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THE
British Chess Magazine

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2692
VOL. III. 1883.

HUDDERSFIELD: J. E. WHEATLEY & Co., NEW STREET.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & Co., LUDGATE HILL.

NEW YORK: BRENTANO, 5, UNION SQUARE.

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The British Chess Magazine.

JANUARY, 1883.

A CHess DITTY.

AIR :— "*The Heavy Dragoon.*"

IN the art of composing if you're a beginner,
And are anxious to bring into notice your name,
And wish to emerge from a tourney a winner,
All the problems look up that have gained any fame.
From them take the beauty of Healey and Bayer,
The toughness of Duffy, Kling, Andrews and Bone,
The finish of Finlinson, Grimshaw and Meyer,
Brilliance of Loyd and of Shinkman the tone ;
Carpenter's purity, Thompson (a touch of him),
Method of Mitcheson, Campbell and Klett,
A little of Reichhelm (but not very much of him,
Unless you want solvers a headache to get) ;
Style of J. Kohtz and of C. Kockelkorn,
(Those Siamese twins, who the Chess world adorn) ;
Flavour of Freeborough, Berger and Babson,
And a slight smack of MacArthur and Rabson ;
Taylor and Townsend, Cook and Cozio,
Greenwood and Gilberg, Ercol' del Rio :
Take of their qualities all that's reducible,
Mix them well up "in a pipkin or crucible,
Set them to simmer and take off the scum,
And a" problem unique "is the residuum."

C. CALLANDER.

B

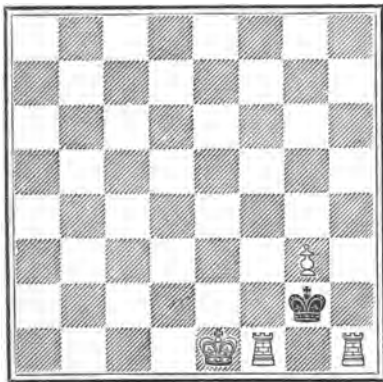
REVIEW.

CHESS STRATEGY, A TREATISE UPON THE ART OF
PROBLEM COMPOSITION, BY SAMUEL LOYD.*(Concluded from page 364, Vol. II.)*

With regard to the possibility of positions, Castling and P takes P *en passant* as White's 1st move, our author thus sums up. "The only way to settle these questions is by the common-sense and unanswerable argument that problems are merely positions from the game of Chess, subservient to the rules as taught in the handbooks and *whatever can be demonstrated must be admitted.*" Observe the two following problems!

No. 300.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 305.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two or three moves!

In No. 300, Castling is exceptionally and elegantly used on White's second move. Of 305 it is remarked:—"If King's R was moved, he cannot Castle on King's side, so 1 Q to Kt 7 and mates next move. If Queen's R was moved, he cannot Castle on Queen's side, so 1 Q takes P and mates next move. Therefore, if the position is an end-game or is bound by the ordinary rules of the game, mate can be given in two moves, *provided Black will kindly tell you what was his last move.*" The climax in italics is most amusing, having indeed all the point and sparkle of a witty epigram or one of Mr. Lloyd's most charming three-movers. The

... : : : : :
 ... : : : : :
 ... : : : : :
 ... : : : : :

question of allowing pawns to remain pawns on arriving at the eighth square, dear to the fancies of a very small minority of English composers, is altogether ignored in *Chess Strategy*. The well-known H L three-mover *in memoriam* of Löwenthal, which stands as No. 313 in the volume before us, as also the original from which it was rearranged (No. 487, page 144, *American Chess Nuts*) rank high among the many recorded problems that protest silently but strongly against the intrusion of dummy!

On the question how should problems be judged? Mr. Loyd suggests two methods of scaling, but as he much prefers one to the other, it will suffice to quote the former. It is founded upon this principle—"that the beauty and merit of a problem can be defined as *difficulty produced by economy of force*.....Let a committee of three or five separately solve the problems of a tournament and keep a record of the time consumed on each problem; deduct therefrom 1-30 of the time for each piece employed, and the scores of all the umpires added together will give the average rating of each problem, &c. I have substituted 30, instead of 32, for the basis of my *calculus* for the reason that, although there are 32 pieces, it seems unfair to deduct for the necessary Kings; moreover employing the number 30 simplifies the sum to a mere matter of a reduction of two seconds from every minute for each piece employed, which can be more readily calculated."

We agree with the author that this plan would be likely to produce a greater uniformity of judgment among the members of a committee, but the fairness of the proposed basis is open to considerable doubt. Problems of what Mr. Loyd calls "the intimidated class," i.e. the Black K alone, or but slenderly attended against several White pieces would, it seems to us, be placed on an undeserved pedestal of advantage. Many such positions are *prima facie* very difficult on account of the extreme openness of the board, the consequent variety of false attacks and the scientific control of the squares around the Black King which the attack has to attain—generally by quiet moves—in order to effect mate within the prescribed compass. As Mr. Loyd elsewhere admits, stratagems of this type are often found uninteresting by *players*, who cannot see the use of puzzling over an obscure mate in three, when there are perhaps several easy methods in four moves. Although this objection would not trouble a practised problemist, there is some *substratum* of good Chess sense about it. We have seen "intimidated" four and five-movers as difficult as can possibly be conceived and set off with a most artistic purity in the mates. Nevertheless the strategy thus exemplified, however excellent in itself, is of but a *half-hearted sort*, being almost, if not altogether, confined to the attack. Take one such problem of

first-class merit and a masterpiece of the Bayer school, necessarily requiring double or even treble the number of pieces so as to admit—into the solution—defences and counter-attacks, strong, subtle and varied. For the reason before mentioned, the “intimidated” specimen may take an expert as long to solve as its rival, and if the latter, therefore, is handicapped as Mr. Loyd proposes, it will necessarily be pegged down to a fatal extent. We are assuming that both these typical problems are—in their separate ways—gems of the first water, and we maintain that the Bayeresque position belongs to a higher order than its rival, because true Chess strategy requires that Black should fight with arms in his hands! Extra pieces are indispensable for this purpose and ought not, we conceive, to be peremptorily fined at the outset in order to fix a standard of difficulty which, after all, is in many cases more fanciful than just. We notice that Mr. Loyd, in his proposed tourney scales, takes no account of *originality*, either of idea or design. There is in his estimates no fine for plagiarism of themes, and this is the more extraordinary because the style of composition he recommends opens a wider door to reproduction than any other. The reason for this omission is probably found in the following passage. “In a tournament the question of originality is one of peculiar delicacy. No one can possess sufficient acquaintance with the world of problems to safely accord special merit to a position on account of originality, and while seeing the justice of debarring a problem on account of its being a flagrant plagiarism coming within the knowledge of the umpire, yet I see the difficulty of judging of the comparative merits of originality when there are ten thousand problems he has never seen.”

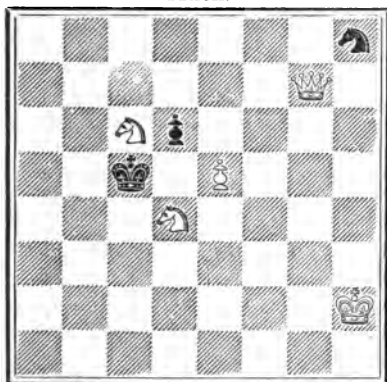
The foregoing is true but does little more than skim the surface of this question. If the originality of problems depended solely upon the memory of tourney judges and committees, Mr. Loyd's remarks would be much more pertinent. In reality, the products of every international tourney are subjected to a far more severe scrutiny, passing, as they do, through the hands of the public, including hundreds of solvers eager to acquire renown by hitting blots, and veteran composers, some of them with memories that Mr. Loyd himself would be foremost in honouring.

We have only to recall recent Italian and American tourneys to prove that plagiarisms, flagrant or unintentional, have been brought to the knowledge of judges from far distant sources. Therefore originality or the reverse is a factor in the adjudication of tourneys that should be provided for, and where funds are sufficiently ample, prizes might, we think, be offered for the discovery of such thefts, as must unavoidably follow the acceptance of our author's programme for the future (six pieces, or thereabouts, and the least possible variety !)

Chess Strategy presents some striking examples of the dangers run by the greatest composers of being indicted for trespass when working upon such narrow ground and with such limited resources as are made available in the accompanying quartette of problems.

LOYD'S 31.

BLACK.

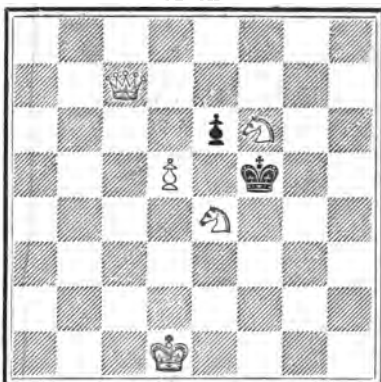


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

J. B. OF BRIDPORT'S 65.

BLACK.

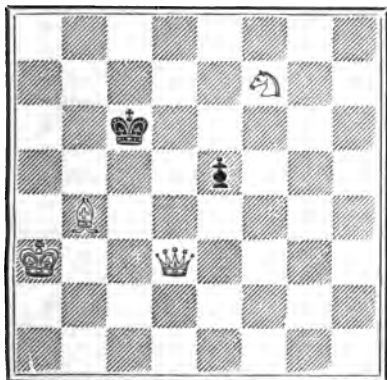


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

LOYD'S 464.

BLACK.

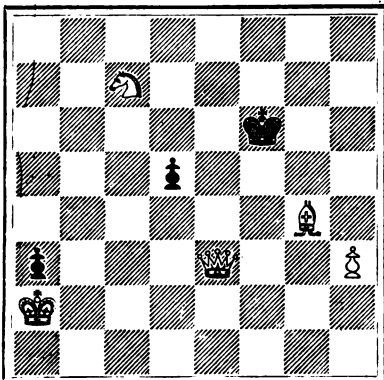


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

J. B.'s 39.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Whether Loyd's 31 or J. B.'s 65 was first in the field may be a matter of some doubt, but 464 *Chess Strategy* clearly cannot claim precedence of our English master. Mr. Loyd presented the stratagem with another of 27 pieces to a committee to scale under his proposed system. After making deductions for extra pieces, 464 was rated at 20, its rival at $7\frac{1}{2}$, the average time of solving being 25 minutes in the former and 72 in the latter case. Obviously however, a reference to J. B.'s book might have abridged the committee's labours and Mr. Loyd's score very materially! Be it observed that in J. B.'s 39—or its duplicate 132—the inactivity of the White King was doubtlessly intentional, in order to secure an extra mate if Black played 2 K to R 5 whereas Mr. Loyd has paid homage to economy of force by utilising the palefaced monarch. Apart from this minor point the two problems are absolutely identical. Of the four-mover No. 31 we read that "it is another feature of the building process and was originally a three-move problem," &c. The close coincidence of themes and treatment between two such inventive geniuses, both so rich in ideas as to be beyond even the faintest suspicion of copying, is instructive as an argument against Mr. Loyd's pet theory for composers of the future.

Of sui-mates there are only five in *Chess Strategy*. None of these strike us as especially noteworthy, but this is not to be wondered at considering the author's distaste to suicidal stratagems thus strongly expressed:—"I always detested these positions with the same abhorrence that a true lover of horseflesh might be expected to experience upon seeing a fine racer with one leg strapped up, a stone tied to his tail and compelled to run backwards. The old-fashioned conditional problems, where mate is given with a certain Pawn, were never favourites of mine and I do not know that I ever composed one."

It may be questioned whether a first-class sui-mate does not give scope for far more genuine strategy than the eccentric fantasies, childish letter problems and the retractatory and other puzzles which are more or less tolerated and exemplified by Mr. Loyd. Some of the latter class savour to our thinking more of the conundrum than the stratagem and are suitable rather for the Christmas number of a magazine than for any sort of serious consideration.

It is but fair to note that extravaganzas of any kind form but a small portion of the problems in this volume. Out of 534 positions on diagrams, 92 are in two, 227 in three, 138 in four, and 34 in five moves. These, with a very few longer problems, make up the number to fully 500; leaving but little space for aught else. In a postscript to his book the author apologises—on the score that he had no leisure to revise the proof

sheets—for certain drawbacks and inaccuracies which pervade the work.

It must be confessed that the language of *Chess Strategy* is here and there disfigured by errors in spelling and grammar that might—with the smallest amount of care—have been easily obviated. The book, quite as certainly, owes nothing to the typographer's exertions. Some of the diagrams look as if they had recently emerged from a sharp snow storm; others, as if they had been touched with the brush, not of an artist but of a chimney sweep! The rough and ready expedient of gumming on pieces and short paragraphs to effect corrections has been adopted in a few cases. On first turning over the leaves of our copy we were disagreeably impressed with these blemishes, all the more so as we had been regaling our sight and touch with the sumptuous toilet of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*. So soon, however, as we became absorbed in the matter of Mr. Loyd's book, the interest thereby excited quite overshadowed these defects of detail and now we philosophically regard them as specks on the sun, slight flickers in the electric light, or minor duals in a problematic masterpiece! Although in the foregoing remarks we have taken the liberty of dissenting from some of our author's views, the pervading feeling, on closing his book, is that of pleasure and admiration. The work, indeed, is full of lessons the soundness of which is unquestionable, and it deserves to become the text book and *vade mecum* of problemists all over the world. H. J. C. A.

THE NEW HANDBUCH.—V.

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME AND KINDRED VARIATIONS.

It was pointed out some years ago by the present writer (*C. P. C.* 1879 p. 27) that the logical place of the Four Knights' Game is between the K Kt and Q Kt openings, as the position arises out of each. The name "*Vierspringerspiel*" has been used for several years by the *Schachzeitung*, but the *Handbuch* has not yet thought the opening worthy of separate treatment. The notice bestowed upon it is very slight, and scattered through the Ruy Lopez, the Vienna Game, and an Appendix to the King's Knight's Opening. The only systematic account of it we have yet seen is in the last edition of Cook's Synopsis, 1882, section X. When the *Handbuch* reaches a new edition, as we hope it will do in five years rather than in ten, we recommend the learned Editor not to disdain consulting a small English treatise. He will find that something is to be gleaned from it. In the mean time we keep in view the double object of enlightening both the English reader and the German,

and for the sake of the latter shall occasionally quote from Mr. Cook. We had arranged the plan of an article on the Four Knights' Game, though not, of course, all the details, before the appearance of Mr. Cook's volume.

Of the two following positions, No. I. arises out of the ordinary King's Knight's Game, after the moves 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; or out of the Vienna Game by 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 K B 3. No. II. also arises in two ways, out of the Petroff, by 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 Q B 3; or again from the Vienna opening, by 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 K B 3.

I.

BLACK.



WHITE.

II.

BLACK.



WHITE.

In either position Black, by bringing out his remaining Knight, completes the Four Knights' Game. We will first consider the other defences that Black may adopt in either case, then the Four Knights' Game properly so called.

In Diagram No. I. there is some variety of possible defences. By 3 P to Q 3, 4 B to Kt 5 4 B to Q 2 (!) we reach a position in the close defence to the Ruy Lopez more favourable than usually occurs, since White can no longer get any pull by P to Q 4 unless he first takes off the Kt : 3 B to B 4 would of course be met by 4 Kt takes P, 3 B to K 2 would allow White to advance P to Q 4 with effect. Another and a better move is 3 B to Kt 5, producing what may be called a Ruy Lopez *en second*. The *Handbuch* gives two variations (p. 281) . . . 3 B to Kt 5, 4 B to Kt 5 4 K Kt to K 2, 5 P to Q 4 5 P takes P, 6 Kt takes P 6 Castles; or secondly,

4 Kt to Q 5 4 Kt to K B 3, 5 B to Kt 5 (!) : remarking that in the latter case 5 Kt takes B 5 Kt takes Kt, 6 Kt takes K P would not be good on account of 6 Q to K 2, 7 P to Q 4 7 P to Q 3, &c. After 5 B to Kt 5 we get a normal position of the Double Ruy Lopez by a slight transposition. Both these variations seem to lead to an even game. The most important variation, other than 3 Kt to K B 3, is 3 P to K Kt 3, a great favourite with Steinitz, who prefers it (*Field* 18th August, 1877) to the Four Knights', and played it more than once at the Vienna Tourney against the strongest opponents. (See his game with Zukertort, *Chess-Monthly* IV. 48, and the tie game with Winawer, *B. C. M.* II. 306.) White has now two recognised modes of conducting the attack. L. Paulsen, if we remember right, has lately played 4 B to B 4, but we are unable to give the reference. It has the advantage of not opening the long diagonal to the Black Bishop, but after 4 B to Kt 2, White thought it necessary to play P to Q R 3 before moving P to Q 3, in order to prevent the B being taken off by Kt to R 4; and this seems a loss of time. We much prefer 4 P to Q 4, as played both by Zukertort and Winawer in the games just referred to, and followed by 4 P takes P, 5 Kt takes P 5 B to Kt 2. At this point the games diverge: Zukertort played 6 B to K 3, in reply to which 6 K Kt to K 2 was formerly the usual move, as played by Anderssen against L. Paulsen in *C. P. C.* 1877 p. 63, and by Hoffer in two slight skirmishes with the present writer, *C. P. C.* 1879 pp. 6, 7. In all these instances the first player obtained an advantage. But Steinitz now played instead 6 Kt to B 3, noted by Zukertort as a decided improvement. We give a few additional moves, down to the point where Zukertort (who ultimately drew the game) thinks he committed his first error: 7 P. to B 3 7 Kt to K 2, 8 B to Q B 4 8 P to Q 4, 9 P takes P 9 K Kt takes P, 10 Kt takes Kt 10 Kt takes Kt, 11 B takes Kt 11 Q takes B, 12 Castles (instead of 11 B to B 2 as actually played, permitting 11 Kt to B 5!) The move 6 B to K 3 is condemned in *La Stratégie* (reprinted in *C. P. C.* 19th July 1882), which prefers the following, adopted by Winawer in the tie match: 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. Winawer now played 9 Q to K sq [this last move is criticised by Steinitz in the *Field*, who however does not state his own preference; *La Stratégie* suggests 9 P to K B 4] 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 followed by Q R to K sq. As Black cannot advantageously double the Pawns by B takes Kt, the move Q to K sq must be pronounced a loss of time. In annotating this game for the *B. C. M.* we decidedly preferred the old move 6 B to K 3 to Winawer's 6 Kt takes Kt: we had not then seen the reply 6 Kt to B 3 in the former case, which makes

a considerable difference. Thus reinforced, we believe that the move 3 P to K Kt 3 may hold its ground as a safe substitute for the Four Knights' Game.

In Diagram No. II. Black's K P being attacked, the only alternative to 3 Kt to Q B 3 is 3 P to Q 3: then follows 4 P to Q 4 (the only attacking move) 4 P takes P, 5 Q takes P best, and we arrive at a well-known variation of the Philidor defence. The *Handbuch*, after Jaenisch, gives as best for Black 5 B to K 2, 6 B to K 3! 6 Castles, 7 Castles 7 Kt to B 3, 8 Q to Q 2; and thinks 5 Kt to B 3, 6 B to Q Kt 5 6 B to Q 2, 7 B takes Kt 7 B takes B, 8 B to Kt 5 8 B to K 2 inferior. White's B at K 3 is better placed than at K B 4: Zukertort has remarked (*Chess-Monthly* III. 178) that Boden showed his usual fine judgment in playing against Morphy B to K 3 in a similar but not identical position: the B at K B 4 blocks a subsequent advance of the K B P.

We pass from these collateral defences to our main theme, and suppose Black, in either of the diagram positions, to have brought out his remaining Kt. On White's next move we shall not here notice the unsound sacrifice 4 Kt takes P 4 Kt takes Kt, 5 P to Q 4 &c. which may be found either in Mr. Gossip's or Mr. Cook's treatises. A more promising move, of which the *Handbuch* says nothing, is 4 P to Q 4; we take the following defences from Mr. Cook:—(i) ... 4 B to Kt 5! 5 P to Q 5 5 Kt to K 2, 6 Kt takes P 6 P to Q 3, 7 Kt to B 3 7 Kt takes K P, 8 Q to Q 4 8 B takes Kt ch, 9 P takes B 9 Kt to K B 3 even. (ii) ... 4 P takes P, 5 Kt takes P 5 B to Kt 5, 6 Kt takes Kt 6 Kt P takes Kt, 7 Q to Q 4 7 Q to K 2, 8 B to Q 3 8 P to Q 4, 9 Castles 9 B takes Kt, 10 P takes B 10 P takes P, 11 R to K sq and "White has the better game." The advantage seems to us a vanishing quantity: we should here expect a drawn game in practice.

The usual continuation, and the only one by which the pull of the move is retained much longer, is 4 B to Kt 5. The position has now become the same as in one of the usual defences to the Ruy Lopez, White's third and fourth moves having in this instance been transposed. To this there are four defences which will require separate examination: ... 4 P to Q 3 may be mentioned as possible, though not probable. In the first place, then, Black may play 4 B to Kt 5, the Double Ruy Lopez, keeping up the identity of the positions. White has two attacks on his fifth move, 5 Castles, and 5 Kt to Q 5. The former is preferred by Zukertort, who played it in his first match game with Rosenthal, and notes "Stronger, we think, than the immediate advance of the Q Kt." The leading variations are distinguished by letters.

A. 4 B to Kt 5 4 B to Kt 5, 5 Castles 5 Castles (the undoubtedly best move as played by Rosenthal) 6 Kt to Q 5 6 B to B 4 (or Var. I.) 7 P to Q 4 7 Kt takes Kt (or Var. II.) 8 P takes B

8 Kt to B 3 (if 8 K Kt to K 2, 9 B to K Kt 5 9 P to B 3, 10 B to B 4 ch 10 K to R sq, 11 B to K 3) 9 Q to Q 3 9 Q to K 2, 10 B to K 3 with a slight advantage.

Var. I. on Black's sixth move :—6 Kt takes Kt, 7 P takes Kt 7 Kt to Q 5, 8 Kt takes Kt 8 P takes Kt, 9 B to K 2 (either player at this point moving P to Q 3 confines his own K B to a worse range of squares) 9 B to K 2, 10 P to K B 4 10 P to K B 4, 11 P to Q 3 11 P to Q 3. This dull identical position is now thought best by the German school: the moves are not in the *Handbuch*. Instead of either 6 B to B 4 or 6 Kt takes Kt, Rosenthal now prefers 6 B to K 2, and thinks the game equal.

