R to Q Kt sq
23 Kt takes P ch	22 K to B sq
24 Kt to Kt 5	23 K to Q sq
25 K R to Q sq ch	24 Kt takes P
	Resigns. (E)

NOTES.

(A) Apart from Mr Bowley's variation to be noticed further on, we prefer 6 Q to K 2.

(B) Some authorities recommend 11 Q to K sq, and claim a superior game for Black as its fruit. Mr Bowley expected that move, and

hence his adoption of the present opening. He intended to reply with B to B 7, which continuation, according to his opinion, yields an advantage to White. Mr Bowley sends us the following illustrative variation:—

12 B to B 7	11 Q to K sq
13 Kt takes Kt P	12 Q to R 5
14 B takes P ch	13 P takes Kt
15 P to B 6	14 B to K 2
16 B to K 3	15 B to B sq
17 P to B 7 dis ch	16 Q to K Kt 5
18 P to B 8 (Q) and wins.	17 B to K 2

Black may, in the course of this variation, give up his Queen, having sold her for three minor pieces, but White retains the K B P, and has by far the better game. Black, it is true, may play 12 Q to B 3, so as to gain a move by checking at B 4 or Kt 3, but the time thus gained cannot be profitably utilised as far as we can see. The net result of the above highly ingenious line of play, with its sub-variations, is, that Mr Bowley makes good his case, and 11 Q to K sq falls dead. The move actually adopted by Mr Pierce is, however, far from affording comfort. We should say that Black's best resource, and not a bad one, is

12 Kt takes Kt P	11 P to K R 3
13 P to B 6	12 B P takes Kt
14 B to Q 3	13 Q to R 2
15 R to K sq	14 P to K 5
	15 P to Q 4, &c.

(c) If 12 P takes Kt, then of course 13 P to B 6 with a winning game for White; and so it is in fact every way.

(D) Q to B 4 ch is obviously futile, so far as any idea of capturing the B is concerned.

(E) If 25 Kt to Q 2, then 26 B to Kt 6 ch, winning the Queen; or if 25 K to K sq, then of course 26 Kt to Q 6 ch, winning the Knight.

GAME 739.

The seventh game in the match between Messrs Bowley and Pierce.

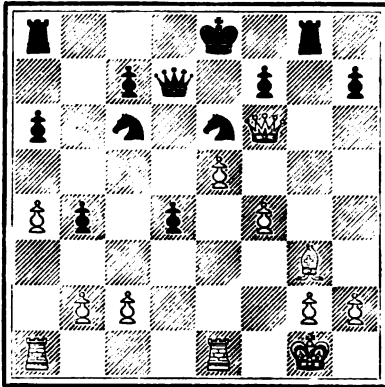
Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr W T Pierce	Mr A A Bowley
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Castles	5 Kt takes P
6 P to Q 4	6 P to Q Kt 4
7 B to Kt 3 (A)	7 P to Q 4
8 P takes P	8 B to K 3
9 P to Q R 4 (B)	9 P to Kt 5
10 B to K 3	10 B to K 2 (C)
11 Q Kt to Q 2	11 Kt to B 4
12 R to K sq (A)	12 P to Q 5
13 B to K B 4	13 P to Kt 4
14 B takes B	14 Kt takes B
15 B to Kt 3	15 P to Kt 5
16 Kt to K 4	16 P takes Kt
17 Q takes B P	17 Q to Q 2

18 Kt to B 6 ch 18 B takes Kt
19 Q takes B 19 R to K Kt sq
20 P to K B 4

Position after White's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

21 P to B 5 20 Q to K 2 (B)(D)
22 Q to R 6 21 K Kt to Q sq
23 Q to B 4 22 Q to B sq
24 B to R 4 23 Q to K 2 (E)
25 P to K 6 24 Q to B 4 (F)
26 Q to R 6 (c) 25 Q to Q 3 (G)
27 Q takes P 26 Kt to Kt 2 (D)
28 P to K 7 27 R to K B sq
29 P takes R (Q) 28 K to Q 2
30 P to B 6 29 R takes Q
31 Q to B 5 ch 30 Kt to B 4
32 B to Kt 3 31 Kt to K 3
33 Q takes Q 32 Q to B 4
34 B to B 4 33 Kt takes Q
35 P takes P 34 P to Kt 6
36 Q R to Q sq 35 Kt takes Kt P
37 B to K 5 36 Kt to B 4
38 B takes Q P 37 R to K sq
 38 R takes R ch

39 R takes R 39 Kt takes B
40 R to K 7 ch 40 K to Q sq
41 R takes K B P 41 Kt (B 4) to K 3
42 R to K 7 42 Kt to B sq
43 R to K 5 43 Kt to B 3
44 R to K 4 44 K to Q 2
45 P to K Kt 4 45 Kt to Q sq
46 P to Kt 5 46 Kt (Q 1) to K 3
47 P to K R 4 47 Kt to R 2
48 R to K 5 48 P to B 4
49 R to Q 5 ch 49 K to B 3
50 R to K B 5 50 Kt (R 2) to B sq
51 P to K R 5 51 K to Q 2
52 P to Kt 6 52 Kt to Q 5
53 P to Kt 7 Resigns.

NOTES.

- (A) Kt takes P may be safely ventured here.
(B) A move favored by some of the leading French players, in reply to Kt to K 2.
(C) We see no objection to 10 B to Q B 4.
(D) Lost time. Playing the opponent's game.
(E) Q to B 4 appears to be more efficacious.
(F) See our preceding note. Black again loses a move.
(G) 25 Q to Q 4 seems more to the purpose, though in any case White has a strong attack, owing to Black's weak play.

NOTES, from "The Brighton Guardian."

- (A) The correct move is apparently P to R 3. The move in the text enables Black to win a piece, but as the sequel shows, White, by way of compensation, obtains an enduring attack.
(b) This appears to be a move wasted, R to Kt 3 seems to us decidedly preferable.
(c) Mr Pierce conducts the attack very ably, and has now obtained a winning game.
(d) There is really nothing to be done. Kt to K 2 would be effectually met by 27 P takes P ch, followed, according to Black's defence, by Q to R 5 or R takes Kt ch.

Bury and West Suffolk Chess Club.—The Committee, in presenting their fifteenth annual report at a meeting on the 8th inst., were glad to state that, although the club had lost some members during the past year, including one of its earliest supporters, it had gained several others, and had received a substantial and welcome accession of strength from the officers of the Suffolk Regiment. The Committee, while acknowledging the support of those who subscribed, but were not regular attendants, felt that much greater service could be rendered to the club, if all would devote at least a few evenings to it. They had been enabled to clear off the debt owing to the Treasurer from the last audit, and reported the club as now in a most satisfactory condition. They state that on the 18th of September 1881, the club had a "Visitor's Evening" at the club room. The meeting was attended by several invited players, and a very pleasant evening was spent. On the 2nd of December, a match was played with the Cambridge University Club at the Angel Hotel, the visitors being the winners by 13 games to 7. During the year the members have engaged, as usual, in a friendly Tournament amongst themselves, but it is not yet completed. We may add that the weekly meetings of this club are held at the Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, on Friday evenings, from 7 till 11 o'clock. The playing season commences on the first Friday in September. Terms of Subscription:—Gentlemen resident in Bury, half-a-guinea per annum. An entrance fee of half-a-guinea entitles non-resident gentlemen to the advantages of membership without further payment. We hope to hear of one or more matches from this club during the winter season.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER 1882.

—:0:—

WINNING A GAME.

THERE are at least two ways of doing most tasks we are called upon to perform—a right and a wrong one,—but it hardly seems reasonable to say there is a wrong way of winning a game at Chess, for surely the fact of bringing a contest to a successful issue can only deserve to be described as the right one, but the old principle applies in this case—there are two ways of doing right. A game of Chess may be carried on for some time without any very decided result, but at length one of the players becomes master of the situation, and that too in such a marked manner as really to warrant his adversary resigning, yet he will carry on the battle until an actual mate occurs, as if he were playing a losing game. Some men cannot tread the road to victory with an easy step, nor relax one iota of the attention they usually give to a game, even though they may have it in hand. We do not wish our readers to suppose we advocate laxity of attention when a game is all but won, as a very small error may then have the most disastrous result, but it can scarcely be necessary to make a toil of an easy ending. It almost seems, when we watch some players, that they cannot appreciate the advantage they have over their adversary, they go plodding on, until they are enabled to announce a mate, and then they appear even more surprised at their victory, than their opponent at his defeat, they cannot win a game in a plain straightforward manner, as “Mars” puts it, but must make “pictures.” Now this picture making may be all very well, and it doubtless adds to the beauty of Chess, but we question its propriety, at least if carried to any great extent. The proper mode to conclude a winning game is certainly that which will bring about the ending most speedily, no matter if by such a plan, dry, commonplace positions are the result; but as we have said, some players cannot play in that manner, they prefer a brilliant, if roundabout course, and as their brilliancy is of necessity obtained at the expense of their opponent, it naturally follows that his pleasure in the game may be diminished in proportion. This evil course has given rise to a custom which has become very prevalent among a large number of players—that of resigning as soon as even a slight disadvantage is apparent in their game, or after a slight blunder on their part, instead of continuing the fight until perhaps a counter blunder may again put matters on a somewhat more equal footing, or their opponent is enabled to announce a mate. We have before devoted some attention to the subject of “Playing a losing game,” and urged the principle of playing to the end, with a determination to conquer or die—no surrender. But however much a player may desire to carry the game to a conclusion, and however much he may desire to afford amusement to his more fortunate or better qualified opponent, he yet objects to continue the game simply for the purpose of allowing his adversary opportunities of winning the applause of the gallery, and this picture making really amounts to nothing else. We therefore think we are justified in urging on our readers the adoption of sound, straightforward play, rather than fancy, brilliant combinations, which, more often than not, would result in disaster if ordinary care were taken by the opposite side, but discretion there has perhaps

been banished by the annoyance felt at the uncomplimentary remarks of the onlookers, and for a moment the proper mode of defence escapes notice.

JOTTINGS.

THE Mason-Steinitz farce is concluded. In another column we publish two letters which may be considered as finally closing the negotiations, and putting all possibility of a match at an end. It is a difficult matter to decide who appears the most ridiculous, now that the finale has come; the men who have made a pretence of desiring to play a match, the Chess public who have evinced an interest in the matter, or the Chess press which has devoted a portion of its space to the subject. This episode is another instance of the absurdity of attaching any importance, or taking any public notice, of so called negotiations for similar Chess contests. We hear that a match is all but arranged between Messrs Mason and Zukertort, but almost think it would be better if we, and the press generally, refrained from pandering to the vanity of our Chess masters, by making any reference to it, or other talked of matches, until we know the public is not again to be fooled.

City of London Chess Club.—A general meeting of members was held at Moufflet's Hotel, on 22nd inst. Mr H F Gastineau, the President, who occupied the chair, announced that the handicap tournament of the club, for which seventy gentlemen had entered, would be commenced about the middle of October. Mr S J Stevens proposed "that the handicap tournament for the coming season be conducted on the Section System, as explained in the circular calling the meeting." This was seconded by Mr Vyse and carried unanimously. Mr T Block proposed "that the players be divided into seven sections of ten each, and that the scoring nights for sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, be every Monday, commencing on Monday the 16th October, and the scoring nights for sections 5, 6 and 7 be every Wednesday, commencing on Wednesday the 18th October." This was seconded by Mr Lovelock and carried unanimously. A discussion then arose as to the most convenient hour of meeting for play, some preferring seven for half past seven, while others preferred eight for half past eight. Ultimately it was proposed to make a compromise, and fix the hour at half past seven for eight. This was unanimously agreed to. Mr J J Watts proposed "that the following members shall form the Committee to handicap the players, and to draw up rules for the tournament, viz.,:—Messrs Lord, Block, Chappell, Stevens, Vyse, Manning, Cutler, George, Pilkington, Coster, with the President and Secretary." It was mentioned that this was as near as possible the same committee as handicapped the members last year, and gave such general satisfaction. Mr Edward Ridpath seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Mr J Manning proposed that Mr Zukertort, one of the prize winners in the recent international tournament at Vienna, and winner of the chief prize in the Paris international tournament, be invited to give the club an exhibition of Chess play in October, and that other well known first class experts be invited to give similar exhibitions during the coming winter. This was seconded by Mr Block and carried unanimously. Mr Zukertort, who was in the room, immediately rose, receiving a most flattering ovation. He expressed his perfect willingness to give an exhibition. It was understood in the room that Mr Zukertort's election as an honorary member was only delayed by the rule which requires a month's notice to be given before any such election can take place. Mr Webber proposed, and Mr Cubison seconded, a vote of thanks to the chair, which was carried with hearty acclamation. The meeting was numerously attended and very harmonious throughout. Among those present were:—Captain Mackenzie, Messrs Blackburne, Cubison, Duffy, MacDonnell, Maczuzki, Mason and Zukertort.

Yorkshire.—Mr Blackburne, while on a recent visit to Yorkshire, gave exhibitions of his Chess skill, both at Scarborough and Leeds. From "The Leeds Mercury" we gather that the members of the Scarborough Club mustered in strong force to oppose him, on Tuesday, 13th inst., when he contested seventeen games simultaneously. Of that number he succeeded in winning 16, the remaining one, in which Mr Blackburne was opposed by Mr H Chapman, the Hon Secretary of the club, being drawn. The position, Mr Blackburne states, was very peculiar, the draw resulting from his error in taking one of his opponent's men with the wrong piece. On Wednesday the 13th, Mr Blackburne visited the Leeds Club and there played eighteen members simultaneously, viz.,—Messrs D Y Mills, Billbrough, Bennett, T R Clarke, Chas Clarke, G E Wainwright, Eddison, Shaw, Henry, Pemberton, M Wright jun, Jas Rayner, Stringer, Moorhouse, Spinks, Birdsall, Harland and G V Rose. Play began at 7 o'clock and so rapid were Mr Blackburne's combinations executed, that by 10.15 he had won 15 of the games, and lost 3, viz., to Messrs Mills, Shaw and G E Wainwright. Our contemporary adds that Mr Blackburne's performance was an excellent one, as, in addition to the team of eighteen players, time also was opposed to him, he having to leave for London soon after play was concluded. We give two of the games in another part of this issue.

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

THE Chess Club of Amsterdam held a tournament in August last, in which ten of its members took part. The prizes were four in number, of the value of 125, 60, 40 and 25 gulden respectively, and were won in the following order:—Messemaker of Gonda, Loman of Amsterdam, Benima of Winschoten and Pinedo of Amsterdam. The game which was played by Mr Loman (second prize winner) against Mr Veraart, another of the entrants, is unanimously recognised as the best of the series. We give it, with notes from the Berlin "Sonntagsblatt," in another part of this issue.

THE PROPOSED MATCH STEINITZ V MASON.

THE following letters have been sent us for publication.

Simpson's, Sept 21 1882.

SIR,—Considering your letter of the 18th inst., and taking into account the other circumstances of the case, I must request that you will accept my communication dated 4th Sept. last as final on my part, so far as the matter referred to is concerned. I stand by it without variation or addition of any kind, and shall be glad to meet you in accordance with its terms, as construed by any man of sense or understanding. You will see from this that I freely accept all the points or articles of your letter above referred to, except the 1st and 4th. I will play you for £100 a side and no more; on conditions usual in matches at Chess, and no other.

Faithfully yours,

William Steinitz, Esq.

JAMES MASON.

St George's Chess Club, 47 Albemarle street, Piccadilly,

September 22nd 1882.

SIR,—The contents of your letter of yesterday's date can only be taken as an absolute refusal of my main counter propositions, which I cannot consent to alter in any way. Respecting your comments, I may refer you to the well known definition of common sense, as "neither my sense nor your sense," and I must leave it to an impartial public to decide whether or not my terms were reasonable, considering my position in the Chess world, and the manner exhibited in your direct communications to myself, as well as in letters to different journals.

Faithfully yours,

James Mason, Esq.

W STEINITZ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—As to the statement in Mr Mills' letter in your last issue "that I sent in a little account for expenses," I never demanded one farthing's compensation for my loss of time, but merely asked for the few shillings I had spent uselessly in telegrams and letters, in consequence of the acceptance by the secretary of my entrance fee, and my subsequent exclusion by Mr Skipworth.

As to the concluding paragraph in his letter, in which he is pleased to insinuate that I am a second or third rate player, I do not admit his competency to form a valid opinion on that head. I may, however, fairly claim to be above the Pawn and move or second rate, from the simple fact that I won a large majority of off-hand games, and played a drawn match with M de Bezukrony—formerly the Russian champion—who tied for first prize last May in a tournament at St Petersburg with Mr Tchigorin, winner of the third prize in the last Berlin Tourney, besides

having successfully conceded the odds of Pawn and move to M Goudjou, and making a very close fight with M Clerc. I have for a long time been willing to play a match at the odds of Pawn and move, with any player living, and could have found backers for a large stake. Strange to say, no one seems willing to play me.

Yours faithfully,

9th September 1882

G H D Gossip.

CHESS AS A MENTAL EXERCISE.

Continued.

It is true, however, that one element exists in the mental constitution of a superior Chess player which closely resembles the quality that has always marked men of great military talents. It is the faculty of readily detecting a "weak move" or rather a miscalculated disposition of the opponent's forces and taking the greatest possible advantage of such a blunder. The inventive faculty accredited to masters in Chess, refers to "combinations," which are said to be sound and sometimes "brilliant." The former implies that a series of movements are devoid of risks, although they may miscarry; the other expresses the boldness and unexpectedness of the line of play.

Poe, who had essentially an analytical mind, and who was no mean Chess player, says; "In Chess the attention is called powerfully into play; if it flags for an instance, an oversight is committed resulting in overthrow or defeat. The possible moves being not only manifold but involute, the chances of such oversights are multiplied, and in nine cases out of ten, it is the more concentrated player, rather than the more acute who conquers. . . . The best Chess player in Christendom may be little more than the best player of Chess, but proficiency in Whist implies capacity for success in all those many important undertakings, where mind struggles with mind. When I say proficiency, I mean that perfection in the game which includes a comprehension of all the sources whence legitimate advantage may be derived."

It is indisputable that in such games as Whist, Piquet, &c., much higher qualities of mind are brought into use and sharpened, than is the case with Chess. In Chess, as we said above, only attention and memory are necessary. These are required also to a strong game of Whist; but in addition, must be brought the reasoning power. The strong Whist player discovers in the manner of his partner's or adversary's play the character of their hands and the operations of their minds, and must direct his own play in accordance therewith. He makes observations and inferences, and his game will be strong, as his observations are shrewd, and his inferences correct.

We think, however, we have already run to too great length, and must content ourselves with this conclusion, which to us, in the light of the foregoing considerations of the subject, seems inevitable;—that whilst Chess will ever retain claims upon its devotees as an elegant amusement, whose cultivation strengthens the powers of memory and concentration, it must yield place to other games, in so far as it tends to exercise those mental qualities, which are useful to man, in the ordinary operations and vocations of life.—(RANDOL) "Baltimore Item."

HOW TO DEFEND WHEN RECEIVING A PIECE.

By G REICHELME, IN "BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY."

Continued from page 372.

King's Gambit.—Odds of Q Kt.—SECOND FORM OF ATTACK.

3 Kt to B 3

3 P to Q 4 leads to the fourth form of attack in the Centre Gambit

4 Kt takes P

5 P to Q 4

6 P to Q B 4

7 B to K 2

8 K to B 2

9 P to Q R 3

3 P takes K P

4 B to K 3

5 K Kt to B 3

6 P to Q B 3

7 B checks

8 Castles

9 B to K 2

Contemplating presently Kt to K sq and P to K B 3.

Remove White's Q Kt.—K B P Opening.

1 P to K B 4

First introduced into prominent notice by Morphy in his match with Thompson. The idea of P to K B 4, is to prevent P to K 4 on Black's part, and afterwards by P to K 3, P to K R 3, P to K Kt 4, &c., taken in connection with P to Q Kt 3. B to Kt 2, &c., to commence a heavy attack on the right with advanced Pawns, combined with Bishop's attack at Q Kt 2.

In games at odds these locked centre Pawn positions are very favorable to the first player, as, entrenched behind his Pawns he can manœuvre till a favorable moment present itself for a break into the enemy's lines. Black's policy is therefore to avoid anything like a closed position in the centre, we therefore recommend P to K 4 as the fitting reply.

1 P to K 4

This offers the From's Gambit, so called from being invented by From, the Danish Champion. The idea is to follow it with P to Q 3, and then with B takes Q P, combined with the attack of Q and Kt, play on White's exposed position.

2 P takes P

2 P to K 4 produces the King' Gambit declined, and if 2 Kt to B 3 2 P to K 5, 3 Kt to K 5 3 P to Q 3, 4 Kt to B 4 4 P to Q 4, 5 Kt to K 5 5 B to Q 3, &c.

2 P to Q 3

3 P takes P

If 3 P to Q 4 3 P takes P; if 3 P to K 3 3 P takes P, 4 Kt to K B 3 4 P to K 5, &c. For 3 Kt to B 3 see (A).

3 B takes P

4 Kt to B 3

If 4 P to K Kt 3, 4 P to K R 4.

4 K Kt to R 3

5 P to K 3

5 Kt to Kt 5

Threatening Kt takes R P.

6 P to K Kt 3

6 Kt takes R P

7 Kt takes Kt

If 7 K takes Kt, 7 B takes P ch, 8 R to B 2, 8 B to Kt 5, retaining the exchange, two Pawns and an overpowering position.

8 K to K 2.

7 B takes P ch

8 B takes Kt, and wins.

(A)

3 Kt to B 3

3 P takes P

4 P to K 4

4 Kt takes P leads to the previous variation, by an inversion of the moves. On 4 P to K 3 4 P to K 5 follows.

5 B to B 4

4 B to B 4

5 K Kt to B 3

If White now plays P to Q 4 Black plays B takes P.

Irregular Openings.

Against 1 P to Q 4 on White's part, Black can play 1 P to Q 4, 2 B to K B 4 2 P to K 3, and develop on the K side. Against other openings Black plays P to K 4, P to Q 4, K Kt to B 3, B to Q 3, &c.

To be continued.

WE have not yet heard of an acceptance of the challenge of the Dover Club, surely the neighbouring clubs will not allow it to remain unanswered.

PROBLEMS.

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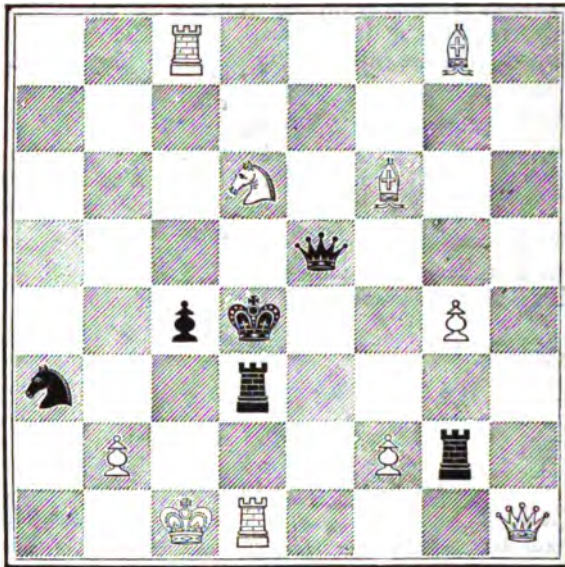
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No. 958.

By M LAMOUREUX.

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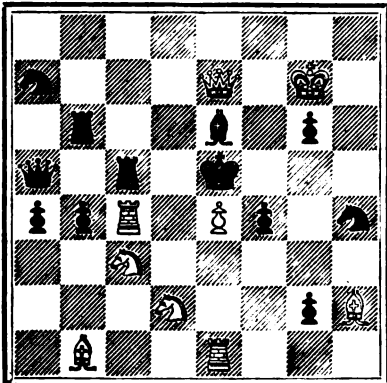
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 959.

By H E J BETTMAN.

From "The Detroit Free Press."

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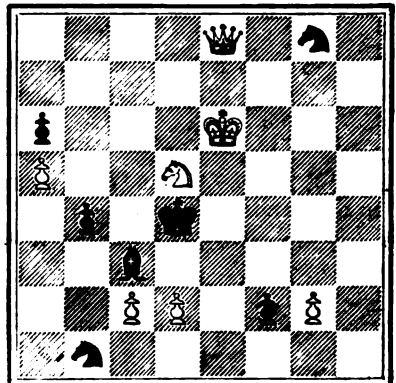
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 960.

By G NIESSING, LISSA, HUNGARY.

From "Sonntagsblatt."

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

GAMES.

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All communications for this department to be specially marked "Game Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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GAME 740.

Played in the twentieth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 3rd June 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE

Mr Winawer

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 B to Kt 5
- 4 Castles
- 5 P to Q 4 (A)
- 6 Q to K 2
- 7 B takes Kt
- 8 Kt takes P (C)
- 9 P to Q B 4 (D)
- 10 Kt to Q B 3
- 11 P to Q Kt 3
- 12 Q to Kt 4
- 13 Kt tks Q P (E)
- 14 Kt takes B ch
- 15 Q to Q sq (G)
- 16 B to Kt 2
- 17 Kt to R 4

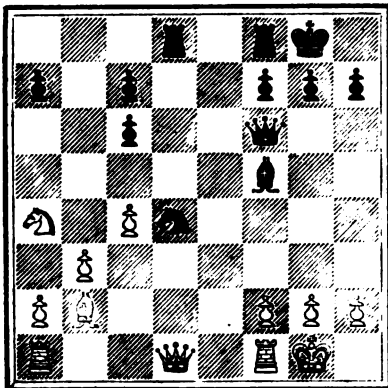
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Mr Zukertort

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 Kt to B 3
- 4 Kt takes P
- 5 B to K 2 (B)
- 6 Kt to Q 3
- 7 Kt P takes B
- 8 Castles
- 9 B to B 3
- 10 B to R 3
- 11 Kt to B 4
- 12 Kt takes P
- 13 B to B sq (F)
- 14 Q takes Kt
- 15 B to B 4
- 16 Q R to Q sq (H)

Position after White's 17th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 18 Kt takes P
- 19 Kt to R 4 (J)
- 20 K to R sq
- 21 Q to K sq
- 22 Kt to B 3 (L)
- 17 P to B 4 (I)
- 18 Q to K 4
- 19 Kt to K 7 ch
- 20 Q to K 3 (K)
- 21 K R to K sq
- 22 Kt takes Kt

- 23 Q takes Kt
- 24 K R to K sq
- 25 R takes R ch
- 26 R to K sq (M)
- 27 Q takes R
- 28 K to Kt sq
- 29 Q to Q B sq
- 30 P to B 3
- 31 P to Q R 3
- 32 B takes Q
- 33 P to Q Kt 4
- 34 P to B 5
- 35 K to B 2
- 36 K to K 3
- 37 P to Kt 4
- 38 B to Kt 2
- 39 K to K 4
- 40 P to R 3
- 41 B to B sq
- 42 B to B 4
- 43 B to Kt 3
- 44 P to B 4
- 45 K to Q 4
- 46 B to K sq
- 23 P to K B 3
- 24 Q to Q 3
- 25 R takes R
- 26 R takes R ch
- 27 K to B 2
- 28 Q to Q 6
- 29 P to R 3
- 30 Q to Kt 8
- 31 Q takes Q ch
- 32 B to B 7
- 33 B to Q 6
- 34 K to K 3
- 35 P to Q R 3
- 36 B to B 8
- 37 B to Kt 4
- 38 P to Kt 3
- 39 B to R 5
- 40 B to Kt 6
- 41 B to R 5
- 42 B to Kt 6
- 43 B to R 5
- 44 B to B 6 ch
- 45 B to R 5

Drawn game.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) The best move in this position, we prefer it to 5 R to K sq or 5 Q to K 2.

(B) The correct move is 5 P to Q R 3, an analysis of which appeared in the notes to game No. 714, in our issue of 16th August last.

(C) We prefer here the customary attack
8 P takes P 8 Kt to Kt 2
and White can continue by either of the two following attacks:

9 B to K 3 9 Castles
10 P to B 4, followed by Kt to B 3, or
9 Kt to Q 4 9 Castles
10 Kt to B 5 or Kt to Q B 3, which gives him a good position.

(D) By 9 Kt to Q B 3, followed by Q to R 5, he would have obtained a much stronger attack. The move in the text weakens the centre Pawns, and allows the adversary to free his game.

(E) If 13 Q takes Kt 13 P to Q 3, and Black would have the superior game.

(F) Well played. If 13 Kt to K 7 ch
14 Kt takes Kt
(if 14 Q takes Kt 14 B takes Kt, 15 Kt takes R
15 B takes R best)

14 B takes R

15 B to Kt 5 15 P to B 3
 16 Kt takes R best.

(g) Forced. To any other move Black would have replied with Kt to K 7 ch, winning the Rook.

(h) Well played. To the attacking move 16 B to Q B 7, White would reply 17 Q to Kt 4, and to 16 R to K sq, 17 Kt to R 4.

(i) Black is compelled to sacrifice the Pawn to keep up the attack, and to obtain at least an equal game. To any other move White would reply B takes Kt, exchanging as many pieces as possible, preserving for the end game a Kt against a B, and Pawns on the Q side better placed than those of his adversary.

(j) White would lose a piece in taking the Knight.

(k) 20 Q to K 5
 21 Q to K sq 21 B to R 6
 22 P to B 3

would not result in any advantage to Black.

(l) White, being a Pawn ahead ought to prevent the exchange of the Kt, so as to prevent Bishops of different colors being left. 22 R to Q sq was the right move. The probable continuation

22 R takes R 22 R takes R
 23 Q takes R 23 Kt to B 5

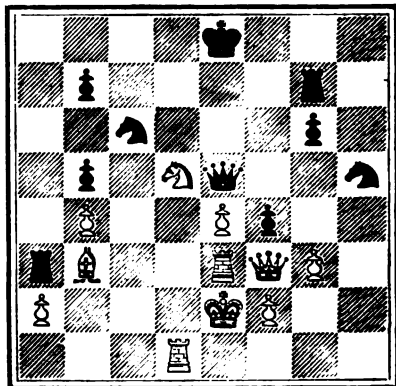
24 Q to Q 4 would give him some chance of winning the game.

(m) White is obliged to exchange the Rook, to prevent the adverse R coming to K 7 and the Q to Q 7.

22 Q R to B sq 22 P takes P
 23 R P takes P 23 P to Kt 4
 24 K to K 2 24 Kt to K 2
 25 P to Q 4 25 P to Q B 3
 26 P to B 4 26 P takes Q P
 27 R takes P 27 Q to K 4
 28 R (B sq) to Q sq 28 P to Q 4
 29 B P takes Q P 29 P takes P
 30 Kt takes P 30 Kt to Q B 3
 31 R (Q 4) to Q 3 31 P to B 4
 32 R to K 3 32 P to B 5 (H)

Position after Black's 32nd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

33 P takes P 33 Kt to Q 5 ch
 34 R takes Kt 34 Q takes R
 35 Q to Kt 4 35 K to Q sq
 36 R to Q 3 36 Q takes K P ch
 37 K to Q 2 (i) 37 Q to R 8 (j)
 38 Kt to K 7 dis ch 38 K to B 2
 39 Q to B 8 ch Resigns.

* NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) The usual move is Kt to B 3, if White replies 6 B to K Kt 5, the reply is P to K R 3, e.g. :-

5 Kt to B 3
 6 B to K Kt 5 6 P to K R 3
 7 B to R 4 7 P to K Kt 4
 8 B to K Kt 3 8 P to K R 4

if now

9 Kt takes P 9 P to R 5, a well known variation in which he sacrifices the Queen to win the game,

if 9 P to K R 4 9 B to K Kt 5
 10 P takes P 10 P to R 5 best

and if

9 P to K R 3 9 P to R 5 followed by P to Kt 5 best.

(B) Lost time; it would have been better to have played Kt takes Kt, followed by Q to B 8 or Castles if the B retakes, if the P takes Kt, then Kt to K 2.

GAME 741.

Played in the fifth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 15th May 1882.

Giuoco Piano.

WHITE

BLACK

Mr Wittek

Mr Winawer

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 Castles	4 P to Q 3
5 P to Q 3	5 B to K Kt 5 (A)
6 B to K 3	6 B to Kt 3
7 Kt to B 3	7 Kt to B 3
8 Kt to Q 5	8 P to K R 3 (B)
9 B takes B (C)	9 R P takes B
10 Kt to K 3	10 B to R 4 (D)
11 Kt to B 5	11 R to K R 2 (E)
12 Kt to Kt 3	12 B takes Kt (F)
13 Q takes B	13 P to R 4 (G)
14 P to B 3	14 P to R 5
15 Kt to B 5	15 P to Kt 3
16 Kt to K 3	16 Kt to K R 4
17 K R to Q sq	17 Q to Kt 4
18 P to Q Kt 4	18 R to R 6
19 B to Kt 3	19 Kt to B 5
20 K to B sq	20 R to Kt 2
21 P to Kt 3	21 Kt to K R 4

(c) We prefer 9 Kt takes B, to preserve the two Bishops.

(d) It is always dangerous to permit the arrival of the Kt at K B 5. B to K 3 was the right move.

(e) We fail to see the reason for this move. Castles, followed by Kt to K 2 is quite safe.

(f) If 12 B to Kt 3, 13 Kt to R 4 would give White a good game.

(g) This game is not played in Mr Winawer's usual style. Black would have obtained a good game by 13 Kt to Q 5, e.g.,

12 Q to Q sq forced 13 Kt to Q 5
 14 Kt to K 3 or P 14 Kt to K 3 or P
 (to K Kt 4, &c.)

(h) To prevent P takes P, checking the Q.

(i) Well played. If 37 Kt to K 3 dis ch 37 K to B 2 and the Black King escapes.

(j) If 37. R to Q 2
 38 Q takes R ch
 and wins.

GAME 742.

Played at Simpson's Divan, London, Tuesday, 12th September 1882.

Remove Black's K B P.

WHITE.

Mr Gossip

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to Q 4
- 3 P to K 5
- 4 P to Q B 3
- 5 Kt to B 3
- 6 B to Q 3
- 7 Castles
- 8 B to B 2
- 9 P to Q Kt 3
- 10 P takes P
- 11 B to Kt 5 (B)
- 12 B takes Kt (c)
- 13 Q Kt to Q 2
- 14 P to B 4
- 15 Q to K 2
- 16 K R to Kt sq

(See Diagram below.)

- 17 P to Q Kt 4 (E)
- 18 Q takes P (F)
- 19 P to Kt 3
- 20 B to Q sq
- 21 Q to Kt 3
- 22 Q to Kt 2
- 23 R to R 3
- 24 Q takes R
- 25 Kt to K 4
- 26 Kt to Q 6
- 27 B to K 2
- 28 Kt takes Kt
- 29 R to Kt 3 (I)

BLACK.

Mr Mason

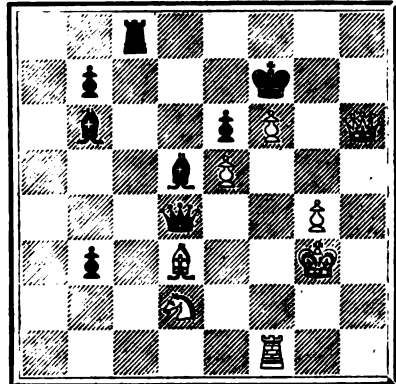
- 1 P to K 3
- 2 P to Q 4
- 3 P to B 4
- 4 Kt to Q B 3
- 5 Q to Kt 3
- 6 K Kt to K 2 (A)
- 7 P to B 5
- 8 P to Kt 3
- 9 P takes P
- 10 B to Kt 2
- 11 Castles
- 12 Kt takes B
- 13 B to Q 2
- 14 P to Q R 3
- 15 Q R to K sq (D)
- 16 Q to Q sq

- 17 P takes P
- 18 Kt to Q 4
- 19 Q to K 2
- 20 R to B sq (G)
- 21 R to B 6
- 22 B to R 3
- 23 R takes R
- 24 B to B 3
- 25 K to R sq (H)
- 26 Kt to B 2
- 27 Kt to Kt 4
- 28 P takes Kt
- 29 Q to K B 2

- 30 P to R 4
- 31 K to Kt 2
- 32 P takes P
- 33 Q to Kt 2
- 34 Q to Q 2
- 35 R to R 3
- 36 Q to K 3
- 37 K to R 2
- 38 K to Kt sq
- 39 K to R 2
- 40 Kt to Kt 5
- 41 P to B 4
- 42 Kt to B 3
- 43 R to R sq
- 44 Kt to Q 2
- 45 B to Q 3
- 46 R to K B sq
- 47 P to Kt 4
- 48 K to Kt 3
- 49 P to B 5
- 50 P to B 6 ch
- 51 Q takes P
- 30 Q to B 4
- 31 P to Kt 4
- 32 B takes P
- 33 B to Q sq
- 34 B to Q 4
- 35 B to Kt 3
- 36 B to B 3
- 37 K to Kt 2
- 38 Q to Kt 8 ch
- 39 Q takes P
- 40 Q to K 2 (J)
- 41 P to R 3
- 42 P to Kt 5
- 43 B to Q 4
- 44 R to B sq
- 45 P to Kt 6
- 46 Q to K B 2
- 47 Q to K 2
- 48 Q to Kt 5
- 49 Q takes P
- 50 K to B 2

Position after White's 51st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 52 K to R 3
- 53 Q takes Q
- 54 Kt to K 4
- 55 B takes B
- 56 R to Q Kt sq (L)
- 57 P to Kt 5
- 58 P to Kt 6 ch
- 59 K to Kt 4
- 60 B takes R
- Resigns.
- 51 Q tks K P ch (K)
- 52 Q to K 6 ch
- 53 B takes Q
- 54 B takes Kt
- 55 P to Kt 7
- 56 B to B 8 (M)
- 57 R to K Kt sq
- 58 K takes B P
- 59 R takes P ch
- 60 K takes B

NOTES.

From "The Field."

(A) We should have preferred 6 P to Kt 3, followed by Kt to R 3 and B 2.

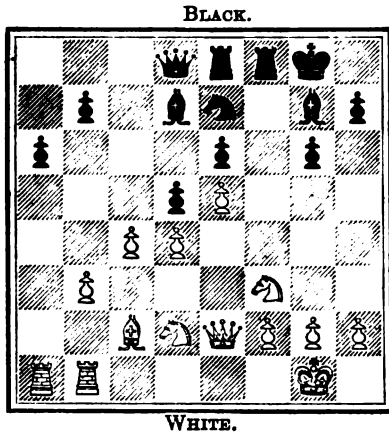
(B) We fail to see White's intention. If the Bishop moves at all it ought to go to R 3,

but why not Kt to R 3, followed by P to B 4 and Kt to Q Kt 5, &c.

(c) This capture can only be explained by the desire of White to exchange pieces. Most odds receivers lose through such fallacious principles.

(d) 15 Q R to B sq would have been more effective; it is generally advisable to occupy an open file, and this is a case in point.

Position after Black's 16th move.



(e) With this move White destroys his Pawn position, and obtains in exchange a weak Q P and an isolated Kt P.

(f) If White has already spoiled his Pawns we should have thought he would retake with the Kt, at least with some chance of attack.

(g) Although a Pawn minus, Black has already an equivalent in position.

(h) Mr Mason thought he ought to have played 25 K to Kt 2.

(i) Weak. The Kt ought to have moved. With the text move all White's pieces will be necessary to defend the B P.

(j) Threatening to take the Q P, and if White would try to recover it by Kt takes K P, the probable continuation would be Q takes Kt, e.g.—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 42 Kt takes P ch | 41 B takes P |
| 43 Q takes B | 42 Q takes Kt |
| 44 Q to R 4 | 43 Q to R 3 ch |
| 45 P takes Q | 44 Q takes Q ch |
| | 45 R takes P ch |

and wins.

(k) Mr Mason ought to have taken the B with an easily won game, e.g.:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 52 Kt to B 8 | 51 Q takes B ch |
| 53 Q to R 5 ch | 52 R to K Kt sq |
| 54 Q to R 6 ch | 53 K to B sq |
| | 54 K to K sq |

with a piece ahead.

(l) A preposterous move. Mr Zukertort pointed out that it ought to have been legitimately a draw, e.g.:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 56 R to B 8 | 56 B to Kt 4 |
| (if 56 R to B 6, then 57 P to Kt 5 with a fair chance of a win for White) | |
| 57 R to Q Kt 8 | 57 B takes P |

58 R takes P ch 58 K moves, and we do not see how Black can win.

(m) Of course, now Black is virtually a Book ahead, and the game is over in a few moves.

GAME 743.

Played in the Tournament of the Amsterdam Chess Club, August 1882.

Giucco Piano.

WHITE.

BLACK.

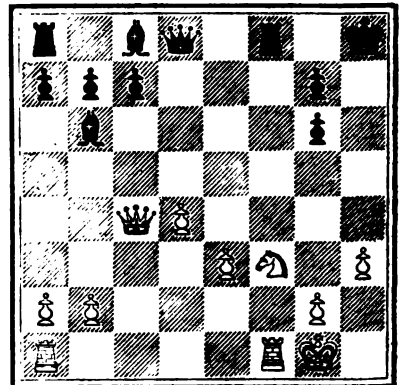
Mr J J Veraart

Mr R J Loman

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to B 3 | 4 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 P to Q 3 | 5 P to Q 3 |
| 6 B to K 3 | 6 B to Kt 3 |
| 7 Q Kt to Q 2 | 7 Kt to K 2 |
| 8 P to K R 3 | 8 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 9 P to Q 4 | 9 P takes P |
| 10 P takes P | 10 P to Q 4 |
| 11 B to Q 3 (A) | 11 P takes P |
| 12 Kt takes P | 12 Castles |
| 13 Q to B 2 (B) | 13 Kt takes Kt |
| 14 B takes Kt | 14 P to K B 4 |
| 15 Q to B 4 ch | 15 K to R sq |
| 16 B to B 2 | 16 P to B 5 |
| 17 B takes Kt | 17 P takes B (K 6) |
| 18 P takes P (C) | 18 P takes B |
| 19 Castles K R | |

Position after White's 19th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 20 Kt to K 5 | 20 R takes B ch |
| 21 R takes R | 21 K to R 2 (E) |
| 22 R to B 4 | 22 B to K 3 |
| 23 Q to B 2 | 23 B to K B 4 |
| 24 Q to B 2 | 24 Q to K 2 (F) |
| 25 P to K Kt 4 | 25 B to K 3 |
| 26 P to K R 4 | 26 P to B 4 (G) |
| 27 Kt takes P (H) | 27 Q to K sq |

(M) White has now a lost game, for the fault committed on the foregoing move is now irreparable.

Two of the eighteen games played simultaneously by Mr Blackburne at the Leeds Chess Club, Wednesday, the 13th inst.

GAME 744.

Evans Gambit Declined.

WHITE

BLACK

Mr Blackburne

Mr J S Shaw

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | 4 B to Kt 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P to Q 3 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | 6 B to K 3 |
| 7 B takes B | 7 P takes B |
| 8 P to Q R 4 | 8 P to Q R 3 |
| 9 Kt to Q R 3 | 9 Kt to K B 3 |
| 10 P to Q 3 | 10 Castles |
| 11 Kt to Q B 4 | 11 B to Q R 2 |
| 12 B to K 3 | 12 P to K R 3 |
| 13 Q to Q Kt 3 | 13 Q to Q 2 |
| 14 Kt to K R 4 | 14 Q to K B 2 |
| 15 B takes B | 15 Kt takes B |
| 16 P to Q Kt 5 | 16 P takes P |
| 17 P takes P | 17 P to K Kt 4 |
| 18 Kt to K B 3 | 18 P to K Kt 5 |
| 19 Kt to K R 4 | 19 Q to K R 4 |
| 20 P to K Kt 3 | 20 Kt to K R 2 |
| 21 P to Q Kt 6 | 21 Kt to K Kt 4 |
| 22 P to K B 4 | 22 P tks P en pass |
| 23 R takes Kt | 23 P to K B 7 ch |
| 24 R takes P | 24 Kt to K R 6 ch |
| 25 K to Kt 2 | 25 R takes R ch |
| 26 K takes Kt | 26 Q R to K B sq |
| 27 P takes P | 27 Q to K 7 |
| 28 Kt to K B 3 | 28 Q takes Kt |
- Resigns.

GAME 745.

Vienna Opening.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Blackburne

Mr Jas Rayner

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to K B 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | 4 P to K Kt 4 |
| 5 P to K R 4 | 5 P to Kt 5 |
| 6 Kt to Kt 5 | 6 P to R 4 |
| 7 P to Q 4 | 7 P to B 3 |
| 8 B takes P | 8 P takes Kt |
| 9 B takes P | 9 B to K 2 |
| 10 Q to Q 2 | 10 P to Q 3 |
| 11 B to Q B 4 | 11 B takes B |
| 12 P takes B | 12 Kt to R 4 |
| 13 B takes Kt | 13 R takes B |
| 14 R takes P | 14 Kt to B 5 |
| 15 Q to K 2 | 15 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 16 Castles | 16 Q to K 2 |
| 17 Q R to R sq | 17 B to Q 2 |
| 18 P to R 4 | 18 Castles |
| 19 P to R 5 | 19 Kt to R sq |
| 20 Kt to Q 5 | 20 Q to Kt 2 |
| 21 Q to B 4 | 21 B to K 3 |
| 22 Kt to Kt 6 ch | 22 R P takes Kt |
| 23 Q takes B ch | 23 Q to Q 2 |
| 24 Q takes Q ch | 24 R takes Q |
| 25 R to R 8 | 25 Q R to Kt 2 |
| 26 R takes R ch | 26 R takes R |
| 27 P to Kt 6 | 27 K to Q 2 |
| 28 P to Q 5 | 28 K to K 2 |
| 29 R to R 7 ch | 29 K to B 3 |
| 30 P takes P | 30 P takes P |
| 31 R takes P | 31 K takes P |
| 32 R to Q 7 | 32 R to K sq |
| 33 R takes P ch | 33 K to Kt 4 |
| 34 R to Q B 6 | 34 K to B 5 |
| 35 P to Q 6 | 35 R takes P |
| 36 P to Q 7 | 36 R to Q 5 |
| 37 R to B 4 | Resigns. |

TOURNEY GAME No. 10

WHITE

BLACK

Mr Pope

Dr Pollard

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 11 Castles | 11 R to K sq |
| 12 B to B 4 | 12 B takes B |
| 13 Q takes B | 13 P to Q 3 |
| 14 K R to K sq | 14 Q to Kt 3 |
| 15 R takes R ch | 15 Kt takes R |
| 16 R to K sq | 16 B to Q 2 |
| 17 R to K 7 | 17 Kt to B 3 |
| 18 Kt to K 4 | 18 K to B sq |
| 19 Kt takes Kt | 19 K takes R |
| 20 Kt takes B | 20 K takes Kt |
| 21 Q takes B P ch | Resigns. |

TOURNEY GAME No. 14.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr O Erskine

Mr J H Blake

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt takes P | 4 B to B 4 |
| 5 B to K 3 | 5 Q to B 3 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | 6 K Kt to K 2 |
| 7 Q to Q 2 | 7 P to Q R 3 |
| 8 P to K B 4 | 8 P to Q 3 |
| 9 Q to K B 2 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Kt to Q 2 | 10 B takes Kt |

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

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WEDNESDAY, 4th OCTOBER 1882.

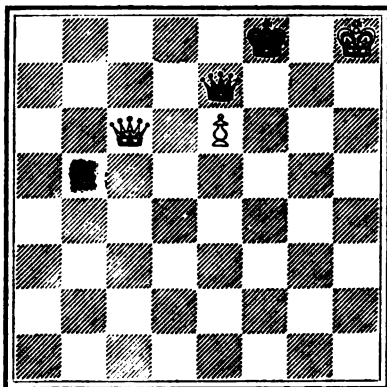
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THE UNCERTAINTY OF ANALYSIS.

BY SKRAM.

AFTER treating of the difficulty of "demonstrating a fallacy" in the analysis of those Chess bores, who force you, however reluctantly, to sit upon the inquest of a game which you have had the misfortune to win of them, the writer of the article in the *CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE*, 16th August last, on "End Games" continues:—"But when most of the pieces are off the board, and the number of plausible moves greatly reduced, then the correct demonstration of the winning process comes within the reach of the human intellect." To this I cheerfully subscribe, but I would venture to make the qualification that "correct demonstration" is not always attained at one step, even where the position is simple, and the demonstrators both able and eminent. Although it does not touch the point raised by the author, I may refer, in passing, to the noting of the Blackburne-Zukertort games, and the subsequent analytical battle thereon, in which both sides were compelled to acknowledge oversights. These however were mostly complicated positions, so do not affect the writer's argument. But also from human fallibility, we find the same error of analysis in positions free from apparent complication. The case of Rook and Bishop against Rook, which divided the Chess world for centuries, is an instance which will occur to your readers. From a number of such failures in demonstration I have selected three, consideration of which should, I think, make us hesitate to be positive in our views of a position, however simple it may appear at first sight. In each of these three cases there are but five pieces on the board, and I take the most modern instance first, from "The Chess Player" II. 84, where Messrs Kling and Horwitz present us with the following end game and its solution.

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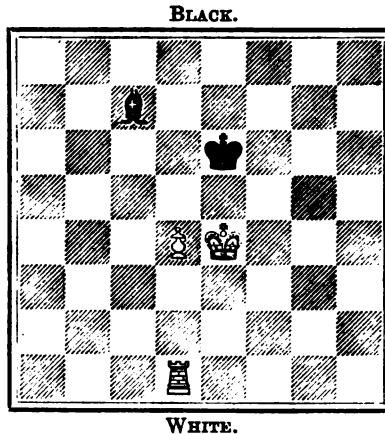
WHITE.

White to move and win.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 Q to B 8 ch | 1 Q to K sq | (A) | 4 Q to Q 3 |
| 2 Q to B 5 ch | 2 Q to K 2 | | 5 K to Q sq |
| 3 Q to B 5 ch | 3 K to K sq | 5 Q to B 7 ch | 6 K to B 2 |
| 4 K to Kt 8 | 4 K to Q sq or (A) | 6 Q to B 8 ch | 7 K takes Q |
| 5 Q to B 8 ch | 5 Q to K sq | 7 Q takes Q ch | |
| 6 K to Kt 7 and wins. | | 8 K to B 7 and wins. | |

All this is sufficiently neat and elegant, and entirely satisfactory, but for one fault—a fault which seems so obvious when pointed out, that we wonder how it was ever overlooked. Black on his 4th move should play Q to Kt 4 ch, and the game is drawn by stalemate!

I next take another instance, the culprit this time being the mighty Philidor. In this position Philidor says, that should White commence with P to Q 5 ch, the game must be drawn, "because your King cannot recover the opportunity of advancing before your Pawn, supposing your adversary to play with critical precision":



His demonstration, bringing about a drawn game, is as follows:—

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 P to Q 5 ch | 1 K to Q 2 | (A) If 4 B to B 2, White will win with |
| 2 K to Q 4 | 2 B to Kt 6 | 5 K to B 5. |
| 3 R to Q R sq | 3 B to B 5 | (B) If 5 B to R 7, 6 R to K Kt 7 |
| 4 R to R 7 ch | 4 K to Q 3(A) | and wins. |
| 5 K to K 4 | 5 B to Kt 6 (B) | (C) Any other movement would have |
| 6 R to K Kt 7 | 6 B to K 8 | occasioned him the loss of the game. |
| 7 R to Kt 6 ch | 7 K to Q 2 | (D) In this position White's Pawn is |
| 8 P to Q 6 | 8 K to B 3 (C) | forced; as the King cannot proceed |
| 9 K to K 5 | 9 B to Kt 5 (C) | without intercepting the communi- |
| 10 P to Q 7 dis ch | 10 K takes P | cation between the Pawn and the Rook. |
| 11 K to Q 5 | 11 K to B 2 | |

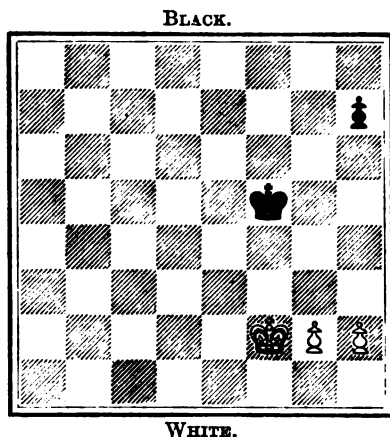
It is, I believe, to Mr v Guretzky that the credit of upsetting Philidor's analysis is due. He proceeds in this way:—

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 P to Q 5 ch | 1 K to Q 2 | 13 K to Q 4 | 13 B to B sq |
| 2 R to Q R sq | 2 B to Kt 6 | 14 R to Kt 3 | 14 B to Kt 5 |
| 3 R to R 7 ch | 3 K to Q 3 | 15 R to Kt 3 | 15 B to K 8 |
| 4 R to R 6 ch | 4 K to Q 2 | 16 K to K 5 and wins. | |
| 5 R to K Kt 6 | 5 B to K 8 or (A) | (A) If 6 B to Q 7, White wins by push- | |
| 6 K to Q 4 | 6 B to Kt 5 (A) | ing on the Pawn. | |
| 7 R to Kt sq | 7 K to Q 3 or (B) | (B) If 10 B to Kt 5, 11 R to K B 2; and | |
| 8 R to Q B sq | 8 B to Q 7 or (C) | if 10 B to R 3, 11 R to K Kt 2 and wins. | |
| 9 R to B 6 ch | 9 K to Q 2 | (C) If 11 B to R 5, 12 R to K 2 (and | |
| 10 R to B 2 | 10 B to K 8 (B) | then, I suppose, if 12 B to K 2 ch, 13 R | |
| 11 K to B 5 | 11 B to Kt 6 (C) | takes B ch 13 K takes R, 14 K to B 6 | |
| 12 R to K Kt 2 | 12 B to Q 3 ch | and wins. | |

(A)	5 B to Kt sq	(D) If 7 B to R 6, 8 R to Kt 7 ch and wins.	
6 K to Q 4	6 B to R 2 ch		(C)
7 K to K 5	7 B to Kt sq ch		8 K to Q 2
8 P to Q 6 and wins.		9 R to Q Kt sq	9 B to Q 7
(B)		10 R to Kt 2	10 B to B 5
7 B to B sq (D)		11 R to Kt 7 ch	11 K to Q 3
8 R to Kt 2	8 B to Kt 5	12 R to Kt 6 ch	12 K to Q 2
9 R to Q Kt 2		13 R to K B 6	

I take the above from the "Stratégie Raisonnée," but the "Handbuch" solution differs widely. For example, it continues variation A thus:—8 K to B 3, 9 R to R 6 9 K to B 4 and draws! Variation B and C seem left in a very unsatisfactory state. That they should be so left, and that they are not to be found in the "Handbuch," apparently justifies my heading.

The last instance is the most extraordinary of all. It seems difficult to imagine any simpler position than the following, which is taken from Lolli's work, 1763.



Lolli supposed that the two Pawns would win, either with or without the move. For nearly eighty years this view was acquiesced in by the Chess world generally, when Walker maintained, that on the contrary, if Black had to move, White would win, but that with the move White could only draw. Even this did not end the controversy, for a former edition of the "Handbuch," following an analysis by Mr White, Cleveland, Ohio, came to exactly an opposite conclusion. The result of this third investigation was, that Black with the move could draw, and without it would lose. Finally the present edition of the "Handbuch" declares that all its predecessors are wrong, and that the true solution proves the game to be drawn, whichever side begins. The demonstration is too long, I imagine, to transfer to your pages, as it occupies nearly three columns of the "Handbuch," but I hope I may not be thought unduly sceptical, in suggesting that even now we may not have arrived at finality; and that some future analyst, with the patience and ability of a Steinitz, may yet prove that Lolli, Walker, White, and the two "Handbuchs" are all wrong, or may crown one of them with posthumous laurels, by demonstrating his version to be the only true one.

A "Problematic" Novelty.—The committee of the Leeds Chess Club are evidently trying to get ahead of the times. Among their novelties for the coming year is a problem with the following conditions:—Annual subscriptions payable on or "before" first January in each year. We shall be glad to know how payment "before" first January in any year can be managed, we think it is a "cook."

JOTTINGS.

A MATCH of three games between Capt Mackenzie and Mr Blackburne has been played at Simpson's Divan, London, with the result that Capt Mackenzie won the first and third, and Mr Blackburne the second. We give the first game, extracted from "The Field," in another part of this issue.

THE match between Messrs Mason and Zukertort, to which we referred last week, has been arranged, and play is to begin the first week in November.

As will be seen from the paragraph below the Havant Chess Club are desirous of arranging matches with neighbouring clubs, to be played either across the board or by correspondence. Is it too far off for the Dover Club to attend?

Annual Tournament of the New Orleans Chess Club.—In our game department we this week give a batch of games, played in the annual contest of the New Orleans Chess, Checkers and Whist Club, which is still in progress. There are thirteen entrants, all of whom have to play two games with each other entrant, so that upwards of 300 games will be the result, a fact which will cause the Tourney to spread over a considerable period. The latest score we have received is as follows:—Wurm won 11 lost 1; Blackmar won 9 lost 1; Labatt won 7 lost 5; Edwards won 7 lost 6; Wibray won 6½ lost 7½; Kaczoroski won 6½ lost 12½; Buck and Dunn each won 5 lost 5; Danziger and Schuppert each won 4 lost 6; Fass won 3½ lost 4½; Tennison won 3½ lost 6½; and Blanchard won 2 lost 8.

Birmingham.—The members of the Birmingham Chess Club experienced, says "The Leeds Mercury," a disappointment on Saturday, 23rd ult. A match had been arranged between that club and Manchester, and only on Saturday morning did a telegram announce that the Manchester players could not attend. Not to be deprived of play, the Birmingham players arranged a tourney amongst themselves, three prizes being contended for. There was some spirited play, in which Messrs Ranken, Cook, Yarranton, Bridgwater, Wallbank, Walton, Egart, Wilkinson, &c., took part. The absence of Manchester was commented on in terms not altogether complimentary, as was quite natural under the circumstances. Messrs Walton and Wildman's exertions to amuse the company after the Chess play was over, were highly successful and warmly appreciated.

City of London Chess Club.—Mr Blackburne gave the exhibition of Blindfold play which we have previously announced would take place, on Wednesday, 27th ult., at this club. He was opposed by Messrs Wilson, Chappell, Cutler, Herzfeld, Down, Murray, Stevens and Vyse, and at the conclusion of the match had won six of the games and drawn the remaining two. The players who drew their games were Messrs Chappell and Vyse. A vote of thanks to Mr Blackburne concluded the proceedings.

Dewsbury Chess Club.—The annual meeting of this club was held on Thursday evening, 21st ult., at the Wellington Hotel, Mr W W Yates, Vice-President, in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The following gentlemen were, says "The Leeds Mercury," unanimously elected officers for the ensuing season, 1882-93:—President, Rev M E Thorold, M.A.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs Seth Ward, W Wilson Fox, and J M Fenton; Executive, Messrs J Woodhead, M¹ Rhodes, and J N Wilkinson; Hon Secretary and Treasurer Mr W J Eggleston. It was resolved that the meetings for play be held (as last year) on Thursday evenings, at the Wellington Hotel, at seven o'clock. The Secretary reported that, notwithstanding the great expenses incurred at the meeting of the members of the West Yorkshire Association, which was held at Dewsbury in April last, the club was in a flourishing condition, both financially and numerically. All Chess players in the district are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the club.

Grimsby.—We learn from "The Leeds Mercury" that on Friday, 22nd ult., Mr D Y Mills, of the Leeds Chess Club visited the club at Grimsby, and played nine of its members simultaneously, winning six and drawing the other three games. Some of the leading players of Grimsby were unfortunately unable to attend to oppose the single player. The following was the score:—Mr Guilliat 1 drawn 1 lost, H Phillipson 1 lost, H R Brown 1 drawn, C A S Buist 2 lost, T Darrell 2 lost, S Smith 1 drawn. At the conclusion of the play, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Mills, who had taken advantage of a visit to Cleethorpes to suggest the match.

Havant Chess Club.—This club held its general meeting on Monday, the 18th ult. The Secretary showed financially a very small balance on the right side. He then had the privilege of proposing W P Snell, Esq., J.P., as President of the Society, who was unanimously elected. Mr H Court of Portsmouth, was elected an honorary member. Both these gentlemen are veteran players, and the club is fortunate in obtaining their co-operation. The Secretary was re-elected, and the Committee formed with very little alteration from last season. The Committee have decided that two nights each week until Christmas, shall be given for playing the handicap tournament, and for the convenience of those members who reside out of town; and many pleasurable games are anticipated. The Committee are prepared to receive a challenge from any local club, either for matches or games by correspondence.

Vienna Chess Club.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting will take place towards the end of this month at the new quarters of the club, in the Reichsrathstrasse.

Wakefield Chess Club.—The annual general meeting of this club was held, says "The Bradford Observer," on Tuesday, 10th ult., Mr Hunter (Ossett) being voted to the chair. The Secretary having read the report, which showed the club to be gaining ground, the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President Mr J C Marks, St John's; Committee Messrs J W Young, S Day, W Heine, G H Bays jun., Wm Ash and W Rea; Hon Secretary and Treasurer, W Crofts. Nine gentlemen were proposed as members and admitted, making the total strength of the club twenty-two players.

Remarkable Bicycle Ride.—The 24 hours' road competition promoted by the manufacturer of the "Facile" safety Bicycle, took place on Saturday last. The event has attracted great interest among Bicyclists and others, and the start was made from Anderton's Hotel, London, at 12 midnight on Friday, in the presence of an immense gathering of spectators. There were 26 starters and the result of the race was as follows:—1st prize, value £10 10s, won by Walter Snook; distance ridden in the 24 hours, 214½ miles. 2nd prize, value £6 6s, won by W F Sutton; distance ridden 198 miles. 3rd prize, value £4 4s, won by C H Cole; distance ridden 189 miles. Besides the above, 14 riders are entitled to the gold medal, value £3 3s, having accomplished 153 miles, and two to the silver medal, value £1 1s (128 miles). All the competitors rode "Facile" bicycles, varying in size from 36in. to 44in., and taken altogether the performance of the winners may be considered the most remarkable that has yet been accomplished upon the "silent steed." The whole arrangements for checking the race were in the hands of Mr G P Colman, official timekeeper to the Bicycle Union.

HOW TO DEFEND WHEN RECEIVING A PIECE.

BY G REICHEL, IN "BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY."

Continued from page 461.

WE will now examine the odds of K Kt.

Remove White's King's Knight.

1 P to K 4

One of the apparent advantages of giving K Kt in preference to the Q Kt, is that White can Castle at an earlier moment; but this is more than counter balanced by the weakening of the K side, both for attack and defence. The odds of K Kt is hardly ever given by the masters except for the sake of variety,

1 P to K 4

Bishop's Opening.

2 B to B 4

2 P to Q B 3

3 Kt to Q B 3

against any other move Black plays P to Q 4, as in Q Kt odds.

3 Kt to K B 3

4 P to Q 4

4 P to Q 4

5 P takes P

5 P to K 5

6 P takes P

6 Q Kt takes P

P takes P is also safe

7 P to Q 5

7 Kt to K 4

with a fine game.

Centre Gambit.

2 P to Q 4

2 P to Q 4

3 Q Kt to B 3

3 B to Q Kt 5

Having pinned the Kt, Black is prepared to adopt the old plan of establishing a Pawn at K 5.

To be continued.

PROBLEMS.

—:o:—

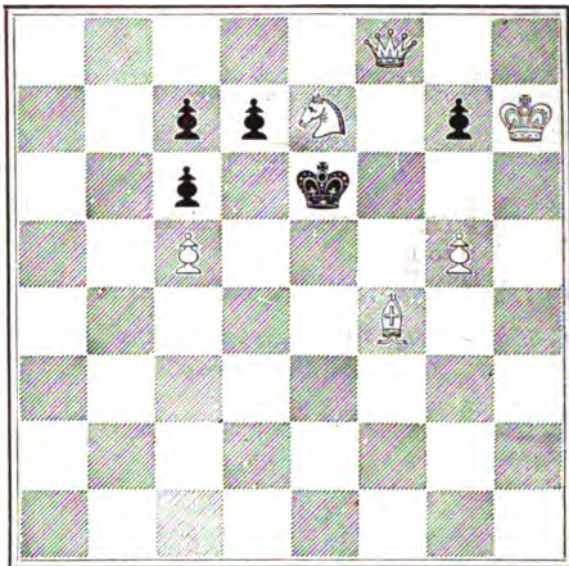
All communications for this department to be specially marked "Problem Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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No. 961.

By D CLARK, SIBERIA.

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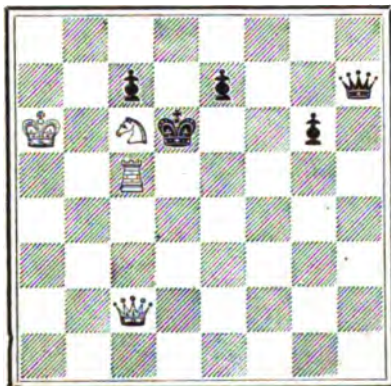
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 962.

By HUGO FAHRDRICH, BUDAPEST.
From "Oesterreichische Lesehalle."

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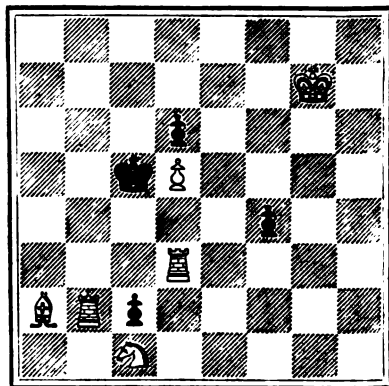
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 963.

By G J SLATER, BOLTON.
"Preston Guardian" Guild Problem.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

GAMES.

—:o:—

All communications for this department to be specially marked "Game Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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GAME 746.

Played in the twenty-sixth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 12th June 1882.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE.

BLACK.

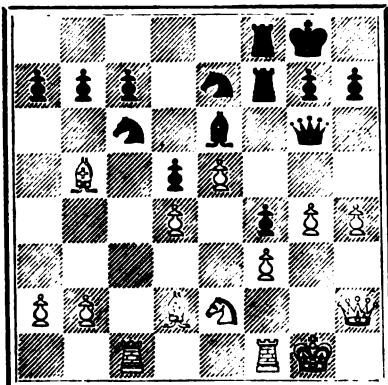
Mr Blackburne

Mr Tchigorin

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt takes P | 4 B to B 4 |
| 5 B to K 3 | 5 Q to B 3 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | 6 K Kt to K 2 |
| 7 Q to Q 2 (A) | 7 B takes Kt (B) |
| 8 P takes B | 8 P to Q 4 |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | 9 B to K 3 |
| 10 B to Q Kt 5 | 10 Q to Kt 3 |
| 11 P to B 3 | 11 Castles K R |
| 12 Castles K R | 12 Q R to Q sq |
| 13 Q to K B 2 | 13 P to B 4 |
| 14 P to K 5 | 14 P to B 5 |
| 15 B to Q 2 | 15 Q to R 3 |
| 16 Q R to B sq | 16 R to B 4 |
| 17 Kt to K 2 | 17 R(Q1)to KBsq |
| 18 P to K Kt 4 | 18 R (B 4) to B 2 |
| 19 P to K R 4 | 19 Q to Kt 3 (c) |
| 20 Q to R 2 | |

Position after White's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 21 P takes B | 20 B takes P (D) |
| 22 K to R sq | 21 Q takes P ch |
| | 22 P to B 6 |

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 23 R to K Kt sq | 23 Q to K 5 |
| 24 Kt to Kt 3 | 24 Q takes Q P |
| 25 P to K 6 | 25 R to B 5 (E) |
| 26 B to B 3 | 26 R takes P (F) |
| 27 B takes Q | 27 R takes Q ch |
| 28 K takes R | 28 Kt takes B |
| 29 R takes P | 29 R to B 5 |
| 30 R(Kt1)to QBsq | 30 K to B sq |
| 31 R takes P | 31 Kt takes P |
| 32 R to Kt 8 ch | 32 K to B 2 |
| 33 B to K 8 ch | Resigns. |

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) This attack is new; we do not consider it sound. Mr Blackburne usually played here 7 B to Q Kt 5; there is also the good attacking move 7 B to Q B 4.

(B) The correct move was 7 P to Q 4, e.g.,
7 P to Q 4

8 P takes P
(if 8 B to Q Kt 5 8 B takes Kt, and if 8 Kt takes Kt 8 Q takes Kt)

9 Kt takes P
9 Kt takes B best.
The move in the text gives White a strong centre position.

(C) Weak move; we should have preferred 19 B to Q 2, e.g.,

19 B to Q 2
20 P to Kt 4
and Black could very well protect his K B P, and develop his pieces.

(D) This sacrifice is almost forced, for he cannot protect his K B P by Q to R 3, because of P to Kt 5, followed by Kt takes P and wins.

(E) If 25 R to B 3, 26 B to B 3 and wins.

(F) If 26 Q to K 6, 27 Kt to R 5 and wins.

GAME 747.

Played in the sixteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 30th May 1882.

Irregular Opening.

WHITE

BLACK

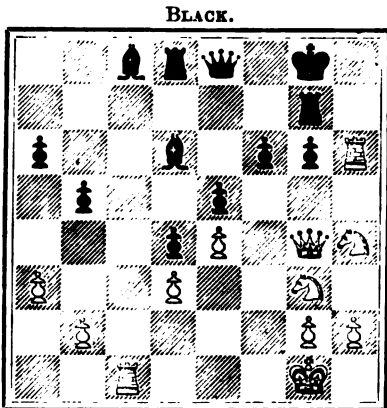
Mr Mason

Mr Weiss

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 P to Q 4 | 1 P to Q 4 |
| 2 B to B 4 | 2 Kt to K B 3 |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | 3 P to Q R 3 |
| 4 P to K 3 | 4 P to K 3 |
| 5 B to Q 3 | 5 P to B 4 |

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 6 P takes P | 6 B takes B |
| 7 K Kt to K 2 | 7 Kt to B 3 |
| 8 B to Kt 3 (A) | 8 Castles (B) |
| 9 Castles | 9 Kt to K R 4 |
| 10 P to K 4 | 10 Kt takes B |
| 11 Kt takes Kt | 11 P to Q 5 |
| 12 Kt to Kt sq | 12 Q to R 5 |
| 13 P to K B 4 | 13 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 14 Kt to Q 2 | 14 B to Kt 2 |
| 15 Kt to K 2 | 15 Q R to Q sq |
| 16 R to B 3 | 16 Kt to Kt 5 |
| 17 R to R 3 | 17 Q to K 2 |
| 18 Kt to K Kt 3 | 18 P to Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt to B 3 | 19 P to B 3 |
| 20 P to R 3 | 20 Kt takes B |
| 21 P takes Kt | 21 P to K 4 |
| 22 P to B 5 | 22 R to B 3 (c) |
| 23 P takes P | 23 P takes P |
| 24 R to R 6 | 24 R to Kt 2 (D) |
| 25 Kt to R 4 | 25 Q to K sq |
| 26 R to B sq | 26 B to Q 3 |
| 27 Q to Kt 4 | 27 B to Q B sq |

Position after Black's 27th move.



- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 28 R takes B (F) | 28 R takes R |
| 29 Kt takes P | 29 R to B 8 ch |
| 30 K to B 2 | 30 K to B 2 |
| 31 Kt to B 5 | 31 B to B sq |
| 32 Q to R 5 | 32 K to K 3 (F) |
| 33 Kt takes B ch | 33 Q takes Kt |
| 34 Kt takes R ch | 34 Q takes Kt |
| 35 Q to B 5 ch | Resigns. (G) |

NOTES.

From "Sonntagsb att."

- (A) Black threatens to take the B at Q 3 by advancing his K P.
- (B) If 8 P to K 4
9 P to K 4
10 Kt to Q Kt sq, &c.
- (C) White now gets an overpowering attack. We think 22 P to Kt 4 much better.

(D) He dare not protect the Pawn by K to Kt 2, e.g.,

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 25 R takes P ch | 24 K to Kt 2 |
| 26 Kt to R 4 ch | 25 K takes R |
| 27 Q to R 5 ch | 26 K to R 2 |
| 28 Kt to Kt 6, and Black would lose his Queen, because of the threatened mate by Q to R 8. | 27 K to Kt sq |

(E) White is amply recompensed for the loss of the exchange, by the capture of Black's K Kt Pawn.

(F) Forced, for there threatens Kt to B 4 dis ch, and mate next move.

(G) If K to Q 3 then R takes P ch would be decisive, and if K to K 2 he would lose the Q by Q to R 7.

GAME 748.

First game in the match between Mr Blackburne and Capt Mackenzie, played at Simpson's Divan, London, Monday, 25th September 1882.

Scotch Gambit.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Mr Blackburne | Capt Mackenzie |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt takes P | 4 B to B 4 |
| 5 B to K 3 | 5 Q to B 3 |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | 6 K Kt to K 2 |
| 7 Kt to B 2 (A) | 7 B to Kt 3 (B) |
| 8 Q Kt to R 3 (c) | 8 Q to Kt 3 |
| 9 P to B 3 | 9 Kt to Q sq |
| 10 Q to Q 2 | 10 Kt to K 3 |
| 11 Kt to B 4 | 11 P to Q 3 |
| 12 Kt takes B | 12 R P takes Kt |
| 13 B to Q B 4 | 13 Castles |
| 14 P to K Kt 4 | 14 Kt to B 3 |
| 15 Castles Q R (D) | 15 Kt to K 4 |
| 16 B to K 2 | 16 Kt to B 4 (E) |
| 17 B takes Kt (F) | 17 Kt P takes B |
| 18 P to K B 4 (G) | 18 Kt to B 3 (H) |
| 19 P to B 5 | 19 Q to B 3 |
| 20 P to Kt 5 | 20 Q to K 4 |
| 21 B to B 3 (I) | 21 R takes P |
| 22 K to Kt sq | 22 R to R 2 |
| 23 Kt to K 3 | 23 Kt to R 4 |
| 24 Kt to Kt 4 | 24 Q to K 2 |
| 25 Q to Kt 2 | 25 K to R sq (J) |
| 26 P to B 6 | 26 Q to K 3 |
| 27 P takes P ch | 27 K takes P |
| 28 R to Q 5 | 28 Kt to B 5 (K) |
| 29 Q to K B 2 (L) | |

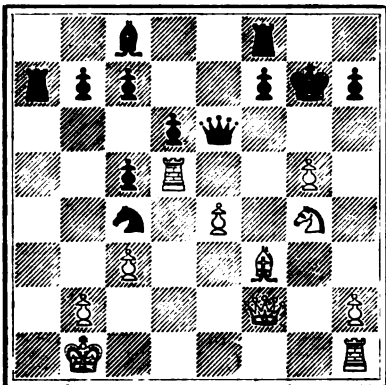
(See Diagram below.)