Var. II. on Black's seventh move :—"Whichever way Black captures the Q P, he will suffer some loss, as following variations seem to prove," says the *Chess-Monthly* I. 294. If 7 P takes P, or 7 B takes P, 8 B to Kt 5: if 7 Q Kt takes P, 8 Kt takes Kt 8 B or P takes Kt, and again 9 B to K Kt 5: White is sure of at least recovering the Pawn, and in most cases gets a better position as well. Fuller details in *Chess-Monthly* as above.

At his fifth move Black would do ill to take the Kt instead of Castling. The following amusing variation was given somewhere in the *Schachzeitung* (we cannot now find the place) but not as having occurred in actual play: we can hardly imagine such fatuity on Black's part :—5 B takes Kt, 6 Q P takes B 6 Kt takes P, 7 B takes Kt 7 Kt P takes B, 8 R to K sq 8 P to K B 4, 9 R takes Kt 9 P takes R, 10 B to K Kt 5 and White wins the Queen for three pieces.

B. 4 B to Kt 5 4 B to Kt 5, 5 Kt to Q 5. If Black reply with 5 B to B 4, the strongest continuation for White is the Flechsig variation 6 P to Q B 3 and if 6 Kt takes P, 7 P to Q 4 7 P takes P, 8 P takes P. Black's best play is now 8 Kt takes Q P, as in Cook p. 71 col. 8 and B. C. M. II. 371: if 8 B to Kt 5 ch, the *Handbuch* gives 9 K to B sq 9 B to K 2 (Black is threatened with the loss of a piece) 10 B to K B 4 10 Kt to Q 3, 11 B to Q 3 11 Castles, 12 P to K R 4 12 P to K B 4, 13 Kt to Kt 5 13 P to K Kt 3 (or Var.), 14 Kt takes B ch 14 Q takes Kt, 15 P to R 5 15 Kt takes P, 16 P takes P 16 P takes P, 17 B to B 4 ch 17 Kt to K 3, 18 Q to Q 4 18 Q to K B 3, 19 B to K 5 19 Q takes Kt, 20 B takes Kt ch 20 P takes B, 21 R to R 8 ch 21 K to B 2, 22 B to B 6 and wins. The continuation intended we suppose is 22 Q to Kt 5, 23 R takes R ch 23 K takes R, 24 B to Kt 7 ch followed by 25 Q to B 6: we must confess it does not appear to us conclusive.

Var. on Black's thirteenth move. 13 P to K R 3, 14 B takes Kt 14 B takes B, 15 B to B 4 (threatening mate in two moves) 15 K to R sq, 16 Q to R 5 16 Q to K sq, 17 Q takes Q 17 R takes Q, 18 Kt to B 7 ch 18 K to R 2, 19 Kt takes B 19 P takes Kt, 20 Kt to B 7 and wins.

We give these variations as we find them, though in several particulars we should think the defence might be improved. For instance, what is the objection to 10 P to Q 3, instead of Kt to Q 3 which shuts up everything? The *Handbuch* thinks so highly of the Flechsig attack against every defence, that it advocates 5 Kt takes Kt as Black's best move. This we will now examine.

C. 4 B to Kt 5 4 B to Kt 5, 5 Kt to Q 5 5 Kt takes Kt, 6 P takes Kt 6 Kt to Q 5, 7 Kt takes Kt 7 P takes Kt. If now 8 Castles 8 Castles, we arrive at a position of the "Four Bishops' Game" already examined. It has been thought that White, instead, could gain an advantage by 8 Q to Kt 4, attacking two Pawns. This variation, which is not in the *Handbuch*, will be found in Cook p. 71. col. 7; but it seems that a remedy has been discovered. In a consultation game published in *Schachzeitung* 1881 p. 310, after 8 Q to Kt 4 8 Castles (!) the White allies, who included Herr v. Bardeleben, one of the strongest players of Germany, did not venture 9 Q takes Q P, regarding the Pawn as not worth the loss of Castling and the uncomfortable position. The following is indicated as the strongest continuation: 9 Castles 9 B to B 4, 10 P to Q 6 10 B takes P (!) 11 Q takes Q P 11 B to K 2, 12 P to K B 4 12 P to Q B 3, and afterwards P to K B 4 and Q 4 with an equal game.

Secondly, in answer to 4 B to Kt 5 Black may play 4 B to B 4. White has again two modes of attack, 5 Kt takes P and 5 Castles. For the sake of convenience we continue the numbering by letters.

D. 5 Kt takes P 5 Kt takes Kt (!), 6 P to Q 4 6 B to Q 3, 7 P takes Kt (or Var.) 7 B takes P, 8 Kt to K 2 8 Q to K 2, [This is a good move, and was first played by Thorold against Ranken. It wins a Pawn for the moment; but, as Steinitz showed in a note, *Field* Oct. 26, 1878, the Pawn cannot be maintained.] 9 B to Q 3 (!) 9 Kt takes P, 10 Castles 10 P to Q 4, 11 R to K sq 11 Castles, 12 Kt to B 4 12 R to Q sq, 13 Q to K 2 and will at least recover the P.

Var. 7 P to B 4 [Given as best by the *Handbuch* and Cook p. 71 col. 10; but Zukertort has pointed out, and it is well worth remembering, that this advance is weak before Castling (*Chess-Monthly* I. 74). In the next branch of the opening we shall see this Pawn advanced with effect.] 7 Kt to Q B 3, [First given by Blackburne, and much superior to either 7 Q Kt to Kt 5 (Cook) or 7 Kt to Kt 3 (*Handbuch*), the latter followed by 8 P to K 5 8 B to K 2, 9 P to B 5 9 Kt to Kt sq, 10 P takes Kt 10 R P takes P, 11 Castles, with a great superiority.] 8 P to K 5 8 B to Kt 5, 9 P takes Kt 9 Q takes P, and Black has turned the tables.

E. 5 Castles. (Again best, as in the former variation when Black had played 4 B to Kt 5.) It now becomes impossible for

Black to equalise the game, and 4 B to B 4 is therefore unsound. There are two defences, 5 P to Q 3 and 5 Castles.

i. ... 5 P to Q 3, 6 P to Q 4 6 P takes P, 7 Kt takes P with the superior position. A game at the Leipzig Congress between L. Paulsen and Zukertort was continued 7 B to Q 2, 8 Kt to B 5 8 Castles, 9 B to K Kt 5 9 B takes Kt, 10 P takes B 10 Kt to Q 5 (*Field*, Aug. 18, 1877). Black lost the game: on his last move 10 Kt to K 2 would have been better, but, between first-rate players White's pull is already sufficient to win.

ii. ... 5 Castles, 6 Kt takes P 6 Kt takes Kt (or Var.) 7 P to Q 4 7 B to Q 3, 8 P to K B 4 (!) 8 Kt to Q B 3, 9 P to K 5 9 B to K 2, 10 P to Q 5 (or 8 ... Kt to Kt 3, 9 P to K 5 9 B to K 2 or Kt 5 10 P to B 5.) The advance of these Pawns gives White a great superiority in every variation. Fuller details in *Chess-Monthly*, I. 74.

Var. ... 6 R to K sq, 7 Kt takes Kt [The *Handbuch* wrongly prefers the retreat of Kt to B 3, which yields a hardly perceptible advantage.] 7 Q P takes Kt, 8 B to B 4 8 P to Q Kt 4 (necessary before recovering the Pawn, as otherwise White would play 9 B takes K B P ch), 9 B to K 2 9 Kt takes P, 10 Kt takes Kt 10 R takes Kt, 11 B to B 3 11 R to K 3, 12 P to Q 3 (!) and White has a distinct advantage from the state of Black's Pawns. The moves, with the exception of the last, are those of a game between Paulsen and Morphy (Löwenthal's *Morphy*, p. 374): but Paulsen played the much inferior move 12 P to Q B 3, letting in the Q at Q 6. The consequences of this mistake, and Morphy's subsequent brilliant play, have obscured the logical bearings of the opening: it is really much more favourable to the first player than the variation preferred by the *Handbuch*. W. W.

(To be continued.)

MY CORRESPONDENCE GAME AND HOW IT ENDED.

I AM a bachelor and live in the country with my two sisters: the one, Liz, an old maid; the other, Jemima, a young one.

We are very quiet, see few people, and our old-fashioned house is about six miles from the county town. My principal amusements are Chess and fishing. A good trout river flows a little distance off, so that I get plenty of sport. I should be happy enough but for one thing. Jemima is fond of music and is always practising. Unfortunately she does not play well so that my sufferings are considerable when I am unable to get out. Dante has forgotten or omitted one torture in his *Inferno*—that of hearing the same tune repeated hourly and daily, say a thousand million times. The miseries of Tantalus and Sisypheus, immortalised by Homer, could have been nothing to it.

I may as well make a clean breast of it at starting, and confess that for some little time before the commencement of this story I had contemplated making a change in my condition. A young lady, Rose Newcomb, very beautiful and accomplished and a good Chess-player, had lately come to reside with Mrs. Owen, an old lady friend of ours, living in the neighbourhood; and for the first time, though I am getting on for forty, I felt the tender flame. I thought how delightful it would be to spend the winter evenings with the fair object of my devotion, going over problems with her and playing our favourite game together. My attentions seemed to meet with a fair response but unfortunately a rival was in the field; a conceited young fellow, Captain Knight—certainly very handsome (which I am not) but a poor nincumpoop. I could beat him easily at Chess giving him a Queen.

It was early autumn, and in order to beguile the lengthening evenings I had engaged in a match by correspondence with five friends. We each paid a guinea. The winner was to have all the stakes. I had won three games out of the five, the fourth was a draw. I *ought* to have won that but made a mis-move owing to Jemima's confounded practising. I should have mentioned that our house was not large, and that the din penetrated even my sanctum.

I was well on in my last game. I had opened and played a Ruy Lopez. I had a good attack and saw that everything depended on my next move. It was a wet morning when I got up, so I knew that I should have a rare amount of torture from Jemima unless I could devise some plan to stop it. Happy thought, I will hurry down at once, lock the piano and hide the key in a box that stands on a side-table and ask the servant to remove the box somewhere out of the room so that I may not know where she puts it. I hastily dressed, was down before either of my beloved sisters, and put my plan in execution. Box was removed and a little bust of Sir Isaac Newton, from my study, put in its place. Breakfast went off as usual; then the accustomed move to the piano.

Jemima.—I can't open the piano. Why, it must be locked. Do you know anything about it?

I.—Oh, I remember: I did lock something or other early this morning: but I have not the least notion where the key is. What is to be done?

Liz.—What in the world did you lock it for! I suppose in your usual absence of mind, you thought it was the tea-caddy. The worst of it is, it is not a common key, so unless we can find it Jemima will not be able to practise this morning.

Jemima.—How could you be so stupid, Harry? I wanted so much to practise that fantasia again. I was just beginning to master a very difficult bit in the middle with the variations,

(heavens, I knew it?) and now this morning will be wasted. We must hunt everywhere for the key till we find it.

I retreated to my study with a chuckle to examine carefully my move. I had been at work about an hour (blessed stillness!) and saw by sacrificing my Queen that I could mate my adversary in ten moves. Yes; there was no doubt about it. Oh joy! I had won the tourney and the prize of six guineas. I got my post-card and wrote as follows to my antagonist, Griffin:—"It is all up with you. I saw through those artful manœuvres with your Knight, but you could not take me in!"

I thought I would leave him to see how the trick was done, so I did not give the moves.

Thus the tourney was over and that excitement ended. My thoughts naturally reverted to my fair charmer. Why not clench the matter with her speedily? The Captain had been there a good deal lately. But Mrs. Owen was his aunt, from whom he had expectations, and naturally he would pay her some attentions. Besides Rose's manner to me the last time I saw her was very kind, and she promised to be my partner at a ball to which we had both been invited. I made up my mind to put myself out of suspense at once and see her as soon as possible. But how if she is out or the Captain there? I had better ask for an interview. I seized a post-card (with a view to "economy of force") and wrote, "can I see you on Thursday morning at ten o'clock? Please let me know by return." Here I paused. I should like to give her some idea of the object of my visit in order to prepare her for it, so I added in French, which of course none of the natives knew—"Vous m'avez vaincu: est ce que j'ose espérer." This would do first-rate and I had just penned it and was preparing to address the P.C. when I rushed Jemima, shouting out—"we have got the key; it was in the box which you told Ellen to remove into the little room. So we have found you out, you deceitful fellow. I shall take good care you don't get at the key again." "O yes," I replied, "you have solved my little problem in two moves: but the fact is, Jemima, I wanted to be very quiet this morning as Griffin and I have reached a very critical point in our game. Through not hearing your practising, I have been able to discover a very subtle way of mating him in ten moves; so I have won the prize of six guineas, and you shall have one of them to buy yourself some fal-lals with."

"Oh, you dear kind brother," says Jemima, with a kiss. I should have mentioned that before the key was found, she had dressed herself for a walk as the rain had stopped and the day was turning out fine. So she invited me to accompany her. This I readily agreed to do, and hastily directing my post-cards we sallied out to the village post-office and then made for the moor beyond. Jemima is a lively companion, and this morning we were capital friends; so the time passed pleasantly enough, though I could not

help thinking—now, of having won the prize, now, of my charming Rose. Alas! not yet mine.

How I got through the next day I know not for as the time drew nearer I became more nervous. I thought the best plan was to go out and fish, as this pursuit I find very exciting and absorbing. I caught a few fair sized trout and hooked a big fellow who was off like a shot to the other side of the stream and twisted the line round some ragged detestable roots below. After trying hard for half an hour to get the line clear, it gave way at last and the brute escaped. I hope he is still a prisoner looking at the flies bobbing about near his nose. I should have gone in after him but I had started without my wading boots and the middle of the stream was up to *my* middle. However I took home a well-filled basket and spent the evening playing at backgammon with Jemima, who always makes mistakes in her own favour and has to be carefully watched.

The next morning I was up betimes. I went down the garden to meet the postman, who seemed surprised to see me about so early—a most unusual occurrence. Yes, there was the reply from Rose and a P.C. from Griffin. Of course I opened Rose's letter first and to my consternation and astonishment the following met my eye, "Sir, I received your vulgar and impertinent post-card yesterday. What you can mean by it I can't imagine. *My* Knight, indeed! It is all up with me, is it? I rather think it is all up with you. I have shown your communication to Mrs. Owen and she does not wish to see you here again.—Rose Newcomb." I was dumfounded, what could it all mean? I took up Griffin's P.C. The wretch had answered thus—"So you have resigned the game! sorry for you, as there was a very neat mate in ten moves, as follows. (Here he gave it; I need not say it was the one I had elaborated on that fatal morning). You ask if you can see me? Certainly, I shall be most happy to see you but considering that you live in Yorkshire and I in Devonshire you have rather a long journey to take and I don't think you will be able to be here by ten to-morrow morning. Lastly you ask if you may dare to hope? Certainly, I have no objection. Hope as much as you like, as I have won the prize!" The brute! Alas, I saw through it all. Idiot, that I was: in my haste to go out with Jemima I had addressed the P.C's wrongly and sent Rose's to Griffin and Griffin's to Rose. No explanation was of any avail on either side. My health became seriously affected so I went to Brighton to be braced up by change of air and scene. I had not been there a month before I read in our county paper the announcement of Rose's marriage with Captain Knight.

This happened some years ago. Since then I have been a bachelor and am likely to remain one—but I have had my revenge on Griffin.

J. PIERCE.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME CXXXIII.

Played in Mr. Nash's Correspondence Tourney, 1882.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. W. T. Pierce.)	BLACK. (Mr. W. Nash.)	WHITE. (Mr. W. T. Pierce.)	BLACK. (Mr. W. Nash.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	30 R takes Kt (x)	P takes R
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	31 Q to B 6 ch	K to Q sq (y)
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	32 R to B 7	Q to R 6 ch (5)
4 Kt takes P	B to B 4	33 K to R 2	B to Q 2 (z)
5 B to K 3	Q to B 3 (a)	34 Q to R 8 ch	B to B sq
6 P to Q B 3	K Kt to K 2	35 Q to Kt 8	Q to Q 2 (aa)
7 Q to Q 2 (b)	P to Q 4 (c) (1)	36 R takes Q ch	K takes R
8 Kt to Kt 5	B to Q 3 (d) (2)	37 P to Kt 6	P takes P
9 P takes P	Kt to K 4	38 Q takes K P	R to K sq
10 B to Kt 5 (3)	Q to Kt 3	39 Q tks Kt P ch	R to K 2
11 B takes Kt	K takes B	40 Q to Kt 4 ch	K to Q sq (bb)
12 P to K B 4	Q to K 5 ch (e)	41 Q to Kt 5	K to K sq (cc)
13 K to Q sq	Kt to Kt 3	42 Q to Kt 8 ch	K to Q 2
14 Kt takes B	K takes Kt	43 P to Q 6	R to K 4 (dd)
15 B to Q 3	Q tks B P (f)	44 Q to Q Kt 3 (ee)	K to B 3 (ff)
16 R to B sq (g)	Q to Kt 5 ch (h)	45 Q to Q R 4 ch	K takes P
17 K to B 2	Kt to K 4 (i)	46 Q to Q 4 ch	K to K 3
18 R to B 4	Q to Kt 4	47 Q takes P ch	K to B 4
19 Kt to R 3	P to Q R 3 (j)	48 Q to K R 6	B to K 3 ch
20 R to K sq	P to Q Kt 4 (k)	49 K to Kt sq	B to B 2
21 B tks Q Kt P (l)	P takes B	50 Q takes P ch	B to Kt 3
22 Kt takes P ch	K to Q 2 (m)	51 Q to K Kt 7	R to K 3
23 Q to K 3	Q takes Kt P ch (n)	52 P to R 4	K to K 5
24 K to Kt 3 (o)	P to K B 3 (p)	53 P to R 5	K to Q 4 dis ch
25 P to Q B 4 (q)	Q tks R P (r) (4)	54 K to R 2	K to B 3
26 R to K 2 (s)	Q to R 8	55 P to R 6	B to K 5
27 P to R 3 (t)	Q R to Ktsq (u)	56 P to R 7	B to Q 4 ch
28 Q to B 5	R takes Kt ch	57 K to R 3	R to K sq
29 P takes R (v)	K to K sq (w)	58 P to Kt 4	R to Q R sq
		59 K to R 4	Resigns. (gg)

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

(a) Unless a more satisfactory defence be discovered to Mr. Blackburne's strong attack resulting from 6 P to B 3, K Kt to K 2; 7 Q to Q 2, than has yet been found, Black may have to amend his 5th move and play instead 5 ———, B takes Kt, which leads after 6 B takes B, Kt to K B 3, to an even game.

(b) An invention of Mr. Blackburne's and a very strong one. White threatens to play Kt to Kt 5 forcing Black to play K to Q sq after exchanging Bishops.

(c) It is very difficult to say which is Black's best move; all appear more or less bad. The move in the text unnecessarily loses a Pawn, but P to Q 3 would oblige Black to play K to Q sq after 8 Kt to Kt 5, B takes B; 9 Q takes B. 7——, P to Q R 3 stopping Kt to Kt 5 would give White time to play P to K B 4 always a strong move in this position. 7——, Kt to K 4 is best answered by 8 Kt to Kt 5. Perhaps 7——, Castles is Black's best move followed by 8——, Kt to Q sq if White play 8 P to K B 4. The position, however, requires thorough analysis.

(d) If 8——, B takes B, White must not retake with Q but play 9 P takes B, then if Q to K 4; 10 P takes P, Kt takes P; 11 Q takes Kt, Q takes Q; 12 Kt takes P ch with a piece ahead, or if 9——, Q to R 5 ch; 10 P to Kt 3, Q takes K P; 11 B to Kt 2, &c.

(e) Black will now recover his Pawn.

(f) Q takes Q P would expose Black's King too much.

(g) White is getting his pieces well into play.

(h) Changing Queens would only further develop White's game.

(i) A tempting move, but perhaps P to K B 3 would have been better.

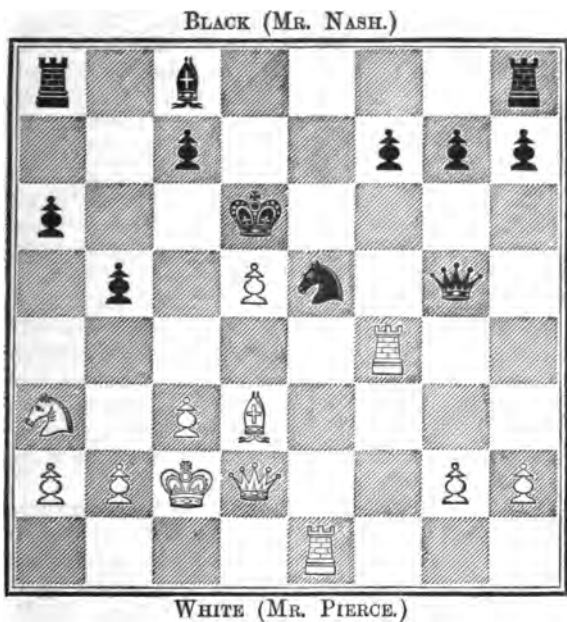
(j) Obviously if 19——, Kt takes B, White wins the Queen by 20 Kt to Kt 5 ch, K moves; 21 R checks, &c.

(k) Best; for White threatens to play 21 R takes Kt, &c. Again if Kt takes B White can mate or win the Queen by 21 Kt to B 4 ch, &c. The position is very interesting and critical. We append a diagram on the next page.

(l) The attack gained is well worth the risk; indeed it seems the only way to pursue the game, for if any other move Black will play Kt takes B and free his position.

(m) If K to B 4 he is mated in a few moves and if K to K 2, 23 R takes P ch wins the Queen.

(n) 23——, Q to Kt 3 ch is also well worth considering. The best continuation appears to be 24 K to Kt 3, B to R 3!; 25 Q to R 3 ch, K to Q sq; 26 P to Q 6, B takes Kt; 27 P takes P ch, K takes P; 28 R takes Kt. Black retains his piece, but White has three dangerous passed pawns. If Black continue with 28——, Q R to Q Kt sq; White's best course is 29 R to K 7 ch, B to Q 2 dis ch; 30 R to Kt 4, &c. 23——, P to K B 3 is obviously bad, for then would follow 24 Q to B 5 and Black cannot take the Rook without being mated in three moves, and he cannot protect his Q B P. If, lastly, 23——, B to R 3; 24 Q takes Kt, Q takes Q; 25 R takes Q, B takes Kt; 26 R takes P ch with a full equivalent in Pawns for the piece he is minus.



White to play his 21st move.

(o) Better than covering with either Rook, for then Black could check again at Kt 3 and afterwards play B to R 3 having won a Pawn.

(p) If 24—, Q takes Q P ch; then 25 P to B 4, Q to Q 6 ch; 26 Q takes Q ch, Kt takes Q; 27 R to Q 4 ch, K to B 3; 28 R takes Kt, &c., and White has perhaps rather the best of it, though whether enough to win is problematical.

(g) 25 R to K Kt sq is most tempting. Black would, however, have replied 25——, Q takes R P; then if 26 R takes Kt P ch, K to Q sq and White cannot take K B P with R on account of Q takes Kt P ch, &c. 25——, Q takes Q P ch would allow White to win, thus, 26 P to Q B 4, Kt takes P best; 27 R takes Kt P ch, K to B 3; 28 R takes P ch, K takes Kt; 29 R (B 4) takes Kt, if R to Q Kt sq; 30 Q to R 7 wins and if Q to Q 8 ch; 30 K to B 3, &c.

(r) This secures another little Pawn, and keeps the Q on the Q Kt P which is important, as it prevents White playing his Q to Q B 5. He had, too, to prepare for the strong move of R to K Kt sq.

(s) This seems the only continuation. 26 R to K B 3 threatening to win the Queen by R to R 3 and R to K Kt sq, and also threatening Q to B 5 would probably have been met by 26—, Q takes Kt P ch; 27 K takes Q, Kt takes P ch; 28 K moves, Kt takes Q; 29 R takes Kt and Black's strong Pawns must win. 26 R to K Kt sq would be answered by R to K Kt sq, and it is important to keep this R on the K's file.

(t) 27 Q to B 5 might be more prudent; only it would have given Black the opportunity of drawing, if he so choose, thus, 27 Q to B 5, Q to Q 8 ch; 28 R to B 2, Q to Q 6 ch or (A); 29 R to B 3 best, Q to Q 8 ch, &c.; (A) 28—, K to K sq; 29 Kt takes P ch, K to B 2; 30 Kt takes R, B to B 4 and the game is very critical for both sides. If White wished to draw 27 R to K sq again would be the surest mode. In playing to win, there is no doubt 27 P to R 3 offers the most chance; it gives the King a safe retreat in case of a check, and White retains the full strength of his position with R on K's file. The disadvantage is that it gives Black time to defend himself. At the time it appeared a "policy of adventure" well worth the risk.

(u) 27—, B to R 3 might have been ventured: thus, 27—, B to R 3; 28 Q to B 5, B takes Kt; if 29 R takes Kt, B to R 5 ch; 30 K to R 2, K R to K sq; 31 R takes R, R takes R winning; if 29 Q takes B ch, K to B sq; and if 29 P takes B best, Q to Q 8 ch; 30 R to B 2, K R to Q B sq; 31 R to Q 4 followed by P to Q 6 and Black must play with great care to escape.

(v) This is much stronger than Q takes R ch.

(w) This cannot be pronounced a satisfactory move but it is difficult to find one: if 29—, R to K sq, White replies R to Q B 4. If 29—, K to Q sq, White wins by 30 P to Kt 6, P takes P; 31 Q takes P ch, K to K sq; 32 Q to B 6 ch, K to K 2; 33 P to Q 6 ch winning the Q; and if 32—, K to Q sq; 33 Q to Q 6 ch, B to Q 2; 34 R to B 2, &c. If 31—, K to Q 2; 32 R to B 2 wins, and if 31—, K to K 2, 32 Q to B 5 ch, K to Q sq; 33 Q to Q 6 ch, &c. Lastly if 29—, Q to Q 8 ch; 30 R to B 2, R to Q sq; 31 R to Q 4, Q to R 4; 32 Q to R 7!, K to K sq; 33 R takes P, &c.

(x) Best. 30 Q to B 6 ch would also lead to the same result.

(y) If 31—, B to Q 2 White wins by 32 Q to R 8 ch, K to K 2 best; 33 P to Q 6 ch winning the Queen.

(z) Q to Q 2 at once is slightly better.

(aa) Best. If 35—, K to K sq; then would follow 36 R takes Q B P, K to Q sq; 37 P to Kt 6 winning easily.

(bb) Of course, if K to B 2; 41 P to Q 6 ch will win.

(cc) If 41—, K to Q 2; 42 Q to B 5 ch, K to Q sq; 43 Q to B 6, K to K sq (or 43—, K to Q 2; 44 Q to Q B 6 ch, K to Q sq; 45 Q takes P ch); 44 Q to R 8 ch, K to Q 2; 45 P to Q 6, &c.

(*dd*) Is not R to K 3 stronger? But Black probably considered it would there block the Bishop in too much.

(*ee*) Stronger than Q takes R P ch.

(*ff*) If K takes P White continues with 45 Q takes P ch, K to Q 2 best; 46 Q to Q 4 ch, K to K 3; 47 Q to B 4 ch, &c.

(*gg*) Black can no longer maintain his position: if the King move to Kt 3, White can win the Bishop by Q to Q 4 ch, &c; If 59——, B to B 5, R 7, K 3 or Kt sq; then follows 60 Q to Kt 2 ch, B to Q 4; 61 P to Kt 4 ch, K to B 4 (or 61——, K to Q 3; 62 Q to Kt 3 ch, K moves: 63 Q to Q Kt 8); 62 Q to K B 2 ch, K to Q 3; 63 Q to Kt 3 ch, K moves; 64 Q to Q Kt 8, &c. If 59——, B to K 5; 60 P to Kt 5 ch, &c. If 59——, R to Q B sq, Q sq or K sq; 60 K to R 5 followed by the advance of the Kt P.

NOTES BY W. NASH.

(1) At the time this game was played White's 7th move was new to me and I quite overlooked the trap I fell into by making this reply. Is there not something to be said for 7——, Q to K 4?

(2) This seemed to be the least of the evils I had to choose from.

(3) Would it not have been better to have supported the Pawn won?

(4) 25——, P to K Kt 4 I had almost sent, and I think it would have been better if I had done so; probably there would then have followed 26 R takes P, Q takes P ch; 27 K takes Q, Kt takes P ch; 28 K to K 3, Kt takes Q; 29 R takes Kt, B to Kt 2, and the game is about even, Black for choice.

(5) If 32——, Q to R 5, White could, I think, win by 33 Q takes P ch, K to K sq; 34 R takes P, B to R 6; 35 Q to Kt 8 ch, Q interposes; 36 Q takes P ch, K to B sq; 37 R to Kt 7, R to Kt sq; 38 Q to B 4 ch, &c.

GAMES CXXXIV. TO CXL.

First game in the match at Philadelphia between Messrs. Steinitz and Martinez.

(French Opening.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Martinez.)	(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Martinez.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	4 P tks P <i>en pass</i>	B takes P
2 P to K 5	P to Q R 3 (<i>a</i>)	5 P to Q 4	P to Q B 4
3 P to K B 4	P to Q 4 (<i>b</i>)	6 P takes P	Q to Q R 4 ch

7 Kt to B 3	Q takes P (c)	32 Kt to Q 5 ch (i) Kt takes Kt
8 B to Q 3	Kt to K B 3	33 P takes Kt Kt to Q 5
9 Q to K 2	B to Q 2 (d)	34 R to K 7 B to B sq
10 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	35 R to K 5 Kt to B 2
11 B to K 3	Q to Q R 4	36 R to K 7 ch K to Kt 3 (j)
12 Castles K R	B to B 4	37 Kt to R 4 ch K to R 2
13 P to Q R 3	B takes B ch	38 R to Q B 7 K to Kt sq
14 Q takes B	Kt to K Kt 5 (e)	39 R takes R P R takes P
15 Q to Q 2	Q to B 4 ch	40 R to R 8 R to Q 3
16 K to R sq	Q to K 6	41 Kt to B 5 K to B 2
17 Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	42 R to Kt 8 P to Q Kt 4 (k)
18 K R to K sq	Kt to K Kt 5	43 K to R 2 Kt to Q B 3
19 Kt to K 4 (f)	K to K 2	44 R to Kt 7 ch K to Q sq
20 P to K R 3	Kt to K B 3	45 B to K 2 Kt to K 4 (l)
21 Kt to B 5	B to B sq	46 K to Kt 3 R to K B 3
22 P to B 5	K to Q 3	47 K to B 4 Kt to B 2
23 P to Q Kt 4	P takes P	48 P to K R 4 K to B 2
24 Kt to Kt 5	R to K sq (g)	49 B to B 3 K to Q 3
25 Kt takes P ch	K to B 2	50 R to Kt 8 K to B 2
26 R takes R	Kt takes R	51 R to K B 8 (m) B to Q 2
27 R to K sq	Kt to K B 3	52 B to Q 5 R to Q 3
28 Kt to K Kt 5	P to K Kt 3	53 R tks Kt (n) R takes B
29 P to Q B 4	B to Q 2 (h)	54 R takes B ch R takes R
30 Kt at Kt 5 to		55 Kt takes R K takes Kt
K 6 ch	K to Kt 3	56 K to Kt 5 Resigns.
31 Kt to B 4	R to Q sq	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This looks somewhat like a Micawber policy, "waiting to see what may turn up." White's 2nd move, although dating from the days of old Cozio, would puzzle one who encountered it for the first time, so that we can hardly wonder at the apparent indecision indicated by Black's reply.

(b) We believe this to be the best mode of meeting White's 2nd move, but it would be much stronger a move earlier, and the Pawn, we think, should be retaken with Pawn, not with Bishop.

(c) B takes P seems preferable here.

(d) We should certainly have Castled now, retiring the Q to B 2 before bringing out the Q Kt, which next move bars her retreat.

(e) A manoeuvre to force the exchange of Queen's apparently, but it loses both time and position, and it would have been much better to Castle.

(f) From this point Mr. Steinitz obtains a decided advantage.

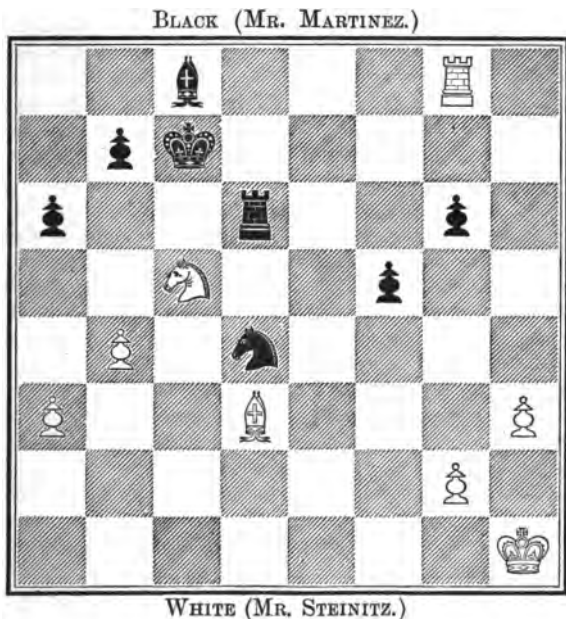
(g) The B P cannot be defended, for if Kt to K 4, of course the R takes it, and if Kt to Q sq or R to B sq, White replies with Q R to Q sq, and B to B 4.

(h) At all hazards we think he should have dislodged the Kt at B 5 by P to Kt 3 here.

(i) As this involves an isolated Pawn which afterwards cannot well be kept, we should have preferred playing 32 Kt takes B ch, Kt takes Kt (if R takes Kt, then R to K 6 must win) 33 R to K 6, Kt to B sq, 34 R to B 6, K to R 2, 35 Kt to Q 5 or P to Kt 5.

(j) If K to Q 3, then R takes Kt P, but the K should have gone to Kt sq.

(k) Here we think Mr. Martinez might have retrieved his position by playing P to Q Kt 3 in lieu of to Kt 4, *e.g.* 42 P to Kt 3, 43 Kt to R 4 (best, for if 43 Kt takes P ch, B takes Kt, 44 B takes B, P to Q Kt 4, &c.) Kt to B 6, 44 B to K 2 or Kt to Kt 2, Kt to K 4. To illustrate this, we give a diagram of the situation after White's 42nd move.



(l) This loses the game, the correct course was Kt to K 2.

(m) Winning a piece by force.

(n) But in refusing the piece, Mr. Steinitz, like a master, chooses the shortest road to victory.

GAME II.

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Although this defence to the Ruy Lopez is as old as Lucena, and has been discarded by all the principal experts, its revival by Mr. Steinitz possesses some features of novelty and merit, the chief point being the driving back of the K B before playing the Kt. It was introduced by him at Vienna in the tourney of 1873, and in its improved form in 1882, but on neither occasion with much success.

(b) In this opening White should generally keep on his K B, and here we think Q to Q 5 much more cramping to Black than taking his Kt.

(c) Too tame, the obvious move P to K 5 was the best, followed perhaps by P to B 5.

(d) He might also safely take the K P, it leads however only to an even game.

(e) An ingenious attempt to gain possession of the open file, but he overlooks Black's clever reply.

(f) If 21 P to Q Kt 3, Q takes B P, 22 Q takes Q, B takes Q, 23 B takes P (if 23 R takes R ch, R takes R, 24 B takes P, R to K 7, 25 P to B 4, B to K 4, &c.) R takes R, 24 P takes R, P to Q Kt 3, and White's passed Pawn must eventually fall.

(g) Necessary, because B to B sq is threatened.

(h) This and the next move can only be regarded as the resource of desperation.

GAME III.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Martinez.)	WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Martinez.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	23 P to R 6	Kt to K 6
2 P to K B 4	B to Q B 4	24 P takes P (h)	Kt to B 7 ch
3 Kt to K B 3	P to Q 3	25 K to K 2	Kt takes R
4 P to Q B 3	B to K Kt 5	26 R takes Kt	P to K B 4
5 B to B 4	Kt to K B 3 (a)	27 P takes P	Q takes P
6 P takes K P	B tks Kt (b)	28 B to Q 5	P to K 5 (i)
7 Q takes B	P takes P	29 B takes P	R to K Kt sq
8 P to Q 3 (c)	Q Ktto Q 2 (d)	30 R to K R sq (j)	Q to B 3
9 P to Q Kt 4	B to Kt 3	31 K to Q 2	Q to K 4
10 P to Q R 4	P to Q R 4	32 K to B 2	Q tks Q Kt P
11 P to K Kt 4 (e)	P to K R 3	33 Q takes P	K R to Q sq (k)
12 P to Q Kt 5	Q to K 2	34 Q to B 3	R to Q Kt 3
13 Kt to Q 2 (f)	Castles Q R	35 R to Q Kt sq	R to R sq
14 Kt to Kt 3	K to Kt sq	36 Q to K 2	Q to R 5
15 B to R 3	Kt to Q B 4 (g)	37 P to Q 4	R to K sq
16 B takes Kt	B takes B	38 Q to Kt 2	R to K R 3
17 Kt takes P	P to K R 4	39 R to Q R sq	Q to B 5
18 P to K Kt 5	Kt to Kt 5	40 Kt to B 5	Q to B 2
19 Kt to Kt 3	B to R 2	41 R to R 6	R to Q 3
20 P to R 4	P to K B 3	42 R takes R	Q to R 7 ch
21 P takes P	P takes P	43 K to Q 3	Q to Kt 8 ch
22 P to R 5	R to Q 3	44 K to B 4	Resigns.

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Mr. Martinez appears to prefer K Kt to Q Kt. The result in this and the 5th game does not justify the preference. Kt to Q B 3 is equal as a development move, and superior for supporting and defensive purposes.

(b) By this exchange the Q is kept on the King's side. This determines the direction of the attack, but White is saved the move P to K R 3, and avails himself of the time gained to give Black a depressing game.

(c) Mr. Steinitz no doubt considered that P to Q 4, followed by P to K 5, would be adventurous beyond judgment. It is tempting.

(d) He is afraid of B to K Kt 5. He is, however, obliged to play P to K R 3 later on, and the Kt at Q 2 becomes an unpleasant obstructive.

(e) A daring move, with an unsafe aspect, inasmuch as it makes it worth Black's while to break through at a sacrifice—if he can.

Mr. Steinitz relies on the general unhandiness of his opponent's arrangements.

(f) Dexterously providing against the occupation of Black's Q B 4, which is now the key of the position.

(g) Giving up a Pawn; Q to K sq would perhaps be more disappointing to White's anticipations. Black would then threaten to work his Kt by B sq and Kt 3, to K B 5. Mr. Steinitz would certainly not permit this, and the result ought to be simplification.

(h) The fact that White prefers losing the exchange to having a Black Kt in the middle of his game confirms the above note.

(i) Contemplation of the effect of R takes B is not satisfactory, and the time presses. The idea of breaking through with K R is also good in itself.

(j) But Mr. Steinitz abandons a strong position rather than allow conspiracy to establish itself.

(k) R to Q R 3 also offers itself for consideration on this and the following move.

GAME IV.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE. (Mr. Martinez.)	BLACK. (Mr. Steinitz.)	WHITE. (Mr. Martinez.)	BLACK. (Mr. Steinitz.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	23 P takes B	Q R to K B sq
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	24 R to Q 3	R to B 5
3 B to Q Kt 5	P to Q R 3	25 R to K R sq	P to B 4
4 B to Q R 4	K Kt to K 2	26 B to Kt 2	P to B 5
5 P to Q 4	P takes P	27 B to B sq	P takes R
6 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	28 B takes R	P takes P (c)
7 Q takes Kt	Kt to B 3	29 R to Q B sq	B takes P ch
8 B takes Kt	Q P takes B	30 K takes B	R takes B ch
9 Q takes Q ch	K takes Q	31 K to Kt 3	P to K Kt 4
10 B to K 3	B to K 3	32 R takes P	R to B 4
11 P to K B 4 (a)	P to K B 3	33 P to K 6	R to K 4
12 K to B 2	B to Q 3	34 R to R 2	R takes P
13 Kt to Q 2	K to Q 2	35 R takes P	R to K 7
14 Kt to B 3	Q R to K sq	36 R to R 2 (d)	R takes R
15 P to K 5	P takes P	37 K takes R	P to B 4
16 P takes P	B to K 2	38 K to Kt 3	P to Kt 4
17 Q R to Q sq ch	K to B sq	39 K to B 2	K to Q 2
18 P to Q Kt 3	K R to B sq	40 K to K 3	K to K 3
19 P to K R 4 (b)	B to K Kt 5	41 K to K 4	P to B 5
20 K to Kt 3	P to K R 4	42 P takes P	P takes P
21 K R to K sq	R to B 4	And in a few moves Mr. Martinez resigned.	
22 B to Q 4	B takes Kt		

NOTES.

(a) This pawn goes a step too far. The K P is now weak.

(b) K to Kt 3 at once is preferable.

(c) Threatening 29 R takes B, 30 B to R 6 &c.

(d) R takes P was a much better move.

GAME V.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Martinez.)	WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Martinez.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	31 Kt to Q 4	K R to R sq
2 P to K B 4	B to B 4	32 Kt takes P (l)	K takes Kt
3 Kt to K B 3	P to Q 3	33 Q takes Kt	Q R to K sq
4 B to B 4 (a)	Kt to K B 3 (b)	34 Q to K 6 ch	Q takes Q
5 P to Q 3	P to Q B 3 (c)	35 P takes Q ch	K to K 2
6 Q to K 2	Q Kt to Q 2	36 R to K 3	Q R to K Kt sq
7 P to K B 5 (d)	P to K R 3	37 K to B 2	Kt to B sq
8 Kt to Q B 3	Castles	38 Q R to K Kt sq	R to R 2
9 B to Q 2	R to K sq	39 B to Kt sq	Kt to Q 3
10 B to Kt 3	P to Q Kt 4	40 K to B sq	Kt to K 5
11 Kt to Q sq	P to Q R 4	41 P to R 5 (m)	K to B sq
12 P to Q R 3	P to Q 4	42 R to B 3 ch	K to K sq
13 P to K Kt 4 (f)	B to Kt 2 (g)	43 R to B 7	B to B sq
14 P to K Kt 5	P takes P	44 R to B 5	B to Kt 2
15 Kt takes P	K to B sq (h)	45 B to Q 3	R to B sq
16 P to K R 4	Q to B 2	46 R takes R ch	K takes R
17 Q to Kt 2	K to K 2 (i)	47 R to B sq ch	K to K sq
18 Kt to K 3	Q to Q 3	48 R to B 7	B to B 3 (n)
19 P to Q B 3	K R to K B sq	49 B takes Kt	P takes B
20 Kt to Q B 2	B to Kt 3	50 Kt takes B	R to R 3
21 P takes P	Kt to Q B 4	51 R to K 7 ch	K to B sq
22 B to R 2	P takes P	52 P to Kt 4	P takes P
23 Q to K 2	P to K 5	53 R P takes P	P to Kt 4
24 P takes P	Q to Kt 6 ch	54 P to Kt 5	P to Kt 5
25 K to Q sq	K Kt tks K P	55 P to Kt 6	R takes R P
26 B to K 3	K R to Q sq (j)	56 P to Kt 7	R to Q Kt 4
27 R to R 3	Q to B 2	57 R to B 7 ch	K to Kt sq
28 Kt to Q 4	Kt to R 5 (k)	58 P to Kt 8	
29 Kt takes Kt P	Q to Q 2	queens	R takes Q
30 B takes B	Kt takes B	59 Kt takes R	Resigns.

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Mr. Steinitz varies his attack in this game, being, no doubt, pretty certain that time had been spent in studying how to circumvent him, if he played as in the third game.