- | |
|------------------|
| 29 Q takes R (M) |
| 30 P takes Q |
| 30 B to B 4 ch |
| 31 Q to B 2 |
| 31 R to R 8 ch |

32 K takes R 32 B takes Q
Resigns.

Position after White's 29th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

From "The Field."

(A) The usual continuation for White here is B to Q B 4, B to Q Kt 5, B to K 2 or Q to Q 2, every one of these moves originally introduced by L Paulsen. The text move was first played in the recent Vienna Tournament, by both Fleissig and Meitner.

(B) 7 P to Q 3 may also be played, but the Captain's move is commendable, especially as he obtained an open Rook's file later on, when the B was exchanged.

(C) We should have preferred 8 Kt to Q 2. White's intention evidently was to exchange the B and to advance the Kt to Kt 5. Black very cleverly obviates this manoeuvre.

(D) Having already commenced an advance on the K side. White ought to have continued with P to K R 4, instead of Castling, but Mr Blackburne did not consider the open R file dangerous, Black not yet having developed his Bishop.

(E) Obviously White threatened to win a piece with 17 P to K B 4 and 18 P to B 5.

(F) We do not think there was any immediate necessity to take the Kt. 17 P to K R 4 was more to the purpose.

(G) Mr Blackburne ought still to have proceeded with P to K R 4. The text move weakens the K P, and forces the Queen into a capital place.

(H) If 18 Kt takes P, Black would have lost a piece by 19 P to B 5, followed by 20 P to K R 4, Black could obtain an equivalent in Pawns; but it would have exposed the K side to a strong attack.

(I) As already hinted above, the attack ought to have been made with the K R P, which would have temporarily kept the hostile Queen out of play. Now White is obliged to defend the K P, giving his opponent time to capture the R P.

(J) It would have been injudicious to take the offered Kt P, as Black would have been subjected to an overwhelming and most likely fatal onslaught.

(K) A very deep move. It is evident now that the Captain was preparing the sacrifice of the Queen, which he had in view all along; and the manner in which he played up to it, by apparently only defending himself, is highly creditable.

(L) Of course this move loses the game right off; but it is difficult to find a defensive move which will stave off the threatened danger. 29 Q to Q B 2 or K R to Q sq, or Q R to Q sq, are met with 29 B to Q 2, followed by 30 K R to Q R sq, with an irresistible attack. 29 Kt to B 6 looks tempting, but proves unsound, e.g.,

29 Kt to B 6	29 Kt to K 6
30 Q to K B 2	30 Kt takes R
31 Q to R 4	31 Kt takes Kt
32 Q to R 6 ch	32 K to R sq

if 32 K to Kt sq, then 33 P takes Kt, and Black cannot save the mate. Mr Blackburne stated after the conclusion of the game, that this was his reason for not choosing the above indicated Knight's move, assuming that his astute opponent would see it

33 Q takes R ch	33 Kt to Kt sq
-----------------	----------------

and Black remains a piece plus.

(M) The remainder of the game is characteristic of the Captain's elegant style, specimens of which we have seen in the recent Vienna tournament.

The following games were played in the annual tourney of the New Orleans Chess, Checkers and Whist Club, August 1882.

GAME 749.

French Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr A F Wurm	Mr C F Buck
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 Kt to Q B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Kt to B 3	6 B to K Kt 5 (A)
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 Kt to K 2 (B)	8 B takes Kt
9 P takes B	9 Kt to R 4
10 Kt to Kt 3	10 Q to R 5
11 K to Kt 2	11 B to B 5 (C)
12 R to K Kt sq	12 B takes B
13 R takes B	13 Kt to B 5 ch
14 K to R sq	14 Kt to R 6
15 Q to Q 2 (D)	15 Kt takes R
16 R takes Kt	16 Q to B 3
17 Kt to B 5	17 P to K Kt 3
18 Q to R 6	18 Kt to B 3
19 R to Kt 3	19 K R to K sq

20 Q to B 4	20 K to B sq
21 Q to R 6 ch	21 K to Kt sq
22 R to R 3	22 Q to R sq
23 Q to B 4	23 P to B 3
24 Kt to R 6 ch	24 K to B sq
25 B takes P (E)	25 P takes B
26 Kt to Kt 4 (F)	26 Q to Kt 2
27 Kt takes P	27 R to K 3
28 Kt tks P dis ch	28 K to Kt sq
29 Kt takes P	29 R to K 8 ch
30 K to Kt 2	30 R to K B sq
31 Q to Q 2	31 R to K 2
32 Kt to Q 5	32 R to Q 2
33 P to Q B 4	33 Q takes P
34 Q to Kt 5	34 Q takes Q B P
35 Q to R 6	35 Q takes Kt
36 Q to R 8 ch	36 K to B 2
37 Q to R 7 ch	37 K to K sq

Resigns.

NOTES.

From "The Daily Picayune."

(A) 6 Castles seems preferable.

(B) This must have been the result of hasty play. White's position is immediately rendered inferior. B to K Kt 5 was proper.

(C) Weak. 11 P to K B 4 was the correct continuation.

(D) The sacrifice of the exchange is not justified by the attack obtained; for, although Black's Q R and Kt are out of play, his defensive resources are strong, and White's own position compromised already. R to K B sq or R to K 2 was better.

(E) Desperate and wholly unsound; but his game was hopeless in any event.

(F) Fishing for a perpetual; but Black declines the evident bait.

GAME 750.

King's Bishop's Gambit.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr M F Dunn	Mr A E Blackmar
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 B to B 4	3 B to K 2
4 Q to B 3 (A)	4 P to Q 4
5 B takes P	5 Kt to K B 3
6 B to B 4	6 Castles
7 P to Q 3 (B)	7 Kt to B 3
8 Kt to K 2	8 B to K Kt 5
9 Q takes P	9 B takes Kt
10 K takes B	10 B to Q 3
11 Q to R 4	11 B to K 2
12 B to K Kt 5 (C)	12 P to K R 3
13 B to K 3	13 Kt to Q 4
14 Q to B 2	14 Kt takes B
15 Q takes Kt	15 B to Kt 4
16 Q to B 2	16 Kt to K 4

17 B to Kt 3	17 Kt to Kt 5 (D)
18 Q to B 3	18 Kt to K 4
19 Q to B 2	19 Q to Q 2
20 P to K R 3	20 K to R sq
21 P to Kt 4 (E)	21 Q R to Q sq
22 R to Q sq (F)	22 Q to K 2
23 Kt to B 3	23 P to Q B 3
24 R to K B sq	24 Kt to Kt 3
25 Q to Kt 3	25 B to R 5
26 Q to R 2	26 Kt to K 4
27 Q R to Q sq	27 P to B 3
28 Kt to Kt sq	28 R (B sq) to K sq
29 Kt to Q 2	29 Q to Q 2
30 Kt to B 3	30 Kt takes Kt
31 R takes Kt (G)	31 R tks P ch (H)
32 R to K 3	32 R takes R ch
33 K takes R	33 Q to Q 5 ch
34 K to B 3	34 R to K sq
35 Q to Kt sq	35 Q to K 4
36 R to Q 2	36 P to K Kt 4

Resigns.

NOTES.

From "The Daily Picayune."

(A) Inferior; 4 Kt to K B 3, followed by K to B sq, on the Bishop checking, would have resolved the debut into a variation of the Cunningham Gambit, in which White is considered to have the advantage.

(B) 7 P to K 5 seems a much stronger move.

(C) Hastily played evidently, for if 13 B takes Kt, then 13 B takes B, and Black at least wins the exchange.

(D) Simply a lost move.

(E) R to K B sq was much superior. The text move exposes White's King's flank most dangerously.

(F) Justly fearful of Black's threatened sacrifice of the Kt for K P.

(G) Fatal; K takes Kt was correct, and with the Bishops of different color, would probably have led to a draw.

(H) Black takes immediate advantage of his adversary's error, and finishes the game in good style.

GAME 751.

Two Knights' Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr C N Edwards	Mr J Wibray
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 Kt to B 3
4 Kt to Kt 5	4 P to Q 4
5 P takes P	5 Kt to Q R 4
6 P to Q 3	6 Kt takes P (A)
7 Kt tks B P (B)	7 K takes Kt
8 Q to B 3 ch	8 K to K 3
9 B to K Kt 5	9 Q to Q 2

10 Kt to B 3 10 Kt takes B
 11 P takes Kt 11 Kt takes Kt
 12 P takes Kt 12 B to Q 3 (c)
 13 Q to Q 5 ch 13 K to B 4
 14 P to B 4 14 Q to K 3
 15 P to Kt 4 ch 15 K takes P
 16 R to K Kt sq ch 16 K to B 4
 17 Q to Q 3 ch 17 P to K 5
 18 Q to R 3 ch 18 K to Kt 3
 19 B to R 6 dis ch 19 K to B 2
 20 R takes P ch 20 K to K sq
 21 Q to R 5 ch 21 K to Q sq
 22 B to Kt 5 ch 22 B to K 2
 23 B takes B ch 23 Q takes B
 24 R takes Q 24 K takes R
 25 Q to K 5 ch 25 B to K 3
 26 P to K B 5 26 Q R to Q sq
 27 Q takes B ch 27 K to B sq
 28 Q to K B 6 ch Resigns.

NOTES.

From "The Times-Democrat."

- (A) A very dangerous move.
 (B) Q to B 3 is probably the sounder attack.
 (C) Q to B 3 seems to be the proper reply. The move in the text gives White a forced won game, which is vigorously pushed on to its appropriate conclusion.

GAME 752.

Petroff's Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr C F Buck	Mr F C Kaczoroski
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt takes P	3 Kt takes P (A)
4 P to Q 3 (B)	4 Kt to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 P to Q 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 B to Kt 5
7 P to K R 3	7 B to R 4
8 P to Q 4	8 Kt to K 5
9 B to K 2	9 B to K 2
10 Q to Q 3	10 Kt to K B 3
11 Q to Kt 3	11 P to B 3 (c)
12 Q takes Kt P	12 Kt to Q 2
13 Q takes B P	13 R to Q B sq
14 Q to R 4	14 Castles
15 P to B 3	15 Q to Kt 3
16 Q to B 2	16 Kt to Q 4
17 Q to Q 2	17 K R to K sq
18 Kt to R 3 (D)	18 Kt takes B
19 P takes Kt	19 B takes Kt
20 P takes B	20 B to R 5 ch (E)
21 K to Q sq	21 P to Q 4
22 B to Kt 5	22 R to B 2
23 B takes Kt	23 R takes B
24 R to K Kt sq	24 R (Q 2) to K 2
25 Q to Kt 2	25 P to Kt 3

26 Kt to B 2 26 Q takes Kt P
 27 K to Q 2 27 R takes P
 28 R to Q B sq 28 Q takes P ch
 29 K to Q sq 29 R to Q 6 ch
 Resigns.

NOTES.

From "The Times-Democrat."

(A) A very imprudent capture. P to Q 3 is best.

(B) Q to K 2 is the correct move, and eventually yields an almost decisive advantage for White.

(C) Evidently an oversight.

(D) White's play for several moves has seemed somewhat purposeless. He should long since have Castled into safety, and this weak move still further complicates his position.

(E) After the chance thus gratuitously proffered, Black plays excellently to the finish.

GAME 753.

French Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr A E Blackmar	Mr M F Dunn
1 P to Q 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P to Q B 3	3 P takes P
4 P to B 3	4 B to Q 3
5 B to K 3	5 Kt to K B 3
6 Kt to Q 2	6 Kt to Q 4
7 Kt to B 4 (A)	7 Kt takes B
8 Kt takes Kt	8 Q to R 5 ch
9 K to K 2	9 P takes P ch
10 Kt takes P	10 Q to K 5
11 K to B 2	11 B to B 5
12 Kt to B 2	12 Castles
13 B to Q 3	13 Q to Q 4
14 R to K B sq	14 Kt to B 3
15 K to Kt sq	15 Q to Q sq
16 Kt to K 5	16 B takes Kt
17 P takes B	17 P to K R 3 (B)
18 Q to K 2 (c)	18 Kt takes P
19 Q R to Q sq	19 Kt takes B
20 R takes Kt (D)	20 Q to K 2
21 R to Kt 3	21 P to K B 4
22 Q to K 5	22 R to B 2
23 Q to B 4	23 R to B 3
24 Q to K 5	24 K to B 2
25 Kt to Q 4 (E)	25 Q to Q 3
26 Q to K 2	26 P to K Kt 3
27 Kt to B 3	27 B to Q 2
28 Kt to K 5 ch	28 K to Kt 2
29 R to Q sq	29 Q to B 4 ch
30 K to R sq	30 B to K sq (F)
31 R (Kt 3) to Q 3	31 R to K B sq (G)
32 P to Q Kt 4	32 Q to Kt 3 (H)

33 Kt to Q 7 33 B takes Kt
 34 Q to K 5 ch 34 K to B 2 (r)
 35 R takes B ch 35 K to K sq
 36 Q to Kt 7 and wins.

NOTES.

From "The Times-Democrat."

- (A) Q to K 2 is a better move.
 (B) If 17 Kt takes P 18 B takes P ch.
 (C) K R to K sq was best. The text move loses a second Pawn, and by the exchange of B for Kt following, still further weakens White's game.

(D) White is now short two Pawns, and his superior development hardly compensates for difference in force.

(E) Threatening R takes Kt P ch, followed by Kt takes B P ch.

(F) Justly apprehensive that White would soon plant his Q at K R 5.

(G) Very inferior. K to Kt sq would have left him with a safe game.

(H) Any other move loses Q.

(I) If 34 K to Kt sq, 35 R takes B 35 R to B 2, 36 R takes R 36 K takes R, 37 R to Q 7 ch and wins.

C. P. C. CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

TOURNEY No. 4.—We have thirteen entries for this Tourney; as we should like to start with twenty, we shall be glad if those who have signified their intention of competing would endeavour to assist in completing that number, so that a start may be made.

TOURNEY GAME No. 9

WHITE	BLACK
Mr L P Rees	Mr J H Hall
21 P to Q 4	21 P takes P
22 P takes P	22 Kt to K 6
23 P to Q B 3	23 Kt to K B 4
24 R to Kt 3	24 Kt to Q 3
25 B to B 6	25 R takes R
26 P takes R	26 K to B sq
27 K to B 2	27 K to K 2
28 K to K 3	28 P to Q R 4
29 P to Q B 4	29 Kt to K B 4
30 K to Q 3	30 Kt to Q 3

TOURNEY GAME No. 15.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr F A Vincent	Mr J H Hall
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 B to K 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 Q Kt to Q 2
9 Q to Q 2	9 B to K 2
10 Q R to K sq	10 P to Q B 3

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 949. By B G Laws. 1 K to R 4 1 B to Kt 3 or (A), 2 R to Q 4 ch, &c. (A) 1 K to Kt 3 ch or (B), 2 K to Kt 4, &c. (B) 1 P takes Kt or (C), 2 B to Kt 2 ch, &c. (C) 1 Kt to Q 7 or (D), 2 Kt to B 3 ch, &c. (D) 1 Any other, 2 Kt to Kt 3 ch, &c.

No. 950. By J Minckwitz. 1 Q to Kt sq.

No. 951. By L Mussini. 1 Q to K 4.

No. 952. By C H Coster. 1 B to Q sq 1 P to R 4, 2 R to Kt 5 2 P to Kt 3, 3 R to B 5 3 P takes R, 4 R to Kt sq ch 4 K takes R, 5 Q to B 2 ch 5 K takes Kt, 6 B to B 3 ch 6 Kt to Kt 7 ch, 7 K to Kt 3 P mates.

No. 953. By Dr S Gold. 1 Q to Q sq.]

No. 954. By Dr S Gold. 1 K to Kt 6.

No. 955. By W Mead. 1 K to R 4 1 K takes P or (A), 2 Q to K B 4, &c. (A) 1 P to B 4, 2 R to K 6 ch, &c.

No. 956. By Miss F F Beechey. 1 B to R 5.

No. 957. By Miss F F Beechey. 1 Q to B sq

No. 958. By M Lamouroux. 1 B to R 8.

No. 959. By H B E J Bettman. 1 B to Kt sq.

No. 960. By G Niessing. 1 Q to Kt 8 1 B takes P or (A), 2 Kt to K 3, &c. (A) 1 K to B 4 or (B), 2 Q to Kt 6 ch, &c. (B) 1 K to B 5 or (C), 2 Kt to K 3 ch, &c. (C) 1 Any other, 2 Q to Kt 6 ch.

A MATCH between the Bradford and Leeds Chess Clubs is arranged to take place at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on Saturday, 28th inst. Play to commence at three o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—

WEDNESDAY, 11th OCTOBER 1882.

—:—

THE PROPOSED CHESS CLUB ASSOCIATION.

BY HERACLES.

I WISH to explain to the Chess Clubs of the country one or two things about the Troicoupian scheme which I think may facilitate its adoption.

The first point on which a difficulty is likely to arise is that of expense. Unfortunately Chess Clubs, whether large or small, are not usually flush of money; and until, by skilfully conducted agitation, we induce Mr Gladstone to pass a general scheme of Chess endowment, I fear this will continue to be the case. This difficulty will affect different clubs in different ways. Small clubs may think the sum they can afford too small to be of use to so great an undertaking: while large clubs may think they are called upon to subscribe largely. Now this difficulty divides itself into two parts. First, what will be the expense incurred by supporting the scheme, provided it proves unsuccessful? Secondly, what will be the expense of supporting it, provided it should succeed?

The Troicoupian scheme involves two proposals; first, a general scheme of federation; second, an international tournament and other Chess objects to be promoted by it. As the first is the means towards the second, every club helps the second which assists to form the first, even if it does not directly contribute towards the second. If the Association is formed, there will, no doubt, be a regular subscription, which, to adapt it to the circumstances of the greatest number of clubs, must necessarily be a small one. This, together with the preliminary expenses of organisation, is all the responsibility incurred by a general support of the scheme. With regard again to the larger clubs, the question arises, can they with dignity join the scheme without offering a liberal subscription. Now the Troicoupian club has offered a first subscription of £10, and my opinion is, that it is neither necessary nor desirable that any other club should go beyond the initial subscription of the originating club. The reason why I think it is not desirable is, that the Troicoupian Club has proposed, not as a matter of principle, but of necessity, a peculiar mode of representation in the preliminary meetings, namely, that each club should be represented by one member. Obviously such a mode of representation would not be workable as a permanent one. The larger clubs will naturally have their own views on this matter, and what better means can they take of enforcing them, than to keep their hold upon the purse strings, until the conditions they think equitable are satisfied? With regard to the extent of liability in case of failure, the risk run by the Troicoupian Club is much greater than that which will be run by any other club, offering an equal subscription. If there is not sufficient support to justify calling a meeting, all the expenses of advertising the scheme will fall upon them, and that will be the whole. If a meeting is called, the expenses will fall upon the subscribing clubs, "pro rata" of their subscription. What will they be? Certainly, a meeting will not be called unless the subscriptions amount to £100. Suppose that amount to be subscribed by thirty clubs, then it will be necessary to provide accommodation for a meeting of thirty delegates; for several meetings of a committee; and for an adjourned meeting of the delegates.

The larger meeting might be accommodated by the Troicoupan Club itself, but as the club has resolved, in order not to seem to assume any precedence in the matter, that the meeting shall not be held in its premises, probably some other club will accommodate it. Suppose, then, the scheme breaks down, there will be the expenses of these meetings, and the expense of advertising to divide among thirty clubs. If the scheme succeeds, each club will be liable for the subscription fixed upon, and anything more it has undertaken to subscribe will go to the extraordinary object. It is obvious, therefore, that if a club subscribes ten pounds, by far the greater part of it will, in the event of the formation of the Association, go to the international tournament. As the subscriptions to this object will be purely voluntary, there is nothing to hinder any small club which cannot afford to subscribe to it, from joining the Association, or any large club from reserving the full amount of its subscription, till the details of the scheme are fully settled.

Another difficulty that is likely to arise is upon the principle of representation. My own view is, that the representation ought to be founded on a combined principle of numbers and subscriptions. The fundamental principle should be representation by numbers, but as it would not do for an association to inquire inquisitorially into the membership of private clubs, the test of numbers should be subscription. Suppose the minimum subscription is fixed for fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five members, then each club which pays that subscription, should be entitled to furnish the names and addresses of an equivalent number of members, who should be placed on the roll of the Association as private members, and should also be entitled to send one member to the representative body. The ordinary subscription would supply the means of organisation, while the special objects promoted by the Association, would be provided for by special and voluntary subscription. Upon the form of organisation and special uses of an association, I must reserve any remarks to another occasion; but I hope I have made it clear that such an association as I have proposed need not burden the poorest club, while it might in various ways promote the interests of all.

JOTTINGS.

THERE is prospect of another match before the close of the year. In another column we publish a letter from Mr D Y Mills who intimates his willingness, as a third class player, to contest a match on even terms with Mr Gossip. We hope a meeting will eventually be arranged, as the result would go some way towards defining Mr Gossip's rank.

THE death is announced of Carl Wemmers, one of the most prominent players of Germany, which took place on 17th ult., at Cologne, after an illness of several months.

ONE of the rules of the Hastings Chess Club is to the effect that the Committee "shall" arrange tournaments and matches. We should like to see this rule adopted by every club in the Kingdom, and made "compulsory."

MR COOK's Birmingham Chess column is in future to appear in "Saturday Night," the paper with which is now incorporated the "Weekly News."

THE following, which appeared in "The Hull and Lincolnshire Times," is a specimen of the style some, and happily few, of our Chess writers adopt, in their desire to promote (?) harmony and good feeling among Chess players. We think it is a pity that questions of nationality should be introduced into Chess discussions, which should be "open to the World," as far as possible. Further, it is a great mistake to be continually referring to the scandals of the past, and accepting as facts, charges which have more often than not arisen from jealousy on the part of defeated opponents. Further, have the charges of the past been confined to "foreign professionals," we thing not.

ENGLISH AMATEURS AND FOREIGN PROFESSIONALS.—A project for an International Tournament to be held next year in London has been started. The Chess journals generally regard

it with favor, but have doubts as to its practicability, owing to the known "niggardliness" of the Provincial Chess Clubs. It is also pretty certain that the latter will not omit to take into consideration the question whether they are likely to have value for the money. It is also highly improbable that they will subscribe freely for the purpose of putting coin into the hands of foreign professionals, who, while hardly veiling their contempt for the rest of Chess playing humanity, let it be seen that their motive for the study and cultivation of the game is a purely mercenary one; who will haggle for months lest an exhibition of their special power should be held too cheap, and who, when everything is finally arranged to their satisfaction, will reward their supporters with a collection of games of an uninteresting and wearisome character. In addition to all this there is the difficulty of inducing them to play straight. The jockeyship put into practice at recent tournaments is utterly repugnant to English notions of fair play. It is incurable by rules and regulations. The only remedy is to exclude from these contests every player known to justify or defend such proceedings. There might be a serious falling-off in the number of first class players left to compete, but this is a matter that would soon remedy itself, in a rising of splendid names from the amateur class of players.

Acton.—We are glad to hear that a Chess club has recently been formed here, and is now in a flourishing condition. The meetings take place at the Royal Oak Coffee Tavern, High Street, Acton, on the second and fourth Thursday of the month, at 8 p.m. The election of members is by ballot, and the annual subscription five shillings.

Glasgow.—The annual match for the Macfarlan trophy, the badge of the Championship of the Glasgow Club, has, says "The Glasgow Herald," been initiated. The system of competition is the same as that adopted in the Vienna Tourney. Mr Crum is the present champion. The following are the entrants with their respective scores up to Wednesday last:—Berwick 2, Chambers 1, Crum 2, Fyfe 3½, Gilchrist 3, Mavor ½, Pirrie 0, Spens 13, Thomson 1, Whiteley 1.

Nottingham.—The annual business meeting of the Mechanics' Institution Chess Class was held recently at the Mechanics' Institute, the President, Mr S Hamel, in the chair. After the minutes and a satisfactory report had been read by the Secretary, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President S Hamel, Vice-Presidents E Renals and E Mellor, Hon Treasurer W Storer, Hon Secretary F F Suffolk, Committee Messrs Johnson, Dickens, T Marriott, Gerard and W Mellor. A vote of thanks to the retiring vice-president (Mr J Hutchinson), and to the President for presiding, concluded the business. The annual soirée of this class will be held on Wednesday, 18th inst. Play will commence at 6 o'clock.

South Hampstead.—The members of the South Hampstead Club held their opening meeting on the 4th inst., when the usual business of electing the officers for the ensuing season was proceeded with. The club has left the quarters occupied last season, and secured exceedingly pleasant and commodious rooms at Bow Cottage, Regents Park Road, N.W. We congratulate the members on the continued prosperity of the club.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE.

* To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—In your last number, which I have only just seen, Mr Gossip states I am pleased to insinuate that he is a second or third rate player, in order therefore to remove any doubt he may have on the subject I will at once frankly own, that in my opinion (valid or not) he belongs to the latter class. Mr Gossip's modesty in not claiming to be a first rate, and yet to be "above" a second rate, is only equalled by the logic with which he proves his Chess status, namely:—he has beaten in off-hand games M de Bezakrony, who has beaten Mr Tchigorin, who took the third prize at Berlin, proving conclusively that Mr Gossip would at least have taken the second. What would Mrs Gilbert's chance have been I wonder, by the same method of reckoning?

I am only a Pawn and two player, and in a match against Mr Zukertort should not greatly fancy myself even with those comfortable odds, but I am not in the least afraid of meeting Mr Gossip on even terms, either with or without sight of the board. I shall be in London for a short time at Christmas, and I will then give Mr Gossip the opportunity of showing how quickly he can crumple up a provincial third rate player.

I am, &c.,

D Y MILLS.

THE PROPOSED MATCH STEINITZ V MASON.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—There is no doubt much truth in the severe strictures you made upon all the hubbub and correspondence which ended in nothing, a propos of the above match, but I fail to see why the censure should fall most heavily on Mr Steinitz.

One must not forget that the position of the two players is very different. Mr Steinitz is considered to be at present the Chess Champion of the world. It is true that he only divided the first prize at the last international tournament, (he was only just recovering from severe illness when he went there, as I can testify) but his previous performances give him undoubtedly the first place among living Chess players.

Now in a match with Steinitz, Mr Mason has everything to gain and hardly anything to lose. If he loses, his Chess reputation would not be materially shaken, if he wins, he becomes ipso facto the first player of his time. The opposite holds true with Mr Steinitz.

Considering this, I think, and most Chess players will agree with me, that it would have been becoming for the younger player to yield—as regards the conditions of the proposed match—to the victor on a hundred battlefields."

I am, Sir,

Yours truly

HENRY BLUMBERG, M.D., J.P.

Palace Hydropathic Establishment, Southport, 3rd October 1882.

TWO NIHILISTS; OR, IGNORANCE AND BLISS.

An Inn incident.—Motto.—O sancta simplicitas! Huss.

It was a glorious winter's night,
The "Golden Goose" the inn.
The bar room fire was blazing bright,
Cheerful and comforting.

There Jim and John sat with their glass,
Half filled with double stout,
They looked as if this porter was,
About the best thing out.

Said Jim to John, "I'll tell thee what,
Dost ever play at Chess?"

Said John to Jim "I can do that,
As well as you I guess!"

"Hey, Martha bring a chest board here,"
Quoth Jim with gruffish voice,
"And bring an other glass of beer,
The last one was not nice."

So Martha did as she was told,
They set the pieces up,
"I know that game," said John "of old,"
Then took another sup.

"I think I smoke a pipe to it"
Said Jim, "it clears the brain,"
So he stood up to have it lit
And then sat down again.

"Now let us see who shall begin?"
Said John "I better do,

I think I like a drop of gin
To comfort me, will you?"

Queer! Jim would make the selfsame moves
As his antagonist,
John sneered at it and said "it proves
You are a Nihilist."

"A know-nothing that means" he said,
"For it is all my eye
To imitate the moves I made,
Some of your own you try."

"I will, if you will give me time
To think a little more,

Our little game seems without rhyme
Or reason heretofore."

"I wish you would not be so slow,"
Growled Jolmy like a bear.

"I wish you would'nt grumble so"
Quoth Jim, "I'll take you, there!"

The slaughter very soon began,
They seemed at draughts to play,
They took each other, man for man,
And then put them away.

And while still busy with their gin
The door is opened wide,
The jolly landlord walketh in,
Portly with mighty stride.

"Look Martha!" sounds his cheerful voice
"We daily see new things,
This is a joke beyond a price
Here is Chess without Kings."

The moral is, that our friend John
And our friend Jim the same,
Who thought himself a Paragon
Knew nothing of the game.

A second moral, quite as grand,
And good as the above,
"From things which you don't understand
Please keep your fingers off."

A third one, with peculiar stress
To Jim and John I say,

"'Tis better while you play at Chess,
Never at draughts to play."

And fourth and last, though Nihilists
May differ, all the same
Kings at our Chess board and our Whists
Will suit our little game.

Chess players all, I you invite
Old, young or ripe or green,
Join in the toast with all your might,
"Long live our gracious Queen."

C. P. C. CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEYS.

TOURNEY GAME No. 8.

WHITE

Mr S Barkas

- 11 Kt to B 3
 12 Kt takes P
 13 Kt to Q 5
 14 B to Q 3
 15 Kt to K B 4
 16 P to K R 3
 17 Kt takes Kt
 18 B to K 4
 19 Kt to K Kt 6
 20 B takes B

BLACK

Mr S R Pope

- 10 Kt to K R 3
 11 Castles
 12 Kt to K Kt 5
 13 P to Q 3
 14 Q to R 4
 15 Q to R 3
 16 K Kt takes P
 17 Kt takes Kt
 18 P to Q B 3
 19 B to Q 7
 20 Q takes B

TOURNEY GAME No. 9

WHITE

Mr L P Rees

- 31 P to Q B 5
 32 B to Q Kt 7
 33 P to Q 5
 34 P to Q 6
 35 K to Q B 4
 36 B to Q 5 ch
 37 B to K B 7
 38 K to Q 5
 39 P to B 6 ch
 40 P to B 7 ch
 41 P takes Kt ch
 42 K to B 5

BLACK

Mr J H Hall

- 31 Kt to Q B sq
 32 Kt to R 2
 33 K to Q 2
 34 K to K 3
 35 P to B 3
 36 R to Q 2
 37 P to B 4
 38 Kt to Kt 4
 39 R to Q sq
 40 Kt tks B P ch
 41 K takes P
 Resigns.

TOURNEY GAME No. 11.

WHITE

Mr G W Stevens

- 11 B takes Kt
 12 P to Q B 4
 13 K to Kt 3
 14 R to R sq
 15 B to K 2
 16 K takes B
 17 K to K 3
 18 K to Q 2
 19 K to K sq
 20 Q to B 2
 Resigns.

BLACK

Mr C J Lambert

- 11 P takes B
 12 Q to R 4 ch
 13 P to K B 4
 14 Q to Kt 3
 15 B takes Kt ch
 16 Q to Kt 5 ch
 17 K R to K sq ch
 18 Q takes Q P ch
 19 Q R to Q sq
 20 Q to K 4

TOURNEY GAME No. 13.

WHITE

Mr F P Carr

- 21 Q to Q B 3
 22 B to Q 2
 23 Q to K 3

BLACK

Mr L P Rees

- 20 P to Q B 4
 21 B to K 5
 22 R to K sq
 23 P to K B 3

24 Kt to K R 4

25 Q to K R 3

26 P to K B 3

27 R to K 6

28 R takes R ch

29 Q to Q 7

30 K takes B

31 K to Kt sq

Resigns.

24 Q to K R 4

25 P to K Kt 4

26 B to Q 6

27 Q R to Q sq

28 R takes R

29 B tks K R P ch

30 Q takes Kt ch

31 R to K 7

TOURNEY GAME No. 14.

WHITE

Mr O Erskine

- 11 P takes B
 12 P to K 5
 13 P to Q R 3
 14 B to K 2
 15 Castles K R
 16 Q R to Q B sq
 17 B to Q 3
 18 Kt to B 3
 19 B to Q 2
 20 P to K Kt 3

BLACK

Mr J H Blake

- 11 P to Q 4
 12 Q to Kt 3
 13 B to Q 2
 14 Kt to B 4
 15 Q Kt to K 2
 16 P to Q B 3
 17 Q R to K sq
 18 Q to R 3
 19 Kt to Kt 3
 20 P to K B 3

TOURNEY GAME No. 16.

WHITE

Mr S Barkas

- 1 P to K 4
 2 Kt to K B 3
 3 B to B 4
 4 P to Q Kt 4
 5 P to B 3
 6 P to Q 4
 7 P takes P
 8 Castles
 9 P to K 5
 10 P to Q 5
 11 Kt takes P
 12 Q to R 4 ch
 13 Q takes Kt
 14 Q to Kt 5 ch
 15 B to R 3
 16 Kt to B 3
 17 Q R to Q sq
 18 Q to Kt 4
 19 Kt to K 4
 20 Kt to K B 3
 21 Kt to Q 4
 22 R takes B
 23 Kt to Q B 5
 24 Kt takes B
 25 Q to Q 2
 26 Q to Q 3
 27 B to B sq
 28 B to K 3
 29 R to B sq

BLACK

Mr J Jordan

- 1 P to K 4
 2 Kt to Q B 3
 3 B to B 4
 4 B takes Kt P
 5 B to B 4
 6 P takes P
 7 B to Kt 3
 8 P to Q 3
 9 P takes P
 10 Kt to R 4
 11 Kt takes B
 12 P to B 3
 13 P takes P
 14 K to B sq
 15 Kt to K 2
 16 B to K 3
 17 P to Q R 3
 18 R to B sq
 19 P to B 3
 20 R to B 3
 21 B takes Kt
 22 Q to B 2
 23 K to B 2
 24 R takes B
 25 R to Q sq
 26 Q to K 4
 27 P to B 4
 28 Q to Q 3
 29 R to K 5

PROBLEMS.

—:O:—

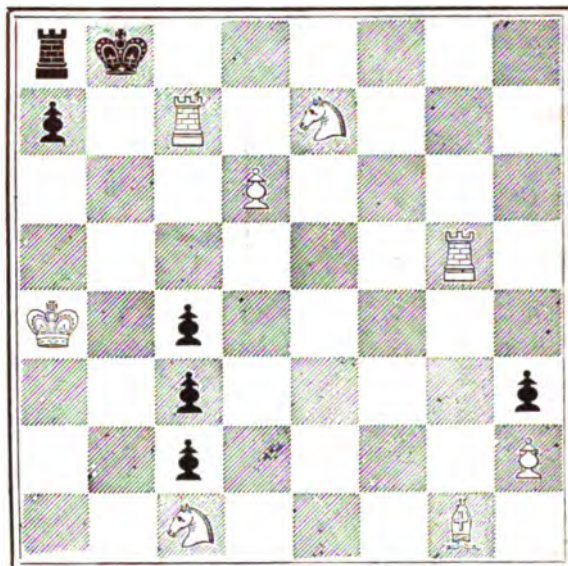
All communications for this department to be specially marked "Problem Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

—:O:—

No. 964.

By I S LINGTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

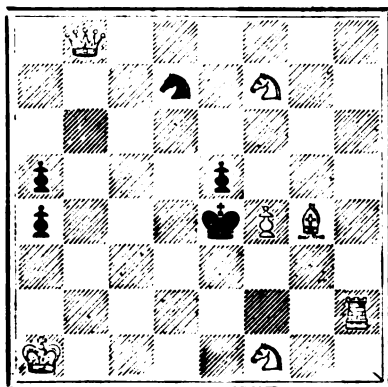
White to play and sui-mate in 8 moves.

No. 965.

By F J KELLNER, VIENNA.

From "The Field."

BLACK.



WHITE.

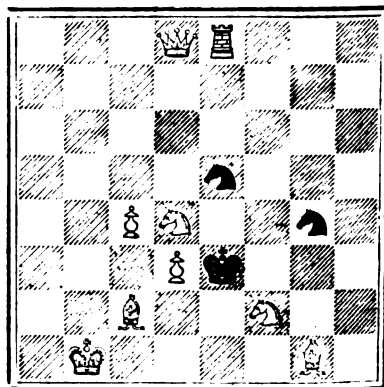
White to play and mate in 8 moves.

No. 966.

By "EBOR ACOMB."

"Leeds Mercury" Problem Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAMES.

—:O:—

All communications for this department to be specially marked "Game Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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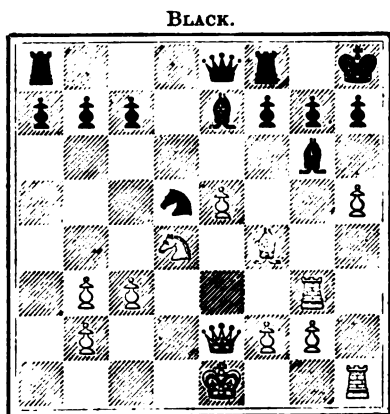
GAME 754.

Played at Nottingham, between Mr A Marriott and Mr G.

Remove White's Q Kt.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Marriott	Mr G
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 B to B 4	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Q to K 2 (A)	3 Kt to B 3
4 P to Q B 3	4 P to Q 4
5 P takes P	5 Kt takes P
6 P to Q 4	6 Kt to Kt 3
7 B to Kt 3	7 B to Q 3
8 P takes P	8 B to K 2 (B)
9 B to K B 4	9 Castles
10 R to Q sq	10 Q to K sq
11 R to Q 3	11 B to K B 4
12 R to Kt 3	12 Kt to R 4
13 Kt to B 3	13 Kt takes B
14 P takes Kt	14 K to R sq
15 Kt to Q 4	15 B to Kt 3
16 P to R 4 (C)	16 Kt to Q 4
17 P to R 5	

Position after White's 17th move.



18 P takes B	17 Kt takes B (D)
19 R takes P ch	18 Kt takes Q
20 Q R to R 3	19 K to Kt sq
21 P to K 6	20 P takes P
22 Q R takes B	21 B to R 5
23 Kt takes Q	22 Q takes P
	Resigns. (E)

NOTES.

(A) This form of attack in giving odds of Q Kt deserves notice. Black's move, P to Q 4, is not so effective as usual at these odds.

(B) He dare not take the Pawn.

(C) Anticipating Black's reply and foreseeing an interesting finish. White has now anyway a strong attack.

(D) He evidently hoped to escape by P takes P, overlooking the fatal effect of White's 21st move.

(E) The loss of a Rook is unavoidable.

GAME 755.

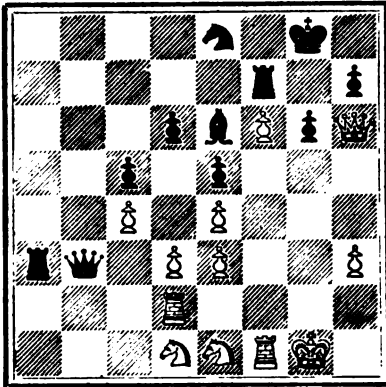
Played in the thirty-second round of the Vienna International Tourney, 19th June 1882.

Giucoco Piano.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Mason	Mr Steinitz
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q 3	4 Kt to B 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 P to Q 3
6 B to K 3	6 B takes B (A)
7 P takes B	7 Kt to Q R 4
8 B to Kt 3	8 P to B 3
9 Castles	9 Castles
10 Q to K sq	10 Kt takes B
11 R P takes Kt	11 Kt to K sq
12 Q to Kt 3	12 P to K Kt 3
13 Kt to K Kt 5	13 P to B 3
14 Kt to B 3	14 Kt to Kt 2
15 Q to R 4	15 B to K 3
16 Q to R 6	16 P to R 4
17 P to R 3	17 P to Q Kt 4
18 P to K Kt 4	18 Q to Kt 3
19 R to B 2	19 R to R 2
20 Q R to K B sq	20 Q R to K B 2
21 Kt to Q sq	21 P to R 5
22 P takes P	22 P takes P
23 R to Kt 2	23 P to Q B 4
24 P to Q B 4	24 Q to Kt 6
25 R to Q 2	25 R to R sq
26 Kt to K sq	26 Kt to K sq
27 P to Kt 5	27 P to R 6
28 P takes R P	28 R takes P
29 P takes P	

Position after White's 29th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 30 Kt to B 2 (c) | 29 R to R 8 (B) |
| 31 Kt to B 3 | 30 Kt takes P |
| 32 K takes R | 31 R takes R ch |
| 33 Kt takes Kt | 32 Kt takes P |
| 34 K to Kt 2 | 33 R takes Kt ch |
| 35 Kt to Kt 5 | 34 R to B sq |
| 36 P to K 4 | 35 Q to Kt 2 ch |
| 37 R to R 2 | 36 B to B sq |
| 38 K to Kt 3 | 37 Q to K 2 |
| 39 R to K Kt 2 | 38 B to Kt 2 |
| 40 R to Q R 2 | 39 B to B sq |
| 41 R to Q Kt 2 | 40 B to Kt 2 |
| 42 R to Kt 6 | 41 B to B 3 |
| 43 R to R 6 | 42 R to B sq |
| 44 R to R 2 | 43 Q to Q 2 |
| 45 R to K Kt 2 | 44 R to B sq |
| 46 K to R 2 | 45 Q to K 2 |
| 47 R to R 2 | 46 R to B 3 |
| 48 R to Q Kt 2 | 47 R to B sq |
| 49 P to R 4 | 48 Q to Q 2 |
| 50 R to Kt 6 | 49 Q to K 2 |
| 51 R to R 6 | 50 R to B sq |
| 52 P to R 5 | 51 Q to Q 2 |
| 53 Q takes Q ch | 52 Q to K Kt 2 (D) |
| 54 R to R 7 ch | 53 K takes Q |
| 55 Kt to B 7 ch | 54 K to R 3 |
| 56 Kt takes Q P | 55 K takes P |
| | 56 R to Q Kt sq |

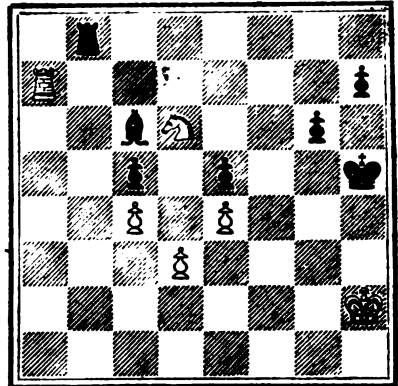
(See Diagram below.)

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 57 Kt to B 7 | 57 R to Kt 2 |
| 58 R takes R | 58 B takes R |
| 59 Kt takes P | 59 B to B sq |
| 60 K to Kt 3 | 60 K to Kt 4 |
| 61 Kt to B 3 ch | 61 K to B 3 |
| 62 K to B 4 | 62 P to R 3 |
| 63 P to K 5 ch | 63 K to K 3 |
| 64 P to Q 4 | 64 P to Kt 4 ch |
| 65 K to K 4 | 65 P takes P |
| 66 Kt takes P ch | 66 K to B 2 |
| 67 P to B 5 | 67 P to R 4 |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 68 P to B 6 | 68 P to R 5 |
| 69 K to B 3 | 69 K to K 2 |
| 70 K to B 2 | 70 P to Kt 5 |
| 71 K to Kt 2 | 71 K to Q sq |
| 72 K to R 2 | 72 K to B 2 |
| 73 P to K 6 | 73 B takes P |
| 74 Kt takes B ch | 74 K takes P |
- Drawn game.

Position after Black's 56th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) We do not approve of this exchange, which opens the K B file to the adverse R after Castling, and which eventually permits, in certain positions, a strong attack by the first player. The usual move is B to Kt 3.

(b) If 29 R takes P, 30 R to Q Kt 2 and wins
 if 29 Kt takes P, 30 R to Q Kt 2 and wins
 30 R takes R 30 Kt takes R
 31 R to Q Kt 2 and wins.

(c) If 30 R to Q Kt 2 30 Q takes Kt
 31 R to Kt 8 31 B to Q 2, &c.

(d) So far Black could not have proposed the exchange of Queens, for there would have been a check from the R, followed by R takes R P.

(e) Much better than 57 R takes P ch which would allow the Black King to enter the game by K to Kt 5.

GAME 756.

Played in the twelfth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 24th May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE.

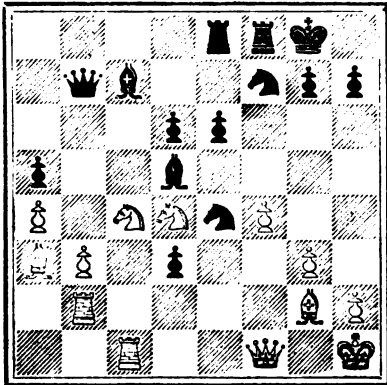
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- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Mr Steinitz | Mr Winawer |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to K 5 (A) | 2 P to Q B 4 (B) |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 3 P to K B 4 | 3 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | 4 P to B 3 (c) |
| 5 P takes P | 5 Kt takes P |
| 6 P to K Kt 3 | 6 B to K 2 (D) |
| 7 B to Kt 2 | 7 Q to B 2 (E) |
| 8 Castles | 8 Castles |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | 9 P to Q R 3 |
| 10 P to Kt 3 | 10 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 11 B to Kt 2 | 11 B to Kt 2 |
| 12 P to Q 3 | 12 Kt to Q sq (F) |
| 13 Q to K 2 | 13 Kt to B 2 |
| 14 Kt to Q sq | 14 Q R to K sq |
| 15 Kt to K 3 | 15 B to Q sq |
| 16 P to B 4 | 16 B to B 3 (G) |
| 17 P takes P | 17 B takes P (H) |
| 18 P to Q R 4 | 18 B to B 3 |
| 19 K R to B sq | 19 Q to Kt 2 |
| 20 Kt to B 4 | 20 B to B 2 (I) |
| 21 B to Q R 3 | 21 P to Q 3 |
| 22 Q R to Kt sq | 22 P to Q R 4 |
| 23 P to Q 4 (J) | 23 P takes P |
| 24 K to R sq (K) | 24 P to Q 6 |
| 25 Q to B sq (L) | 25 Kt to K 5 |
| 26 Kt to Q 4 | 26 B to Q 4 |
| 27 R to Kt 2 | |

Position after White's 27th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 28 Kt to Kt 5 | 27 P to K 4 (M) |
| 29 Q takes P | 28 R to K 3 |
| | 29 Kt tks P ch (N) |

The game was here declared lost by Mr Winawer, he having exceeded the time limit. It was afterwards played out, Mr Steinitz declaring his ability to win it, and backing his opinion at the odds of 10 to 1, he succeeded, playing as follows :

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 30 P takes Kt | 30 B takes B ch |
| 31 R takes B | 31 R to R 3 ch |
| 32 K to Kt sq | 32 P takes P |
| 33 Kt takes B | 33 Q to R 2 ch |

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 34 Kt to K 3 | 34 P takes Kt |
| 35 Kt to Kt 5 | 35 Q to K 2 |
| 36 R to K B sq | 36 Q to K 3 |
| 37 P to K Kt 4 | 37 R to K sq |
| 38 Kt to Q 4 | 38 Kt to Kt 4 |
| 39 R to B 5 | 39 Q to K 5 |
| 40 Q to B 4 ch | 40 K to R sq |
| 41 R takes Kt | 41 P to K 7 |
| 42 Kt takes P | 42 Q to K 6 ch |
| 43 R to B 2 | 43 Q tks R (Kt 5) |
| 44 B to B sq and wins. | |

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) We have already expressed our disapproval of this attack, the right move is 2 P to Q 4.

(b) The best defence is 2 P to K B 3.

(c) This move is still the best, though it does not now give the same advantage as if played on the second move. The Pawns on the Q side are now weakened, while the Q B Pawn cannot protect the Q Pawn when it becomes necessary to advance the K P to K 4.

(d) Lost time. In this position Black's aim is to develop his pieces, and he could have attained that end more advantageously by playing 6 P to Q 4, e.g. :

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 7 B to Kt 2 | 6 P to Q 4 |
| 8 P to Q 3 | 7 B to Q 3 |
| 9 Castles | 8 Castles |
| | 9 P to Q Kt 3 |

followed by B to Kt 2 and P to K 4.

(e) Here also 7 P to Q 4, with the continuation given in the preceding note, would have been better.

(f) The manoeuvres of the Kt are a loss of time. Black should have played 12 Q R to K sq, followed by B to Q sq, P to Q 3 and P to K 4, with a well developed game ; or

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 13 Kt P takes P | 12 P to B 5 |
| 14 P to Q 4 forced, to prevent B to B 4 ch, | 13 P takes P |
- followed by Kt to K Kt 5, equalising the game.

(g) It is evident that Mr Steinitz directs his attack to the Q B file. Black's game being blocked, there was only one course to free it, e.g. :

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 17 Q takes B | 16 B takes Kt |
| | 17 P to K 4. |

We should also have preferred P to Q 3 instead of the move in the text, which we consider very weak.

(h) Another weak move. 17 P takes P, 18 R to B sq 18 Q to Kt 3 was preferable.

(i) If 20 Q takes P, 21 K R to Kt sq and wins.

(j) This premature attack ought to have compromised the game. It would have been better to play the preparatory move K to R sq.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (k) Forced. If | |
| 24 Kt takes P | 24 B takes B |
| 25 Q takes B | 25 Q to R 2 |
| 26 Q to B 2 | |

if Q to Q 2 or Kt 2 or R to Q sq, P to K 4 wins
26 Kt to Kt 5

followed by P to K 4.

(t) If

25 Q takes P 25 B to K 5
and wins.

(m) As our readers will know, in this tournament the time limit was fifteen moves per hour. Mr Winawer, probably short of time, was not able to sufficiently analyse this position, for he did not see that he could win the game by

27 P to Q 7
28 Kt takes P at Q 7 28 B to Kt 3
29 Kt (Q 2) to B 8 best

if 29 Kt takes Kt 29 B takes Kt (Q 5), 90 R to K 2 90 Q takes P and wins, and if 29 B takes Kt 29 B takes Kt and wins

29 P to K 4
30 Kt to Q Kt 5 30 P takes P
31 P takes P 31 R to K 3

and we cannot see any way for White to escape the attack, R to Kt 3 or R to R 3.

(n) Apart from the question of time it was necessary to sacrifice the Kt, for White threatened to win a piece by Kt takes B. The Kt could not be retaken because of Q takes B, if Black had played 29 B to Q sq, White would win, e.g.:

29 B to Q sq

if 29 B to B 3, 90 Kt takes B winning a piece
90 Kt (B 4) takes Q P 90 Kt (B 2) tks Kt
81 Kt takes Kt.

Black's sacrifice would not give him a won game, for the continuation would undoubtedly have been P takes Kt, e.g.:

29 Kt takes P ch

80 P takes Kt
if 90 Q takes Kt 80 R to Kt 3 with a very good game

30 R to R 3 ch
31 B to Kt 3 ch
32 Q takes Kt ch
33 B takes Q ch
31 K to Kt sq
32 Kt takes B
33 K to B sq
34 R takes B

if 34 K takes B 34 Q to Kt 2 ch, with a chance of winning the game

34 P takes P
35 Kt to K 4

and Black's game is only defensible with a chance of drawing.

GAME 757.

Played in the fourth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 13th May 1882.

Dutch Opening.

WHITE

BLACK

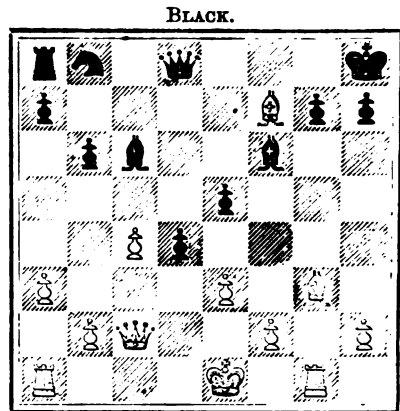
Mr Mason

Mr Bird

1 P to Q 4 1 P to K B 4
2 P to Q B 4 2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to Q B 3 3 P to K 3
4 P to Q R 3 4 P to Q Kt 3

5 B to B 4 5 B to Kt 2
6 P to K 3 6 B to K 2
7 Kt to B 3 7 Castles
8 B to K 2 8 Kt to K 5
9 Kt takes Kt 9 P takes Kt
10 Kt to Q 2 10 P to Q 3
11 B to Kt 3 11 B to K B 3
12 Q to B 2 12 P to B 4
13 Kt takes P 13 P takes P
14 Kt takes P 14 B takes P
15 R to K Kt sq 15 B to B 3
16 B to Kt 4 16 P to K 4
17 B to K 6 ch 17 K to R sq
18 Kt to B 7 ch 18 R takes Kt
19 B takes R

Position after White's 19th move.



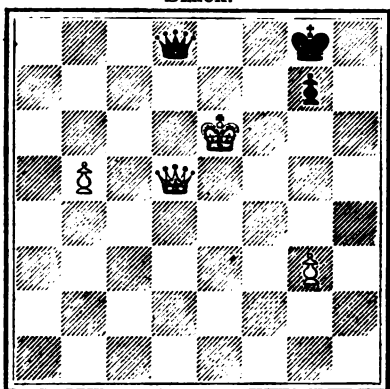
20 Q to Q 2 19 P to Q 6 (A)
21 P to Kt 4 20 Kt to R 3
22 B to R 5 21 Kt to B 2
23 Q R to B sq 22 P to K 5
24 P to Kt 5 23 P to R 4
25 B takes Kt 24 B to Q 2
26 R to Kt 2 25 Q takes B
27 B to Q sq 26 B to K 3
28 R to Kt 3 27 R to K B sq
29 P to B 4 28 B to R 5
30 K to B 2 (B) 29 P tks P en pass
31 B to Kt 3 30 B to B 4
32 P takes B 31 B takes R
33 P to K 4 32 Q to Q 3

(See Diagram below.)

34 R to K sq 33 B takes P (c)
35 R to K 3 34 Q to Q 5 ch
36 B to Q sq 35 B to Kt 3
37 P to R 4 36 B to K 5
38 Q to R 2 37 P to R 4
39 Q to R 3 38 B to Kt 2
40 Q to K 7 39 R to Q sq
41 K to K sq 40 Q to Kt 7 ch
41 P to Q 7 ch

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 42 K to B 2 | 42 Q to Q 5 |
| 43 Q takes B | 43 P to R 5 |
| 44 Q takes B P | 44 P to R 6 |
| 45 Q to K 4 | 45 R to K B sq ch |
| 46 K to Kt sq | 46 Q to B 4 |
| 47 Q to K 5 | 47 Q takes B P |
| 48 Q to R 5 ch | 48 K to Kt sq |
| 49 B to Kt 3 | 49 R to B 8 ch |
| 50 K to R 2 | 50 Q takes B |
| 51 R takes Q | 51 P to Q 8 (Q) |
| 52 Q takes Q | 52 R takes Q |
| 53 R to K B 3 | 53 R to Q 5 |
| 54 R to B 4 | 54 R to Kt 5 (E) |
| 55 R takes R | 55 P takes R |
| 56 P to R 5 | 56 P to Kt 6 |
| 57 P takes P | 57 P to Kt 7 |
| 58 P to Kt 7 | 58 P to Kt 8 (Q) |
| 59 P to Kt 8 (Q) ch | 59 K to R 2 |
| 60 K takes P | 60 Q to K R 8 ch |
| 61 K to Kt 4 | 61 Q to K 5 ch |
| 62 K to Kt 5 | 62 Q to Q 4 ch |
| 63 K to B 4 | 63 Q to Q 5 ch |
| 64 K to B 5 | 64 Q to Q 4 ch (F) |
| 65 Q to K 5 | 65 Q to Q 6 ch |
| 66 K to K 6 | 66 Q to Q sq |
| 67 Q to K 4 ch | 67 K to Kt sq |
| 68 Q to Q 5 | |

Position after White's 68th move.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | 68 Q to Kt sq (G) |
| 69 K to Q 7 disch (H) | 69 K to R 2 |
| 70 Q to R 5 ch (I) | Resigns. |

NOTES.

From "Oesterreichische Lesehalle."

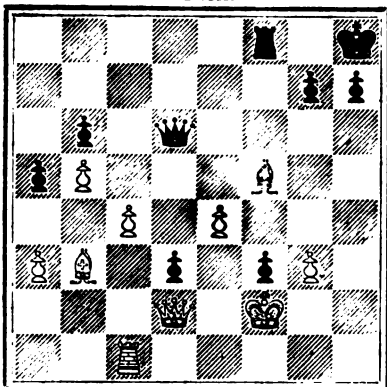
(A) Mr Bird's judgment here shows itself in its old full vigour. Although by the sacrifice just made he does not actually win the game his pieces are in excellent position.

(B) White cannot easily prevent Black winning back the exchange. His game is already lost, if Black continues properly.

It was here that Mr Mason forfeited the game by the time limit being exceeded.

Position after White's 33rd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

(c) Why not 33 B to Q 5 ch, followed by Q to Kt 7 ch. The game now presents many vicissitudes and would well repay thorough analysis.

(d) Black here loses a piece, which he could have prevented by playing his Q back to Q 5 before making the second check, for the White Rook would then have been pinned.

(e) Seemingly Mr Bird cannot reconcile himself to playing his hitherto won game in order to secure a draw.

(f) We do not consider this the right check. White's continuation is the correct one.

(g) By 28 Q to B 2, a move suggested by Mr Winawer, Black has still some chance, but by the move in the text he only hastens the loss of the game.

(h) White played his K to Q 7 instead of K 7, but the effect is the same in either case. Mr Mason can now compel his adversary to die as he pleases.

(i) After exchanging Queens Black cannot prevent White Queening his Q Kt P.

GAME 758.

Played in the Class II. Tourney of the Counties' Chess Association, at Manchester, August 1882.

Two Knights' Defence.

WHITE.

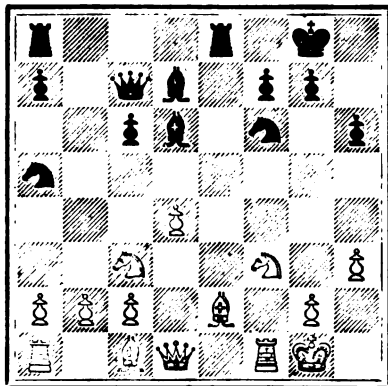
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- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Mr A A Bowley | Mr R Kay-Leather |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 Kt to Kt 5 | 4 P to Q 4 |
| 5 P takes P | 5 Kt to Q R 4 |
| 6 B to Kt 5 ch | 6 P to B 3 |
| 7 P takes P | 7 P takes P |
| 8 B to K 2 | 8 P to K R 3 |
| 9 Kt to K B 3 | 9 P to K 5 |
| 10 Kt to K 5 | 10 Q to B 2 |

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 11 P to K B 4 | 11 P tks Pen pa (A) |
| 12 Kt takes P (B 6) | 12 B to K Kt 5 |
| 13 Castles | 13 B to Q 3 |
| 14 P to K R 3 | 14 B to Q 2 (B) |
| 15 P to Q 4 | 15 Castles K R (c) |
| 16 Kt to B 3 | 16 K R to K sq |

Position after Black's 16th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 17 Kt to K 5 (D) | 17 B takes Kt |
| 18 P takes B | 18 R takes P (E) |
| 19 B takes R P | 19 Q R to K sq |
| 20 K to R sq (F) | 20 Q to B sq (G) |
| 21 B to K B 4 | 21 K R to K 2 (H) |
| 22 B to Q 3 | 22 P to Kt 3 (I) |
| 23 B to K Kt 5 | 23 Kt to R 4 |
| 24 Q to B 3 (J) | 24 P to B 3 |
| 25 B takes Kt P | 25 P takes B |
| 26 B to B 7 ch (K) | 26 K to Kt 2 |
| 27 Q takes Kt | 27 R to K 3 |
| 28 Q takes P ch | 28 K to R sq |
| 29 B takes R (K 3) | 29 B takes B |
| 30 R to B 6 | Resigns. (L) |

NOTES.

From "Knowledge."

(A) The moves so far are book moves. We should favor B to Q 3, instead of taking the P, as the Black Pawn is well posted on K 5.

(B) As can be seen, Black has lost time by his eleventh and twelfth moves, and White obtains a superior development.

(C) In this opening Black must attack, as otherwise the sacrifice of a Pawn would be useless. Instead of Castling, he might have ventured upon P to K Kt 4. Black has always the option of Castling Q R for safety.

(D) White is now taking advantage of the position in an ingenious manner. He offers a bait which Black takes.

(E) This capture involves Black in difficulties, he ought to have retired his Kt to R 2, and subsequently he might have made the advanced and isolated White Pawn the subject of his attack, for which purpose he ought to have brought his Q Kt over to his K side.

(F) Necessary, to enable White to play B to K B 4, and deprive Black of the escape by Q to Kt 3 ch.

(G) Avoiding the threatened loss of the exchange, and also threatening B takes R P, which might be dangerous.

(H) It will be seen that besides losing his R P by his eighteenth move, Black's Rook is awkwardly placed, which is always the case when a Rook enters the game early.

(I) This move loses, but Black had hardly a good move.

(J) Acting coolly, White prevents Kt to Kt 6 ch and Black cannot move his Rook from K 2 on account of Q takes B P ch.

(K) A powerful move, which speedily wins the game.

(L) It would have made no difference had Black played 29 R takes B, White would have won by 30 R to B 7.

Brighton.—A match between Messrs W Mead and F Marquardt has been arranged. The winner of the first seven games, draws counting, to be the victor; the first game was commenced on Wednesday last and adjourned until Monday, when it resulted in a draw.

Scarborough.—The annual meeting of the Scarborough Club, was, says "The Leeds Mercury," held at the London Inn Cocoa-house, on Monday evening, 2nd inst., Mr E Wallis in the chair. The officers were re-elected, Mr H Chapman again filling the post of Hon Secretary and Treasurer, his services in that capacity being warmly appreciated. It was decided to meet for play every Friday evening, at the London Inn Cocoa-house, and that after 1st November the club should be divided into classes, and a handicap tournament arranged. All games played will be registered, and the winners declared at the end of the session. This step was taken to encourage serious play, and to endeavour to raise the playing strength of the club. A considerable increase of members in anticipated this year.

"Baltimore Sunday News" Problem Tourney.—The award has been given in this Tourney. There were 47 problems entered, twelve of which were found to be unsound, two others were rendered ineligible by previous publication, while four others were thrown out for the reason that they were all sent under the same name as that attached to the two "published" ones. Of the twenty-nine then left, twelve were chosen to be submitted to the judge—Mr G E Carpenter—and from these he has selected as the prize winners:—No 50, "Be just and fear not" first prize; No. 2, "Alma," second prize; No. 1 "Much Ado" and No. 47 "Do you smoke, Sir" as equal for the third prize.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 18th OCTOBER 1882.

—:0:—

A WORD IN SEASON.

ONCE more the summer months (if we may so call those brief periods when Phœbus has smiled upon us) have passed by, and the cheerless winds of autumn are bidding us seek elsewhere the pleasures we have been deriving, it may be from the manly and inspiriting cricket, or from the less vigorous lawn-tennis. The fall of the sere and yellow leaf is the signal for stumps to be drawn and nets to be packed until another season, and one has again to cast about for that pleasurable diversion without which the conventional Jack becomes a dull boy.

Now is the time to occupy ourselves with indoor amusements—when the long nights have returned and winter is drawing on apace. Now are the Chessmen brought into requisition, and once again we marshal our forces and plan the insidious attack, or make good a defence against the onslaught of the adversary. (This does not apply to the enthusiasts, who, in their allegiance, have no regard for seasons.) Pens much more ready than ours have been occupied in the praises of the Royal Game, but though we possess not the graceful diction of a George Walker, or the pregnant philosophy of a Dr Franklin, we may, nevertheless, offer our small tribute at the shrine of Caïssa, in the hope that it may be the means of stimulating additional interest in the most intellectual pastime that history has bequeathed to us.

It is a matter for surprise that, in an era distinguished by the influence of science, Chess should have received so small a share of attention, in comparison with the inferior pastimes; and it affords not a little satisfaction to learn, that of late there has been a large increase in the number of its votaries, and a slow but sure movement in its favor—in our opinion a certain sign of the advance of civilisation, inasmuch as Chess is one of the many steps in the march of intellect, by virtue of the influence which its practice exerts in improving the mental faculties, and conducing to that enlightenment which is consistent with true progress. For the educational movement is opening the perceptive valves of thought, and there is a tendency to discard what is coarse, and to approach the refined. It cannot be denied, however, that there are still among us those who will enter with zest into sports not more edifying, if less brutal, than the bull baiting and the cock fighting of past times. The inclination has been too much to administer to the animal part of man, to the exclusion of what is intellectual. It is to the elimination of the beer-and-skittles element that the real progress of our nation must be traced. The times are gone when success at the Olympian games can secure the wreath of laurel, once the most coveted and honored of all prizes; our crown of bays must be won in other fields, where muscular activity gives place to intellect. It is this intellectual character that has marked out Chess as the chief of all sedentary amusements. Who has played this fascinating game without being to some extent carried away by the keen intellectual enjoyment which its pursuit affords? With what unmixed pleasure we throw forward our Pawns and bear down on the entrenchments of the enemy, or successfully repulse a strong attack! Whether in the hazardous intricacies of the "Muzio" or

the cautious lines of the "French," there is still the same enjoyment to be reaped. We admire the well-planned attack with its daring combinations, and no less esteem the stern pertinacity of the defence. On the checkered board the soldier fights his battles in miniature; the business man forgets his cares in the exigencies of an interesting position; even the wearied politician finds on this debating ground a welcome relief, and becomes, for the time, oblivious to the issue of the most momentous public question. Is one away from the busy haunts of men and an opponent not to be found, he can, with all the postal facilities, measure his strength by correspondence play; and, not least, derive both amusement and instruction from a study of the skirmishes of our great masters. There is, too, much to admire in problems, the poetry of Chess, with their variations flowing as smoothly as a well-tuned verse: the two-movers working with machine-like precision, those in three moves delighting us with the neat "coup de repos," or the brilliant sacrifice.

Chess play improves the mind by exercising some of its most valuable qualities, which Dr Franklin says, "are to be acquired and strengthened by it, so as to become habits ready on all occasions," such are circumspection and forethought. Not the least of these qualities is that of self-possession. How few can comport themselves modestly in the hour of victory, or accept defeat with a good grace!

We do not claim for Chess the entire catalogue of virtues that are assigned to it, but we do contend, that as a wholesome mental exercise it is unrivalled as a pleasant means of employing a leisure hour it stands undoubtedly first.

WALTER MEAD.

City of London Chess Club.—Mr J H Zukertort will give an exhibition of Simultaneous play on Friday, 27th inst., commencing at 6 o'clock, on which occasion he will play against twenty of the members.

Clifton.—The Committee of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, in presenting the 11th annual report, state they may fairly congratulate the Association upon its success during the past year. The number of members has been nearly doubled, the attendance has been far larger and more regular than in late years, and, judging from the results of matches played by the Association, the playing strength of the members has been fully sustained. This success is due in a great measure to the removal of the Association from their former rooms at the Victoria Club to their present quarters, and everything seems to show that this was a move in the right direction. The matches played by the Association, viz., one against Birmingham, and two against Bath and District, all resulted in its favor, the following being the scores:—Played 17th April at Birmingham, Bristol 12½ Birmingham 10½; played 3rd May at Clifton, Bristol 12 Bath 11; played 2nd June at Bath, Bristol 18 Bath 12. In the first match Birmingham was very strongly represented, and the Association may be well satisfied with a victory over such a powerful club. It is hoped that this match will become an annual one. In addition to the above matches, the Association is at present engaged in contesting two games by correspondence against the Dublin Club; these games are approaching their termination, and the result will shortly be made known. There has also been a match against the Social Chess Society, won by the Association. The tournament for the Challenge Cup given by Mr Greene, was won by Mr Vernon, who therefore challenged Mr Fedden, the holder, for possession of the Cup during the present year. The match was eventually won by Mr Fedden. There were twenty-four entries for the handicap tournament, which resulted as follows:—First prize Mr Burt, with a score of 39; second Mr Prideaux, 37; third Mr Fedden, 34; fourth Miss M Rudge, 28. Two extra prizes were offered by Mr Greene, for which Messrs Boorne and Hall were equal (27), and in playing off the tie Mr Boorne won the fifth prize and Mr Hall the sixth. Messrs Thorold and Fedden have on several occasions played simultaneous games against members of the club; and it may be mentioned that Mr Thorold, a short time since, tied for the first prize at the annual meeting of the Counties Chess Association, and also for the first prize in the handicap at the same meeting. The Treasurer's statement of accounts shows a balance of £4 6s. This may be considered very satisfactory in comparison with previous years, and the Committee confidently hope that the financial condition of the Association will steadily improve, having regard to the large increase of new members. The eleventh annual meeting was held in the club room, on Wednesday evening, 27th September 1882. The chair was taken by the President, Mr W Berry. Among the matters of business transacted was a proposal, made by the Chairman, seconded by Mr Perry, and carried by a large majority, "that ladies be admitted to full membership at an annual subscription of 7s 6d." Mr J I Minchin, Secretary of the St George's Chess Club, was elected an honorary member of the Association.

Derby.—The fifth annual meeting of the Midland Railway Literary Institute Chess Club was held in the club room on 10th October, Mr Philips in the Chair. The report shewed the society to be in a very flourishing condition. The following are the officers for the year 1882-83:—President, J Williams, Esq.; Committee, Messrs Allen, Balson, Blakemore, Harris, Knowles, Brown, Sandham, Philips. Mr Balson, who has held the post of Hon Secretary since the formation of the club resigned, and after a long discussion, in which every inducement was made (but unavailingly) for Mr Balson to retain office, Mr H T Bland, a younger brother of the well-known W R Bland, was, on the motion of the late Secretary, unanimously appointed to the vacancy. A vote of thanks to the officers was heartily accorded, and Mr Balson, in replying, said he should still devote as much time as ever for advancing the interests of the club, and that it would not be a loser by the change that had been made.

The annual meeting of the Derby Town and County Chess Club was held at Lowe's Restaurant, on the 11th inst., Mr J Cooper in the chair. The officers for the ensuing year are:—President Sir H Wilmot, Bart, M.P., V.C.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs Cooper, Laing, Prince and Storey; Hon Secretary and Treasurer, Mr G Hanson Sale; Committee, Messrs F Thompson, Balson, Robotham (Derby), Bland (Duffield), and West (Belper). Mr Blackburne was engaged for Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th October, the first evening for Blindfold play, and the second for simultaneous games. Play to commence at six o'clock in the Athenæum room, adjoining the Royal Hotel.

Glasgow.—The principal scores in the Championship Tourney of the Glasgow Club are says "The Glasgow Herald," as follows:—Crum won 6 lost 2; Gilchrist won 7 lost 4; Mavor won 1½ lost 1; Pirrie won 2 lost 1; Prevot lost 1; Spens won 15 lost 3; Whiteley won 3 lost 2.

A handicap tourney, open to all comers, is to be held in the rooms of the Central Club, 34 Trongate, to be commenced on Friday the 17th November, and continued every Friday until brought to a conclusion.

Ilkley.—The return match Leeds v Ilkley took place, says "The Leeds Mercury," at the Ilkley Liberal Club, on Saturday afternoon, 7th inst. This was the first match in which the generalship of the new captain, Mr Mills, had been called into requisition, and a decisive victory was the result. After the play, tea was served in the Assembly Room at 7 p.m., Mr J Petty presiding. He gave the Leeds players a hearty welcome on behalf of the Ilkley Club. Mr Hussey, Hon Secretary of the Leeds Club, thanked the Ilkley players for the hospitality shewn that afternoon, and added that a suggestion had just been made to him by the Ilkley Club, that Leeds should play the Ilkley and Bradford clubs simultaneously at Ilkley, some time during the next summer. Mr Hussey expressed his willingness to engage in such a contest, and hoped he should be able to find sufficient opponents from Leeds to meet them, if not to beat them. After a most pleasant afternoon's play, the following was found to be the resulting score:—

LEEDS.		ILKLEY.	
D Y Mills	0½	G Wainwright	1½
E B Hussey	2	J Petty	0
M Wright, jun	1	K Rooke	1
T Eddison	2	W Critchley	0
James Rayner	2	J McKean	0
J W Harland	0½	C W Shepard	0½
H P Sugden	2	W E Press	0
R Henry	2	W Mawson	0
G Dobson	0	J Mawson	2
Total	12	Total	5

The match played at Leeds last session resulted also in favor of the Leeds team.

Leamington.—The Chess section of the community appear to make matters somewhat unpleasant here, if we may judge from the following, which appeared in "The Leamington Chronicle."—The Institute has got into its new premises, and we wish it God speed. There was one point in the discussion, which however, is very characteristic of Leamington and its cliques. It appears some of the members object to the Chess club monopolising the best room. This objection would have no weight at all if every adjunct of the club were open to all the members, but strange to say, there appears to be a Holy of Holies into which the common herd of members dare not and must not intrude. Well, we can fearlessly and honestly say that there is no club elsewhere in the known world which would stand such a humiliating restriction. The pride of club life is its "bonne camaraderie." There are exclusive clubs, which are perhaps more difficult to get into than heaven, but having once passed the portal, all are on a footing of equality; but in the Leamington Institute there is an adjunct, the members of which have the power of excluding their fellow-members, and which is now trying to obtain the best seat in the synagogue. Such snobbishness—for it is nothing else—is sufficient to kill any Institution in the kingdom. If a line is to be drawn, let it be drawn at entrance. There ought not to be a club within a club. Let there be an additional subscription if you will, but every off-shoot of the club should be free to all. If any old fogies wish to form a mutual admiration society, let them form it somewhere else. A little wholesome, friendly, but perfectly frank criticism is good, and for our part we shall always turn the bull's-eye on these little family arrangements. Club life should have no restraints except those of good manners and obedience to recognised social and national laws.