(b) It is possible that White wished to induce this defence, and its objectionable concomitant Q Kt to Q 2.

(c) This is the time for B to K Kt 5. Mr. Steinitz's logical intellect would, at once, infer that Kt to Q 2, P to Q Kt 4, B to Kt 2, and Castling on K's side were meant to follow. If P takes P White might reply by B takes P ch.

(d) The line of defence is now obvious. White accordingly shuts out the Q B from K's side, and prepares for the attack he suggests in the French defence, where the B is confined by Black's K P.

(e) Mr. Martinez works out his plan, regardless of the fact that his adversary sees through it.

(f) This fashionable move once more comes in with effect. Black dare not take the pawn, with five pieces ready to bear down upon him.

(g) He has a difficult position, and scant time to consider his course of action. Something bolder is, however, necessary. He wants time for P takes P, B to R 3, and possibly R to R 2. Kt to Kt 3 seems to provide for the lot, as they may be required. White will not, of course, play P takes P, in the face of P to K 5.

(h) He realises the danger of adhering to a fixed and direct policy. Steinitz's cautious progress in the direction he wishes is always a study.

(i) Black has come out of the mid-game complications very well. The little "rift within the lute" is the position of his K.

(j) He has a brilliant variation on hand in Kt to Q 6, but White won't give him time to work it through. He compromises his position to no purpose.

(k) A miscalculation—the wreck of a ruined thought.

(l) He is now in easy circumstances, and puts in a few pretty finishing touches.

(m) If taken, the loss would be recovered by R to B 3.

(n) After this there is no more to be said.

GAME VI.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Martinez.)	(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Martinez.)	(Mr. Steinitz.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	3 B to B 4	B to B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	4 P to Q Kt 4	B takes Kt P

5 P to B 3	B to B 4	14 Q to Kt 3	Q takes P
6 Castles	P to Q 3	15 Kt takes P	Q takes P oh
7 P to Q 4	P takes P	16 K to R sq	Castles Q R
8 P takes P	B to Kt 3	17 R takes B	P takes R
9 B to Kt 2 (a)	Kt to KB 3 (b)	18 R to K B sq	Kt to K 5 (e)
10 P to K 5 (c)	P takes P	19 R takes Q	Kt takes R ch
11 B to R 3	B to K 3	20 K to Kt sq	R to Q 8 ch
12 Q Kt to Q 2	P to K 5	21 Q takes R	Kt tks Q disch
13 R to K sq (d)	P takes Kt	And White resigns.	

(a) P to Q 5 is considered the strongest play at this stage of the Evans.

(b) According to Herr Zukertort this is the best reply to B to Q Kt 2.

(c) Mr. Martinez does not seem to be "up" in the Evans. Both P to Q 5 and Q Kt to Q 2 have more in their favour than P to K 5.

(d) This won't do against Steinitz.

(e) Black now finishes the game with a few sledge-hammer strokes.

GAME VII.

(Steinitz Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Martinez.)	WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Martinez.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	21 P takes P	Kt takes P
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	22 B to Kt 5	B takes P (a)
3 P to K B 4	P takes P	23 Kt to Q 4	Castles
4 P to Q 4	Q to R 5 ch	24 B takes Kt	K R to Q sq
5 K to K 2	P to Q Kt 3	25 B to Q 5 ch	K to R sq
6 Kt to Kt 5	B to Q R 3	26 Kt to Q B 6	R takes Kt
7 P to Q R 4	P to K Kt 4	27 B takes R	B to B 4 (b)
8 Kt to K B 3	Q to R 4	28 B to Q 5	Kt to Kt 2
9 K to Q 2	B takes Kt	29 P to K R 4	B to Q 3
10 P takes B	Kt to R 4	30 P takes P	P takes P
11 P to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	31 K R to R 6	B to K 4
12 B to Q 3	Kt to K Kt 5	32 R tks Q Kt P	P to Kt 5
13 Kt to K 5	Kt to K B 3	33 R to K 7	B to Q 3
14 Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	34 R takes B	R takes R
15 K to B 2	P to K B 3	35 B takes P	R to K Kt 3
16 Kt to B 3	P to Q B 4	36 B to K 5	P to K R 4
17 P takes P	R to B sq	37 R to K 8 ch	K to R 2
18 P to Q Kt 4	Kt to Q Kt 2	38 B to Kt 8 ch and Black	
19 R takes P	Kt to Q sq	resigns the game and the match.	
20 P to B 6	P takes P		

(a) Black must free his game at all hazards. (b) Black might surely resign here. A Rook behind and with such an opponent!

CHESS JOTTINGS.

One little mistake of the printers made us commit about *thirty* in the B.C.M. almanac for December. A part of the "form" containing the various items was unfortunately placed a niche too high. The space opposite Dec. 3rd should be *blank*, and the rest of the matter in the page placed a peg lower. Mr. Miles naturally complains that we made him a whole day older than he really is, as his natal day is Dec. 4th. We issue printed slips with this number correcting the mistake, which we ask our readers to affix to the bottom of p. 358, Vol. II.

We have pleasure in announcing that Mr. Freeborough has, at our request, joined the staff of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE. Local players will doubtless regret the cessation of the very ably conducted column in the *Hull Packet*, but their loss is our gain, and Mr. Freeborough will, we think, be of far greater use to the "cause" by aiding us in our endeavours to establish a representative Chess organ, than he could possibly be in his heretofore more limited sphere. Mr. Freeborough's handiwork will be found in more than one department of this number.

A Chess Department conducted by Miss F. F. Beechey is commenced in the *Matlock Register*, a new weekly "Review of Business, Education, Temperance, and Religion." This is probably the first ever edited by a lady. No. 1, price one penny, was published 8th December. Communications to the conductor, at "Belle Vue Cottage," Matlock Bath. Orders to Messrs. Kidd & Co., Cromford, near Derby.

On Saturday, 11th November, a match was played at Birmingham between the Birmingham and St. George's clubs, at the latter's rooms. The Birmingham club, led by Messrs. Ranken and Cook, achieved an easy victory, scoring 24 games won, to 8 lost. The winners were then hospitably entertained by the St. George's club.

On the 23rd of November Mr. Blackburne delighted the players of Newcastle-on-Tyne by playing at the Art Gallery eight simultaneous blindfold games. Of these he lost two, to Messrs. Kersey and Ormond, and drew one with Mr. James Nicholson. The local players appear to have fought hard. The *Chronicle* records that they were generally allowed about a quarter of an hour to meditate on each separate movement, whereas Mr. Blackburne, at the outside, took three or four minutes, but oftener only as many seconds. The performance lasted from 3 p.m. till half-past ten o'clock. The following evening Mr. Blackburne played 23 simultaneous games at the "Queen's Head" against "all comers," winning all save one, which was lost to Mr. Kersey, one of the winners on the preceding day.

On Tuesday, 29th November, Mr. Zukertort visited Bradford and played 21 simultaneous games with the local players, winning 18, drawing one, with Mr. Macmaster, and losing two, to Messrs. Cockin and Whitaker. The following day Mr. Zukertort commenced about 7 p.m. the arduous task of playing 12 simultaneous games blindfold against the best opponents that could be found; thus undertaking to hold in his mind's eye a little army of 384 Chessmen constantly in action on 768 squares! After five hours' play, 6 games were adjourned till Thursday, the ultimate result being that the blindfold player won 5, drew 4, and lost 3 games. The winners were Messrs. Cockin, Cassel, and Mills, and the draws with Messrs. Glaser and Mielziner. Two games unfinished were reckoned as drawn. Mr. Cockin had an opportunity of reversing the usual order of Mr. Zukertort's proceedings, and administered a very pretty mate.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire match has been definitely fixed to be played at Leeds on the 20th January 1883. It is confidently expected to be the largest in point of numbers that has ever taken place.

A match between the two clubs of Halifax and Leeds was played at Halifax on Thursday 23rd November, Halifax winning by 9 games to 8.

The *Sussex Chess Magazine* is a new venture in Chess literature, edited by Mr. Walter Mead, 22, Charles Street, Brighton, with a problem department "conducted by a well-known and experienced problemist." It is intended to take the place of the *Brighton Guardian* as a record of southern Chess, but the Editor proposes to make the magazine interesting to Chess-players generally, and invites communications from all parts, hoping that he will not be obliged to make the same reply as the cherubs in the French story, when requested to take their seats, "Nous n'avons pas de quoi!" The subscription is 2/10 half-yearly, post-free.

Land and Water gives the Editor of the *Sussex Chess Magazine* the following advice. "Keep to the number of pages with which you have started, and resist all temptations to augmentation. If matter pour in, boil it down." Mr. Potter has had experience in such matters, and his advice is worth consideration. It is essential to economise space, inasmuch as the Chess public, as a rule, practice so much economy in subscribing to Chess magazines.

Brentano's Chess Monthly collapsed through too much liberality founded on the notion that this would lead to a proportionably larger number of subscribers. This is evidently a mistake. Comparatively few players care about the literature of the game. We have seen a solitary number of a Chess periodical doing duty in a Chess room for months, and, so far as wear and tear were concerned, it might survive to be a "pleasure for all time." On the other

hand, amateurs who really study problems and games are indifferent to ornamentation, and go in for "real Chess." *Land and Water* adds "It is important never to forget the printers' reckoning day." There is much virtue in punctuality, and the lack of it soon creates indifference. To the majority of subscribers their Chess magazine is a pleasant stimulant, which, as Mrs. Gamp puts it, they "likes to be brought regular, and draw'd mild"—and, we might add—"which they seldom touches, but could always wish to know where to find, if so disposed."

The provincial Chess clubs do not seem to be coming forward with subscriptions to the proposed International Tournament with the liberality anticipated and desired by the London Committee. The inducement is obviously insufficient. When the Corcyreans applied to the Athenians for an alliance, they began their speech, according to Thucydides, as follows: "It is but just, Athenians, that those who, without any previous obligation, either of great benefit or alliance, come to their neighbours for assistance, should convince them if they can that they are asking in the first place for something expedient, or at least not injurious, and in the second place that they will retain an enduring sense of the obligation; and if they fail to do one or the other they ought not to be angry if they do not succeed." *Land and Water* adds, "could the committee see their way to declare at once for a grand handicap similar to that of 1862 as one of the features of their intended programme it might be that the discontent—or unsympathetic feeling—would be materially mitigated, if not totally dissolved."

In November last a match was contested at the Divan between Messrs. W. Donisthorpe and B. W. Fisher, the score at the termination being Donisthorpe, 5; Fisher, 2; drawn 5. In a return match, just concluded, this result has, curiously enough, been more than reversed, as Mr. Fisher has won five games off the reel, his opponent not even succeeding in drawing a single game.

We have on hand a few complete copies of Vols. I. and II. of the B.C.M. in parts, and as an inducement to new subscribers we shall be glad to supply them at half-price. Thus a remittance of 12/- will secure the three volumes post-free.

We have also on sale the following works at the prices affixed, free by post. (1) J. B. of Bridport's Problems, (very scarce) 10/-. (2) Jaenisch's Chess Preceptor, 1847, 5/-. (3) New Treatise on Chess, G. Walker, 1833, 3/6. (4) Pierces' English Chess Problems, (new) 7/6. (5) Huddersfield College Magazine. One copy of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, unbound, (very scarce) each 5/-. (6) Book of the last American Congress, 7/6. (7) Taylor's Elementary Chess Problems, 2/6. English and foreign books on the game supplied at the published price, post-free. Offers wanted for a complete set of the Westminster Papers, eleven vols. bound in four, brown cloth,

and gilt-lettered on back. A correspondent wishes to purchase Westminster Papers Nos. 119, 120, 122, 123, 128, 129, 130 and index to Vol. 9. Would buy either last vol. or last six months.

The return match between the Knight Class of the Birmingham Chess Club and the Sparkbrook Club took place Dec. 12th 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 $11\frac{1}{2}$ games to $9\frac{1}{2}$.

ENDEAVOUR CHESS CLUB, BRIXTON, LONDON.—Mr. Blackburne visited this Club on Wednesday the 13th December, and played eight of its members with the following result: Messrs. Holmes, A. Osborne, Sargent and Bartlett lost their games, and those with Messrs. Philpott, Macdonald, W. N. Osborne and Clayton were drawn. Play commenced at 7 o'clock and terminated at a quarter past 11. Mr. Lord of the City of London Chess Club kindly acted as "teller."

The annual match between the Liverpool Club and the Manchester players took place at Liverpool on Saturday the 9th Dec., when Manchester took over 15 players, the pick of their two strong clubs. Victory declared itself for Liverpool, they scoring 15 games to Manchester 6, one game only being drawn. The earliest match between Liverpool and Manchester was played in 1855. Since then 23 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, total 23 matches, 330 games. Majority for Liverpool 7 matches 21 games.

A match has been commenced between Messrs. Fedden and Thorold, the conditions of which are eleven games up, draws not counting, with a time-limit of twenty moves an hour. This match has been arranged at the suggestion of the Rev. J. Greene, late President of the Bristol and Clifton Association, who has generously offered a prize of the value of five guineas for the winner of the match. The score at present is Thorold 5, Fedden 2, with two draws.

Mr. MacDonnell's book on Chess has been fully printed for some time, and will be published as soon as Mr. Wallis Mackay has completed the illustrations.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Report of the Annual Meeting of the Counties Chess Association, Manchester, 1882. This contains a full and complete record of all the proceedings, members present, detailed scores of all the various tournaments, treasurer's cash account, &c., &c. For reference this is invaluable and we trust the example will be followed at all subsequent gatherings.

On Nov. 18th the Derby Midland Railway Club, more bellicose now than ever, visited the Leeds club for the purpose of a match,

ten a side. The result was a tie, each side scoring $8\frac{1}{2}$ games. This was followed up by a try at the Nottingham Chess Club at Derby on Dec. 9th, nine a side. Here the Midland were defeated by $6\frac{1}{2}$ games to $5\frac{1}{2}$. Matches with Leicester, Birmingham, (St. George's) and the City of London (Knight Class) are on the *tapis*.

The Derbyshire Chess Club though making no show in the way of matches is not idle, for great efforts are being put forth to complete arrangements for a match with living Chessmen. The county people are giving their support to the scheme and are even going so far as to promise to take the part of the Chessmen. The date is January 10th and the proceeds are to go to the local Children's Hospital.

The members and friends of the Duffield Chess Club mustered in very gratifying numbers on the 8th Dec. to witness the blind-fold performance in that village of the celebrated player Mr. Blackburne. The result of the play was very creditable to the country club for after a five hours' contest four of the eight engaged had succeeded in effecting draws, viz. Messrs. H. T. Bland, F. Knowles, W. F. Meakin and J. S. West, while Messrs. H. Balson, W. R. Bland, T. R. Derry and A. Greenwell had lost. Among the spectators were the Hon. F. Strutt and Mr. Arthur Marriott. Mr. F. E. Phillips, captain of the Derbyshire Chess Club, and Mr. H. T. Bland officiated as tellers.

In addition to the total given in our last, four other games have been finished in the B. C. M. Correspondence Tourney, viz. Mr. Millard has won of Mr. Isaac, Mr. Coates has won of Mr. Fisher, Mr. Bridgwater of Messrs. Dorrington, Cates and Isaac, Mr. Balson of Mr. Coates, and Mr. Pierce of Mr. Vincent. Mr. Bridgwater now heads the poll with nine won games.

On the 27th Nov. Mr. Ranken encountered simultaneously ten members of the Bournemouth Club, the result being that he won six games, lost two, and drew two. The winners were Messrs. Thompson and T. Rebbeck; the former scored his game in good style by a clever attack, the latter took advantage of an oversight which cost Mr. Ranken a clear piece. The Bournemouth Club possesses some nice players, but they are sadly apathetic, and seem to want some man with energy and enthusiasm to wake them up.

The death of Paul Morphy has been reported in most of the English Chess columns. There are, however, one or two notable exceptions, and as our American Exchanges and correspondence do not in any way confirm the statement, we for the present withhold our credence.

We are daily expecting to receive a remittance from Messrs. Brentano on account of return subscriptions to their defunct magazine. We shall forward the same on receipt to the friends who commissioned us to obtain this magazine for them.

We are compelled by want of space to hold over the solutions of the problems in our last issue, but next month we shall publish the awards in the solution tourneys both for the last four months and for the entire year. A page of letter problems by Mr. Slater has also to stand out for a similar reason. Ditto several items of foreign news.

We have been so encouraged by the generous manner in which many of our subscribers have so far supported us—the amounts coming in varying from 6/- to 20/-—that we start the volume with the large number of 40 pages. While heartily thanking those of our friends who have contributed larger sums we are sure they will excuse our saying that we value equally those who send the minimum 6/-. If all our subscribers will only put their shoulders to the wheel a bright and prosperous year is before us. We send the January number to all our last year's subscribers, but the arrangements with our publishers will not permit of our repeating this in February, so we trust that all those who intend continuing their support will lose no time in showing the fact in a practical manner. In conclusion we sincerely wish all our readers, young and old, "a merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—The chief event of the past month was the arrival at Philadelphia on November 7th of Mr. Steinitz, who came from England by invitation from the hospitable and enterprising Chess players of "the Quaker City," and has been warmly received there as their guest. The principal object, we believe, of Mr. Steinitz's visit was to take up the *défi* of Mr. Martinez, a strong Cuban-born member of the Philadelphia Club, with whom it was arranged he should play a friendly match of seven games up for a stake of 250 dols. This, however, was by no means the only purpose of the Philadelphians in inviting Mr. Steinitz, for their club is justly reputed to be one of the strongest in America, and it will be remembered that it not long since challenged the St. George's Club in London to a match by correspondence, which, however, owing to a dispute about the stakes, fell to the ground. It was natural therefore that other players besides Mr. Martinez should wish to break a lance with the celebrated Austrian, and accordingly on the second evening of his introduction to the club he encountered several of them, the first being Mr. Thompson, with whom Mr. Steinitz played blindfold, and defeated him after a hard struggle. The next to feel the weight of Mr. Steinitz's metal was Captain Michaelis, and then followed a couple of skirmishes with Mr. Kaiser, in which the invader was again successful. On the next day the match with Mr. Martinez began, and proceeded continu-

ously at the appointed times to its close, the result being that Mr. Steinitz won every game. As we give the whole of the games in our present issue, our readers will be able to judge for themselves of the quality of the play. We will only remark that although in the first and one or two other games Mr. Martinez made a capital fight, it was evident at once that he was overmatched, and had no real chance with his formidable opponent. Mr. Steinitz will now, we believe, engage in a little match of three games up with Mr. Thompson, one of the club's strongest players, the conditions being that Mr. Thompson is to have the first move in each game, and Mr. Steinitz to accept the Evans Gambit whenever offered. Mr. Steinitz had won two games up to the date of our latest advices. Mr. Steinitz is also playing a return match with Mr. Martinez. In the first game the former offered to draw, but Mr. Martinez declining, the game proceeded and Mr. Steinitz finally won. The second and third games were both drawn.

CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. VI.

To the Editor of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have not, up to the present time, received any solution of my Challenge Problem in your last issue; and, as it appears to have puzzled your solvers, I now, with your permission, offer for the first correct solution sent to me before the 15th of January next, two copies of my book "Poems and Chess Problems"; and for each succeeding solution up to the above date one copy of the said book.

Believe me, My dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
Fakenham, 4th December, 1882.

J. A. MILES.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY H. J. C. ANDREWS.

We hope to print a first instalment of problems entered for our second Tourney in the February number of this magazine. The particulars of a new Solution Tourney will be simultaneously announced.

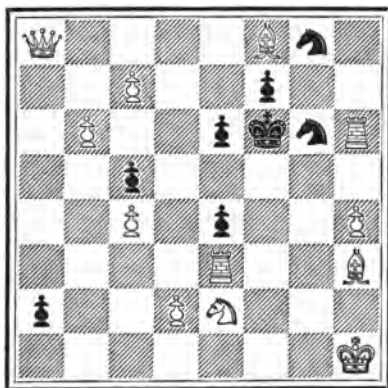
The stoppage of *Brentano's Chess Monthly* will presumably leave composers more at liberty to enter other competitions in Europe. We venture to hope that the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE second Tourney may benefit accordingly. Appended is a condensed version of our programme. Fuller details will be found in B. C. M. for October last, page 352.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE SECOND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.—There will be two competitions, one for *four* the other for three-movers, direct and unconditional. One problem may be entered in each class or one class only, at option. Competing problems must be *posted* not later than March 31st, together with the names and addresses of composers, directed to JOHN WATKINSON, Fairfield, Huddersfield, Yorkshire. No mottoes required. Prizes for Four-movers. 1st £2 2s. 2nd £1 1s. 3rd 10/6. Also three book prizes. Similar money prizes and a corresponding number of books are offered in the Three-move Section. Joint Judges, Messrs. F. C. Collins and W. N. Potter. Umpire, Mr. W. Grimshaw.

The *Baltimore Sunday News* of Nov. 19th calls attention to a paragraph in our October number in which an English solver was reported to have cooked Mr. Wainwright's three-mover, the sixth prize winner in Brentano's Tourney. The *B. S. N.* proceeds to remark "This is probably the solver referred to by the *Brighton Guardian* several months ago who 'busted' it as so many others have done—that is, nearly, not quite, but almost—by 1 Kt to K B 4 or Kt 3. We sincerely hope the B. C. M. will make some effort to correct this error, which it has been instrumental in spreading, as 1 Kt to K 2 is a perfect defence to either of the above-mentioned keys (?)” We have pleasure in complying with our contemporary's request, merely remarking that *Land and Water* of August 19th was our authority for the statement in question. Here is Mr. Wainwright's problem.

PROBLEM BY J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

It will be observed that if 1 Kt to K B 4 or Kt 3, 1 Kt to K 2, 2 B takes Kt ch, 2 K to Kt 2, there is no mate because the Black Kt at Kt 3 is unpinned and guards B and R squares. The first move of the true solution 1 R to K Kt 3 ingeniously provides against this very difficulty. We have been unable to find any satisfactory continuation in the proposed "cook" after the defence 1 Kt to K 2, but no doubt *Land and Water* will now either give a further demonstration or else join us in making the *amende honorable* to Mr. Wainwright.