Leeds.—The report and financial statement of the Leeds Chess Club for the year 1881-2 shews that the club has a small balance in hand, a fact which the Council deem very gratifying, as the accounts have been charged with the extraordinary outlays for promoting the proposed County Match with Lancashire, in addition to the necessary expenses connected with the numerous friendly matches with clubs in the home county, with the express object of being the better prepared to meet the Lancashire team. As is known to our readers the proposed match stands in abeyance, in consequence of the Lancashire committee declining to pledge themselves to provide more than fifty players for their county. A handicap tournament has taken place during the session, in which a large number of the members of the club took part, the players being drafted into four divisions. The Council suggest a closer limit of time for future contests, and the actual forfeiture of the games, as a penalty of noncompliance. The Challenge Cup will be held this year by Mr James Rayner, of the B division. Notice has been given of a proposal "that the ordinary subscription be increased." The Council hope the funds of the club will, in the early part of next year, enable the Treasurer to engage Mr Blackburne for some days' professional instruction. The Council congratulate the members upon the general prosperity, and especially the fighting strength of the club, as evidenced by its being victorious in every match the club has engaged in during the year, and in which, from time to time, every division has taken part. They trust more commodious premises will be found in the town ere long, to meet the convenience of members and the due requirements of the club. The club is now open both Monday and Thursday evenings, Members' friends, and visitors staying in the town, being always welcome.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

MILLS v GOSSIP.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—In reply to Mr Mills's letter in your last number, I beg to state that I hereby accept his challenge to play him a match, on the following conditions:—

The match to be played at Simpson's; five or seven games up, draws not to count; time limit 15 or 20 moves an hour; three games to be played a week: stakes £20 aside.

I may take this opportunity of stating that I shall be glad to play matches on the above terms with any other Chess representative of the famous county of "Dotheboys Hall and Wackford Squeers" besides Mr Mills; with any present members of the Oxford and Cambridge University Chess Clubs, or any other Provincial or Metropolitan second or third rate players.

With a full determination to crumple Mr Mills up, and a confidence in my ability to gratify his desire,

I remain, yours, &c.,

G H D GOSSIP.

CHESS FEDERATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

By HERACLES.

UNDER the heading of "London International Chess Tournament," "The Field" of last week contains in its Chess column an announcement in the following terms:—We have much pleasure in announcing that the first step towards the accomplishment of the event so generally desired by all Chess players, is in a fair way of progress. A preliminary committee has been formed (by whom?) and the first meeting will take place this Saturday at five o'clock p.m., at the St George's Chess Club, 47 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W. Mr Minchin has spared no efforts in the matter, and it is only due to say that his call upon co-operation has been readily responded to.

Whether the curious phrase "the first step of the event is in a fair way of progress," (foot in the air?) is purposely designed to ignore the action of the Troicoupan Club, I shall not pretend to determine. The meaning of the intimation apparently is, that the St George's Club has taken action in the matter of an International Tournament, independently of the federation scheme of the Troicoupan Club. Whether this tardy action is in good or bad taste, is a question that may be left for every one to determine, according to his own predilections; but it raises some practical issues which it is important to have at once examined, and to these I wish now to direct attention.

The first of these issues is,—are there to be two rival schemes in the field at once, for the promotion of an International Tournament? This is what the mode of operation patronised by

the St George's Chess Club manifestly points to; for if the Secretary of that club thinks the Troicoupan can be thrust out of the way, with a sweep of his patronage-wielding arm, he is entirely mistaken. I do not know whether the title, "London International Chess Tournament," selected by the seemingly inspired writer in "The Field," is intended to ignore Provincial co-operation; but there are probably many players in the Metropolis, who would prefer to consider the enterprise, by whomsoever inaugurated, a national one; so that this mode of narrowing its basis does not seem very likely to assist the "call upon co-operation."

Putting however, the worst interpretation upon these dubious points, it is evident that the idea of two rival schemes canvassing for support at the same time for such a purpose, is too suicidal to be entertained for a moment. If the St George's Club insists upon intruding with its scheme, the Troicoupan scheme, however preferable it may be in itself, must give way. The time for decision may not yet be ripe, but if the St George's scheme can show an amount of support sufficient to hold out a reasonable prospect of success, the public spirit of the Troicoupan Club is, I believe, strong enough to make it sure that no obstacle will be thrown in the way on its part.

But another question of not less importance remains. How will this affect the Troicoupan scheme of federation? I should answer, if at all, certainly not adversely. The need of federation will neither be removed nor lessened by the success of the St George's project, nor need the progress of the more recently inaugurated movement interpose any delay in the prosecution of the earlier. On the contrary, it will relieve it of a heavy, though purely incidental burden. The object of the Troicoupan scheme is to place the Chess community in a position somewhat more independent of individual patronage. The St George's Club, as the select home of patronage, is naturally antipathetic, if not hostile to such a movement; but we know from past experience to what such isolated and spasmodic efforts as that now put forth by the St George's Club lead. They may be productive of an "event," but they produce no permanent organisation and no durable results. The Troicoupan scheme aims at putting Chess organisation upon a permanent footing. The success of the St George's scheme will relieve it of the heavy charge of promoting, as its first undertaking, so great a project as an International Tournament; and will leave it at first, only the initial charges of organisation. But the success of this project will also provide it with a preliminary work of a not very expensive kind to do; and will therefore afford a reason, not for, but against, delay in proceeding with the process of organisation. No volunteer body of patrons can be expected to take the Chess interests of the public under its special care. The enterprises of the St George's Club are themselves sufficiently indicative of the defects of the patronage system. Without going into past instances, a very fair test of the degree of public spirit with which the St George's Club goes about its undertakings, may be found in the present case. The Troicoupan Club is certainly the first which has not only publicly proposed, but offered a subscription towards an International Tournament. Has the St George's Club invited any member of the Troicoupan Club to act on the committee which is to sit under its auspices?

Apart, however, from any adverse personal influences, there are things in connection with an International Tournament which it is desirable to have done, but which no private body could be expected to do. The influence of such events upon the Chess World is far less than it might and ought to be, less than that of corresponding events in other analogous pursuits. They give some employment to professional players, and they afford a nine days' wonder, but beyond the latter of these results, as far as nine-tenths even of regular club players are concerned, they might as well not be held. As long as the support of professional players depends directly upon individual patronage, this isolation of their work from its proper influence upon the Chess World will continue, and as long as it does continue, the position of a professional Chess player will continue to be an anomalous and undignified one. Although it may not be possible on this occasion to apply an effectual remedy for this state of things, a club federation might show effectually in what direction the remedy lay. It could interest all the associated clubs in the tournament, by keeping them constantly and thoroughly informed of its proceedings. I do not think that any management, however exclusive, would venture to hinder such an association from procuring, on reasonable terms, all the information it desired to have. What I would suggest is, that the association should send to each of the clubs included in it, a copy of each game played in the Tournament, as soon after playing as it could be printed. Extra copies might be sold at a nominal price to individual members. A reasonable price would, of course be paid for the privilege of publication, and this might be divided in different proportions, between the winners and losers of the individual games, so as to afford a small consolation stake to the less successful players. This arrangement would make every club that chose, a vestibule of the performing room, and would cause the games to be played over and discussed during the course of the Tournament, instead of being locked up in a volume to be looked at no more. It would also increase the demand for the games as annotated by the Chess Journals, to ratify or refute the result of club discussions. By enhancing the general value of the tournament, it would prove the most effectual means of securing for future ones a support, which, as it would depend more than the support now given to Tournaments on the principle of value received, would contribute to the independence and dignity of those who received it.

In the following year the Association might organise a national tournament upon a self-supporting scale in some provincial centre. Success would expand such efforts, and give the Association a permanent hold on the support of the Chess community. My advice to the Troicoupan therefore would be, to give a free field to the St George's, as soon as it is apparent that that club is likely to receive substantial support, and to pursue its own scheme, apart from the International Tournament, without delay or remission of zeal.

GAMES.

—:0:—

All communications for this department to be specially marked "Game Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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GAME 759.

One of six games played Blindfold by Mr Marriott at Nottingham, the 25th September 1882.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE

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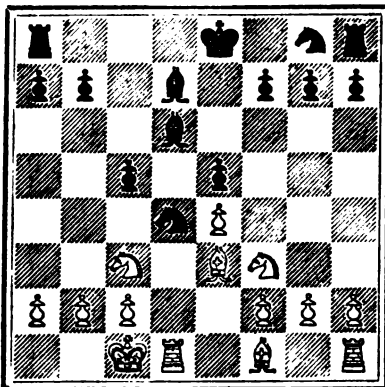
Mr A Marriott

Mr A Oliver

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | 3 P to Q 3 (A) |
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 P to K 4 (B) |
| 5 P takes B P | 5 P takes P |
| 6 Q takes Q ch | 6 Kt takes Q |
| 7 Kt to Q 5 (c) | 7 B to Q 3 |
| 8 B to K 3 | 8 B to Q 2 |
| 9 Castles | 9 Kt to K 3 |
| 10 Kt to B 3 | 10 Kt to Q 5 |

Position after Black's 10th move.

BLACK.

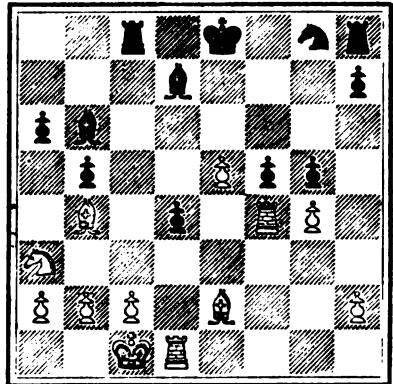


WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 11 Kt takes Kt | 11 B P takes Kt |
| 12 Kt to Kt 5 | 12 B to Kt sq |
| 13 B to Q 2 | 13 P to Q R 3 |
| 14 Kt to R 3 | 14 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 15 P to K B 4 (d) | 15 P to B 3 |
| 16 B to K 2 | 16 B to R 2 |
| 17 B to Q Kt 4 | 17 P takes P |
| 18 K R to B sq | 18 R to B sq |
| 19 R takes B P | 19 B to Kt 3 |
| 20 P to K 5 | 20 P to B 4 |
| 21 P to Kt 4 | 21 P to Kt 4 |

Position after Black's 21st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 22 R takes B P (E) | 22 B takes R |
| 23 P takes B | 23 P to K R 4 |
| 24 P to K 6 | 24 Kt to B 3 |
| 25 Kt takes P (F) | 25 P takes Kt |
| 26 B takes P ch | 26 K to Q sq |
| 27 P to K 7 ch | 27 K to B 2 |
| 28 R to K sq | 28 Kt to Q 4 |
| 29 B to R 3 | 29 Kt to B 3 |
| 30 R to K 6 | 30 Kt to K sq |
| 31 P to B 6 and wins. | |

NOTES.

(A) 3 P to K 3 is the correct move in this position.

(B) Not commendable, he should play 4 P takes P.

(C) 7 Kt takes P was better.

(D) An attempt to break up Black's centre. Should the Pawn be accepted White secures a strong game by 16 B to Kt 4.

(E) White seizes the opportunity afforded him, and by sacrificing the exchange secures two powerful passed Pawns.

(F) The deciding coup; after this the game is in White's hands.

GAME 760.

Played at Norwood last winter.

Allgaier Gambit.

WHITE

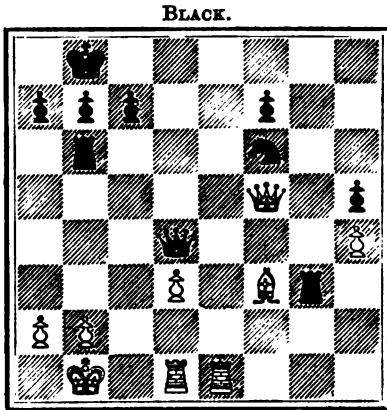
BLACK

Mr C. . .

Mr L P Rees

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 P to K Kt 4 |
| 4 P to K R 4 | 4 P to Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt to K 5 | 5 B to Kt 2 |
| 6 Kt takes Kt P | 6 P to Q 4 |
| 7 P to K 5 (A) | 7 B takes Kt |
| 8 Q takes B | 8 B takes P |
| 9 P to Q 3 | 9 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 10 P to B 3 (B) | 10 Q to K 2 |
| 11 B to K 2 | 11 P to K R 4 |
| 12 Q to B 3 | 12 Castles |
| 13 B takes P | 13 B takes B |
| 14 Q takes B | 14 Kt to B 3 |
| 15 Kt to R 3 (C) | 15 K R to Kt sq |
| 16 Q to B 3 | 16 P to Q 5 |
| 17 Kt to Kt 5 | 17 Q R to K sq |
| 18 Kt takes Q P | 18 Kt takes Kt |
| 19 P takes Kt | 19 R to Kt 6 (D) |
| 20 Q to B 5 ch | 20 K to Kt sq |
| 21 Castles Q R | 21 Q to K 6 ch (E) |
| 22 K to Kt sq | 22 Q takes P (Q 4) |
| 23 B to B 3 | 23 R to K 3 |
| 24 K R to K sq | 24 R to Q Kt 3 (F) |

Position after Black's 24th move.



- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 25 R to K 2 (G) | 25 P to R 3 |
| 26 R to B sq | 26 R to Q Kt 4 |
| 27 R to B 4 | 27 Q to Kt 8 ch |
- and wins.

NOTES.

(A) Very feeble. 7 Kt to B 2 was the proper course.

(B) 10 Kt to B 3 was much preferable.

(C) 15 K to Q 2 was necessary here, in order to liberate the Bishop.

(D) Not so strong as 19 Kt to Q 4, which would secure a winning position.

(E) Black can win here by

21 Q takes B
22 Q takes Kt or (A) 22 R takes P and forces mate.

- (A)
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 22 K R to K sq | 22 Q takes K R |
| 23 R takes Q | 23 R takes R ch |
| 24 K to Q 2 | 24 R to K 3 |
- with two Rooks and Knight against Queen.
- (F) An error which should lose the game at once. We give a diagram of the position,
- (G) Here White misses an opportunity of winning the game in good style by
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 25 Q takes Kt | 25 Q takes P ch |
| 26 K to B sq | |
- and Black has no escape.

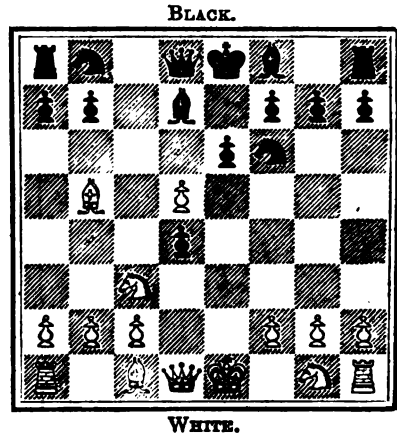
GAME 761.

Second game in the match between Mr Blackburne and Capt Mackenzie, played at Simpson's Divan, London, Friday, 29th September 1882.

French Defence

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Capt Mackenzie | Mr Blackburne |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 Kt to Q B 3 | 3 Kt to K B 3 |
| 4 B to Q 3 (A) | 4 P to B 4 |
| 5 K P takes P | 5 B P takes P |
| 6 B to Kt 5 ch | 6 B to Q 2 |

Position after Black's 6th move.

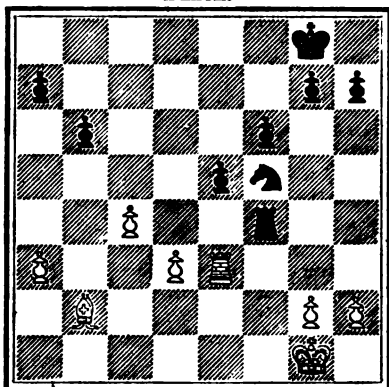


- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 7 Q takes P (B) | 7 B takes B |
| 8 Kt takes B | 8 Kt takes P |
| 9 Kt to K 2 | 9 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 10 Q to K 4 (C) | 10 Q to R 4 ch |
| 11 Q Kt to B 3 | 11 Kt takes Kt |
| 12 Kt takes Kt (D) | 12 B to Kt 5 |
| 13 Castles (E) | 13 B takes Kt |
| 14 P takes B | 14 Castles K R (F) |
| 15 R to Kt sq | 15 Q R to Kt sq |
| 16 Q to Q B 4 | 16 Kt to K 4 |
| 17 Q to K 2 | 17 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 18 R to Kt 3 | 18 K R to Q sq (G) |

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 19 P to Q B 4 | 19 R to Q 2 |
| 20 P to Q R 3 | 20 Q R to Q sq |
| 21 P to B 4 | 21 Q to B 2 |
| 22 Q to K 4 | 22 P to Kt 3 |
| 23 R to Q 3 (H) | 23 R takes R |
| 24 P takes R | 24 Q to B 4 ch |
| 25 K to R sq (I) | 25 Q to Q 5 |
| 26 Q takes Q | 26 R takes Q |
| 27 R to B 3 | 27 P to K 4 |
| 28 P to B 5 | 28 Kt to R 5 |
| 29 R to K 3 | 29 P to B 3 |
| 30 B to Kt 2 | 30 R to B 5 |
| 31 K to Kt sq | 31 Kt takes B P |

Position after Black's 31st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 32 R to B 3 (J) | 32 R takes R |
| 33 P takes R | 33 K to B 2 |
| 34 K to B 2 | 34 K to K 3 |
| 35 B to B 3 | 35 P to K Kt 4 |
| 36 P to Q R 4 | 36 Kt to Q 5 (K) |
| 37 K to K 3 | 37 Kt to Kt 6 |
| 38 B to Kt 4 | 38 P to Q R 4 |
| 39 B to B 8 | 39 Kt to B 4 (L) |
| 40 B takes Kt | 40 P takes B |
| 41 K to K 4 | 41 P to R 3 |
| 42 K to K 3 | 42 K to B 4 |
| 43 K to B 2 | 43 K to B 5 |
| 44 K to K 2 | 44 P to R 4 |
| 45 K to B 2 | 45 P to Kt 5 |
| 46 P takes P | 46 P takes P |
- Resigns.

NOTES.

From "The Field."

(A) The usual, and we believe the better way of developing the game is, 4 P takes P 4 P takes P, 5 Kt to B 3, &c. The text move is inferior, and gives Black an advantage at starting.

(B) 7 B takes B ch, would have given a livelier game. Whatever piece retakes, White replies 8 P takes P, leaving Black with an isolated Q P in the majority of variations.

Black may prevent this as follows :

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 7 B takes B ch | 7 Q takes B |
| 8 P takes P | 8 P takes P |
| 9 Q Kt to K 2 | 9 Kt to B 3 |
| 10 Kt to K B 3 | 10 P to K 4 |
| 11 Castles | 11 B to Q 3 |
| 12 R to K sq | 12 Castles K R |

13 Kt to Kt 3, &c., and, of course, there is no pronounced advantage for White; but still, Black would have great difficulty in preserving the centre intact.

(C) Perhaps 10 Q to Q R 4 would be preferable, if White's ambition were to content himself with a draw, as Black could exchange Queens easily.

(D) All things considered, 12 P takes Kt gives White better chances. By the course adopted in the the text, Black develops quickly, doubles his opponent's B P all the same, and remains with a Knight against a Bishop for the end game.

(E) White judiciously did not play 13 B to Q 2, seeing that his position would have become untenable if Black Castled on the Q side, and doubled his Rooks on the open file.

(F) If Black had taken the undefended Pawn, White would get a winning advantage by 15 R to Kt sq, followed by 16 R to Kt 3, 17 B to R 3, or 16 B to Kt 2, according to Black's defence.

(G) Had Black taken the R P instead, White would have answered with R to R 3, getting the Pawn back.

(H) We would suggest 23 B to K 3, followed by R to Q B 3, and P to Q B 5. The line of play adopted by White loses a Pawn in a few moves.

(I) If 25 R to B 2, then Black would continue exactly as he did, winning a Pawn.

(J) The offer of exchanging Rooks was not advisable. The chances of a draw diminish, the B singly being no match against the Kt; whereas, in combination with a Rook, the Bishop is frequently preferable to a Kt.

(K) Mr Blackburne plays this ending with irreproachable accuracy. He can safely propose to exchange his Kt, as White's Q R P could then be easily captured.

(L) Again very good. White is forced to take now, whereby the Pawns on the Q side are fixed, and Black wins, with four Pawns to two on the K side.

GAME 762.

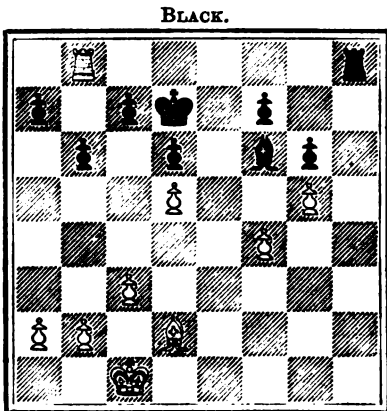
Played in the eighteenth round of the Vienna International Tournament. 1st June 1882.

Centre Gambit.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Mr Winawer | Capt Mackenzie |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Q takes P | 3 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 Q to K 3 | 4 B to Kt 5 ch (A) |

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 5 B to Q 2 (B) | 5 Q to K 2 |
| 6 Kt to Q B 3 | 6 Kt to B 3 |
| 7 Castles | 7 P to Q 3 |
| 8 P to K R 3 | 8 B to Q 2 (c) |
| 9 P to Kt 4 | 9 Castles Q R |
| 10 B to Kt 2 | 10 K R to K sq |
| 11 K Kt to K 2 | 11 P to K R 3 |
| 12 P to B 4 | 12 B to Q B 4 |
| 13 Q to Kt 3 (D) | 13 Kt to Q 5 |
| 14 Kt takes Kt (E) | 14 B takes Kt |
| 15 K R to K sq | 15 Q to K 3 |
| 16 P to Kt 5 (F) | 16 P takes P |
| 17 Q takes P | 17 B to B 3 (G) |
| 18 Kt to Q 5 | 18 Kt to R 2 |
| 19 Q to R 5 (H) | 19 P to K Kt 3 |
| 20 Q to Kt 4 (I) | 20 Kt to B 3 (J) |
| 21 Q takes Q ch | 21 R takes Q |
| 22 B to K B 3 | 22 B takes Kt |
| 23 P takes B | 23 R takes R |
| 24 R takes R | 24 R to R sq |
| 25 B to K Kt 4 ch | 25 Kt takes B |
| 26 P takes Kt | 26 R to R 7 |
| 27 P to B 3 | 27 B to B 3 |
| 28 R to K 8 ch | 28 K to Q 2 |
| 29 R to K B 8 | 29 R to R 2 |
| 30 R to Q Kt 8 | 30 P to Kt 3 |
| 31 P to Kt 5 | 31 R to R sq (K) |

Position after Black's 31st move.



32 R takes R 32 B takes R
Drawn game.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) The strongest continuation is:—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 5 P to K B 4 | 4 P to K Kt 3 |
| 6 Kt to K B 3 | 5 B to Kt 2 |
| | 6 P to Q 3. |

(B) White obtains a good game by playing 5 Kt to Q B 3 or 5 P to Q B 3, see note (A) to game No. 679, between Messrs Tchigorin and Mackenzie in our issue of 28th June last. The move in the text allows Black to develop his game rapidly.

(C) If 9 P to B 4
and Black loses time.

(D) Weak. White places his Queen in a position where it must remain inactive. If he had played 18 Q to Q 3, he would have arrested the development of his adversary. Should Black answer with 18 Kt to Kt 5, then 14 Q to Kt 3, followed by P to R 3, would cause a loss of time for Black.

(E) Again a loss of time. If

14 K R to K sq 14 Kt takes Kt ch
15 R takes Kt, followed by P to K 5, and Black would be very much hampered in his development.

(F) This move breaks the position of the adversary's Pawns, but it isolates the K R P, which, in the end game, could be of great utility, 16 K to Kt sq, followed by Kt to Q 5 was the correct move.

(G) Black would not obtain any advantage by taking the Kt with the B, e.g. :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 18 B takes B | 17 B takes Kt |
| 19 B takes Kt | 18 Q takes Q R P |
| 20 Q takes P, &c. | 19 P takes B |

(H) 19 Q to R 4 would have been better.

(I) If White takes the Kt he would lose his Q. By the move in the text Mr Winawer, as we will shew in the sequel, lays his adversary a fine trap, in allowing him to reply P to K B 4.

(J) Very well played.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| If | 20 Q takes Q |
| 21 P takes Q | 21 B takes Kt |
| 22 P takes B | 22 Kt to B 3 |

with a drawn game ;

and if 20 P to B 4
21 Q to R 4 21 P takes P

if 21 Kt to B 3, 22 P takes P 22 Q takes P, 23 Kt to K 7 ch and wins, and if 21 B takes Kt, 22 P takes B 22 Q to B 2, 23 R to K 6, with a better game

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 22 R takes P | 22 Q takes Kt |
| 23 R takes R | |

and wins.

(K) A trap, with the intention of winning the Rook, if

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 32 R to Kt 7 | 32 R to R sq |
| 33 P takes B | 33 K to B sq |

and wins.

GAME 763.

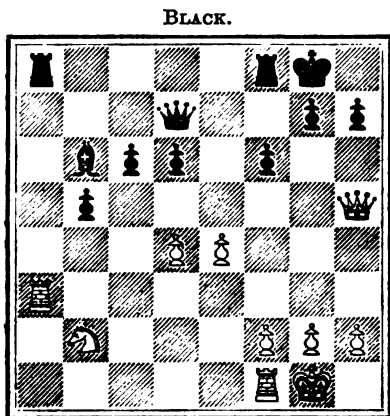
Played in the 1st round of "The Preston Guardian" second Consolation Tournament between Messrs W H S Monck Dublin, and A Smith Brighton.

Evans Gambit.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr W H S Monck | Mr A Smith |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Q B 4 | 3 B to Q B 4 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | 4 B takes P |

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 5 P to Q B 3 | 5 B to Q B 4 |
| 6 P to Q 4 | 6 P takes P |
| 7 Castles | 7 P to Q 3 |
| 8 P takes P | 8 B to Q Kt 3 |
| 9 Kt to Q B 3 | 9 Kt to Q R 4 |
| 10 B to K Kt 5 (A) | 10 P to K B 3 |
| 11 B to K 3 | 11 B to K Kt 5 |
| 12 B to Q Kt 3 (B) | 12 P to Q B 3 |
| 13 B takes Kt | 13 R takes B |
| 14 Q to K 2 | 14 Q to Q 2 |
| 15 Kt to Q R 4 | 15 B to Q B 2 |
| 16 B to Q 2 | 16 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 17 Kt to Q Kt 2 | 17 R to K B sq |
| 18 Q to K 3 | 18 B takes Kt |
| 19 Q takes B | 19 K to B 2 |
| 20 P to Q R 4 | 20 P to Q R 3 |
| 21 B takes Kt | 21 B takes B |
| 22 P takes P | 22 R P takes P |
| 23 R to Q R 3 | 23 B to Q Kt 3 |
| 24 Q to K R 5 ch | 24 K to Kt sq |

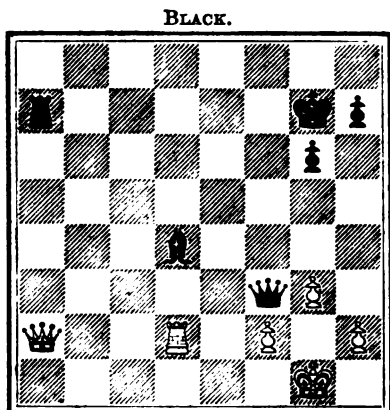
Position after Black's 24th move.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 25 R to K R 3 (c) | 25 P to K Kt 3 |
| 26 Q to Q sq | 26 P to K B 4 |
| 27 Q to Q 3 | 27 P takes P |
| 28 Q takes P | 28 Q to K B 4 |
| 29 Q to K R 4 | 29 R to K B 2 |
| 30 R to K B 3 | 30 Q to Q 4 |
| 31 R to Q 3 | 31 Q R to K B sq |
| 32 P to K Kt 3 | 32 Q to K B 4 |
| 33 Q to K R 6 | 33 Q to K 5 |
| 34 Q to Q 2 | 34 P to Q B 4 (D) |
| 35 R to Q Kt 3 (E) | 35 P to Q B 5 |
| 36 Kt takes P | 36 Q to Q 4 |
| 37 R tks Q Kt P (F) | 37 Q takes R |
| 38 Kt takes Q P | 38 Q to Q 4 |
| 39 Kt takes R | 39 R takes Kt |
| 40 R to K sq | 40 B takes P |
| 41 R to K 2 | 41 K to Kt 2 |
| 42 Q to Q R 2 | 42 Q to K B 6 |
| 43 R to Q 2 | 43 R to Q R 2 |

Position after Black's 43rd move.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 44 Q tks R ch (G) | 44 B takes Q |
| 45 R to Q 7 ch | 45 K to K R 3 |
| 46 R takes B | 46 P to K Kt 4 (H) |
| 47 P to K R 3 | 47 Q to Q 6 |
| 48 R to K 7 | 48 Q to K B 4 |
| 49 K to Kt 2 | 49 K to Kt 3 |
| 50 R to Q R 7 | 50 Q to Q 4 ch |
| 51 K to R 2 | 51 P to K R 4 (I) |
| 52 R to Q R 4 | 52 P to K R 5 |
| 53 R to Q R 3 | 53 K to B 4 |
| 54 R to K 3 | 54 Q to Q B 3 |
| 55 K to Kt sq | 55 P takes P |
| 56 R takes P | 56 Q to Q 4 |
| 57 R to K 3 | 57 P to K Kt 5 |
| 58 P takes P ch (J) | 58 K takes P |
| 59 R to Kt 3 ch | 59 K to B 5 |
| 60 R to K 3 | |

Drawn game.

NOTES.

By S Hamel, from "The Preston Guardian."

(A) Diverging from the usual routine. The move generally made here is R to K sq, and we would prefer it to the text.

(B) A retreat we do not quite like. We would prefer B takes Kt.

(C) Black has throughout played carefully, and has steadily been gaining moves. White has no recompense for the Gambit Pawn, and has a decided disadvantage.

(D) Not to our mind. We would have played here 34 R to K B 6.

(E) Well played.

(F) The best at command, and although White comes out of these exchanges with a piece minus, against two Pawns, his chances for a draw have now greatly improved, although he cannot maintain the Q P.

(G) Again well played, any other move would be fatal. The exchange of the Queen for the two pieces gives however, but slight hopes of a draw.

(B) In our opinion the wrong principle. Black's Pawns should not be moved until they can be of use, the King must now become the principal actor and force himself into the enemy's camp.

(i) We repeat our last remark. We do not think White can, even now, prevent Black's King from getting across his own file and assisting in the final attack.

(j) White has shown great patience and perseverance in the defence, and avails himself of the opportunity thus given, by capturing Black's last Pawn, and ensuring a draw.

TOURNEY GAME No. 17

WHITE

BLACK

Mr G W Stevens

Mr J Jordan

1 P to K 4

1 P to K 4

2 Kt to K B 3

2 P to Q 3

3 P to Q 4

4 Q takes P

5 B to Q Kt 5

6 B takes Kt

7 B to Kt 5

8 Kt to Q B 3

9 Castles Q R

10 K R to K sq

11 B to R 4

12 B takes B

13 Kt to Q 5

14 P takes B

15 Q takes Q

16 R to K 7

17 P to K R 3

18 R takes R ch

19 P to B 4

20 Kt to Q 4

3 P takes P

4 Kt to Q B 3

5 B to Q 2

6 B takes B

7 Kt to B 3

8 B to K 2

9 Castles

10 P to K R 3

11 Kt to Q 2

12 Q takes B

13 B takes Kt

14 Q to B 3

15 Kt takes Q

16 Q R to B sq

17 K R to K sq

18 R takes R

19 Kt to Q 2

20 P to R 3

Brighton.—A Chess club was formed on Thursday last in connection with the St Nicholas Working Men's Club. The officers elected were:—President, Rev W H Cotes; Vice-President, Mr H W Butler; Hon Secretary, Mr H Kent; Committee, Messrs Andrews, Markwick, Martin and Robinson.

The first general meeting of the Sussex Chess Association has been arranged to take place next Saturday afternoon, at the School-Board room, Royal Pavilion.

The match between Messrs Butler and Andrews, the latter receiving the odds of a Kt, has terminated in favor of the former by four games to one. Another match on the same terms has been arranged to commence this evening.

The second game between Messrs Marquardt and Mead, which proved an interesting and hard fought one, resulted in favor of the latter; the score now stands, Mead 1, Marquardt 0, Drawn 1.

Endeavour Club.—This club meets for practice every Thursday at 7 p.m., at the Christ Church Young Men's Society, 43 Vassall Road, North Brixton. The Committee have made arrangements with Mr Blackburne for an exhibition of Blindfold play, on Wednesday, 18th December, and for matches with several of the Metropolitan clubs during the season. A handicap will be commenced at the beginning of 1883, while other arrangements have been made to advance the interests of the game and the enjoyment of the members. The following are the dates fixed for the club matches:—New Cross 12th Oct, ret 8th Feb; Greenwich 19th Oct, ret 11th Jan; This 27th Oct, ret 4th Jan; Alexandra 8th Nov, ret 15th Feb; Gresham 15th Nov, ret 5th March (both to be played at 18 Wood Street, E.C.); Our Club 29th Nov, ret 21st Feb; Railway Clearing House 20th Dec, ret 15th March.

Acton v Great Western Railway.—Match at Acton, Thursday, 28th September. Score, 5 to 4, viz:—

Acton	Gt. W. Ry.	
Rev G H Manby 2	Hennell	0
J Connor 0	Cope	2
H H Tuckett 1	Heritage	0
C H King 1	R Roberts	1
Critchell 1	H Clark	1

Endeavour v New Cross.—Match at New Cross, Thursday, 12th inst. Score, 10½ to 3½:—

Endeavour	New Cross	
Philpott 2	Toms	0
MacDonald 1	Collingwood	1
Osborne, W 1	Adams	0
Osborne, A 2	Houghton	0
Sargent ½	Smith, W R	½
Clayton 2	Lanchester	0
Bartlett 1	Kelsey	1
Bois 1	Miller	1

Isleworth v Kingston.—Match at Isleworth, Saturday 14th inst. Chess score, 5½ to 3½, viz:—

Isleworth		Kingston	
Line	½	Williams	½
Brooks	½	Windybank	½
Bowles	2	Cole	0
Eva	½	Thordkell	1½
Moyce	½	Hawkins	½
Bennett	1½	Harris	½

Draughts score:—W Brooks 1½, Shanks 2½.

Kentish Town v Railway Clearing House.—Match at Kentish Town, 12th inst. Score, 9½ to 6½, viz:—

Kentish Town		Ry Clearing House	
Barber	1½	Hill	½
Pile	1	Tarrant	0
Bush	½	Taylor	½
Yarnold	0	Hoare	1
Parkin	0	Templeton	1
Cope	2	C W Stuart	0
Tiley	1	Tuckfield	0
Grady	1	Jones	0
Barter	0	Perry	2
J Dickinson	1	Duckham	0
Fish	½	H Stuart	½
Hunt	1	Lahey	1

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 25th OCTOBER 1882.

—:0:—

COUNTY CHESS ASSOCIATIONS.

THE game of Chess appears to lack that public spirit which in other games leads to the general formation of County Associations, the holding of county meetings, &c., &c., and even when a movement is set on foot which bears all the prospects of success, it more often than otherwise falls through for want of support. Such a result all but attended the Sussex Chess Association, the first meeting of which we report elsewhere; true, the Association is now formed, but how?—by the casting vote of the Chairman of the preliminary meeting. That such a result should follow the really admirable programme of the projectors of the Sussex Association we could hardly have anticipated, but it seems the natural apathy of Chess players is the same on the South coast of England, as it is in other parts of Caissa's realm. However, it may perhaps be best to let the past alone in this respect, and let the future receive all our attention. As we have said, the Association is now formed; a committee has been appointed, a set of rules passed, and instructions actually given to the Committee to make arrangements for the playing of a championship tourney, and also for a correspondence tourney, so that there is plenty of work before our Sussex brethren if they only devote a little attention to it. We have now had some experience in Chess matters and feel in a position to offer advice to those at the head of the Sussex Association, we advise them to persevere in their work, to keep on in spite of apparent apathy, and they will secure success at the end, or rather, we should say in a few years, for we hope none of us will live to see the end of the Association, which from to day we trust will form an important factor in the advancement of the game of Chess.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT, 1883.

WE think we may at last prefix the definite article to the subject of the long talked-of London International Tourney, for, saving the risk of unforeseen circumstances we now look upon a gathering in England next year as a certainty. At last the nobles of English Chess have taken the subject up—considering the heavy stakes now required to ensure anything like success no proposal stands a chance without them—and, having once associated themselves with the project, they are pushing matters forward most energetically. Our opinion on the subject of an English Tourney has been so frequently expressed that our readers will imagine with what pleasure we now learn of the step taken to ensure one next year, and at the same time we doubt not but that they will excuse us if we take to ourselves some share of the credit of bringing it about. We were the first to point out that next year would be the twenty-first anniversary of the last Tourney in this country, and although that consideration may have had but small weight in the actual arrangement, we yet think it was a good reason why a special effort should be made. We last week gave publication to some remarks on this

subject from the pen of "Heracles," but cannot endorse all that that writer said. On one point in particular we take the opposite view. He appears to think that because the Troicoupians Club gave the matter of an International Tourney their consideration, they were in possession of the field, and that they were entitled to first place in any arrangements which might follow, whether brought about by themselves or otherwise. Such an argument cannot be maintained for one moment. Speaking more particularly of the position of the St George's Club in reference to its present scheme, we say that no recognition of the Troicoupians undertaking was needed. Had the St George's summoned representatives of all the proposals which have been brought forward during the past twenty years, they would have asked for a meeting of considerable magnitude, and one which could not have ended in anything of practical utility. It has doubtless been the wish of many, to see an International Tourney in this country, but it does not follow that all who have expressed that opinion in public, are of necessity entitled to a voice in arrangements, whenever there appears a chance of the event coming off. We are of opinion that until something of a tangible form is made public, the field is an open one, and we hardly think the £10 promised by the Troicoupians, and left unsupported by other amounts for a considerable time, can be considered as anything like tangible, in the face of the project proposed, and the amount it is known must be collected for it. The undertaking as now before the public, is in the right hands. It cannot be denied but that the greatest share of the work must come from one club, organisation has been proposed so often and without success, that any idea of the clubs generally supplying the funds is now out of the question; and as one must take the lead there can be no question as to which is the best, the St George's has been associated with the arrangements of most of the great Chess events in this country in the past, and they are the best suited to take up the one now desired by the Chess players of the country. We understand that a most influential committee has been formed and everything wears the aspect of leading to a successful issue. We shall endeavour to keep our readers fully informed on the subject, and in conclusion express a hope that the gathering will be all its best wishers may desire.

FIRST PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SUSSEX CHESS ASSOCIATION.

UNDER most adverse circumstances, due partly to the inclement state of the weather (a heavy gale was blowing and rain pouring the whole day) but more to the indifference of Sussex Chess players, this Association held its first meeting last Saturday. The report of the Secretary added still more to the general depression, and it was thought that considering the very discouraging aspect of affairs it would be wise not to take any further steps in the matter. This was put to the meeting and negatived; but only to the casting vote of the Chairman does the Association owe its existence. It must be stated that although some difference of opinion prevails regarding the necessity of an Association for the county, the feeling is unanimous that a Challenge Cup is much to be desired. This was the impression at the meeting, and it was in a great measure owing to the fact that an Association would be better able to arrange for the competition for a Challenge Cup, that the division was in its favor. This point settled, the proceedings worked harmoniously throughout. The Committee were instructed to arrange for a competition for a Challenge Cup, towards which fifteen guineas have already been promised, and we believe this amount can be increased to £25 or £30. The contest will probably take place in January and should be productive of some good fighting. A correspondence Tourney, at an early date, also forms part of the programme.

Mr H Erskine resigned the post of Hon Secretary, and the officers were constituted as follows:—President George White (Brighton), Vice-Presidents Rev A M Deane (East Marden) and J Colborne (Hastings), Treasurer W T

Pierce (Brighton), Hon Secretary W Mead, Committee, Messrs H W Butler, H Erskine, A Smith, (Brighton), J C de Rivière (West Brighton), G R Downer and Street (Chichester), H C Colborne and J C Cheshire (Hastings).

There are many good players in Sussex, and the valuable Cup, which will carry with it the Championship of the county, will no doubt bring them to the fore. At any rate such a contest cannot fail to attract considerable attention and be productive of good effects.

The membership fee is one shilling per annum.

NOTTINGHAM MECHANICS INSTITUTE CHESS CLUB.

THE Mechanics Institute Chess Club, which can trace an existence back for something like thirty-three years, has been accustomed to hold an annual soirée at the opening of each season; this year proved no exception to the rule, for on Wednesday, 18th inst., one of the most successful took place in the Lecture Hall of the Institution. Some fifty players assembled, and from these, two teams were formed and a friendly match engaged in. During the evening those assembled sat down to a substantial tea, which was placed on the tables in very creditable style by Mr Bentley, confectioner, and presided over by Mr E Renals, who, in the absence of Mr S Hamel, the President, in consequence of ill health, fulfilled the duties appertaining to the chair. The list of prize winners of the year was read over and one of the prizes handed to its rightful owner, who was at the time complimented on the way in which he had played throughout the contest. Arrangements for the coming season were announced, and other matters of business attended to, after which play was resumed, and kept up with great interest until a late hour. The teams proved very well matched, victories falling to one side and then to the other with such regularity as to bring about frequent ties, in one of which the match ultimately concluded, as will be seen from the following table, the total of which shews 13 games to each side;—

T Marriott	0	E Marriott	1
L Johnson	2	E Stevenson	0
E Mellor	1½	Balson	½
J Dickins	1	T B Gerard	1
F Wheatley	0	F F Suffolk	1
W Mellor	0	A T Oliver	2
C Lipman	1	J A Mitchell	1
Aldam	1	Rowe	1
Winfield	0	Swift	2
Booth	1	Kirkham	1
Sanders	2	Moore	0
Beecroft	2	A A Blood	0
Bromwich	1½	Gillispie	½
Ward	0	Etherington	2

We must congratulate the Secretary of the club (Mr F F Suffolk) on the arrangements for the evening, they were all that could be desired. We do not know whether he has read our remarks on the duties of club secretaries, but he acted up to them. Although himself a player, and a victor, he seemed to devote very little attention to his game, preferring rather to secure the enjoyment of the others assembled, and we think he contributed in no small measure to the success of the evening.

Bradford.—A general meeting of the Bradford Chess Club was, says "The Bradford Observer," held on Tuesday evening, 7th inst., at the Talbot Hotel. The retiring officers of the club, viz.—Messrs E Wall President, A Knoth and O North Vice-Presidents, J Child Treasurer, and J P Brandt Hon Secretary, were all re-elected. It was arranged that the annual meeting

of the West Yorkshire Chess Association, in April next, should take place in Bradford under the auspices of the Bradford club. Matches with neighbouring clubs were also proposed, and it was determined to invite Mr Zukertort to visit the club during the ensuing session for Blindfold and simultaneous play. Our contemporary approves most strongly of the latter arrangement. Nothing it says tends more to increase the playing strength of a club than a contest of this sort, with a really first class master; there are but two men in this country able to meet ten or a dozen players simultaneously without sight of the board, and as Mr Blackburne is going to Leeds, nothing could be better than that Mr Zukertort should go to Bradford.

Derby.—On Friday and Saturday Mr Blackburne visited Derby under the auspices of the Town and County Club, who had engaged the Athenæum rooms for the exhibition. The first evening was devoted to Blindfold play, Mr Blackburne encountering the following strong team—at board No. 1 Mr H T Bland (Duffield), No. 2 Mr W R Bland (Duffield), No. 3 Mr West (Belper), No. 4 Mr Philips (Derby), No. 5 Mr Robotham (Derby), No. 6 Mr C Hanson (Burton), No. 7 Mr Balson (Derby), No. 8 Mr Hives (Derby). In the result he won of Nos. 3 and 7, drew with Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8, and lost to No. 6 (Mr Hanson). Mr Blackburne informed Mr Hanson that he should not have played an Allgaier-Thorold had he known who his opponent was. On the second night the visitor engaged all comers, contesting Simultaneously one game with each player over the board. Messrs Philips, West and Owen won their games, the former announcing mate in five moves, while the latter won by an oversight of Mr Blackburne, who lost his Queen. The perambulator scored the remainder of the games (22).

Dover.—The annual meeting of the Dover Chess Club was held on Thursday, 19th inst., Mr B A Igglesden in the chair. The Committee presented their report, which was adopted, and from which we cull the following extract:—The past season has been one of success and interest, the attendance at the Wednesday evening meetings having been more numerous than during the previous year. Two matches were played, the first, at Dover on 16th January, with Mr Kirby and seven gentlemen from Deal and Walmer, resulted in the Deal and Walmer team winning by five games. The return match was played at the Crown Hotel, Deal, on 7th March, the result being that the Dover team won by two games. A number of Chess players availed themselves of the opportunity and visited the rooms, watching with interest the progress of the play. A tournament in heats, played by 16 members, resulted as follows:—Rev T Hunt 1st, Rev F Jollye 2nd, Mr Robins 3rd. A vote of thanks was accorded to the officers and Committee for their services during the past year. Mr R Dickeson was re-elected President; Mr B A Igglesden Treasurer; and Mr A T Wilson Secretary, with the following gentlemen as a Committee:—Rev H C Jollye, Messrs H Hayward, T Cuff, R M Ewell and Robins. A match with the Maidstone Chess Club was announced for the 8th prox., to be played at Dover; also a tournament. The meeting was well attended, and upon the whole the club is to be congratulated upon its success during the past season. The Committee are desirous of increasing the number of members. The balance sheet shows a balance in the hands of the Treasurer.

Glasgow.—The Queen's Park Chess Club, which meets during the winter months two nights per week in Watson's Academy, Crosshill, had, says "The Glasgow Herald," its opening meeting of the season on Tuesday, 17th inst. On the invitation of Dr Ebenezer Duncan, the President, Messrs Spens, Crum and Fyfe of the Glasgow Club, were present. Mr Spens played six simultaneous games with members of the club, of which he won five; these games having occupied little more than an hour, a second match of the same kind was begun, and in this Mr Spens only won two games. Mr Crum played three off-hand games with Mr Birch, winning two and losing one. Mr Fyfe played and drew a game with Mr Broom.

Grimsby.—The annual report and balance sheet of the Grimsby and District Chess Club shows, says "The Preston Guardian," that the attendance on practice nights during the past year has been exceedingly good. A handicap tournament was successfully carried through. The number of members is now 48, and the respectable balance of £6 0s 11d is carried forward to the 1882-83 account. Matches with the strong clubs of Leeds and Nottingham during the coming season are contemplated. The Grimsby Club was established in 1875, and its uniform success is greatly due to the services of its indefatigable Secretary, Mr J Parker.

Old Kilpatrick Club.—The first annual supper of this club was held in Mr Edgar's Railway Restaurant, Bowling, on Thursday, 12th inst. Dr John M Cameron, the President, in the course of his address, while congratulating the members upon the commencement of their second year, took occasion to speak of the benefit to be derived, mentally and morally, from the study and practice of the noble game. He also expressed the hope that during the coming winter, in addition to their ordinary competitions, one or more friendly matches would be arranged with members from other clubs. The junior prize, a handsome set of Chessmen, given by the President, was presented to Mr Andrew Hunter, Old Kilpatrick, in the course of the evening.

St Louis.—The match between Max Judd and the St Louis amateurs, at the odds of Kt, resulted in a signal victory for the amateurs by the score of 14 to 8. The St Louis "Globe" says Mr Judd should feel highly complimented on the result, because ten years ago, when he first came to St Louis to try his fortune, there was only one player that could be found to venture a game with him at the odds of a Knight. Now at least twenty-five can be named who are as good as he who contended with him a decade ago. Year by year, Chess has increased in St Louis until she will compare favorably with any other city in the Union, and in losing this match, Mr Judd must not imagine that he has lost any of his wonted skill, but must admit that

the St Louis players, under his excellent instruction and careful guidance, have risen above mediocrity.

"The Brighton Guardian" Problem Tourney.—The publication of the problems contributed to this competition is now concluded, the large number of sixty-six problems having appeared. The publication of the positions was commenced the 1st February last, and during the whole of these eight months a solving competition has been in progress, rendering this lively Chess column both interesting and instructive to problem admirers. The report of the judges—Messrs Crake, Geary, Laws and Thursby—is promised for the next issue. Mr Bland, the Editor of the "Chess Directory," it will be in the readers recollection, was appointed one of the judges, but through an unfortunate accident or carelessness of one of the contributors, Mr Bland became aware of the author's name of one of the competitive problems, he therefore wisely felt it his duty to retire. We believe no one has been substituted, which course is perhaps advisable, as the competitors, or a few of them, might find grounds for complaint in the alteration of the judges, as their contributions were entered with the understanding that their merit would be gauged by the gentlemen whose names were published with the conditions. The competition being confined to two-move problems, may possibly account for the great popularity of the Tourney, and we trust it may induce the energetic and genial Editor in advancing a step further by inaugurating a three-move problem competition, which, with the great corps of contributors the "Guardian" Chess column may well be proud of, cannot fail to produce an entertaining competition, ornamenting the problem student's repertoire by additional Chess gems. We defer giving our readers selections until the award is announced, when we will give the successful problems, and probably a few of the best among the unsuccessful candidates for honors.

"Lebanon Herald" Problem Tourney.—A Tourney, the conditions of which we announced some months since, has just been brought to a conclusion, and we are pleased to note that the first two prize winners hail from this side of the water, while the third prize is taken by a most promising youthful composer who has of late taken a foremost position in the Problem World and whose name is familiar to our readers. 1st prize, J R Rayner, Leeds; 2nd prize, J G Slater, Bolton; 3rd prize, A F Mackenzie, Jamaica. We will give the problems in future issues, each set comprising a two and a three move problem.

HOW TO DEFEND WHEN RECEIVING A PIECE.

BY G REICHELHM, IN "BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY."

Continued from page 473.

4 P takes Q P

On 4 P takes K P, Black replies with the same move (4 P takes K P).

4 Q takes Q P

with a fine game.

King's Gambit.

2 P to K B 4

2 P to Q 4

3 Q Kt to B 3

At the K Kt odds the Knight's gambit is especially weak, on account of the exposed position of the White King.

3 P to Q 5

This move is of peculiar strength here, as on 4 Kt to Q 5, Black wins a piece by P to B 3.

4 Kt to K 2

4 B to K Kt 5

and White's position is very much confined.

Queen's Knight's Opening.

2 Q Kt to B 3

2 P to Q B 3

3 B to B 4

3 B to Q Kt 5

4 Castles

4 Kt to B 3

and Black follows as with the customary development by P to Q 4, &c.

This will suffice for this odds. The other variations so nearly resemble those at Q Kt odds, that they do not warrant special mention.

PROBLEMS.

—:0:—

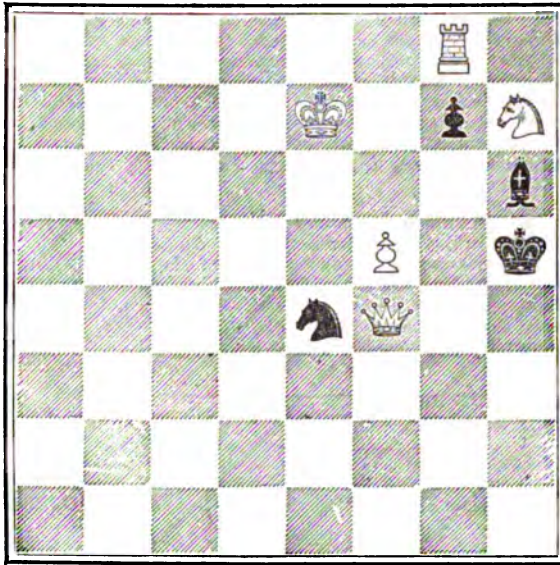
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No. 970.

By KARL KONDELIK, PRAGUE.

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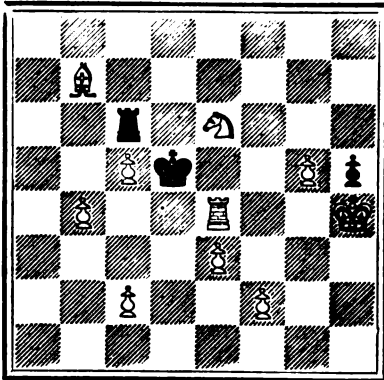
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 971.

By F F POTT.

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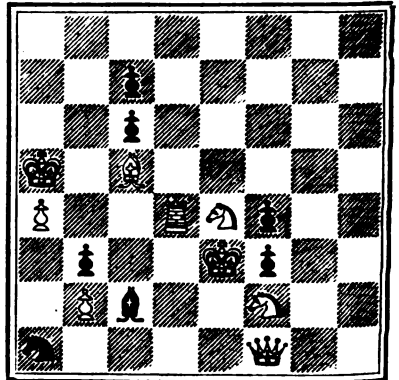
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 972.

By F B C.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in 6 moves.

GAMES.

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All communications for this department to be specially marked "Game Editor," and to be sent to 23 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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GAME 764.

Played at Brighton recently.

Cunningham Gambit.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr L B B.

Mr W H C.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 B to K 2 |
| 4 B to B 4 | 4 B to R 5 ch |
| 5 Kt takes B (A) | 5 Q takes Kt ch |
| 6 K to B sq | 6 Kt to K B 3 |
| 7 Q to B 3 (B) | 7 Kt to B 3 |
| 8 P to B 3 | 8 Kt to K 4 |
| 9 Q to K 2 | 9 K Kt to Kt 5 (C) |
| 10 B to Kt 3 (D) | 10 Kt to Q 6 (E) |
| 11 Kt to R 3 | 11 P to B 6 (F) |
| 12 P takes P | 12 Kt to B 5 |
| 13 Q to K sq | Black mates in two moves. |

NOTES.

(A) Not good. 5 K to B sq is considered best. White may also play

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 5 P to K Kt 3 | 5 P takes P |
| 6 Castles | 6 P takes P ch |
| 7 K to R sq | 7 P to Q 4 |
| 8 B takes P | 8 Kt to K B 3 |
| 9 B takes P ch, &c. | |

(B) 7 Kt to B 3 is the correct move, the text move gives Black an irresistible attack.

(C) Black plays with vigour, he now threatens Kt takes B.

(D) 10 P to Q 3 would prolong the White King's misery.

(E) Very well played.

(F) Neat and decisive, Black has played this little skirmish with much precision.

GAME 765.

An interesting specimen of a Cunningham Gambit recently played at "Mephisto's" Rooms.

WHITE

BLACK

"Mephisto"

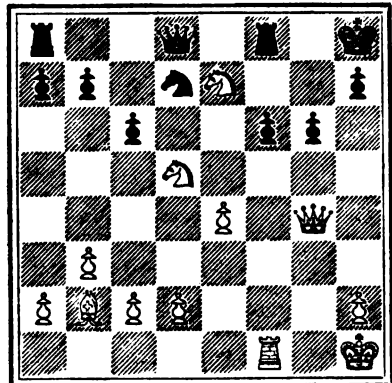
Amateur

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 B to K 2 (A) |

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 4 B to B 4 | 4 B to R 5 ch |
| 5 P to Kt 3 (B) | 5 P takes P |
| 6 Castles (C) | 6 P takes P ch |
| 7 K to R sq | 7 P to Q 4 (D) |
| 8 B takes P | 8 Kt to K B 3 |
| 9 Kt to Q B 3 (E) | 9 Kt takes B (F) |
| 10 Kt takes Kt | 10 B to R 6 |
| 11 Kt takes B | 11 B takes R (G) |
| 12 Q to Kt 4 (H) | 12 Castles (I) |
| 13 Kt (R 4) to B 5 | 13 P to K Kt 3 |
| 14 Kt (B 5) to K 7 ch | 14 K to R sq (J) |
| 15 P to Q Kt 3 | 15 Kt to Q 2 |
| 16 B to Kt 2 ch | 16 P to B 3 |
| 17 R takes B | 17 P to B 3 |

Position after Black's 17th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 18 Q takes Kt (K) | 18 Q takes Q |
| 19 R takes P (L) | 19 P to K R 4 |
| 20 R to B 7 mate. | |

NOTES.

From "Knowledge."

(A) Although this defence is considered inferior to either P to K Kt 4 or P to Q 4, it has the merit of tempting an opponent into the Cunningham Gambit, which is considered unsound, and it likewise avoids the stronger attack of the Allgaier Gambit.

(B) This move constitutes the Cunningham Gambit, which sometimes leads to some very lively play, although the books pronounce it unsound. "5 K to B sq is given as better, to be followed by P to Q 4, after which White obtains a good position, and will regain the Gambit Pawn." We do not agree with this. In practice we have often found it difficult to win against that defence. We also introduce

the following new move to the notice of our readers, as it gives a better defence, e.g.—if instead of P to Kt 3

5 K to B sq	5 B to B 3
6 P to K 5	6 B to K 2
7 P to Q 4	7 P to Q 4
8 B to K 2	

Here the books give as a continuation for Black, P to K Kt 4; this allows White to attack by P to K R 4, and he obtains a good game. Instead of this move it would be better to abandon the Pawn, which cannot well be defended, and proceed with 8 P to Q B 4, to be followed (probably) by Kt to Q B 3, and we think that Black's defence is superior to White's attack.

(c) White hopes to obtain compensation for his Pawn by an attack founded on the fact of his Rook having the command of the K B file in conjunction with the thread of B takes B P ch and Kt takes B dis ch, &c.

(d) Considered best. It allows Black to play 8 Kt to K B 3, threatening to capture the B, and making the position of the R on K B sq somewhat ineffective.

(e) Mephisto, finding his opponent "well up" in this defence, has resource to innovation. The usual move of B takes P ch does not yield the first player any advantage.

(f) White threatens

10 Kt takes B	10 Kt takes B
11 Kt takes Kt	11 Q takes Kt
12 Kt takes Q B P.	

(g) 11 Q takes Kt (R 5) would have given Black a better game.

(h) A bold sortie, giving White a strong counter attack. If Q takes B, Black would reply with P to Q B 3.

(i) P to K Kt 3 would not have been much better, for White can shut in the Black Bishop by 13 P to Q 3, threatening B to Kt 5 or B 4, followed by R takes B with a winning game.

(j) K to Kt 2 would have enabled White to play Q to R 4, threatening the dangerous checks on R 6 and B 6.

(k) This move at once forces the game.

(l) Threatening mate by dis ch with the Bishop next move.

GAME 766.

Played in the twelfth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 24th May 1882.

Rny Lopez.

WHITE

Mr Wittek

1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3
3 B to Kt 5
4 B to R 4

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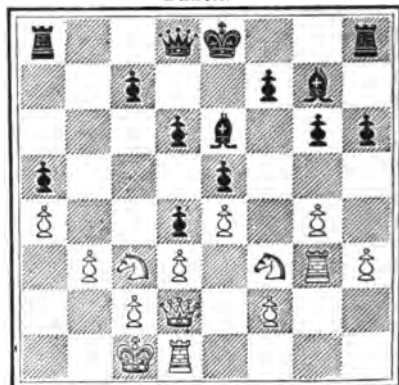
Mr Zukertort

1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q R 3 (A)
4 Kt to B 3

5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 B tks Kt ch (B)	6 P takes B
7 Kt to B 3	7 P to B 4
8 P to Q Kt 3	8 P to Kt 3
9 B to K 3	9 B to K Kt 2
10 Q to Q 2	10 P to R 3
11 P to K R 3	11 Kt to Kt sq (c)
12 P to K Kt 4	12 Kt to K 2
13 R to K Kt sq	13 Kt to B 3
14 Castles	14 Kt to Q 5
15 R to Kt 3	15 P to Q R 4
16 P to Q R 4	16 B to K 3
17 B takes Kt	17 B P takes B

Position after Black's 17th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

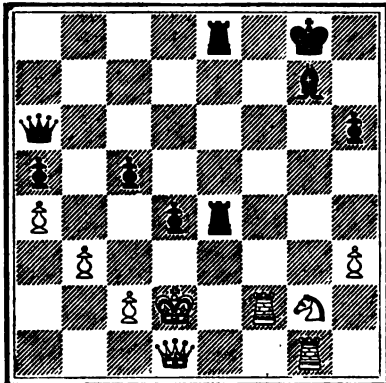
18 Kt to Q Kt sq (D)	18 Q to K 2
19 R to K sq	19 Castles K R
20 K to Q sq	20 K R to Kt sq
21 K to K 2	21 P to Q 4
22 P takes P	22 B takes P
23 K to B sq	23 Q to Q 3
24 Q to Q sq	24 R to K sq
25 Q Kt to Q 2	25 P to Q B 4
26 R to Kt sq (E)	26 R to K 2
27 Kt to R 4	27 B to K B 3
28 Kt to Kt 2	28 B to K Kt 2
29 P to K B 3	29 R to K B sq
30 K to K 2 (F)	30 P to B 4
31 P takes P	31 P takes P
32 R (K sq) to B sq	32 R (B sq) to K sq
33 R to B 2	33 P to K 5
34 B P takes P	34 P takes P
35 P takes P	35 Q to R 3 ch
36 K to K sq	36 B takes P
37 Kt takes B	37 R takes Kt ch
38 K to Q 2	

(See Diagram below.)

39 Q to R 5 (G)	38 P to B 5
40 K to Q sq (H)	39 P to B 6 ch
Resigns.	40 Q to K 3

Position after White's 38th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) We prefer

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 4 P to Q 3 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 P to B 3 | 4 B to B 4 |
| 6 B takes Kt | 5 Castles |
| 7 Kt takes P | 6 Kt P takes B |
| 8 P to Q 4 or (A) | 7 P to Q 4 |
| 9 Castles | 8 Kt takes P |

if 9 P takes B 9 R to K sq, 10 Castles 10 R takes Kt best

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 10 P to B 3 | 9 B to Q 3 |
| if 10 Kt takes Q B P 10 Q to B 3 best | |
| 11 P takes Kt | 10 B takes Kt |
| 12 P to K 5 | 11 B to Q 3 |
| | 12 B to K 2 |

followed by P to B 3 with an equal game.

(A)

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 8 Kt takes Q B P | 8 Q to K sq |
| 9 Kt to R 5 | 9 P takes P |
| 10 P to Q 4 | 10 B to Q 3 |
| 11 Castles | 11 Q to Kt 4 |
| 12 Kt to Kt 3 | 12 B to K Kt 5 |
| 13 P to B 3 | |

if 13 Q to B 2 13 B takes P ch; and if 13 Q to K sq 13 B to K 7

13 Q to K R 4

and wins.

(b) 6 P to B 3 or Kt to B 3, moves played by M Rosenthal, are much stronger.

(c) This manoeuvre of the Knight was first played by Mr Steinitz in a game with Mr Anderssen in the Vienna Tourney of 1873.

(d) We should have preferred 18 Kt to K 2, followed by Kt to R 2 with the object of attacking the adverse K. White need not fear the attack P to Q 4, Q to Q 3 and Q to R 6 ch, because he can shift his K to Q sq.

(e) Lost time, 26 Kt to K 4 would have been better.

(f) This series of moves gives Black scope for preparing his attack.

(g) It is evident that if 39 P takes P 39 Q

takes P and wins in a few moves.

(h) If 40 K to B sq 40 Q to Q 3 and wins.

GAME 767.

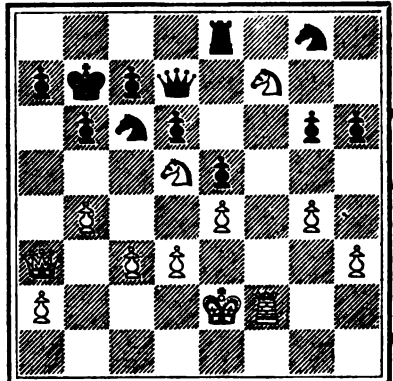
Third game in the match between Mr Blackburne and Capt Mackenzie, played at Simpson's Divan, London, Saturday, 30th September 1882.

Giuoco Piano.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Blackburne	Capt Mackenzie
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to B 3	4 Kt to B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3 (A)
6 B to K 3	6 B to Kt 3
7 Q Kt to Q 2 (B)	7 B to K 3
8 Q to B 2 (c)	8 B takes B
9 P takes B	9 Kt to K Kt 5
10 B takes B	10 Kt takes K P
11 B takes P ch	11 K takes B
12 Q to Kt 3 ch	12 K to K 2
13 K to B 2	13 Kt to Kt 5 ch
14 K to K 2	14 Q to Q 2
15 Q R to K B sq	15 KR to KB 1 (D)
16 P to K R 3	16 Kt to B 3
17 P to Kt 4	17 P to Q Kt 3
18 Kt to B 4	18 P to Kt 3 (E)
19 Kt to K 3	19 Q R to K sq
20 R to B 2	20 Kt to Q R 4
21 Q to R 3 (F)	21 K to Q sq
22 K R to K B sq	22 Kt to Kt sq
23 Kt to Kt 5	23 R takes R ch
24 R takes R	24 P to K R 3
25 Kt to B 7 ch	25 K to B sq
26 P to Kt 4	26 Kt to Q B 3
27 Kt to Q 5	27 K to Kt 2

Position after Black's 27th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

28 Q to B sq (g)	28 P to K Kt 4
29 P to Q R 4 (H)	29 Kt to K 2 (i)
30 P to Kt 5	30 Kt takes Kt
31 P takes Kt	31 P to K 5
32 P to Q 4	32 P to K 6
33 R to B 3	33 Kt to K 2
34 Kt takes P	34 Kt takes P
35 Kt to B 5 (j)	35 Kt to B 5 ch
36 R takes Kt	36 P takes R
37 Q to R sq ch	37 P to Q 4
38 P to B 4	38 R to K 5
39 P to K R 4	39 Q to K 3
40 P to K R 5	40 Q to Kt sq
41 Q to B 3	41 P to R 3 (k)
42 P to R 6	42 R P takes P
43 R P takes P	43 Q to Q R sq
44 P takes P	44 Q to R 7 ch
45 K to Q 3	45 Q to Kt 8 ch
46 K to B 4	46 P to K 7
47 P to R 7	47 P to K 8 (Q)

Resigns.

NOTES.

From "The Field."

(A) Better than 5 P to Q 4, which leads to some very interesting variations worthy the perusal of the student, e.g.,

6 P takes P	5 P to Q 4
7 P to Q Kt 4	6 Kt takes P
8 P to Kt 5 or (A)	7 B to Kt 3
9 Kt takes P with a better game, as the Pawn gained can be kept safely.	8 Kt to R 4

White might be tempted to win a piece by the following line of play; but it has been demonstrated to be unsound, in a game played in the Baden-Baden Tournament between L. Paulsen and the late De Vere.

(A)

8 B takes Kt	8 Q takes B
9 P to B 4	9 Q to Q 2 best
10 P to B 5	10 Kt takes P
11 P takes B	11 Kt takes P ch
12 K to B sq	12 P to K 5
13 Kt to K sq	13 Q to Q 5, &c.

(b) This form of the Giuoco Piano was played by Mr Steel, of Calcutta, with great predilection, and remained in vogue for some time during his stay in England. In July 1881, it was tested in a consultation game between Messrs Blackburne and Steel against Messrs Hoffer and Zukertort, and Mr Blackburne played it thrice on Mr Zukertort in their match.

(c) Not so good as Q to K 2, where the Q has more action than on B 2. This was pointed out already in one of Mr Blackburne's match games with Mr Zukertort.

(d) It is doubtful whether Q R to K B sq were not preferable, the King having to cross over to the Queen's side by the nature of the position, but Black intended to post his Q R on the King's file.

(e) Too tame. We believe this move has only been made to shut out the hostile Knight

from K B 5; but there was ample time to make this precautionary movement, should either Kt go to K 3 or R 4.

(f) We do not quite like this, for the simple reason that as long as the Kt remains on R 4 there is no danger of the Queen becoming troublesome for Black. The only point is, the Queen temporarily bearing on the Q P, which is obviated by a simple move of the King; moreover, the Kt cannot be dislodged by P to Kt 4, because he goes to B 3, and if P to Kt 5, then he returns to R 4 undisturbed; therefore, it might have been advisable to bring the Q back at once to B 2 or Q sq.

(g) Mr Blackburne's first plan was 28 Kt to R 8, but at the last moment he substituted the text move for it, overlooking Black's simple rejoinder P to K Kt 4. The move suggested would have been better, but, upon close examination, we think Black could meet all contingencies with 28 P to K R 4, e.g.,

28 Kt to R 8	28 P to K R 4
29 R to B 7	29 Q Kt to K 2
30 Kt takes K Kt P	30 P takes P
31 K Kt takes Kt	31 P takes P

and Black can easily get his piece back, whilst White is stopping the dangerous passed Pawn.

(H) We venture to differ from Mr Blackburne with reference to his twenty-eighth move, Q to B sq, which was necessary on account of the dangerous position of his Kt at B 7. The weak move, which lost the game, was 29 P to Q R 4. We would suggest the following continuation instead:

29 Kt takes R P	29 Kt takes Kt
30 Kt to B 6	30 Q moves
31 Kt takes R	31 Q takes Kt

32 Q takes P, and White remains with a Rook and two passed Pawns against the two Knights, which should be enough to win.

(i) The beginning of the end. From this point the Captain never relaxes his hold, and every move tells.

(j) There are no means of preventing the hostile Kt from coming into the game, and White is obliged to sacrifice the exchange.

(k) In order to get his Queen into play, which must decide the game immediately.

GAME 768.

First game in the match between Capt Mackenzie and Mr Mason, played at Simpson's Divan, London, the 9th October 1882.

Philidor's Defence.

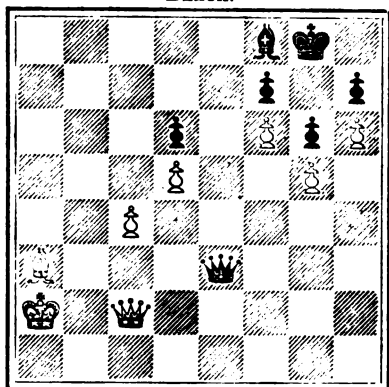
WHITE.	BLACK.
Capt Mackenzie	Mr Mason
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to Q 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to Q 2 (A)
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 Kt to K B 3
6 B to K 2	6 Kt to B 3
7 Castles	7 B to K 2

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 8 B to K 3 | 8 Castles |
| 9 P to B 4 | 9 R to K sq |
| 10 B to B 3 | 10 B to K B sq |
| 11 Q to Q 2 | 11 R to Kt sq |
| 12 Q R to K sq | 12 P to Q R 3 |
| 13 P to K R 3 | 13 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 14 B to B 2 (B) | 14 P to Kt 5 |
| 15 Kt to Q 5 | 15 K Kt takes Kt |
| 16 P takes Kt | 16 Kt takes Kt |
| 17 B takes Kt | 17 Q to R 5 |
| 18 B to B 2 | 18 Q to B 3 |
| 19 R takes R | 19 B takes R |
| 20 B to Q 4 | 20 Q to Q sq |
| 21 P to Kt 4 | 21 Q to B sq (C) |
| 22 Q to Kt 2 (D) | 22 B to Q 2 |
| 23 R to K sq | 23 Q to Kt 2 |
| 24 P to B 5 | 24 R to K sq |
| 25 R takes R | 25 B takes R |
| 26 P to Kt 5 | 26 Q to B sq |
| 27 B to K 4 | 27 B to Q 2 |
| 28 Q to B 3 | 28 Q to K sq (E) |
| 29 P to K R 4 | 29 B to B sq |
| 30 K to B 2 | 30 Q to Q 2 |
| 31 P to R 5 | 31 Q to K sq (F) |
| 32 P to Kt 3 | 32 B to Q 2 |
| 33 P to B 6 | 33 P to Kt 3 |
| 34 P to R 6 (G) | 34 B to B sq |
| 35 P to B 4 | 35 Q to Q 2 |
| 36 K to K 3 | 36 B to Kt 2 |
| 37 K to Q 3 | 37 B to B sq |
| 38 K to B 2 | 38 Q to K sq |
| 39 K to Kt 2 | 39 Q to Q 2 |
| 40 B to K 3 | 40 Q to K sq |
| 41 B to B 4 | 41 B to Kt 2 |
| 42 P to R 3 | 42 P takes P ch |
| 43 K takes P | 43 P to B 4 |
| 44 Q to K 3 (H) | 44 Q to Q 2 |
| 45 Q to Kt 3 | 45 B to B sq |
| 46 B to B 2 | 46 B to Kt 2 |
| 47 B to Q 2 | 47 B to B sq |
| 48 B to R 5 | 48 B to Kt 2 |
| 49 Q to K 3 | 49 B to B sq |
| 50 P to Kt 4 | 50 P takes P ch |
| 51 B takes P | 51 Q to B 2 |
| 52 Q to Q B 3 | 52 B to Q 2 |
| 53 K to Kt 2 | 53 Q to Kt 3 |
| 54 K to R 2 | 54 Q to Kt 8 |
| 55 Q to Q 2 | 55 Q to Kt 6 |
| 56 B to B 3 | 56 B to B 4 |
| 57 K to Kt 2 | 57 Q to Kt 5 |
| 58 B to Q 4 | 58 B takes B |
| 59 K takes B | 59 Q to B 4 ch |
| 60 K to Kt 2 | 60 Q to B sq |
| 61 K to Kt 3 | 61 Q to Q 2 |
| 62 B to K 3 | 62 Q to B 4 |
| 63 Q to Q B 2 | 63 Q to K 4 |
| 64 Q to B 3 | 64 Q to K 5 |
| 65 K to R 4 | 65 Q to Kt 8 |
| 66 K to R 5 | 66 Q to R 7 ch |
| 67 K to Kt 6 | 67 Q to R 5 |

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 68 B to Q 2 | 68 Q to R 7 |
| 69 Q to Q 3 | 69 Q to R 8 |
| 70 K to B 7 | 70 P to R 4 |
| 71 K to Kt 6 | 71 P to R 5 |
| 72 Q to Q B 3 | 72 Q to Q 8 |
| 73 B to B sq | 73 Q to Kt 5 |
| 74 K to Kt 5 | 74 Q to Q 2 ch |
| 75 K to Kt 4 | 75 Q to K sq |
| 76 K to R 3 | 76 Q to Q 2 |
| 77 Q to Kt 4 | 77 Q to R 2 |
| 78 Q takes P | 78 Q to Kt 8 |
| 79 Q to B 2 | 79 Q to B 4 ch |
| 80 K to R 2 | 80 Q to R 2 ch |
| 81 B to R 3 | 81 Q to K 6 |

Position after Black's 81st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 82 B to B sq (I) | 82 Q to Kt 8 |
| 83 K to Kt sq | 83 Q to Q 5 |
| 84 Q to K 2 | 84 Q to B 6 |
| 85 B to Kt 2 | 85 Q to K Kt 6 |
| 86 Q to Q 2 | 86 Q to Kt 5 |
| 87 Q to B sq | 87 Q to Kt 6 |
| 88 K to R 2 | 88 Q to B 7 |
| 89 K to Kt 3 | 89 Q to Kt 3 ch |
| 90 K to B 3 | 90 Q to R 4 ch |
| 91 K to Q 3 | 91 Q to Kt 3 |
| 92 B to Q 4 | 92 Q to Kt 6 ch |
| 93 B to B 3 | 93 Q to Kt 3 |
| 94 Q to K sq | 94 Q to Kt 6 |
| 95 Q to Q B sq | 95 Q to R 7 |
| 96 Q to B 2 | 96 Q to R 6 |
| 97 K to K 4 | 97 Q to R 2 |
| 98 B to Q 4 | 98 Q to Q 2 |
| 99 Q to B 2 (J) | 99 Q to Kt 5 ch |
| 100 Q to B 4 | 100 Q to K 7 ch |
| 101 Q to K 3 | 101 Q takes P (K) |
| 102 Q to Q 3 | 102 Q to R 7 |
| 103 B to K 3 | 103 Q to R 5 ch |
| 104 K to B 3 | 104 Q to R 5 |
| 105 Q to Q 4 | 105 Q to R 6 ch |
| 106 K to K 2 | 106 Q to B sq |
| 107 K to Q 3 | 107 Q to R 3 ch |

108 Q to B 4	108 Q to R 6 ch
109 K to Q 4	109 Q to R 2 ch
110 K to K 4	110 Q to Q 2
111 K to Q 3	111 Q to B 4 ch
112 K to B 3	112 Q to Kt 8
113 Q to B 6	113 Q to K 8 ch
114 B to Q 2	114 Q to K 5
115 Q to Kt 5	115 Q to Kt 7
116 Q to Q 3	116 Q to Kt 8
117 K to Kt 3	117 Q to Kt 5
118 B to K 3	118 Q to B sq
119 K to Kt 4	119 Q to K sq
120 Q to Q 4	120 Q to R sq
121 Q to Q B 4	121 Q to Kt sq ch
122 Q to Kt 5	122 Q to B sq
123 Q to B 6	123 Q to Kt 5 ch
124 K to R 5	124 Q to K 5
125 B to B sq	125 Q to Kt 8
126 K to R 6	126 Q to Kt 5
127 K to R 7	127 Q to Kt 6
128 K to R 8	128 Q to Kt 5
129 B to K 3	129 Q to R 6 ch
130 B to R 7	130 Q to K Kt 6
131 B to Kt 8	131 Q to R 6 ch
132 K to Kt 7	132 Q to Kt 6 ch
133 K to B 8	133 Q to Kt 6
134 K to Q 7	134 Q to Kt 5 ch
135 K to K 8	135 Q to K 5 ch
136 K to Q 8	136 Q to K 4
137 B to B 7	137 Q to B 5
138 K to B 8	138 Q to B 4 ch
139 K to Kt 8	139 Q to K 4
140 K to Kt 7	140 Q to Kt 7 ch
141 B to Kt 6	141 Q to K 4
142 B to B 7	142 Q to Kt 7 ch
143 K to B 8	143 Q to K 4
144 K to Q 8	144 Q to B 5

Drawn game.

NOTES.

From "The Field."

(A) Mr Mason made this move under a misapprehension, thinking that White had played 4 Q takes P, when 4 B to Q 2 would have been the routine move. The right reply to White's text move is 4 Kt to K B 3.

(B) Capt Mackenzie retired B to B 2, in order to defend the K P if Black should attack the Kt with P to Kt 4. Preoccupied with this idea, he overlooked a most powerful move, which would have decided the game immediately in his favor, e.g. :-

14 P to K 5	14 Kt takes Kt
15 B takes Kt	15 P takes P
16 P takes P	16 P to B 4
17 B to B 2	17 P to Kt 5
19 Kt to Q sq	18 B to Kt 4
19 Q takes Q	19 Q R takes Q
20 P takes Kt	20 B takes R
21 P takes P	21 B takes P
22 K takes B, &c.	

We have examined several other variations with the same favorable result. White always remains with Bishop and Knight against a Rook, and even Pawns, and we doubt very much if the game would have extended then to 144 moves.

(c) It is doubtful whether 21 B to K 2 followed by B to K B 3 was not better. This B remained hemmed in all through the game, Black being over anxious to strengthen his weak Q side, when White's attack was directed chiefly on the K side.

(d) In order to prevent the adverse Q B P from moving, which would have released Black's cramped position, and it threatens the King's side as well.

(e) Now every attempt on the part of Black to free his game would be without avail, and he is obliged to let the Pawns advance, keeping in view the only chance of drawing the game by withstanding White's attack on the Q side, when the K side is blocked.

(f) If Black had tried a diversion by playing 31 Q to R 5, White could then proceed with

32 P to Kt 3	32 Q takes R P
33 P to B 6	33 P to Kt 3
34 P takes P	34 R P takes P
35 B takes P	35 P takes B
36 P to B 7 ch	36 K moves
37 Q to R sq, mate.	

Should White, in reply to Black's 31 Q to R 5, play immediately 32 P to B 6, then Black would win with 32 P to Kt 6.

(g) We think the Captain ought to have left this Pawn where it stood, reserving himself the option, as the opportunity might occur, of either taking or pushing. 34 P takes P does not lead to anything better, the position being blocked in either case.

(h) Of course White cannot take the Pawn en pass without losing a piece.

(i) The position is extremely difficult, and we readily admit that it is easier in analysis to find the right line of play than in the actual game, where time limit is a most important factor. We are confident, however, that White ought to win. It will be sufficient to point out the modus operandi, as an exhaustive analysis would require too much space. If White had played 82 Q to B sq, instead of the text move, the probable continuation would be:

82 Q to B sq	82 Q to K 7 ch
83 K to Kt 3	83 Q to K sq
84 B to Kt 4	84 Q to Q 2
85 Q to K 3	85 Q to Q sq
86 Q to R 7	86 Q to B sq
87 Q to Kt 6	87 Q to Q 2
88 Q to Kt 8	88 Q to R 6 ch
89 K to R 4	89 Q to Q 2 ch
90 K to R 5	

winning the Pawn and the game.

(j) This was an oversight. 99 Q to K Kt 2 would have prevented the loss of a Pawn, which is inevitable after White's text move.

(k) Now the game is an easy draw, as long as Black avoids the exchange of Queens.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—

WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1882.

—:—

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A PROBLEM.

GENERAL rules on the subject of problem construction have been given by various eminent composers. The main point given by all authorities is to have first an idea of a mate, which subsequently may be worked out into a problem. Every position where a mate can be given will do for that purpose, provided we can so arrange the pieces as to render the mating process both difficult and correct.

Difficulty and correctness are the main requisite features of a problem. Correctness is, undoubtedly, the chief point. It means:—

Firstly, that there should be but one first move.

Secondly, that against each of Black's best defences there ought only to be but one way of effecting a mate. We wish it to be well understood that the more variations and different mates there are in a problem, the better it is, but White must always have but one last move to effect the different mates; thus, for instance, it will never do to have one of the variations of a problem to terminate with B to R 6 or Kt 5 mate! This would be called a dual.

Thirdly, every piece on the board ought to have its proper use, both for attack and defence, and the less pieces we have to work out an idea, the better.

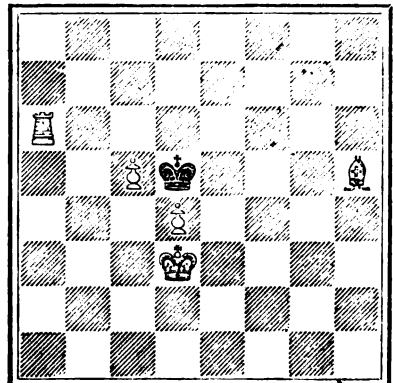
If we succeed in so arranging the pieces as to meet the above requirements, we have a problem, and with some practice in the correct construction of problems, difficulty and variety of combination soon follow.

We cannot do better than give our readers a specimen of construction.

Taking a Chess board, we first endeavour to obtain a clear idea of our mating position; after some little time we hit upon that in diagram A, and determine to work it into a problem.

Our intention is to effect a mate, by bringing the Bishop round to Q Kt 3, in three moves. At present we have no less than three mates on the first move, which we must, of course, prevent, without disturbing the idea of our problem. This we can do at once by placing the K at Q B 2, which gives us K to Q 3 as a good first move, and renders the perception of the main idea to bring the B to Q Kt 3 more difficult. In order to prevent the mate by 2 R to Q 6 and B to B 7, we want a Black Rook on Black K Kt 3, but we do better by placing that Rook on Black's K Kt 5, thus placing a piece in front of the Bishop. After 1 K to Q 3,

A—BLACK.



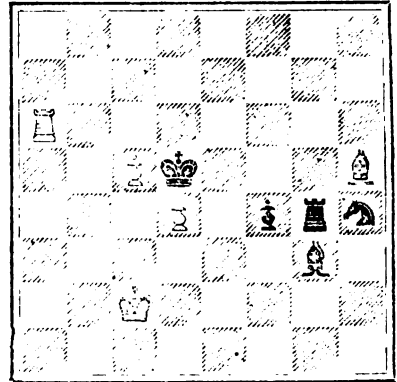
WHITE.

the Rook would be compelled to play to Kt 3 to prevent mate. But the Rook on K Kt 5, besides playing to Kt 3, can also give check on Kt 6, or by R takes P. We can easily prevent that by placing a Black Pawn on Black K B 5 and a Black Pawn on Black K Kt 6. But instead of a Pawn on Kt 6 we had better place a Black Bishop on Kt 6, seeing first that he cannot in anyway interfere with the execution of our idea. Now, after 1 K to Q 3 1 R to Kt 3, we must prevent the mate by 2 B to B 3. We can do this by placing a Black Knight on Black K R 5, arriving at the position in diagram B.

Now we congratulate ourselves with having constructed a problem having the good idea of bringing the Bishop to Q Kt 3 from his remote post on K R 5, although there are two intervening pieces, but unfortunately we discover some more defects. After 1 K to Q 3 1 R to Kt 3, White can effect mate by 2 B takes R, followed by R to Q 6 mate. This puzzled us for a long time, till we determined to do away with the White Rook altogether, if possible, and in its stead we placed a Black Pawn on Black Q B 3, and a White Pawn on White K B 5. But we found that Black, in reply to 1 K to Q 3, need not play R to Kt 3, but can defend by Kt to Kt 3, which makes the mate impossible, for if 2 B takes R, then Black escapes by Kt to K 4 ch. After some consideration we found that the Knight could be placed on K R 7, where it would also prevent the mate by B to B 3. We accordingly altered the position, as in diagram C.

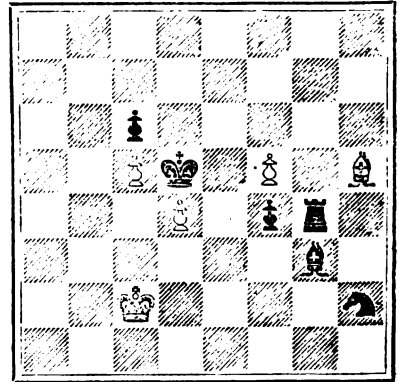
But we had always reckoned on Black replying with R to Kt 3, for which, of course, since we have removed the White Rook, there is no necessity; thus, after 1 K to Q 3, Black can reply with R to Kt 2, and here we saw a fresh difficulty, for if 2 B to Q sq, then Black replies R to Q Kt 2, and there is no mate. A Black P on Black K Kt 2 would not do, as in reply to 1 K to Q 3, P to Kt 3 would spoil the mate. A Black P on Black Q B 2 would have prevented 2 R to Q Kt 2, but the superior idea occurred to us of placing a White Q on Kt 6. We compel the R to take it, and greatly improve our problem by leaving the Q en prise on the first move. But will it hold good? Cannot the Q effect a mate any other way? This is one of the greatest difficulties in problems; any alteration we may make must not disturb the harmony of the whole. We placed a White Queen on K Kt 6, and proceeded to examine whether White could not effect a mate differently than by 1 K to Q 3. We tried the different checks with the Queen, K 6, Q 6, or B 7, also B takes R, but we found that no mate resulted from any of those moves. We found, however, that after 1 K to Q 3 1 R takes Q, White can also play 2 B takes R and mate next move on B 7. In order to force Black to play R to Kt 2 we placed the Queen on K Kt 7, and a Black Pawn on Black Q Kt 2, and finding the problem sound, we present it to our readers, not as a difficult composition, but merely for the purpose of showing—How to construct a problem:—

B—BLACK.



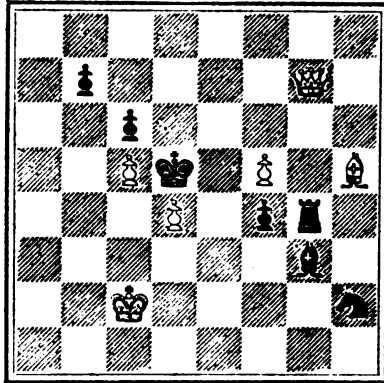
WHITE.

C—BLACK.



WHITE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

“Knowledge,” from which the above is extracted, recommends its readers to follow the same on a board, an opinion which we fully endorse.

Derby.—In our issue of the 18th ult., we omitted from the list of officers of the Town and County Club the name of Mr F E Philips as Captain. On Friday last the Midland Chess Club held their annual soirée, the attendance was large. Mr Philips contested three games simultaneously blindfold, winning them all. Messrs Allen and Bland choosing sides from those who cared to play, two teams were formed, the opponents being paired according to their strength. The result was a victory for Mr Allen’s team by 9 games to 7. During the evening Mr Cox, on behalf of the club, presented the late Hon Secretary with an “In statu quo” board with ivory men, and acknowledged the debt the club owed to the recipient for the proud position it now occupied. Mr Balson thanked the members for their kindness, and stated that he did not expect anything of the kind, and was not at all aware of the addition to the evening’s programme. A silver plate on the board bears the following inscription:—

“Presented to Mr H Balson,
By the members of the Midland Chess Club,
Derby, 10th October 1892.”

Leeds.—The representatives of Bradford and Leeds met on Saturday, 28th October, at the Queen’s Hotel, Leeds, to engage in a friendly combat over the board. Play commenced about half-past-three p.m., and was, with the exception of an adjournment for tea, continued until 9.30. Several strong players were unable to take part in the match on behalf of Leeds, notwithstanding which an exciting contest was expected. This expectation was fully verified, as, after a hard and interesting struggle, the Leeds team secured a victory by three games only. Score, 16 to 13, viz. :—

LEEDS		BRADFORD	
D Y Mills	2	Knoth	0
E B Hussey	0	Petty	2
Meredith	1½	Cassell	½
Bennett	1½	Mielxiner	½
Craven	0	Glaser	2
Wright	1½	Wall	½
T Eddison	2	North	0
Gant	0	Hall	1
Sugden	½	Nachbar	1½
Pemberton	2	Battinson	0
G V Rose	½	MacMaster	1½
Harland	½	Musgrave	1½
Richmond	1	Groux	1
Hudson	2	McKinlay	0
Henry	1	Brandt	1

Leicester.—Eleven players of the Nottingham Chess Club journeyed to Leicester on Thursday evening the 26th ult., to encounter a similar number of the Leicester Club over the board. Play commenced at 7 p.m., at the New Town Hall, and was continued until 10.30, when unfinished games were adjudicated by Messrs A Marriott and M L Lewis (their own game

being among the number). The result was an easy victory for the Nottingham representatives, who won 9 games and lost 2, while 6 were drawn.

NOTTINGHAM		LEICESTER	
A Marriott	½	M L Lewis	½
T Marriott	2	W Withers	0
A St J Stevenson	½	E B Gittins	½
J J P Kirk	1½	A F Atkins	½
F F Suffolk	½	Rev W L Newham	½
F Wheatley	2	C Latchmore	0
A T Oliver	0	W B Clark	2
A W Mountenay	½	J E Finch	½
Dr H R Hatherley	½	F W Gardiner	½
C Lipman	2	C Longhurst	0
H Redgate	2	Rev J C Elgood	0

The victorious team returned to Nottingham at a late hour, in high spirits, after spending a most enjoyable evening.

Sheffield.—The annual meeting of the Athenæum Chess Club was held on Tuesday, 24th ult., the President, Mr Henry Davy, in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The Hon Secretary, Mr F E Foster, read the report, in which regret was expressed that the much talked of contest between the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire had fallen through. The Council reported that the resolution of the members passed at the last annual meeting to withdraw from the West Yorkshire Chess Association was communicated to that association, and brought before its members at the Dewsbury meeting, when regret was expressed at the action taken by this club, and a resolution passed requesting it to re-consider the decision. The Council would be glad to have the views of the members, (which we understand was given confirmatory of the resolution to withdraw.) The game of Chess had had its fair share of attention at the Athenæum during the past year, and the club showed a slight increase of members upon the previous year. The finances were in a satisfactory condition. The Council regretted that the proposed even tournament had been abandoned, owing to the entries being under the prescribed number, but they had pleasure in stating that the entries for the handicap tournament were the largest on record since 1877, and the number of actual players also compared favorably with those for several years back. This tournament was brought to a conclusion in April, and the prizes were presented at the soirée at the close of the season. For the ensuing season the Council recommended the holding of another handicap tournament, similar to the one held last season, except that all the games to be played should be fixed for certain nights at the outset. The following Council for the ensuing twelve months was elected:—Messrs Arthur Davy, President; Henry Davy, Vice-President; G B Cocking, Treasurer; F E Foster, Hon Secretary; William Cockayne, Henry Mercer, and G A Askham. It was decided to hold a handicap tournament as recommended in the report, the arrangements for which were left in the hands of the new Council. Some conversation took place as to engaging Mr Blackburne for two nights, and the matter was left with the Council, with a recommendation that he be so engaged. Other business was transacted, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the officers for their services during the past year.

PROBLEM NEWS.

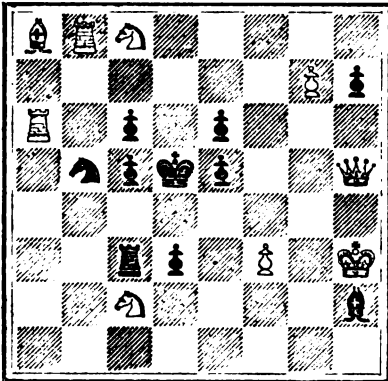
British Chess Magazine Problem Tourney No. 2.—With the October issue of this Monthly, announcement is made of the conditions of the second Problem Tourney, to be held in connection with the Magazine. The following are the conditions:—There will be two competitions (both international) of direct problems—one for three and the other for four-movers; competitors being entitled to enter in one or both classes with a single position in each case. Entries to be posted on or before 31st March 1883, accompanied with full solutions, name and address of author. Usual conditions as to impossible positions and previously published or joint compositions. The prizes are:—Three move section, 1st, £2 2s. 2nd £1 1s. 3rd, 10s 6d. 4th, Collins Chess Problems. 5th, Bookprize. 6th, Bland's Chess Annual. Four-move section, 1st, £2 2s. 2nd, £1 1s. 3rd, 10s 6d. 4th, English Chess Problems. 5th, British Chess Problems for 1883. 6th, Miles' Poems and Chess Problems. The judges will be Messrs F C Collins and W N Potter, Mr W Grimshaw acting as umpire. The awards to remain open to challenge for 60 days, at the expiration of which they will become final. A solution competition is promised in conjunction with the Problem Tourney, the conditions of which will be announced.

"Brooklyn Chess Chronicle."—From the first number of this new Chess Magazine we have pleasure in quoting a clever two-move problem by one of America's best composers. We have taken the liberty of altering the position of White's Bishop from Q Kt 7 to Q B 6, in which position the problem is, we believe, sound. The problem as published admits of two solutions. There are two other pretty problems, one by J B Munoz, one of the Editors; and the other, a reprint from "The Croydon Guardian," by E J Winter Wood. We hope in future issues of this Magazine a little interest may be created in the problem department, which, in a great

No. 978. "LEBANON HERALD" TOURNEY. No. 974.

First Prize Set.—By JAMES RAYNER, LEEDS.

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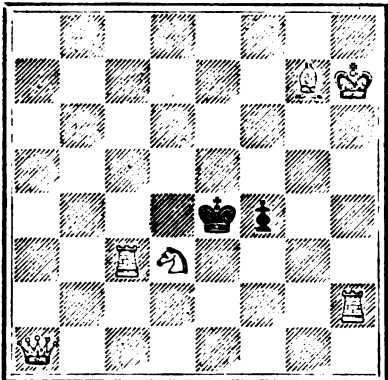
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 975.

By G J SLATER. From the 2nd prize set, and 1st prize two-move problem.

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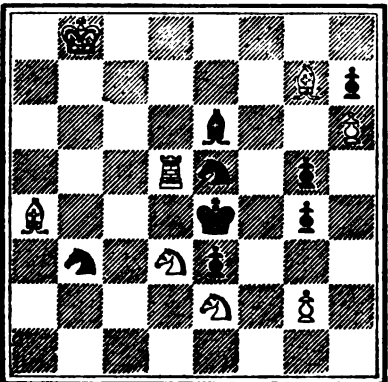
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 977.

By H LEPPETTEL. Special prize Problem "Baltimore Sunday News."

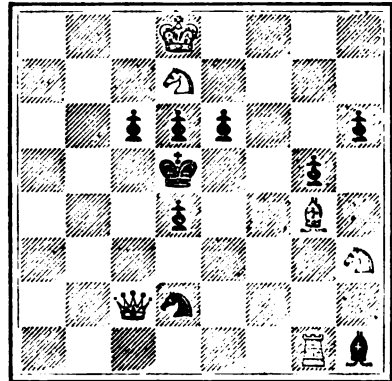
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

BLACK.



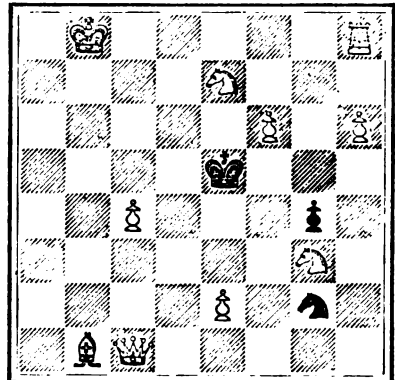
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 976.

By A F MACKENZIE. From the 3rd prize set.

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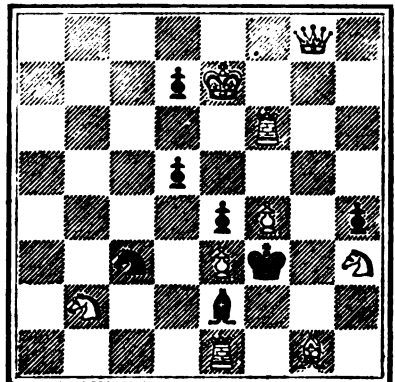
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 978.

By EMIL PRADIGNAT. 3rd prize Problem, "Baltimore Sunday News."

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

PROBLEMS.

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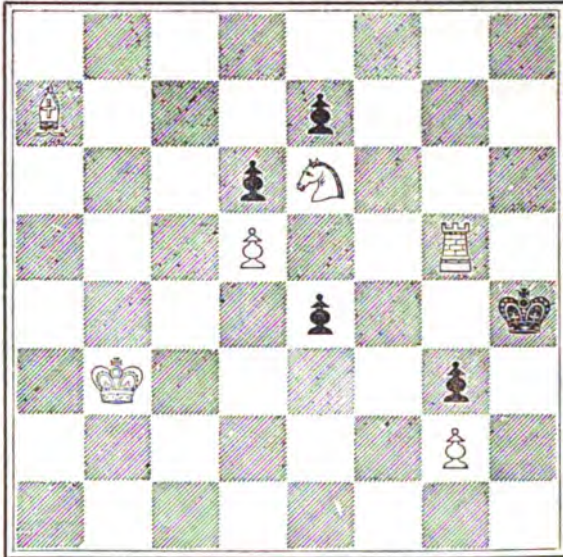
All communications for this department to be marked "Problem Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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No. 979.

By C H COSTER.

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WHITE.

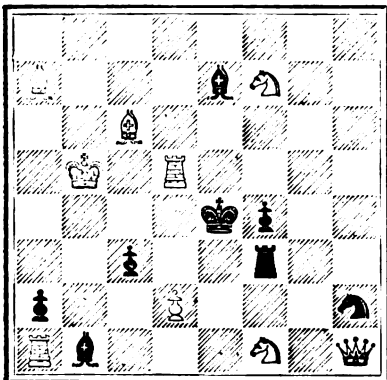
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 980.

By CHARLES A GILBERG.

From "The Brooklyn Chess Chronicle."

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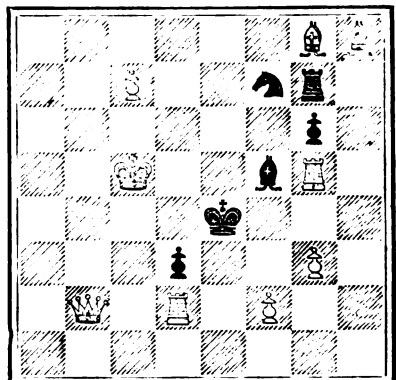
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 981.

By JOS C J WAINWRIGHT.

From "Brentano's Chess Monthly."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAMES.

—:O:—

All communications for this department to be specially marked "Game Editor," and to be sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

—:O:—

GAME 769.

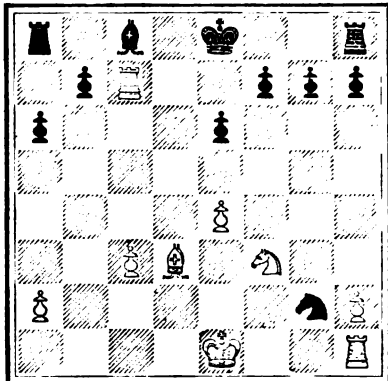
Played in the second round of the Vienna International Tournament, 11th May 1882.

Sicilian Opening.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Englisch	Mr Paulsen
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Q to Kt 3 (A)
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt to Q 5	5 Q to R 4 ch
6 P to Q Kt 4	6 Kt takes P
7 Kt takes Kt	7 Q takes Kt ch
8 B to Q 2 (B)	8 Q to B 4
9 R to Q Kt sq	9 Kt to B 3
10 B to Q 3	10 P to Q R 3
11 B to Kt 4	11 Q to B 2
12 Kt takes P	12 P to Q 4
13 P to K B 3	13 P takes P
14 P takes P	14 Kt to Kt 5
15 Kt to B 3	15 Q to Kt 3
16 Q to K 2	16 P to K 3
17 P to B 3	17 B takes B
18 R takes B	18 Q to B 4
19 R to B 4	19 Q to K 6
20 Q takes Q	20 Kt takes Q
21 R to B 7	21 Kt tks P ch (c)

Position after Black's 21st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

22 K to B 2

22 Kt to B 5

23 B to B 4	23 Castles
24 K to K 3	24 Kt to R 4 (D)
25 P to K 5 (E)	25 R to Q sq (F)
26 Kt to Kt 5	26 R to Q 2
27 Kt tks K P (G)	27 P to Kt 4
28 B to Kt 3	28 K to R sq
29 R takes R	29 B takes R
30 Kt to Kt 5	

Mr Englisch next won the Pawn at K B 7, and then Queening a Pawn, compelled Mr Paulsen to resign, after the 45th move.

NOTES.

(A) Mr Paulsen several times played this move in the Vienna Tournament. Its merit is very doubtful.

(B) The variation adopted by White is admirable. By judiciously sacrificing a Pawn, he secures a powerful position.

(C) Although Black is now two Pawns ahead, the splendid position of White's pieces more than equalises the game.

(D) It would be better to check at Kt 7, returning to B 5 should White play 25 K to B 2.

(E) Finely played.

(F) 25 P to R 3, preventing the advance of White's Kt seems necessary.

(G) Again well played. Black's game is past redemption.

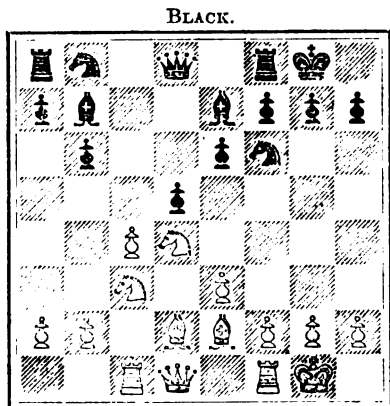
GAME 770.

Played in the first round of the Vienna International Tourney, 10th May 1882.

English Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Zukertort	Mr Hruby
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q 4
4 P to Q 4	4 P to Q Kt 3
5 B to K 2	5 B to Kt 2
6 Castles	6 B to K 2
7 Kt to B 3	7 Castles
8 B to Q 2 (A)	8 P to B 4
9 R to B sq	9 B P takes P
10 K Kt takes P	

Position after White's 10th move.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 11 Kt takes Kt | 10 Kt to B 3 (B) |
| 12 B to B 3 | 11 B takes Kt |
| 13 P takes P | 12 R to B sq |
| 14 Kt takes Kt | 13 Kt takes P |
| 15 R takes R | 14 B takes Kt |
| 16 B takes B | 15 Q takes R |
| 17 B to B 3 (c) | 16 P takes B |
| 18 Q to R 4 | 17 R to Q sq |
| 19 Q to R 6 | 18 Q to Q 2 |
| 20 R to Q sq | 19 B to Q 3 |
| 21 P to K Kt 3 | 20 P to B 3 |
| 22 B to Q 4 | 21 B to K 4 |
| 23 Q to K 2 | 22 P to R 4 (D) |
| 24 B takes B | 23 Q to B 4 |
| 25 P to K 4 | 24 P takes B (E) |
| 26 P takes P | 25 Q to B 2 |
| 27 R takes R | 26 R takes P |
| 28 Q takes R P | 27 Q takes R |
| | 28 Q to Q 5 |

The game, which was continued up to the 48th move, was eventually won by Mr Zukertort.

NOTES.

(A) Mr Zukertort deviates from the beaten track here, the usual continuation is 8 P to Q Kt 3, followed by B to Kt 2.

(B) By this move Black allows his opponent to isolate his Q P, 10 Q Kt to Q 2, followed by R to B sq, would secure a strong game.

(c) White has achieved his object, but we doubt if he has more than a draw, with best play.

(D) 22 Q to Q B 2, would give Black an equal game, e.g.,

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 22 Q to Q 3 | 22 Q to Q B 2 |
| 23 Q to Q 3 | 23 Q to B 5, &c. |

(E) 24 Q takes B would still save the Pawn.

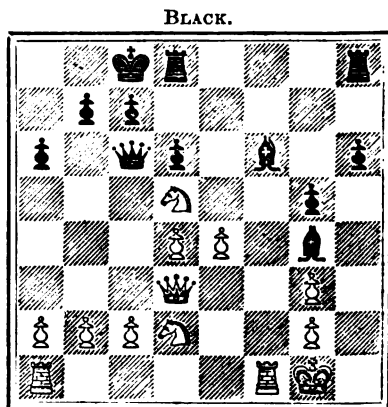
GAME 771.

Played in the Handicap Tourney of the Counties Chess Association, at Manchester, 2nd August 1882, at the odds of Pawn and move.

Remove Black's K B P.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Rev G Sumner | "Toz" |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 2 P to K B 4 (A) | 2 P to K 4 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 P takes P (B) |
| 4 Kt to B 3 | 4 P to Q 3 |
| 5 B to B 4 (c) | 5 B to Kt 5 |
| 6 B to Kt 5 | 6 Q to Q 2 |
| 7 Castles | 7 P to Q R 3 |
| 8 B takes Kt | 8 Q takes B |
| 9 P to Q 4 | 9 Kt to B 3 |
| 10 B takes P | 10 Castles |
| 11 Q to Q 3 | 11 B to K 2 |
| 12 B to Kt 5 (D) | 12 P to R 3 |
| 13 B to R 4 | 13 P to Kt 4 |
| 14 B to Kt 3 | 14 Kt to R 4 |
| 15 Kt to Q 2 | 15 B to B 3 (E) |
| 16 Kt to Q 5 | 16 Kt takes B |
| 17 P takes Kt | |

Position after White's 17th move.



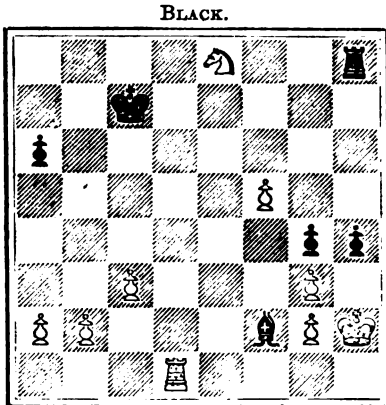
WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 18 Q takes B (G) | 17 B to K 7 (F) |
| 19 K to R sq | 18 B takes P ch |
| 20 P to B 3 | 19 K to Kt sq |
| 21 R to B 7 | 20 B to R 2 |
| 22 Kt takes P (H) | 21 Q R to Kt sq |
| 23 Q to B 4 | 22 P to Kt 5 |
| 24 Kt takes Q | 23 Q takes Q |
| 25 Kt takes P ch | 24 R to Kt 4 |
| 26 R to B 5 | 25 P takes Kt |
| 27 R to Q sq | 26 K to B 2 |
| 28 P takes R | 27 R takes R |
| 29 Kt takes P | 28 P to R 4 |
| | 29 P to B 5 |

30 K to R 2
31 Kt to K 8 ch

30 B to B 7

Position after White's 31st move.



WHITE.

32 P takes P	31 R takes Kt (i)
33 R to Q 4	32 B takes P
34 R to B 4 ch	33 B to B 7
35 P to K Kt 3	34 K to Q 3
36 R to Q R 4	35 R to K Kt sq
37 P to B 6	36 K to K 4
38 R takes P	37 B to K 6
39 K to Kt 2	38 K to K 5
40 R to K 6 ch	39 R to Q sq (k)
41 P to B 7	40 K to Q 6
42 P to Q Kt 4 (L)	41 R to Q Kt sq
43 R to K 7	42 R to K B sq
44 P to Kt 5	43 B to Q 7
45 P to Kt 6	44 B takes P
46 R to Q 7 ch	45 B to Kt 5
47 R to R 7	46 K to B 5
48 P to Kt 7	47 K to Kt 4
49 R to B 8	48 K to Kt 3
50 R takes R	49 K takes P
	50 B takes R

Drawn game.

NOTES.

(A) This move cannot be recommended in any form of Pawn and move openings. In this instance it is especially weak.

(B) 3 P to Q 3 seems preferable.

(C) 5 P to Q 4 would be better; the move in the text loses valuable time.

(D) Why not 12 B to Kt 3 at once, instead of losing three moves to get it there.

(E) A disastrous error, we think 15 Kt takes B, 16 P takes Kt 16 Q R to B sq would give Black a fair game.

(F) Best.

(G) 18 R takes B would save the Pawn and lead to an end game with a piece plus, e.g. :-

18 R takes B	18 B takes Q or (A)
19 Kt to K 7 ch	19 K to Q 2

20 Kt takes Q
21 P takes B, &c.

20 P takes Kt

(A)

19 P takes Q
20 P takes B.

18 Q takes Kt
19 B takes Q

(H) We prefer 22 R takes P.

(I) Black, by capital play, after losing a piece, manages to secure a winning position, but playing too confidently, by this move let slip his opportunity. The mate is forced by

32 Kt to Q 6 ch	81 K to B sq
	82 K to Kt sq

and mates next move.

(K) Black still plays for the mate, but White is too wary.

(L) If 42 R to B 8 42 R takes P ch, and draws by perpetual check.

GAME 772.

Second game in the match between Capt Mackenzie and Mr Mason, played at Simpson's Divan, London, the 11th October 1882.

Giucoco Piano.

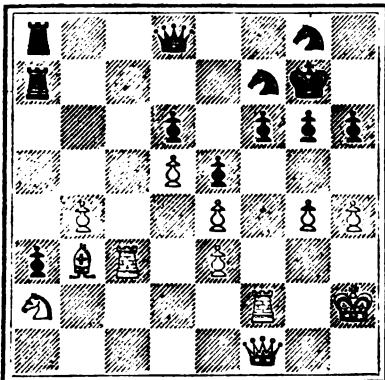
WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Mason	Capt Mackenzie
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q 3	4 Kt to B 3
5 B to K 3	5 B to Kt 3
6 P to B 3	6 P to Q 3
7 Q to K 2	7 B to K 3
8 Q Kt to Q 2	8 Q to Q 2
9 B to Q Kt 5	9 B takes B
10 P takes B	10 P to Q R 3
11 B to R 4	11 P to Q Kt 4
12 B to B 2	12 Kt to K 2
13 P to Q 4	13 Kt to Kt 3
14 P to Q 5 (A)	14 B to Kt 5
15 P to K R 3	15 B takes Kt
16 Q takes B (B)	16 P to B 4
17 Q to K 2	17 Castles K R
18 Castles K R	18 P to Q R 4
19 R to B 2	19 K to R sq
20 Q R to K B 1 (C)	20 Kt to Kt sq
21 Kt to B 3	21 P to K B 3
22 P to K Kt 4	22 P to Q B 5
23 K to R 2 (D)	23 Q R to B sq
24 R to Kt 2	24 Kt to R 3
25 Q R to K Kt sq	25 Q to Q sq
26 K to R sq	26 R to K Kt sq
27 P to K R 4	27 Kt to K 2
28 R to R 2 (E)	28 Q to Q 2
29 Kt to Q 2	29 Kt to B 2
30 Q to B 3	30 K R to B sq
31 Kt to R sq	31 Kt to Kt sq

82 Kt to Kt 3
 33 B to Q sq
 34 Kt to K 2
 35 B to B 2
 36 B to Q sq
 37 R to B 2
 38 Q R to Kt 2
 39 K to R 2
 40 P takes P
 41 P to Kt 3
 42 Kt to B sq
 43 B to B 2
 44 B to Q 3
 45 Q to K 2
 46 B to B 4
 47 P to R 4 (F)
 48 Kt to R 2
 49 Q to Q 3
 50 P to Kt 4
 51 R to B 2
 52 R takes P
 53 B to Kt 3
 54 Q R to Q B 2
 55 Q to B sq
 56 R to B 2

32 P to Kt 3
 33 P to Kt 5
 34 K to Kt 2
 35 R to Kt sq
 36 R to Kt 2
 37 K R to Q Kt sq
 38 P to R 3
 39 K to R sq
 40 P takes P
 41 P to B 6
 42 R to B 2
 43 R to R sq
 44 K to Kt 2
 45 R to Kt 2
 46 Kt to Q sq
 47 P takes P en p
 48 Q R to R 2
 49 Kt to Kt 2
 50 Q to Q B 2
 51 Q to Kt 3
 52 Kt to K 2
 53 Kt to Q sq
 54 Kt to B 2
 55 Q to Q sq
 56 Kt to Kt sq

Position after Black's 56th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

57 K to Kt 3
 58 B to B 4
 59 B to Q 3
 60 P takes P
 61 B to K 2
 62 R takes P
 63 K to R 2
 64 R to Kt 6
 65 Q to Kt 2
 66 R takes R
 67 Q to Kt 6 ch
 68 R to B 8
 69 P to R 6
 70 K to Kt 2 (i)
 71 K to R sq (j)

57 Q to Q 2
 58 R to Kt sq
 59 P to R 4
 60 Q Kt to R 3 (g)
 61 P to Kt 4 (h)
 62 P takes P ch
 63 K to R 2
 64 Q to K 2
 65 R to Kt sq
 66 Kt takes R
 67 K to R sq
 68 Kt to Q sq
 69 Q to B sq
 70 Kt takes P
 71 Kt to Kt sq

72 Q to Kt 5
 73 L to R 5
 74 B to Kt 6
 75 Q to B 5
 76 B takes Kt
 77 Q to B 6 ch
 78 K takes Kt ch
 79 Q takes R ch
 80 Q takes P ch
 81 Q to B 2
 82 Q to K 2
 83 K to Kt sq
 84 K to B 2
 85 Q to B 3 ch
 86 K to K 2
 87 K to Q 3
 88 K to B 4
 89 K to Kt 3
 90 K takes P
 91 Kt to B 3
 92 K to Kt 3

72 Kt to B 3 (x)
 73 R to Q 2 (L)
 74 Kt to R 2 (M)
 75 Q to K 2
 76 Q takes B
 77 Q to Kt 2
 78 K takes R
 79 K to R 2
 80 K to Kt sq
 81 Q to Q B 2
 82 K to B sq
 83 Q to Kt 2 ch
 84 Q to K R 2
 85 K to K sq
 86 Q to K Kt 2
 87 K to Q sq
 88 K to B 2
 89 K to Kt 3
 90 Q to Kt 8
 91 Q to K 8
 92 Resigns.

NOTES.

From "The Field."

(A) Premature and contrary to the principles of the game, from which we do not like to deviate, unless forced. The centre ought to have remained intact, and 14 P to K R 3 would have been a very strong move, menacing the Bishop, and, perhaps, enabling White to undouble his K P.

(B) 16 Kt takes B is to be considered especially, as White retires the Queen immediately on the next move.

(C) We would suggest for White a different development from the one adopted by him. Mr Mason ought to have played 20 Kt to B sq, 21 P to K Kt 4, 22 Kt to Kt 3, 23 Kt to B 4, followed by 24 Q R to K B sq, which is as good a position as can be hoped for in a Giuoco Piano.

(D) 23 K to R sq at once, is perhaps more to the purpose.

(E) We are much in favor of 28 P to Kt 5, which seems more vigorous.

(F) This appears a very good move. It is quite clear that Black must take the Pawn, whereby the dangerous B P becomes valueless, on the other hand White's Knight will have to remain on guard for a considerable time, which compensates Black to some extent for the lost position on his Q side.

(G) This is clearly an oversight, which leaves the B P en prise. 60 K Kt to B 3 serves the same purpose, and the Pawn remained guarded. Preferable still were 69 P to Kt 4, in which case Black would be enabled to establish one of the Knights in a position where it cannot be dislodged, and bring the other one soon to the rescue with a fair chance of a powerful counter attack.

(H) Now it is too late. White maintains the Pawn ahead with a winning position.

(I) We quite agree with Mr Mason that

this is an oversight. K to R sq would have prevented the loss of the K R P. Compare (j).

(j) White cannot take the two Knights now, and is obliged to rectify his 70th move, e.g.,
 70 R takes Kt 70 Q takes R
 71 Q takes Kt ch 71 R to R 2
 72 Q to K 6 72 Q to Kt 4 ch
 73 K to B sq 73 R to Kt 2, and
 the White King remains exposed to a harassing attack.

(k) 72 Kt to K 2 is much preferable, it forces White to retire the Rook from a most threatening post, or to let Black take the open file with his Rook.

(l) Now Black's position is untenable. R to K Kt 2 looks better, but White simply plays 74 B to Kt 6, when all Black's pieces will be neutralised, and the Kt P marches on to Queen.

(m) This loses a piece by force, but Black has really no saving move.

GAME 773.

Played in the Match Nottingham v Leicester, between Mr Kirk, Nottingham, and Mr Atkins, Leicester, 26th October 1882.

French Defence.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Mr Kirk | Mr Atkins |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 P takes P | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | 4 B to Q 3 |
| 5 B to Q 3 | 5 Kt to K B 3 |
| 6 Kt to B 3 | 6 P to B 3 |
| 7 Kt to K 2 (A) | 7 B to K Kt 5 |
| 8 Kt to Kt 3 | 8 Q to B 2 (B) |
| 9 B to K 3 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Castles | 10 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 11 P to K R 3 | 11 B takes P (c) |
| 12 P takes B | 12 B takes Kt |
| 13 K to R sq (D) | 13 Q R to K sq (E) |
| 14 R to K Kt sq | 14 B to Q 3 (F) |
| 15 B to K R 6 | 15 Kt to R 4 |
| 16 Kt to Kt 5 | 16 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 17 Kt tks R P (G) | |

(See Diagram below.)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 18 R takes Kt | 17 Kt to Kt 6 ch (H) |
| 19 Kt takes Kt ch | 18 B takes R |
| 20 Q to R 5 | 19 K to R sq |
| 21 Q to B 3 | 20 P to K Kt 3 |
| 22 Kt takes R and wins. | 21 B to Q 3 |

NOTES.

(A) White should Castle before playing this move.

(B) 8 Q to K 2 ch would improve Black's game, o.g.,

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 9 B to K 3 | 8 Q to K 2 ch |
| 10 Q to K 2 | 9 Kt to K 5 |
| | 10 P to K B 4, &c. |

(c) Leading up to interesting complications.

(d) If 13 P takes B, Black wins back the piece with three Pawns plus, or draws by perpetual check.

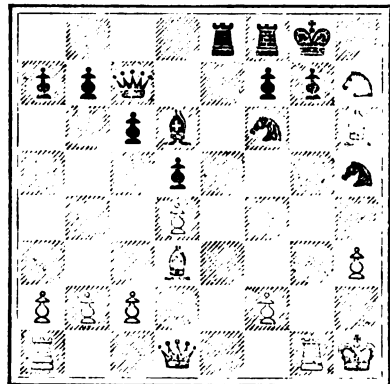
(E) The K R should be played here.

(F) 14 B to B 5 would be better.

(G) White plays the attack to the end with unabated energy. We append a diagram.

Position after White's 17th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| (H) If | 17 Kt takes Kt |
| 18 Q takes Kt | 18 P to K Kt 3 |
| 19 B takes P | 19 P takes B, and |
| | White mates in four moves. |

GAME 774.

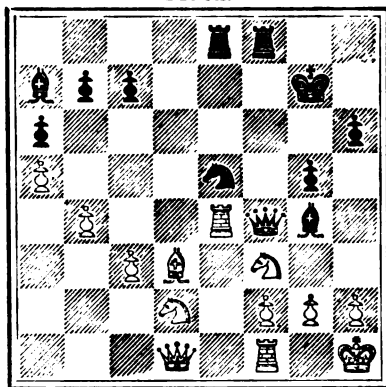
Played by correspondence between Mr E Kirby, Walmer, Kent, and M Melinaud, Milly, France.

Evans Gambit Declined.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Mr E Kirby | M Melinaud |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | 4 B to Kt 3 (A) |
| 5 P to Q R 4 (B) | 5 P to Q R 3 |
| 6 P to B 3 | 6 Kt to B 3 |
| 7 Q to Kt 3 | 7 Q to K 2 |
| 8 P to Q 3 | 8 P to Q 3 |
| 9 P to R 5 | 9 B to R 2 |
| 10 B to K Kt 5 (c) | 10 Castles |
| 11 Castles | 11 P to R 3 |
| 12 B to R 4 | 12 P to K Kt 4 (D) |
| 13 B to Kt 3 | 13 Kt to R 4 |
| 14 K to R sq | 14 K to Kt 2 |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 15 Q Kt to Q 2 | 15 P to B 4 (E) |
| 16 P takes P | 16 R takes P |
| 17 Q R to K sq | 17 B to Q 2 |
| 18 P to Q 4 | 18 Q R to K sq |
| 19 P takes P | 19 P takes P |
| 20 B to Q 3 | 20 K R to B sq (F) |
| 21 B takes P ch | 21 Kt to B 3 |
| 22 B takes Kt ch | 22 Q takes B |
| 23 Kt to K 4 | 23 Q to B 5 |
| 24 Q to Q sq | 24 B to Kt 5 |
| 25 Q Kt to Q 2 | 25 Kt to K 4 |
| 26 R to K 4 | |

Position after White's 26th move.



- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| | BLACK. |
| 27 Q to K 2 | 27 Kt takes B (H) |
| 28 R takes R | 28 Kt takes P ch |
| 29 R takes Kt | 29 R takes R |
| 30 Q takes R | 30 B takes R |
| 31 Kt to K 4 | 31 Q to B 5 |
| 32 Kt takes B (I) | 32 B takes Kt |
| 33 P takes B | 33 Q takes P ch |
| 34 K to Kt sq | 34 Q takes P |
| 35 Q to K 7 ch | 35 K to Kt 3 |
| 36 Q to K 4 ch | 36 K to R 4 |
| 37 Q takes P and wins. | |

NOTES.

(A) It is becoming a more general practice to decline the Evans Gambit. In a correspondence game however, it should be accepted with advantage.

(B) The best method of continuing the attack. The unsoundness of 5 P to Kt 5 is thus demonstrated:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 5 P to Kt 5 | 5 Kt to R 4 |
| 6 Kt takes P | 6 Kt to K R 3 |
| 7 P to Q 4 | 7 P to Q 3 |
| 8 B takes Kt | 8 P takes B |
| 9 Kt takes B P | 9 Q to B 3 |
| 10 Kt takes R | 10 Kt takes B |
- with a winning game.

(C) White can obtain a fine game by
10 P to Kt 5 10 P takes P

11 B takes P 11 Castles
12 P to R 6.
(D) A very risky advance. 12 B to K 3 would better develop his game.

(E) 15 Kt to B 5 would secure a strong position. He could then follow up his attack by R to R sq and P to R 4.

(F) Black acts wisely in giving up his isolated Pawn, by this means, and White's somewhat feeble continuation, he is enabled to secure an attack.

(G) Black can obtain an equality here by
26 Kt takes B
27 R takes Q 27 R takes R
(threatening R to K 8)
28 Q to Kt 8 or (A) 28 Kt tks P ch, &c.

(A)
28 Kt to K 4 28 R to Q sq
29 Q to K 2 29 R takes Kt
30 Q takes R 30 Kt takes P ch

and wins.

(H) This continuation loses a piece.

(I) More decisive would be
32 Q to K 7 ch 32 K to R sq
33 Q to K 5 ch 33 Q takes Q
34 Kt takes Q

and wins.

TOURNEY GAME No. 18

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Mr L P Rees | Mr O Erskine |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Q takes P | 3 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 Q to K 3 | 4 P to K Kt 3 |
| 5 B to Q 2 | 5 B to Kt 2 |
| 6 Kt to Q B 3 | 6 P to Q 3 |
| 7 P to B 4 | 7 K Kt to K 2 |
| 8 Castles | 8 B to K 3 |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | 9 Q to Q 2 |
| 10 Kt to Q 5 | 10 Castles Q R |
| 11 B to B 3 | 11 B takes B |
| 12 Q takes B | 12 Kt to Q Kt sq |
| 13 Kt to Q 4 | 13 Q Kt to B 3 |
| 14 Kt to K B 6 | Resigns. |

TOURNEY GAME No. 19.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Mr S R Pope | Mr J H Blake |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 P to Q R 3 |
| 4 B to R 4 | 4 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 P to Q 3 | 5 B to B 4 |
| 6 P to B 3 | 6 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B to Kt 3 | 7 P to Q 3 |
| 8 P to K R 3 | 8 P to K R 3 |
| 9 Castles | 9 Castles |
| 10 R to K sq | 10 Kt to K 2 |

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—

WEDNESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER 1882.

—:—

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

THE arrangements for the proposed Tourney of 1883 are being pushed energetically forward. In another part of this issue we publish a copy of the circular which has been sent out by the St George's Club to the other clubs of the Kingdom, and to influential players generally. To this we hope a liberal response will be made. The programme as there set forth would lead us to hope for a most successful gathering, provided only the funds needed are forthcoming, and with the splendid array of names on the Preliminary Committee there should be little doubt on that score. It will be seen that H.R.H. the Duke of Albany has given his name as Patron, a fact which should add in no slight degree to the success of the project, and also tend to popularise the game throughout the country, as it must be admitted that anything our Princes favour with their support is looked upon with greater enthusiasm than without them; such is the respect shown by Englishmen. It would have afforded us greater satisfaction to have seen included on the Committee list the names of some of those gentlemen who occupy influential positions in provincial Chess circles. We are, however, assured that special provincial committees will be formed, and hope that the names of some of those now conspicuous by their absence may eventually be added to the Managing Committee.

We are pleased to see that it is the intention of the Committee to raise the proportionate value of the lower prizes. We strongly advocated this course before the commencement of the Vienna Tournament, and the result of that contest confirmed our opinion that there was no such a very great difference in the merits of the prize winners as to justify the great difference in the value of the prizes offered both at Berlin and Vienna. There are other points in the programme to which we shall refer in future issues.

JOTTINGS.

THE field of Chess literature appears to be extending on all sides. On the 1st of last month was started "The Brooklyn Chess Chronicle," a magazine which, under the direction of Messrs J B and E M Munoz, is promised to be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month, at the price of ten cents per copy, or two dollars per annum. On the 4th of the current month a Chess column was started in "The Wrexham Lantern and Tit-bits," while there is a rumour that before the end of the year a fortnightly "Sussex Chess Magazine," published at Brighton, will make its appearance. We wish all may receive the support of the Chess public generally, but more particularly of the players of their respective localities. On the other hand, the column in the "Brighton Guardian," which has been one of the best of our exchanges, is discontinued.

Birmingham.—A match, Birmingham v Manchester Athenæum was played on Saturday last, at the Royal Hotel, Temple Row, and resulted in a victory for the Manchester team. It is only fair to state that the Rev C E Ranken and three other strong players were absent from the Birmingham team. Mr Blackburne delighted both clubs by his unexpected but welcome presence during the afternoon. Score, 9 to 14, viz. :—

Birmingham		Athenæum.	
W Cook	½	H Jones	½
W Bridgwater	½	J Schiffman	½
Rev T C Yarranton	0	T Von Zabern	1
Geo E Walton	0	J S Kipping	1
F Brown	1	T B Wilson	1
C Wallbank	0	L Bissengarthen	2
Rev W Grundy	0	J Fish	2
J P Lea	1	M Bateson Wood	1
W R Taylor	2	E Mitchell	0
P H Welch	0	T Higginbotham	1
C T Lewis	1	C Brevig	1
M Michael	1	C A Dust	1
E C Newey	1	J M Pollet	0
F O Egger	0	G Worrall	1
J M Friedberger	1	F Lowenthal	1

Bradford.—Mr D Y Mills played six simultaneous blindfold games at the Bradford club on the 31st ult., winning three and drawing the remainder. The players, all of whom were members of the local club, were Messrs Brandt, Ridding, Grouy, Nachbar, Sussman and Battinson. The first three named losing their games, and the latter drawing.

Grimsby.—A handicap tournament was commenced at the Grimsby Chess Club on the 1st inst., in which upwards of twenty players are engaged. The prizes, says "The Preston Guardian," are 35s, 25s, 15s and 7s 6d respectively.

Hastings.—The first 'even tournament of the newly formed Hastings and St Leonard's Chess Club has just been concluded. As the strength of each player was quite "an unknown quantity," the contest, from the first, called forth the most lively interest, which, as the termination drew near, heightened into excitement, so close were the scores of the chief combatants (1½ gamet only separating the first and third, and the fourth and fifth making even scores only one game lower). Over twenty entered, but 17 only played on to the end, the result placing the players in the following order:—Cheshire, Womersley, Colborne, J G Colborne and Thompson (tie); T H Cole and Gloyns (tie); G. Cole, Dobell, Hooper, Lemmon, Austin, Burden, Braund, Marcellis, Sidney Smith, Cullwick. The members now retain their places thus obtained, with the privilege of challenging the one immediately above every three months. Eight games to be played for first place, six for the second, and four games for all places below. Other minor rules regulate how these contests shall be carried out.

Nottingham.—An interesting match was played on Friday, 3rd inst., between 14 members of the Nottingham Club; the first team giving the odds of Kt, and eventually winning by one game. Score, 4 to 3, viz. :—

First Team.		Second Team.	
A Marriott	½	J Dickins	½
S Hamel	1	F F Suffolk	0
E Marriott	0	F Wheatley	1
L Johnson	½	Dr H R Hatherley	½
A St J Stevenson	1	Mr A Oliver	0
T B Gerard	1	C Lipman	0
Rev J A Mitchell	0	H Redgate	1

The game between Messrs Mitchell and Redgate was played on even terms.

Preston.—A meeting of members of the Chess club was held, says "The Preston Guardian," in their club room on Wednesday, 25th ult., the attendance being very sparse, although the whole of the members had been apprised of the meeting. The Rev A Firth, Brownedge Chapel, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year, vice Mr H Stanley, resigned; and Messrs J Mather and J T Palmer were re-elected honorary treasurer and honorary secretary respectively. A handicap tournament, similar to the one played last winter, will be arranged shortly, if a sufficient number of entries are received.

Trolicouplan Club.—A general meeting of this club was held on the 7th inst., at which final arrangements were made for playing the matches of the season. The Chess Handicap is expected to prove of special interest. The secretary read a letter from a committee formed for the purpose of arranging for an International Chess Tournament to be held in London next year, appealing for support on behalf of that object. Mr Rushton objected to a body which could give itself no other designation but "a committee," appealing for the support of regularly constituted clubs, and moved that the appeal be unanswered. Mr Harris seconded the motion. Mr Moffat moved as an amendment that the secretary of the committee be communicated with

in order to ascertain previous to opening a subscription! in the club, for the object proposed—(1st) How subscribing clubs should be represented on the committee; (2nd) if the committee intended either before or after the Tournament to form a permanent Chess Association? Mr MacDonnell seconded the amendment. After a full debate the motion was carried by a large majority, only three hands being held up for the amendment. It was urged against the amendment that the committee, consisting largely of members of the City of London and St George's Chess Clubs, neither of which had replied to the Troicoupan Circular proposing a federation of Chess clubs for the same purpose, had been started immediately after the issue of that circular, without allowing time for it to come under the consideration of other clubs, and that the committee seemed to be endeavouring to secure the pecuniary support of the clubs of the country without allowing them any voice in the management of the undertaking. Under these circumstances it was held that the Troicoupians ought not to abandon their own scheme in favour of that submitted to them.

Mr Steinitz's visit to America.—We understand that Mr Steinitz sailed for the United States last week. "The Philadelphia Times" states that the visit is made for the purpose of playing a formal match with Mr D M Martinez, and to encounter the other leading players of the club. Our contemporary remarks that it seems Mr Steinitz, on inquiry, has expressed himself as willing to visit Philadelphia and contest a match with Mr Martinez on the following terms:—A match of the first seven or nine games, four games to be played each week till the match is finished. The stakes on each side to be £50, and £100 to be allowed for travelling expenses. Mr Martinez has announced himself willing to play, and the club is now actively getting up subscriptions to defray the expenses of the visit.

German Chess Association Problem Tourney.—The condition of this Tourney (particulars of which we published in our issue of 16th August last) which allows the competitors to alter their Problems after the closing date for receiving entries merits some remarks. Considering the great probability of a number of the competing positions proving unsound, it strikes us as giving the author of a defective Problem the chance of reaping an advantage over his competitors, for not only has the composer the privilege of remedying the defects, but he may, by altering his position into a sound Problem, render it so far superior in other respects than it was at the time of entering, that it might come off with flying colours, whereas the author of a sound entrant, no matter to what extent he can beautify his composition after its entry, will be debarred from so doing for the reason that he has been fortunate enough to finish his Problem without a defect! Perhaps the judges will be allowed to exercise a discretion as to admitting a Problem after it has had further touches at the hands of its author, but the conditions on this point are silent. We should also like to know for curiosity sake, whether, after the composer has once altered his Problem he will be indulged with the liberty of making further alteration by paying the stipulated fine in the event of its proving again unsound, and so on, ad fin. Another point also strikes us! During the period which will be allowed for the award to be challenged—of which, by the way, no mention is made of the conditions—will the author of a successful problem, should it be discovered unsound after the publication of the award, have the right of altering it (which would necessarily increase the delay in the announcement of the final award) as is allowed the competitors before the publication of the judges' decision? If this be permitted, the point we before mentioned could work here with equal force. The provisionally awarded second prize Problem turning out unsound might, on reaching the author's hands, be converted into a superior composition than the Problem provisionally awarded first prize. Would the judges' award be altered accordingly? If so, it entirely disagrees with our English notions of justice in Problem competitions.

Unsound Problems.—We learn from "The British Chess Magazine" that it is rumoured that three recent prize problems have fallen victims to unsoundness, Mr Wainwright's three-mover in the late Brentano Problem Tourney, and two of the positions in the set awarded 3rd prize, in the last "Westminster Papers" Lowenthal Tourney. We sincerely trust these reports are unfounded, but if true, it proves the necessity of increasing the usual lapse of time between the preliminary and final awards, as long as consistently can be, without inconvenience.

Kentish Town v Greenwich.—Match at Moorgate Street, 2nd inst. Score, 4½ to 3½, viz. :—

Kentish Town		Greenwich	
Barbier	1	Forrest	0
Pile	½	Piper	½
Grady	½	Huntley	½
Bush	0	Kellner	1
Parkin	0	H Lenn	1
Yarnold	1	T Lenn	0
Cope	½	H Banks	½
Tiley	1	Wilson	0

Ibis v Endeavour.—Match at 142 Holborn Bars, E.C., Thursday, 26th October. Score, 9 to 5, viz. :—

Endeavour		Ibis	
Philpott	2	J Schooling	0
MacDonald	1	Herbert	1
W N Osborne	1½	Williams	½
A Osborne	1	Rowbotham	0
Sargent	0	Redway	2
Clayton	1	Webb	1
Bartlett	1½	Griesbach	½
E Osborne	1	Wontner	0

NEXT YEAR'S TOURNAMENT.

THE following is a copy of the circular sent out by the St. George's Club:—

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1883.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

PRESIDENT—THE EARL OF DARTREY, K.P.

Members of Preliminary Committee.

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Lord Brownlow Cecil	A J Day, Esq.	D Melhado, Esq.
Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P.	Rev J De Soyres	J I Minchin, Esq.
H.H. the Rajah Rampul Singh	Wordsworth Donisthorpe, Esq.	C E Mudie, Esq.
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D B Chapman, Esq.		

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Dr W Ballard, Jun.	J Lovelock, Esq.	J J Watts, Esq.
W H Cubison, Esq.	Colonel A Pearse, R.A.	Rev W Wayte
Wordsworth Donisthorpe, Esq.	J E Rabbeth, Esq.	W B Woodgate, Esq.
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Officers.

J I Minchin, Esq., Honorary Secretary.	L Hoffer, Esq., Honorary Foreign Secretary.
H. F. Gastineau, Esq., Honorary Treasurer.	

In the year of the Great Exhibition, the first International Chess Tournament took place in London, and in 1862 the experiment was successfully repeated. From that period such Tournaments have repeatedly taken place on the Continent, and on each occasion the interest of the Chess community in all countries has been increasingly stimulated by the closeness of the contests and the development of new Chess talent. No master has yet made a monopoly of the chief prize. It has been carried off once by Steinitz, after a tie with Blackburne; once by Zukertort, after a tie with Winawer; once by Blackburne; and again Steinitz and Winawer tied for the first place. On this final occasion the closeness of the struggle culminated in the fact, that, two days before the close of the Tournament, it was possible for the five leading players to make an even score, and in the actual result the sixth prize-holder was only two games and a half behind the score of the leaders.

In the numerous contests that have thus taken place on the Continent, in which more and more liberal prizes have been offered for competition, the masters of the English school—native-born Englishmen and residents on English soil—have succeeded in carrying off the chief prizes; but twenty years have passed since such a contest has taken place in England, and it is felt generally that the time has come for the Chess-players of this country to reciprocate the liberality that has been shown in so many foreign capitals, and that a Tournament should be organized to take place in London in the Spring of 1883, and that in its arrangements the Chess-players of Great Britain should not be behind the liberality of the Chess-players of Vienna.

In the International Tourney of 1851 the prizes amounted to £355, of which more than one-half constituted the first prize. In 1862, although larger sums were raised by subscription of the Chess public, more variety was aimed at, and the amount allotted to the chief Tourney was only £210, of which £100 was given to the first prize. In the recent contest at Vienna, the total value of the prizes amounted to nearly £450, of which £210 was allotted to the first prize.

It is clear, therefore, that, considering all the necessary expenses attendant on the scheme, and the advisability, when the contests have been so close, of increasing the value of the lower prizes to a fairer proportion with that of the first, one thousand pounds would be the smallest

sum with which it would be possible to arrange for another International Tourney that would be worthy of the liberality of England and her place in the Chess world.

Fully aware of the arduous nature of the design, but feeling that the time has come for its accomplishment, and confident in the cordial co-operation of the Chess public, a committee of gentlemen, including the leading members of the Chess community of London, with the exception of masters likely to compete, has been formed with the object of raising funds, with the above end in view. It is not by the efforts of the two leading clubs of London alone that success can be achieved; it can only be attained by the hearty co-operation of all classes of the Chess community, and to that public the committee with confidence appeal.

The committee anticipate a large accession to their number from the leading Chess-players throughout Great Britain as soon as their scheme has been brought to general notice. The names already attached, of so many influential members of the Metropolitan Chess circles, are a sufficient guarantee to the public that the scheme is not put forward by a clique, but will be worthy of general support.

The committee expressly appeal to the secretaries of the Chess clubs throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies to lay the scheme before their members, and to open Subscription lists in its support.

There is no member of the Chess community who does not benefit by a Tournament of this nature. The fine games produced are a pleasure for all time, and, in adding to the stock of models of practical play, afford gratification to every amateur, however moderate may be his own skill. Though it is early to make definite promises, it is the purpose of the committee to make arrangements for the publication of the games in a complete form, at an earlier period after its conclusion than has yet been attained on these occasions, and every club or private individual subscribing one guinea to the funds, will receive a copy of the games played.

Although an International Tournament on a liberal scale is the main object which the Committee have in view, they hope that the support accorded will be sufficient to allow of the offer of prizes for a minor contest, to be confined to players who may not take part in the leading Tournament.

Subscriptions can be forwarded to the Hon Treasurer, H F Gasteineau, Esq., Barnetts, Hoares and Co., Lombard street, E.C.; or to the Hon Secretary, J I Minchin, Esq., 47 Albermarle street, W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

MILLS v GOSSIP.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Having asked a friend in London to arrange for me a match with Mr Gossip on such terms as I should be able, as an amateur, to accept, I did not intend to trouble you further in the matter. I see, however, by a note which Mr Gossip has addressed to a fellow Chess editor that he would prefer my replying to his last letter through you. My proposition is to play a match of three won games over the board and four simultaneous blindfold (Mr Gossip's number as per advertisement) for such a stake as will reasonably recompense Mr Gossip for his time and labour; the latter would not be much considering his great superiority, and to save as much of the former as possible, I have no objection to raise the time limit from 20 moves an hour to 40. Mr Gossip states that my opinion of his play is utterly worthless, and that as Messrs Lowenthal and Potter have certified that he is superior to a second rate, it is gross presumption on my part to put my opinion before that of such first rate experts. Mr Gossip is here mistaken. I do not put my opinion before that of anyone, but merely state it as I have formed it from a perusal of his published games (not those in the "Manual"), and an inspection of his past performances at Counties Meetings, &c., where his play, superior to second rate, as it no doubt was, failed on each occasion to obtain him a prize. Mr Gossip seems fond of quoting from Dickens, I will therefore add that his attitude towards me reminds me very forcibly of that of Mr Noah Claypole towards little Oliver Twist.

I am, &c.,

D Y MILLS.

Leeds Chess Club, 4th November 1882.

P.S.—My reason for proposing such a short match is, that I shall only be one week in London, and of that time one day will be otherwise engaged, leaving five at Mr Gossip's disposal.

PROBLEMS.

—:o:—

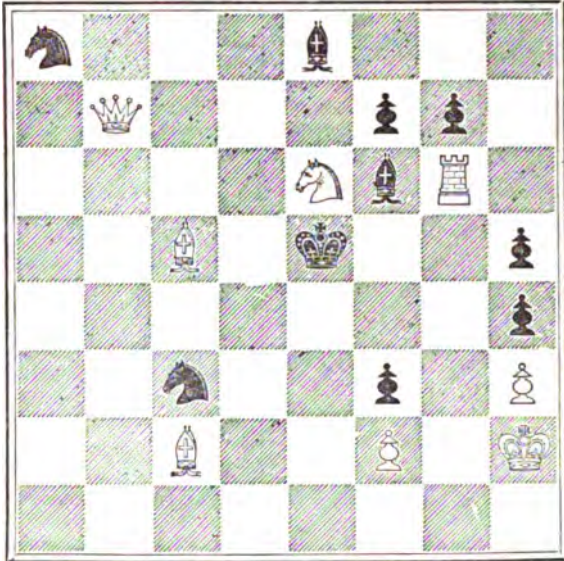
All communications for this department to be marked "Problem Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

—:o:—

No. 982.

By L P REES.

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WHITE.

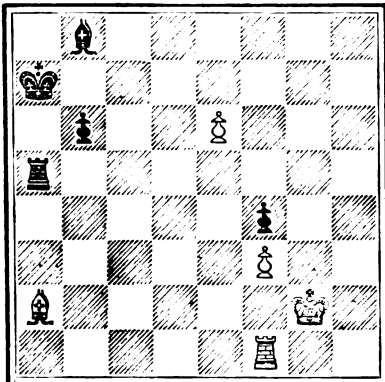
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 983.

By B HORWITZ.

From "Knowledge."

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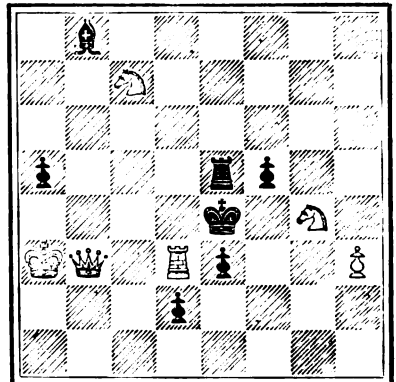
White to play and win.

No. 984.

By J A MILES.

From "Knowledge."

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

GAMES.

—:o:—

All communications for this department to be marked "Game Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

—:o:—

GAME 775.

Played in the first round of the Vienna International Tourney, 10th May 1882.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.

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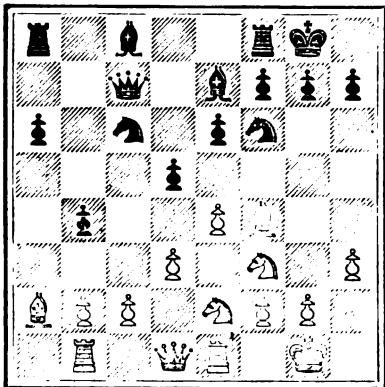
Mr Schwarz

Mr Paulsen

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | 3 Q to Kt 3 |
| 4 B to B 4 (A) | 4 P to K 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Kt to B 3 |
| 6 P to Q 3 (B) | 6 P to Q R 3 |
| 7 P to Q R 3 | 7 B to K 2 |
| 8 R to Kt sq | 8 Q to B 2 |
| 9 R to K sq | 9 Castles |
| 10 P to R 3 | 10 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 11 B to R 2 | 11 P to Kt 5 (c) |
| 12 P takes P | 12 P takes P |
| 13 Kt to K 2 | 13 P to Q 4 |
| 14 B to K B 4 | |

Position after White's 14th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 15 P takes P | 14 Q to Kt 3 (D) |
| 16 B takes Kt | 15 Kt takes P |
| 17 P to B 3 | 16 P takes B |
| 18 Q to Kt 3 | 17 P to Q R 4 |
| 19 Kt (K 2) to Q 4 | 18 R to Q sq |
| 20 Q to Q sq | 19 P to R 5 |
| 21 R takes B | 20 Kt takes Kt |
| | 21 Kt to K 3 |

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 22 B to K 3 | 22 Q to Q 3 |
| 23 R to R 7 | 23 R takes R |
| 24 B takes R | 24 P to Kt 6 |
| 25 B to K 3 | 25 B to Q 2 |
| 26 Kt to Q 4 | 26 Kt to B 4 |
| 27 Kt to B 3 | 27 Kt to K 3 |

The game was continued up to the 46th move of White, when it was given up as a draw.

NOTES.

(A) Mr Englisch played here

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 4 P to Q 4 | 4 P takes P |
| 5 Kt to Q 5 | 5 Q to R 4 oh |
| 6 P to Q Kt 4. | |

(B) If

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 6 P to K 5 | 6 Kt to K Kt 5 |
| 7 R to K sq | 7 P to Q 4 |
| 8 P takes P en pass | 8 B takes P |
| 9 P to K R 3 | 9 K Kt to K 4 |

with a good game.

(c) We do not see the necessity for breaking up these Pawns, 11 B to Kt 2, followed by Q R to Q sq and afterwards P to Q 4 would be more attacking.

(d) Here we think 14 Q to R 4 would give Black a slight advantage, e.g. :-

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 15 R to R sq best | 14 Q to R 4 |
| 16 B takes P or (A) | 15 P takes P |
| 17 B takes B | 16 Q to Kt 3 |
| | 17 P takes Kt. |

(A)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16 P takes P best | 16 Kt takes P |
| 17 B takes P | 17 Q to Kt 3 |
| 18 B to K 3 | 18 B to B 4 |
| 19 B takes B | 19 B takes B, &c. |

GAME 776.

Second game in the match between Messrs Marquardt and Mead, played at Brighton.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE

BLACK

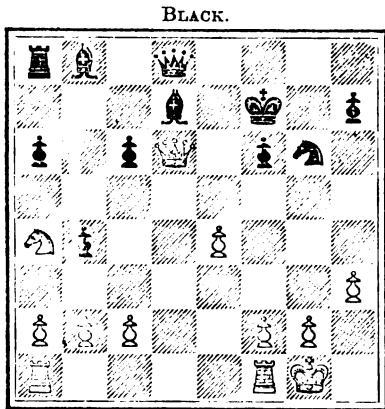
Mr W Mead

Mr F Marquardt

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 P to Q R 3 |
| 4 B to R 4 | 4 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 P to Q 3 | 5 P to Q Kt 4 (A) |
| 6 B to Kt 3 | 6 B to B 4 |

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 7 Castles | 7 P to Q 3 |
| 8 P to K R 3 | 8 Kt to K 2 |
| 9 B to Kt 5 (B) | 9 Kt to Kt 3 (c) |
| 10 P to Q 4 | 10 P takes P |
| 11 Kt takes P | 11 B to Q 2 |
| 12 Kt to Q B 3 | 12 P to B 3 (D) |
| 13 Kt to B 5 (E) | 13 Castles |
| 14 Kt takes Q P | 14 P to Kt 5 |
| 15 Kt takes B P (F) | 15 R takes Kt |
| 16 Kt to R 4 | 16 B to R 2 |
| 17 B takes R ch | 17 K takes B |
| 18 B takes Kt | 18 P takes B |
| 19 Q to Q 6 | 19 B to Kt sq (G) |

Position after Black's 19th move.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 20 Q takes Kt P | 20 Kt to B 5 (H) |
| 21 Q to Kt 3 ch | 21 B to K 3 |
| 22 Q to Kt 7 ch | 22 Q to B 2 |
| 23 Q takes Q ch | 23 B takes Q |
| 24 P to R 4 | 24 R to K Kt sq |
| 25 P to K Kt 3 | 25 Kt to K 7 ch (I) |
| 26 K to Kt 2 | 26 P to K B 4 |
| 27 Kt to B 5 | 27 B to Q B 5 |
| 28 K R to K sq | 28 B to K 4 (J) |
| 29 P to Q B 3 | 29 P to B 5 |
| 30 Kt to Q 7 | 30 B to B 2 |
| 31 P to Kt 3 | 31 B to Q 6 |
| 32 Kt to B 5 | 32 P takes P (K) |
| 33 Kt takes B | 33 B to Kt 3 |
| 34 R takes Kt (L) | 34 P tks P dis ch |
| 35 K to R 3 | 35 R to Kt 8 |
| 36 R takes P ch | 36 B takes R |
| 37 R takes R | 37 B takes R |
| 38 Kt to K 5 ch and wins. | |

NOTES.