Several correspondents have noticed the strong similarity of form between problems Nos. 150 and 151 in our last number. The fact is that 151 was the result of Mr. W. T. Pierce's examining and demolishing a previous version of his brother's problem. It is not often that so pretty a solution presents itself accidentally, and that two problems so like and yet so unlike appear together on one page.

Mons. A. Demonchy of Marseilles has favoured us with a collection entitled 100 *Fins de Parties inverses*, consisting chiefly of sui-mate problems but containing also some actual game terminations at *lopsy-turvy* Chess. The book also presents a few curiosities and fantasias including some specimens of triple and quadruple Chess. The sui-mates range from 2 to 53 moves in length and are unaccompanied with any solutions—a serious drawback, in our opinion. Mr. Loyd's plan of writing solutions under diagrams would have been especially suitable to the book before us. Few if any solvers are so suicidally inclined as to attack a *fin inverse* in over 10 moves, in the absence of any available proof that it is possible of solution.

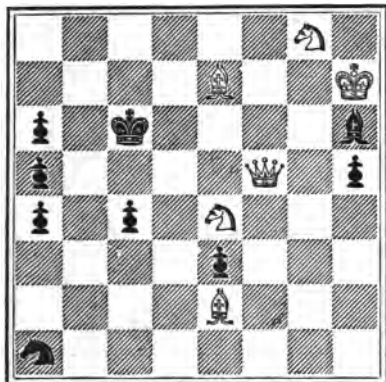
MR. SHINKMAN'S PRIZE PROBLEM IN B. C. M. TOURNEY No. I.—The *South Australian Chronicle* asserts that this problem does not comply with the conditions specified because after the initial move 1 Kt to Q R 5, if Black plays 1 Kt takes P, White cannot proceed otherwise than by 2 Kt takes Kt. Our contemporary seems either to have misread or misunderstood our tourney programme in this particular. The prescribed order of moves, 1 Kt to Q R 5, 2 Kt to K Kt 5 &c., or *vice versa* was distinctly laid down—see B. C. M. Vol. I. page 322—for the *mainplay*, and it was never intended to tie down competitors any further. The defence 1 Kt takes P does not constitute Mr. Shinkman's *mainplay* and in no way invalidates his problem, nor would ten similar variations on the theme.

Leeds Mercury Tourney No. 4.—The following are the awards. *Three-move Section.* Judge, Mr. W. N. Potter. 1st Prize, G. Hume. 2nd and 3rd Prizes, G. J. Slater and W. Greenwood bracketed equal. 4th Prize, J. Stonehouse. Honourably mentioned, R. Taylor and J. Vickers. *Two-move Section.* Judge, Mr. J. W.

Abbott. 1st Prize, James Rayner. 2nd Prize, G. J. Slater. 3rd Prize, W. F. Wills. 4th Prize, Miss F. F. Beechey. The competition was confined to Yorkshire and Counties adjoining. We append the 1st Prize Problems.

BY GEO. HUME.

BLACK.

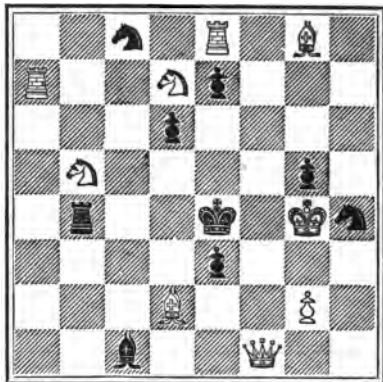


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BY JAMES RAYNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—The five-mover is a beauty and shall appear next month.

R. of Roos.—After adding Black P at Q 6, there is still a partial cook thus, 1 Kt to Q R 5, Kt to Q 5, 2 Q to Q Kt 7 ch, Kt covers, 3 Q takes Kt mate.

C. E. T., Clifton.—One great objection to those phonetic "Nags" is that the printers do not understand them, and we are therefore obliged to alter them to Kt in every case.

F. F. B., Matlock Bath.—Your two-mover is unavoidably crowded out this month.

W. M., Brighton.—Thanks for copy of your fortnightly. We wish you success.

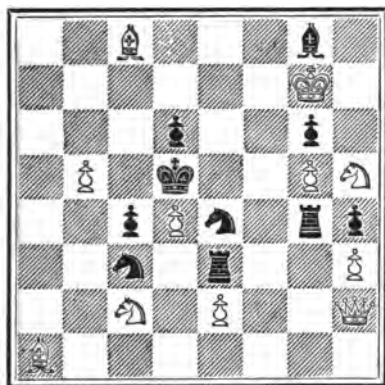
Problems thankfully acknowledged from Miss F. F. Beechey, Messrs. Chancellor, C. F. Jones, and Tuckett.

* * Owing to a miscarriage of proofs we fear a few errors will be found in the Notes to Games III. and V. in the Steinitz-Martinez match.

PROBLEMS.

No. 152.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR. No. 153.—By E. PRADIGNAT.

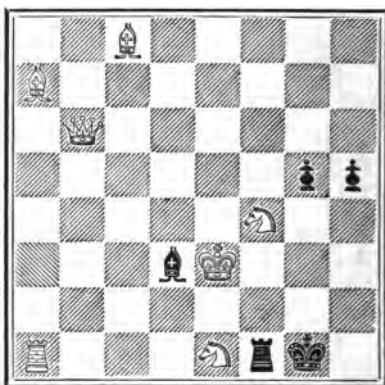
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.

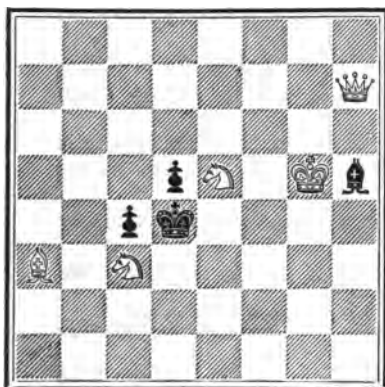


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 154.—By C. E. TUCKETT.

BLACK.

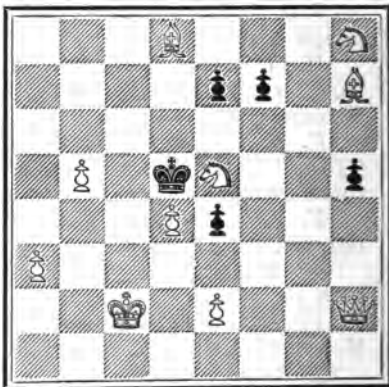


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 155.—By C. F. JONES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

FEBRUARY, 1883.

THE UNFINISHED GAME.

WE sat beside the waters : soft and cool,
The breeze came down upon the summer blooms,
Stirring the woodland's tessellated glooms,
Shivering the mailed splendour of the pool.

Above, sweet voices blended : now, a strain,
As brooks at midnight rippling full and clear,
Now wine-like bubbling to the greedy ear
Flow'd the rich notes till bliss they brought was pain.

Beneath the shade we play'd the royal game :
For once, I car'd not how ; enough to be
So near thee and the passing thoughts to see
That touch'd thy cheek as swift they went and came.

Might I but gaze upon those glorious eyes
Methought my bliss were full : sudden their light
Met my rapt gaze and read its tale aright :
How may I paint the blush, the sweet surprise,

The shy confession and the mutual joy ?
Of Kings and Queens we thought that day no more ;
The stream flow'd on, the sun shone as before,
But that was ours which death could not destroy.

J. PIERCE.

STYLE CRITICISMS.

"You can construct a theory on most subjects," says Dryasdust to Langbein, "tell me your theory of Zoedone's style of play. It seems to me to be simply what your gallant old Kaiser once called 'wonderful luck!'"

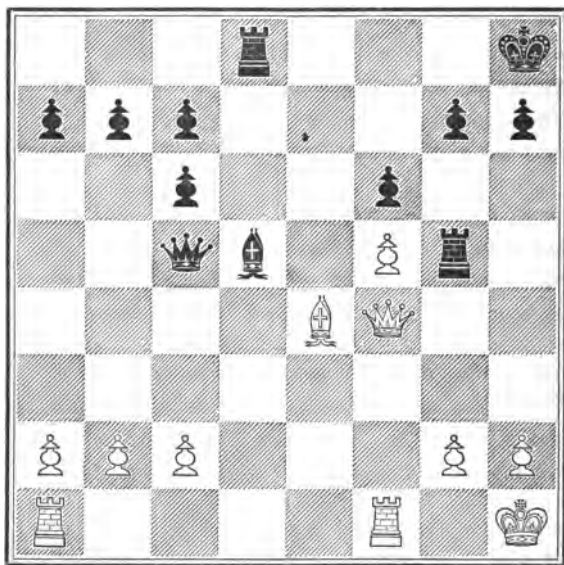
"He is wonderfully successful with it," says Langbein.

"That I admit," says Dryasdust, "but I fail to see that his success is the legitimate outcome of his style—if he has one that can be formulated."

"Where there is so much success there must be a general principle," quoth Langbein sagely.

"Very well," replies Dryasdust, "here is your text. I had this position with him. He played (Black) 1 P to K R 4. I replied by taking his Bishop's Pawn with Queen when instead of moving his Rook he played B takes B and finally won with the discovered check, after R takes Kt P."

BLACK

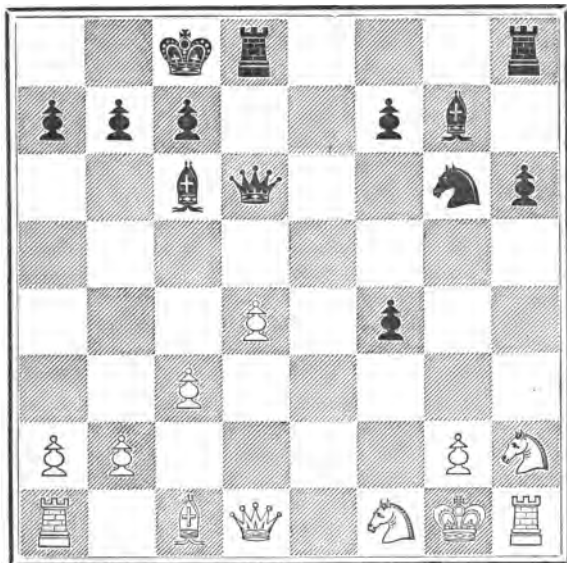


WHITE.

"And that is fine play," says Langbein, "that sacrifice of Pawn and the exchange. Have I not already seen many traps of that kind?"

"I dare say," says Dryasdust, "I ought no doubt to have kept out of it. Here is another.

BLACK.



WHITE.

He played (Black) Kt to R 5 and the game went on thus :—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Q to Kt 4 ch | 1 Q to Q 2 |
| 2 Q takes Kt | 2 Q R to Kt sq |
| 3 Kt to B 3 | 3 B takes P ch |
| 4 K to R 2 | 4 R to Kt 5 |
| 5 Q to R 3 | 5 K R to Kt sq and wins." |

"That also is fine," says Langbein. "Where, save in the play of the first masters, can you find more brilliant sacrifices?"

"I thought you might say so," says Dryasdust. "I have often suspected that much of the be-praised play of the 'first masters' was founded upon misapprehension, and acting upon my suspicions in the two cases I have put before you I asked Zoedone if he had foreseen the moves I made. He admitted that he had not. Now what do you say to his brilliant style? The fact is that it is forced brilliancy, originating in careless play and consequently fundamentally unsound."

We outsiders feel as if Dryasdust had been "too many" for Langbein this time.

Langbein however is not dismayed. "It may nevertheless be good and right," he says. "There is much to be said on the other side."

"There must be something in it," adds Giglamps, "or it would not answer so well in practice."

"It is absurd to credit as skill that which arises from negligence," says Dryasdust.

"Skill!" says Langbein. "Skill is one thing—style is another. Is it not so, Herr Professor?"

"And," I say, "there are oversights, and oversights. In the pursuit of whales one neglects little fishes. In the earlier part of my career as a Chess-player it frequently happened that I lost a Pawn in the opening. I attributed it to lack of caution and foresight, and spent much time and labour in trying to avoid it. I did not find, however, that I won more games in consequence, and those I did win did not please me. I noticed also that when I lost my Pawn I frequently recovered it shortly afterwards, and that it was often easier to do so than to defend it. In process of time I came to regard it as part of the programme, and to bear my loss with equanimity. It arose naturally, as Langbein puts it, from my style of play."

"So it is," says Langbein, "and the style of Zoedone is like, but larger—what you call more pronounced. He risks more, he observes more closely the advantage of position, the power of combination, he accomplishes more with lesser means."

"I know his little game to my cost," says Giglamps. "He leads you to believe that you are doing well, and that it only wants care to beat him, and then he comes down upon you with a move that makes you feel like a schoolboy."

"All that," says Dryasdust, "means that Zoedone sees more clearly his own game than that of his opponent. You may call it style, if you will, but it is very low down in the scale, mingled weakness and strength, iron and miry clay. It succeeds against weaker players of the same school, but against a careful and sound player, such as was Staunton, it would infallibly collapse."

"It is not so sure!" cries Langbein. "It rests on a good principle—the principle of development. You careful plodding players cry it down as unsound, but see how it works. You open your game, you place your men as you think best, according to your opening, then comes the mid-game. Then it is that by-and-by you see a chance of winning something—a pawn, or a piece, or perhaps the exchange. Your opponent takes no notice. I will grant you that he does not always see your design. He keeps, however, improving his position, by putting his pieces into combination with each other. Then you win your piece or pawn. But, by this time, the counter-attack is in train. What happens? The two examples show. Your gain in strength is counterbalanced by your loss in position. It is, as the Professor says with his pawns. Your opponent wins back his loss, and your phalanx is broken."

"All that is avoidable by steady play," says Dryasdust.

"I grant you," says Langbein, "but you do not try to avoid it, for you think you are in the right path."

"And," I add, "the counter-attack is all the more effective than a Gambit attack, by reason of the additional time and trouble devoted by the first-named player to winning a piece or pawn not directly put in his way."

Dryasdust rises for his hat. He says grimly, "There is usually one grain of sense in Langbein's fantastic theories, and it may be summed up in a very old Chess maxim that when you find a piece is lost, try what you can get for it. All the same, the style of play which is built upon carelessness must be radically unsound."

"But judge by results," says Giglamps. "That is a good test."

"I judge by analysis," says Dryasdust, "and common sense. The only style worth cultivating is that which is analytically sound."

"But to what does it all come?" cries Langbein. "In Chess there is always some time limit, named or understood. The game is decided by the skill of the players exercised during the time they take over the game. They play at a certain pace, and the pace determines the profundity of their analysis. One player devotes his time to the invention of attacking combinations, the other to petty cares, the winning of trifling advantages. All, however, make mistakes. Have I not heard a lady, well-known to one of you, say that the most frequent remark she heard over the Chess-board was 'Ah! I did not see that!' Is it not then the soundest style of play which permits a player to make a mistake, involving, as in those positions, the loss of a piece, without losing also the game?"

"I fail to be convinced," says Dryasdust.

"Suppose both players took more time?" I suggest.

"Then," says Langbein, "perhaps Herr Zoedone's opponent wins—perhaps also Herr Zoedone does not make the move we discuss."

"By making which he wins!" I add.

"I can't take in any more at once," says Giglamps. "I am growing bewildered."

"Is it what you call head-splitting? Then will I say nothing about soundness, or unsoundness. All I will say is that, as we have described it, so is Zoedone's style—that it is a style which very often wins—that it is also the style of other players of like character—and that it is a style which is popular inasmuch as it leads to games and positions which are full of interest."

Dryasdust having departed we accept this conclusion *nem: con.*

THE NEW HANDBUCH.—V.

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

(Concluded from page 13 of the January number.)

HAVING been obliged last month by considerations of space to break off somewhat abruptly, we repeat the opening moves. After 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 (we need not revert to the differences of order in which these moves may occur), one more variation remains to be noticed in the Second Defence as given for Black, 4 B to B 4.

F. 5 Castles (!) 5 Castles, 6 Kt takes P 6 Kt takes Kt, 7 P to Q 4 7 B to Q 3, 8 P to K B 4 (!) 8 Kt to Kt 3, 9 P to K 5. ...At this point instead of ... 9 B to K 2 or Kt 5 as in Var. E. p. 13, the move ... 9 P to B 3 was suggested by Mr. H. Lee, and was tried in two match games between Mr. Minchin and the writer (*B. C. M.* I. 83 and *Chess-Monthly* II. 306). White's B must now retreat, or the piece will not be recovered: and Black by withdrawing B to B 2 stops the immediate advance of the White Pawns. For if 9 P to K 5 9 P to B 3, 10 B anywhere, 10 B to B 2, White cannot continue, as in the variation previously examined, by 11 P to B 5 ... on account of the reply 11 ... Kt takes P. But, as Dr. Zukertort has shown, White can enter at once upon a winning attack by 10 B to B 4 (two other moves, 10 B to Q 3 and B to K 2 are illustrated by the games just referred to) and in reply to ... 10 B to B 2, 11 P takes Kt 11 Q takes P, 12 Kt to K 4 12 Q to K 2 (!), 13 Kt to Kt 5 13 P to Q 4 [If ... 13 P to K R 3, then 14 P to B 5; if 13 ... Kt takes P, the reply is 14 R takes Kt, winning two pieces for the Rook, not 14 B takes Kt, which loses a Pawn] 14 B to Q 3 14 P to K R 3, 15 P to B 5 15 Q to Q 3, 16 Q to R 5 16 Kt to K 2, 17 P to B 6 17 Kt to Kt 3, 18 P takes P 18 K takes P, 19 Kt takes P 19 Q takes P ch (!) 20 Q takes Q 20 B takes Q ch, 21 K takes B 21 R takes Kt, 22 B takes P ch 22 K takes B (!) 23 R takes R (*Chess-Monthly*, II. 306). Black has other modes of play, but we can discover no way out of his difficulties. Mr. Lee's move fails, therefore, to prop up the crumbling defence 4 B to B 4.

In the third place, 4 B to Kt 5 may be met by 4 P to Q R 3. Mr. Ranken's analysis in *C. P. C.* 1879 pp. 265-8 has, in our opinion, completely established the unsoundness of this defence. He does not seem to have convinced all the highest authorities: for we find Dr. Zukertort playing this move against Wittek at

Berlin, and remarking in a note that after 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 K Kt, 9 R to K sq 9 B to K 3, 10 P to Q 4 10 Q to K B 4 (!) the game is even (*Chess-Monthly*, III. 86). The alternative 10 Q to Q 4 is unanimously declared inferior, the reply being 11 B to Kt 5 : but 10 Q to K B 4 also fails to equalise the game. With us this is not a question of authority, but simply of argument. The continuation is 11 B to Kt 5 11 P to R 3, 12 Q to Q 3 (!) [this is Mr. Ranken's move, threatening to win the Queen: the routine moves 12 B to R 4 12 P to K Kt 4, 13 B to K Kt 3 13 Castles, occur in *Schachz.* 1877 p. 240, Flechsig v. W. Paulsen] 12 K to Q 2 [There is nothing better, and it makes a vast difference whether Black takes three moves to reach a castled position, or only one] 13 B to R 4 13 R to K sq, 14 P to Q B 4 14 K to B sq, 15 Q R to Q sq "threatening now to gain a strong attack by 16 P to Q 5, and afterwards Q to Q 4 or K 3 according to circumstances, with the object of going to Q R 7 ; and anyhow, in our opinion, having the best development." We have examined this position with several eminent players, and they all concur in this judgment of Mr. Ranken's. There are, of course, other ways of playing, but we fail to find any that lead to equality.

If the moves arose only in their present order, we should not notice any other move than 5 B takes Kt. But as the same position occurs in the Ruy Lopez after the moves 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, it becomes necessary further to consider the move 5 B to R 4 in the Four Knights', as played by Wittek in the game just referred to. As was mentioned in our review of the Ruy Lopez opening (*B. C. M.* I. 333), the Editors of the new *Handbuch* think that ... 5 B to Kt 5 is now insufficient on account of 6 Kt to Q 5, to be followed by 7 P to B 3 : and they draw the further conclusion that 3 P to Q R 3 in the Ruy Lopez is for this reason inferior to 3 Kt to K B 3. But the reply 5 ... B to B 4, as played by Zukertort against Wittek, and twice by Winawer against Zukertort in the tie match at Paris, seems good enough. Wittek now continued 6 P to Q 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, and now 9 Castles was a mistake, since Black by the reply 9 P to Kt 4 (!) ensuring a breach on the K side speedily obtained an excellent game. In the tie games the preferable continuation was 6 Castles 6 P to Q Kt 4, 7 B to Kt 3 7 P to Q 3, 8 P to Q R 4 8 P to Kt 5, 9 Kt to K 2 9 B to Kt 5, 10 P to Q 3 10 B takes Kt, (This is premature ; we prefer 10 Q to Q 2) 11 P takes B 11 Kt to Q 5, 12 Kt takes Kt 12 B takes Kt, and Steinitz now recommended 13 Q to K sq, attacking the Q Kt P, and if 13 ... P to Q

R 4, 14 P to Q B 3 (*Field*, Aug. 3, 1878). Still better perhaps is 13 P to B 3 at once, as played by Mr. Lambert in a correspondence game, *C. P. C.* 1880 p. 273. If Black takes twice, White of course recovers the P by B takes K B P ch.

The move just analysed for White, 6 Castles, was an afterthought of Zukertort's, who had previously played against Rosenthal the natural move 6 Kt takes K P. This we must now briefly notice. In the game in question, the moves were 6 Kt takes K P 6 Kt takes Kt, 7 P to Q 4 7 B to Q 3, 8 P takes Kt 8 B takes P, 9 Kt to K 2 9 P to Q B 3 (!) 10 P to K B 4 10 B to Kt sq (!), 11 P to K 5 11 Kt to K 5, 12 B to K 3 12 P to Q 4. Rosenthal's 9th and 10th moves were finely played, and if 12 P to Q 3 instead of 12 P to Q 4, the defence is complete according to Steinitz (*Field*, July 20, 1878.)

The last of our four leading defences is 4 ... Kt to Q 5. Exchanging Knights would be very tame, and at once give away all attack: 5 Kt takes Kt 5 P takes Kt, 6 Kt to K 2 6 Kt takes P, 7 Kt takes P. We shall, therefore, proceed to examine three other possible courses for White.