(A) Not so good as

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 6 P to B 3 | 5 P to Q 3 |
| 7 B to K 3 | 6 B to K 2 |
| | 7 Castles. |

(B) This should turn out loss of time. White

would expose himself to a strong attack by capturing the Kt.

(C) Here we should play 9 P to K R 3, followed by P to Kt 4 should White retreat to R 4.

(D) This seriously weakens the Q P. Again P to R 3, and if B takes Kt, P takes B would give Black a good game.

(E) A strong move which secures the advantage, if

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 14 P takes B | 13 B takes Kt |
| 15 Kt to K 4, &c. | 14 Kt to K 4 |

(F) An unsound sacrifice. White can play

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 15 Kt to Kt 7 | 15 Q to Kt 3 |
| 16 Kt takes B | 16 Q takes Kt |
| 17 B takes Kt | 17 P takes B best |
| 18 Kt to R 4 | 18 Q to K 2 |
| 19 P to K B 4 | |

with the better game.

(G) Very well played. Black has now a fine attack, which, if properly played, should win the game. We give a diagram.

(H) Weak. Black would strengthen his attack here by

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 20 Q to B 2 | |
| 21 P to K Kt 3 | 21 B takes R P |
| 22 K R to Q sq | 22 Kt to R 5 |
| 23 K to R 2 | 23 B to Kt 5, &c. |

(I) Again Black misses the right path; he should play 25 B to Kt 5, if then 26 P takes Kt, Black mates in three moves; and if 26 P to K B 3 26 B to R 6.

(J) Loss of time.

(K) There is nothing to be done.

(L) White sees his way to a clearly won end game, and plays accordingly.

GAME 777.

Played by correspondence between Mr E Kirby, Walmer, Kent, and M Melinaud, Milly, France.

Scotch Gambit.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|------------------|------------------|
| M Melinaud | Mr E Kirby |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 B to Q B 4 (A) | 4 B to B 4 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P to Q 3 |
| 6 P to B 3 | 6 B to K Kt 5 |
| 7 Q to Kt 3 | 7 B takes Kt (B) |
| 8 B takes P ch | 8 K to B sq |
| 9 P takes B | 9 B to Kt 3 |
| 10 B takes Kt | 10 R takes B |
| 11 Q to K 6 | 11 Q to B 3 |

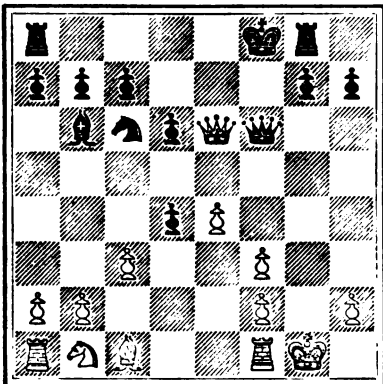
(See Diagram below.)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 12 Q to R 3 (c) | 12 P to Kt 4 |
| 13 Q takes P | 13 Q takes P |

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 14 Kt to Q 2 | 14 Q to K B 3 |
| 15 Q to R 3 | 15 P to Kt 5 |
| 16 Q to Kt 3 | 16 Kt to K 4 |
| 17 K to Kt 2 | 17 K to K 2 |
| 18 P to Q B 4 | 18 R to R sq |
| 19 Kt to Kt 3 (D) | 19 Q R to K B 1 (E) |
| 20 R to R sq (F) | 20 R to R 6 |
| 21 Q to B 4 | 21 Q takes Q |
| 22 B takes Q | 22 R takes B |
| 23 Kt to Q 2 | 23 P to Q 6 |
| 24 Q R to K B sq | 24 Kt to B 6 |
| 25 R to Q sq | 25 Kt to R 5 ch |
| 26 K to Kt sq | 26 R takes B P |
- Resigns.

Position after Black's 11th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

(A) The more popular move is 4 Kt takes P, the text move however is productive of interesting positions.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (B) If | 7 Kt to R 4 |
| 8 B takes P ch | 8 K to B sq |
| 9 Q to R 4 | 9 K takes B |
| 10 Q takes Kt | 10 B takes Kt |
| 11 P takes B | |

and White has slightly the better game.

(c) It would be better to exchange Queens, viz. :-

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 12 Q takes Q | 12 P takes Q dis ch |
| 18 K to R sq | 13 Kt to K 4 |
| 14 P to K B 4 | 14 Kt to Q 6 |
| 15 P to B 4, &c. | |

(D) 19 R to R sq would be better at this point, but the game is lost in any case.

(E) Black pushes on the attack with commendable vigour.

(F) This move speedily terminates the game in Black's favor.

GAME 778.

Played in the tenth round of the

Vienna International Tourney, 22nd May 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.

BLACK.

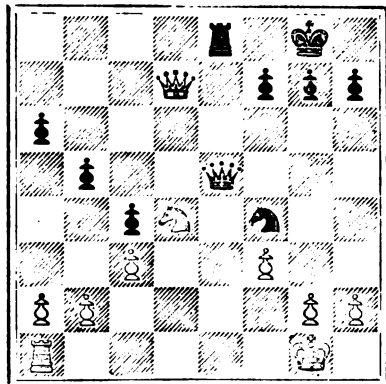
Mr Wittek

Mr Meitner

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 P to Q R 3 (A) |
| 4 B to R 4 | 4 K Kt to K 2 (B) |
| 5 P to Q 4 (c) | 5 P takes P |
| 6 Kt takes P | 6 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B to Kt 3 | 7 B to Kt 2 (D) |
| 8 Castles | 8 Kt takes Kt |
| 9 Q takes Kt | 9 Kt to Kt 3 (E) |
| 10 P to Q B 3 | 10 P to Q B 4 |
| 11 Q to K 3 | 11 P to B 5 |
| 12 B to B 2 | 12 B to K 2 |
| 13 Kt to Q 2 | 13 Castles |
| 14 Kt to B 3 | 14 Q to B 2 |
| 15 Kt to Q 4 | 15 P to Q 4 |
| 16 P takes P | 16 B takes P |
| 17 Q to R 3 | 17 B to K B 3 |
| 18 B to K 3 | 18 K R to K sq |
| 19 K R to K sq | 19 B to K 5 |
| 20 B to Q sq (F) | 20 Q R to Q sq |
| 21 B to B 3 | 21 Q to Kt 2 |
| 22 B takes B | 22 R takes B |
| 23 Kt to B 5 | 23 Q to Q 4 |
| 24 P to B 3 | 24 R to K 3 |
| 25 B to Q 4 | 25 Q R to K sq |
| 26 R takes R | 26 Q takes R |
| 27 B takes B | 27 Q takes B |
| 28 Kt to Q 4 | 28 Kt to B 5 |
| 29 Q to Q 7 | 29 Q to K 4 (G) |

Position after Black's 29th move.;

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 30 P to K R 3 | 30 P to Kt 3 |
| 31 P to Q R 4 | 31 P to Kt 5 |
| 32 R to Q sq | 32 K to Kt 2 |
| 33 P takes P | 33 R to K 2 |

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 34 Q to B 8 | 34 R to B 2 |
| 35 Q to Q 8 | 35 P to B 6 |
| 36 P takes P | 36 R takes P |
| 37 P to Kt 5 | 37 P takes P |
| 38 P takes P | 38 R to B 4 |

Drawn game.

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) Mr Rosenthal considers the defence 3 Kt to B 3 preferable.

(B) This move is the invention of Mr Steinitz, but we do not think it perfection. The usual course is 4 Kt to B 3, to which White replies with Castles.

(C) This move gives the strongest attack and we prefer it to 5 Castles.

(D) Mr Steinitz usually plays here

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 8 Q takes Kt | 7 Kt takes Kt |
| 9 P to Q B 3 | 8 P to Q 3 |

with a superior position for White.

(E) Weak. 9 P to Q 3 would have been better.

(F) 20 B takes B, followed by Kt to B 5, is much better.

(G) If 29 R to K sq, White can advantageously reply with R to K sq.

GAME 779.

Played in the ninth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 20th May 1892.

Four Knights Opening.

WHITE

Mr Paulsen

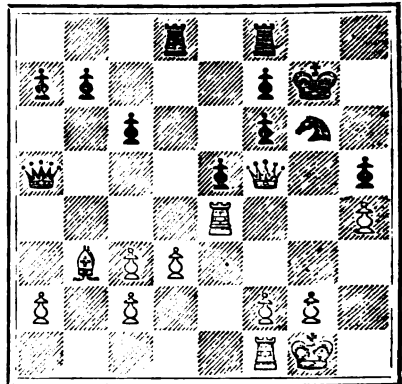
BLACK

Mr Hruby

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 B to Kt 5 | 4 B to Kt 5 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Castles |
| 6 P to Q 3 (A) | 6 P to Q 3 |
| 7 B to Kt 5 | 7 B takes Kt (B) |
| 8 P takes B | 8 Kt to K 2 (C) |
| 9 B takes Kt | 9 P takes B |
| 10 Kt to R 4 | 10 Kt to Kt 3 |
| 11 Kt to B 5 (D) | 11 P to Q 4 |
| 12 Q to R 5 | 12 P to B 3 |
| 13 B to R 4 | 13 B takes Kt |
| 14 Q takes B | 14 K to Kt 2 |
| 15 Q R to K sq | 15 Q to R 4 |
| 16 B to Kt 3 | 16 P takes P (E) |
| 17 R takes P | 17 Q R to Q sq |
| 18 P to K R 4 | 18 P to R 4 |

Position after Black's 18th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 19 Q takes R P (F) | 19 R to K R sq |
| 20 Q to B 5 | 20 R takes R P |
| 21 B takes P | 21 K takes B |
| 22 R takes R | 22 Kt takes R |
| 23 Q to R 7 ch | 23 K to K 3 |
| 24 Q takes Kt | 24 Q takes B P |
| 25 Q to K Kt 4 ch | 25 K to B 2 (G) |
| 26 R to Kt sq | 26 P to Kt 4 |
| 27 Q to R 5 ch | 27 K to K 3 |
| 28 Q to Kt 4 ch | 28 K to B 2 |
| 29 Q to R 5 ch | 29 K to K 3 |
| 30 Q to Kt 4 ch (H) | 30 K to B 2 |
| 31 Q to R 5 ch | 31 K to K 3 |

Drawn game.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) To the attacking move 6 Kt to Q 3 Black can reply by B to K 2 or B to B 4.

(B) We disapprove of this move, for it only strengthens the centre Pawns of the adversary. The correct move is 7 B to K 3, e.g. :-

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| if 8 Kt to Q 5 | 7 B to K 3 |
| 9 P takes B | 8 B takes Kt |
| 10 Kt to R 4 | 9 Kt to Kt sq |
| | 10 P to K R 3 |

and the doubled P yields a slight advantage to Black.

(C) We cannot see the necessity for allowing the adversary to double his Pawn. 8 Kt to Kt sq, or 8 P to K R 3 would be preferable.

(D) If

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11 Q to R 5 | 11 Kt takes Kt |
| if 11 Kt to B 5, 12 Q to R 6 | 12 Kt to K 7 ch, |
| 13 K to R sq | 13 Kt takes P, 14 B to B 4, |
| followed by P to Kt 4 and Kt to B 5, | winning the game |

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 12 Q takes Kt | 12 P to K B 4 |
| 13 Q takes Q best | 13 R takes Q |
| 14 P to K B 4 | 14 P takes P |

with an improved Pawn position.

(m) If 16 Q takes B P
17 R to K 3 17 Q R to Q sq, or
Q to B 4
18 R to Kt 3, and White continues the
attack by P to K R 4.

(n) White could have obtained a winning
position by playing 19 P to Q 4, e.g.—

19 P to Q 4 19 Q takes B P, or (A)
20 P takes P 20 P takes P

if 20 Kt takes P, 21 R to K 3 21 K to Q 5,
22 R to Kt 3 ch 22 Kt to Kt 3, 23 B takes P,
and wins

21 Q takes R P 21 R to K R sq
22 Q to B 5, followed by P to K R 4, and
wins.

(A)

19 R to K R sq
20 P takes P 20 Kt takes K P
21 K R to K sq, and wins.,

(g) If

25 K to Q 3
26 Q to Kt 7.

(h) White could have tried, without com-
promising the game, 30 Q to K 2, which might
have given him the chance of a win by playing
at the right moment P to R 4, so as to get
his Rook into the adverse camp.

GAME 780.

Third game in the match between
Capt Mackenzie and Mr Mason, played
at Simpson's Divan, London, the 16th
October 1882.

Four Knights Opening.

WHITE

BLACK

Capt Mackenzie

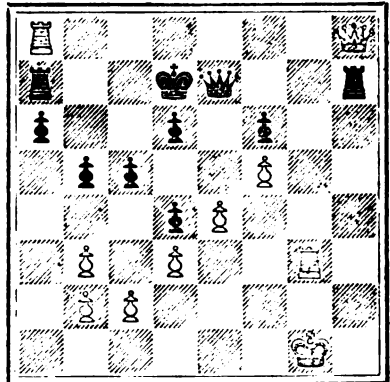
Mr Mason

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Kt to B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to B 4 (A)
5 Castles	5 Q to K 2 (B)
6 P to Q 3 (c)	6 Kt to Q 5
7 Kt takes Kt	7 B takes Kt
8 Kt to K 2	8 P to B 3
9 Kt takes B	9 P takes Kt
10 B to Q B 4	10 P to Q 3
11 B to K Kt 5	11 B to K 3 (D)
12 B to Kt 3	12 B takes B
13 R P takes B	13 Q to K 3
14 B takes Kt	14 Q takes B
15 P to K B 4	15 P to Q R 3 (E)
16 Q to Q 2 (F)	16 Q to K 2
17 R to B 3 (G)	17 Castles K R
18 Q to B 2 (H)	18 P to Q B 4
19 P to B 5	19 P to B 3
20 R to K B sq	20 R to B 2
21 Q to R 4	21 P to R 3
22 R to Kt 3	22 K to B sq (I)
23 R to Kt 6	23 P to Kt 4

24 R to B 3	24 R to R 2
25 Q to R 5 (J)	25 Q to K 4 (K)
26 P to K Kt 4	26 Q to K sq
27 P to R 4	27 K to K 2
28 P to Kt 5	28 R P takes P
29 P takes P	29 Q to K B sq
30 R to Kt 3 (L)	30 K to Q 2
31 P takes P	31 P takes P
32 R to Kt 8	32 Q to K 2
33 Q to R 8	33 R to R 2
34 R to R 8 (M)	

Position after White's 34th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

35 Q takes R	34 R takes R
36 Q to Kt 7 ch	35 Q to Q sq
37 Q to Q 5	36 Q to B 2
38 Q to Kt 7 ch	37 Q to R 4
39 Q takes R P	38 Q to B 2
40 R to Kt 6	39 Q to Kt sq
41 K to B 2 (N)	40 R to B 2
42 Q to R 5 ch (O)	41 K to B 2
43 K to Kt 2	42 K to Q 2
44 P to Kt 4 (P)	43 K to B 3
45 R takes P	44 R to Q R 2
46 P takes R	45 R takes Q
47 R to Kt 6	46 Q to K Kt sq ch
48 K to B 3	47 Q to B 2
49 K to Kt 4	48 P to B 5
50 P to R 6	49 K to B 4 (Q)
51 P takes P	50 P to Kt 5
52 P takes P	51 P to Kt 6
53 K to B 3	52 P to Q 6
54 K to K 3	53 Q to K R 2
55 K to Q 2	54 Q to R 6 ch
56 K to B 3	55 Q to B 6
57 P to Kt 4 ch	56 Q to K 7
58 P to Kt 5 ch	57 K to B 3
59 R to Kt 7 ch	58 K to B 2
60 R to Kt 8 ch	59 K to Kt sq
61 R to Kt 7 ch	60 K to R 2
	61 K to Kt sq

Drawn game.

NOTES.

From "The Field."

(A) B to B 4 is inferior to either B to Kt 5 or P to Q 3.

(b) We presume that Mr Mason purposely deviated from the beaten track, else we could not recommend his 5 Q to K 2.

(c) At first sight Kt to Q 5 seems preferable, but upon examination we find that White only obtains a deceptive attack, e.g.,

6 Kt to Q 5	6 Kt takes Kt
7 P takes Kt	7 Kt to Q 5
8 Kt takes Kt	8 B takes Kt
9 P to B 3	9 B to Kt 3
10 R to K sq or (A)	10 Castles
11 P to Q 4	11 P to Q 3
12 P to B 4	12 P to K B 3

with a very good game.

(A)

10 Q to K 2	10 Castles
11 P to Q 4	11 P to Q 3
12 P to K B 4	12 P to K B 3

equally satisfactory for Black.

(b) It is questionable if 11 P to R 3, followed by P to K Kt 4, were not better. Black might attempt a vigorous attack on the hostile King, after Castling on the Q side. In any case it would produce a lively game.

(c) There was no immediate necessity for this defensive move. Castling K R or Q to K 2, would seem more advisable.

(f) Threatening 17 Q to Kt 4, and preparatory to P to K 5, followed by Q R to K sq.

(g) This is better than 17 P to K 5, now the Queen being away from B 3.

(h) No small measure of credit is due to the Captain for the masterly conduct of the second half of this game. The attack is extremely difficult when the minor pieces are off the board; but White handles his heavy pieces with such precision, gaining time with every move, that the student will be amply repaid the trouble of a careful investigation.

(i) The King must attempt an escape on the Q side. K to R sq would have been disastrous, after R to Kt 6, followed by the advance of the Pawns on the same side.

(j) To make room for the intended advance of the R P.

(k) Q to K sq, followed by 26 K to K 2 would have been better. Mr Mason admits himself of having lost a precious move by Q to K 4, as he had to play Q to K sq immediately on the following move.

(l) Threatening 31 P takes P, winning the Queen if Black retakes with Pawn or Rook.

(m) White very judiciously attempts to exchange Queens, which would considerably simplify the ending. With a Rook among the undefended Pawns on the adverse Q side, the game must come to a speedy end, e.g.,

35 R takes R ch	34 R takes Q
36 R takes Q	35 K to Q sq
37 R to Kt 7 ch	36 K takes R
	37 K to B sq

38 R to Q 7	38 R to Kt sq ch
39 K to B sq	39 R to B sq
40 R takes P	40 R to R 7
41 R takes P ch	41 K to K 2
42 R takes P	42 R takes P
43 P to Kt 5	

and the two passed Pawns win.

(n) We believe White might have forced the game here in the following manner:

41 P to K 5	41 B P takes P best
42 K to B 3	42 R tks P ch or (A)
43 K to K 4	43 R to B 5 ch
44 K to Q 5	

and wins in a few moves.

If 43 Q to K B sq, in order to defend the R, White wins the Queen with 44 R to Kt 7 ch.

(A)

43 K to K 4	42 Q to B 2
44 Q takes Q ch	43 Q to B 3 ch
45 P to B 6	44 K takes Q
46 K to B 5, and Black cannot save the game.	45 K to Q 2

There are more variations, which turn out equally in favor of White.

(o) Here again, 42 P to K 5 would have terminated the game, e.g.,

42 P to K 5	43 Q P takes P
43 R takes P	43 R takes R
44 Q takes R	44 Q to K sq
45 Q to Kt 7 ch	45 K to Q 3
46 K to Kt 3 and wins.	

The first move of this variation was pointed out during the game by Mr W B Woodgate.

(p) One of those moves which can only be explained through fatigue, in consequence of several hours' constant strain upon the mind. White evidently intended to play the text move already before, and if the Black K had been still on Q 2, this move would have won; but now an easy won game is thrown away at the very last moment.

(q) Here Mr Mason could have won the game, but a draw was sufficient to win the match, e.g.,

50 P takes P	49 P takes P
	50 Q to Kt 6, &c.

TOURNEY GAME NO. 12.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr F P Carr	Mr C J Lambert
11 R to K sq	11 P to K R 3
12 P to Q Kt 3	12 B to Q 2
13 B to Kt 2	13 P to Q Kt 4
14 Kt to K 5	14 Kt takes Kt
15 P takes Kt	15 Kt to R 2
16 Q to K Kt 4	16 K to R sq
17 R to K B sq	17 B to Q sq
18 Kt to K 2	18 R to K Kt sq
19 Kt to B 4	19 Kt to B sq
20 P to Q B 4	20 R to R 2
21 P takes P	21 P takes P
22 P to K 6	22 B takes K P
23 Kt takes P	Resigns.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 15th NOVEMBER 1882.

—:0:—

PREJUDICE AGAINST CHESS PLAYING.

THE Game of Chess is accredited with teaching many virtues, while from time to time, one or other of the vices of humanity are charged to its account. The most recent form of the latter which has come under our notice is, that it leads its players to gamble. In a Chess paper, written for Chess players, it is perhaps out of place to discuss this question; no one of our readers, or indeed anyone who has a knowledge of the game will, we imagine, allow that Chess playing leads to gambling; on the contrary we feel assured that most will agree with us that it tends to counteract that great evil, by affording a means of enjoyment without the need of stakes. Doubtless Chess might be made as great a means of gambling as anything yet known, but the tendency of Chess players usually has been, and still is, to play for the love of the thing, and it is on that basis that at least nine-tenths of the Chess votaries of the present day indulge in play. It is the knowledge of that fact that prevents professional gamblers from devoting their attention to Chess players; they know that the rule is to play for nothing but glory, and they know that a suggestion to play for money frequently creates astonishment, and usually meets with a refusal, except perhaps in the few public Chess resorts where shilling games are indulged in with the professionals, more for the sake of practice with a superior player than with any idea of gambling. We certainly should not expect a gambler who devoted his time to Chess players, to make a very good living, indeed, without intending to offer any insult to players generally, we think there are few who care to shew their enthusiasm for the game by the expenditure of money, however fond they may be of playing it; let any who think otherwise try their hand at raising funds for any Chess object, no matter how worthy or how interesting. Still, there is no gain saying the fact—there are people who look upon Chess as a means for gambling, the case under notice being one in point. It appears that the master of the best schools in one of the large towns of Lancashire, selected, as one of the prizes to be awarded after a recent examination, a set of Chessmen, which in due course was awarded as third prize for proficiency in class subjects. The schoolmaster, an ardent lover of the game, flattered himself, when selecting this particular prize, that it would be a pleasant surprise to the recipient, and that it would probably be the means of his learning the game, and may be, afterwards teaching others, but in this he had reckoned without his host, or rather, without the recipient's father, for it appears that that gentleman, in the exercise of his parental authority would not allow his son to take the prize home; stating, when afterwards asked by the master why he refused to have the Chessmen in his house, that "they would lead his son to gamble." An argument followed, in which the lad's father admitted, as is the case with such disciplinarians, that he knew nothing of the game, nor anyone who played it, but all the same, we can imagine him denouncing it as everything that was bad. The schoolmaster endeavoured to explain away the father's prejudice, referring him to clergymen

and others connected with the school for information concerning the game, but could not at the time succeed, although we understand that the Chessmen have since been admitted to the lad's home, where we hope they will be brought into requisition on many occasions, affording at all times an innocent amusement for those who care to use them. Further, we trust that ere long the father will have discovered his error in denouncing the game as he has done, and that at no very distant date he will look upon Chess as many others do, as one of the greatest of home attractions for his children.

JOTTINGS.

IN another column we give a list of the amounts which had been subscribed towards the (St George's) International Tourney Fund up to Saturday last, from which it will be seen that within a few days of the proposal being made public, close on £300 had been promised. This is very different to the lonely £10 of the Troicoupan Club, which was "left unsupported by other amounts for a considerable time," and in reference to which "a certain journal" is considered by "The Croydon Guardian" to have rather ungraciously sneered. If the Chess press of the country is to be taken as an index of public opinion, it looks as if the St Georges may have all the work, while the Troicoupan will have all the credit. We hope each will be satisfied with their share.

Experience is a very good teacher in other than Chess affairs, and it will be well if clubs who make a Championship Tourney one of the features of the year take advantage of a lesson just set them by the Glasgow Club. Eleven players are competing in the Tourney there, one of whom (Mr. Spens) appears to be either a much quicker player, or has more time at his disposal than the others. In any case he seems to have finished his twenty games almost before the others had settled down to play, and as he made a score of 17, it became evident, as each of the others made a score of "lost games" exceeding 3, that they had no chance of winning. That result has now occurred in each case, and Mr Spens stands out as the champion, although several of the games of other competitors have yet to be played. Whether these will ever be completed is a matter of doubt, as the conclusion is a foregone one. In a club like the "Glasgow" this may not be of much importance, but in many, the Championship Tourney is relied upon as one of the principal means of securing attendances throughout the period it is expected to last. Fixed days and pairing is by far the best mode of conducting tourneys.

City of London Chess Club.—Up to Saturday last the score of the leading players in the Handicap Tournament was as follows:—No. 1 Section—Mr B G Laws had won 4 out of 4 games played; Mr A G Herzfeld, 5 out of 6; Mr E George, 4 out of 5. No. 2 Section—Mr C P Griffiths, 5 out of 5; Rev G A MacDonnell, 8 out of 4; Mr J F Lovelock, 5 out of 7. No. 3 Section—Mr H S Leonard, 3½ out of 4; Mr J E Hennell, 4 out of 6; Mr S J Stevens, 8 out of 5. No. 4 Section—Mr C A Hooke, 6 out of 7; Mr F W Crawford, 6½ out of 8; Mr A O Julius, 4 out of 6. No. 5 Section—Mr James Gladwell, 6½ out of 8; Mr M D Blunt, 4 out of 5; Mr Edward Ridpath, 4 out of 6. No. 6 Section—Mr C H Coster, 3½ out of 4; Mr C J Woon, 6 out of 7; Mr F Atkinson, 5 out of 6. No. 7 Section—Rev J J Scargill, 6 out of 6; Mr H F Gastineau, and Mr J A Manning, 3 out of 5 each; Mr G Hoare, 2 out of 3. Each competitor has to play nine games to complete his score.

City of London v Oxford University Clubs.—A match between the Knight class of the City of London C Club and the Oxford University C Club will be played at Oxford on Saturday, the 2nd December. The scene of the encounter will probably be Wadham College. There will be about twelve players aside. The return match will be played in the rooms of the City of London Chess Club, but the date is not yet fixed. The result of last year's contest was that each club scored a victory by exactly one game.

Leeds.—Several young men in the St Matthew's district, Leeds, have, says "The Leeds Mercury," formed themselves into a Chess club, their place of meeting being in a comfortable room upstairs in the St Matthew's Cocoa-house, Camp-road. The members of this young club would be glad to be visited by any strong players from other clubs, and no doubt they would be

willing also "to add to their number" by enlisting recruits into their ranks. Should any feel disposed to do so, the secretary, Mr E R Pearson, would give every information. Mr T Tate is chosen captain, and Mr F Howell treasurer.

Match between Donisthorpe and Fisher.—A match between Messrs Donisthorpe and Fisher was recently played at Simpson's Divan, London, resulting in a victory for Mr Donisthorpe, who scored 5 wins to 2, with 6 draws.

BRAIN POWER; CHESS AND WHIST.

IN the November monthly part of "Chambers's Journal," there occurs a passage in an article entitled "Brain Power," which will be interesting to Chess players. We extract it:—

"It is even now considered that by making a boy pass through a long course of mathematics or classics, and then testing his acquired knowledge by an examination, we adopt the best method of obtaining the greatest brain power. We may derive an advantage, supposing mathematics or classics are requisite in the future career of the boy; but as a test of brain power and perseverance, we would much sooner select the boy who could the most rapidly and most certainly solve a three-move Chess problem. And if mathematics are not required in the future career of a boy, it would be equally as unreasonable to devote three years to the solution of Chess problems, as it is to devote a like period to the solution of the higher branches of mathematics. In both instances, the mental exercise is supposed to be for the purpose of strengthening the mind, and the Chess problems are certainly as efficient as the mathematical. It is not unusual to find a profound mathematician who is particularly dull in all other subjects, and who fails to comprehend any simple truth which cannot be presented to him in a mathematical form; and as there are a multitude of truths which cannot be treated mathematically, a mere mathematician has but a limited orbit.

A Chess player again, or a solver of Chess problems, has always to deal with pieces of a constant value; thus, the Knight, Bishop, Pawn, &c., are of constant values, so that his combinations are not so very varied. A whist player, however, has in each hand not only cards which vary in value according to what is trump, but during the play of the hand, the cards themselves vary in value; thus, a ten may, after one round of a suit, become the best card in that suit. Brain power, independent of stored knowledge, is therefore more called into action by a game of whist than it is by mathematics, Chess or classics; consequently, whilst mathematicians and classical scholars may be found in multitudes, a really first class whist player is a rarity; and if we required an accurate test of relative brain power, we should be far more likely to obtain correct results by an examination in whist, than we should by an examination in mathematics. In the latter, cramming might supply the place of intelligence; in the former, no amount of cramming could guard against one-tenth of the conditions. A first rate mathematician may on other subjects be stupid; a first class whist player is rarely, if ever, stupid on original matters requiring judgment."

Now, we have long thought that Chess might be taught in schools. We agree with the writer of the article in believing that the mental exercise of learning Chess in the general run of cases would be quite as useful to a boy as acquiring a certain amount of mathematics. There are objections to teaching Whist in schools which would not be applicable to lessons in Chess being given. In the second paragraph, however, of the quotation which we have made, occurs the following sentence:—"Brain power, independent of stored knowledge, is therefore more called into action by a game of Whist than it is by mathematics, Chess, or classics." The premises upon which this deduction proceeds in favour of Whist, as evidencing greater brain power being required for it than in the case of Chess, we entirely dispute. Let us examine it. "A Chess player again, or a solver of Chess problems, has always to deal with pieces of a constant value; thus, the Knight, Bishop, Pawn, &c., are of constant values, so that his combinations are not so very varied. A Whist player, however, has in each hand not only cards which vary in value according to what is trump, but during the play of the hand, the cards themselves vary in value; thus, a ten may, after one round of a suit, become the best card in that suit." We can hardly imagine that the writer of this article is a scientific Chess player. When, in the first place, he speaks of the value of the pieces being constant—that is, as we understand it, representing always definite and ascertained value—he makes a mistake patent at least to every experienced Chess player. If he turns to page 34 of Staunton's "Chess Player's Handbook" he will find a chapter upon the relative value of the

Chess forces. This chapter begins thus—"An attempt to establish a scale of powers whereby the relative values of the several men could be estimated with mathematical exactitude, although it has frequently engaged the attention of scientific minds, appears to be an expenditure of ingenuity and research upon an unattainable object. So ever varying, so much dependent on the mutations of position which every move occasions, and on the augmented power which it acquires when combined with other forces, is the proportionate worth of this to that particular man, that it would seem to be beyond the reach of computation to devise a formula by which it could be reckoned with precision." This statement correctly expresses the impossibility of affixing a constant value to any piece or Pawn, and every Chess player will recognize its truth. A Pawn in certain circumstances is worth more than the Queen, and of course than any minor piece. Without circumstances of position, a Rook is of greater value than a Knight; and yet in many positions it is good play to give up the latter for the former. In point of fact the values of Chess pieces in the heat of the conflict is often just as fluctuating as that of the cards at Whist. But in the second place, the combinations which require to be studied and the positions demanding analysis in a game of Chess are far more complicated than any Whist combination or calculation of chances. The number of possible moves which should be examined in critical junctures is infinitely greater than the number of possibilities which have to be thought over at Whist. It is, of course, an exercise of memory (though not a very great one) to remember the cards that are out; and it may be said that Chess playing over the board requires no exercise of memory. But our author, in the second paragraph quoted, is dealing with the highest order of Whist play in his comparison between the brain power required in Chess and Whist. Let us also take the highest order of Chess play. It is no uncommon thing now-a-days for good Chess players to play without sight of the board. Some great Chess players are able to play a dozen or more games simultaneously sans voir. To remember the exact position of each board, as distinct from every other board, with constantly varying forces; to analyse positions a dozen moves ahead; to make combinations and to devise means of defeating those of the adversary, with a dozen different Chess boards and positions in the mind's eye, and all without seeing the boards, is an exercise of brain power which, it seems to us, knowing something of both games, makes the brain power required for the best Whist play sink into utter insignificance. In a good Whist player it may be a greater nimbleness of mind is requisite than for a good Chess player; but if the question be, does it require greater brain power to be a first-class Whist player than to be a first-class Chess player, we should not only answer the question in the negative, but say that the greater brain power is required in the latter case.—"Glasgow Weekly Herald."

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

MILLS v GOSSIP.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—More than a month ago Mr Mills publicly challenged me to play him a match at Chess. His letter, dated 5th October, appeared in your issue of 11th October.

I at once accepted his challenge, stating the terms on which I would play him.

Since then I have been expecting to hear from him daily. With regard to his letter of 4th November, I beg to say, firstly: That I consider his proposal to play a serious match for a considerable stake in "five consecutive days" as simply absurd. My late match with Mr Donisthorpe took over "five weeks" to conclude, three games being played per week, and it would be simply impossible to play a match of even three games up only, as Mr Mills proposes,

in five days. For supposing one game to be played daily, and the first two or three games to be drawn, how would it be possible to terminate the match in the time? Mr Mills does not say for what stake he will play, and as to his offer to raise the time limit to 40 moves an hour, I ask if that is not a ridiculous proposal. I have no intention of playing such skittling games, nor will I agree to play more than four games a week in London on any account, as I have no idea of playing for Mr Mills's amusement. Mr Mills's opinion of my play I regard with indifference, though I might refer him to the "Handbuch," p. 412, for enlightenment.

The whole tenour, however, of his letter convinces me that he has come to the sensible conclusion that second thoughts are best, and I am confirmed in this hypothesis from the following simple facts:—I beat Mr Donisthorpe in a match, and in off hand games. Mr Donisthorpe has just defeated Mr Fisher in a match with a score of 5 to 2, and Mr Fisher, who has twice secured first honours in the tourneys of the Counties' Chess Association, was above Mr Mills in the late Manchester Tournament. As Mr Mills publishes my failures at Counties meetings, I may surely point out my successes. His challenge therefore, seems a mere "crutum fulmen."

Yours faithfully,

G. H. D. GOSSIP.

11th November 1882.

THE LONDON TOURNAMENT OF 1883.

THE following noblemen and gentlemen have joined the General Committee, for promoting the proposed International Chess Tournament, since the publication of the Circular as printed in our last. These names will give, we think, a sufficient answer to our remarks anent the absence of Provincial players from the Committee list.

The Earl of Bessborough	Rev C E Ranken	J J Sims, Esq.
Rev Sir Gilbert Lewis, Bart.	Rev A B Skipworth	E Thorold, Esq.
Sir Charles Locock, Bart.	Rev J Greene	F Lehmann, Esq.
C R M Talbot, Esq., M.P.	Major-General Bowie	A G Puller, Esq.
Rev J Coker	J Watkinson, Esq.	C Puller, Esq.
Rev John Owen	I. O. Howard Taylor, Esq.	

The Hon Secretary informs us that the following is a list of the subscriptions received up to the 11th inst.

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
The Earl of Dartrey, K.P.	20	0	0	F Burroughs, Esq.	10	0	0
H G Cattley, Esq.	20	0	0	D B Chapman, Esq.	10	0	0
F H Lewis, Esq.	20	0	0	D Salter, Esq.	5	0	0
H Raphael, Esq.	20	0	0	F Lehmann, Esq.	10	0	0
Rev J De Soyars	2	2	0	C Puller, Esq.	5	0	0
J I Minchin, Esq.	10	0	0	A G Puller, Esq.	5	0	0
D Melhado, Esq.	10	0	0	Major-General Bowie	3	3	0
W Wyvill, Esq.	5	0	0	E Schlofer, Esq.	5	5	0
J H Warner, Esq.	10	0	0	C G Barrington, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev W Wayte	10	0	0	T Butler, Esq.	5	0	0
F Barrow, Esq.	10	0	0	Sir C B Locock, Bart.	5	0	0
Col. Sterling	5	0	0	M Hughes, Esq.	5	0	0
R Michell, Esq.	2	0	0	W W Mackison, Esq., Q.C.	5	0	0
Rev C E Ranken	10	0	0	C G Shaw, Esq.	10	0	0
Ph. Hirschfeld, Esq.	10	0	0				
W H Cubison, Esq.	10	0	0				
					£262	10	0

GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Rev J Coker	1	1	0	Thomas Long, Esq.	1	1	0
George H Lewis, Esq.	5	0	0	Fakenham Chess Club	1	1	0
H H Gideon, Esq.	1	1	0	C J Gray, Esq.	1	1	0
J J Sims, Esq.	1	1	0	Rev J Greene	5	5	0
Thomas Bourn, Esq.	1	1	0	Preston Chess Club	1	10	0
Rev A B Skipworth	1	1	0	H Coburn, Esq.	2	2	0
A R Street, Esq.	1	1	0				
Rev Sir Gilbert Lewis, Bart.	2	0	0		£25	6	0

PROBLEMS.

—:o:—

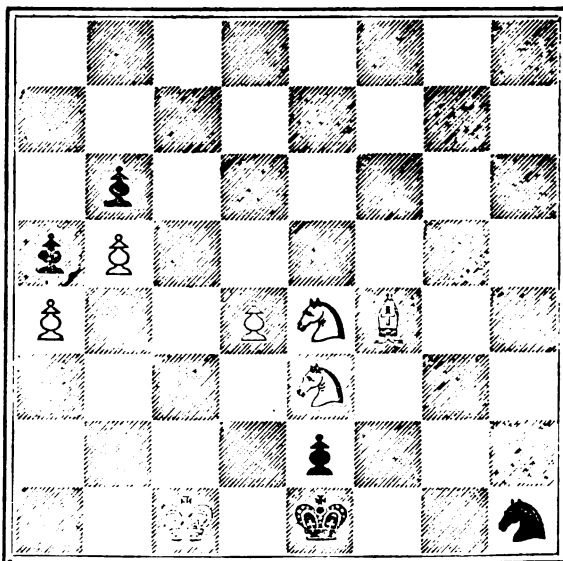
All communications for this department to be marked "Problem Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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No. 985.

By G E BARBIER.

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WHITE.

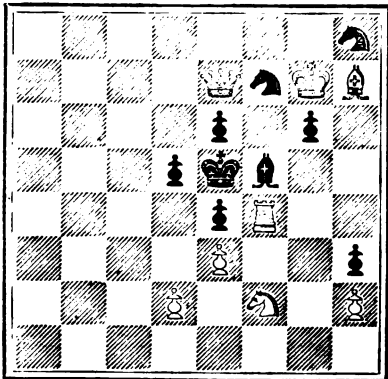
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 986.

By G HUME.

From "The Nottingham Express."

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WHITE.

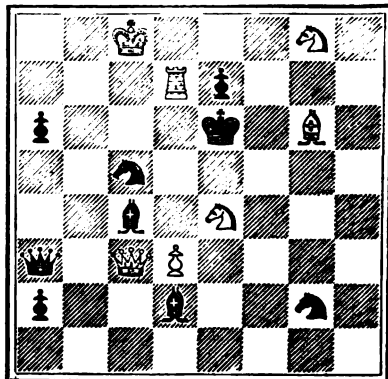
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 987.

By JAS JORDAN.

From "The Preston Guardian."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

GAMES.

—:0:—

All communications for this department to be marked "Game Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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GAME 781.

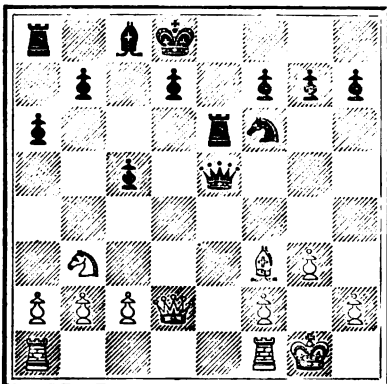
Played in the second round of the Vienna International Tournament, May 1882.

Scotch Opening.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Meitner	Mr Tchigorin
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 Q to R 5 (A)
5 Kt to Kt 5 (B)	5 Q takes K P ch
6 B to K 2	6 B to Kt 5 ch
7 B to Q 2	7 K to Q sq
8 Castles	8 B takes B
9 Kt takes B	9 Q to K B 5
10 P to K Kt 3	10 Q to B 3
11 Kt to K 4	11 Q to K 4
12 B to Q 3 (c)	12 Kt to B 3
13 Kt to Q 2	13 R to K sq
14 Kt to K B 3	14 Q to R 4
15 B to K 2	15 P to Q R 3
16 Kt (Kt 5) to Q 4	16 Kt takes Kt
17 Kt takes Kt	17 Q to K 4
18 B to B 3	18 P to B 4 (D)
19 Kt to Kt 3	19 R to K 3
20 Q to Q 2	

Position after White's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

21 K R to K sq	20 R to Kt sq (E)
	21 Q to B 4 (F)

22 R takes R	22 B P takes R
23 Q to Q 6	23 Q takes B (G)
24 Q takes R	24 Kt to Kt 5
25 Q to B 4	25 Q takes Q
26 P takes Q	

White, by means of his passed Pawn, forced the game, Mr Tchigorin resigning on the 56th move.

NOTES.

By Mr A Marriott.

(A) 4 B to B 4 is the favorite continuation; the text move is sinking somewhat into disfavor.

(B) White may also try Fraser's attack, e.g.,
 5 Kt to K B 3 5 Q takes K P ch
 6 B to K 2 6 Q to K 2
 7 Castles 7 Q to Q sq
 8 R to K sq
 with a good game.

(C) This Bishop would be better placed at K B 3.

(D) This move weakens the Q P.

(E) Intending to play P to Q Kt 3, we prefer however 20 Q to B 2.

(F) If now 21 Q to B 2, 22 Q to Kt 5.

(G) Compulsory, if

24 Kt takes P	23 R to R sq
25 Kt takes K P ch, and mate next move.	24 Q takes B

GAME 782.

One of six games played blindfold at the Bradford Chess Club, on Tuesday, 31st October 1882.

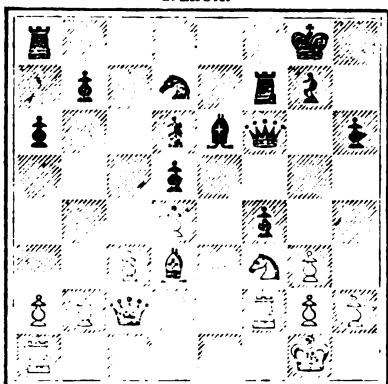
French Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr D Y Mills	Mr Groux
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P (A)	4 P takes P
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to Q 3 (B)
6 B to Q 3	6 B to K 3
7 Castles	7 P to K R 3
8 R to K sq	8 Castles
9 Kt to K 2	9 Kt to R 4
10 P to B 3	10 P to K B 4 (C)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 11 Kt to Kt 3 | 11 Kt takes Kt |
| 12 B P takes Kt | 12 Q to B 3 |
| 13 B to K B 4 | 13 Kt to Q 2 (D) |
| 14 B takes B | 14 P takes B |
| 15 Q to B 2 | 15 P to R 3 |
| 16 R to K B sq | 16 R to B 2 |
| 17 R to B 2 | 17 P to B 5 (E) |

Position after Black's 17th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 18 P takes P (F) | 18 Q takes P |
| 19 Q R to K B sq | 19 K R to K B 1 (G) |
| 20 Kt to K 5 | 20 Q to K 6 |

White announced mate in four moves.

(H)

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

(A) P takes P is the recognised move, but 4 B to K Kt 5 is by no means a bad move; it has not received sufficient analytical attention.

(B) We prefer B to K 2.

(C) In the French Defence this Pawn ought to be advanced with proper caution, as the King's Knight can mostly gain possession of the commanding square on K 5.

(D) Black has defended himself very well, but now he finds himself in a difficulty, for if 13 B takes B 13 P takes B, 14 Kt to Q 2 14 Kt to K 5, this Knight assumes a commanding position, but Black nevertheless ought to have adopted this course, following up with R to Q sq.

(E) Instead of strengthening his position, Black now weakens it by this injudicious advance; he might have played 17 P to K Kt 3.

(F) White might have done better by playing—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 18 Kt to R 4 | 18 P to K Kt 4 |
| 19 Kt to Kt 6 | |

White gains an important Pawn, for if Black replies with

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 20 P takes P | 19 Kt to B sq |
| | 20 Kt takes Kt |

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 21 B takes Kt | 21 R to Kt 2 |
| 22 P to B 5. | |

(G) The losing move. Black's Queen might have played to Kt 5, and if P to R 3, then Q to Kt 6, and although in a critical position, Black could defend himself.

(H) If

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 21 B to R 7 ch | 21 K to R sq |
| 22 Kt to Kt 6 ch | 22 K takes B |
| 23 Kt takes R ch | 23 K to Kt sq |
| 24 Q to R 7 mate. | |

GAME 783.

Played at Simpson's Divan, London, July 1882.

Evans Gambit Declined.

WHITE

BLACK

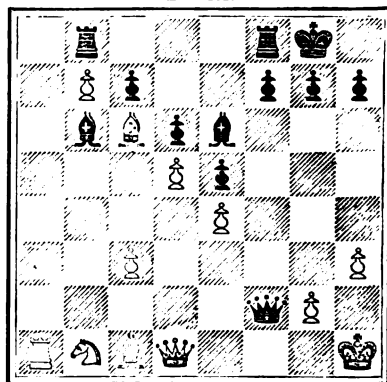
Mr A.

Mr A Marriott

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | 4 B to Kt 3 |
| 5 P to Q R 4 (A) | 5 P to Q R 3 |
| 6 P to R 5 | 6 B to R 2 |
| 7 P to Q 3 | 7 Kt to B 3 |
| 8 Castles | 8 P to Q 3 |
| 9 K to R sq | 9 B to K 3 (B) |
| 10 P to Kt 5 | 10 P takes P |
| 11 B takes Kt P | 11 Castles |
| 12 P to R 6 (C) | 12 Kt to Q 5 |
| 13 P takes P | 13 R to Kt sq |
| 14 Kt takes Kt (D) | 14 B takes Kt |
| 15 P to Q B 3 | 15 B to Kt 3 |
| 16 B to B 6 (E) | 16 Kt to Kt 5 (F) |
| 17 P to Q 4 (G) | 17 Q to R 5 |
| 18 P to R 3 | 18 Kt takes P ch |
| 19 R takes Kt | 19 Q takes R |
| 20 P to Q 5 | |

Position after White's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Resigns (j). 20 B to Kt 5 (i)

NOTES.

- (A) The strongest continuation.
- (B) 9 Castles at this point would be stronger, White now vigorously assails the Q side.
- (C) The virtue of White's ninth move is now seen, were White's K at Kt sq, Black could venture 12 Kt to K 2, and if 13 P takes P 13 B takes P ch, &c.
- (D) Best. If 14 R takes B 14 Kt takes B, and White cannot maintain the Pawn.
- (E) The Bishop is out of play here, 16 B to K 3 seems necessary.
- (F) A powerful move from which White cannot escape loss.

- (G) If

17 Q to B 3	17 Q to R 5
18 P to R 3	18 Kt takes P ch
19 K to R 2	19 P to B 4

 with a fine attack.
- (H) White evidently relied on this move in giving up the exchange, overlooking the crushing force of Black's rejoinder.
- (I) Curious and immediately conclusive.
- (J) White has no resource. The B cannot be taken by either piece.

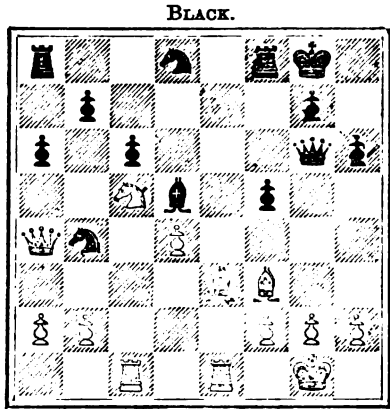
GAME 784.

Played in the third round of the Vienna International Tourney, 12th May 1882.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Blackburne	Mr Hruby
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 Q to Q 2 (A)	7 P to Q R 3 (B)
8 B to K 2	8 P to Q 4
9 P takes P (C)	9 B takes Kt (D)
10 P takes B	10 Kt takes P
11 Kt to B 3	11 B to K 3
12 Castles K R	12 P to R 3 (E)
13 Kt to K 4	13 Q to Kt 3 (F)
14 Kt to B 5	14 Kt to Q sq
15 Q R to B sq	15 Castles
16 B to B 3	16 P to Q B 3
17 K R to K sq	17 P to B 4 (G)
18 Q to B 2	18 Kt to Kt 5
19 Q to R 4	19 B to Q 4

Position after Black's 19th move.

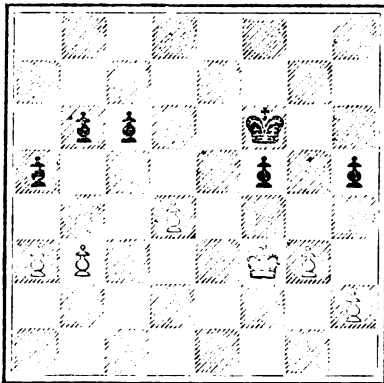


- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 20 B takes B | 20 Kt takes B |
| 21 Kt to Q 7 | 21 R to K sq |
| 22 Kt to K 5 | 22 Q to B 3 |
| 23 Q to Kt 3 | 23 R to K 2 |
| 24 B to Q 2 | 24 Kt to K 3 |
| 25 B to B 3 | 25 Q R to K sq |
| 26 Q to Q sq | 26 Kt to Kt 4 |
| 27 P to B 3 | 27 Kt to K B 2 (H) |
| 28 Q to Kt 3 | 28 K to R 2 |
| 29 Kt takes Kt | 29 R takes R ch (I) |
| 30 R takes R | 30 R takes R ch |
| 31 B takes R | 31 Q takes Kt |
| 32 B to Q 2 | 32 Q to K 3 |
| 33 Q to Q 3 (J) | 33 K to Kt sq |
| 34 K to B 2 | 34 K to B 2 |
| 35 Q to Kt 3 | 35 P to Q Kt 3 |
| 36 Q to Q 3 | 36 P to Q R 4 |
| 37 P to K Kt 3 | 37 K to B 3 |
| 38 P to Kt 3 | 38 P to K Kt 4 |
| 39 P to Q R 3 | 39 P to R 4 |
| 40 B to B sq | 40 P to Kt 5 |
| 41 Q to Q 2 | 41 K to B 2 |
| 42 Q to Q 3 (K) | 42 Kt to B 3 |
| 43 B to Kt 5 | 43 Kt to Q 4 |
| 44 B to B sq | 44 K to Kt 3 (L) |
| 45 Q to Q 2 | 45 Kt to B 3 |
| 46 Q to R 6 ch | 46 K to B 2 |
| 47 B to Kt 5 | 47 P takes P |
| 48 Q takes Kt ch | 48 Q takes Q |
| 49 B takes Q | 49 K takes B |
| 50 K takes P | |
- (See Diagram below.)
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 50 P to B 4 (M) | |
| 51 P takes P | |
| 52 K to K 3 | |
| 53 K to K 4 | |
| 54 K to Q 4 | |
| 55 K to K 4 (O) | |
| 56 K to K 5 | |

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 57 K to Kt 5 (P) | 57 K to B 6 |
| 58 K takes R P | 58 K to Kt 7 |
| 59 K to Kt 6 | 59 K takes P |
| 60 P to R 5 | 60 P to R 5 |
| 61 P takes P | 61 P to B 5 |
| 62 P to R 5 | 62 P to B 6 |
| 63 P to K R 6 | 63 P to B 7 |
| 64 P to R 7 | 64 P to B 8 (Q) |
| 65 P to R 8 (Q) ch | 65 K to Kt 6 |
| 66 Q to B 3 ch | 66 K to Kt 7 |
| 67 Q to Kt 7 ch | 67 K to R 7 |
| 68 P to R 6 | 68 Q to B 6 |
| 69 Q to K R 7 ch | 69 K to Kt 6 |
| 70 Q to Kt 8 ch | 70 K to B 7 |
| 71 P to R 7 | 71 Q to B 3 ch |
| 72 K to Kt 5 | Resigns. |

Position after White's 50th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) Mr Blackburne has repeatedly played here 7 B to Q Kt 5, which we think best in this position. At the Vienna Tournament Mr Paulsen played 7 Kt to B 2, which move Mr Blackburne also adopted in his match with Capt Mackenzie. That move however is a loss of time, for it retires a piece from the field of action and forces the adversary to place his B in the best position it can occupy, by replying B to Kt 3. We also disapprove of the move in the text, which prevents the Queen's Kt from entering the game.

(B) White threatened, by Kt to Kt 5, to force the exchange of Bishops and prevent his adversary Castling, but we think the move in the text a loss of time. The correct course was :

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 8 P takes B | 7 B takes Kt |
| 9 P to K 5 | 8 P to Q 4 |
| 10 P to B 4 | 9 Q to Kt 3 |
| | 10 B to B 4. |

- (c) If
 9 Kt takes Kt 9 B takes B
 and if
 9 B to B 3 9 P takes P

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 10 B takes P | 10 Kt takes Kt |
| 11 P takes Kt | 11 B to Q 3 best. |
- (D) He could also play 9 Kt takes P with an even game.

(E) Black does not fear B to K Kt 5, for he would reply with Q takes Q P. Still, we should have preferred Castles K R. Generally the move in the text ought to be avoided, for after Castling it often allows a strong attack by the sacrifice of a piece.

(F) The Black Q is in a bad position here. We should have preferred

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 13 Q to K 2 | |
| 14 Kt to B 5 | 14 Kt to Q sq |
- and White has a slightly inferior game by having an isolated Pawn.

- (G) If he attempts to win a Pawn by
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 17 Kt takes B | |
| 18 P takes Kt | 18 B takes P |
| 19 P to Q Kt 3 | 19 P to Kt 3 |
| 20 Kt to Q 7 and wins. | |

(H) We do not like this move. Black has two other courses open to continue the attack which seem to us preferable, viz., 27 Kt to B 5 threatening Kt from Kt 4 to R 6 ch, followed by Q to Kt 4, and 27 P to B 5, threatening Kt to K 6, then if 28 B to Q 2 28 Kt to K B 2.

(I) It would have been more advantageous simply to play 29 Q takes Kt, to retain the command of the open K file.

(J) If 33 Q takes P, then of course 33 Q to K 7 would win the game.

- (K) If
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 42 Q to Kt 5 | 42 Q to Kt 8 |
| 43 Q to Q 8 | |

White is not able to exchange Queens, having an isolated Pawn and the disadvantage of B against Kt

43 Q to B 3 best.

- (L) We should have preferred
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 44 P takes P | |
| 45 Q takes P best | 45 Kt to B 3 |
| 46 P to R 3 best | 46 Q to K 5 |
| 47 Q takes Q | 47 Kt takes Q ch |
| 48 K to B 3 | 48 K to K 3 |

and Black has, in our opinion, the better game.

(M) This is a weak move. Black would not lose the game had he played 50 K to K 3, e.g. :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 50 K to K 3 | |
| 51 K to B 4 or (A) or (B) | 51 K to Q 4 |
| 52 K takes P | |
| if 52 K to K 3 52 P to Q R 5 wins | |
| 52 K takes P | |
| 53 P to K Kt 4 best | 53 P takes P |
| 54 K takes P | 54 P to R 5 |
| 55 P takes P | 55 P to B 4 |
| 56 P to R 4 | 56 P to B 5 |
| 57 P to R 5, &c. | |

Drawn game.

(A)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| If 51 K to K 3 | 51 K to Q 4 |
| 52 K to Q 3 | 52 K to K 3 |

Drawn game.

(B)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| If 51 P to Q R 4 | 51 K to Q 4 |
|------------------|-------------|

52 K to K 3 52 P to Kt 4
 53 K to Q 3 53 P takes P
 54 P takes P 54 P to B 4
 55 P takes P 55 K takes P
 56 K to B 3 56 K to Q 4

Drawn game.

(N) Mr Blackburne could have won the game quicker by playing

53 P to Q R 4 53 K to Q 4
 if 53 K to B 3, 54 P to R 4 54 K to K 3, 55 K to Kt 5 and wins

54 K takes P 54 K to Q 5
 if 54 P to B 5, 55 P takes P ch 55 K takes P, 56 P to Kt 4 56 P takes P, 57 K takes P 57 K to Kt 5, 58 P to R 4 and wins

55 P to K Kt 4 and wins.

(o) If 55 K to Q 3
 56 K to B 4 56 K to B 3
 57 P to R 4 57 K to K 3

if 57 K to Kt 3, 58 K to Q 5 wins

58 K to Kt 5 and wins

(P) Again loss of time. White could have won easily by playing 57 K takes P 57 P to R 5, if 57 K to B 6, to take the two Pawns, it requires eight moves to Queen, whereas White can do so in five, by playing 58 P to K Kt 4

58 P to Q Kt 4 58 Q R P takes P
 59 P takes P and wins.

GAME 785.

Played in the fifth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 15th May 1882.

Irregular Opening.

WHITE

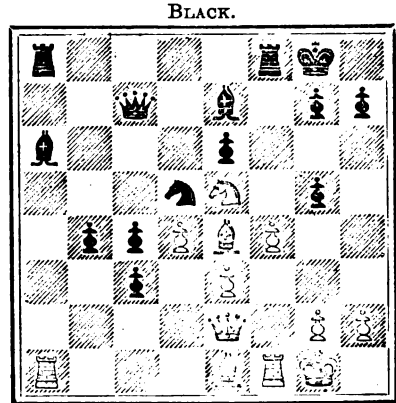
BLACK

Mr Ware

Mr Zukertort

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 P to Q 4 | 1 P to K 3 (A) |
| 2 P to K B 4 (B) | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 Kt to K B 3 |
| 4 P to K 3 | 4 P to B 4 (c) |
| 5 P to B 3 | 5 B to K 2 |
| 6 B to Q 3 | 6 Kt to B 3 |
| 7 Castles | 7 Castles |
| 8 B to Q 2 | 8 P to B 5 |
| 9 B to B 2 | 9 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 10 B to K sq | 10 P to Q R 4 |
| 11 P to Q Kt 3 | 11 P to Kt 5 |
| 12 Kt to K 5 | 12 Q to B 2 |
| 13 Kt P takes P | 13 Q P takes P |
| 14 Q to K 2 | 14 B to R 3 |
| 15 Kt to Q 2 (D) | 15 P takes P |
| 16 Kt(Q 2) to B 3 (E) | 16 Kt to Q 4 |
| 17 B to K 4 | 17 Kt (B 3) to Kt 5 |
| 18 P to Q R 3 | 18 P to B 3 |
| 19 Kt (B 3) to Kt 5 (F) | 19 P tks Kt (Kt 4) |
| 20 P takes Kt | 20 R P takes P |

Position after Black's 20th move.



- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21 Q to R 5 (G) | 21 Kt to B 3 |
| 22 Q to B 3 | 22 Kt takes B |
| 23 Q takes Kt | 23 B to Kt 2 |
| 24 Q to Kt sq | 24 P to B 7 |
| 25 Q to B sq | 25 R takes R |
| 26 Q takes R | 26 P to B 6 |
| 27 B to Kt 3 | 27 P to Kt 6 |
| 28 Q to R 4 | 28 B to Q 4 |
| 29 P to K 4 | 29 R to R sq |
| 30 Q to Kt 5 | 30 P to Kt 7 |
| 31 P takes B | 31 P to B 8 (Q) |
| 32 P to Q 6 | 32 B takes P |
| 33 Q to Kt 3 | 33 B takes Kt |
| 34 Q takes P ch | 34 K to R sq |
- Resigns.

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) Mr Zukertort does not usually play the French partie, which is always of disadvantage to the second player when it is of evident interest to win the game. His adversary could however, in consequence of this move have entered into the French, had he so desired.

(B) Weak. The right course was 2 P to K 4.

(C) Very well played. Black has already an evidently superior position.

(D) This move entirely compromises White's game. The only course for the defence is B to Q R 4.

(E) It would have been preferable to retire this Kt to Kt sq. If Q Kt takes P, then Kt takes Kt winning a piece.

(F) Probably White had in view the variation we give in the sequel, but at once saw it was wrong.

- (G) If
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 21 B takes P ch | 21 K takes B |
| 22 Q to R 5 ch | 22 K to Kt sq |
| 23 Kt to Kt 6 | 23 Kt to B 8 |
- and wins.

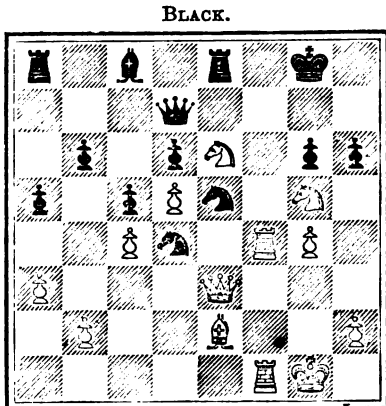
GAME 786.

Played in a match between Messrs Crum and Spens for the West of Scotland Cup, 4th November 1882.

Irregular Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr Crum	Mr Spens
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K B 4
2 P to K 3	2 P to K 4
3 P to Q R 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P to K 5 (A)
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 P to Q B 4 (B)
6 P to Q 5 (c)	6 P to Q R 4
7 B to K 2	7 P to Q 3
8 Kt to R 3	8 B to K 2
9 Castles	9 Castles
10 P to B 3	10 Q Kt to Q 2
11 Kt to B 2 (D)	11 P takes P
12 B takes P	12 Kt to K 4
13 B to K 2	13 P to Q Kt 3
14 P to K 4	14 P takes P
15 Q Kt takes P (E)	15 B to R 3
16 Q to B 2	16 Q to Q 2
17 Kt to Kt 5	17 B to B sq (F)
18 K Kt to R 3 (G)	18 P to Kt 3
19 Kt to K 6	19 R to K sq
20 B to Kt 5	20 Kt (B 3) to Kt 5
21 R to B 4 (H)	21 B takes B
22 Kt (R 3) tks B	22 Kt to K 6
23 Q to B 3	23 Kt to B 4
24 P to K Kt 4	24 Kt to Q 5
25 Q to K 3	25 P to R 3
26 Q R to K B sq (I)	

Position after White's 26th move.



27 Kt to K 4 (J)	26 B to R 3
28 Q takes Kt	27 Kt tks B ch (K)
	28 R takes Kt

29 P takes R	29 Q takes P
30 P to Kt 3	30 B to Kt 2
31 R to B 6	31 Q to K 2
32 Kt to B 3 (L)	32 R to K sq
33 Kt to Q 5	33 Q to Q 2
34 R takes P ch (M)	34 Kt takes R
35 Kt to B 6 ch	35 K to R sq
36 Kt takes R	36 Q to B 3
37 Q to Kt 2 ch	37 Kt to K 4
38 R to B 8 ch	38 K to R 2
39 Q to Q B 2 ch	39 Q to K 5 (N)
40 Kt to B 6 ch	Resigns.

NOTES.

From "The Glasgow Herald."

(A) In such a position as this, we think it no disadvantage to advance the K P.

(B) A weak move.

(C) This Pawn afterwards enabled White to post his Knight in a most harassing way to Black.

(D) We thought at the time that the effect of this was to lose a move for White, but he afterwards made effective use of the open file.

(E) Black, as the after game shows, should at once have exchanged Knights.

(F) Black now sees the mistake he has made in giving White the chance of posting his Kt at K 6, and the retreat of the Bishop is made with the object of trying to exchange B for Kt.

(G) Threatening to capture Kt with R, and then mate with Queen.

(H) Mr Crum afterwards pointed out that Q to K 4 was stronger.

(I) Well played. If Black takes Kt with P, White wins at once, thus:—

27 R to B 8 ch	26 P takes Kt
28 R takes R ch	27 R takes R
29 Q mates.	28 K to R 2

If again	26 Kt takes B ch
27 Q takes Kt	27 P takes Kt
28 R to B 8 ch	28 R takes R
29 R takes R ch	29 K to R 2
30 Q to K 3	30 Kt to B 2
31 Q to Q B 3 and wins.	

(J) We regard this move as fatal to Black.

(K) A little wriggle before destruction.

(L) If here Kt takes P, Black could have won by Kt to B 5 ch; but White was too wide awake for any little slip of this kind. We believe, however, R takes P would have been safe enough.

(M) White finishes the game very elegantly.

(N) This at once loses the Q, but Kt to Kt 3 would have been little better, for—

40 Kt to B 6 ch	40 K to Kt 2
41 R to Kt 8 ch	41 K takes Kt
42 Q takes Kt ch	42 K to K 4 best
43 R to K 8 ch	43 K to Q 5 best
44 Q to B 6 ch	44 K to Q 6
45 Q to B sq ch, and must win.	

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER 1882.

—:0:—

THE LONDON TOURNAMENT OF 1883.

THE fate of the Tournament proposed to be held in London next year, is now sealed, at least so far as its being considered as a national event is concerned. The Managing Committee have met, and their first act, of which we have received any intelligence, has put an end to all chances of success attending the meeting. From a report forwarded us by the Honorary Secretary, we learn that the Committee have placed a limit on the number of spectators who will be allowed to witness the performance; not only have they restricted the number, they have done worse, they have fixed the amount of qualification for the few tickets which are to be issued, so high, as to exclude all but a chosen few of the Chess playing members of the community. If they imagine the general Chess public will support an undertaking, such as this promised to be, without being allowed the privilege of witnessing the play, they are very much mistaken. To appeal to the whole Kingdom for subscriptions, and to render the meeting practically a private one, is absurd, and one which we feel sure will not be tolerated. If the affair is to be simply an entertainment offered to the Chess Masters by the St George's Club, all well and good—let the St George's Club find all the money—but if it is to be a national tournament, an entertainment provided by the Chess players of Great Britain, then it must be an open exhibition, or open at least to all who choose to pay a reasonable fee for admission. Before proceeding further let us glance at the actual resolution, which we understand was passed on the 18th inst. It was then decided “that a ticket of admission to see the play should be given to every club or individual subscribing five guineas to the Funds, and in the case of a club, such ticket should be given in the name of the President, with the right of transfer to any bona fide member of that club.” And further:—“As the presence of a crowd would seriously inconvenience the players, it must be distinctly understood that the number of persons admitted into the room will be strictly limited, and the ticket of admission will only be available up to the number of visitors sanctioned by the Committee.”

This means that for five guineas a ticket can be obtained which may—or may not—admit to a view of the play. Can it be possible this is the intention of the Committee, or do we misunderstand the wording of the resolution, for we can hardly imagine a body of sensible men passing such an absurdity. Five guineas, or indeed even five pence, for a ticket which, perhaps after a special journey of one or two hundred miles, may be valueless, is expecting too much even from enthusiastic lovers of the game, and why, we ask, is this all but exclusiveness desired? The argument that the presence of a crowd would seriously inconvenience the players is not a good one, the men who are likely to play want popularity, and how can that better be obtained than by publicity. Who is there among the likely competitors that cannot play in the midst of a body of Chess playing spectators—for non Chess playing visitors would be few and far between, and even if there are any who do object, they can surmount the difficulty by staying away; if they care to enter the competition for public money, they must accept, as one of the conditions, the stipulation that they are to play in public, if not, we

think the Committee will stand a poor chance of raising the £1000 they desire. There can be no objection on the score of accomodation being hard to obtain, for there are two or three large halls in the West-End of London that could be engaged for the purpose, and we very much doubt if the receipts for admission would not exceed the outlay for hire, &c.; but it is the old story, if it is the desire of the working committee that the contest shall be a private one, all manner of difficulties will arise to prevent a public display, while if an open exhibition is wished, ample opportunity will occur for gratifying the desire.

We should like to have the opinion of the intending competitors themselves, as to the amount of annoyance they would experience from the presence of "a crowd." What would particularly upset them; the noise, the excitement, or the numerous assembly? Possible the former, for we cannot call to mind one player likely to compete, who is not accustomed to both the latter. It then follows that a prevention of annoyance arising from the noise of a large assembly is desired; it is not much use asking the company to be silent, for, although no one in particular would speak, yet there would sure to be plenty of talking; it is impossible to enforce silence, and so the only remedy we can see is so to arrange the players that they may be seen without hearing. For this purpose perhaps a few glass cases could be obtained, or better still, perhaps the proprietors of the Westminster Aquarium could be induced to empty a sufficient number of tanks to accomodate one couple in each, who would then, we imagine, be far enough from the noise of the crowd to enjoy quietitude during play.

As regards the threat of the Managing Committee to ignore their own admission tickets after a certain number of spectators have been admitted to the rooms, we should like to know how they intend to work. Is it to be a question of first come first served, and if so, what accomodation will they provide for visitors who arrive over-night to secure a sight of the next day's play? Will it be sufficient to leave one's hat on a seat to "book" a place? Can a seat be secured by proxy, or is personal attendance absolutely necessary? Again, how will it fare with a spectator who desires to break the monotony of a long sitting by five minutes in the fresh air, will he, on his return, have to take his place at the end of a long stream of anxiously waiting purchasers of "admission" tickets, or will his right of an inside place hold good for the day? Will the members of the Committees and their special friends take the same chance as other would be spectators, or will the arrangements for the day be so pressing as to necessitate their being inside before the doors are opened to the general public, who may then be told that the limited number of spectators have already been admitted. All these and many other questions might be asked, but we hope the Committee will see the advisability of at once removing the objectionable rule, and make arrangements for the reception and comfort, as far as lies in their power, of all who choose to purchase tickets, which latter should be issued at a fair price, in proportion to the expenses likely to be incurred.

JOTTINGS.

WE think there is little doubt but that Mr Steinitz's visit to America, which he reached on the 7th inst., will prove, if that gentleman does not offer any objection, almost as great a Chess event as did Morphy's memorable visit to this hemisphere. Already we learn that he is carrying all before him, he scored against several of the American players in off-hand games shortly after his arrival, and won the first two in his match with Mr Martinez. We shall endeavour to keep our subscribers well posted in his doings.

We learn with pleasure that there is now every prospect of a match being arranged between the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The expected date of the contest being about the middle of January next. We hope now that the subject has been revived, terms will be settled between the rival teams, which, if

not everything each side might wish, will yet be so far satisfactory as to lead to a contest.

Birmingham.—A match between the Birmingham and St George's (Birmingham) clubs was played in the rooms of the latter, on Saturday, 11th inst., and resulted in a decisive victory for the Birmingham Club, whose team was afterwards entertained by the St George's Club. Score, 24 to 8, viz. :—

BIRMINGHAM		ST GEORGE'S	
Rev C E Ranken	1	Stone	0
W Cook	3	Taylor	0
C Wallbank	0	Miller	1
W Bridgwater	2	Smith	0
Frank Brown	3	Mackenzie	0
F P Wildman	1	A G Baylis	1
C F Lewis	1	Eaton	1
J P Lea	2	Freeman	0
J O Egger	1	Perry	1
J M Friedberger	2	Deeley	0
E Shorthouse	3	Johnson	0
E Breese	1	O James	1
F W Cole	1	G James	2
H Wilkinson	1	Macbeth	1
R Pardoe	2	Cotterill	0

Glasgow.—As announced elsewhere, Mr Spens has secured the championship of the Glasgow Club. Another match, says "The Glasgow Herald," has been initiated between Messrs Crum and Spens for the West of Scotland Cup, the first game of which, won by Mr Crum, we gave in our last issue. A winter handicap tournament has been started at the Glasgow Club, for which seventeen entries have been received.

Leeds.—The first match between the Midland Railway Institute and Leeds Chess clubs was played at the Masonic Hall, Leeds, on Saturday, 18th inst. The travellers on their arrival were hospitably entertained by the home team. Mr Mills, on behalf of the Leeds Club, heartily welcoming the visitors. Mr W R Bland replied. Play commenced at 6 p.m., the match proving most exciting, as after the first half-a-dozen games neither side scored more than one game ahead. Score, 8½ to 7½, viz. :—

DEBBY (M RY I)		LEEDS	
F E Philips	0	D Y Mills	1
C Hanson	1	S Meredith	0
H T Bland	1	T B Hussoy	0
W Hives	1	C J Bennett	0
H Balson	2	T Eddison	0
J West	0	J Rayner	2
G Allen	1	J W Stringer	1
W R Bland	1	J W Wright	1
F Knowles	½	J W Tricket	1½
T Mathers	1	A C Hurley	1

A second game between Messrs Hanson and Meredith is to be referred to one of the Chess masters for settlement.

On Tuesday the 14th inst., Mr Blackburne visited the Leeds Chess Club and played sixteen of its members simultaneously. The single player won twelve games; lost to Messrs James Rayner and T Eddison, and drew with Messrs H Millard and D Fawcett.

Scarborough.—Mr D Y Mills, of the Leeds Chess Club, contested blindfold against six strong players of the Scarborough Club on Friday, 10th inst. The exhibition was highly interesting and successful, the blindfold player winning four games, viz., of Messrs Fisher, Amos, Blanchard and Barr; and losing two, viz., to Messrs Wallis and Chapman. A cordial vote of thanks, proposed by the Rev D Amos, and seconded by Mr Fisher, was accorded to Mr Mills for his excellent performance. Mr E Wallis acted as teller to the blindfold player.