(a) 4 B to Kt 5, 4 Kt to Q 5, 5 Kt takes K P 5 Kt takes B (or Var.) 6 Kt takes Kt 6 P to Q B 3, 7 Kt to Q B 3 7 Q to K 2, 8 P to Q 4 8 P to Q 3, 9 Kt to B 3 9 Kt takes P, 10 Castles and Black, in order to recover the Pawn, has had to lose time and shut up his K B. These moves are from a game between Messrs. Wayte (White) and Skipworth (Black) played at the Counties Chess Association, Cheltenham, 1876, and published in the *Illustrated London News*.

Var. on Black's fifth move:—5 ... Kt takes P (!) Properly followed up, this seems quite satisfactory. It was tried by Mr. Ranken at Boston against the writer (*Field* Feb. 14, 1880). If now 6 B to B 4, 6 Kt to Q 3 as suggested by Steinitz seems good enough: White, unless he retreats the B to his own sq, must suffer it to be exchanged for one of the adverse Knights. If, instead, 6 Q to Kt 4, White should not play 7 B takes P ch, which might result in the loss of a piece, but 7 Kt takes Kt 7 Q takes Kt, (!) 8 Castles (... 7 Q takes Kt P, 8 Kt to Kt 3 and if ... 8 P or B to Q 3, 9 P to Q B 3). Mr. Cook is in error when he gives 6 Q to Kt 4 as having actually happened in the game in question (p. 73 col. 20): the move really played was 6 ... Q to B 3, and the continuation 7 B takes P ch 7 K to Q sq, 8 Kt takes Kt 8 Q takes Kt, 9 Castles 9 Q to K B 4, 10 P to Q B 3 and White saves his piece.

(b) 4 B to Kt 5 4 Kt to Q 5, 5 B to B 4. Played between Messrs. Lord (White) and Ranken (Black) in the match St. George's v. City of London (*B. C. M. I.* 166): 5 Kt takes K P seems the best reply.

(c) 4 B to Kt 5 4 Kt to Q 5, 5 B to R 4. The simple course ... 5 Kt takes Kt ch, 6 Q takes Kt 6 B to B 4 seems to yield an even game : if 7 Q to Kt 3 attacking two Pawns 7 Castles, and then if 8 Q takes K P 8 B takes P ch. In an unpublished game with Mr. Ranken the writer tried ... 5 B to Kt 5, trusting to recover the Pawn by 6 Q to K 2 if White took the K P. The moves which followed were 6 Castles 6 Q to K 2, 7 P to Q 3 7 Castles, 8 Kt takes Kt 8 P takes Kt, 9 Kt to K 2 and Black remained cramped for some time, though he ultimately escaped. These variations (b) and (c) are little known, and probably deserve a closer examination : the same may be said, indeed, of the whole defence 4 Kt to Q 5.

If the foregoing analyses be correct, it will be seen that the First and Fourth Defences 4 B to Kt 5 and 4 Kt to Q 5 are most to be recommended, the First especially or Double Ruy Lopez being sanctioned by the recent practice of masters in match play. The Second and Third Defences 4 B to B 4 and 4 P to Q R 3 alike yield an inferior position against the best play on White's part.

W. W.

CHESS IN BRIGHTON.

THE contest for the Challenge Cup and Championship of the County has commenced. The competitors are Messrs. A. A. Bowley, H. W. Butler, F. Marquardt, W. Mead, W. T. Pierce, and Arthur Smith (Brighton), G. R. Downer and W. MacArthur (Chichester), H. F. Cheshire and F. W. Womersley (Hastings), and Dr. Vines (Littlehampton). Local preliminary contests are being first held ; and each centre will send representatives to the final in the proportion of one in three. These were to be concluded by the 31st ult., and a date will now be fixed for the final contest to take place in Brighton. The results are Brighton : Bowley beat Pierce, Mead and Smith ; Butler beat Marquardt and Mead ; Pierce beat Butler ; Mead beat Pierce, Marquardt and Smith ; Bowley and Butler a draw.

A match between the St. Nicholas Club (Brighton) and the Hastings Club came off Jan. 20th at the rooms of the latter. Result, St. Nicholas, 15 games ; Hastings, 11.

By winning the last three games in the match with Mr. Marquardt Mr. Mead brought the score to 6½ all ; and it has been mutually agreed to leave the match as a draw, neither caring to rest the result on one game.

M.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MY DEAR SIR,

The enclosed game of Chess has just been returned to me after an interval of several years. As nearly as I can remember it was played about 25 years since, at the Birmingham Chess Club, between myself and Mr. J. R. Shore playing in consultation against Mr. Howard Staunton. Duration about five or six hours. You will see that it was a slow and somewhat heavy affair, with very little sparkle in it, but on account of the celebrity of our formidable opponent you may perhaps think it worth while to print it in your excellent Magazine. If so, it is at your service. The notes are by Löwenthal, but the game has never been published, as it was mislaid and only lately discovered among some old papers. The lateness of the hour, I think about midnight, prevented the game from being finished.

Very faithfully yours,

Birmingham, Jan. 4th, 1883.

THOMAS AVERY.

GAME CXLI.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE. (Mr. T. Avery and Mr. J. R. Shore.)	BLACK. (Mr. Staunton.)	WHITE. (Mr. T. Avery and Mr. J. R. Shore.)	BLACK. (Mr. Staunton.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	21 P to K R 3	K to K 2
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	22 P to Q Kt 4	R to K Kt 4
3 B to Q Kt 5	P to Q R 3	23 Q Kt to K B 3	R to K Ktsq (d)
4 B to Q R 4	P to Q Kt 4 (a)	24 R to Q R 2	R to Q Kt sq
5 B to Q Kt 3	Kt to K B 3	25 R to Q Kt sq	B to Q 2
6 Castles	B to Q B 4 (b)	26 K R to Q Kt	
7 P to Q B 3	B to Q R 2	2 (e)	B to Q Kt 4 (f)
8 P to Q 4	Q to K 2	27 Kt to K B 5 ch	K to B sq
9 B to K Kt 5	B to Q Kt 2	28 Kt takes R P	R to K R sq
10 Q Kt to Q 2	P to Q 3	29 Kt to K B 5	B to Q 6
11 P to Q 5	Kt to Q sq	30 Kt to K Kt 3	K to K 2
12 Kt to K R 4	B to Q B sq	31 R to Q 2	B to Q B 5
13 Q to K B 3	P to K R 3	32 Kt to K B 5 ch	K to Q 2
14 B takes Kt	Q takes B	33 R to Q R sq	Q R to K Ktsq
15 Q takes Q	P takes Q	34 Kt to K R 2	B to Q Kt 3
16 K to R sq	Kt to Q Kt 2	35 P to K B 3	R to K Kt 4
17 P to Q R 4	Kt to Q B 4	36 Kt to K Kt 4	R takes Kt on B 5 (g)
18 B to Q B 2	Ktts Q R P (c)	37 P takes R	K to K 2
19 B takes Kt	P takes B	38 R to K sq	P to Q B 4 (h)
20 R takes P	R to K Kt sq		

NOTES BY THE LATE HERR LÖWENTHAL.

(a) It is now more usual to bring out the Knight before advancing the Pawn.

(b) In general the Bishop may be more safely posted, in this opening, on King's 2nd square.

(c) The prudence of this capture may be doubted, for although Black will remain with two Bishops against two Knights, his Pawns are so much broken, and the position altogether is so locked that White has certainly the better game.

(d) Black seems to lose time by these moves of the Rook.

(e) Threatening to take the Q R P.

(f) This allows White to plant his Knight in a most dangerous position, and loses a Pawn besides. Moreover Black's counter attack is more showy than effective.

(g) Apparently Black might have defended the position by planting the Rook at K Kt 3. He seems, however, to have preferred playing to win by giving up the exchange.

(h) At this point the game, we believe, was left unfinished.

GAME CXLII.

A skirmish at the Hull Church Institute.

(Kieseritzky Gambit.)

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

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Adapted from the *Muzio*, on the principle that what is good in one opening cannot be bad in another—a not uncommon error in Chess tactics.

(b) He wishes to stop P to K Kt 3, and to give White a chance of capturing the Kt P, to which he would reply by B to K Kt 5. This style of play, for the chance of a blunder, may be described as the insidiousness of a dishonest policy, but has weighty authority for its practice among the "constructive" players of the period.

(c) Risky. Boldness of treatment is, however, essential in this gambit.

(d) If K to K 2, the Queen can go to Kt 6. White loses a piece for two Pawns (by B takes B), but is left with a good game for attacking purposes.

(e) He is pretty sure of recovering the piece, or its equivalent, in a few moves.

(f) A strong move, which at first sight appears to give him the better game. Q to B sq would have been his reply to 16 P to Q 5.

(g) This retort reduces the selling price of Black's Bishop to two Pawns, minus the game. It is a curious position.

GAME CXLIII.

Fourth game in the second match between Messrs. Martinez and Steinitz.

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

37 R to R 6 (g)	Q to B 2	61 K takes Q (l)	R to Kt 3 ch
38 B to B 4	Q to B sq	62 K to R 2	R to K B 3
39 Q to R 4	R K 7 to K 3	63 R to Q Kt 5	R to Q B 3
40 B to Kt 5	Q to B 2	64 B to Kt 3	R to Q 5
41 R to B sq	Q to K 4	65 R to R 5 ch	R to K R 3
42 R takes P ch	B takes R	66 R to Q B 5	P to Kt 3
43 B takes B	P takes P (h)	67 R to B 7	R to R 2
44 B to B 2 ch	K to Kt sq	68 R to B 2	R R 2 to Q 2
45 B takes P	R to K B 2	69 R to K B 2	R to Q 7
46 B takes Kt	R K 3 takes B	70 R to B 4	R Q 2 to Q 5
47 R to K sq	Q to Kt sq	71 R to B 3	K to Kt 2
48 B to B 4 (i)	P to Q 6	72 R to B 7 ch	K to R 3
49 B takes P	R to K R 3	73 R to B 3	K to Kt 4
50 Q to Q B 4	Q to K B sq	74 R to Kt 3 ch	K to B 3
51 R to K 5 (j)	K to R sq	75 R to B 3 ch	K to Kt 2
52 Q to Kt 5	Q to Q 3	76 R to B 7 ch	K to R 3
53 R takes P	R to B sq	77 R to B 3	K to Kt 4
54 Q to B 4	Q to Kt 6	78 K to Kt 3	R to K 7
55 Q to K 4	Q to R 5 (k)	79 P checks	K to R 3
56 R to K B 5	R to Q sq	80 K to R 3	R Q 5 to Q 7
57 Q to B 3	Q to K 8 ch	81 R to Kt 3 and the game was	drawn after nearly ten hours
58 K moves	Q to K 2	play.	
59 Q to Kt 3	Q to Q 3		
60 B to B 2	Q takes Q ch		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) The sacrifice of a Pawn in this opening is something new, but it ought not to answer, especially against Mr. Steinitz.

(b) White has played the *début* pluckily, but here the *reculer pour mieux sauter* principle should be observed by retiring the Kt to R 2, in order to follow presently with P to K B 4, and because with a Pawn behind, he should avoid exchanges.

(c) Proceeding early to utilise his majority on this wing, which leaves the Q P weak, yet some diversion was necessary now on account of the strength of the hostile position.

(d) If P to Q R 3, Black can continue with Q to Q sq, and P to Q R 4 &c.

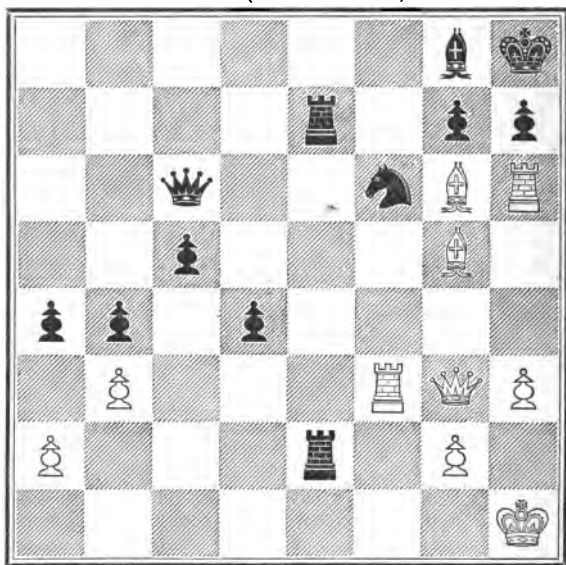
(e) Having made the mistake of retreating the B to the wrong square, he would have done better here perhaps in doubling his Rooks.

(f) White seems to get no adequate compensation for giving up another Pawn, but his strength is certainly not to sit still, and he evidently feels he must liberate his pent up forces.

(g) Very daringly played ; the position, of which we give a diagram below, has become most complicated and interesting. If the R be taken, of course White takes the Kt ch, and wins the Q, and if Black does not take the Rook, he has to guard against B to Q 3 and Q to R 4, both which are threatened. We would suggest either B to Q 4 or Q R to K 3 as stronger than the play adopted by Black ; we must, however, leave our readers to unravel the analysis.

Position after White's 37th move.

BLACK (MR. STEINITZ.)



WHITE (MR. MARTINEZ.)

(h) A quiet little move indicating the master's hand ; most players would have been afraid in such a position, but Black sees his way out of the hurly burly.

(i) Good, preventing the check of the R, and holding him still in a vice.

(j) White has elected to refrain from winning back the exchange, and to go in for Pawns, which no doubt was best.

(k) R to R 5 would be met by Q to K 2 ; the play hereabouts will repay the closest attention.

(l) White has now a secure draw, and no further comment need be made, save that the play of Mr. Martinez in this game is infinitely superior to any in his former match.

GAME CXLIV.

Third game in the match at Baltimore between Messrs. Steinitz
and Sellman.

(French Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Sellman.)	WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Sellman.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	39 R.(K 1) to Q sq	R (K 2) to K sq
2 P to K 5	P to Q B 4	40 P to B 4	R (Rsq) to Q sq
3 P to K B 4	Kt to Q B 3	41 Q to Q 2	R takes R
4 Kt to K B 3	P to Q Kt 3 (a)	42 Q takes R	Kt to Kt 5 (i)
5 P to K Kt 3	B to Kt 2	43 Q to Q 7	Q takes Q
6 B to Kt 2	P to Q 4 (b)	44 R takes Q	B takes Kt
7 P tks P <i>en pas</i>	B takes P	45 P takes B	R to R sq
8 P to Q 3	K Kt to K 2	46 P to K R 3	Kt to R 3
9 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 4	47 B to B sq (j)	Kt to B 4
10 Kt to K 4	B to K 2	48 P to K Kt 4	Kt to Kt 6
11 Castles	Castles	49 B to K 3	K to B sq
12 P to B 3 (c)	Q to B 2	50 K to B 2	Kt to K 5 ch
13 Q to B 2	Q R to Q sq	51 K to B 3	K to K sq (k)
14 R to K sq	R to Q 2	52 R to Kt 7	Kt to B 4
15 R to K 2	K R to Q sq	53 B takes Kt	P takes B
16 Kt to K sq	B to R 3	54 R to B 7 (l)	R to Q sq
17 Kt to B 2	B to B 3	55 K to K 2	R to Q 2
18 Q to R 4	Kt to Kt sq	56 R takes B P	K to Q sq
19 B to K 4	Kt to Q 3	57 R to B 6	K to K 2
20 B to B 3	B to Q Kt 4	58 R to B 8	P to K R 4
21 Q to B 2	P to Kt 3 (d)	59 P takes P	P takes P
22 B to Q 2	B to Kt 2	60 R to K R 8	R to Q 5
23 R to Q sq	Kt to B 3	61 R takes P	R to K 5 ch
24 B to B sq	B to Q R 3	62 K to Q 3	R to K 8
25 B to Kt 2	Kt to K 2	63 K to B 3	P to R 4
26 Kt to B 3	B to Kt 2	64 K to Kt 2	P to B 4
27 Kt to Kt 4	Kt (K 2) to B 4	65 P tks P <i>en pas</i>	K tks P
28 Kt (Kt 4) to K 5	R to K 2	66 R tks P	P to K 4
29 R (Q 1) to K sq	B to Q 4	67 P to B 5	K to K 3
30 P to Kt 3	B to Kt 2 (e)	68 P to B 6	K to Q 3
31 B to Kt 2	Kt to K sq	69 R to B 5 (m)	K to B 2
32 R to Q 2	Kt to B 3	70 P to Kt 4	P to K 5
33 R (Q 2) to Q sq	Kt to Q 4	71 P to Kt 5	P to K 6
34 Q to K B 2	B to Q R sq (f)	72 R to B sq	R to K 7 ch
35 P to Q 4	P takes P	73 K to Kt 3	R to R 7
36 Kt takes Q P	Kt tks Kt (g)	74 P to Kt 6 ch	K takes Kt P
37 R takes Kt	Kt to B 3 (h)	75 P to B 7	Resigns.
38 B takes B	R takes B		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) According to Dr. Zukertort, the foregoing moves are the best that Black can adopt in answer to 2 P to K 5, but here he advocates P to B 3. Our own preference for 2...P to Q 4 has been already expressed.

(b) P to B 3 would not be good now, for White could either take it or Castle, in either case leaving the Black K P weak.

(c) This exposes his Q P to a powerful onslaught, and most players would have preferred P to Q Kt 3, but Mr. Steinitz sees his way to a valid defence.

(d) Up to this point Black has obtained the superior development, and placed his opponent on the defensive, but here he begins to lose time, and consequently position. It would be better to bring the Q Kt back to B 3 at once.

(e) By his shilly shally tactics Black has allowed the adverse Kt to gain an important post, and lost the command of the Q's file; his best chance now, we think, was to drive back the Kt with P, double Rooks on the K's file, and after Kt to B 2, drive the Kt again, and advance P to K 4.

(f) "*Die dreng Partie*" is clearly having its effect, for, finding his manœuvre to get a Kt to K 6 defeated, Black does not seem to know what to do next.

(g) We do not like this much, yet it is not easy to suggest a better move; though Kt (B 4) to K 6 was unsound, it required great care to make it so.

(h) At all risks he should either have captured the Kt here, or driven it back with P, to liberate the game.

(i) A specious, yet really shallow, line of play, for though it isolates one of White's Pawns, it brings the White Rook fatally into his own camp. B to B sq, curiously enough, would not do, e.g. 42 B to B sq, 43 Kt to Kt 4! B to B 4, 44 Kt takes Kt ch, K to B sq (best), 45 B to R 3, &c. His best course probably was 42 R to Q B sq.

(j) P to K Kt 4 looks stronger, keeping the Kt in prison, for if 47 K to B sq, 48 B to R 3 ch, K to K sq, 49 R to Kt 7, and without the loss of at least a Pawn, the Kt cannot escape.

(k) If Kt to B 6, the Kt would incur the risk of being lost in a few moves.

(l) All is over now, the rest being tolerably plain sailing. The struggle for position in this game has been close and interesting, especially in the middle stages, and White's gradual, tenacious advance, always with the intention of cramping the adversary, is worthy of the most attentive study.

(m) Pretty and conclusive.

GAME CXLV.

One of a large number of simultaneous games played by Mr. Steinitz at Philadelphia on Dec. 21st, 1882.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Newman.)	WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Newman.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	30 R to R 3	Kt to B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	31 Q R to K 3	P to Q R 4 (g)
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	32 Kt to B 6	P to Kt 5
4 P to Q Kt 4	B takes Kt P	33 Kt to K 2	P to R 5
5 P to B 3	B to B 4	34 Q to B 3	P to Kt 6
6 P to Q 4	P takes P	35 Q to R 5 (h)	P to R 3
7 Castles	P to Q 3 (a)	36 Q R to Kt 3	P to Kt 7
8 P takes P	B to Kt 3	37 R takes Kt	P queens ch
9 Kt to B 3	Kt to R 4	38 Kt to Kt sq	Q tks Kt ch (i)
10 B to K Kt 5 (b)	P to K B 3	39 K takes Q	R checks
11 B to K 3	B to Q 2 (c)	40 K to B 2	Kt takes P ch
12 B to Q 3	Kt to K 2	41 K to B 3	R to B 8 ch
13 P to Q 5	Castles (d)	42 K to Kt 4	P checks
14 Kt to Q 4	Kt to Kt 3	43 K to R 4	R takes P ch
15 P to B 4 (e)	P to Q B 4	44 P to Kt 4	R tks P ch (j)
16 Kt to B 2	P to B 5	45 R takes R	Q takes Q ch
17 B to K 2	B takes B ch	46 K takes Q	Kt to B 3 ch
18 Kt takes B	P to Kt 4	47 K to R 4	P takes R
19 Kt to B 2	R to Kt sq	48 R to Q R 3	R to K sq
20 R to Kt sq	Q to Kt 3 ch	49 K to Kt 3	Kt takes P
21 K to R sq	Q to B 4	50 R takes P	R checks
22 Kt to Kt 4	R to Kt 3	51 K takes P	R to K 7 (k)
23 B to Kt 4	B takes B	52 P to K R 4	P to B 6
24 Q takes B	K to R sq (f)	53 R to Q B 4	Kt to K 6 ch
25 R to B 3	Q to B sq	54 K to B 3	Kt takes R
26 Q to R 5	Q to K sq	And Mr. Steinitz resigned, for he saw that if he takes Rook in return, the Pawn would force itself into the King's row by P to B 7.	
27 R to K sq	Kt to K 2		
28 Q to R 4	Kt to Kt 3		
29 Q to B 2	Kt to Kt 2		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) It would be hazardous to take P with P here, as in the Compromised Defence, on account of the unguarded position of the Black K B.

(b) Unusual, and inferior we think to the stereotyped moves, B to Kt 2, P to Q 5, or B to Q 3, but Mr. Steinitz evidently wished to take his opponent out of the books.

(c) We favour capturing the B, that he may not "run away, and live to fight another day."

(d) P to Q B 4 would also be a good move here.

(e) The result of this shows it to be premature, for Black now compels White either to break up his centre, or retire the Kt out of play. Instead of P to B 4 White should have brought his Q Kt round to Kt 3, threatening Kt to B 5.

(f) The following would be a stronger line of defence, 24 Q to Q 5, 25 R to B 3, P to B 4, 26 Q to R 5 (best, for he cannot take P with P on account of Kt to K 4), Q to B 3 &c.

(g) "Up guards, and at them," for the decisive moment has come, and nothing can now check the advance of Black's terrible infantry.

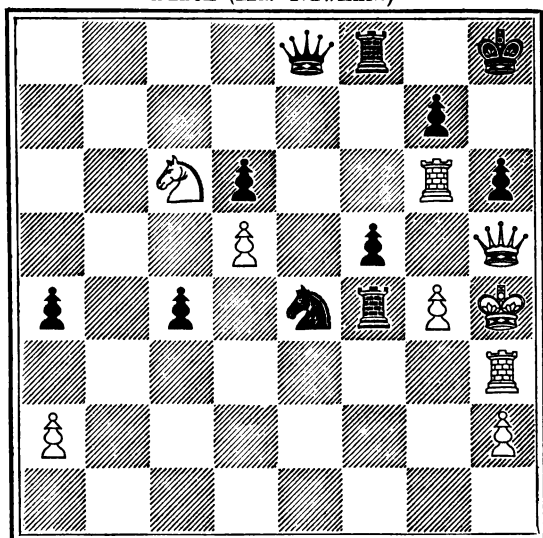
(h) Since the Pawns cannot be stopped, a vigorous attack is his only chance, which Black might easily have prevented last move by either Kt to K 2 or R to B 2.

(i) This is all "touch and go," and is very finely calculated by Black, who has no other way of saving the game but by Q takes R.

(j) He misses here the course which would be at once conclusive, viz. either K to R 2 or R to B 3. (See diagram.)

(Position after White's 44th move.)

BLACK (MR. NEWMAN.)



WHITE (MR. STEINITZ.)

(k) R to Q 6 is much better, for White could now have taken the P with R, and if the Kt checked at K 6, could have played his K to B 3, with some chance of a draw.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1883.

NOT having been aware in time that the January number was to appear so early as December 22, we failed to report on the progress of the Tournament last month as we intended. We do not now regret the omission: the critics and grumblers have had the field all to themselves, and meanwhile the funds of the Tournament have advanced "by leaps and bounds" to a point beyond the wildest dreams of its promoters at the outset. As was mentioned at the close (p. 390) of the last volume, £1000 was at first named as the lowest amount which would provide for a gathering worthy of the liberality of England and her place in the Chess world. Before that sum had been reached the horizon expanded. With the prospect of contributions from minor Metropolitan and Provincial Clubs, and from India, through the zealous exertions of the honorary secretary, Mr. Minchin, and Mr. Steel, of Calcutta, it began to be hoped that £1500 might be raised. Of this larger amount no less than £1470 has already been promised, and in a great measure paid, and the subscription lists are by no means closed. Even in the St. George's and City of London Clubs, the focus of the movement, subscriptions are still coming in from members at a distance, and the provinces have at last begun to stir themselves.

A week ago, the *Field* of Jan. 13 announced a total of £1223 as against £854 at the beginning of the year. The difference is mainly, but not exclusively, due to the two munificent subscriptions which have come in from the Madras Presidency, of £200 from the Maharajah of Vizianagram and £80 from the Maharajah of Travancore. These must be regarded as personal compliments to Mr. Minchin, both their Highnesses having formerly had friendly political relations with that gentleman. These amounts have been paid by orders on London bankers, and are not subject to any deduction on account of the Indian exchanges. During the week the treasurer has received, through Mr. Steel, the Calcutta subscriptions headed by the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor, and amounting to 2600 rupees, estimated to produce from £205 to £210. Mr. Medley, as the surviving trustee of the Löwenthal Fund, has contributed £50, the balance of that fund, to be divided as consolation prizes among the non-prize-winners of the Grand Tournament according to a scheme to be approved by himself. Other subscriptions make up the total as above stated.

The Managing Committee have met regularly once a fortnight or oftener if required, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. H. Lewis, whose legal acuteness and impartial rulings have contributed greatly to the settlement of disputed questions. At the last meeting (Jan. 19) Mr. Minchin, as trustee for the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who

wished his gift of £200 to be employed in some special way commemorative of himself, offered that sum for a Minor Tournament to be called the Vizianagram Tourney, open to players of all nations who may not take part in the Masters' Tournament. After some discussion, this offer, and Mr. Medley's from the Löwenthal Fund, were accepted on the donors' conditions, but subject to revision by the Managing Committee in matters of detail.

The hope expressed in the original circular of the Provisional Committee, that the support accorded would be sufficient to allow of the offer of prizes for a Minor Tournament, is thus fulfilled. In making that announcement the Committee were naturally looking to the Provinces and the smaller Metropolitan Clubs, as likely to send many competitors to such a tournament; and it is notorious that in most instances no such support has yet been forthcoming. The exceptions have mostly been in places where a local leader of influence has roused the club from its apathy. Liverpool early came forward with a guarantee of £20, the Bristol and Clifton Association, under the Rev. J. Greene, with £15; while Messrs. Watkinson at Huddersfield, Miles at Fakenham, and Bennett at Wisbeach, have put their respective clubs on the right track. The forty outlying London clubs are, it might be thought, more directly interested than the provinces, as being likely to furnish spectators as well as combatants; but hitherto the North London and the Athenæum (Camden Town) are the only subscribers. An episode connected with one of these minor clubs has already found its way into the papers, and it is worth noticing as an indication of the temper by which they are sometimes actuated. The club in question had started the notion of a London International Tournament, and had issued a circular to that effect in the depth of the dead season, offering the commendable subscription of £10. When the initiative was taken by the natural leaders of Metropolitan Chess, the two great clubs in whose hands alone it was likely to succeed, the club which had made the first suggestion decided that no answer should be returned to the circular of the Provisional Committee. Its £10 blessing remains with itself. An amendment was moved in favour of a more conciliatory course; but the predominant feeling was to have nothing to do with those who had taken the wind out of their sails. Your classical correspondent, who has brought Plato and Thucydides to bear with such effect on the morals and manners of Chess-players, might profitably call these gentlemen's attention to Aristotle's characters of the "magnanimous man" and the "small minded man."

There is still room for liberality on the part of clubs or individuals not overpoweringly anxious to find an excuse for not giving. It should be generally known that a subscription of £5 5s. entitles a club to a free pass, which may be used by its members in turn.

Though the regulations of the Vizianagram Tourney have not yet been settled in detail, it is probable that the sum of £200 will be divided into five prizes of £60, £50, £40, £30, and £20; that the entrance will be fixed at £1; and that those who have competed in an International Tourney, but have not scored half their games, will be admitted, as well as players who have never entered for a first-class contest. In the Masters' Tourney the first prize will certainly not be less than £250, perhaps considerably more; while, in view of the closeness of recent contests, the value of the lower prizes will be raised to a fairer proportion with that of the first than has hitherto prevailed.

It remains to add that the important question of locality is among those which have been already settled by the Managing Committee. The large Victoria Hall at the Criterion has been secured for a period not exceeding eight weeks from April 23. The name of Messrs. Spiers and Pond is a sufficient guarantee that the refreshment department will be thoroughly well organised; and it may be mentioned that the negotiations were greatly facilitated by the fact of the St. George's having for some years past held its club dinners at the Criterion.

W. W.

P.S.—The *Field* of Jan. 27th announces a total of £1503.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

A few of our last year's readers have not yet renewed their subscriptions, and at our own risk we forward the Feb. number to them in the hope that they will kindly patronise us for another volume. This will be a great year for English Chess and we intend doing all in our power to record fully and faithfully all the memorable events of the time in connection with the game.

Our problem tourney promises to be a great success, and we invite all solvers to enter the solution tourney announced in our present issue. The positions will be published without preliminary examination, so we expect a fair proportion will succumb to the severe analysis they are sure to receive.

THE B. C. M. TOURNEY.—Mr. W. Bridgwater of Birmingham has gained the first prize in the correspondence tourney in connection with our magazine, begun a little more than a year ago, with the fine score of 10 games won, and 1 lost. He is also the first to finish all his games, showing that good play and quick play are by no means incompatible. We hope to publish one of his games in an early number.

In the hurry of bringing out our last number before Christmas a few doubtful points and transpositions in the Steinitz-Martinez games were left uncorrected—the final proofs not being to hand in due time. Thus the concluding sentence of note (b) to game III. p. 25, found its way to note (c) game V. p. 28, and a course of action is therein pointed out, which however bold and brilliant it may be, was certainly not in the mind of the annotator as a line of play likely to be adopted by Mr. Steinitz in a match-game. The “mixture” is suggestive of Max Adeler’s epitaph on Susan Sparks whose unfortunate remains were

“Mingled in some perplexing manner,
With Jane, Maria, and portions of Hannah.”

A somewhat remarkable feature in the above-named match is the choice of openings and defences made by Mr. Steinitz. With coin and character at stake it can scarcely be supposed that he thought anything would be good enough for his opponent. The presumption is that he has a higher opinion than analysts generally of the merits of the continuation 2 P to K 5 in the French game, and of the defence 3 K Kt to K 2 in the Lopez. For his own gambit he will naturally have a parent’s partiality. It is probable that King David retained a secret preference for a sling and a stone, long after he became accustomed to the armour of Saul. Without diving into analytical depths we may remark that we wish well to the move 2 P to K 5, for the first player in the French game, if only for the relief it affords from the wearisome monotony of the style of game which follows 2 P to Q 4. It appears at first sight to lose time, but in our practice we have found that the second player at once turns his mind towards furthering the advance of his K P to K 4, (as he might have played at the outset) and devotes more moves than one to this object. This is, logically, another point in favour of Steinitz’s, or as Mr. Ranken describes it, old Cozio’s continuation. Mr. Steinitz is apparently entitled to the credit of combining it with one of his favourite attacks—the advance of the pawns on King’s side—which hits a blot hitherto unnoticed in this defence.

Apropos of openings a correspondent sent us, some time ago, the following original variation of the Vienna Game:—1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to Q B 3, B to B 4; 3 P to Q Kt 4, B takes Kt P; 4 Kt to Q 5, B to B 4; 5 Q to Kt 4; Black has now the choice of three courses:—K to B sq, B to B sq, or P to K Kt 3. Of these, we suspect the last to be the strongest. White then continues by 6 B to Kt 2, P to Q 3; 7 Q to Kt 3, threatening B takes P. At this point we leave the position in the hands of those who may be analytically disposed. It appears to us that Black may play P to Q B 3; 8 Kt to K 3, Kt to K B 3; 9 B to Q 3!, B to K 3; 10 Kt to K 2, Kt to R 4; 11 Q to B 3, Q to B 3; an unkind, but effective move.

While on the subject we beg to add that we should be glad of a good continuation to another gambit attack :— 1 P to K 4, P to K 4 ; 2 P to Q 4, P takes P ; 3 P to K B 4. *Brentano* gives an illustration (game 112, p. 616) from the play of Mr. Reichhelm. Black (Mr. Biddle) defends by 3 B to Q Kt 5 ch which is, we apprehend, not so good as B to Q B 4.

Miss F. F. Beechey's collection of "Chess Blossoms" is now in the press. Intending subscribers should send in their names at once, that they may appear in the published list. Address, Miss F. F. Beechey, Dovedale House, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire. Price to subscribers, 2/6, after publication, 3/6.

The "Chess corner" of the *Matlock Register* is an amusing column in the style of that formerly given in the *Brighton Guardian*. A variety of prizes are offered for solutions of problems, sketches, &c.

Another addition to the list of Chess columns is one which has been commenced in the *Torquay Directory*. It will, we hope, meet with success. It is lively, well-conducted, and duly rewards industrious problem solvers. Columns of this class do considerable service to Chess by encouraging the study of problems, and enabling outlying amateurs to test their analytical strength, before trying conclusions over the board, in actual play with club-players. What Mr. Steinitz calls the "forced brilliancy supposed to be contracted by the study and composition of problems" is soon toned down by a course of club-practice.

The score in the pending match between Messrs. Thorold and Fedden is now—Thorold, 10 ; Fedden, 3 ; drawn 2. Next month we shall have the pleasure of giving one or two specimens of these games in our pages.

WORCESTER CHESS CLUB TOURNEY, 1882-3.—In order to ascertain the relative strength of players, to assist the selection in any future contest, an even tourney is being played in which each player plays one game with each of the others. Prizes are given, and to determine the winners the players are divided into classes, the first to allow one game to the second, two games to the third, and three to the remainder of the members of the club. Competitors may make their own appointments, but any competitor not appearing within half an hour of the time agreed upon, or shall be absent from two successive meetings of the club, shall forfeit one game, in the former case to his opponent, in the latter from his final score. When a player has taken five minutes in considering any move his opponent may give him notice to make his move within the next five minutes, or forfeit the game. Mr. Wood heads the score at present with five won games and none lost.

The Jan. 20th number of the *Toxteth Observer*, Liverpool, contained a capital Chess column to be continued weekly. It is evidently in good hands, and deserves to be appreciated in the important district wherein it circulates.

The Saturday edition of *Society* raised its price to 6d. with the New Year, and now gives a beautifully coloured cartoon of some distinguished celebrity in the world of art or fashion. The Chess department of this popular periodical fully maintains its high standard of excellence.

Signor Orsini having kindly sent us a collection of original problems by Italian composers, we are wishful to pay him a similar compliment, and shall esteem it a favour if any of our friends will favour us with a specimen of their powers for publication in *La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*.

On Saturday Jan. 20th a match was played at Southampton between eight players of that town and a similar number from Chichester. The members of the Havant Club kindly placed their rooms at the disposal of the two teams and received them very hospitably. The score at the conclusion gave $12\frac{1}{2}$ games to Southampton and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to Chichester. This is very creditable indeed when it is taken into consideration that the losing side had in its ranks such players as Sergt. Mc Arthur, Messrs. Downer, J. Scott, &c.

The Midland Railway Institute Chess Club started the new year with a Chess Soirée at Low's Restaurant, Derby, on the 6th ultimo. Two consultation games were played between Derby and Nottingham, Messrs. Phillips, Hives and Balson representing the former, and Messrs. Hamel, T. Marriott and Johnson the latter town. The first game was won by Derby, the second by Nottingham. Mr. Arthur Marriott contested blindfold against Messrs. J. S. West and W. R. Bland, the game being drawn. Mr. Geo. Allen played and won several simultaneous games. The proceedings were enlivened by supper and were further enhanced by speeches from Mr. Fred Thompson, Mr. Hamel, Mr. West, and music by Mr. Knowles.

The Derby Midland Railway Club played their return match with the Nottingham Club at Nottingham on Friday 19th January. The visitors suffered a severe defeat by 9 games to 4.

In answer to enquiries we shall be glad to forward Vol. I. B. C. M. for 3/- to any subscribers who may wish to complete their sets of the magazine.

In reply to several queries we may state that the *Chess Player's Chronicle* has not been published since Nov. 8th last, nor has an index for 1881 yet been issued. There are rumours that a new start will be made some time this month, as it is expected the London Congress may give it a temporary increase of circulation.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE CHESS MATCH.

The great Chess match between the representatives of the Royal game in Lancashire and Yorkshire took place on Saturday, Jan. 20th, in Leeds, when 79 players from each county met to take part in the contest. The number of the combatants, being larger than on any similar occasion, gave an additional interest to this important event in the history of Chess. The visitors arrived at 11-50, and after taking lunch at the Queen's Hotel, proceeded to the Albert Hall, Cookridge Street, where arrangements had been made for the match.

The Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Woodhouse) presided, and in addressing the combatants as the gentlemen of the counties of Lancaster and York, said they would not expect him to take up much of their time in attempting to make a speech, because, as an old Chess-player, he knew they had come there on business which would interest them much more than anything he could say; but he should not consider he was discharging his duty if he were not to offer them a few words of welcome, and to say how pleased he was to be among them that day. That was not the first time the two houses of Lancaster and York had met in combat. He thought, however, they would be able to give a record at the completion of the day's proceedings which would be much more agreeable reading than some of the pages of history which recounted the combats between the two counties. As an old Chess-player he took a special interest in the meeting. When he was very much younger than he was now—some 25 years ago—he took great interest in the noble game of Chess, and for a number of years he was a member of the club at Huddersfield, which town had always stood high in the attainments of its Chess-players. He regretted to say, however, he had to abandon the recreation because it was too exacting in its nature. He held a very high opinion of Chess, for he had never yet been able to discover that there was another game that could be at all compared with it. It was the only game he had ever heard or read of in which there was no possibility of the introduction of the element of chance. Chess was purely a game of skill, and such being the case it was highly interesting and refining, and ought to be encouraged by every educated Englishman. In conclusion, his Worship said he was glad that Leeds had been selected as the scene of their warfare, for although it was not the metropolis of the county in name, for all practical purposes it was, and was more accessible than the ancient city of York.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., who was warmly received, said he was extremely glad to take this opportunity of expressing his very great interest in the noble game of Chess. He could not say that personally he could boast of any great merit in the game. The most that he ever accomplished was to win a Chess tournament on board a mail steamer going out to the Cape. He did not know whether or not that was by virtue of his superior qualities as a sailor. That triumph, however small, he thought was due to play by the light of nature rather than to any scientific study he had been able to make. It was well known now that a man who did not make a study of the game could not expect very much success at Chess. When he was at Oxford, about ten years ago, a Chess club was first established there, of which he was a member, and the rapidity with which it grew and spread in the University showed how strong a hold Chess was taking on the people in general. It might be interesting to know that on that occasion His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany was president of the club. Prince Leopold did a great deal to promote Chess-playing in Oxford, and he saw that lately His Royal Highness had come prominently forward to stimulate it in England by accepting different positions in connection with Chess societies. He was convinced they all must admit that Chess-players generally in England owed a great deal to the Duke of Albany for the encouragement he had given to the game. His (Mr. Gladstone's) sympathies ought to be rather divided that day. His father was by blood a Scotchman, but was born in Lancashire. He himself lived very close to Lancashire, and had been brought a great deal into contact with that county. But at the same time he felt that the intimate connection which he had been fortunate enough in having formed with Leeds rather overrode his sympathies with Lancashire. While he was not ashamed of confessing that fact, he would conclude by saying that he heartily wished success to the best side.

Mr. Bateson Wood, of Manchester, then called over the roll of combatants, and after they had donned the red and white roses provided by the president of the Leeds Chess Club, the mimic warfare commenced in earnest, and was closely watched by a goodly number of visitors, including several ladies.

Amongst the combatants we noticed several gentlemen of the cloth, the first player on the Lancashire side being the Rev. J. Owen, of Liverpool. The medical profession, trying and important as its duties are, was represented by several strong players, and from the list of names we observe that the Germans in the Manchester clubs mustered in strong force. The gathering, we believe, fully represented the intellect of both counties, and, as was repeatedly remarked by one of the visitors, there was not a low forehead in the whole company.

The first win was scored for Yorkshire, but Lancashire was soon in the ascendancy, and three-quarters of an hour from the commencement the scoring board showed 25 wins to Lancashire and eight to Yorkshire, and the Lancastrians won on an average two out of every three games during the five hours allotted for the match. At 5-30 p.m. Mr. J. H. Blackburne, the English Chess champion, adjudicated upon the unfinished games, and the final score was announced soon afterwards, viz., Lancashire, 93 games (including draws); Yorkshire, 46 games (including draws); majority in favour of Lancashire, 47 games.

After the match was concluded, the players and visitors, to the number of 200, adjourned to the Queen's Hotel, where tea (*a la fourchette*) was served, and the intermixing of the representatives of the Red and White roses at the tea-tables, and the meeting of many players and composers who were previously only known to each other by name was one of the most interesting events of the day. Among the gentlemen present were the Mayor, the Town Clerk, the Hon. and Rev. P. Yorke Savile, Alderman Gaunt, Mr. John Watkinson, Mr. J. H. Finlinson, and others. Tea over, the Mayor, in a felicitous speech, referred to the match and its result, and called upon Mr. E. B. Hussey, the secretary of the Yorkshire team, to announce the score. Mr. D. Y. Mills (captain of the Yorkshire team) said that whilst he wished the result had been otherwise he was not disappointed at it, as he was sure it would tend to promote a friendly rivalry between the Chess-players of the two counties. He hoped this would be the first of a series of such meetings. Mr. Bateson Wood, the Lancashire Captain also addressed the company very appropriately. After a vote of thanks to the Mayor, the proceedings terminated, the whole having been most successful, and conducted on both sides with the utmost good feeling. The following is an analysis of the results. Amongst the visitors, over 60 of the 79 came from Manchester and Liverpool. The Yorkshire contingent, with the results, including draws, are as follows :—

	Players.	Wins.	Losses.
Leeds	22 ...	13 ...	26
Bradford	14 ...	5 ...	18
Hull	13 ...	7 ...	17
Wakefield	7 ...	8 ...	6
Halifax	7 ...	3 ...	9
Huddersfield	4 ...	2 ...	4
Ten other towns sent	12 ...	8 ...	13
	— ...	— ...	—
Total	79 ...	46 ...	93
	—	—	—

LANCASHIRE		YORKSHIRE	
Rev. J. Owen, Liverpool ...	1	D. Y. Mills, Leeds.....	0
J. Baddeley, Manchester ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. W. Young, Wakefield	$1\frac{1}{2}$
A. Steinkuhler, Manchester.	0	Ald. Crosskill, Beverley ...	2
H. Jones, Manchester	1	T. Y. Stokoe, Leeds	0
J. Lord, Manchester	1	J. Whitaker, Bradford	0
S. Wellington, Liverpool ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	E. Francis, Halifax	$\frac{1}{2}$
W. W. Rutherford, Liverpool	1	C. W. Whitman, Huddersfield	0
R. K. Leather, Liverpool ...	1	Jas. Rayner, Leeds	1
I. Von Zabern, Manchester..	2	H. Waight, Halifax	0
J. Schiffmann, Manchester ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	J. Petty, Ilkley	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. S. Kipping, Manchester...	1	Rev. J. E. Huntsman, Roth'm.	0
S. Cohen, Manchester	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. G. Bennett, Leeds.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
I. B. Wilson, Manchester ...	1	R. H. Philip, Hull.....	1
J. Fish, Manchester	1	Knoth, Bradford	0
J. J. Lewis, Manchester.....	1	Mielziner, Bradford	0
H. E. Kidson, Liverpool.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	E. B. Hussey, Leeds	$\frac{1}{2}$
A. Hvistendahl, Liverpool...	1	A. Bilborough, Leeds.....	1
H. Blanchard, Lancaster ...	1	E. Pulsford, Hull	1
E. Hall Wood, Bolton	1	F. F. Ayre, Hull.....	0
B. M. Wood, Manchester ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	C. G. Clarke, Hull.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
R. C. Boyer, Manchester ...	0	S. R. Meredith, Leeds	1
H. Heap, Manchester.....	1	C. L. Brook, Huddersfield...	0
G. Newnes, Manchester.....	1	H. Glaser, Bradford	0
G. Ferguson, Liverpool.....	2	H. Cassel, Bradford	0
J. S. Edgar, Liverpool	2	W. Common, Halifax.....	0
R. F. Green, Liverpool	1	M. S. Cockin, Halifax	1
R. B. Hardman, Bury	2	F. H. Wright, Halifax	0
I. Green, Blackburn	2	Fieldsend, Bradford	0
J. Riddell, Manchester	$1\frac{1}{2}$	J. Crake, Hull	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. B. Burnett, Manchester...	0	Sutcliffe, Halifax	1
W. Jones, Manchester	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Wall, Bradford	$\frac{1}{2}$
E. Mitchell, Manchester ...	1	J. S. Shaw, Leeds	1
W. McClelland, Manchester	1	Drury, Hull	1
J. Steel, Manchester	0	S. Day, Wakefield.....	2
C. Brevig, Manchester	2	M. Wright, Leeds	0
O. Hockmeyer, Manchester.	2	Bailey, Bradford	0
J. T. Palmer, Preston	1	G. W. Farrow, Hull	1
H. Turner, Leigh	2	H. H. Ayre, Hull	0
J. F. Callender, Liverpool...	0	T. Holliday, Huddersfield...	2
J. R. Barling, Liverpool.....	2	Downes, Hull.....	0
A. Mongredien, jr., Liverpool	2	Thompson, Hull.....	0
T. Higginbottom, Manchester	2	Carr Smith, Sheffield.....	0
J. M. Pollitt, Manchester ...	1	J. Woodhead, Dewsbury ...	1
J. Heap, Manchester	1	J. W. Stringer, Leeds	1
J. G. Bonlaye, Manchester ..	1	C. H. Armstrong, Middlesbro'	1

E. Thompson, Manchester...	0	J. Shepherd, Masborough...	1
J. Greenleaves, Manchester.	1½	J. Jordan, Sheffield	½
C. A. Dust, Manchester	1	R. Macmaster, Bradford	0
R. O. Cooper, Manchester...	1½	J. Rhodes, Leeds	½
W. Horrocks, Manchester...	1	J. Craven, Leeds	0
Dr. Blumberg, Southport ...	1½	Battinson, Bradford	½
L. Glass, Manchester.....	2	J. P. Robertson, Huddersfield	0
Dr. Dean, Burnley.....	1	E. Wallis, Scarborough.....	0
J. Whittaker, Burnley	0	Eddison, Leeds	2
T. Bayne, Burnley.....	1½	J. Roe, Barnsley.....	½
W. H. Todd, Heywood	1	G. H. Bays, jun., Wakefield	1
Jas. Lister, Liverpool	2	Hudson, Leeds	0
A. Myers, Liverpool	1½	Ash, Wakefield	½
T. L. Cater, Liverpool	2	Amateur, Wakefield.....	0
T. Whitehead, Liverpool ...	0	Schofield, Wakefield	2
R. A. Beaver, Liverpool.....	2	W. Trickett, Leeds	0
C. Probst, Liverpool.....	2	Carter, Leeds.....	0
A. M. Holland, Liverpool...	1½	Whitley, Halifax	½
Rev. N. S. Jeffrey, Blackpool	1	Gresham, Hull	1
Dr. Hewitt, Manchester	1	Ray, Wakefield	1
W. Becker, Manchester.....	0	North, Hull	1
J. P. Clarke, Manchester ...	0	S. Taylor, Leeds.....	1
R. Lewis, Manchester.....	1	Nachbar, Bradford.....	1
F. Hamel, Manchester	½½	Groux, Bradford,.....	½½
S. Blackstock, Manchester ..	2	R. Taylor, Leeds	0
C. Holmstrom, Manchester.	½	Spencer, Shipley.....	1½
J. Hurry, Blackburn.....	2	Dr. Groves, Leeds	0
R. P. Arnold, Manchester...	2	W. W. Fox, Dewsbury	0
Rev. G. Sumner, Manchester	2	Councillor Ward, Leeds	0
F. Löwenthal, Manchester ..	2	Huckvale, Leeds.....	0
Rev. E. V. Schuster, Denton	1	Musgrave, Bradford	1
J. T. Greenhalgh, Preston...	0	Pemberton, Leeds	2
Cook, Liverpool.....	2	Smith, Hull	0
Whitehead, Liverpool	1	O. North, Bradford	1
Total	93	Total	46

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE MATCH.

Dear Sir,

You will doubtless receive from the proper source a report of the above, and in giving same in your February issue, the following analysis of the play may be interesting to your readers.

Yours very truly,

Liverpool, 24th January, 1883.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.
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LANCASHIRE.					No. Players who	
	Players.	W.	L.	D.	won two games.	lost two games.
Manchester	43 ...	41...	19...	11 ...	9 ...	2
Liverpool	21 ...	26...	8...	5 ...	9 ...	2
11 other places	15 ...	17...	10...	2 ...	4 ...	2
<hr/>					<hr/>	
13 Towns represented by	79	84	37	18	22	6
<hr/>					<hr/>	
YORKSHIRE.						
Leeds	22 ...	11...	24...	4 ...	2 ...	8
Bradford	14 ...	3...	16...	4 ...	0 ...	3
Hull	13 ...	6...	16...	2 ...	0 ...	4
Wakefield	7 ...	7...	5...	2 ...	2 ...	1
Halifax	7 ...	2...	8...	2 ...	0 ...	3
11 other places	16 ...	8..	15...	4 ...	2 ...	3
<hr/>					<hr/>	
16 Towns represented by	79	37	84	18	6	22
<hr/>					<hr/>	

FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—We continue up to the date of our last advices before going to press the account which we began last month of Mr. Steinitz's doings in the United States. After defeating Mr. Thompson of Philadelphia in the little match at the Evans gambit by winning all three games, Mr. Steinitz engaged in a return match of the best of seven games with Mr. Martinez. In this contest, as will be seen by the fine game in our present issue, as well as by the result of the match, Mr. Martinez made a much better stand than he did in the first match, the final score being Steinitz 3, Martinez 1, Drawn 3. In some casual games afterwards played at the Philadelphia Club Capt. Michaelis and Mr. Barbour had the honour of being successful in one game each with Mr. Steinitz, and a few others obtained draws. There was also a simultaneous exhibition, with a large number of opponents, of which we give a lively specimen wherein the champion was worsted. His final performance was a blindfold one on Dec. 16th with Messrs. Barrett, Grosse, Carroll-Smith, and D. Cowan as his opponents. Mr. Steinitz won all the games, but in that with Mr. Smith he had made a fatal oversight, which the latter generously refused to take advantage of. At the conclusion of this *séance* Mr. Steinitz was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Philadelphia Club, and he then immediately proceeded on his way to Baltimore,

where he was engaged to play a little match of five games with Mr. Sellman, the strongest player of the enterprising club of that city, and one of the prize-winners in the last American Chess Congress. The match began two hours after Mr. Steinitz's arrival, and proved a rather tough encounter, for it was stubbornly contested, and though his youthful adversary did not succeed in winning a game, he scored three draws, and was highly complimented at the end of the match by the victor for the excellence of his play. Of this match too we present a specimen, but we must confess that it hardly realises the description just given, and probably the three drawn games more truly represented Mr. Sellman's style. On Dec. 23rd, as at Philadelphia, Mr. Steinitz conducted four games *sans voir* simultaneously, his opponents being Messrs. J. Hall, jun., Chilton, Dr. Arnold, and Fuechl. The two latter expressed themselves as "perfectly satisfied" at an early period of the evening, while the second soon after remembered that he had an important engagement, and betook himself to parts unknown. Finding he could do nothing with No. 1, Mr. Steinitz resigned to him at midnight, and Mr. Hall was warmly congratulated, but it was afterwards discovered that the blindfold player could have drawn. The most brilliant performance however of Mr. Steinitz at Baltimore was on the previous evening, Dec. 22nd, when he had no less than 30 simultaneous opponents, and won every game but three, the exceptions being one lost by an oversight to Mr. A. Sellman, the father of the local champion, and two drawn with Mr. J. Hall and Dr. Arnold. After enjoying the hospitality of the Baltimore players, and making many friends, Mr. Steinitz left on Dec. 26th for New Orleans, to fulfil an engagement for a month at the Chess, Chequer and Whist Club of that city. On his arrival he played 22 simultaneous games with members of the club, and won them all. His after movements are not yet settled, but he will probably pay visits to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New York before returning to England.

The new rooms of the St. Louis Club were formally inaugurated on Dec. 16th by a simultaneous contest between Mr. Max Judd and 15 other players, the peripatetic philosopher winning ten games, and losing five.

Capt. Mackenzie has taken up his quarters in New York as the Chess instructor of the Manhattan Club, and has been playing successfully a series of simultaneous games there, having on each occasion 20 opponents. A handicap tourney of ten players, among whom we notice the names of Messrs. Blackmar, Carpenter, Delmar, and Mackenzie, is in progress at this club, which has now a muster roll of 120 members. The old New York Chess Club has also organised its annual handicap with twelve entries. Mr. Blackmar has wrested from Mr. Vorrath the championship badge

of this club with a final score of five to two. The holder of the badge has to defend it against all comers for one year, after which it becomes his property.

Twenty competitors, including some of the best Canadian players, are taking part in the *Cincinnati Commercial* correspondence tourney.

The annual congress of the Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania Chess Association took place, as announced, at Elmira in Christmas week, and it proved a great success. There was a handicap tourney divided into three classes, with twenty entries, whereof the winners were, 1 Rev. S. R. Calthrop of Syracuse, who thereby became champion and President of the Association for 1883, 2 Mr. Burlinghame, Chess editor of the *Elmira Telegram*, 3 Mr. Tompkins, barrister, of Elmira. Capt. Mackenzie was present at the meeting, which lasted four days, and he played simultaneously with twenty-four opponents.

As we expected, the news of Morphy's death has been contradicted by the American papers; the report seems to have been copied by the Chess press from one of the English dailies.

CANADA.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Chess Association took place at Montreal shortly after Christmas. There were only six entries for the tourney, and the result was a tie between Mr. Ascher and Dr. Howe for the chief prizes, Mr. Shaw being third. Next year's meeting will be at Ottawa.

SOUTH AFRICA.—In a recent number we announced the formation of a Chess club at Kimberley, Griqua Land West, by the zeal and energy of Mr. A. Michael, late of Birmingham, but now residing in the capital of the Diamond Fields. We have since received two copies of the *Kimberley Daily Independent*, from which we find that Mr. Michael has established a weekly Chess column in that paper, and that on Nov. 14th he gave a blindfold performance at the club, engaging simultaneously five of its members. Of these games he won three, and lost the other two, the winners being Messrs. Löwenthal and Schwabacher.

NEW ZEALAND.—According to recent accounts, a handicap tourney with five entries has been completed at Wellington, and a much larger one at Canterbury, in which last Messrs. Rowe and Scott ran neck and neck for highest honours. Mr. G. Wilson, the winner of the first-named tourney, has started at his own cost a little autotype periodical called the *Wellington Chess News*.

FRANCE.—At the Café de la Régence the annual handicap began on Dec. 17th with 44 entrants, among whom are all the foremost players in Paris. Twenty competitors took part in the handicap at the Cercle des Echecs.

The third French national tourney, for which, as on previous occasions, handsome prizes have been given by the President of the Republic, was to commence on the 15th ult.

CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. VI.

To the Editor of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have received the solution of my fifteen-move sui-mate in your December number—first from Mr. G. Hume of Nottingham, and afterwards from Mr. F. C. Collins, and Mr. W. Jay N. Brown of London, and Mr. H. Blanchard of Dolphinholme; to all of whom I have sent copies of my "Poems &c." for prizes. The solution is as follows:—

1 Q to Q 5 ch	K to R 2	9 K to R 3 dis ch	Kt interposes
2 P takes P ch	K takes P	10 B takes P ch	R takes B
3 Q to Q 4 ch	K moves	11 Q to Q B sq	P moves
4 Q to Q B 5 ch	K moves	12 P to B 8 (a Kt)	P moves
5 Q to Q B 8 ch	K moves	13 P to Kt 7	P moves
6 Kt to K B 5 ch	K moves	14 R to Kt 6 ch	K to R 4
7 Kt to Q 3 dis ch	B interposes	15 Kt to K B 4 ch	Kt takes Kt
8 P takes B ch	K moves		mate.

Believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Fakenham, 16th January, 1883.

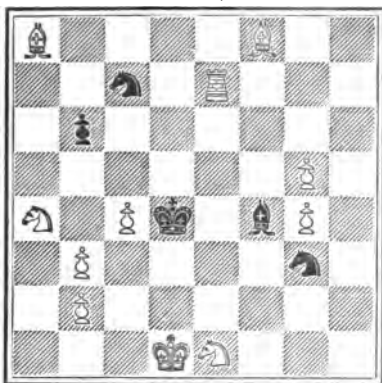
J. A. MILES.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY H. J. C. ANDREWS.

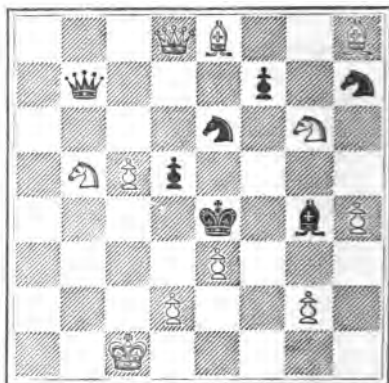
Death—of late so lamentably active among illustrious Frenchmen—has found a notable victim amidst the ranks of the Chess fraternity. By the decease of M. Leprettel of Marseilles, our neighbours have lost one of their foremost composers, and a conspicuous figure disappears from the tourney lists of the Problem World. Although but six years have elapsed since M. Leprettel's first problems appeared in print, he had achieved, prior to his demise, a world-wide fame, his brief but brilliant career having culminated with double first class honours in *Brentano's* last tourney and that of the *Chess-Monthly*, elsewhere recorded. His *Brentano* prize three-mover has already been quoted in this magazine. It was remarkable for rich and well ordered variety, attained without any signs of laborious effort and, although not perhaps extraordinarily difficult, seldom do we come across a problem scoring so highly throughout the scale. Appended are two of the positions which contributed most essentially to M. Leprettel's crowning victory. His death took place at Marseilles at the comparatively early age of 38.

CHess-MONTHLY PRIZE PROBLEMS BY M. LEPRETTEL.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.



WHITE.

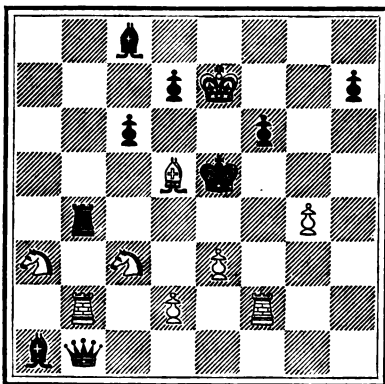
White to play and mate in three moves.

Chess-Monthly Tourney.—The final award of the judges, Messrs. Collins, Healey, and Zukertort thus distributes the prizes. 1st, for best set and best three-mover, M. Leprettel. 2nd best set and best two-mover, Mr. J. W. Abbott. 3rd best set, best four-mover and best problem of all, Rev. A. C. Pearson. The four-mover, which we give below, pronounced by the judges to be the gem of the tourney, will be found well worthy the high eulogy bestowed upon it.

BEST FOUR-MOVER AND BEST PROBLEM.

BY REV. A. CYRIL PEARSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

We congratulate Mr. Pearson upon so signal a success in such an important contest. The result must be some consolation to him for the ill luck that befell other fine four-movers of his in days gone by, for we can recall at least two such problems that might probably have come to the front in nine out of ten single four-move competitions at the present time. It may be here remarked that the triumph of the best *single* problems in the *Chess-Monthly* Tourney was intrinsically, though not pecuniarily, of far greater value than victory by sets. Of the latter 31 were originally entered but only five survived the crucial test of examination. We consider this result as another nail in the coffin of the moribund set system.

JAMAICA FAMILY JOURNAL TWO-MOVE TOURNEY.—The late calamitous fire in Jamaica having totally destroyed the offices of the J. F. J., together with diagrams of all problems entered for the above tourney, competitors are requested to forward fresh copies at once, accompanied with the same mottoes as before, and addressed Chess Editor, Jamaica Family Journal, care of Messrs. M. Decordova & Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

A collection of 75 Chess problems by Mr. J. Thursby is on the eve of publication at the moderate price of 2/6. For further particulars see advertisement on our cover.

PROGRAMME OF B. C. M. SOLUTION TOURNEY.

1.—The competition will be confined to the problems published in our Tourney No. 2.

2.—Solutions must be posted to W. R. BLAND, Duffield, Derby, not later than the 18th of the month of publication ; from Guernsey up to the 22nd, and America or Canada to the end of the month. Short criticisms on the problems are invited.

3.—Not more than one second solution need be sent in to a problem admitting of two or more solutions. Proof that an intended solution is impossible will be counted as a cook.

4.—A fine of one point will be incurred by the omission of a variation in a three-move problem and one and a half points in a four-move problem.

5.—Ties will be decided by (a) number of problems solved, (b) number of problems solved and cooked, (c) value in number of moves of problems solved, (d) variations omitted, (e) duals notified in *important* variations.

6.—The prizes will be awarded within two months after the close of the competition.

LIST OF PRIZES.				£	s.	d.
1st Prize	(given by "A Friend," and "Arcanum"	...		1	1	0
2nd	"	...		0	10	6
3rd	"	Book of the last American Chess Congress.				
4th	"	(given by Mr. Andrews) B. C. M. for 12 months.				
5th	"	"	Miss Beechey's "Chess Blossoms."			
6th	"	Mr. Miles's "Poems and Chess Problems."				
7th	"	Mr. J. P. Taylor's "Chess Problems."				
8th	"	Mr. Bland's "Chess Directory," 1882.				
** Other Chess works of similar value can be had if preferred.						

SOLUTION COMPETITION, 1882.

AUGUST TO DECEMBER.

Problem 144, by W. Grimshaw.—1 P to Q 4, P takes P *en passant* dble ch, 2 K to Q sq, &c.

Problem 145, by G. J. Slater.—1 Kt to K 5, R takes Kt (a), 2 Q to Q 7, &c. (a) 1 K takes Kt (b), 2 Q to K B 7, &c. (b) 1 K takes R (c), 2 Q to Q B 7 ch, &c. (c) 1 Any other, 2 Kt to Kt 3 ch, &c.

Problem 146, by J. G. Chancellor.—1 Kt (R 2) takes P, &c. Cooked by 1 Q to Kt 8.

Problem 147, by B. G. Laws.—1 B to B 5, R to Kt 6 (a), 2 Kt to K 4 ch, P takes Kt, 3 B to Q 4, &c. (a) 1 Any other, 2 B to K 3, R to R 4, 3 Kt to R 7 ch, &c.

Problem 148, by T. B. Rowland.—1 Q to R 6, K to K 6 or Q 6 (a), 2 Q takes R, &c. (a), 1 K to B 4 (b) 2 Q to Q 6 ch, &c. (b) 1 Any other, 2 R takes B, &c.

Problem 149, by C. E. Tuckett.—1 B to Q 8, P to Q 6 (a), 2 Q to Q B 5, &c. (a) 1 K to K 4 (b), 2 Q to Q 3, &c. (b) P to K 4, 2 B to Q Kt 6 or Q to Kt 3, &c.

Problem 150, by J. Pierce, M.A.—1 B to Kt 3, P takes B, 2 P takes P, P to R 7, 3 R to Kt 5, &c.

Problem 151, W. T. Pierce.—1 B to R 6, P to R 7 (a), 2 B to B 8, P to Kt 7, 3 B to K 6, &c. (a) 1 P to Kt 7, 2 Q to K 7 ch, K to Q 5, 3 Q to K 4 ch, &c.

W. Jay, Locke Holt, H. Blanchard and P. L. P. have solved Nos. 144 to 151. J. O. Allfrey all but No. 151 and W. Bridgwater all but No. 147. Two solutions of No. 146 received from W. Jay and H. Blanchard.

W. Bridgwater. Your ingenious attempt to solve No. 147 by 1 R to Kt 8, R to R 4, 2 K to Q 7 fails if Black plays here P to K 5.

J. O. Allfrey.—Have you not overlooked the check of the B in reply to B takes Kt in No. 151? No. 142 will please you all the more when you note the following replies to the moves named, 3 Q to Q 5, Q to Kt 5 (a), 4 Q to R 5, (a) Q to B 5, (b) 4 Q to B 5, (b) Q to Q 5, 4 Q to K 5 and Black must mate next move.

PRIZE WINNERS IN SOLUTION COMPETITION

AUGUST TO DECEMBER, 1882.

The first prize (*Munoz's Alphabet of Chess Problems*) falls to Mr. W. Jay, he having solved all the problems and cooked the three unsound ones. Mr. H. Blanchard ties with Mr. Jay but not having allotted points to the problems by which ties were to be decided, the second prize (*Miles's Poems and Chess Problems*) is due to him. The third prize (*Bland's Chess Annual*) is won by Mr. Locke Holt who solved all and cooked one. P. L. P. makes a capital fourth.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Of the twenty-one solvers who started in this competition in January but four finish in December. Mr. W. Jay is the only one who has solved all the problems, and the first prize, an *In Statu Quo* Chess Board (presented by himself and "