Yeadon.—On Saturday, 11th inst., a novel plan in this district was tried of playing a game of Chess, the pieces chosen being represented by living beings, capable of moving themselves. The floor of the Town Hall was for the occasion converted into a Chess board, comparatively huge in its dimensions, the living pieces being placed on the two extreme ranks of squares on each side, ready for the performance of the duties assigned to them by their respective generals. The white pieces were conducted by Mr D Y Mills, and the opposite army, dressed in red, were commanded in their defensive movements by Mr E B Hussey. Both these commandants are strong representatives of the Leeds Chess club, and therefore a very pretty battle in miniature was certain to be represented. The pieces had their distinctive characteristics in dress; crown, mitres, &c., showing the position each participator in the mimic strife occupied. Such exhibitions, we apprehend, cannot be considered popular at the present time, for the spectacle

can only be fully appreciated by Chess players themselves, who form but a small fraction of any given population. Hence the object of the movements of the pieces, the excitement consequent upon a sacrifice of part of the forces, and the hairbreadth escape which each party has from the checkmate, are all wanting to the uninitiated. Nevertheless for about an hour great interest was evinced in the game, the onlookers doubtless expecting the white pieces to be beaten, as their comrades fell in the battle. The moves of the game were very interesting in many points, and we give them elsewhere. The result was "honour to both sides," a very happy termination to the conflict. The exhibition was under the auspices of the Rawdon Chess Club, and was presided over by Dr Cautley Dawson; the Secretary of the club, Mr Meyer, superintending the arrangements. Several players from the Bradford Chess Club were present, and gave aid where necessary in the removal of the slain warriors from the battle-field.—"Leeds Mercury."

Adelaide.—The handicap tourney of the Adelaide Club began on the 15th August with twenty entries. The odds to be given include that of Pawn and three moves, in reference to which "The Adelaide Observer" remarks, that "the players must particularly bear in mind that the White men must not be advanced beyond their half of the board, otherwise the Black K would be mated in five moves." The prizes amount to £10 5s, in addition to a copy of "Cook's Synopsis" as a special prize for the most brilliant game.

New Orleans.—The Tourney is, says "Turf Field and Farm," nearly over, the first two prizes having been decided in favor of Messrs Wurm and Blackmar. Although these gentlemen, in the order named, have carried off the first and second prizes, the fate of the third and fourth is still in suspense. Messrs Labat and Wibray have each one game to play, and the latter is now the former's only serious competitor for the third place. If Mr Wibray loses his game, he ties Mr Dunn for fourth prize. Only six games out of the 132 to complete the whole Tourney remain to be played.

Mr Steinitz in America.—We learn that Mr Steinitz arrived in Philadelphia Tuesday, 7th inst., and that his match was to begin on Monday the 13th. The Western New York and Northern Pennsylvanian Chess Association intends to invite Mr Steinitz at its next congress, which will probably be held in January next.

NEXT YEAR'S TOURNEY.

WE have received the following information for publication:—

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE,

47 ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

21st November 1882.

AT a meeting of the Managing Committee on the 18th November, it was resolved, that a ticket of admission to see the play should be given to every club or individual subscribing five guineas to the Funds, and in the case of a club, such ticket should be given in the name of the President, with the right of transfer to any bona fide member of that club.

As the presence of a crowd would seriously inconvenience the players, it must be distinctly understood that the number of persons admitted into the room will be strictly limited, and the ticket of admission will only be available up to the number of visitors sanctioned by the Committee.

The following gentlemen have joined the General Committee:—

Fred Lokes Slous, Esq.

J Norbury, Esq.

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

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Amount previously published -	262	10	0	Dr W R Ballard, Jun. -	5	0	0
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W B Woodgate, Esq. -	5	0	0				
					£54	14	0

Endeavour v Alexandra Clubs.—Match at Poplar, Wednesday, 8th inst. Score 4 to 4, viz.:

Endeavour	Alexandra	
Philpott abst	C J Sharpe	1
W N Osborne	A Sharpe	0
A Osborne	Bennett	0
Sargent	Leiohing	0
Clayton	Manning	1
Bartlett	Cock	1
Bois	Berners	1
Thatcher	Coombes	0

Isleworth v Roehampton.—Match at Roehampton, 23th ult. Chess score, 3½ to 4½, viz.:

Isleworth	Roehampton	
E J Line	Rabbth	½
Brooks	Davis	2
Bowles	Sager	2
Shears	Snooke	0

Draughts score.—W Brooks 2, Wood 3.

Kentish Town v Ludgate Circus.—Match at Kentish Town, 25th ult. Score, 5½ to 1½, viz.:

Kentish Town	Ludgate Circus	
Barbier	Lec	0
Pile	Fazan	0
Grady	Clayton	1

Bush	½	Moore	½
Cope	1	Antoine	0
Parkins	1	Harvey	0
Tiley	1	Clifford	0

Kentish Town v North London Clubs.—Match at Hackney, 19th October. Score, 2½ to 7½, viz.:

Kentish Town	North London	
G E Barbier	Lamb	1
W Grady	Stevens	1
C Pile	Dr Hunt	½
C Bush	Pugh	0
C Yarnoll	Willcox	1
Parkins	E Dale	½
Cope	Griffiths	½
Tiley	Flear	1
Fish	Drielsma	1
W H Hunt	Howard	1

Kingston v Isleworth.—The return match, played at the Kingston Institute, Saturday, 11th inst., and again resulted in a victory for the Isleworth team. Score, 4 to 7, viz.:

Kingston	Isleworth	
Williams	Bowles	1½
Cole	C Brooks	½
Windybank	Line	1½
Hawkins	Eva	1½
Wills	W Brooks	0
Threadkell	Moyce	2

TOURNEY GAME No. 8.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr S Barkas

Mr S R Pope

21 Kt takes R	21 K takes Kt
22 K to R sq	22 Q to K B 5
23 R to K sq	23 P to Q 4
24 Q to Kt 4 ch	24 K to Q sq
25 P to K Kt 3	25 Q takes B P
26 B to Kt 2	26 Q takes Kt P
27 R takes Kt ch	27 Q takes R
28 R to K sq	28 Q takes R
29 Q takes Q ch	29 B to K 3
30 Q to Q Kt 4	30 P to Q Kt 4

TOURNEY GAME No. 20

WHITE

BLACK

Mr J H Blake

Mr G W Stevens

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to B 4	3 P takes P
4 P to Q 4	4 Q to R 5 ch
5 K to K 2	5 P to Q Kt 3
6 Q to Q 2	6 P to K Kt 4
7 Kt to Q 5	7 K to Q sq
8 P to K Kt 3	8 P takes P
9 Q takes P ch	9 Q takes Q
10 B takes Q ch	10 B to K 2 .

TOURNEY GAME No. 21.

WHITE

BLACK

Mr C J Lambert

Mr L P Rees

1 Kt to K B 3	1 P to Q 4
2 P to Q 4	2 Kt to K B 3
3 P to K 3	3 P to K 3
4 B to K 2	4 P to Q B 4
5 P to Q Kt 3	5 B to K 2
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 B to Q Kt 2	7 P to Q Kt 3
8 P to Q B 4	8 B to Q Kt 2
9 Kt to Q B 3	9 P to Q R 3
10 R to Q B sq	10 Q Kt to Q 2

TOURNEY GAME No. 22.

WHITE

BLACK

Mr J T Palmer

Mr F P Carr

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt takes P	3 P to Q 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt takes P
5 P to Q 4	5 P to Q 4
6 B to Q 3	6 Kt to Q B 3
7 Castles	7 B to K 2
8 P to B 4	8 Kt to K B 3
9 P to K R 3	9 B to K 3
10 Q to Kt 3	10 Castles

PROBLEMS.

—:o:—

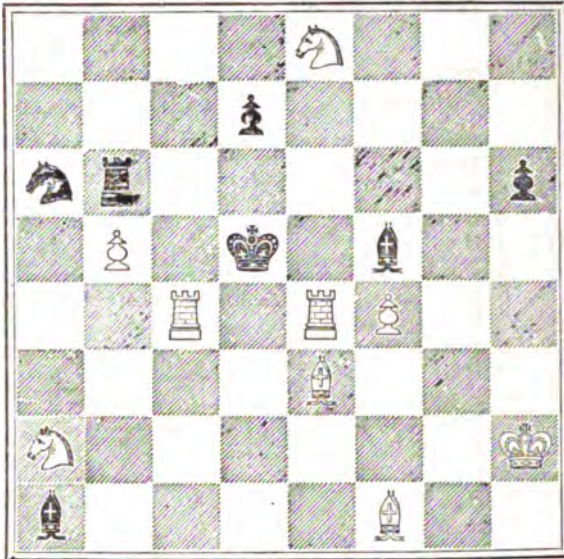
All communications for this department to be marked "Problem Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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No. 988.

By B G LAWS.

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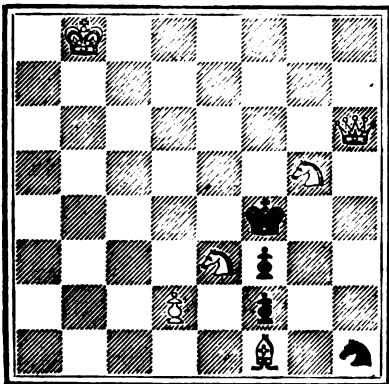
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 989.

By W A SHINKMAN.

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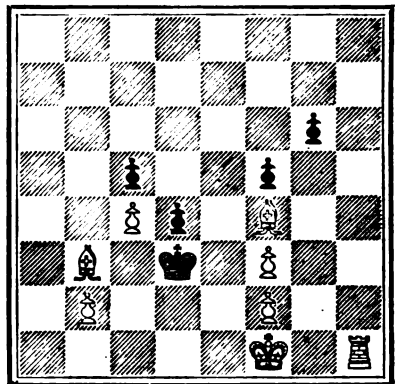
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 990.

By THE LATE J G FINCH.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

GAMES.

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All communications for this department to be marked "Game Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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GAME 787.

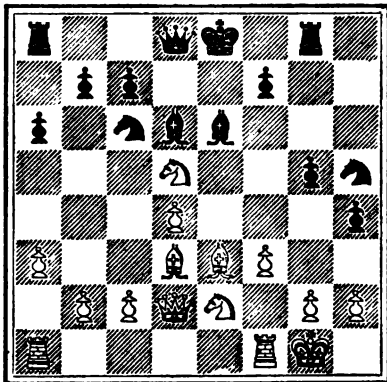
Played in the tenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 22nd May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Winawer	Mr Mason
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to K Kt 5 (A)	4 B to K 2
5 P takes P (B)	5 P takes P
6 B to Q 3	6 Kt to B 3
7 K Kt to K 2	7 P to Q R 3 (C)
8 P to Q R 3	8 B to K 3
9 Castles	9 P to R 3
10 B to R 4	10 P to K Kt 4 (D)
11 B to Kt 3	11 P to K R 4
12 P to B 3	12 P to R 5
13 B to B 2	13 Kt to K R 4
14 Q to Q 2	14 B to Q 3
15 B to K 3	15 R to K Kt sq
16 Kt takes P (E)	

Position after White's 16th move.

BLACK.



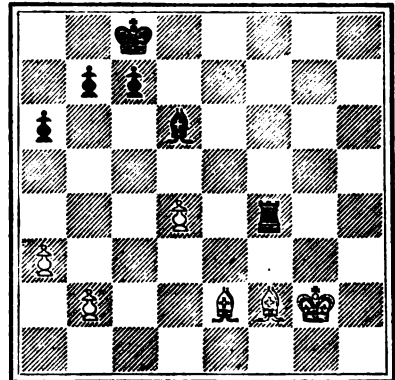
WHITE.

17 P to Q B 4	16 B takes Kt
18 B takes Kt P (G)	17 Kt to K 2 (F)
19 P to K Kt 4	18 P to R 6
20 B to K 3	19 P to K B 3
21 P takes B (H)	20 P to K B 4
	21 P takes P

22 P to B 4	22 P to Kt 6
23 R to B 3 (I)	23 P takes P ch
24 K takes P	24 Q to Q 2
25 R to K Kt sq	25 Castles
26 R takes R (J)	26 R takes R
27 R to Kt 3 (K)	27 Kt takes R
28 Kt takes Kt	28 Q to Kt 5
29 Q to B 2	29 R to B sq
30 B to K 2	30 Q to R 5
31 Kt to R 5	31 Q takes Q ch
32 B takes Q	32 Kt takes P
33 K takes P	33 Kt takes P ch
34 Kt takes Kt	34 R takes Kt
35 K to Kt 2	

Position after White's 35th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

36 B to B 3	35 P to B 3
37 P to Kt 4 (L)	36 K to B 2
38 B to K sq	37 R to B 4
39 K to B 2	38 P to R 4 (M)
40 P takes P	39 P takes P
41 K to K 3	40 R to B sq (N)
42 B to B 3	41 R to Q R sq
43 K to Q 2	42 R to R 6
Resigns.	43 B takes P

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

(A) This move is not generally adopted, we, however, believe it to be safe.

(B) If that was his intention, then B to K Kt 5 was useless. The only motive in our opinion,

for playing B to K Kt 5 would be to obtain command over the K side by B takes Kt, followed by P to K 5 and B to Q 3, although it is doubtful whether after this Black cannot successfully attack White's position by P to Q B 4, or secure his own game by P to K B 4.

(o) We suppose this is only a finessing move, he wishes to wait and see what White will do; it also gives Black the option of playing Kt to Q Kt 5, with a view of exchanging the commanding King's Bishop for his Knight.

(p) Black's superior tactics and his masterly inactivity begin to tell, he vigorously prosecutes the misguided ecclesiastic. Through 4 B to K Kt 5 followed by 5 P takes P, Black has won time for nearly half-a-dozen developing moves.

(q) White subsequently regains his piece, and hopes to weaken Black's powerful attack.

(r) A seemingly risky move. Black reckons on White taking the K Kt P, in which case he hopes to obtain compensation by having the command of the Kt file by his Rook.

If	17 B to K 3
18 P to Q 5	18 B to Q 2
19 P takes Kt	19 B takes P
20 Q R to K sq	20 P to Kt 5
21 Kt to Q 4	

and White has a very good defence, as, by threatening discovered check with his Bishop, he gains important time, can exchange the Black Q Bishop, and has his Rooks in good position.

(s) White thinks he can always get his piece by P to B 5, should the Q B retire, but it is risky play, as Black will gain time by this hesitation. He may also play B takes R P ch.

(t) White has nothing better; P to Kt 5 cannot be thought of, on account of P to B 5.

(u) A good move. White somehow obtains a better game than he ought to have; we think in consequence of Black's 14th and 17th moves.

(v) Unless we are very much mistaken, 23 Kt to Kt 3 must have been far better play, for it is obvious that White ought to retain his Rook on the Kt file.

(w) A fit complement of his previous move. After having emerged with a fair game from a powerful attack, White now throws his game away. Kt to Kt 3, although less effective than before, would have been better.

(x) We should have preferred playing B to K 3, with a view of bringing the King over to the Q side, as that is his only way to obtain a draw. It was wrong to advance these Pawns, for it weakens the whole of White's game, and is the speediest way to lose.

(y) A very natural attempt to break up White's Pawns.

(z) If	40 R to Q Kt 4
41 B to K 2	41 R to Kt 3
42 P to Kt 5, threatening B to Q R 5.	

GAME 788.

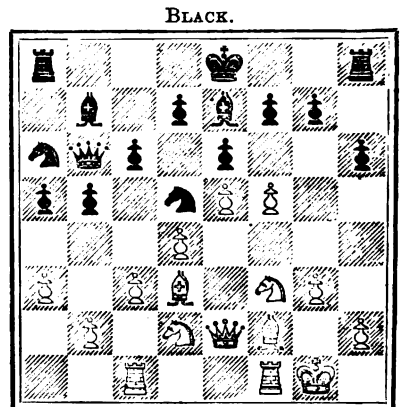
Played in the fourth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 13th May 1882.

The eccentric defence is named by Mr Ware, its inventor, the

"Meadow Hay" Opening.

WHITE	BLACK
Capt Mackenzie	Mr Ware
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q R 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q Kt 3
3 B to Q 3	3 B to Kt 2
4 B to K 3	4 P to K 3
5 P to K B 4	5 Q to R 5 ch (A)
6 P to K Kt 3	6 Q to Q sq (B)
7 Kt to K B 3	7 P to R 3 (c)
8 Q Kt to Q 2	8 Kt to K B 3
9 Q to K 2	9 B to Kt 5
10 P to B 3	10 B to K 2
11 P to K 5	11 Kt to Q 4
12 B to K B 2	12 P to Q B 3
13 P to Q R 3	13 P to Q Kt 4
14 P to B 5	14 Q to B 2
15 R to Q B sq	15 Kt to R 3
16 Castles	16 Q to Kt 3

Position after Black's 16th move.



17 P to B 4 (D)	17 K Kt to B 2
18 P to Q 5	18 B to B 4
19 P to Q 6	19 B takes B ch
20 R takes B	20 Kt P takes P
21 Kt takes P	21 Q to R 2 (E)
22 P takes Kt	22 Castles
23 P to B 6	23 Kt takes P
24 Q to K 4	24 P to Kt 3 (F)
25 Q to R 4	Resigns. (G)

NOTES, chiefly from Mr Potter on "The Principles." From "Society."

(A) "At the commencement of a game, development is the main thing to be considered." Mr Ware seems to read this backwards, or at least to apply it to the development of his adversary's game.

(B) "Economising moves. This is also a very important principle. It is infringed whenever . . . a piece having been moved heedlessly to any square has to go back again; or if some piece . . . goes one square when it ought to . . . go further." This note applies also to Black's ninth, tenth, fourteenth and sixteenth moves.

(C) "As the rule, a player of this (constructive) kind does not initiate attacks, but waits behind his earthworks for the opponent to come on."

(D) "There are also the Pawns to be considered." This one merits a good deal of consideration just now.

(E) "Being fallible, we may break down, in which case we want something to fall back upon." In this case the feather bed is Q R 2.

(F) "A move may not only seem, but be good; nevertheless there may be a better move and it should be looked for." Doubtless Mr Ware "looked for" it, but could not find it. Neither can I.

(G) "Many games that are lost might have been saved had the loser recognised in time that his play was not prospering, and recognising, had acted accordingly." On the whole Black seems to have been deficient in "principle."

GAME 789.

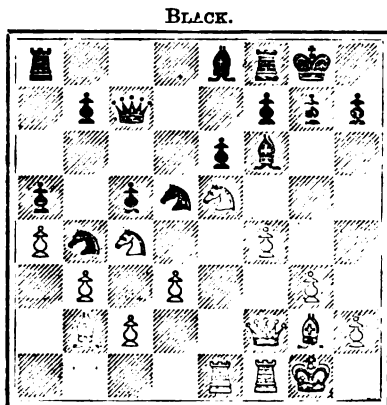
Played in the eleventh round of the Vienna International Tourney, 23rd May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Steinitz	Mr Weiss
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 5 (A)	2 P to Q B 4 (B)
3 P to K B 4	3 P to Q 4
4 P tks P en pass	4 B takes P
5 P to K Kt 3	5 B to Q 2
6 Kt to K B 3	6 B to B 3
7 B to Kt 2	7 Kt to B 3
8 Castles	8 Q Kt to Q 2
9 P to Q 3	9 Castles
10 Q Kt to Q 2	10 Kt to Kt 3 (C)
11 Q to K 2	11 Q to B 2
12 P to Kt 3	12 B to K 2
13 B to Kt 2	13 P to Q R 4 (D)
14 P to Q R 4	14 Q Kt to Q 4
15 Kt to B 4	15 Kt to Q Kt 5
16 Q R to K sq	16 K Kt to Q 4
17 K Kt to K 5	17 B to B 3

18 Q to B 2 18 B to K sq (E)

Position after Black's 18th move.



WHITE.

19 P to Kt 4 (F)	19 R to Q sq
20 P to Kt 5	20 B to K 2
21 Kt to Kt 4	21 Kt to Q B 3 (G)
22 Q to R 4	22 Kt to Q 5 (H)
23 B to K 4	23 P to B 4 (I)
24 P tks P en pass	24 Kt tks P on B 3
25 Kt takes Kt ch	25 B takes Kt
26 Q takes P ch	26 K to B 2
27 B to Kt 2	27 R to K Kt sq
28 Kt to K 5 ch	28 K to B sq
29 R to B 2 (J)	29 P to Q Kt 4
30 P takes P	30 B takes P
31 B to K R 3	31 R to K sq
32 R to K 4	32 B to B 3 (K)
33 R takes Kt	33 P takes R
34 B to R 3 ch	34 B to K 2
35 B takes P	Resigns.

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) Mr Rosenthal pronounces this weak. P to Q 4 is the usual course.

(B) The correct move is 2 P to K B 3.

(C) Black's aim was to advance his K P to free his game, but fearing the reply Kt to Q B 4, he tried to prevent it by the move in the text. We disapprove of it for two reasons; it weakens the centre, and also blocks the Pawns. The right move, and one which would have had the desired effect, was P to Q Kt 4, and probably later on Black would have tried a counter attack with his Pawns on the Queen's side.

(D) 13 Q Kt to Q 2, followed by P to Q Kt 4 would have been better to attempt a counter attack on the Q side.

(E) Weak. It would have been better to permit the doubling of a Pawn, e.g.:-

18 Kt to K 2
19 Kt takes B

if 19 Q takes P 19 Kt takes B P, 20 R to B sq best 20 Kt to K 5, with at least an even game

19 Kt (K 2) tks Kt
20 B takes B 20 P takes B

and we cannot see any advantage for White.

(r) Very well played. After this move Black's game is very difficult to defend.

(a) P to B 4 promises more resource for the defence than the text move.

(u) If 22 Kt takes P, 23 R takes Kt, and the Q cannot retake the R because of Kt to R 6 ch.

(t) If 23 P to K Kt 3
24 Kt to B 6 ch 24 B tks Kt forced
25 P takes B 25 K to R sq best

if 25 P to R 4, 26 Q to Kt 5, followed by K B takes Kt and wins

26 Q B takes Kt 26 P takes B
27 R to B 3 and wins.

(v) Too cautious. 29 B takes Kt, followed by P to B 5 would win much quicker.

(x) This move gives White an opportunity for a fine ending.

GAME 790.

One of eight simultaneous games contested at Derby. Mr Blackburne playing blindfold.

Allgaier-Thorold.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr Blackburne

Mr Hanson

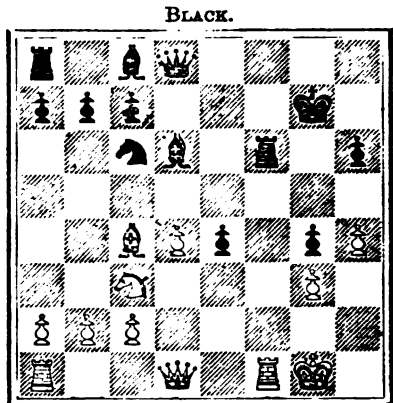
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 P to K Kt 4 |
| 4 P to K R 4 | 4 P to Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt to Kt 5 | 5 P to K R 3 |
| 6 Kt takes P | 6 K takes Kt |
| 7 P to Q 4 | 7 P to Q 4 |
| 8 B takes P | 8 P takes P |
| 9 B to K 2 (A) | 9 Kt to K B 3 |
| 10 Castles | 10 Kt to B 3 |
| 11 B to K 5 | 11 B to K 2 |
| 12 Kt to B 3 | 12 K to Kt 2 |
| 13 B to Q B 4 (B) | 13 R to B sq |
| 14 P to K Kt 3 | 14 B to Q 3 (C) |
| 15 B takes Kt ch | 15 R takes B |

(See Diagram below.)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 16 Kt takes P (D) | 16 R takes R |
| 17 Q takes R | 17 Q to B sq (E) |
| 18 Q to Q 3 | 18 B to K B 4 |
| 19 R to K B sq | 19 R to K sq |
| 20 B to Q 5 | 20 Kt to Kt 5 (F) |
| 21 Q to Kt 5 | 21 P to B 3 |
| 22 Q takes Kt P ch | 22 R to K 2 |
| 23 R takes B | 23 R takes Q |
| 24 R takes Q | 24 B takes R |
| 25 B to Kt 3 | 25 R to K 2 |

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 26 Kt to B 2 | 26 R to K 6 |
| 27 P to R 3 | 27 R takes P ch |
| 28 K to B sq (a) | 28 Kt to Q 4 |
| 29 B to R 4 | 29 P to B 4 |
| 30 P to B 3 | 30 P takes P |
| 31 P takes P | 31 R to K B 6 |
| 32 K to Kt sq | 32 Kt to K 6 |
| 33 Kt to K 4 | 33 P to Kt 6 (H) |
| 34 B to Kt 5 | 34 P to Kt 7 (I) |
| 35 Kt to B 2 | 35 B to Q 3 |
| 36 B to K 2 | 36 B to R 7 ch |
| 37 K takes B | 37 R takes Kt |
- Resigns.

Position after Black's 15th move.



WHITE.

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

(A) This move is played when Black on his 8th move does not play P takes P, but Kt to K B 3; but in this instance B to B 4 ch is naturally the correct move, as it yields White the attack for which he sacrificed a piece.

(B) Which of course makes White one move behind, e.g.,—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| if 9 B to B 4 ch | 9 K to Kt 2 |
| 10 B to K 5 ch | 10 Kt to K B 3 |
| 11 Castles | 11 B to K 2 |
| 12 Kt to B 3 | 12 Kt to B 3 |

and we have the same position as after the 13th move, it being now White to move.

(C) This move often exposes Black to a strong attack through White being enabled to play B takes Kt, followed by Kt takes K P, forcing Black to take the Rook, White thereby obtaining the command of the B file.

(D) We think that 16 Q to Q 2 would have given White a better chance to keep up the attack, as he can now replace the K R by the Q R, if Black plays R takes R.

(E) Well played and completely breaking the force of White's attack.

(F) Which wins a piece and the game.

(c) White is fighting a hopeless battle. K to R 2 would not have been any better, for Black would reply with :

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 29 Kt to K 4 | 28 B to Q 3 |
| 30 Kt takes B | 29 R takes B ch |
| | 30 Kt takes P. |

(h) Threatening mate on B 8.

(i) With the intention of Queening by R to B 8 ch.

GAME 791.

An interesting game contested at Simpson's Divan, London, between Mr Steinitz and a Baltimore amateur, the former yielding the odds of Pawn and two moves.

Remove Black's K B P.

WHITE	BLACK
Amateur	Mr Steinitz
1 P to K 4	1
2 P to Q 4	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to KB 3 (A)	3 P to Q 4
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to K 5 (B)	5 Kt to KB 3
6 B to Q 3	6 B to Q 3
7 B to K Kt 5	7 Castles
8 Castles	8 P to QB 4
9 P to QB 3	9 Kt to B 3
10 Kt takes Kt	10 P takes Kt
11 P takes P	11 B takes BP
12 P to Q Kt 4	12 B to Q 3
13 P to QB 4 (c)	13 B to K 4
14 Kt to B 3 (D)	14 B takes Kt
15 R to Kt sq	15 P takes P
16 B takes P ch	16 K to R sq
17 Q to Kt 3	17 B to K 4
18 P to B 4	18 B to Q 5 ch
19 K to R sq	19 P to KR 3
20 B to R 4	20 B to B 4
21 QR to Q sq	21 Q to Kt 3
22 P to QR 3	22 Kt to K 5
23 B to K 7	23 KR to K sq
24 B to R 4	24 B to B 7
25 P to Kt 3	25 Kt to Q 7 (E)

Resigns.

NOTES.

From "The Baltimore American."

(A) Staunton was wont to consider B to Q 3 the most attacking move.

(B) Threatening Q to R 5 ch, followed, if P to Kt 3, by Kt takes P.

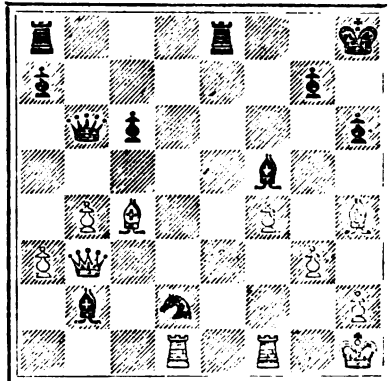
(C) The amateur has been playing without error up to this point, but here makes a misstep, which virtually decides the game.

(D) He need only have lost the exchange by moving the Kt to Q 2 or R 3.

(E) Very pretty all this; if White captures the Kt, an ingenious little mate in two moves, commencing with B to K 5 ch, is the response.

Position after Black's 25th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME 792.

Played by correspondence between Miss H Edna Laurens, of South Carolina, and Mr W J Ferris, of Delaware.

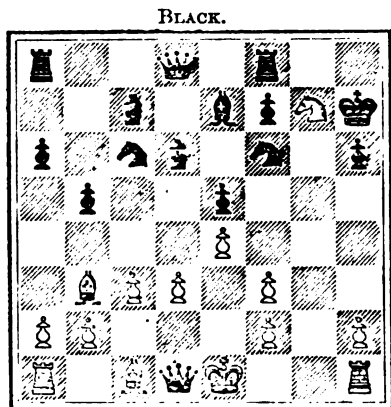
Ruy Lopez.

WHITE	BLACK
Miss Laurens	Mr W J Ferris
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to KB 3	2 Kt to QB 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to QR 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 Kt to B 3	6 P to Q Kt 4
7 B to Kt 3	7 B to Kt 5
8 Kt to K 2	8 B takes Kt (A)
9 P takes B	9 B to K 2
10 Kt to Kt 3	10 Castles (B)
11 P to B 3	11 P to R 3
12 Kt to B 5	12 K to R 2 (c)
13 Kt takes Kt P	

(See Diagram below.)

14 R to K Kt sq	13 Kt to K Kt 1 (D)
15 Kt to R 5	14 B to B 3 (E)
16 Kt takes B ch	15 Q Kt to K 2 (F)
17 B takes RP (G)	16 Kt takes Kt
18 Q to Q 2 ch	17 K takes B (H)
19 Q to Kt 5	18 K to R 2
20 B takes P (I)	19 Kt to Kt 3
21 Q takes Kt ch	20 R takes B
22 Q takes R	21 K to R sq
	Resigns:

Position after White's 13th move.



WHITE.

NOTES.

From "The Brooklyn Chess Chronicle."

(A) We do not consider this move advisable, B to K 2 is the proper move.

(B) Not prudent; Q to Q 2, with a view to Castling on the Q side, appears to be wiser.

(C) Black evidently foresees the threatened storm, but fails to adopt the best precautions. Would not Kt to K R 4 have been better?

(D) Black in our opinion could have taken the Kt safely, e.g.,

14 R to K Kt sq ch	18 K takes Kt
15 R takes Kt ch	14 Kt to K Kt 5
	15 K to R 2

and Black seems to have a safe game; or if

15 Q to Q 2	15 B to Kt 4
16 R takes Kt	16 K to R 2

and the game is equally safe for Black.

(E) B to Kt 4 seems to be the right move, commanding the strong file of White's Bishops.

(F) Kt to R 4 is better; the move in the text cramps the Queen.

(G) White's play has been very brilliant all through the game.

(H) Why not R to K Kt sq?

(I) The coup de grace.

GAME 793.

The following is the game played with living pieces in the Town Hall of Yeadon, on Saturday 11th inst., between Messrs D Y Mills and E B Hussey, both well known players of the Leeds Chess Club. Score from "The Leeds Mercury."

Philidor's Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to Q 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 P to Q 4
5 P takes P	5 Q takes P
6 Q B to K 3	6 Kt to K B 3
7 Kt to Q B 3	7 B to Q Kt 5
8 K Kt to Q Kt 5	8 B takes Kt ch
9 P takes B	9 Q to Q B 3
10 Q to Q 4	10 P to Q R 3
11 Q to K 5 ch	11 K to Q sq
12 Castles ch	12 B to Q 2
13 Kt to Q 6	13 P takes Kt
14 R takes P	14 Q to K 5
15 B to Kt 6 ch	15 K to B sq
16 Q to Q B 5 ch	16 Kt to Q B 3
17 B to Q 3	17 Q to K B 5 ch.
18 K to Kt 2	18 R to K sq
19 R takes Kt ch	19 P takes R
20 B to Q R 5	20 Q to Kt sq ch
21 K to R sq	21 Q to R 2
22 B to Q Kt 6	22 Q to Kt 2
23 R to Q Kt sq	23 Q R to Kt sq
24 Q to Q R 5	24 Q R to R sq
25 B to Q 8	25 Q takes R ch.
26 K takes Q	26 R takes B
27 B takes P ch	27 R takes B
28 Q takes R ch	28 K to B 2
29 Q to R 5 ch	29 K to B sq
30 Q to R 8 ch	30 K to B 2
31 Q to R 5 ch	31 K to B sq
32 Q to R 6 ch	32 K to Kt sq
33 Q to Kt 6 ch	33 K to B sq

Drawn by perpetual check.

Hints to Players.—Many valuable hints, says "The Baltimore American," have been given to young players through the medium of properly annotated games, which may not have been dwelt upon sufficiently in the regular treatises written for their instruction. Mr Staunton, in his notes to a game at the odds of a Kt, between the celebrated McDonnell and an amateur, says: "It is a great fault with many young players that they never know when they have sufficient force to win, and in their anxiety to save some Pawn or piece which they might well spare, they afford an adversary time either to escape from an attack or to mature one, and finally lose the game. As far as our experience goes, and it extends over many years, we have always found that the amateur who most readily surmounted the large odds, was not the one who tenaciously stuck to every Pawn, as if its loss involved the game; but he who endeavoured to wrest the attack from his opponent, and was always on the look out to sacrifice his extra piece for some decisive advantage in position."

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:0:—

WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER 1882.

—:0:—

STEINITZ IN AMERICA.

THE King is dead; long live the King." At the same time that the papers bring us the sad tidings of Paul Morphy's death, we hear of Steinitz inaugurating a most successful tour in America, the scene of Morphy's triumphs. Destiny would not arraign the two titans against each other; fortune however dealt fairly with Wilhelm Steinitz, in sending him out to conquer America, as Morphy conquered Europe. The news received from Philadelphia justifies our belief that Steinitz will fully equalise the performance of his great predecessor, in Europe, by proving himself the master of masters.

Steinitz was well received by the Philadelphian Chess Circle, and two days after his arrival there, serious play was begun. The first to engage him was Mr Thompson, who was mainly instrumental in arranging the engagement for his visit to Philadelphia. Steinitz conceded to his opponent the advantage of playing against him blindfold. Mr Thompson played well, but his blindfolded antagonist secured the victory in this game, the first he played in America, after 31 moves. The game, which we give elsewhere in the present issue, was a Vienna Opening. The next gallant Knight who entered the arena against the Champion was Captain Michaelis, who dropped into the "Steinitz Gambit,"—his opponent had a won game after 24 moves. Following suit came Mr Kaiser, who was likewise defeated, in two well fought games. There was also some amusing alternative play, in which Steinitz, in conjunction with Mr Elson, contested against two other players. The game, owing to the lateness of the hour, was left undecided.

The real contest however began on Monday the 13th inst., when Steinitz had to play his first game in the match against Mr Martinez, for £50 aside. The scene of the contest, the Philadelphia Chess Club, 917 Walnut Street, is a commodious room, and as may be expected, contained the elite of Chess, to witness the progress of the game. Play commenced at 3 p.m., Mr Martinez adopting the French Defence, to which Steinitz replied with 2 P to K 5. At the time for adjournment, at 7 p.m., after four hours' hard play, Steinitz had not gained any appreciable advantage, thus again practically demonstrating that the move of 2 P to K 5 is,—to say the least—with due respect to the master, no better than the ordinary move of 2 P to Q 4. At 8 o'clock the game was resumed and continued till ten, at which time Mr Martinez resigned, after 55 moves. The time limit is 15 moves per hour; Mr Gustave Reichhelm acting as umpire.

The second game commenced on Wednesday afternoon, and, judging from the stout defence made by Mr Martinez on Monday, American expectations were raised to a high pitch. The result however did not prove favorable to Mr Martinez. The latter having the move, opened with the Ruy Lopez, which Steinitz defended same as at Vienna, viz., 3 P to Q R 3, followed by Kt to K 2. On his twentieth move Steinitz gained some advantage, and finally won the game after 34 moves and four hours' play.

Mr Martinez has proved himself by his former record by no means an antagonist unworthy of Steinitz. His play, which is of a brilliant character, is

well known amongst experts. Captain Mackenzie, during his sojourn in London, expressed great admiration for it, and frankly asserted that in a series of off-hand games between himself and Mr Martinez, the latter had won a slight majority. Mr Martinez is in many respects the exact opposite of Steinitz. He is a Cuban by birth, of about 40 years of age, with well cut regular features and very dark. Contrary to Steinitz, who sits at the Chess table very attentively, yet quietly, Mr Martinez is wont to support his head with his hand, or pass it through his hair in a manner peculiar to highly sensitive players. We append the scores of the two first games of the match, and shall transfer them to our regular "Game" Department next week, with such notes as we may think necessary, they having arrived too late for proper attention this week.

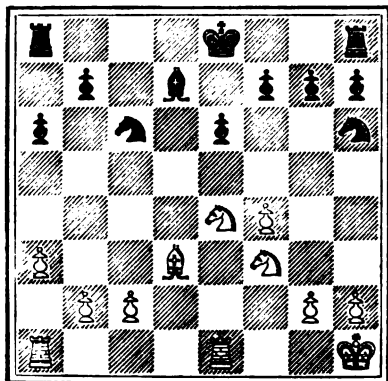
First game in the match between Messrs Steinitz and Martinez, played at Philadelphia, November 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Steinitz	Mr Martinez
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 5	2 P to Q R 3
3 P to K B 4	3 P to Q 4
4 P takes Pen pass	4 B takes P
5 P to Q 4	5 P to Q B 4
6 P takes P	6 Q to R 4 ch
7 Kt to Q B 3	7 Q takes P
8 B to Q 3	8 Kt to K B 3
9 Q to K 2	9 B to Q 2
10 Kt to B 3	10 Kt to B 3
11 B to K 3	11 Q to Q R 4
12 Castles K R	12 B to B 4
13 P to Q R 3	13 B takes B ch
14 Q takes B	14 Kt to K Kt 5
15 Q to Q 2	15 Q to Q B 4 ch
16 K to R sq	16 Q to K 6
17 Q takes Q	17 Kt takes Q
18 K R to K sq	18 Kt to K Kt 5
19 Kt to K 4	

Position after White's 19th move.

BLACK.



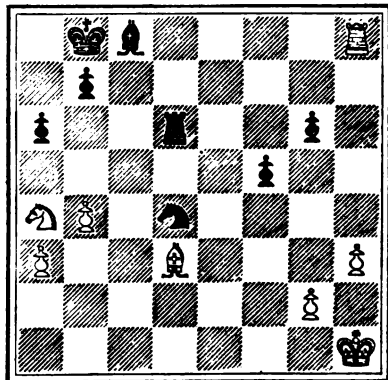
WHITE.

19 K to K 2

20 P to R 3	20 Kt to B 3
21 Kt to B 5	21 B to B sq
22 P to B 5	22 K to Q 3
23 P to Q Kt 4	23 P takes P
24 Kt to Kt 5	24 R to K sq
25 Kt tks B P ch	25 K to B 2
26 R takes R	26 Kt takes R
27 R to K sq	27 Kt to B 3
28 Kt to Kt 5	28 P to K Kt 3
29 P to B 4	29 B to Q 2
30 Kt(Kt5)toK6ch	30 K to Kt 3
31 Kt to B 4	31 R to Q sq
32 Kt to Q 5 ch	32 Kt takes Kt
33 P takes Kt	33 Kt to Q 5
34 R to K 7	34 B to B sq
35 R to K 5	35 K to B 2
36 R to K 7 ch	36 K to Kt 3
37 Kt to R 4 ch	37 K to R 2
38 R to Q B 7	38 K to Kt sq
39 R takes R P	39 R takes P
40 R to R 8	40 R to Q 3

Position after Black's 40th move.

BLACK.



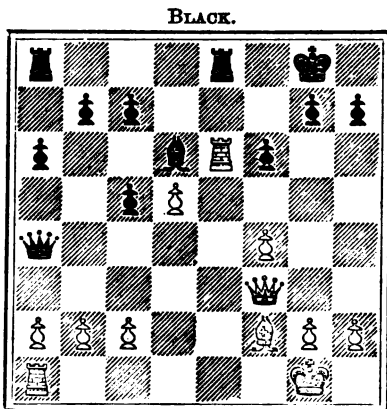
WHITE.

41 Kt to B 5	41 K to B 2
42 R to Kt 8	42 P to Q Kt 4
43 K to R 2	43 Kt to B 3
44 R to Kt 7 ch	44 K to Q sq
45 B to K 2	45 Kt to K 4
46 K to Kt 3	46 R to K B 3
47 K to B 4	47 Kt to B 2

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 48 P to K R 4 | 48 K to B 2 |
| 49 B to B 3 | 49 K to Q 3 |
| 50 R to Kt 8 | 50 K to B 2 |
| 51 R to B 8 | 51 B to Q 2 |
| 52 B to Q 5 | 52 R to Q 3 |
| 53 R takes Kt | 53 R takes B |
| 54 R takes B ch | 54 R takes R |
| 55 Kt takes R | 55 K takes Kt |
| 56 K to Kt 5 | Resigns. |

- 20 R to K 6 20 Q to R 5

Position after Black's 20th move.



BLACK.

WHITE.

Second game of the match.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE

BLACK

Mr Martinez

Mr Steinitz

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to Kt 5 | 3 P to Q R 3 |
| 4 B to R 4 | 4 K Kt to K 2 |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 P takes P |
| 6 Kt takes P | 6 Kt takes Kt |
| 7 Q takes Kt | 7 Kt to B 3 |
| 8 B takes Kt | 8 Q P takes B |
| 9 Q to B 3 | 9 Q to R 5 |
| 10 Castles | 10 B to Q 3 |
| 11 P to B 4 | 11 Castles |
| 12 B to K 3 | 12 Q to K 2 |
| 13 B to Q 4 | 13 P to B 3 |
| 14 Q to B 3 | 14 P to Q B 4 |
| 15 B to B 2 | 15 B to Q 2 |
| 16 Kt to B 3 | 16 B to B 3 |
| 17 Kt to Q 5 | 17 B takes Kt |
| 18 P takes B | 18 Q to Q 2 |
| 19 K R to K sq | 19 K R to K sq |

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 21 P to K Kt 3 | 21 Q takes B P |
| 22 P to Kt 3 | 22 Q to B 4 |
| 23 Q R to K sq | 23 K R to Q sq |
| 24 R to Q sq | 24 R to Q 2 |
| 25 B to K 3 | 25 P to K R 4 |
| 26 B to B 2 | 26 R (Q 2) to Q sq |
| 27 R to K 2 | 27 Q to B sq |
| 28 P to Q 6 | 28 P to B 3 |
| 29 R to K 7 | 29 B takes R |
| 30 P takes B | 30 R takes R ch |
| 31 K to Kt 2 | 31 R to K sq |
| 32 Q takes R | 32 R takes P |
| 33 K to Kt sq | 33 Q to Q 4 |
| 34 Q to Q B sq | 34 R to K 7 |

Resigns.

Belper.—A match was played, says "The Leeds Mercury," at Belper House, on Tuesday evening, 7th inst., between the Ripley Chess Club and players representing Belper. The former secured a victory by one game. The home team entertained their late opponents to supper after play was over, Mr Derry presiding. Speeches and songs made the evening pass most agreeably, and the enjoyment was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. Score, 6½ to 5½, viz. :—

RIPLEY.		BELPER	
Walter Hutchinson	0	J S West	2
A Hutchinson	1	W R Bland	1
J T Morley	1	H T Bland	1
Wm Hutchinson	1	T R Derry	1
Ernest Bee	1½	J B Johnson	½
Charles Davies	2	C W Reece	0

Bradford.—Mr Zukertort was engaged for an exhibition at the Bradford Club to extend over yesterday, to-day and to-morrow, 28th, 29th and 30th inst. The first evening was to be devoted to blindfold play, the others to simultaneous.

Brighton.—On Wednesday, 22nd inst., the Hastings and St Leonards Chess Club sent a team to Brighton to play the St Nicholas Club, and very creditably did they acquit themselves. Although they lost, says "The Hastings and St Leonards Chronicle," it was but by a little, viz., 7½ to 5½, and this, considering that necessarily some of the men could not afford the time to go, shows that there is some good Chess strength in the town.

HASTINGS.		ST NICHOLAS.	
Cheshire	½	Butler	1½
Womersley	0	Rev Cotes	1
Capt Lousada	0	Marquardt	2
H Colborne	0	Andrews	1
J G Cummings	1	Pritchett	0
E Dobell	2	Kent	0
H Gloyns	1	Robinson	1
G Cole	1	Marti	1

Up to within a few minutes of time it was thought that the result would be a tie; three games were incomplete, at tables No. 3, 5, and 7, the latter of which Brighton was winning while at Nos. 3 and 5 fortune smiled on Hastings, till suddenly a shout of "Rook mates" caused a rush to No. 3, and the Hastings players found that their man had made a slip, and all was over. A very enjoyable evening was spent, regretted by none. The return match is to be played at Hastings, on the 18th January, when, says our contemporary, Brighton beware. We give in another column one of the games played in the match.

Halifax.—On Thursday, 23rd inst., a closely contested match was played between the Halifax and Leeds Chess Clubs, at the Swan Hotel, Halifax. The game of Mr Hussey, being unfinished at a late hour, was adjudicated in favor of his opponent, giving Halifax a majority of one game. Score, 9 to 8, viz. :—

HALIFAX.		LEEDS.	
Waight	0	D Y Mills	2
Francis	1½	A Bilbrough	½
Common	2	E B Hussey	0
Sutcliffe	½	C G Bennett	1½
Cockin	1	J W Stringer	1
Whitley	1	J S Shaw	1
Dr Gascoigne	1	J Myers	0
Pickles (did not play)	0	R Henry (no opponent)	0
Hodgson	2	A C Hurley	0
N B Spencer	0	Jas Rayner	2

Havant.—The second match in which the Havant Club has taken part this season, was played on Tuesday, 28th inst., at the Bear Hotel, when a strong team, consisting of nine players, journeyed from Chichester to do battle. The result proved in favor of the visitors, who thus retrieved their laurels after their defeat of last year. Score, 5 to 9, viz. :—

HAVANT.		CHICHESTER.	
S Solomons	½	G R Downer	½
Tozer	1	Mac Arthur	0
Lucas	½	Scott	1½
Chigwell	1	Rev Deane	0
Francis	0	Street	2
Hill	0	Downer sen.	2
Collins	½	Garraway	1½
Batchelor	½	A A Downer	½
Spurgeon	1	Reid	1

Leeds.—The game in the match, Midland Railway Institute v Leeds, between Messrs Hanson and Meredith, which we announced in our last was to be referred to one of the Chess masters for settlement, has been given in favor of the latter, thus making the score of the Leeds Club 8½, same as the visiting team, and the match consequently a drawn one.

Portsmouth.—A match was played at the Southsea Rowing Club (by kind permission of the members) on Wednesday, 8th inst., between a team of players from Southampton and seven members of the Havant Chess Club. Score, 13 to 1, viz. :—

SOUTHAMPTON.		HAVANT.	
J H Blake	2	Solomons	0
Fewings	1	Tozer	1
R Chipperfield	2	Hill	0
G R Sloper	2	Francis	0
W C Westlake	2	Lucas	0
E Westlake jun.	2	Collins	0
W Williams	2	A H Batchelor	0

New Orleans. The first prize in the tourney of the New Orleans Chess Club was secured by Mr A F Wurm with a score of 21, Mr Blackmar coming second with a score of 18. We understand these two gentlemen intend playing a separate match.

St Louis.—Max Judd recently encountered, in simultaneous play, twenty-two Chess players of St Louis, but failed to win any more than ten games, seven being lost and five drawn. Mr Judd does not succeed, says "The Globe Democrat," so well in this style of play as others, in

a recent contest of a similar kind in England Mr Blackburne won eighteen and drew two games out of the twenty played.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must have the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our Correspondents, and we do not undertake to return rejected communications.

MILLS v GOSSIP.

To the Editor of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—If a member of the Rook class of the City of London Club was to offer to play me a match, and come all the way to Yorkshire for the purpose, I should not haggle with him about the number of games to be played per week, or propose playing for a larger stake than he could afford. I should simply content myself with giving him a sound beating, on his own terms. Mr Gossip has proved by the evidence of two eminent experts, and page 412 of the Handbuch, that he is about two classes my superior, why therefore should he show any reluctance to play me "under any conditions" I like to name, which would be of course the same for us both?

Mr Gossip has attended four meetings of the Counties Association, and had he not ceased to be an amateur, would have gone to a fifth. I am prepared to play him on precisely the same conditions under which he would have played at Manchester, against myself and nine others, the only difference in this case being, that he will have for each game the same, instead of a different opponent. Mr Gossip was so wrath at not going to Manchester that he cannot possibly have any objection to the rules under which he would have played there. Of Mr Gossip's blind-fold play I will say nothing, as it is useless to discuss that which has no existence, a fact which Mr Bland will perhaps make a note of for his next Directory.

I am, &c.,

D Y MILLS.

Slow Players.—We have heard a little, at one time or other, of that Chess fiend, the slow player, but the experience gained in a circulation game started by the Chess Editor of "The Globe Democrat" will, we think, satisfy the most impatient that a quarter of an hour or so is not too long to take considering what to do next. The following is copy of a report which has just reached the starter of the game:—Minneapolis, Minn., (U.S.A.) 21st October 1882.—A travelling game of Chess, started by you, arrived here, and only five moves had been made since 1880, viz., 1 P to K 4, Foster; 1 P to K 4, E S Elliott, Milwaukee. (This move was made sixteen months after your attack.) 2 P to K B 4, P J Topler, Milwaukee. (It took one year to arrive at this conclusion.) 2 P takes P, J J Holzshick, Minneapolis. 3 B to Q B 4, F O Hurman, Minneapolis. 3 P to Q 4, A Ortman, Minneapolis. We shall give it a new start and send it to a livelier region, where the Milwaukee time limit does not predominate. Yours truly, A Ortman.

TOURNEY GAME No. 15

WHITE	BLACK
Mr F A Vincent	Mr J H Hall
11 Kt to K 5	11 Kt to R 4
12 B takes B	12 Q takes B
13 P to B 4	13 P to K B 4
14 P to K Kt 4	14 P takes P
15 P to B 5	15 B to B 2
16 Kt takes B P	16 Q to R 5
17 Kt to K 7 ch	17 K to R sq
18 Q Kt takes P	18 B takes Kt
19 Kt takes B	19 P to Kt 6
20 R to K 4	20 Q to R 6
21 Q to Kt 2	21 P takes P ch
22 Q takes P	22 Q to Kt 6 ch
23 Q to Kt 2	23 Q Kt to B 3
24 Kt takes Kt	24 P takes Kt

25 R to B 3	25 Q takes Q ch
26 K takes Q	26 R to K Kt sq ch
27 K to B 2	27 Q R to K sq
28 R to R 4	Resigns.

TOURNEY GAME No. 20

Mr J H Blake	Mr G W Stevens
11 Kt to K B 3	11 Kt takes P ch
12 Kt takes Kt	12 B takes B
13 B to Kt 2	13 P takes P
14 R takes P	14 Kt to B 3
15 P to K 5	15 Kt takes Kt
16 B takes Kt	16 P to Q B 3
17 B takes K B P	17 B to R 3 ch
18 K to B 3	18 K to K 2
19 Q R to K Kt sq	19 P to R 3
20 B to Kt 6	20 Q R to K B sq ch

PROBLEMS.

—:o:—

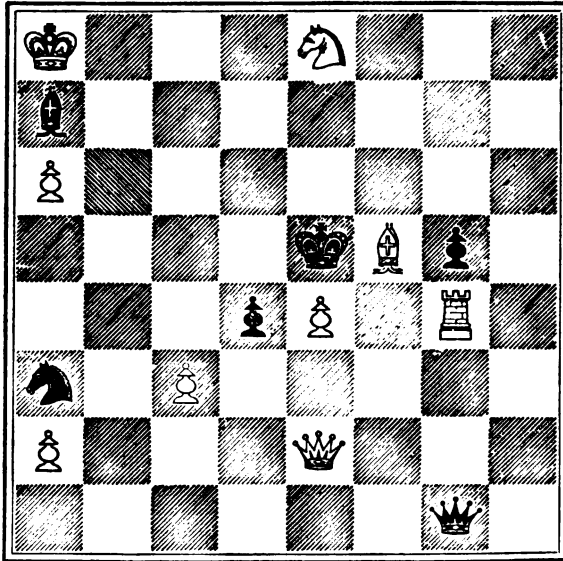
All communications for this department to be marked "Problem Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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No. 991.

By H, E & J Bettman, from "The Pittsburgh Telegraph."

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WHITE.

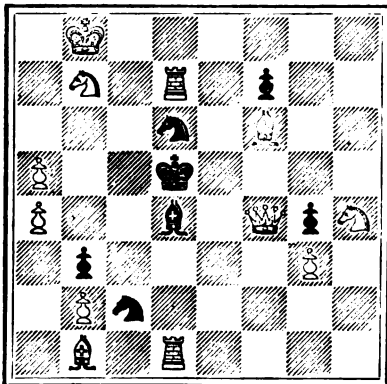
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 992.

By W GEARY.

From "The Sussex Chess Magazine."

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WHITE.

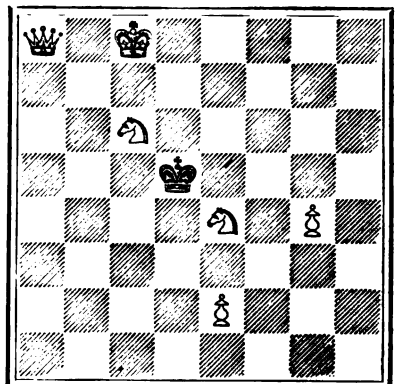
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 993.

By M LAMY.

From "La Stratégie."

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

GAMES.

—:o:—

All communications for this department to be marked "Game Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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GAME 794.

The following is the first game played by Mr Steinitz in America. It was contested at Philadelphia against Mr Thompson; Mr Steinitz playing blind-fold.

Vienna Game.

WHITE

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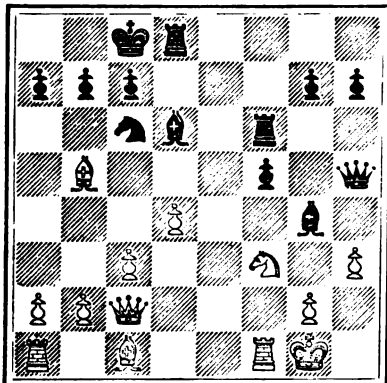
Mr Steinitz

Mr Thompson

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 Kt to K B 3 |
| 3 P to B 4 | 3 P to Q 4 |
| 4 P to Q 3 | 4 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 P takes K P | 5 Q Kt takes P |
| 6 P to Q 4 | 6 Kt to B 3 (A) |
| 7 P takes P | 7 K Kt takes P |
| 8 Kt takes Kt | 8 Q takes Kt |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | 9 B to K Kt 5 |
| 10 B to K 2 | 10 Castles |
| 11 P to B 3 | 11 B to Q 3 |
| 12 Castles | 12 Q to K R 4 |
| 13 P to K R 3 | 13 P to B 4 (B) |
| 14 B to Q Kt 5 (c) | 14 K R to B sq |
| 15 Q to R 4 (D) | 15 R to B 3 |
| 16 Q to B 2 (E) | |

Position after White's 16th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 17 B takes Kt | 16 R to Kt 3 (F) |
| 18 P takes B (G) | 17 P takes B |
| 19 Kt to K 5 | 18 P takes P |
| | 19 B takes Kt |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 20 P takes B | 20 K to Kt sq (H) |
| 21 Q to B 5 | 21 Q to R 5 |
| 22 B to K 3 | 22 P to Kt 6 |
| 23 Q to R 3 | 23 Q to K 2 |
| 24 Q R to K sq | 24 R to Q 6 |
| 25 Q takes R P | 25 R takes B (I) |
| 26 Q takes R | 26 Q to R 5 |
| 27 R to B 8 ch | 27 K to Kt 2 |
| 28 R takes R | 28 Q to R 7 ch |
| 29 K moves | 29 Q to R 8 ch |
| 30 K to K 2 | 30 Q takes P ch |
| 31 K to Q 3 | Resigns. |

Notes.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

- (A) Here 6 Kt to Kt 3 is given by the books.
- (B) A fine move. White dare not take the Bishop as he would then soon get into serious trouble. 13 B takes R P looks very tempting, but it is unsound, e.g. :-
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 14 Kt to Kt 5 | 13 B takes R P |
| 15 K to R sq | 14 B to R 7 ch |
- and Black has no attack.
- (C) A very hazardous move, and disregarding his dangerous position on the K side.
- (D) This move also was played without due consideration of the gravity of his own position.
- (E) Forced by the strong play of his opponent.
- (F) Black acted wisely in not precipitating the move of B takes R P, but owing to White having lost several moves, he now might have played it with good effect; supposing :-

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 17 B takes Kt | 16 B takes R P |
| 18 P takes B | 17 P takes B |
| | 18 Q takes P |

and White's position is very precarious.

There are of course many different ways of playing for White, but we think Black ought to have obtained an advantage any way.

(G) White is now taking advantage of Black's delay, and boldly captures the piece at a favorable moment.

(H) White threatened to exchange Queens by Q to B 5 ch.

(I) A desperate attempt to profit by the position of the Pawn on Kt 6, but of no avail.

20 Kt takes KP (i)	20 B takes Kt
21 P takes B	21 P takes B
22 P takes Kt	22 BtkKRPch(j)
23 K to R sq (k)	23 Q to R 5
24 B to K Kt 4 (L)	24 Q takes B
25 Q takes P	25 B to K 4
26 R to Q sq (m)	26 Q to R 4 ch
27 Q to R 3	27 Q takes R
28 Q to K 6 ch	28 K to R sq
29 Q takes B	29 Q to K 7
30 K to Kt sq	30 R to Kt 8 (N)
31 Q to B 3	31 R takes B P
32 Q to B 8 ch	32 Kt to B sq
33 R takes R	33 R takes Kt ch
34 K to R 2	34 Q takes R

Resigns.

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

(A) We prefer 3 Kt to Q B 3.

(B) This transforms the position into a Two Knights Defence, but 4 Kt takes K P gives Black a better game.

(C) So far, these are all regular moves. There is no denying that Black runs a risk by giving up a Pawn, the question however is, how to maintain some attack in compensation for the abandoned Pawn. 9 Q to Q 5 used to be a favorite mode of proceeding; but Zukertort having proved the attack unsound, the more quiet move of B to Q 3 has been resorted to, and it gives Black a favorable position. We are also in favor of 9 P to K 5, 10 Kt to K 5 10 Q to B 2.

(D) 12 P to Q Kt 3 would have been better, to be followed by B to Kt 2.

(E) Opposed to the principles of development. This Bishop can soon be thrust home by P to B 5. As will be seen White's game gradually becomes embarrassed, and even now P to Q Kt 3 would have been preferable.

(F) This is good judgment, and helps to increase Black's preponderance.

(G) We think the Bishop would have been better posted on Q R 3.

(H) A clever capture; he can always regain the piece by P to Q Kt 4.

(I) The position now becomes full of interesting combinations. This seems a plausible move, for White dreaded P to B 6, and hoped by Kt takes P to relieve somewhat the pressure on his King's side. It also leaves the Black Knight en prise.

(J) The outcome of a splendid combination, and perfectly sound.

(K) If K takes B then Q to R 5 ch, followed by P takes P ch, winning a Rook.

(L) A strange move. Why not B to B 4 ch, followed by B to K 6. Kt to B 3 would have been answered by R takes Kt.

(M) A blunder. His only move was P to Q B 3, but the game was lost.

(N) Black conducts his game in a powerful manner throughout.

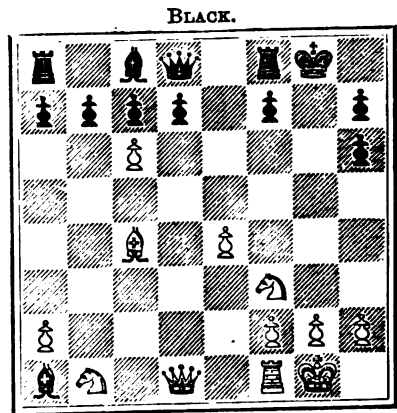
GAME 798.

Played in the fourteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 26th May 1882.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Bird	Mr Steinitz
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes P (A)
5 P to B 3	5 B to K 2 (B)
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles (c)	7 Kt to R 3
8 P takes P	8 Castles
9 P to Q 5 (D)	9 B to B 3
10 P takes Kt	10 B takes R
11 B takes Kt	11 P takes B

Position after Black's 11th move.



WHITE.

12 P takes Kt P (E)	12 B takes P
13 P to K 5 (F)	13 B takes Kt
14 P takes B (G)	14 B takes P
15 P to B 4	15 B takes P
16 K to R sq	16 Q to B 3 (H)
17 Q to B 3	17 K to R sq
18 B to Q 3	18 Q R to K sq
19 Q to R 3	19 R to K Kt sq
20 Kt to R 3	20 Q to B 3 ch
21 P to B 3	21 R to K 4
22 Q to R 4	22 B to Kt 4
23 Q to Kt 3	23 R to K 6
24 B to K 4	24 Q to R 3
25 R to K Kt sq	25 R takes Kt
26 P to R 4	26 Q to K 3
27 R to Kt 2	27 Q takes B

28 P takes B 28 R takes B P
Resigns.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) We advise the refusal of the Evans Gambit by 4 B to Kt 3, because the defence, when accepted, becomes very difficult, whereas if declined, the second player secures a sure advantage. The correct continuation is

5 P to Kt 5 4 B to Kt 3
if 5 P to Q R 4 5 P to Q R 3, 6 Castles 6 P to Q 3, &c.

6 Kt takes P	5 Kt to R 4
7 P to Q 4	6 Kt to R 3
8 B takes Kt	7 P to Q 3
	8 P takes B

(b) Mr Steinitz has the custom of trying to revive old defences disapproved of by theoreticians, hoping to find some new variations, or relying on some weak move of his adversary. He already lost in this tournament a game with Mr Tchigorin through having played here B to B sq. The only defence which may be attempted is

6 P to Q 4	5 B to R 4
7 Castles	6 P takes P
8 Q to Kt 3	7 P takes P
9 P to K 5	8 Q to B 3
10 Kt takes P	9 Q to K Kt 3
11 Kt to K 2	10 K Kt to K 2
	11 P to Kt 4

but White has still a superior game.

(c) Weak; the correct move was

7 Q to Kt 3	7 Kt to R 4
if 7 Kt to R 3, 8 B takes Kt and wins	
8 B takes P ch	8 K to B sq
9 Q to R 4	9 K takes B
10 Q takes Kt, with the advantage, for if now	10 P takes P

11 Kt to K 5 ch
and Black could not easily free his game; and if

11 P takes P best.

(d) White could have obtained a better position by playing

9 B takes Kt	9 P takes B
10 Kt to B 3	10 P to Q 3
11 Kt to Q 5, &c.	

(e) If 12 P to K 5, the right reply would be P to Q 3.

(f) To preserve the attack it would have been better to play

13 Q Kt to Q 2	13 B to K Kt 2
14 P to K 5.	

(g) Mr Bird, seeing his game lost, probably attempted as a last resource, to open the K Kt file to his Rook.

(h) If	16 Q to R 5
17 R to Kt sq ch	17 K to R sq
18 R to Kt 2	18 R to K Kt sq
19 Q to Q 4 ch.	

GAME 799.

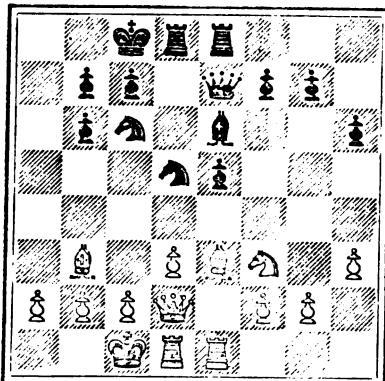
Played in the sixteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 30th May 1882.

Giucoco Piano.

WHITE	BLACK
Dr Noa	Mr Wittek
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q 3	4 Kt to B 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 P to Q 3
6 B to K 3	6 B to Kt 3
7 P to K R 3	7 P to K R 3
8 Q to Q 2	8 B to K 3
9 B to Kt 3	9 Q to K 2
10 Castles Q R	10 Castles Q R
11 Kt to Q R 4	11 P to Q 4 (A)
12 Kt takes B	12 R P takes Kt
13 P takes P	13 Kt takes P
14 K R to K sq	14 K R to K sq

Position after Black's 14th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

15 Q to K 2 (B)	15 Kt takes B
16 Q takes Kt	16 B takes B
17 R P takes B	17 P to B 3
18 P to K Kt 4	18 Kt to Q 5
19 Kt takes Kt	19 R takes Kt
20 Q takes R	20 P takes Q
21 R takes Q	21 R takes R
22 K to Q 2	22 K to Q 2

Drawn game.

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) Black gets tired of playing the same moves as his opponent; Kt to Q R 4 could have been played quite safely and it would be

very curious to know who would win, if repetition of moves was continued.

(B) Lost time. Black dreaded P to K 5. 15 B to R 4 would have been better, e.g. :—
 15 B to R 4 15 Kt takes B
 16 P takes Kt 16 P to K 5
 if 16 B takes Q R; 17 B takes Kt 17 P takes B, 18 Q to B 3 18 B to Q 4, 19 P to K 4 best
 17 B takes Kt 17 P takes B
 18 Kt to Q 4 best.

GAME 800.

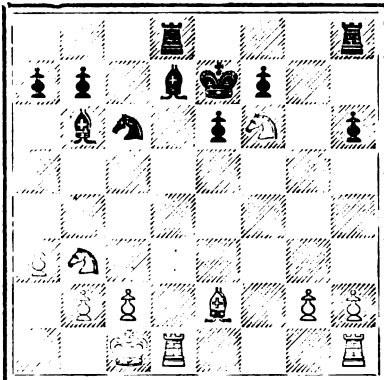
Played in the recent match Hastings and St Leonards Club v St Nicholas (Brighton), between Messrs Pritchett (Brighton), and Cummings (Hastings).

French Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Pritchett	Mr Cummings
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P to K B 3 (A)	3 P takes P
4 P to Q R 3	4 P takes P (B)
5 Kt takes P	5 P to Q B 4
6 Kt to Q B 3	6 P takes P
7 Q takes P (c)	7 Q takes Q
8 Kt takes Q	8 B to Q B 4
9 Kt to Kt 3	9 B to Kt 3
10 B to K B 4	10 B to Q 2 (D)
11 Kt to K 4 (E)	11 K to K 2
12 Castles Q R	12 Kt to Q B 3
13 B to K 2	13 Kt to B 3
14 B to K Kt 5 (F)	14 P to K R 3
15 B takes Kt	15 P takes B
16 Kt takes P	16 Q R to Q sq

Position after Black's 16th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

17 K R to B sq (G)	17 B to Q B sq
18 B to R 5	18 R takes R ch (H)
19 K takes R	19 Kt to Q 5

20 Kt to K 4	20 P to K B 4
21 Kt (K 4) to Q 2	21 R to Q sq
22 K to B sq	22 Kt takes Kt
23 Kt takes Kt	23 B to K 6 ch
24 K takes Kt	24 P to Kt 3
25 R to K sq	25 B to B 7
26 R to K 2	26 B to Kt 8
27 P to K R 3	27 B to Q R 3
28 R to K sq	28 B to B 7
29 R to Q sq	29 R takes R ch
30 B takes R	30 B to K B 8
31 B to B 3	31 B to K 6 (I)
32 P to B 3	32 P to K 4 (K)
33 P to Kt 4	33 B takes P (L)
34 P takes P	34 B takes P ch
35 K to R sq	35 K to B 3
36 K to R 2	36 K to Kt 4
37 Kt to R sq (M)	37 P to K R 4
38 K to Kt 3	38 P to K 5
39 B to Kt 2	39 P to R 5
40 Kt to B 2	

and Black wins (N).

NOTES.

From "Hastings and St Leonard's Chron."

(A) Novel, but not good. Played with the idea of keeping the centre attack, overlooking the check at R 5.

(B) Perhaps P to Q R 3 would be better, intending Kt to Q B 3 or P to Q B 4, breaking up the adverse Pawns on one or the other flank. Or P to Q B 4 could be played at once, and if 5 B to Kt 5 ch 5 B to Q 2.

(C) This Pawn should have been taken with the Knight.

(D) Here we should have played Kt to Q B 3, intending an advance of the K Pawns, and threatening to prevent White Castling.

(E) Well played. The only answer is B to B 3.

(F) Again well played.

(G) Taking the B would have rendered the Black centre Pawns far less dangerous, as the Bishops left move on different colors. The text move leaves White with his two Bishops which are very strong with a passed Pawn.

(H) Checking with the B first would tend to keep the King out of play, and strengthen the K R P.

(I) Keeping the adverse Knight and King out of play.

(K) Preventing Kt to Q 4, and threatening P to K 5; the White Pawns must go.

(L) Better than P to Q 5, on account of B to Q sq.

(M) The poor Kt wants to get round to see the triumphal procession of the Black Pawns.

(N) Adjudicated in favor of Hastings. Of course the two passed Pawns must win; B to B 7 is the right move now.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—

WEDNESDAY, 6th DECEMBER 1882.

—:—

PECULIARITIES OF PLAY.

A CONTRIBUTOR of one of our American contemporaries, writing on the subject of Steinitz's visit to America, makes some interesting remarks on the peculiarities of players, which, although written in reference to particular individuals, may yet be taken as typical of some of the classes one meets from time to time. Doubtless most of our readers will know of some one among their Chess playing acquaintances, in whom they can recognise the same style of play as is here accredited to Steinitz, Martinez, Morphy, Philidor or others, while it may be they will now be able to decide, provided they have not already done so, in whose particular style they themselves play. We think our contemporary has availed himself of the privilege usually allowed to "novelists"—that of drawing largely on his imagination to supply "facts" for the benefit of his readers, and thereby increases the interest in his writings:—

"The combat between Steinitz and Martinez is really a struggle between two different schools of play. Steinitz plays for "position," Martinez plays for "combination." Steinitz does not "go at you," he does not "attack" in the ordinary sense of the term, but he silently posts his pieces and Pawns in the best possible fashion, which his twenty years experience, his vast Chess learning, enable him to do as no other player ever has done—makes himself impregnable and then slowly and surely advances.

Mr Martinez cannot do this; his temperament will not allow him. He is a player of the Morphy school; he must do or die. Therein consists the weakness of the Morphy school. There is no compromise in it. If you do not "do," you must "die." If your attack is repulsed, your whole game, which has been planned solely for an assault, falls to pieces, for your Chess household has not been arranged for purposes of home safety. There are no well ordered sentries about the citadel of your King. Every piece and Pawn has gone off to take a hand at the front, and now, if your attack fails, they all come back without any rhythm worth speaking of.

Mr Steinitz has originated a new style of play, differing from the Pawn manoeuvrings of Philidor, the all-around-the-board play of Anderssen, and the lightning strokes of Morphy. Philidor would advance his Pawns in trim procession, with his pieces behind him, and, provided his adversary was not too strong, would pierce the enemy's centre, win his little Pawn, and score his little game, Anderssen would work out his plan in all-around-the-board fashion, with pieces and Pawns scattered in an apparently promiscuous way, and behind them would manoeuvre in a sort of dark sub-cellar fashion, until he had sufficiently developed his plans to make a sortie.

When you played with Morphy—well, you would not know much about it, except what some reliable spectator would choose to impart to you. You would begin a game with Morphy—you were always sure that you had begun a game with him—and after playing about a dozen moves, you would become conscious that chain-lightning had struck somewhere in the neighbourhood of your King;

but here the very singular part comes in—you would continue to play, only to find however, after you had collected your few ideas, that the continuation was part and parcel of another game.

How is it when you meet Steinitz? Well, you never were more comfortable in your life. You meet a pleasant, portly little gentleman, say a pleasant word or two about "Das Vaterland," talk a little about "the boys" across the water, and then sit down to the board, feeling that everything is as it should be. Mr Steinitz also sits down, with his little glass of ice water at his side, and his mixture of the real "Durham" about his person. You open the game and your blandness increases, for Steinitz does not "oxidize" anybody.

As remarked above, Mr Steinitz has invented a radically new style of Chess, and calls it "Die Dreng Partie." Don't be afraid; it won't go off. "Die Dreng Partie" means "The Crowding game."

Having commenced your game with Steinitz, you proceed in the same good, easy fashion, for his moves look so innocent, and the whole plan of his game appears so "childlike and bland." Presently the spectators begin to turn up their noses and say: "Oh, he can't play. We can see better moves at the Mercantile Library lying around loose." You begin to be really concerned for Mr Steinitz, and are actually debating whether it would not be charitable to throw him a game, just to help his reputation along.

You, however, continue to play good moves for the look of the thing, and are beginning to gaze kindly even upon the reporters, when suddenly you hear a slight creak among the timbers of your game. A shade passes over your face, and you examine the position, but everything still appears all right, and you smile once more, when all at once the whole bottom of your game falls out and you are removed from the room, reposing upon the shirt-front of a particular friend."

NOTES ON CHESS PRINCIPLES.

BY L P REES, IN "THE CROYDON GUARDIAN."

AT the present time there are but few educated persons who are obliged to confess complete ignorance with regard to the game of Chess, and a large majority play sufficiently well to experience considerable pleasure in manipulating the men, but only a comparatively small number are in a position to feel that fascination, that intense interest, which really scientific Chess affords.

The whole band of Chessists may be divided into two groups. The first section is composed of those whose efforts may be denominated "natural play," whose moves are governed more or less by the impulse of the moment. The second section comprises those who mould their play upon those unchanging lines, that deep and searching analysis has proved to be the soundest, and who know that to violate the principles upon which rests the whole structure of the game, is to court defeat.

The essential distinction that separates these two divisions, is the knowledge of those scientific principles that form the basis of the game, and which are the main features of the general construction of the play. Many "natural" players take up Staunton's "Handbook," or Cook's "Synopsis," and play over the variations there given, but until they become acquainted with the governing principles, book openings, forming the collated work of the greatest Chess masters, appear to them as, perhaps, good play; but possess no deeper meaning. The beautiful manner in which each move paves the way for its successor, and all the moves collectively form one grand combination, is entirely lost upon them, until the leading principles that influence the movements of the pieces, are made familiar to them. Then, and not till then, do the complete conceptions unfold themselves gradually before the investigator, as with beautiful precision the fragmentary moves succeed one another to form the entire combination, and the

“rational” player passes into the ranks of those who have nailed their colors to the mast of “principle.”

The succeeding notes are purposed to explain to some extent the somewhat unknown, but important, dogmas that govern the game of Chess, and without further preface we will proceed to their consideration.

First and foremost come the principles they govern.

OPENING DEVELOPMENT.

Too great attention cannot be paid to this point. Summarising the elementary rules, it will be sufficient to remark here that the pieces should be brought out rapidly, and in close combination with one another; they should be posted in positions from which it is difficult to drive them, and in which their range is unhampered by neighbouring men. Each piece brought out should strengthen the same line of play, and assist in obtaining the same end to which the preceding moves tended. The Pawns should be posted supporting and shielding the pieces, and preventing the entrance of hostile men into the position. Great precision is required with regard to the order in which the opening moves are played. Take extreme care that each fresh move heightens the dangers already existing, so that the opponent is forced to provide further against an enhanced attack. This principle is frequently disregarded, but by steady adherence to the idea, the difficulties attending the defence are so much increased, that it often happens the attack cannot be properly met, and the first advantage in the opening development is seized. Gain command of as many squares as possible in the hostile position, but do not trust isolate pieces in the enemy's game except to acquire some evident advantage.

(To be continued.)

Dover.—A match was played at the Working Men's Institute, Dover, on Tuesday, 28th ult., between the Dover Club and the Maidstone Church Institute Club, four players from each. Play was commenced at 8.30, and it soon became evident that the Dover players were winning all along the line, and at about 5 o'clock five of the games were decided in their favor. An adjournment then took place for tea. On resuming the match, the Dover players were again successful, Mr Smythe being the only player that won a game for Maidstone:

Maidstone.		Dover.	
H Burkett	0	Rev W Hunt	2
Marsh	0	Rev H C Jolly	2
Smythe	1	E C Robbins	1
Cotten	0	Pursey	2

Endeavour Club.—We have pleasure in announcing that a blindfold exhibition is to be given at this club on Wednesday, 13th inst., when Mr Blackburne will play against eight of the members. The club meets at 48 Vassall Road, Brixton Road, and on this occasion the doors will be opened at 6.30, play commencing at 7 o'clock. We wish the club a successful evening.

Lee and Lewisham Club.—This newly established club, by the indefatigability of its Hon Secretary, Mr E H Steele, is rapidly increasing in members and influence. A couple of interesting simultaneous exhibitions have recently been given, under its auspices, by Mr G C Heywood, a well known member of the City of London Club, and winner of the tournament in 1880. Eight games were played on each evening, and on both occasions Mr Heywood won five. This was a creditable performance, the strength of the opposition being considered. Messrs A H S Taylor, E Steele, G Chabot who won, and Messrs Flowers, Bigg, Marsh, Nevins and H Buckland who lost, formed the first team. The second team comprised Messrs Bigg, Parker, E Steele, A Jones, G Chabot, Nevins, Betts and A H S Taylor, of whom the three last named were successful.

NEW YORK.—We gather the following items from “The Brooklyn Chess Chronicle.”

New York Club.—This club, which is one of the most flourishing American organizations, and numbers among its members several very good players, has organised its 13th annual tournament, which promises to be of much interest. The book of entries was closed on the

17th ult., the following members of the club having enlisted:—J Wilks, J Greenberger, J H A Fitch, A Blomo, A Vorrath, A T Laffin, P J Doyle, J Schmitt, W B Orr, G A T Limbeck, A E Blackmar, and E P Cahen. The members that have entered are divided into three classes, the second and third classes receiving the usual odds of Pawn and move, and Pawn and two moves. Five prizes are offered by the club:—First, of the value of 20 dolls., second, of 15 dolls., third, of 12 dolls., fourth, of 8 dolls., and fifth of 5 dolls. The amounts of the respective prizes are to be invested by the managing committee in such objects as the winners may designate. Each player is required to play two games with each of the other players, and should any contestant not have played one-half of the total number of games to be played during the Tournament, by the time fixed by the club, he shall be declared out of the tourney, and all the games played by him shall be declared void. This rule was adopted for the purpose of preventing the Tournament from becoming almost interminable, and has acted admirably in the last Tournament of the club.

The championship match between Mr A Vorrath, the first holder of the championship badge of the N Y C Club, and Mr A E Blackmar, terminated in favor of the latter, the final score being 5 to 2. The holder of the badge is required to hold it for one year against all contestants, members of the club, before it becomes his property.

Manhattan Chess Club.—The Tournament of this club progresses very well. There has been some change in the programme by the admission into the contest, by unanimous consent of the other players, of Capt Mackenzie and Mr A E Blackmar. The latter enters into the first class, and the former constitutes a special class A, which gives the odds of Pawn and move to the first class, Pawn and two moves to the second, Rook to the fourth, and Rook, Pawn and move to the fifth. The entry of Capt Mackenzie and Mr Blackmar into the tournament of this club, adds much interest to the contest. It is gratifying to record the flourishing condition of this club, which now numbers 120 members.

The prizes of the Manhattan Chess Tournament are:—First, 25 dolls; second, 20 dolls; third, 15 dolls; fourth 10 dolls.

The following circular scarcely requires any comments, as the advantage of receiving instruction from so eminent a player as Capt Mackenzie, cannot fail to be appreciated by all the amateur lovers of the game, who will thereby be enabled to acquire, with a few of the Captain's instructive lessons, more knowledge of the tactics of the game, than they could otherwise attain in a life-time:—

New York, 22nd November 1882.

DEAR SIRS,—Capt Geo H Mackenzie can, for the present, be found daily at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, 110 East Fourteenth street, from 12 till 5 o'clock p.m., and in the evening after 7 o'clock.

Capt Mackenzie will play with members of the club, or their friends, charging 25 cents a game, or 1 dollar an hour. Special arrangements can also be made for lessons to gentlemen and ladies at their residences.

Danites Chess Club.—This club held another of their delightful receptions on the 23rd ult., at the residence of Mr Metz, in Bergen street, New York, at which the usual feast of Chess, supper, and gossip was much enjoyed. Some new members were welcomed to the fold on this occasion, and several games of the pending tournament were played.

Montreal Chess Club.—This club is in communication with Mr Steinitz relative to his visit to their city, that gentleman having signified his intention of making the club a call after concluding his engagements at Philadelphia.

TOURNEY GAME No. 21.

TOURNEY GAME No. 23.

WHITE.		BLACK.		WHITE		BLACK	
Mr C J Lambert		Mr L P Rees		Mr J H Hall		Mr C J Lambert	
11 B to Q 3		11 P takes Q P		1 P to K 3		1 P to Q 4	
12 K P takes P		12 Kt to K 5		2 P to Q 4		2 P to K 3	
13 Kt to Q 2		13 Q Kt to K B 3		3 Kt to K B 3		3 Kt to K B 3	
14 Q Kt takes Kt		14 P takes Kt		4 B to K 2		4 B to Q 3	
15 B to B 2		15 B to Q Kt 5		5 Castles		5 Castles	
16 Kt to Kt sq		16 B to Q 3		6 Q Kt to Q 2		6 P to Q Kt 3	
17 Q to K 2		17 R to B sq		7 P to Q Kt 3		7 B to Q Kt 2	
18 Kt to Q B 3		18 R to K sq		8 B to Q Kt 2		8 P to Q B 4	
19 P to K Kt 3		19 P to K R 3		9 P to Q B 4		9 Kt to Q B 3	
20 Kt takes K P		20 Kt takes Kt		10 Kt to K 5		10 P takes Q P	

“LEEDS MERCURY” SUPPLEMENT PRIZE PROBLEMS.

COMPETITORS CONFINED TO YORKSHIRE AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

THE following are the Prize Problems in “The Leeds Mercury” Tourney No. 4. The judges were Messrs J W Abbott for two movers and W Norwood Potter for three movers.

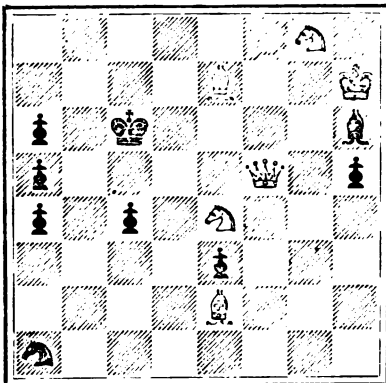
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No. 994.

First Prize,—“Ignis Fatuus.”

BY G HUME, NOTTINGHAM.

BLACK.



WHITE.

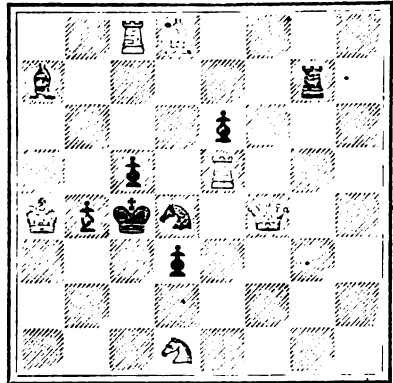
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 995.

Second and Third Prizes equal,—“Capitola.”

BY G J SLATER, BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

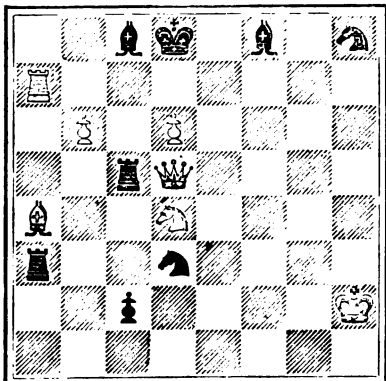
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 996.

Second Prize No. 2,—“Cook me not.”

WM GREENWOOD, SUTTON MILL, LEEDS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

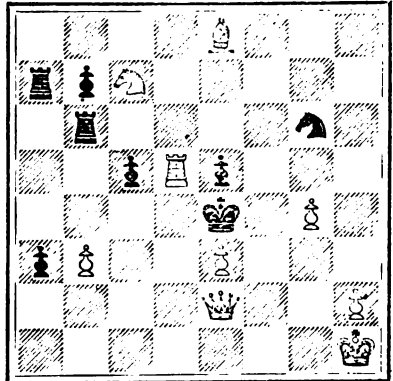
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 997.

Fourth Prize,—“The Boy in Blue.”

J STONEHOUSE, SUNDERLAND.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

PROBLEMS.

—:0:—

All communications for this department to be marked "Problem Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

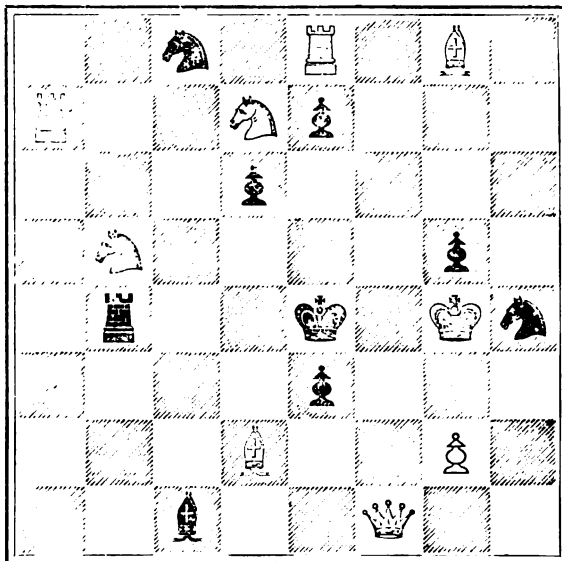
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"LEEDS MERCURY" PROBLEM TOURNEY No. 4.—TWO-MOVERS.

No. 998.

First Prize,—“En passant.”—By James Rayner, Leeds.

BLACK.



WHITE.

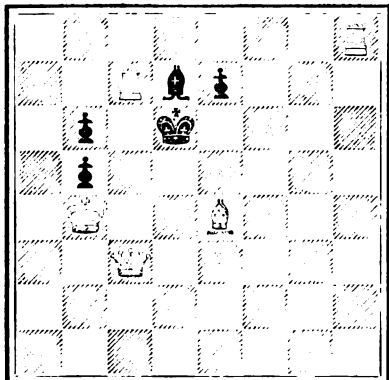
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 999.

Second Prize,—“To be continued in our next.”

By G J SLATER, BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

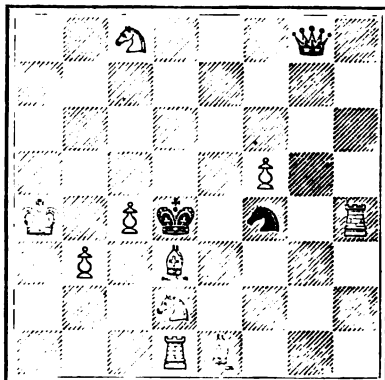
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

No. 1000.

Third Prize,—“Eclipse.”

By W F WILLS, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAMES.

—:0:—

All communications for this department to be marked "Game Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

—:0:—

GAME 801.

First game of the match between Messrs Steinitz and Martinez, played at Philadelphia, November 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE

BLACK

Mr Steinitz

Mr Martinez

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to K 5 (A) | 2 P to Q R 3 (B) |
| 3 P to K B 4 | 3 P to Q 4 |
| 4 P takes P en pass | 4 B takes P |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 P to Q B 4 (C) |
| 6 P takes P | 6 Q to R 4 ch |
| 7 Kt to Q B 3 | 7 Q takes P |
| 8 B to Q 3 | 8 Kt to K B 3 |
| 9 Q to K 2 | 9 B to Q 2 |
| 10 Kt to B 3 | 10 Kt to B 3 |
| 11 B to K 3 | 11 Q to Q R 4 |
| 12 Castles K R | 12 B to B 4 (D) |
| 13 P to Q R 3 (E) | 13 B takes B ch |
| 14 Q takes B | 14 Kt to K Kt 5 |
| 15 Q to Q 2 | 15 Q to Q B 4 ch |
| 16 K to R sq | 16 Q to K 6 (F) |
| 17 Q takes Q | 17 Kt takes Q |
| 18 K R to K sq | 18 Kt to K Kt 5 |
| 19 Kt to K 4 (G) | |

(See Diagram in last issue.)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 20 P to R 3 | 19 K to K 2 (H) |
| 21 Kt to B 5 | 20 Kt to B 3 |
| 22 P to B 5 | 21 B to B sq |
| 23 P to Q Kt 4 | 22 K to Q 3 (I) |
| 24 Kt to Kt 5 | 23 P takes P |
| 25 Kt tks B P ch | 24 R to K sq (J) |
| 26 R takes R | 25 K to B 2 |
| 27 R to K sq | 26 Kt takes R |
| 28 Kt to Kt 5 | 27 Kt to B 3 |
| 29 P to B 4 | 28 P to K Kt 3 |
| 30 Kt (Kt 5) to K 6 ch | 29 B to Q 2 |
| 31 Kt to B 4 | 30 K to Kt 3 |
| 32 Kt to Q 5 ch | 31 R to Q sq |
| 33 P takes Kt | 32 Kt takes Kt |
| 34 R to K 7, | 33 Kt to Q 5 |
| 35 R to K 5 | 34 B to B sq (K) |
| 36 R to K 7 ch | 35 K to B 2 |
| 37 Kt to R 4 ch | 36 K to Kt 3 |
| 38 R to Q B 7 | 37 K to R 2 |
| | 38 K to Kt sq |

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 39 R takes R P | 39 R takes P |
| 40 R to R 8 | 40 R to Q 3 |

(See Diagram in last issue.)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 41 Kt to B 5 | 41 K to B 2 |
| 42 R to Kt 8 | 42 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 43 K to R 2 | 43 Kt to B 3 |
| 44 R to Kt 7 ch | 44 K to Q sq |
| 45 B to K 2 | 45 Kt to K 4 |
| 46 K to Kt 3 | 46 R to K B 3 |
| 47 K to B 4 | 47 Kt to B 2 (L) |
| 48 P to K R 4 | 48 K to B 2 |
| 49 B to B 3 (M) | 49 K to Q 3 (N) |
| 50 R to Kt 8 | 50 K to B 2 (O) |
| 51 R to B 8 (P) | 51 B to Q 2 (Q) |
| 52 B to Q 5 | 52 R to Q 3 |
| 53 R takes Kt (R) | 53 R takes B |
| 54 R takes B ch | 54 R takes R |
| 55 Kt takes R | 55 K takes Kt |
| 56 K to Kt 5 | Resigns. |

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

(A) This move, as is well known, is a favorite with Mr Steinitz, the consensus of opinion has however, pronounced itself against this early advance.

(B) A very indifferent kind of move, giving White time; either P to Q 4, or perhaps better still, P to K B 3, is a good continuation for Black.

(C) Again tending to retard Black's development. On general principles it is evident that it would have been better had Black advanced this Pawn, while the Bishop yet remained on B sq. Again, if the Black Queen captures the Pawn, White, by attacking her, will gain further time for development.

(D) Why not Castle K R first, and think afterwards, or perhaps Q to Q B 2.

(E) These match games may fitly be termed microscopic battles. P to Q R 3 is a move of that nature, for by threatening P to Kt 4, it compels Black to move, in which case White evidently has won the time for advancing his R P one step.

(F) Played with the view of a draw. White takes further advantage of this move to place his pieces in a good position.

(G) The Knight now holds a commanding post.

(H) Although the whole of Black's game is somewhat precarious, yet under the circumstances, this seems a defensive move.

(i) This move, in connection with K to K 2, forms a very difficult defence.

(j) Also well played; an attempt to keep the Pawn would have involved Black in further difficulties, for if

25 B to B 4	24 R to B sq
26 Q R to Q sq ch	25 Kt to Q sq
27 R to K 7 ch, &c.	26 K to B 2

(k) White has attained his object of bringing the R into play, but it must be admitted that Black holds out well.

(l) The end game is well played by Black, but White's slow but sure tactics are very effective.

(m) With the object of bringing the B to Q 5, and pinning the Knight, in which, as will be seen, White ultimately succeeded.

(n) Apparently the only move to prevent it. 49 K to Kt 3 would be equally bad, e.g. :—

50 B to Q 5	49 K to Kt 3
if 50 Kt to Q 3, then 51 K to K 5	50 Kt to Q sq
51 R to Kt 8	51 R to K 3
52 K to K 5	52 K to B 2
53 R to B 7 ch	53 B to Q 2
54 Kt takes B	54 R takes Kt
55 R takes P and wins.	

(o) Overlooking what White was playing for, his only other alternative—not a good one—was to play B to Q 2, and abandon the R P. In playing this game over, it is instructive to note how, since White's 21st move, the weakness of this Pawn alone has furnished White with a motive for his attack, and how the efforts to protect it ultimately cost the game. This is a style of play lacking all the attraction of the games of Morphy or Anderssen, but it has proved itself very strong in match play.

(p) The winning move, paralyzing both pieces.

(q) Now this move comes too late, it cannot save the piece.

(r) White of course could win a piece by B takes Kt, but the move in the text simplifies matters by exchanging the Rook, e.g. :—

53 R takes Kt	53 R takes B
54 R takes B ch	54 R takes R
55 Kt takes R	55 K takes Kt
56 K to Kt 5 and wins.	

GAME 802.

Second game of the match between Messrs Steinitz and Martinez, played at Philadelphia, November 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Martinez	Mr Steinitz
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3

4 B to R 4	4 K Kt to K 2 (A)
5 P to Q 4 (B)	5 P takes P
6 Kt takes P	6 Kt takes Kt
7 Q takes Kt	7 Kt to B 3
8 B takes Kt	8 Q P takes B
9 Q to B 3 (c)	9 Q to R 5
10 Castles	10 B to Q 3
11 P to B 4	11 Castles
12 B to K 3	12 Q to K 2
13 B to Q 4 (D)	13 P to B 3
14 Q to B 3	14 P to Q B 4
15 B to B 2	15 B to Q 2
16 Kt to B 3	16 B to B 3
17 Kt to Q 5	17 B takes Kt
18 P takes B	18 Q to Q 2
19 K R to K sq	19 K R to K sq
20 R to K 6 (E)	20 Q to R 5

(See Diagram in last issue.)

21 P to K Kt 3 (F)	21 Q takes B P
22 P to Kt 3	22 Q to B 4
23 Q R to K sq	23 K R to Q sq
24 R to Q sq	24 R to Q 2
25 B to K 3	25 P to K R 4 (G)
26 B to B 2	26 R (Q 2) to Q sq
27 R to K 2	27 B to B sq
28 P to Q 6	28 P to B 3
29 R to K 7 (H)	29 B takes R
30 P takes B	30 R takes R ch
31 K to Kt 2	31 R to K sq
32 Q takes R	32 R takes P
33 K to Kt sq	33 Q to Q 4
34 Q to Q B sq	34 R to K 7

Resigns.

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

(A) This defence, which has been abandoned for some time, has been revived by Mr Steinitz at Vienna; the majority of players consider it inferior to Kt to B 3.

(B) Under the circumstances, it might perhaps be as well to play for development only, considering that Black has voluntarily cramped his game. We should imagine that White would obtain a good game by Castling and subsequently treat the game as a Giuoco Piano opening.

(c) Not a good spot for the Queen. Most players would have preferred Q takes Q.

(D) These showy looking moves always place pieces in a position from where they will have to retreat later on with loss of time. Kt to Q 2 was quite safe, (to be followed by R to Q sq). White need not have apprehended the exchange of Bishop against Knight, for then Bishops of different colors would have remained on the board.

(E) It seems as if Black was content to do nothing but waiting for White to come on.

(F) Black has attained his object, and

White has committed an oversight. P to Q Kt 3 would have been perfectly sound and saved the Pawn.

(e) His intention being to guard against P to Kt 4, so that he may proceed at his leisure to double the Rooks on the Q file, and win the Queen's Pawn.

(f) It is of no use being slowly tortured by an opponent who plays for the accumulation of small advantage, better throw the game at him at once.

GAME 802.

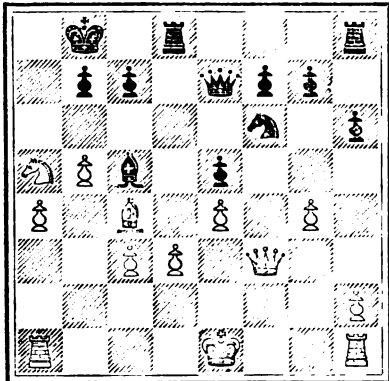
Third game of the match between Messrs Steinitz and Martinez. Played at Philadelphia, November 1882.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Steinitz	Mr Martinez
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 B to B 4 (A)
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q 3
4 P to Q B 3	4 B to K Kt 5
5 B to Q B 4	5 Kt to K B 3
6 P takes P	6 B takes Kt
7 Q takes B	7 P takes P
8 P to Q 3	8 Q Kt to Q 2
9 P to Q Kt 4	9 B to Kt 3
10 P to Q R 4	10 P to Q R 4
11 P to Kt 4	11 P to R 3
12 P to Q Kt 5	12 Q to K 2
13 Kt to Q 2	13 Castles Q R
14 Kt to Kt 3	14 K to Kt sq
15 B to R 3	15 Kt to B 4 (B)
16 B takes Kt	16 B takes B
17 Kt takes P	

Position after White's 17th move.

BLACK.



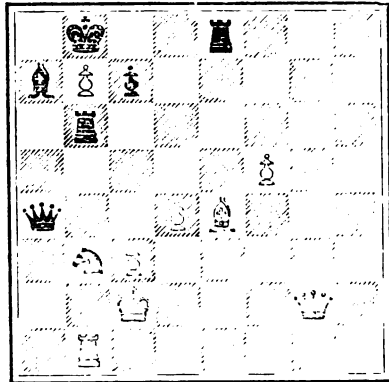
WHITE.

18 P to Kt 5	17 P to R 4 (c)
	18 Kt to Kt 5

19 Kt to Kt 3 (D)	19 B to R 2
20 P to R 4	20 P to K B 3
21 P takes P	21 P takes P
22 P to Q R 5	22 R to Q 3
23 P to R 6	23 Kt to K 6
24 P takes P	24 Kt to B 7 ch (E)
25 K to K 2	25 Kt takes R
26 R takes Kt	26 P to K B 4 (F)
27 P takes P	27 Q takes R P
28 B to Q 5	28 P to K 5
29 B takes P	29 R to Kt sq
30 R to K R sq (G)	30 Q to B 3
31 K to Q 2	31 Q to K 4 (H)
32 K to B 2	32 Q takes Kt P
33 Q takes P	33 K R to Q sq
34 Q to B 3	34 R to Q Kt 3
35 R to Q Kt sq	35 R to R sq
36 Q to K 2	36 Q to R 5
37 P to Q 4	37 R to K sq
38 Q to Kt 2	

Position after White's 38th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

38 R to K R 3 (I)	
39 R to Q R sq	39 Q to B 5
40 Kt to B 5	40 Q to B 2
41 R to R 6 (J)	41 R to Q 3 (K)
42 R takes R (L)	42 Q to R 7 ch
43 K to Q 3	43 Q to Kt 8 ch (M)
44 K to B 4	Resigns.

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

(A) This defence is good, but we think that the move of P to Q 4 gives Black more direct command over the game. We can only account for the disfavor into which this move has fallen, by the fact that formerly it was followed up, after White took the Q P on his third move, by 3 P to K 5, which latter move compelled Black to play for regaining the abandoned Pawn. If however after

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 P to Q 4 |
| 4 P takes P | 4 Q takes P |
| 5 Kt to Q B 3 | 5 Q to Q sq |

the difficulty of having to regain a Pawn devolves upon White. There are different ways of continuing this defence; the following is also a good one, e.g.,

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 P to K B 4 |
| 3 P takes Q P | 3 P takes Q P |
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | 4 B to K Kt 5. |

(b) So far, White has pushed on slowly but surely, in his usual masterly way, while Black seems to have tried his best to defend himself. By the move in the text he abandons the R P, in the hope of being able to attack successfully White's open position.

(c) Instead of this, Black might have played B to Kt 5 with advantage.

(d) Preventing Q takes P, B to Kt 5 as well.

(e) White is playing boldly; he feels strong enough to give up the exchange, relying upon his superiority of Pawns and position.

(f) 26 K takes P would have been bad, as by Kt to R 5 ch, followed by Kt to B 6, White would obtain a winning superiority.

(g) Black has, by his well directed play, attained the object of lessening the danger to his K side from this Rook. White is now compelled to act on the defensive.

(h) Well played; the Queen occupies a commanding position, threatening R to Kt 6 or Q takes Kt P.

(i) An error of judgment. Black might have played P to B 3 instead, it was of more importance to get rid of the Kt P, and we do not see which way White could have saved it. By the move in the text White is enabled to resume successfully his attack.

(j) A fine move which threatens to win.

(k) If 41 Q R to R sq

then

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 42 R takes R | 42 R takes R |
| 43 Kt to Q 7 ch | 43 Q takes Kt |
| 44 Q to Kt 8 ch, and mates next move. | |

White can now in any case force the game.

(l) Threatening Kt to R 6 mate.

(m) His Queen is attacked, and a mate threatened both on R 6 and Q 7.

GAME 804.

Played in the fifteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 27th May 1882.

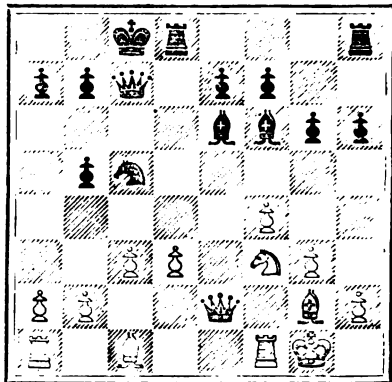
Sicilian Opening.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Mr Steinitz | Mr Paulsen |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 (A) | 2 Kt to Q B 3 (B) |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 Kt to B 3 (c) |
| 4 P to K 5 | 4 Kt to Q 4 |
| 5 P to K Kt 3 | 5 P to Q 3 |
| 6 P takes P | 6 Q takes P (d) |
| 7 B to Kt 2 | 7 B to B 4 |
| 8 Kt to R 3 | 8 Castles |
| 9 P to Q 3 | 9 P to K Kt 3 (E) |
| 10 Kt to B 4 | 10 Q to B 2 |
| 11 K Kt to K 5 | 11 Kt takes Kt |
| 12 Kt takes Kt | 12 B to K 3 (F) |
| 13 Castles | 13 B to Kt 2 |
| 14 Kt to K B 3 | 14 P to K R 3 |
| 15 Q to K 2 | 15 B to B 3 |
| 16 P to B 3 | |

Position after White's 16th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | |
|-------------------|
| 16 Q to Kt 3 (g) |
| 17 P to Q R 4 |
| 18 P to R 5 |
| 19 R to R 3 |
| 20 P to Q B 4 (j) |
| 21 B to K 3 |
| 22 P takes P |
| 23 B takes P |
| 24 B to K 3 |
| 25 B takes Kt |
| 26 K to R sq |
| 27 Q takes P |
| 28 Q takes B P |
| 29 R takes B |
| 30 P to R 3 |
| 31 P to Q 4 (k) |
| 32 Q takes P |
| 33 Q to B 2 (l) |
| 34 R to K Kt 3 |
| 35 Q to Q sq (m) |
| 36 B to Q 5 |
| 37 Q R to Kt 3 |
| 38 Q to B 3 |
| 39 Q to Kt 4 (o) |
| 40 K to R 2 |
| 17 K to Kt sq |
| 18 Q to R 3 (h) |
| 19 Kt to B 2 (i) |
| 20 P to R 4 |
| 21 P to R 5 |
| 22 B to Kt 5 |
| 23 Kt to K 3 |
| 24 Kt to Q 5 |
| 25 B takes B ch |
| 26 R takes P |
| 27 B to B 3 |
| 28 B takes Kt |
| 29 Q R to K R sq |
| 30 Q to B 3 |
| 31 K R to K R 2 |
| 32 R to Kt 2 |
| 33 B takes P |
| 34 Q to K 3 |
| 35 R to Q 2 (n) |
| 36 Q to K B 3 |
| 37 B to B 4 |
| 38 Q to Q 5 |
| 39 R to K 2 |
| 40 B to Q 3 |

41 Q to Kt 8 ch (P) Resigns.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) We disapprove of the move in the text. The best attack in this opening is:

- 2 Kt to Q B 3 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 Kt to B 3 3 P to K 3
- 4 P to Q 4 4 P takes P

5 Kt takes P; and to the three replies of Black, viz., 5 Kt to B 3, 5 B to Kt 5 or 5 P to Q R 3

- 6 Kt takes P 6 Kt P takes Kt
- 7 B to Q 3 gives a superiority of position to White.

(B) We should have preferred 2 P to K 3, to which Mr Steinitz most certainly would have replied with 3 P to K 5, (a move which has been a favorite with him in the French Opening throughout the recent Vienna Tournament) then

3 P to Q 4

4 P takes P en pass

if he does not take the P in passing, then Kt to Q B 3 and P to B 3 would give Black a decided advantage

- 5 P to Kt 3 4 B takes P
- 6 P takes P 5 P to K 4

if 6 Q to K 2 6 Q to K 2

- 7 B to K Kt 2 6 B takes P
- 8 Kt to K B 3 7 K Kt to K 2
- 8 Q Kt to B 3 or

B to Q B 2, followed by Castles, and White has lost at least the advantage of the move. We must remark that Black cannot play P to K 4, because of Kt to K B 3.

(C) Even here 3 P to K 3 would be best. The move in the text allows White to advance his K P, making Black lose a move.

(D) The move in the text is better than 6 P takes P, for now Black has the chance of being able to advance his P to K 4 to break up the adverse Pawns.

(E) If P to K 4, then of course White would reply with

- 10 Kt to Q B 4 10 Q to K 3
- 11 P takes P 11 P to K B 3
- 12 Castles 12 P takes P

13 K R to K sq or Kt to K Kt 5 with the best game. Instead of the move in the text, however, we should have preferred 9 P to K B 3, followed by P to K 4 at an opportune moment.

(F) If 12 P to K 3, 13 P to K Kt 4 best.

(G) A loss of time which allows White to form a strong attack. He ought to have played Q R to K Kt sq, followed by P to K Kt 4 to attempt an attack on the K side. Black does not fear from the advance of the adverse Q B P, for his Kt would occupy an important post at Q 5 by way of Q Kt 5 and Q B 3.

- (H) If 18 Q to Q B 2
- 19 P to Q B 4 19 Kt to Kt 5

20 P to K B 5 and wins, for he threatens B to K B 4.

(I) This, and the two foregoing moves only aggravate Black's position; his Knight is now out of play, whereas if it had remained where it was, he could have obtained a very strong position on Q Kt-5, if White had tried to advance his Q B P. As hinted above, Black ought to attempt the attack on the K side by Q R to K Kt sq and P to K Kt 4.

(J) Well played. This and the subsequent move decide the game at once in White's favor.

(K) All attempts at an attack by Black, who had sacrificed 3 Pawns already, is frustrated by the move in the text, for White threatens R (B 3) to Q Kt 3.

(L) Although the move in the text is good enough to ensure a win, the strongest move is 33 Q to Q 3, preserving the Q P.

(M) If

- 35 Q to R 4 35 Q takes B P

and if

- 36 R takes R 36 Q to Q B 8 ch
- 37 K to R 2 37 Q to K Kt 8 ch
- 38 K to Kt 3 38 Q to K B 7 ch

and Black forces a draw by perpetual check.

(N) If now

- 36 R takes R 35 Q takes B P
- 37 R to Q Kt 3 and wins. 36 B takes R

(O) It is evident that if

- 39 B takes P 39 R takes P ch
- 40 K to Kt 2 40 R takes R ch
- 41 K takes R 41 Q to K B 8 ch

and wins.

(P) He can force the mate, if

- 41 R to K 8
- 42 R takes P ch 42 R to B sq
- 43 Q to K Kt 4 ch, and mate in 2 moves,
- and if 41 R takes Q
- 42 R takes R ch 42 R to B 2
- 43 R takes P ch and mates.

GAME 805.

Played recently at Nottingham.

Allgaier Gambit.

WHITE

BLACK

Mr T A . . .

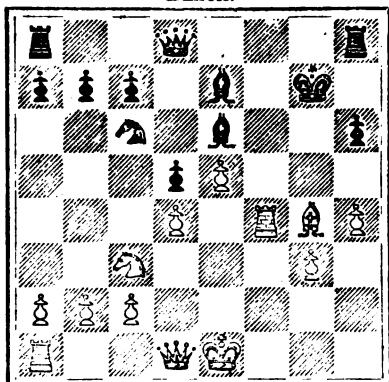
Mr T Marriott

- 1 P to K 4 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to K B 4 2 P takes P
- 3 Kt to K B 3 3 P to K Kt 4
- 4 P to K R 4 4 P to Kt 5
- 5 Kt to Kt 5 5 P to K R 3
- 6 Kt takes P 6 K takes Kt
- 7 P to Q 4 7 P to Q 4
- 8 B takes P 8 Kt to K B 3
- 9 Kt to B 3 9 Kt to B 3
- 10 B to K 2 10 B to K 2
- 11 K R to B sq (A) 11 K to Kt 2
- 12 P to K Kt 3 (B) 12 B to K 3
- 13 P to K 5 13 Kt to K R 4
- 14 K B takes P 14 Kt takes B

15 R takes Kt (c)

Position after White's 15th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

16 B takes B
17 R to B 215 B takes P (D)
16 B takes P ch
17 R to K B sq
(and wins (E)).

NOTES.

By Mr A Marriott.

(A) 11 Castles is the more usual move here.

(B) It would be better to play P to K 5 at this point, and if

13 P to K Kt 3.

12 Kt to R 4

(C) Allowing his opponent to force the game in pretty style. 15 P takes Kt was his only chance.

(D) This nullifies White's attack and breaks up his position. The position is curious.

(E) If 18 Q to Kt 4 ch 18 Q covers, and Black will come out a Rook ahead.

GAME 806.

Played in the Annual Tourney of the New Orleans Club, October 1882.

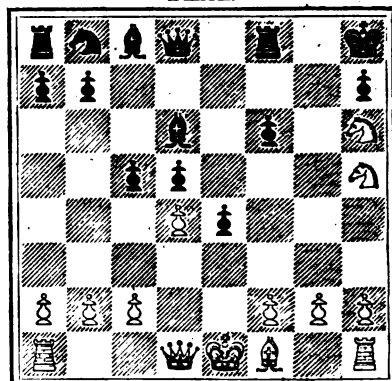
Philidor's Defence.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr C N Edwards	Mr A F Wurm
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to Q 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P to K B 4
4 Kt to B 3 (A)	4 P takes K P

5 Q Kt takes P	5 P to Q 4
6 Kt to Kt 3 (B)	6 P to K 5
7 Kt to K 5	7 K Kt to B 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 B to Q 3
9 Kt to R 5	9 Castles
10 B takes Kt (c)	10 P takes B
11 Kt to Kt 4	11 P to B 4
12 Kt to R 6 ch	12 K to R sq

Position after Black's 12th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

13 P to K Kt 4 (D)	13 Q to Kt 4
14 Kt takes P	14 B takes Kt
15 P takes B	15 Q takes P
16 Q to K 2	16 Kt to B 3
17 Castles Q R (E)	17 Q takes P
18 Q to Kt 4	18 R to B 2
19 Q to K 6 (F)	19 R to B 4
20 Kt to Kt 3 (G)	20 B to B 5 ch
21 K to Kt sq	21 Kt takes P

and Black wins.

NOTES.

By Mr A Marriott.

(A) The usual move 4 P takes K P is slightly preferable.

(B) 6 Kt takes P might be ventured here, if then 6 P takes Kt, 7 Q to R 5 ch with a good game.

(C) 10 Q to Q 2 would be better.

(D) Here he should play 13 P to K R 4, to prevent Q to Kt 4.

(E) 17 P to Q B 3 is absolutely necessary.

(F) Very weak; again P to Q B 3 is best.

(G) Immediately fatal. B to K 2 would prolong the struggle.

Quebec Chess Club.—The members have arranged a very pleasant series of matches, there being five contestants on each side—the Greeks and the Trojans. In the first encounter the Greeks thoroughly routed their opponents by winning four of the five games, and if they continue in this determinate manner, they will be able to give the Trojans the famous war horse, and carry away the fair Helen for their Ulysses.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, 13th DECEMBER 1882.

—:o:—

NOTES ON CHESS PRINCIPLES.

By L P REES, IN "THE CROYDON GUARDIAN."

(Continued from page 579.)

THERE are two chief branches of opening play, each of which demands distinct notice. They may be styled—

1. Direct Attack.
2. Indirect Attack.

In 1, Direct Attack, the first player (who will be supposed to play the white pieces) accepts the primary position of the pieces as the base of his operations, and proceeds at once to assault the hostile lines by one or other of two methods of play. In both of these, however, the primary principle is the "establishment of a strong centre," in order to cramp the development of the second player (Black). By a strong centre is meant a formation of Pieces and Pawns holding possession of the central squares of the board, and commanding the key squares of the hostile position. To obtain this first necessity, a sacrifice of more or less importance is often made. Thus, in the Evans Gambit, the Q Kt P is given up in order to train the hostile K B from his commanding position, and to enable White to throw forward his Pawns with sufficient supports. In the King's Gambit, the K B P is surrendered, in order to allow the centre of the board to be occupied at once by the K and Q Pawns. In the Scotch and kindred Gambits, the centre is formed mainly of pieces, threatening attack in several directions.

White can continue by—

FIRST METHOD.

Concentration of all available forces upon a vital point in the hostile position.

The success of this form of attack depends in the first instance upon a judicious selection of the point against which to direct the assault. The K B P and K Kt P form the weakest spot, and are most frequently threatened. It is also strong to concentrate upon the adverse Q P, preventing its successful advance, and thereby greatly hampering the movements of the hostile Q, Q R, and Q B. When the Black K Kt stands at K B 3, by first pinning it to the Black Q by the Q B, it becomes a most vulnerable point as if the Q move to free the piece, the Black King's side Pawns are broken by its capture.

The Evans Gambit is a very complete illustration of this principle. The Bishops are posted on the Queen's side, commanding adjacent diagonals, running from corner to corner of the board, and the Rooks are placed so as to attack the same squares from the K and the K B files. The first active work against the hostile K B P is accomplished by the Knights, while their operations are covered

by the other pieces. Before attempting to force Black's line at any particular spot in this way, all defensive resources must be carefully considered, and if these resources are numerous and complete, or if it appears on examination that even when the object is secured, no permanent advantage is likely to result, the idea should be abandoned, but when the line of attack is once decided upon let no specious side issues cause a departure from the general plan, unless an evident and sure advantage can be attained by such deviation, or unless it is necessary to make some defensive move. Vacillation of purpose, as shown in frequent changes in the object of attack, is a weakness which often costs the game, while tenacity of hold upon the same point paves the way to a successful issue.

Black, in defending such a game, should strive to learn as soon as possible the exact spot that forms the points of attack. He should exchange Pawns judiciously, so as to block the possible roads of attack by Bishop and Rook, and should specially guard against the ingress of the Knights, carefully holding command of the squares on to which they can move. Counter attack should never or rarely succeed against such a line of assault as that indicated above.

BRILLIANCY AND SOUNDNESS.

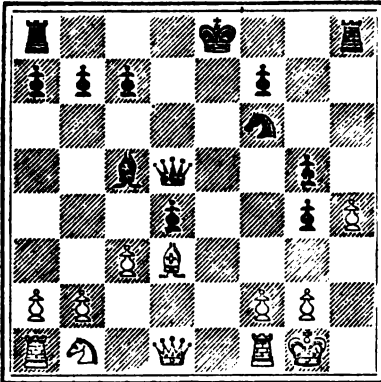
ONE of our first-rates made the remark, that "if you wish to play Chess well, you must dispense with exerting the imagination." In this, as in all other sayings of a similar character, there is a grain of truth, we may say dangerous truth. Modern play, especially match play, has shown that the palm of victory mostly falls to the player who pays most regard to the rigid and stern laws which govern play, in which the chief aim is to win, by the slow, yet sure, process of "gradual advantage of position." It is however a curious fact, that most of our best players have in their time been brilliant. From this we are led to conclude, that in order to attain the highest standard of excellence, a crystallisation process from brilliancy to soundness takes place. Against this theory however, there stands the undoubted fact of the play of Morphy and Anderssen, both of whom combined brilliancy with soundness; we mention especially the latter player, as throughout a long Chess career, he did not change his style at all, thus demonstrating that brilliancy and soundness may well be brought into harmonious connection.

We are inclined to regard the prevailing tendency to soundness as arising from a different cause. Anderssen never lost his sympathy for our noble game, nor was he ever under any pressing or imperative necessity to win, hence he did not play with that caution which is naturally forced upon our public players of the present time, and which, we believe, led them to cultivate a sound and truthful style, which, although less pleasing than a brilliant one, must naturally greatly improve the standard of Chess strength in general. Taking however into consideration that both Anderssen and Morphy combined the greatest soundness of their Chess era with unequalled brilliancy, why then should we deny the possibility of a player of the present time, combining the present superior style of play, with an equal amount of brilliancy? To say therefore, that soundness alone is worth cultivating, and that imagination goes for nothing, is, in our opinion, quite erroneous.

It will be of interest to our readers to compare for themselves the style of Steinitz's play 20 years ago, with the abundant specimens of his present skill, which are to be found in our "Game Department."

We give parts of three games played by Mr Steinitz in the British Tourney of 1862—

BLACK.—Steinitz.



WHITE.—Dubois.

WHITE

Mr Dubois

- 1 P to Kt 4
- 2 P to Q B 4
- 3 P takes B
- 4 P to B 3
- 5 P takes P
- 6 Q to K 2
- 7 Q takes Q

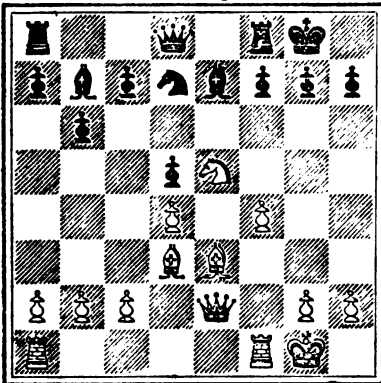
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Mr Steinitz

- 1 Castles Q R
- 2 Q to B 3
- 3 R takes P
- 4 Q R to R sq
- 5 Q to K sq
- 6 Q to K 6 ch
- 7 P takes Q

and Black won.

BLACK.—Mongredien.



WHITE.—Steinitz.

WHITE

Mr Steinitz

- 1 R to B 3
- 2 R to R 3
- 3 P to K Kt 4
- 4 R takes R P
- 5 B P takes Kt
- 6 Q takes P
- 7 Q to R 5 ch
- 8 Q to R 6 ch
- 9 Q to R 7 ch
- 10 Q to R 3 ch
- 11 R to B sq ch
- 12 Q to K 6
- 13 B to K Kt 5
- 14 B takes P ch
- 15 Q takes R ch
- 16 R to B 8 ch
- 17 Q takes Q mate.

BLACK

Mr Mongredien

- 1 P to K B 4
- 2 P to Kt 3
- 3 P takes P
- 4 Kt takes Kt
- 5 K takes R
- 6 R to K Kt sq
- 7 K to Kt 2
- 8 K to B 2
- 9 K to K 3
- 10 K to B 2
- 11 K to K sq
- 12 R to Kt 2
- 13 Q to Q 2
- 14 R takes B
- 15 K to Q sq
- 16 Q to K sq

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE

Mr Anderssen

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 B to Kt 5
- 4 Castles
- 5 P to Q 4
- 6 P to Q 5
- 7 Kt takes P
- 8 R to K sq
- 9 Kt to Q B 3
- 10 Kt to B 3
- 11 B to R 4
- 12 Q to K 2
- 13 P takes B
- 14 B to K Kt 5
- 15 B takes Kt
- 16 P takes P
- 17 P to B 7
- 18 P takes Kt
- 19 Kt to Q 5

BLACK

Mr Steinitz

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 Kt to B 3
- 4 Kt takes P
- 5 B to K 2
- 6 Kt to Kt sq
- 7 Castles
- 8 Kt to K B 3
- 9 P to Q 3
- 10 P to B 3
- 11 B to Kt 5
- 12 B takes Kt
- 13 R to K sq
- 14 P to Kt 4
- 15 K Kt P tks B
- 16 P takes B
- 17 Q to Q 2
- 18 R takes P

and White ultimately won.

Lostwithiel.—A draughts match between four members of the Lostwithiel Working Men's Institute, representing the Cornwall Railway Works, and four members representing the Town, was played at Lostwithiel, on Saturday, 9th inst., and resulted in a victory for the Town, by eight games, viz. :—

Town	Town		Railway Works	Railway Works	
	Won	Drawn		Won	Drawn
T H Knight, jun	8	3	Richard Wherry	5	4
William Bassett	6	2	William Reed	5	1
Joseph Knight	6	1	William Phillips	3	3
H J Trebilcock	4	2	George Reed	3	0

Every player contested three games with each of the opposing team. The match was watched with great interest by several persons.

Birmingham.—A match between the Birmingham and Oxford University Clubs was, says "The Leeds Mercury," played on Wednesday, 6th inst., at the rooms of the Birmingham Club, though it is but fair to state that Oxford was not represented by its strongest players. After play, the company sat down to dinner, and a very pleasant evening was spent. On the following evening, Mr James Mason, the candidate for the championship of the world, who was the guest of Mr Michael, of Coventry, encountered twenty members of the Birmingham Club simultaneously, winning twelve games, losing six and drawing two.

OXFORD.		BIRMINGHAM.	
Locock, University	1	Bridgwater	1
G E Wainwright, Do	0	F P Wildman	2
Weall, St John's	$\frac{1}{2}$	Wallbank	$\frac{1}{2}$
Moultrice, Magdalen	0	M Michael	2
T M Walker, Wadham	0	Egger	2
Lowe, Balliol	1	Cole	1
Seward, Balliol	0	Breeze	2
C G Crump, Balliol	1	Buckley	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Derby.—The first match between the Midland Railway Institute and the Nottingham Clubs took place on Saturday, 9th inst., at Lowe's Restaurant, Derby. It may be interesting to note that the Nottingham Club is the oldest established Chess club in England. The match was a very closely contested one, but after a hard struggle, victory greeted the banner of Nottingham. Score, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, viz. :—

Nottingham.		Midland.	
A Marriott	1	F E Phillips	0
T Marriott	1	H Balson	1
L Johnson	0	C W Hives	1
A Stevenson	1	J S West	1
F F Suffolk	1	A H Owen	0
T B Jerard	1	W R Bland	0
F Wheatley	$\frac{1}{2}$	E Toon	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr Hatherly	0	H T Bland	2
A T Oliver	1	F Knowles	0

Duffield.—In connection with the Duffield Club, Mr Blackburne, the blindfold Chess champion, gave an exhibition of his marvellous skill in the Boys' Schoolroom, Duffield, on Friday, 8th inst. There was a large, enthusiastic body of spectators. The games commenced at 6.30, eight players being engaged. At the end of five hours' strife, the blindfold player had fully sustained his high reputation, having won 4 games, viz., of Messrs H Balson, Derry, Greenwell and W R Bland, and drawn the four with Messrs H T Bland, F Knowles, West and Meakin. Messrs F E Phillips and H T Bland officiated as tellers.

Liverpool.—The annual match between the Liverpool Chess Club and the Manchester players took place at Liverpool on Saturday, 9th inst., when Manchester brought into the field fifteen picked players from its two strong clubs. Victory declared itself for the Liverpool players, who scored fifteen games to Manchester's six, one game only being drawn, as the following table will shew :—

Liverpool.		Manchester.	
Sinclair	0	Brevig	2
Green	1	Dust	0
Barling	1	Horrocks	0
Rev J Owen	1	Jones	0
Wellington	1	Kipping	1
Ferguson	1	Lord	0
Imlach	1	Lewis	1
Beaver	2	Laske	0
Edgar	1	Riddle	0
Rutherford	$\frac{1}{2}$	Steinkuhler	$\frac{1}{2}$
Leather	1	Schiffmann	0
Blakbane	1	Wilson	0
Hoistendahl	2	Williams	0
Kidson	2	Wood	0
Callender	0	Whittaker	2

The earliest match between Liverpool and Manchester was played in 1855, since when twenty-three matches have been played, with the following result :—Won by Liverpool, 13 matches, 147 games. Won by Manchester, 6 matches, 126 games. Drawn matches 4, drawn games 57. Giving a total of 23 matches, and 330 games, with a majority of 7 matches, 21 games for Liverpool.

New York.—Captain Mackenzie played 20 games simultaneously on Monday, 20th ult., at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York. At eight o'clock, says "Turf, Field and Farm," the hour fixed for the Captain to begin his perambulating, all was in readiness, the twenty boards being arranged around the largest room in form of a horse-shoe, the twenty gentlemen who were to oppose the Captain's onward march, sitting with their backs to the wall, while the inner space was left for the peripatetic player's and the spectators' use.

A large audience, composed of club members and many strangers, circulated through the three rooms of the club, waiting for the opening moves to be made. At a little after eight, their patience was rewarded, the Captain, with a cigar in his mouth, starting off at a seven minute gait, the first lap being made in an incredible short space of time. Among the Captain's opponents were some of the strongest players of the club. The attacks were varied, and the defences likewise, some gentlemen sticking to the "regular" moves, while not a few adopted some new variation, with the intention of getting their adversary "out of the books." Few, however, succeeded in this laudable design, for it was found that the Captain could play original games about as well as they could.

At about half-past-nine, Mr Graves found the pace too hot for him, and retired from the track, a smile of triumph illuminating the usually grave countenance of the "American champion," as he saw one of his most dangerous opponents come to grief so early in the race.

At eleven o'clock 19 men were still on the track, but many were in a decidedly shaky condition, their evident lack of training telling most perceptibly in their games. At half-past-eleven, three hours and a half from the time of starting, five more of the Captain's adversaries had retired to their luts, leaving fourteen games still in progress. Of these the Captain had the worst position in four, and very soon struck his colors to Mr Henry Chadwick and Mr Jonathan Ward, a member of the club. There being now only twelve games in progress, the amateurs found that the Captain made his laps with disgusting rapidity, and as all were expected to have their move in readiness on the former's arrival, many unduly considered plays were the result. One of the amusing incidents of this bloodless contest was found in the game of Mr Little. This gentleman, to whom Captain Mackenzie, Messrs Delmar, Teed and others are in the habit of yielding the odds of the Queen in off-hand games, made a most extraordinary fight, parrying all of his walking opponent's attacks with rare skill and judgment, till at midnight he had acquired for himself a position which gave promise of eventually proving victorious over the Captain's science. The spectators crowded around his board and encouraged him to persevere, which he did "up to a certain point," when, by a hidden and subtle coup the Captain won a piece by force, which so demoralized Mr Little that his nerve deserted him, and his resignation was gracefully tendered in a few more moves.

Mr Bassett, of Syracuse, was the next to compel the Captain to strike his colors, but at half-past-twelve all his remaining opponents had fallen victims to superior skill and knowledge of the game, and Captain Mackenzie sank into an easy chair for a few minutes repose, having won 17, and lost 3 out of the 20 games. The club members and their friends, after bestowing their congratulations on the weary Captain, wended their way homeward, all apparently well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

The Chess Adviser.—During his stay here, Mr Steinitz has been unfortunate enough to win some games from some members of a new and important genus of players just arisen, namely, the Chess "advisers." Having won a game from an "adviser," Mr Steinitz would immediately be "sat down again" to the board, in order that he might be shown for two or three mortal hours where he (the adviser) "had him." Mr Steinitz at first would kindly and judiciously point out the mistakes of his adversary, but next day the "adviser" would return to the charge with a bundle of analyses under his arm, "to prove the correctness of his views," and Mr Steinitz, with wild and haggard eyes, would be noticed consulting steamship time-tables so as to find out when the next steamer would sail. Mr Steinitz now enters the club-room with a cautious, anxious expression, and when he unexpectedly meets an "adviser," he at once says: "You are right; I could not possibly have escaped." "But," the adviser would rejoice, "I want to show you the beautiful variations I have worked out to prove it." Then Mr Steinitz, with the expression of a drowning man on his face, would say: "I acknowledge the fact that you could have beaten me, but spare me from the 'variations'—I have a family."—"Phila. Times."

THE following is copy of a circular send to the Secretaries of the various Chess Clubs of Lancashire:—

19 Brasenose Street, Manchester, 30th November 1882.

DEAR SIR,—You will be pleased to hear that the Yorkshire players have renewed negotiations for a match between that county and Lancashire, and have agreed to its being on the basis of 50 players on each side. You will recollect that the match fell through because last year they insisted on a larger number. It is proposed that the match shall be played at Leeds, on Saturday, 20th of January next. We want some of the leading players in your club to take part in it, and I shall be obliged by your ascertaining and informing me which of them will be willing to do so.

Yours truly,
M BATESON WOOD.

PROBLEMS.

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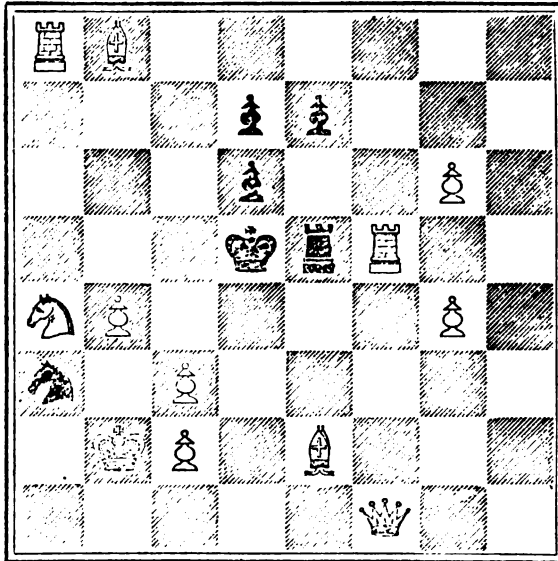
All communications for this department to be marked "Problem Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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No. 1001.

By F F POTT.

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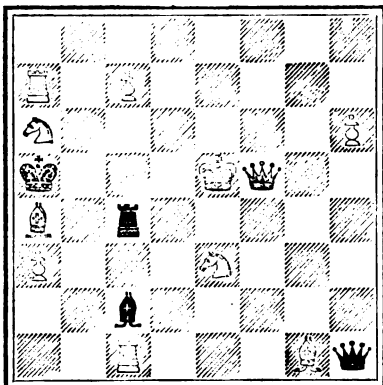
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 1002.

By A OEFFNER.

From "Allgemeine Sport-Zeitung."

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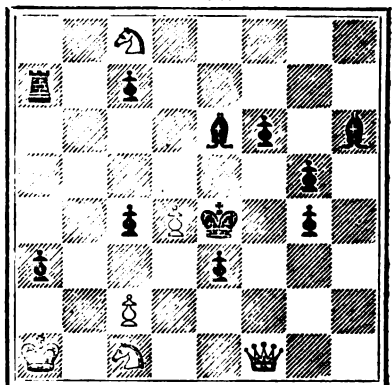
White to play and sui-mate in 8 moves.

No. 1003.

By F HOFMANN.

From "Allgemeine Sport-Zeitung."

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

GAMES.

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All communications for this department to be marked "Game Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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GAME 807.

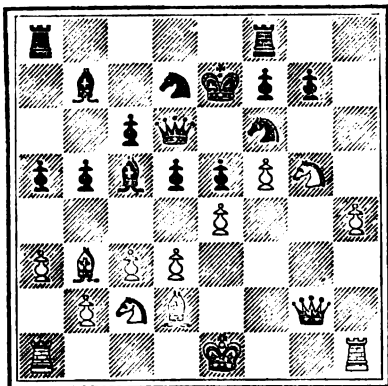
Fifth game of the match between Messrs Steinitz and Martinez, played at Philadelphia, November 1882.

Gambit Declined.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Mr Steinitz | Mr Martinez |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to K B 4 | 2 B to B 4 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 P to Q 3 |
| 4 B to B 4 | 4 Kt to K B 3 (A) |
| 5 P to Q 3 | 5 P to B 3 |
| 6 Q to K 2 | 6 Q Kt to Q 2 (B) |
| 7 P to K B 5 | 7 P to K R 3 (C) |
| 8 Q Kt to B 3 | 8 Castles |
| 9 B to Q 2 | 9 R to K sq (D) |
| 10 B to Kt 3 | 10 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 11 Kt to Q sq (E) | 11 P to Q R 4 |
| 12 P to Q R 3 | 12 P to Q 4 |
| 13 P to K Kt 4 (F) | 13 B to Kt 2 |
| 14 P to K Kt 5 | 14 P takes Kt P |
| 15 Kt takes Kt P | 15 K to B sq |
| 16 P to K R 4 | 16 Q to B 2 (G) |
| 17 Q to Kt 2 | 17 K to K 2 |
| 18 Kt to K 3 | 18 Q to Q 3 |
| 19 P to Q B 3 | 19 K R to K B sq |
| 20 Kt to Q B 2 | |

Position after White's 20th move.

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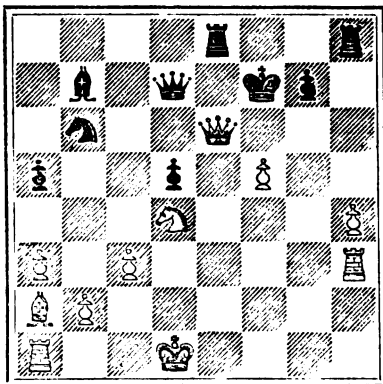
21 P takes P

20 B to Kt 3 (H)
21 Kt to Q B 4 (I)

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 22 B to R 2 | 22 P takes P (J) |
| 23 Q to K 2 | 23 P to K 5 |
| 24 P takes P | 24 Q to Kt 6 ch (K) |
| 25 K to Q sq | 25 K Kt takes KP |
| 26 B to K 3 | 26 R (B1) to Q1 (L) |
| 27 R to R 3 | 27 Q to B 2 |
| 28 Kt to Q 4 | 28 Kt to R 5 |
| 29 Kt takes Kt P | 29 Q to Q 2 |
| 30 B takes B | 30 Kt takes B |
| 31 Kt to Q 4 | 31 R (Q 1) to R sq |
| 32 Kt takes P (M) | 32 K takes Kt |
| 33 Q takes Kt | 33 Q R to K sq |
| 34 Q to K 6 ch (N) | |

Position after White's 34th move.

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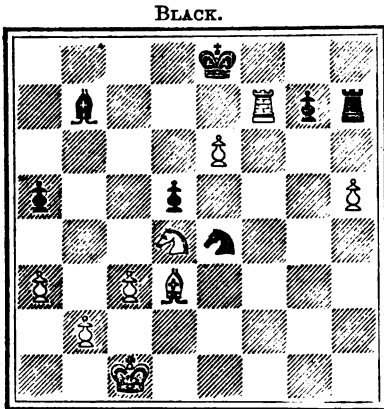
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|-------------------|---------------------|
| 35 P takes Q ch | 34 Q takes Q |
| 36 R to K 3 | 35 K to K 2 |
| 37 K to B 2 | 36 R (K1) to K Kt 1 |
| 38 Q R to K Kt sq | 37 Kt to B sq |
| 39 B to Kt sq | 38 R to R 2 |
| 40 K to B sq | 39 Kt to Q 3 |
| 41 P to R 5 | 40 Kt to K 5 |
| 42 R to B 3 ch | 41 K to B sq |
| 43 R to B 7 | 42 K to K sq |
| 44 R to B 5 | 43 B to B sq |
| 45 B to Q 3 | 44 B to Kt 2 |
| 46 R takes R ch | 45 R to B sq |
| 47 R to B sq ch | 46 K takes R' |
| 48 R to B 7 | 47 K to K sq |

(See Diagram below.)

48 B to B 3 (O)

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 49 B takes Kt | 49 P takes B |
| 50 Kt takes B | 50 R to R 3 |
| 51 R to K 7 ch | 51 K to B sq |
| 52 P to Kt 4 | 52 P takes P |
| 53 R P takes P | 53 P to Kt 4 |
| 54 P to Kt 5 (P) | 54 P to Kt 5 |
| 55 P to Kt 6 | 55 R takes P |
| 56 P to Kt 7 | 56 R to Q Kt 4 |
| 57 R to B 7 ch | 57 K to Kt sq |
| 58 P to Kt 8 (Q) | 58 R takes Q |
| 59 Kt takes R | Resigns. |

Position after White's 48th move.



WHITE.

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

(A) We think at this stage of the game 4 Kt to Q B 3 may be safely played, and with better prospect for Black. If White institutes an attack by Kt to Kt 5 and Q to R 5, he will only come off second best. It prevents White from getting his centre, if followed up by Kt to K B 3. Should however White, on his 4th move play Kt to Q B 3, then the position becomes somewhat different, for if Black replies with 4 Kt to Q B 3, White would play B to Kt 5, arriving at a position in the Vienna Game.

(B) It seems curious, that instead of choosing a free development of his pieces, such as Kt to Q B 3 and Castles, Black should play a crowded game.

(C) After this move, it is easy to foresee White's resolve to attack the Black King's side.

(D) With the good intention of playing Kt to Kt 3, followed by P to Q 4.

(E) Although apparently retreating, this move will aid White in his cunning attack, by commanding B 2 and K 3.

(F) This move awakens the memory of Steinitz's youthful brilliancy.

(G) With the intention of making room for the coming escapade of his King.

(H) We should have preferred 20 B to Kt 2. We must confess that Black possesses very great defensive powers, his play is very tenacious, and must have often baffled his more experienced opponent.

(I) A well conceived move, which ought to yield Black a good game.

(J) Here Black misses a grand opportunity. After Kt takes P ch, 23 K to K 2, Black must have been afraid lest White's Rooks come into dangerous play, he thought therefore the other course safer; as, however, there was no occasion to retreat the Knight from Q 6, it would have been best to take the Pawn, e.g. :—

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 23 K to K 2 | 22 Kt takes P ch |
| | 23 P to B 4 |

It is obvious that if White refuses to take the Kt, Black has the better game, he might perhaps play P to B 4, but if he decides upon taking the Knight, he is doomed. If

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 24 K takes Kt | 24 Kt takes P |
| | and wins. |

The position is highly interesting, and the numerous variations to any of White's replies will suggest themselves to our readers.

(K) Not of much practical use.

(L) Why not the Q R ?

(M) A clear catch.

(N) Which ensures his winning by a superiority of Pawns.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (O) Black has no resource left, for if | 4S B to R sq |
|--|--------------|

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 49 R to R 7 wins, | 48 B to B sq |
| or if | 49 K to Q sq |
| 49 B to Kt 5 ch | 50 P to K 7 ch and Queens. |

(P) It is now a question of simple arithmetic.

GAME 808.

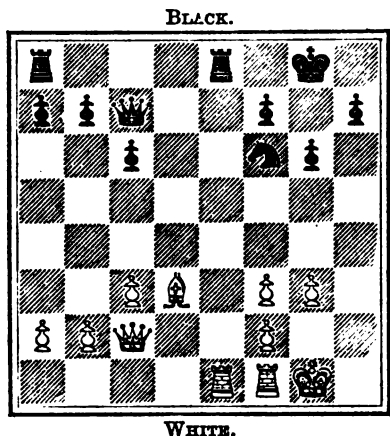
Played in the fifteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 27th May 1882.

Q P Opening.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Mr Mason | Mr Blackburne |
| 1 P to Q 4 | 1 P to K 3 (A) |
| 2 B to K B 4 | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 Kt to K B 3 |
| 4 P to K 3 | 4 B to Q 3 (B) |
| 5 B to Kt 3 | 5 Kt to B 3 |
| 6 Q Kt to Q 2 | 6 Castles |
| 7 P to B 3 | 7 R to K sq |
| 8 B to Q 3 | 8 P to K 4 |
| 9 P takes P | 9 Kt takes P |
| 10 Kt takes Kt | 10 B takes Kt |
| 11 Q to B 2 | 11 P to K Kt 3 |
| 12 Kt to B 3 | 12 Kt to Kt 5 |
| 13 R to Q sq (C) | 13 P to Q B 3 (D) |
| 14 Castles | 14 B takes B |
| 15 R P takes B | 15 Q to B 2 |

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 16 P to K 4 | 16 P takes P |
| 17 B takes P | 17 Kt to B 3 |
| 18 B to Q 3 | 18 B to Kt 5 |
| 19 Q R to K sq | 19 B takes Kt |
| 20 P takes B | |

Position after White's 20th move.



- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 21 R takes R | 20 R takes R (E) |
| 22 R takes R ch | 21 R to K sq |
| 23 Q to K 2 | 22 Kt takes R |

Drawn game.

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) This move gives White the option to enter into the French opening. The best defence is 1 P to Q 4.

(B) We do not agree with the text move; the best continuation would have been P to Q B 4, followed by Kt to Q B 3, to break up the centre Pawns of the adversary.

- (c) Loss of time. We should have preferred
- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 13 Kt takes B | 13 Kt takes Kt |
| 14 B takes Kt | 14 R takes B |
| 15 Castles, | followed by P to KR 4. |

The advance of the Black K Kt P would facilitate the attack on the K side, whereas it would be very difficult for Black to attempt a counter attack against the White King. It is evident that White cannot play 13 P to KR 3, because of Kt takes K P.

(d) We should have preferred 13 P to KB 4, forcing White to Castle.

(e) Black acts unwisely in accepting the exchange, and in contenting himself with a draw, for having a Kt against the Bishop and doubled Pawn of his adversary, he ought to attempt to institute an attack by Q to Q 2, and try to advance his Q to KR 6.

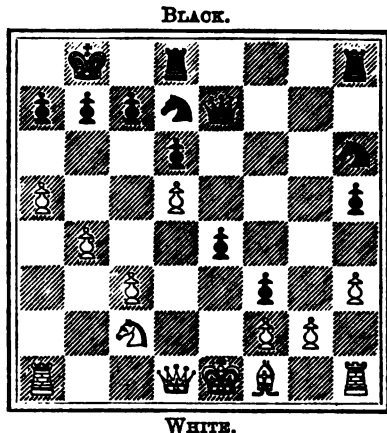
GAME 809.

Played in the thirty-fourth round of the Vienna International Tournament, 21st June 1882.

Irregular Opening.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|------------------|----------------|
| Mr English | Mr Winawer |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q 3 (A) |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to h Kt 3 |
| 3 B to Q 3 (B) | 3 B to Kt 2 |
| 4 Kt to KB 3 (c) | 4 B to Kt 5 |
| 5 P to B 3 | 5 Kt to Q 2 |
| 6 P to KR 3 (D) | 6 B takes Kt |
| 7 Q takes B | 7 P to K 4 |
| 8 B to K 3 | 8 Q to K 2 |
| 9 Kt to Q 2 | 9 Castles |
| 10 P to Q 5 (E) | 10 K to Kt sq |
| 11 Q to Q sq | 11 B to R 3 |
| 12 Kt to B 4 | 12 B takes B |
| 13 Kt takes B | 13 P to KR 4 |
| 14 P to Q Kt 4 | 14 Kt to R 3 |
| 15 P to QR 4 (F) | 15 P to KB 4 |
| 16 P takes P (G) | 16 P to K 5 |
| 17 B to K 2 | 17 P takes P |
| 18 P to R 5 (H) | 18 P to B 5 |
| 19 Kt to B 2 | 19 P to B 6 |
| 20 B to B sq | |

Position after White's 20th move.



- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 21 P takes P | 20 Q to Kt 2 |
| 22 Q to Q 2 | 21 Q takes P ch |
| 23 R to K Kt sq | 22 Q takes B P |
| 24 B to K 2 (I) | 23 Kt to K 4 |
| 25 Castles Q R | 24 Q takes R P |
| 26 R to Kt 3 | 25 Q to Q Kt 6 (J) |
| 27 B takes Kt | 26 Kt to B 6 |
| 28 Q to Q 3 | 27 P takes B |
| 29 R takes Q | 28 Q takes Q |
| | 29 Kt to Kt 5 |

WHITE

Mr Bird

- 1 P to K B 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 P to K 3
- 4 P to Q Kt 3
- 5 B to Q Kt 2
- 6 B to B 3
- 7 B to Q 3 (c)
- 8 B takes Kt
- 9 Kt to K 5
- 10 Kt to Kt 4
- 11 Q to K 2
- 12 Kt to B 2
- 13 Castles Q R
- 14 P to K Kt 4 (g)
- 15 Kt P takes P
- 16 P takes P
- 17 Q R to Kt sq
- 18 Kt to Kt 4
- 19 Kt takes B
- 20 Kt to Q 5

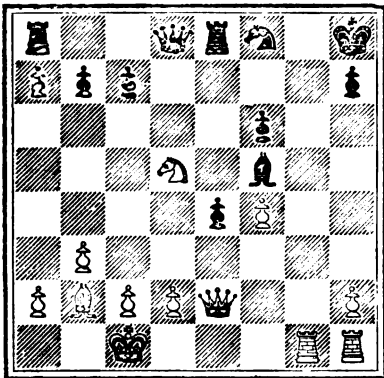
BLACK

Mr Blackburne

- 1 P to Q 4 (A)
- 2 B to B 4
- 3 P to K 3
- 4 Kt to K B 3
- 5 B to K 2
- 6 Castles (B)
- 7 Kt to K 5 (D)
- 8 P takes B
- 9 Kt to Q 2
- 10 B to Kt 3
- 11 P to K B 4 (E)
- 12 B to B 3
- 13 P to K 4 (F)
- 14 P takes B P
- 15 B takes P (H)
- 16 B to K sq
- 17 Kt to B sq
- 18 K to R sq (I)
- 19 P takes Kt

Position after White's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 21 Kt to K 3
- 22 Kt takes B
- 23 Q to K 3
- 20 R to K 3 (J)
- 21 Kt to Kt 3 (K)
- 22 Kt takes P
- Resigns. (L)

NOTES.

By M Rosenthal, from "La Vie Moderne."

(A) The best reply. There are, however, two other defences, viz., 1 P to K B 4, which gives an even game, and 1 P to K 4, followed by

- 2 P takes P
- 3 P takes P
- 4 Kt to K B 3
- 2 P to Q 3
- 3 B takes P
- 4 B to K Kt 5

but we do not think it justifies the sacrifice of the Pawn.

(B) Premature; White's evident intention is to Castle Q R. His B being on Q Kt 2 he

could advance the King's Pawns but by the move in the text Black exposes himself to an irresistible attack. It would have been better to play 6 P to Q B 4, followed by 7 Kt to Q B 3, and in the case of the adversary: Castling on the Q side, he could have attacked him easily.

(c) The correct attack is 7 P to Q 3, followed by Q to Q 2, Castles Q R, and the advance of the K Pawns.

(d) Instead of this weak move we should have played

- 7 B takes B
- 8 P takes B
- 8 P to Q B 4

followed, if there is time, by Kt to Q B 3 and B to Q 3; and in case White plays P to K 4, the reply P to Q 5 would entirely paralyze the White Q B.

(e) If 11 B to K R 4, then 12 Kt to K R 6 ch wins.

(f) A dangerous move; Black, not being able to prevent the attack of P to K Kt 4, ought to preserve his P at K 3, retaking with the same in case the adversary plays Kt P takes P, the Q B at K Kt 3 would protect the K against an attack of both the hostile Rooks. We should prefer to form an attack on the Q side by way of P to Q B 3, P to Q Kt 4, P to Q R 4 and P to Q R 5.

(g) Well played. This move gives great superiority of position to White.

- (H) If 15 P to B 6
- 16 Q to Q B 4 ch
- 17 Q takes K P and wins.
- 16 B to K Kt 2

- (I) Weak.
 - 19 Q takes B
 - 20 P to Q 3
 - 18 Q B takes Kt
 - 19 P to K 6
 - 20 Kt to K 3
- with a defensible game.

The Kt protecting the K Kt P, and at the same time threatening to go to Q 5.

- (J) Black is without resource; if
- 21 Q to K R 5
- 22 Q to K R 6 and wins.
- 20 Kt to Q 2
- 21 B to K 3

- (K) He cannot save the Bishop, for if
- 22 Q to K R 5
- and if 22 P to K B 5.
- 21 B to K R 6
- 21 B to K Kt 3

(L) If Black would play 23 Kt to Kt 3, then 24 R takes Kt, and if 23 Kt to Q 4, 24 Q to R 6 and wins.

GAME 811.

Played in the eighth round of the Vienna International Tournament, 19th May 1882.

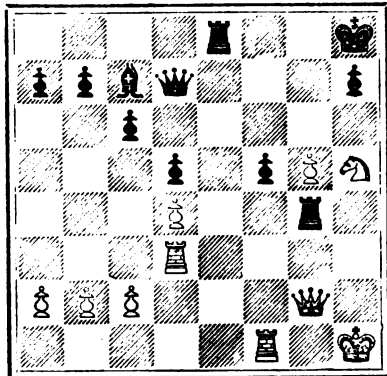
French Defence.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Mr Tchigorin | Mr Weiss |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 3 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 P takes P (A) | 3 P takes P |

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | 4 Kt to K B 3 |
| 5 B to Q 3 | 5 B to Q 3 |
| 6 Castles | 6 Castles |
| 7 Kt to B 3 | 7 P to B 3 (B) |
| 8 B to K Kt 5 (c) | 8 B to K Kt 5 |
| 9 P to K R 3 | 9 B to R 4 |
| 10 P to K Kt 4 | 10 B to Kt 3 |
| 11 Kt to K 5 (D) | 11 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 12 Kt takes Kt (E) | 12 Q takes Kt |
| 13 B takes Kt | 13 P takes B |
| 14 Q to B 3 | 14 K to Kt 2 |
| 15 Q R to Q sq | 15 Q R to K sq |
| 16 Kt, R sq | 16 B to B 2 |
| 17 Q to Kt 2 | 17 K to R sq |
| 18 P to B 4 | 18 P to K B 4 |
| 19 P to Kt 5 | 19 P to B 3 |
| 20 P to K R 4 | 20 P takes P |
| 21 R P takes P | 21 B to K R 4 |
| 22 B to K 2 | 22 B takes B |
| 23 Kt takes B | 23 R to K 5 |
| 24 R to Q 3 | 24 K R to K sq |
| 25 Kt to Kt 3 (F) | 25 R takes B P |
| 26 Kt to R 5 | 26 R to Kt 5 |

Position after Black's 26th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 27 Q to R 3 (g) | 27 B to Q sq |
| 28 Q R to K B 3 (H) | 28 R takes Kt P |
| 29 R takes P | 29 R (K 1) to Kt sq |
| 30 Q to K B 3 | 30 Q to K 2 |
| 31 R to B 4 | 31 B to B 2 |
| 32 R to B 6 (I) | 32 Q to K 5 |
| 33 Kt to B 4 | 33 B takes Kt |
| 34 B takes B | 34 R to R 4 ch |
- Resigns.

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) M Rosenthal considers 8 Kt to Q B 3 as the best continuation, e.g.:-

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 8 Kt to Q B 3 | 8 Kt to K B 3 |
| 4 B to K Kt 5 | 4 B to K 2 |
| 5 P to K 5 | 5 K Kt to Q 2 |
| 6 B takes B | 6 Q takes B |
| 7 Q to Q 2 | 7 P to Q R 3 |

if 7 P to K B 3, then 8 P to K B 4 8 P takes P, 9 B P takes P 9 P to Q B 4, 10 Kt to Kt 5, &c.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 8 Kt to Q sq | 8 P to Q B 4 |
| 9 P to Q B 3 | 9 P to K B 4 |
| 10 P to K B 4 | 10 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 11 Kt to K B 3 | 11 Castles |
| 12 B to Q 3 | 12 P to Q Kt 4 |
| 13 Castles, followed by Kt to K 3, &c. | |

(b) It would have been better to post here the Knight instead of the Pawn.

(c) The right course is:-

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 8 Kt to K 2 | 8 B to K Kt 5 |
| 9 Kt to K Kt 3 | 9 Q to B 2 |
| 10 P to K R 3 | 10 B to K 3 best |

11 Kt to K Kt 5 with the better game, for White threatens Kt takes B, followed by P to K B 4, and the centre Pawn of Black can only be defended with great difficulty. If the Black Bishop retreats, then Kt to K R 5 gives a strong, winning attack; and if

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 12 P takes B | 11 B takes Kt |
| 13 R takes Kt | 12 Q takes B |
| 14 Q to Q R 5 | 13 P takes R |
| 15 Q to K R 6 and wins. | 14 R to K sq |

(d) We prefer B takes B, followed by Kt to K 5.

(e) P to K B 4 is better.

(f) R to K B 2 would have protected the Pawns.

(g) If

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 27 Kt to B 6 | 27 R takes Q |
| 28 Kt takes Q | 28 R to K R 7 ch |
| 29 K to Kt sq | 29 R (K sq) to K 7 |
| 30 R takes P | 30 R (K 7) to Kt 7 ch |
| 31 K to B sq | 31 R takes B P |

and wins.

(h) If

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 28 Kt to B 6 | 28 B takes Kt |
| 29 P takes B | 29 R (K sq) to K 5 |

and wins.

(i) Forced. If

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 32 R to B 7 | 32 R to Kt 8 ch |
| 33 R takes R | 33 Q to R 5 ch |

and mates next move.

Canadian Chess Association.—The annual congress of this Association will begin on 26th December. Prizes to the amount of 50 dolls. will be offered for competition in the annual tourney, and, says the Newark "Sunday Call," independent of the trophy, a cup of the value of 100 dolls, which is still to be offered for by the members of the Association. One of the prizes has been given by the members of the Montreal Athletic Association.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

—:—

WEDNESDAY, 20th DECEMBER 1882.

—:—

THE COMING TOURNAMENT.

WE must expect to find some rules and conditions for the forthcoming International Tournament which will disappoint a few, and give rise to unexpected side issues. It will be remembered that immediately after the conclusion of the Vienna Tournament, all kinds of opinions were expressed by the press on various parts of the arrangements, without however producing any satisfactory solution of the problems arising in connection with the tournament.

Every Chess player who has the success of the coming meeting at heart, will at once perceive that the time required for playing the games, to say nothing of the very severe task, will deter many fine players, both amateurs professionals, at home and abroad, from entering. We gather from preliminary announcements and private information, that two games will be played all round, draws not to count, which latter fact will, of course, protract the struggle very much. Considering also that the large amount of prize money will induce a greater number of entries than at Vienna, we may safely assume that the tournament will extend much over two months, in spite of daily play.

To remedy this by deciding that only one game all round should be played, would give rise to the objection, made by some players, that it opens the door to chance, as the move in every game would have to be drawn for, and it might happen that a strong player obtain the move against a large number of other strong opponents. We, for our own part, do not think much of such an objection, apart from the possibility of devising some *modus operandi* by which in a single game tourney the move may be equally distributed. Such a contest would occupy a full month or more, and would, in our opinion, raise the number of combatants.

There is also another method which we would recommend to the notice of our readers, as it is likely to produce an increased number of entries, with a minimum of time. It is not difficult to discover by the score of the first round, those who have a chance of winning a prize and those who have none. Looking at the score of the Vienna Tournament after the first round, it can be seen at a glance that seven of the players had no chance whatever of winning a prize; what a boon then would it have been to have eliminated these seven men; it would not only have relieved the great strain of the hard task, but we are also decidedly of opinion that, had these seven withdrawn from the second round, far better play would have resulted, and a decision arrived at more in harmony with the merits of the prize holders.

Now, if this suggestion be adopted in the coming tournament, it might also be advantageously combined with the announced intention of creating minor tournaments, and if £100 or so were devoted for prizes in a separate contest among those withdrawing after the first round, we think satisfaction would be given on all sides.

We may claim for this method that it would induce a larger number of entries from this country as well as from abroad, owing to less time being occupied than in a two game all round tourney; while, owing to the increased general

test in the first round, and the severe special test of the second round, a more just result would be arrived at in the chief tournament, which fact, considering the minimum of time, is a main consideration. Thirdly, the prospects of winning a minor prize, if unsuccessful against the masters, will also increase the number of participants, and we think will induce many strong amateurs to enter, who otherwise would shrink from a two months—and hopeless—combat. That it would influence professional players is doubtless. Moreover, we may add that a minor tournament, arranged independently from the major contest, would not have the same result, as it is evident that a first class player would hesitate to sacrifice his prestige by an open confession of weakness in entering the minor tourney; and a good many of the young and deserving players who distinguished themselves at Berlin and Vienna would not compete.

NOTES ON CHESS PRINCIPLES.

By L P REES, IN "THE CROYDON GUARDIAN." (Continued from p. 589.)

ADVANCED PLAY.

TO conduct successfully the combined movements of the pieces in the middle game, further principles must be studied, and applied.

1. "Judgment of Position," or the power of estimating accurately the general strength of the various positions that occur in actual play, must be assiduously cultivated. It is well to study each position that presents itself in relation to three leading features, viz. :—

- (A) The Concentration. (B) The Confinement—and
(c) The Isolation—of the Pieces.

(A) Concentration of Pieces is almost always to be found in judiciously-formed positions. The point of your own game which is thereby threatened must be effectually secured, either by compelling the exchange of those pieces whose combination is most to be feared, by adequately guarding the menaced squares, or lastly, by preventing the meditated attack by counter demonstrations that render it necessary for the opponent to abandon in some measure his concerted plan of action. Hence follow the principles that should influence a player when about to concentrate his pieces. The design should be veiled as much as possible during construction, and every piece which is about to take part in the combination should be brought to the scene of action before any move is made that commits to a definite line of play. There should be no pause required in the attack when once declared, either to await the arrival of a piece or for any similar cause.

(B) Confinement of Pieces in your own position should at once cause you to give your whole attention to their rapid development. Nothing injures a game more than having pieces mutually blocking each other, and thus losing half the power which they possess. If this particular weakness is discernible in your opponent's position, studiously avoid all combinations that involve the liberation of the confined pieces, unless minute examination proves that the resulting advantages more than counterbalance the greater freedom of the opponent's men.

(C) Isolation of Pieces is a source of great weakness. By "isolation" is meant the absence of combination and united aim in the grouping of the pieces. When opposed by a formation of this loose character, do not waste time in attacking the hostile pieces, but attempt to force the position at its weakest point by a combined effort. Use every means to promote united action among your own pieces, and when separating them for any special object, always preserve the power of concentrating them upon certain important points.

Thus, to form a correct judgment of any particular position with regard to its general strength, and also with regard to the practicability of particular attacks, these three main characteristics, Concentration, Confinement and Isolation of the

Pieces and Pawns must be carefully considered, and the consequent line of action be guided by the result of such examination.

2. The principle of economising moves should be closely studied. No piece should be placed in a position from which it can be driven without having accomplished the object for which it was advanced. A series of moves with the same piece generally results (except in peculiar situations) in serious loss of time. When one or two of your own men have secured strong menacing positions, it is far better to work your remaining pieces into combination with them, before making use of the slight advantage you possess, as loss of time and position is always the result of premature attack. It is generally better to defend with a piece which has not previously been moved, than with one that is already in action, unless special circumstances render the latter course the more desirable. In short, before making a final decision, each course of action must be tested with reference to this principle of economising moves, and the pieces should be so managed that they arrive at their appointed stations in the fewest possible number of moves.

3. Every attack should be so planned as to involve the construction of a sound defensive position. The best players cannot ensure the absolute success of their designs, and at any stage of their combination, a fine unforeseen move may render nugatory all their previous efforts. If in that case they have played for the attack alone, in such a manner that this unexpected check leaves them with a broken and entangled position, they would find it very difficult to re-unite their forces, in order to form any new idea, or even to create a sufficiently strong defence. It is, therefore, always well to leave open a way of retreat for your advanced pieces, and to provide for the possibility of their being compelled to retire by previously determining the positions they shall occupy if that eventuality occur. Lastly, always keep in remembrance the fact that "Pawns cannot retreat." It is curious how this Chess rule is apparently ignored by many players. A position of Pawns, when once broken, can never be reformed, and yet the poor Pawns are frequently moved indiscriminately for some insignificant immediate purpose, without a thought being bestowed upon their subsequent relative positions. (A few important particular conjunctions of Pawns will presently be treated of in the form of maxims.)

(To be continued.)

Croydon.—A match between the Croydon and South Norwood Clubs was, says "The Croydon Guardian," played on Saturday evening, 25th ult., at Whitgift-House, George street, Croydon, and after a keen and enjoyable contest, resulted in a victory for South Norwood, by a majority of two games. This is the third match played between these two clubs, and the present occasion is the first in which a success has been scored by the junior club. Play commenced shortly after seven o'clock, and by mutual consent no second game was commenced after 9.30. There were thirteen competitors on each side, and altogether 19 games were played, of which, as will be seen from the score, Croydon won seven, and South Norwood nine, while three were drawn. Much caution characterised the play on both sides, the majority playing but one game. The only game unfinished at eleven o'clock was that between Mr Browne and Captain Beaumont, which had lasted the whole evening, both gentlemen playing with extreme care. The game was eventually adjudicated as a draw. Score, 8½ to 10½, viz. :—

CROYDON.		SOUTH NORWOOD.	
Frisch	1	Botterill	0
Rattenbury	0	Clark	1
Steele	0	Burroughs	1
Browne	½	Beaumont	½
Cooper	2	Tyack	0
Winter Wood	1	L P Rees	1
Filby	0	Burgess	1
Watson	1½	Perceval	½
Wilson	1	Herbert	0
Morland	½	Southey	1½
Ready	0	Hillier	2
Oce	0	Harding Rees	2
Field	1	Morgan	0

New Cross Club.—At the second Annual General Meeting of this club, held recently at the New Cross Hall, the chair was occupied by Mr J Gordon, M.D. From the report, which was read by the Honorary Secretary, it appeared that the club continues in a flourishing condition, and that there was a small balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the close of the year's account. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr Kelsey, seconded by Mr W Adams, and carried unanimously, after which, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the President, the Treasurer, Mr G Davidson, and the other Honorary Officers for their services during the past year. The Officers for the ensuing year having been appointed, Messrs W Morley and G Davidson proposed a special vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary, Mr W R Smith, which was supported by Dr Gordon and carried by acclamation. The President, on behalf of the members, further undertook the pleasant task of requesting the Honorary Secretary's acceptance of a testimonial which had been subscribed for by the members, and which comprised handsome sets of Chessmen, Draughts, and Backgammon with board to match, and two standard works on Chess. A silver plate attached stated that they were :

"Presented to Mr W R Smith,
by the Members of the New Cross Chess Club,
in token of their esteem and appreciation
of his services as Honorary Secretary."

The gift was acknowledged in suitable terms, and the thanks of the meeting having been conveyed to the President for his able conduct in the chair, the proceedings terminated.

Rawdon.—A match was played on Saturday, 9th inst., between the players of the Windhill Liberal Club and the Rawdon Chess Club. Score, 9 to 4, viz. :—

WINDHILL.		RAWDON.	
Spencer	½	Eddison	½
Smith	2	Wilkinson	0
Irvin	2	Pratt	0
Wilkinson	2	Burley	0
Rhodes	0	Gaffney	2
Butterfield	1	Meyer	1
Linley	1½	Yeadon	½

Sparkbrook Club.—The return match between the Knight Class of the Birmingham Club and this Club took place on the 12th inst., at the Royal Hotel, Temple Row, Birmingham. Play was commenced at 7.30, and lasted till 10.45 p.m., when the match was decided for Sparkbrook by a majority of two games. The players were fairly equally matched, and some good games resulted. Score, 9½ to 11½, viz. :—

BIRMINGHAM.—(Knight Class).		SPARKBROOK.	
A E Wilson	1	J Richards	1
H Wilkinson	0	G E Bertram	1
A K Sutton	1½	T Feltwell	½
W J Adams	1	R Gilbert	0
T Cumberland	0	A Parkin	2
R J Pardoe	1½	R Nixon	1½
T Hornby	2	Shakespear	1
Milligan	0	W J Evans	2
A Turner	1½	A Captree	½
O G Goodman	1	J W Baker	2

Daily Papers on Chess.—A reporter of a daily newspaper can write acceptably on almost any subject, but sometimes ludicrous mistakes are made. For instance, "The Philadelphia Times" one day last week had a column and a half article on Chess, which began with the startling assertion: "The fact is well established that Chess . . . was played in a rude form in Hindustan nearly 5,000 years ago." A little further on our breath is taken away by this sentence: "Reichhelm, of this city (Philadelphia), has few, if any, superiors in theoretical knowledge of the game." Other brilliant remarks are: "Blackburne, the novelist (sic), is also a strong amateur player." In Alsace-Lorraine he styles "Steinitz the Napoleon of the Chess arena." We wonder what he styles him in London or Philadelphia? "The six great players of to-day are probably Steinitz, Zukertort, Mason, Blackburne, Bird and Potter." Where are Mackenzie, Winawer, Rosenthal, Tchigorin, all of whom rank above Bird and Potter? "Staunton, the great English player, Anderson (sic) of Breslau, and Morphy of New Orleans, were the great problem composers." Were they? It is well to know it. "Ladies do not shine greatly as Chess players." How about Mrs Gilbert, who beat Mr Gossip, the English theorist, in four straight games; Mrs Warden, Mrs Favor, Miss Ella F Blake, Mrs Henry Neil, Mrs Edna Laurens, of this country; Miss F F Beechey, who has won numerous prizes, Miss H Down, Miss F Down, of England; and Miss Sofie Schett, of Austria, none of whom are mentioned? Truly, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.—"Newark Sunday Call."

THE STRIFE OF KINGS.

By L P REES, IN THE "CROYDON GUARDIAN."

Two Kings of ancient note, and world-wide fame,
 In constant combat spent their checkered lives;
 The one a monarch pale and pure, by name
 King Albus, victor in a thousand fights;
 The other sable as the night, and known
 As Ater, chieftain of a dusky race.
 One even, as the darkness slowly falls;
 They meet, with equal forces, on the plain,
 And quickly gather for the coming strife
 In even lines. Each King his consort brings,
 A mighty power she wields. On right and left
 An arm'd prelate takes his envied stand,
 And next two noted Knights their stations hold,
 While girl in armour, massive as a tower,
 The King's own sons the puny flanks secure;
 Before each warrior stands a watchful guard,
 Impatient for the fray. Nor wait they long,
 For at his master's sign King Albus' page
 Leaps forward and a central post secures;
 But breast to breast he meets an eager foe,
 While to his side his right hand colleague
 springs,
 To fall, alas! before the practised hand
 Of Ater's daring page. On snow-white steed
 Brave Albus' Knight, experienced in war,
 Moves calmly out and bars his onward course;
 To aid his lonely comrade quickly flies,
 With bold address, the guard of Ater's Knight;
 At once he is assaulted by the page
 Of Albus' son, but scorning his attack,
 He passes by and offers battle to the Knight;
 Regardless of his challenge to his rear
 The doughty horseman leaps. Not long he stays
 For boldly on his right he sees advance,
 The guard of Ater's son. No safe retreat
 Then opens to his rapid, eager glance;
 He seizes on the prelate's luckless guard
 And Queen and heir his sudden onslaught feel,
 But Ater's mighty self swoops down and ends
 The valiant Knight's career. Then swiftly
 moves
 Brave Albus' Bishop to avenge his death;
 And as his war cry hurles on the breeze,
 He throws himself upon the hostile King.

 Untroubled by the shock, with regal grace
 King Ater takes his station by the page,
 That serves his son, King Albus' consort's
 guard,
 Then leaps into the middle of the field
 To stay his keen attack, too timidly;
 His dusky vis-a-vis in ordered forth,

For hand to hand he should have met his foe,
 Although his life the penalty would pay.
 Then falls King Ater's page before the stroke
 Of prelate's mace, and dies an honoured death.
 But Ater's Bishop glides with rapid step
 Behind his King and cheers him to the fight.
 A pleased smile flits o'er King Albus' face,
 As turning to his Queen he whispers "Go."
 With stately stride she moves behind her page,
 And screened by friendly forces from attack,
 Portends destruction to th' opposing chief.
 With dashing curvet Ater's Knight replies,
 And, stationed on the spot where Ater's page
 First stood, contests the ground around his King.
 But lo; A dauntless page the regal chief assails,
 Supported by King Albus' mighty son,
 Who, as the hostile monarch beats retreat,
 His father's side approaches. Then in fear
 King Ater bids advance his consort's Knight,
 Who leaps with eager haste before the line
 Of meaner footmen. Careless of his fate,
 A dusky page, in queenly service versed,
 The forfeit pays, o'erborn by priestly hand.
 He dies not unavenged, for with him falls
 His bolder peer beneath a knightly stroke.
 Oh, mournful sight! no more the waving plume
 Of Ater's Knight adorns the field, no more
 His battle cry is heard; a Bishop's mace
 Has laid him low, but by his side is stretched
 His victor, victim of a Queen's might.
 A moment's solemn silence then succeeds,
 When slowly forward moves King Albus' page,
 Revealing in her power King Albus' Queen,
 And loudly o'er the field resounds the cry
 That twice before had chilled each dusky heart.
 A valiant prelate vainly seeks to shield
 His threatened chief, but ev'ry hope departs
 When low beneath the sword of Albus' son
 The Bishop falls, for though his brother priest
 A hostile footman seizes in despair.
 No power can save the tott'ring throne; regrets
 Are vain, and humbly, kneeling, Ater yields.

All hail, my friends, to the Thorold-Allgaier,
 That Gambit so keen and attractively bright,
 That drags the King from his quarters secure,
 And binds him in fetters so strong and so tight,
 All hail to the Thorold-Allgaier.
 But mark, my friends, if a game you would win,
 And patience and carefulness sit vis-a-vis;
 Another path must be sought by your skill,
 And cautiously playing, your bye-word must be
 Beware of the Thorold-Allgaier.

—:0:—

The following is the score of the Thorold-Allgaier described above:—

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4	9 B takes K B P	9 B to Kt 2
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P	10 Q to Q 3	10 Kt to K 2
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Kt 4	11 P to R 5 ch	11 K to R 2
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5	12 R to K B sq	12 Q Kt to B 3
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3	13 B takes Q P	13 Kt takes Q P
6 Kt takes K B P	6 K takes Kt	14 B takes Kt	14 Q takes B
7 B to B 4 ch	7 K to Kt 3	15 P to K 5 dis ch	15 B to B 4
8 P to Q 4	8 P to Q 3	16 R takes B	16 B takes P
		17 R to Kt 5 mate.	

GAMES.

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All communications for this department to be marked "Game Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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GAME 812.

Played in the seventh round of the Vienna International Tournament, 17th May 1882.

Sicilian Opening.

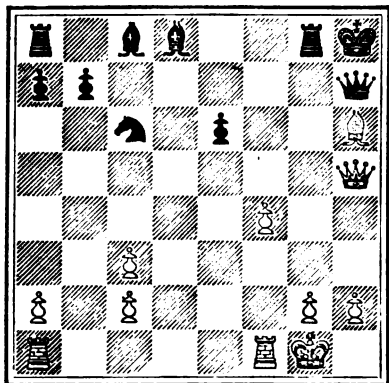
WHITE. BLACK.

Dr Noa Mr Weiss

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 P to Q 4 (A) | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Q takes P | 3 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 Q to Q sq (B) | 4 Kt to B 3 |
| 5 Kt to Q B 3 | 5 P to K 3 |
| 6 Kt to B 3 (C) | 6 B to Kt 5 |
| 7 B to Q 3 (D) | 7 P to Q 4 |
| 8 P takes P | 8 Kt takes P |
| 9 B to Q 2 | 9 Kt takes Kt |
| 10 P takes Kt | 10 B to K 2 |
| 11 Q to K 2 | 11 Castles |
| 12 Castles K R | 12 Q to B 2 |
| 13 Kt to Kt 5 | 13 P to K Kt 3 |
| 14 Kt takes R P (E) | 14 K takes Kt |
| 15 Q to R 5 ch | 15 K to Kt sq |
| 16 B takes P | 16 P takes B |
| 17 Q takes P ch | 17 K to R sq |
| 18 B to R 6 (F) | 18 R to Kt sq |
| 19 Q to R 5 | 19 B to Q sq |
| 20 P to K B 4 | 20 Q to R 2 |

Position after Black's 20th move.

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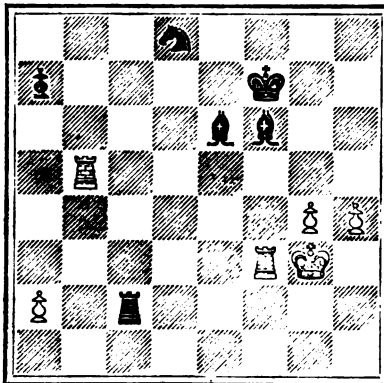
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- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 21 R to B 3 | 21 R to Kt 3 (G) |
|-------------|------------------|

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 22 R to R 3 | 22 R takes B (H) |
| 23 Q takes R | 23 Q takes Q |
| 24 R takes Q ch | 24 K to Kt sq |
| 25 R to R 5 | 25 B to B 3 |
| 26 R to Q B 5 | 26 B to Q 2 |
| 27 R to Q sq | 27 B to K sq |
| 28 P to Kt 4 | 28 B to Q sq |
| 29 K to Kt 2 | 29 B to K 2 |
| 30 R to B 4 | 30 P to Kt 4 |
| 31 R to K 4 | 31 Kt to Q sq |
| 32 K to Kt 3 | 32 K to B 2 |
| 33 P to K R 4 | 33 B to Q B 3 |
| 34 R to K 5 | 34 B to Q 4 |
| 35 R to R 5 | 35 B to K B 3 |
| 36 P to B 5 | 36 R to Q B sq |
| 37 P takes P ch | 37 B takes P |
| 38 R takes P | 38 R takes P ch |
| 39 R to Q 3 | 39 R takes P |
| 40 R to K B 3 (I) | |

Position after White's 40th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 41 P to R 3 | 40 K to Kt 2 |
| 42 R to Q 3 | 41 R to K 7 |
| 43 R to Kt 7 | 42 Kt to B 2 |
| 44 P to Kt 5 | 43 P to R 3 |
| 45 K to B 3 | 44 B to K 4 ch |
| 46 K to K 3 | 45 R to K R 7 |
| 47 R to K 7 | 46 R takes P |
| 48 R to Q 7 | 47 B to Q B 5 (J) |
| 49 K to B 3 | 48 B to B 5 ch |
| 50 R to K 4 | 49 B takes P |
| 51 K to Kt 4 | 50 R to R 6 ch |
| | 51 R to Q B 6 |

52 R tks Kt ch (κ) 52 B takes R
 53 K takes B 53 R takes P
 54 K to B 4 54 R to R 8
 55 K to K 3 55 P to R 4
 56 K to Q 2 56 P to R 5
 57 K to B 3 57 P to R 6
 Resigns (L).

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

(A) It is advisable to play out the two Knights before playing P to Q 4.

(B) Black's Q P is undoubtedly weak, and he will have difficulty in developing his Bishops, but still White has lost a move.

(C) Having lost a move, he now aims at developing his pieces, but there is nevertheless something to be said in favor of P to Q R 3, as that would prevent B to Kt 5, which is evidently Black's intention, to be followed later on by P to Q 4.

(D) This at once liberates Black's Q P, he ought to have played B to Q 2.

(E) A very deep move, if White's intention was to draw the game, but too risky for winning purposes.

(F) White ought to have drawn, as he could not hope for any better result.

(G) If 21 Q to Kt 3
 22 B to Kt 7 ch 22 K takes B
 23 R to Kt 3, but even then Black would win.

(H) Again the same might have happened had Black been tempted to play the promising move of

22 P to K 4
 23 R takes B
 24 R to Kt sq
 25 R takes Q ch, &c.

(I) White conducts the game in a very able manner and against great odds, but the struggle is hopeless.

(J) B to B 4 seems to be stronger.

(K) White tries very hard. The game would be drawn if he could force the exchange of Rooks.

(L) After P to R 7, Black will play his R, the P being guarded by the Bishop, and then advance to the 8th file.

GAME 813.

Played in the fourteenth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 26th May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE

BLACK

Mr Tchigorin

Mr Schwarz

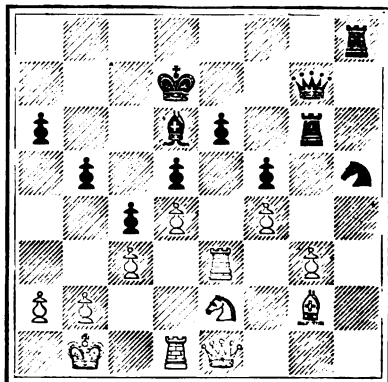
1 P to K 4
 2 P to Q 4

1 P to K 3
 2 P to Q 4

3 P takes P (A) 3 P takes P
 4 Kt to Q B 3 4 Kt to K B 3
 5 B to K Kt 5 (B) 5 P to B 3
 6 Q to Q 2 6 B to K 2
 7 Castles 7 B to K 3
 8 B to Q 3 8 Q Kt to Q 2
 9 K Kt to K 2 9 Q to R 4
 10 K to Kt sq 10 P to Kt 4
 11 B takes Kt 11 P takes B (C)
 12 Kt to B 4 12 Kt to B sq (D)
 13 Kt to R 5 13 K to Q 2
 14 Q to B 4 14 Q to Q sq
 15 K R to K sq 15 Kt to Kt 3
 16 Q to B 3 16 Kt to R 5
 17 Q to Kt 3 17 P to K B 4
 18 Kt to B 4 18 B to Q 3
 19 Kt takes B 19 P takes Kt (E)
 20 Q to R 3 20 Q to B 3
 21 R to K 2 (F) 21 P to Q R 3
 22 R to K 3 22 P to K R 4
 23 P to K Kt 3 23 Kt to Kt 3
 24 P to B 4 24 P to R 5 (G)
 25 Q to Kt 2 25 P takes P
 26 P takes P 26 Q R to K Kt sq
 27 Q to B sq 27 Kt to B sq
 28 B to K 2 (H) 28 R to Kt 3
 29 Q R to Q 3 29 Q to Kt 2
 30 B to Q sq 30 Kt to R 2
 31 B to R 5 31 R to R 3
 32 B to B 3 32 Kt to B 3
 33 B to Kt 2 33 Kt to K 5
 34 Kt to K 2 34 P to B 4
 35 P to B 3 35 P to B 5
 36 R to Q sq 36 Kt to B 3
 37 Kt to Kt sq 37 R to Kt 3
 38 Q to K sq 38 Kt to R 4
 39 Kt to K 2

Position after White's 39th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

40 Kt takes Kt 39 Kt tks B P (I)
 40 B takes Kt

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 41 P takes B | 41 R takes B |
| 42 R takes P | 42 R(R1) to R7 (r) |
| 43 R takes P | 43 Q to Kt 3 |
| 44 R to R 7 oh (x) | 44 K to B sq |
| 45 Q to K 7 | 45 R takes P ch |
| 46 K to R sq | 46 R takes P ch |
| 47 B takes R | 47 R takes R ch |
| 48 K takes R | 48 Q to Kt 7 ch |
| 49 K to Kt sq | 49 Q to B 6 |
| 50 Q to K 8 ch | 50 K to B 2 |
| 51 Q to K sq | 51 P to Kt 5 |
| 52 K to B 2 (L) | 52 P to Kt 6 ch |
| 53 K to Kt 2 | 53 K to B 3 |
| 54 Q to K 8 ch | 54 K to Kt 3 |
| 55 R to K sq | Resigns. |

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

- (A) Kt to Q B 3 is the strongest attack.
- (b) We prefer the usual attack of Kt to K B 3, followed by B to Q 3 and Castles.
- (c) Weak. Black loses the superior position he had already acquired. It would have been best to retake with the B, and to follow up the attack by P to Q Kt 5.
- (d) Unsound. P to Q R 3, followed by P to K B 4 would have been better.
- (e) If 19 B takes Q
20 Kt takes Q 20 B takes B P
21 R to K 2 best.
- (f) Loss of time. R to K 3 at once would have been best.
- (g) If 24 Q takes P
25 R takes P and wins.
- (h) Forced, to protect the Q P, which now could be taken without risk.
- (i) The move in the text compromises the game of Black. He could have won it easily had he played here R to K Kt sq, followed by Kt takes Kt P.
- (r) Disastrous; he still could have struggled against fate by R to R 3.
- (x) Obviously, if he takes the Queen, Black draws the game by perpetual check.
- (L) If 52 P takes P, the game would be drawn.

GAME 814.

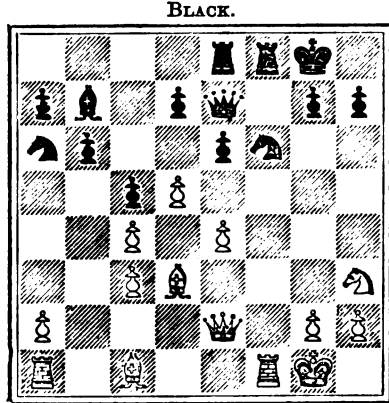
Played in the twenty-fourth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 9th June 1882.

English Opening.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Mr Hruby | Mr Bird |
| 1 P to Q B 4 | 1 P to K B 4 (A) |
| 2 P to K 3 | 2 Kt to K B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 P to K 3 |

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 4 Kt to Q B 3 (B) | 4 B to Kt 5 (o) |
| 5 B to Q 3 | 5 B takes Kt ch |
| 6 P takes B | 6 Castles |
| 7 Kt to R 3 (D) | 7 P to Q Kt 3 |
| 8 Castles | 8 B to Kt 2 |
| 9 P to B 3 | 9 Kt to R 3 (E) |
| 10 Q to K 2 | 10 P to B 4 |
| 11 P to Q 5 | 11 Q to K 2 |
| 12 P to K 4 | 12 B P takes P |
| 13 B P takes P | 13 Q R to K sq (F) |

Position after Black's 13th move.



WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 14 P to Q 6 (g) | 14 Q takes P (H) |
| 15 P to K 5 | 15 Q to B 3 |
| 16 P takes Kt | 16 P takes P |
| 17 B to R 6 | 17 R to B 2 |
| 18 R to B 2 | 18 K to R sq |
| 19 Kt to Kt 5 | 19 Q R to K 2 |
| 20 Kt takes R ch | 20 R takes Kt |
| 21 Q R to K B sq | 21 P to K 4 |
| 22 Q to R 5 | 22 R to K 2 |
| 23 Q to Kt 4 | Resigns. |

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

- (A) In this Tournament Mr Schwarz played P to K 3. M Rosenthal, however, considers P to K 4 as the best defence. The move in the text seems to be weak, for it gives Black a cramped game.
- (B) A good move. Several theoreticians recommend here 4 P to Q R 3, to prevent the hostile Bishop taking possession of Q Kt 5, we, however, consider it weak, as will be demonstrated by the sequel.
- (C) This move only strengthens White's centre and frees the Q B, which, if necessary, could occupy Q R 3 with an excellent position.
- (D) We should prefer Kt to B 3.
- (E) The Kt is now out of play; the simplest

and best move was P to Q 3, followed by Q Kt to Q 2.

(F) Black's game is definitely lost by the move in the text, which costs a piece.

(g) If

14 P to K 5 14 P takes P
15 P takes Kt 15 Q takes Q, &c.

(H) If 14 Q to Q sq or Q to K B 2, 15 P to K 5, and the Kt has nowhere to retire to.

GAME 815.

Played in the eighth round of the Vienna International Tourney, 19th May 1882.

French Defence.

WHITE

BLACK

Dr Noa

Mr Schwarz

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 B to Q 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 Kt to B 3	7 P to B 3 (A)
8 R to K sq (B)	8 B to K Kt 5
9 Kt to K 2	9 Q to B 2 (c)
10 Kt to Kt 3	10 Q Kt to Q 2
11 P to K R 3	11 B takes P (D)
12 P takes B	12 B takes Kt
13 P takes B	13 Q takes P ch
14 K to R sq	14 Q takes P ch
15 Kt to R 2	15 K R to K sq
16 R to B sq	16 Kt to K 5
17 R to B 3	17 Q to R 4
18 B to K B 4	18 P to K B 4
19 R to K B sq	19 Q takes Q
20 Q R takes Q	20 P to K R 3
21 K to Kt 2	21 P to K Kt 4
22 B to B sq	22 P to B 5
23 R to R sq	23 Q Kt to K B 3
24 Kt to B 3	24 K to Kt 2
25 Kt to K 5	25 R to K 3 (E)
26 K to B 3	26 R to K B sq
27 Q R to Kt sq	27 P to K R 4
28 R to R 4	28 Kt to Kt 6

(See Diagram below.)

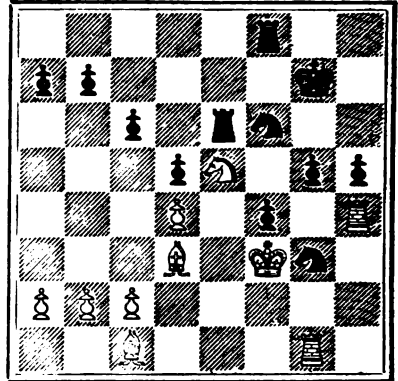
29 R tks B P (F)	29 P takes R
30 B takes P	30 P to R 5
31 B takes Kt	31 P takes B
32 R takes P ch	32 K to R sq (G)
33 R to R 3 ch (H)	33 Kt to R 2 d ch (I)
34 K to K 2	34 R to B 2
35 K to Q 2	35 R to Kt 2 (J)
36 B takes Kt	36 R to K B 3 (K)
37 Kt to Kt 6 ch	37 R(B3) takes Kt
38 B tks R dis ch	38 K to Kt sq

39 B to Q 3
40 R to R 6
41 P takes P
42 P to Kt 3
43 K to B 3

39 P to Kt 3
40 P to B 4
41 P takes P
42 R to Q B 2
Resigns.

Position after Black's 28th move

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

- (A) The right move is Kt to Q B 3.
- (B) We should have preferred
8 Kt to K 2 8 B to K Kt 5
if 8 Kt to K 5, 9 P to Q B 4 or Kt to K 5, and White obtains a better position
9 Kt to K Kt 3 9 Q to B 2
10 P to R 3 10 B to K 3
11 Kt to Kt 5 11 Q Kt to Q 2
if 11 B takes Kt, 12 P takes R, 12 Q takes P, 13 R takes Kt, 13 P takes R, 14 Q to R 5, 14 B to K sq, 15 Q to K R 6 and wins.
12 Kt to R 5, followed by P to K B 4, with the superior position.
- (C) It would have been better to play
10 P takes B 9 B takes Kt
11 Kt to K Kt 3 10 Kt to K R 4
11 Q to K R 5 11 Q to K R 5
with a winning position.
- (D) An untimely sacrifice; B to K 3 would have been best.
- (E) Loss of time; he ought to have played Kt to K Kt 6, followed by Q Kt to K 5.
- (F) If 29 B takes P, 29 P takes R.
- (G) Forced. If
32 K to R 3
33 R to Kt 6 ch 33 K to R 4
34 K to Kt 3, and wins.
- (H) By Kt to Kt 6 ch he would only have been able to draw the game.
- (I) He ought to have played for a draw by K to Kt 2.

(j) An error which costs the game. R (K 3) to K 2 would maintain the equal game.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (κ) If | 36 R takes B |
| 37 Kt to B 7 ch | 37 K to Kt sq best |
| 38 R takes R | 38 R to Kt 3 best |
| 39 Kt to K Kt 5 | 39 R takes Kt |
| 40 R takes P and wins. | |

GAME 816.

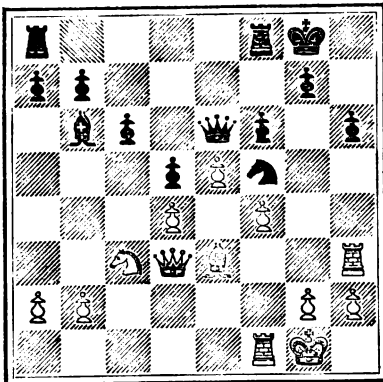
Played at Dover between Rev D C Hunt of Dover, and Mr E Kirby of Walmer, 23rd November 1882.

Scotch Gambit.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Rev D C Hunt | Mr E Kirby |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 P to Q 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 Kt takes P | 4 B to B 4 |
| 5 B to K 3 | 5 Q to B 3 |
| 6 P to B 3 | 6 P to Q 3 (A) |
| 7 B to Q B 4 (B) | 7 Kt to K 2 |
| 8 Castles | 8 B to K 3 (C) |
| 9 B to Kt 3 (D) | 9 Castles K R (E) |
| 10 P to K B 4 (F) | 10 P to Q 4 |
| 11 P to K 5 | 11 Q to Kt 3 |
| 12 B to Q B 2 | 12 B to K B 4 (G) |
| 13 B takes B | 13 Kt takes B |
| 14 R to B 3 (H) | 14 Q Kt takes Kt |
| 15 P takes Kt | 15 B to Kt 3 |
| 16 Kt to B 3 | 16 P to Q B 3 |
| 17 R to R 3 | 17 P to K R 3 |
| 18 Q to Q 3 | 18 Q to K 3 |
| 19 Q R to K B sq | 19 P to B 3 |

Position after Black's 19th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 20 Kt to K 2 (i) | 20 P takes P |
| 21 B P takes P | 21 Kt takes B |
| 22 R takes R ch | 22 R takes R |
| 23 Q takes Kt (j) | 23 Q to B 4 |
| 24 R to B 3 | 24 Q to Kt 8 ch |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 25 Q to B sq (κ) | 25 B takes P ch |
| 26 K to B sq | 26 R takes R ch |
| 27 P takes R | 27 Q takes Q ch |
| 28 Kt takes Q | 28 B takes K P
(and wins.) |

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

- (A) K Kt to K 2 is the correct reply.
 (B) B to Kt 5 would be more to the purpose of attack.
 (C) Weak. B to Kt 3, followed by Castling, would be better.
 (D) Not correct;
 9 B takes B 9 P takes B
 10 Kt takes Kt 10 Kt takes Kt
 11 B takes B 11 P takes B
 12 P to K B 4 and White has an advantage, Black having an isolated and a doubled Pawn.
 Or better still:
 9 Kt takes B 9 P takes Kt
 10 B takes B 10 P takes B
 11 Q to R 5 ch with the better game.
 (E) Of course, before Castling he ought to have taken the Bishop.
 (F) Not best;
 10 Kt takes B 10 P takes Kt
 obviously if 10 B takes B, Black loses a piece by 11 P takes B
 11 B takes B 11 P takes B
 12 Q to Q 7 with the better game.
 (G) Loses a piece.
 (H) Probably sound, Kt takes Kt wins a piece.
 (I) White ought to have withdrawn his B to B 2.
 (J) R takes Kt would have prevented the Queen from taking possession of K B 4 and the open file, as the Rook would interpose successfully if Q to B 2.
 (κ) If K to B 2, then Q takes Kt P.

GAME 817.

Played in the twenty-seventh round of the Vienna International Tournament, 13th June 1882.

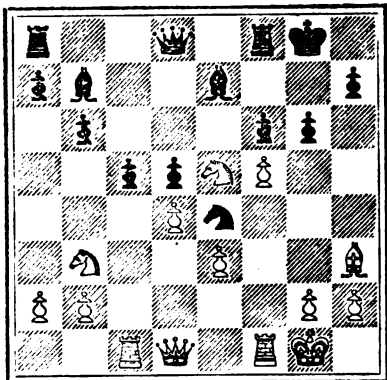
Queen's Gambit Declined.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Capt Mackenzie | Mr Weiss |
| 1 P to Q 4 | 1 P to Q 4 |
| 2 P to Q B 4 | 2 P to K 3 (A) |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 (B) | 3 Kt to K B 3 (C) |
| 4 B to Kt 5 | 4 B to K 2 |
| 5 Kt to B 3 | 5 Castles |
| 6 P to K 3 | 6 P to Q Kt 3 |
| 7 P takes P | 7 P takes P |
| 8 B to Q 3 | 8 B to Kt 2 |

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 9 Castles | 9 Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 10 R to B sq | 10 P to B 4 |
| 11 B to Kt sq | 11 R to B sq |
| 12 B takes Kt | 12 Kt takes B |
| 13 B to B 5 | 13 R to Kt sq |
| 14 Kt to K 5 | 14 P to Kt 3 |
| 15 B to R 3 | 15 R to K sq (D) |
| 16 P to B 4 | 16 Kt to K 5 |
| 17 P to B 5 | 17 P to B 3 (E) |

Position after Black's 17th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 18 P takes P (F) | 18 P takes Kt |
| 19 Kt takes Kt (G) | 19 P takes Q P (H) |
| 20 Q to Kt 4 | 20 K to Kt 2 |
| 21 R takes R | 21 Q takes R (I) |
| 22 R to B sq | 22 Q to K sq |
| 23 Kt to Kt 5 | 23 B to Q B sq (J) |
| 24 Kt to K 6 ch (K) | 24 B takes Kt |
| 25 Q takes B | 25 B to Kt 4 |
| 26 Q takes Q P | 26 R to Q sq (L) |
| 27 Q to Kt 7 ch | 27 Q to K 2 |
| 28 Q takes Q ch | 28 B takes Q |
| 29 B to K 6 | 29 R to K B sq (M) |
| 30 P takes Q P | 30 B to Kt 4 (N) |
| 31 R takes R | 31 K takes R |
| 32 K to B 2 | 32 K to K 2 |
| 33 B to B 4 | 33 B to R 3 |
| 34 K to B 3 | 34 B to Kt 2 |
| 35 K to K 4 | 35 B to R sq |
| 36 P to K R 4 (O) | 36 B to Kt 2 |
| 37 P to K Kt 4 | 37 B to R sq |
| 38 P to Kt 3 | 38 B to Kt 2 |
| 39 K to Q 5 | 39 B to R 3 |
| 40 P to Kt 5 | 40 B to Kt 2 |
| 41 B to Q 3 | Resigns. |

NOTES.

From "La Stratégie."

(A) This defence is safer than to accept the Gambit. In the latter case, viz., if 2 P takes P, 3 Kt to K B 3, a move of Mr Blackburne,

followed by P to K 3 gives a superior position. To the old attack of 3 P to K 3, Black could reply by

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 4 B takes P | 3 P to K 4 |
| 5 F takes P | 4 P takes P |
| | 5 B to Q 3 |
- and White has an isolated Pawn.

(B) A good move, for if Black now plays P takes P, then 4 P to K 3 with a superior game, as demonstrated above. If 3 Kt to Q B 3 3 P to Q B 4 with at least an even game.

(C) We should have preferred B to K 2.

(D) Black's intention is to play the Knight, without losing the exchange by Kt to Q 7.

(E) Mr Weiss did not foresee the consequences of White sacrificing the Kt. The right move was Kt to K Kt 4, threatening to take the B by check; and if White replies 18 B to K Kt 4, then 18 P to K B 3 would compel the Kt to retreat.

(F) A fine combination.

- (G) If
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 19 Q to R 5 | 19 Kt to K Kt 4 |
| 20 B to K 6 ch | |
| if 20 R takes R | 20 B takes R |
| | 20 K to Kt 2 |

threatening P takes P, coming out with a piece ahead.

- (H) If
- | |
|---------------|
| 19 P takes Kt |
|---------------|

(if 19 R takes R, 20 Q takes R would win back the piece)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 20 Q to R 5 | 20 P takes P |
| 21 K takes P ch | 21 R to R sq |
| 22 Q to R 6 ch | 22 K to Kt sq |
| 23 B to K 6 ch and mates next move. | |

(I) If 21 B takes R White would reply with Kt to K Kt 5.

- (J) If
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 24 Q takes B | 23 B takes Kt |
| 25 Q to K B 6 ch | 24 K P takes P |
| if 25 K to Kt sq, 26 B to K 6 ch | 25 K to R 2 |
| 26 Q to K B 7 ch and wins the Bishop. | |

- (K) If
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 24 Q to K R 4 | 24 B takes Kt |
| 25 Q takes B | 25 B takes B |
| 26 Q to B 6 ch | 26 K to Kt sq |
| 27 P takes B | 27 K P takes P |
| 28 R to K B 3 or P takes P with an even game. | |

- (L) If
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 27 K to R sq | 26 B takes P ch |
| 28 Q to Q Kt 7 ch | 27 P or B takes P |
| if 28 K to Kt sq, 29 B to K 6 ch | 28 K to R sq or R 3 |
| 29 R to K B 7 and wins. | |

(M) We cannot see how White could have won the game had Black played here B to K B 3 instead.

(N) The only chance of a draw was to exchange Rooks, and then to play P to Q Kt 4, P to Q Kt 5 and P to K Kt 4.

(O) Capt Mackenzie conducts the end game very well; the Black Bishop being locked in, the winning of the game is a mere question of time.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE

AND

JOURNAL OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

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WEDNESDAY, 27th DECEMBER 1882.

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OURSELVES.

THE present issue of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE brings us to the close of another volume, and affords us an opportunity to address a few words to our readers. Our first duty—and one we perform most heartily and sincerely—is to thank those who have supported us in the past. During the two years we have had the conduct of this paper we have made many friends, both among our correspondents and among those we have visited in our official capacity, but it seems that our labours have not been so far successful as to draw to the paper a paying number of subscribers, and accordingly we now close the sixth volume of the present issue of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE with the knowledge that it is very problematic whether a seventh will ever be commenced. We say it is problematic, because, at the time of writing these lines, the decision we have arrived at has been made known to a few of our warmest friends, who are now busily engaged in canvassing for fresh support, in order to ensure a continuation. On the result which attends their efforts, and on that of our other subscribers, depends the future of this paper. We have tried to command success, but not having secured it, must accept as the verdict of the Chess World that we have not deserved it. It is not our intention to devote much space to details of what we have done, the two volumes are before the public, and speak for themselves, but there is one fact we cannot help referring to—we have published one hundred of the games played at the International Tourney at Vienna, since that gathering commenced in May last, in addition to many other examples of Chess play, and generally, have given a larger quantity of Chess news than was ever attempted before. We can only regret that circumstances appear likely to prevent our performing a similar task in respect to the coming London Tournament, but we do not feel justified in starting on another year, without better prospects than are at present before us. We accordingly bid adieu to our friends in all parts, and while we fear it may be for ever, we hope it may be but for a few weeks. We should like to hear from all who are able to procure us additional support, before the end of February, in order to make a start, if possible, the first week in March, and can assure our readers, that in the event of further support being accorded us, we shall recommence our work with infinite pleasure, and with the full determination to add, as far as possible, to the attractions the paper has offered in the past, and for which the present outlook appears to provide so much scope.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT 1883.

THE delay in issuing this number enables us to present to our readers some particulars of the Tourney to be held in London next year, the official programme having been issued while this number was in preparation. We have pleasure in now presenting it to our readers, more especially as we are convinced that the gathering will be far in advance of anything that has taken place in the

past, and in doing so, we trust that the Tourney may mark the commencement of a new and more successful epoch in English Chess.

PROGRAMME.

THE Tournament (under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany) will be held in London, to commence on Thursday, 26th April. Entries will close on 23rd April, on or before which date entrance fees and deposits must be paid. The following prizes are offered for competition:—

First Prize - - - -	£250	Fourth Prize - - - -	£80
Second Prize - - - -	£150	Fifth Prize - - - -	£70
Third Prize - - - -	£120	Sixth Prize - - - -	£50
Seventh Prize (offered by Baron Kolsch on certain stipulations) £25.			

These prizes may be increased if the funds at the disposal of the committee permit.

RULES.

I. The entrance fee is £5, in addition to a deposit of £5, the latter to be subject to rules V, VI, and XVIII.

II. Each player must play two games with every other competitor, with alternate first move in each round. The prizes will be awarded according to the final score, drawn games not counting, except as laid down in Rule VIII.

III. Players entitled to any prize, making an equal score, must play again with each other for the respective prizes in abeyance. If two players tie, they must play a match for the winner of the first two games. If three or more tie, the pool must be played out according to the Rules of the Tournament.

IV. The order in which the several competitors must play will be settled by drawing, before the commencement of the Tournament, and such order will hold good throughout the first round. The players so paired will draw for the first move, and the loser of the move in the first round, will have the first move against the same antagonist in the second round.

V. At the close of the first round any player may withdraw from the Tournament, and his deposit of £5 then returned to him.

VI. Any player withdrawing from the Tournament before the completion of either round, save with the sanction of the playing committee, for sufficient cause shown, will forfeit his deposit of £5.

VII. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays are days fixed for play, on each of which days every competitor, from the commencement till the termination of the Tournament, must play with the antagonist against whom he is drawn, during the hours fixed for play.

VIII. Wednesdays and Saturdays are bye-days, but on those days all players who have made a drawn game must play again with each other, and should the game again be drawn, they must play a third time, when the draws will be final, and scored one-half to each player. The first move will be taken alternately by each player in the second or third game under these circumstances. All games unfinished on play-days must be played off on these bye-days, and when a player has to play out an unfinished game and a draw, the former will have the precedence, but such player must play off the draw as soon as he has completed his unfinished game. When both players of an unfinished game, standing over from a previous day, have finished their game set down for any play-day before the adjournment, they can be called upon by the playing committee to play out such unfinished game during the evening hours of play. Arreas must be played out at the end of the Tournament if required by the committee, but this will only be insisted on when the score for a prize is dependent on the result.

IX. Play will commence daily at twelve noon, and continue till 5 p.m. There will then be an adjournment of two hours, when play will be resumed until 11 p.m. Throughout these hours of play, both on play days and bye-days, one member of the playing committee will be present, to be referred to by the players in case of dispute. All questions of fact will be at once decided by such member of the playing committee, and his decision shall be final.

X. The time limit is fixed at fifteen moves an hour, and will be regulated by stop-clocks.

XI. The player who exceeds the time limit forfeits the game, which will be scored as won by his opponent. It is the duty, not only of his antagonist, but of any competitor aware of the fact, to bring at once to the notice of the member of the playing committee present any infraction of the time limit, and he will decide on the facts of the case, and such decision shall

be final. No mere onlookers may interfere in any way, either as regards the time limit, or any infraction of the ordinary rules of play, unless called on to give evidence as to facts.

XII. The clock of the player who does not appear at the hour fixed for play, or after the adjournment, will be set in motion by the member of the playing committee present, and after a delay of one hour, the game will be lost by the absentee under the time limit. If he arrives before the expiration of the hour, he must make fifteen moves in whatever interval of time is left at his disposal. Should neither player appear within one hour of the fixed time, the game will be counted as lost against both. If a player's clock be set in motion after the adjournment, the amount of time at his disposal before the same will be taken into consideration. For example: A's game is adjourned at the fortieth move, and A has used two hours and thirty minutes; he arrives late after the adjournment, and his clock is set in motion. A loses the game if at the completion of three hours he has not played his forty-fifth move.

XIII. At the hour fixed for adjournment, the player whose turn it is to move, must deliver his next move in writing, in a closed envelope, to the member of the playing committee present. Such envelopes will be opened after the adjournment by the member of the playing committee then present, in the presence of both the competitors, and such member will mark on the board the move as written down. Consultations and analysing moves on a Chess board during adjournments are strictly prohibited, and any competitor proved guilty of the same, will be expelled from the Tournament, and will forfeit his entrance fee and deposit.

XIV. All the games are the property of the International Tournament Committee. The winner of a game and the first player in a drawn game are bound to deliver, at latest on the second play-day, a correct, legible copy of the same to the member of the playing committee present in the room. The non-compliance with this rule involves a penalty of £1, at the discretion of the playing committee.

XV. Each competitor is bound in honor to play all his games with his full strength, and in behalf of other competitors no player is allowed to waive any exaction of a penalty, either under the rules of the Tournament or the general laws of Chess. All arrangements which may influence the final results of the Tournament, unless sanctioned by the committee, are prohibited, and all parties proved guilty of the same, will be expelled from the Tournament, with the forfeit of entrance fee and deposit.

XVI. The Chess rules adopted for the Tournament are the International Code as laid down in the last edition of the German "Handbuch," with the addition that if a series of moves be repeated three times, the opponent can claim a draw.

XVII. In case of any competitor withdrawing from the Tournament before he has completed a round, if he has played half or more of his games in that round, the score will stand good, and the unplayed games will be forfeited to his opponents. If he has played less than half his games, his score will be annulled, and in this case the forfeit of his deposit will be given, at the discretion of the managing committee, as a solatium to be divided between those players who have won games from him, and which will not count towards their score.

XVIII. The committee reserve to themselves absolute power to modify any of the above rules in special cases.

The committee are desirous to carry out a minor tournament, simultaneously with the one for masters. Their ability to do so, and the amount of prizes in such minor tournament, will depend on the additional support which they hope to receive, especially from the Provincial Chess Clubs in Great Britain.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN, Hon Sec.

St George's Chess Club, 47 Albemarle street, W.

Endeavour Club.—A match between the Endeavour and Railway Clearing House Chess Clubs took place on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 123 Seymour Street, on which occasion the team of the former won the match by one game. Score, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, viz. :—

ENDEAVOUR.		RLY CLEARING HOUSE.	
Philpott	$\frac{1}{2}$	Knight	$\frac{1}{2}$
Holmes	0	Tarrant	1
Macdonald	1	Hoare	0
W N Osborne	1	Taylor	0
A Osborne	1	Jones	0
Sargent	1	Butlin	0
Clayton	0	Tuckfield	1
Bartlett	0	Lahee	1

PROBLEMS.

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All communications for this department to be marked "Problem Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

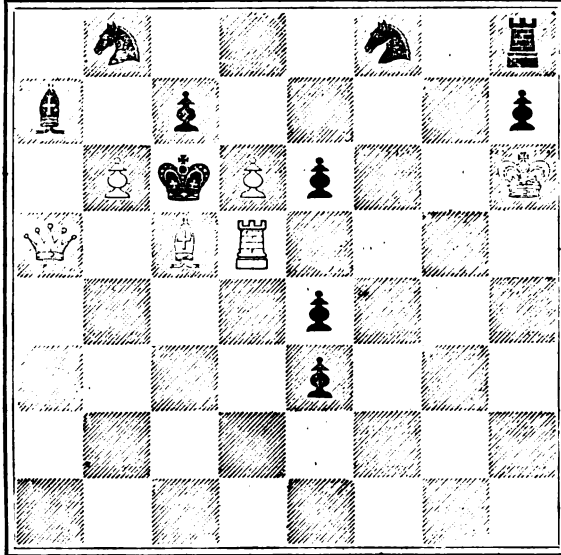
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No. 1007.

By G CHOCHOLOUS.

From "Oesterreichische Lesehalle."

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WHITE.

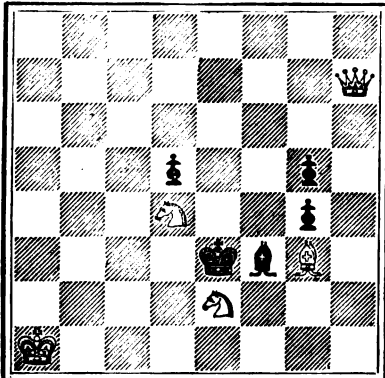
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

No. 1008.

By KARL PATER.

From "Oesterreichische Lesehalle."

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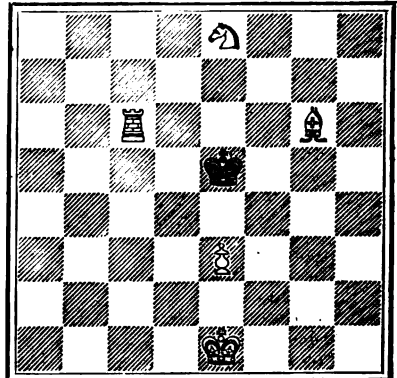
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 1009.

By DR RAHMER.

From "Oesterreichische Lesehalle."

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

GAMES.

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All communications for this department to be marked "Game Editor," and sent to 8 Russell Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

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GAME 818.

Played at Leeds between Messrs H Millard and J H Blackburne, the former playing blindfold and the latter contesting this and fourteen other games simultaneously.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr H Millard	Mr Blackburne
1 Kt to Q B 3	1 P to K 4 (A)
2 Kt to B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 K Kt takes P	4 Kt to B 3
5 B to K Kt 5	5 B to K 2
6 P to K 3	6 Castles
7 B to Q B 4	7 Kt to K 4
8 Q to K 2	8 P to Q B 3
9 Castles	9 P to Q 4
10 B to Q Kt 3	10 Q to B 2
11 P to K B 4	11 Kt to Kt 3
12 Kt to Q sq	12 P to K R 3
13 B takes Kt	13 B takes B
14 P to Q B 3	14 K R to K sq
15 Q to Q 2 (B)	15 B to Q 2
16 Kt to K B 2	16 Q R to Q sq
17 K to R sq	17 P to Q B 4
18 Kt to K 2	18 B to Q B 3
19 B to Q B 2	

Position after White's 19th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

20 Kt to Kt 3	19 Kt to B sq (c)
	20 P to K Kt 3

21 Q R to K sq	21 P to Q Kt 4
22 Kt to Kt 4	22 B to Kt 2
23 P to B 5	23 P takes P
24 Kt takes B P	24 R to K 3
25 K R to B 3 (D)	25 R to Kt 3
26 K R to Kt 3	26 K to R sq
27 Kt takes B	27 R takes Kt
28 Q to K B 2	28 R to Q 3
29 Q to K B 4	29 P to K B 4 (E)
30 B takes B P	

Here, we learn from "The Leeds Mercury," Mr Millard had to leave, and the game was accordingly dismissed as a draw, although, as our contemporary remarks, White had the better game, thus reflecting great credit on Mr Millard, who, it must be remembered, played without sight of the board.

NOTES.

By Mr A Marriott.

(A) 1 P to Q 4 would also be a satisfactory reply.

(B) Black threatened B takes Kt, followed by Kt takes P.

(C) Black has gradually improved his position, but this move loses time. P to Q 5 would secure a strong, if not a won game, e.g.,

19 P to Q 5

20 B P takes P best

if 20 K P takes P 20 Kt to R 5, 21 R to K Kt sq 21 Kt to B 6, 22 P takes Kt 22 B takes P ch, 23 R to Kt 2 23 R takes Kt

21 P to K 4 or (A)	20 Kt to R 5
22 Kt takes B	21 B takes Q P
	22 R takes Kt

(A)

21 R to K Kt sq	21 P takes P
22 Kt takes P best	22 B takes Kt
23 P takes B	23 Kt to B 6
24 P takes Kt	24 B takes P ch
25 R to Kt 2	25 R to K 7
26 Q to Q 3	26 B takes R ch
27 K takes B	27 Q takes B

and wins.

(D) White has now got a fine game, and he conducts it very ably.

(E) White threatens 30 Kt to B 6.

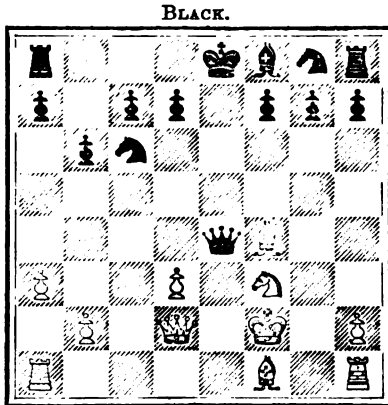
GAME 819.

Played at Philadelphia between Capt Michaelis and Mr Steinitz, November 1882.

Steinitz Gambit.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Mr Steinitz | Capt Michaelis |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to Q B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 (A) |
| 3 P to B 4 | 3 P takes P |
| 4 P to Q 3 (B) | 4 Q to R 5 ch |
| 5 K to K 2 | 5 P to Q Kt 3 (C) |
| 6 Kt to Kt 5 | 6 B to R 3 |
| 7 P to B 4 | 7 B takes Kt |
| 8 P takes B | 8 Q to R 4 ch |
| 9 Kt to B 3 | 9 Q takes P ch |
| 10 K to B 2 | 10 Q to Kt 5 |
| 11 P to Q R 3 | 11 Q to K 2 |
| 12 B takes P | 12 Q takes P |
| 13 Q to Q 2 (D) | |

Position after White's 13th move.



- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 14 B to R 6 ch | 13 Castles (E) |
| 15 K R to K sq | 14 K to Kt sq |
| 16 Q R to B sq | 15 Q to Q 4 |
| 17 Q to R 2 (F) | 16 Kt to B 3 |
| 18 B to Q B 4 | 17 B to Q 3 |
| 19 Q to Q 3 | 18 Kt takes P (G) |
| 20 B takes B | 19 Q to K B 4 (H) |
| 21 B takes Q | 20 Q takes Q |
| 22 B tks P ch (I) | 21 Kt takes Kt |
| 23 P takes Kt | 22 K to Kt 2 |
| 24 B to K 5 and wins. | 23 R to Q B sq |

NOTES.

From "Knowledge."

(A) We prefer K Kt to B 3. Also B to B 4 leads to an even game.

(B) This constitutes the Steinitz Gambit. We do not consider it sound play. White thinks to be able to develop by Kt to B 3, and then bringing his King to B 2.

(C) Black must play carefully, as otherwise White will speedily bring his pieces into play, besides having two strong centre Pawns. White also threatens to win the weak K B P. Black's best move at this juncture is 5 P to Q 4, which White might follow up by either 6 Kt takes P or 6 P takes P.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| If | 5 P to Q 4 |
| 6 Kt takes P | 6 B to Kt 5 ch |
| 7 Kt to B 3 | 7 Castles |
| 8 B takes P | 8 Kt to B 3 |

and Black has the advantage, for he will win one of the centre Pawns. 9 Kt takes Kt would be no good, on account of Kt takes P ch; if P to B 3 or B 4, then K Kt takes P, or if B to Kt 3, then Q to R 3. Also B takes B P is of no avail, e.g.,

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 9 B takes P | 9 R takes Kt |
| 10 P takes R | 10 K Kt takes P |
| 11 B to K 5 | |

to prevent Kt takes P ch or B takes Kt ch

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 12 P takes Kt | 11 Kt takes B |
| | 12 B to Q B 5 |

as the White Queen cannot take the Knight, on account of Q to B 7 ch, followed by R to Q sq, winning the Queen

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 13 Q to K sq | 13 Kt to B 5 ch |
| 14 K to Q sq | 14 R to Q sq ch |
| 15 B to Q 3 | 15 Kt takes Kt P |
| 16 Q takes Q | 16 Kt takes Q |
| 17 R to B sq | 17 Kt takes Kt |

and wins.

If again, in reply to the proposed move of 5 P to Q 4, White should play 6 P takes P, the game would proceed thus:—

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 6 P takes P | 5 P to Q 4 |
| 7 Kt to B | 6 B to Kt 5 ch |
| 8 P to Q 3 | 7 Kt to K 2 |
| 9 B takes P | 8 P takes P |
| 10 K to Q 3 | 9 Kt to B 4 |
| | 10 Q to R 5 |

and we think Black has no disadvantage.

(D) Threatening R to K sq, B takes P would not be good on account of P to Q 3.

(E) White has great facility for deploying his pieces; for that reason Steinitz believes in this risky gambit. Castles has the disadvantage of exposing the King to the attack of the two Bishops, but as in most of Steinitz's games, although apparently he threatens nothing in particular, yet it is difficult to see what to do. If Q to Q 4, then White would obtain a good game by R to B sq, threatening by B to B 4, R to K sq, or P to Q 5, to bring all his pieces into fine play, and make things in general uncomfortable for Black. Our choice would have been 13 Kt to B 3, if now 14 R to K sq, then B to K 2. White, of course, will not take the Queen; probably he would play B to K Kt 5, to which Black's reply would be Q to Q 4, but his game would be very difficult.

(F) To guard against Kt to K 5 ch, and also

with the option of playing P to Kt 4 and Kt 5.

(g) A miscalculation; he ought to have played Q to KR 4.

(h) Black thought this move saves his piece. White cannot capture the Kt, on account of B to B 4, or 20 Q takes Q, then Kt takes Q, but as will be seen White wins.

(i) There is the flaw. By being able to take this Pawn with a check he wins the Knight.

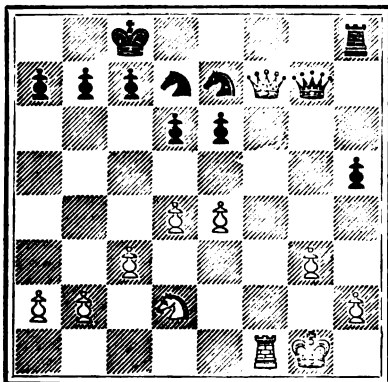
GAME 820.

An interesting game played in the late telegraph match between the Victor Harbour and Wellington Chess Clubs.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr J Congreve (W)	Mr Banner (VH)
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 B to Q B 4	4 B to Kt 2
5 P to B 3 (A)	5 P to Kt 5
6 Castles	6 P takes Kt
7 Q takes P	7 Q to B 3
8 P to Q 4 (B)	8 B to R 3
9 P to K Kt 3	9 P to Q 3
10 B takes P	10 B takes B
11 Q to K R 5	11 Q to Kt 3
12 Q to K B 3	12 B to K 3 (C)
13 B takes B	13 P takes B
14 Q takes B	14 Kt to Q 2
15 Kt to Q 2	15 Castles
16 R to B 3 (D)	16 R to B sq
17 Q to K 3	17 R takes R
18 Q takes R	18 Kt to K 2
19 R to K B sq (E)	19 P to K R 4
20 Q to B 7 (F)	

Position after White's 20th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

21 R takes Q	20 Q takes Q
22 P to K R 4	21 K to Q sq
23 R to Kt 7	22 P to K 4
24 R to R 7	23 R to Kt sq (G)
25 R to R 6	24 Kt to K B 3 (H)
26 K to R 2	25 R takes P ch
27 R takes R	26 R to Kt 3
28 P takes P	27 Kt takes R
29 Kt to Q B 4	28 P takes P
30 K to R 3	29 Kt takes K P
31 Kt to Q R 5	30 P to Kt 4
32 P to B 4	31 K to Q 2
33 P to B 5	32 Kt to Q 3
34 P to B 6 ch	33 Kt to Q B 5
35 Kt takes Kt ch	34 K to Q 3
36 K to Kt 3	35 P takes Kt
37 K to B 3	36 K takes P
38 K to K 3	37 K to Q 4
	38 Kt takes P

Resigns.

NOTES.

By Mr I Gunsberg.

(A) Castles, or P to Q 4 is to be preferred. This is one of the weakest forms of the King's Gambit.

(B) P to K 5 would have been better, he gains time for development, for if Q takes P, then follows 9 P to Q 4.

(C) Good play, which forces the exchange of the important K B.

(D) White's game is practically lost now; the move in the text is useless. He might have prolonged play by Q to K 3.

(E) Challenging the exchange, although a piece minus. There is no reason why Black should not play R to B sq.

(F) This is perhaps his best, under the circumstances.

(G) Scattering all hopes.

(H) Well played. He protects his own Pawn and gains time to take the adverse Pawn as well. White is outmatched entirely.

GAME 821.

One of twelve simultaneous games played blindfold by Dr Zukertort at Bradford, 27th November 1882.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr Macmaster	Dr Zukertort
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 B to B 4 (A)
6 Castles	6 P to Q Kt 4

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 7 B to Kt 3 | 7 P to Q 3 |
| 8 Kt to B 3 (B) | 8 B to K Kt 5 |
| 9 Kt to Q 5 (c) | 9 Kt to Q 5 |

Position after Black's 9th move.

BLACK.

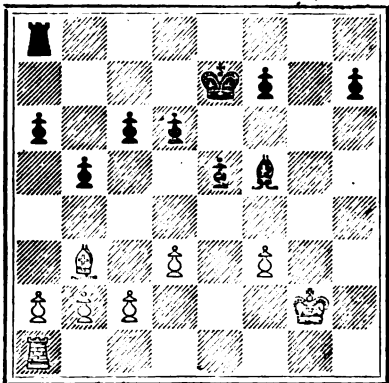


WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 10 B to Kt 5 (D) | 10 P to B 3 |
| 11 Kt to Kt ch (E) | 11 P takes Kt |
| 12 B to K R 4 | 12 Kt takes Kt ch |
| 13 P takes Kt | 13 B to R 6 |
| 14 R to K sq | 14 R to Kt sq ch (F) |
| 15 B to Kt 3 | 15 P to B 4 |
| 16 P takes P | 16 Q to R 5 |
| 17 K to R sq | 17 KB takes P (G) |
| 18 R to K Kt sq | 18 B takes B |
| 19 R takes B (H) | 19 R takes R |
| 20 P takes R | 20 Q takes P |
| 21 Q to K 2 | 21 B takes P |
| 22 Q to Kt 2 | 22 Q takes Q ch |
| 23 K takes Q | 23 K to K 2 |
- Resigns (I).

Position after Black's 23rd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

From "The Field."

(A) 5 P to Q 3 is considered sounder, and is to be preferred against an opponent of equal force. The text move gives a livelier game, and we have no doubt that it was chosen by Dr Zukertort for that purpose.

(B) This move converts the Ruy Lopez into a variation of the Four Knights Opening. Dr Zukertort played it in Leipsic, 1877, against Winawer, who returned the compliment in adopting the same defence, in the tie, Paris, 1876.

(C) Would be all right if followed by 11 Kt to K 3. It is transparent that White's object was, in case the Kt should be taken, to post his B at Q 5, but he might have, upon second thought considered, that, although blindfold, his opponent would not make such an obviously bad move. The best reply to Black's 8 B to Kt 5 is, 9 Kt to K 2 or B to K 3.

(D) This seems to be the beginning of White's troubles, as hinted above 10 Kt to K 3 would be better.

(E) Even now we would suggest the retreat of the Kt to K 3. To open the Kt file on the K side, is simply playing Black's game.

(F) A tempting continuation would be 14 P to B 3, sacrificing the Queen temporarily; but it would only result in an exchange of pieces, and, in the more favorable variation, to an even position with Bishops of different color, e.g. :-

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 15 B takes Q | 14 P to B 3 |
| 16 K to R sq | 15 R to Kt sq ch |
| | 16 B to Kt 7 ch |
| | (or (A)) |
| 17 K to Kt sq | 17 B takes P dis ch |
| 18 K to B sq | 18 B takes Q |
| 19 Q R takes B | 19 R takes B |
| 20 P takes P, &c. | |

(A)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 17 R to K Kt sq | 16 B takes P |
| 18 Q takes R | 17 R takes R ch |
| 19 R takes B | 18 B takes Q |
| 20 R to Kt 7 with the better game. | 19 R takes B |

(G) We have so frequently expressed our appreciation of the talented blindfold player, that we may be permitted to refrain from constantly recurring to it. The reader may draw his own conclusion from the splendid manner in which this game was conducted. White made no palpable oversight. It is simply the difference of the skill of the master, however heavily handicapped, against an average player.

(H) If 19 P takes B, the mate follows in four moves with 19 B to Kt 7 double check, &c.

(I) It is no use prolonging the game, Black is two Pawns ahead, and has a superiority of position. 23 P to Q 4 will keep White's B for a considerable time out of play, and Black has it now all his own way.

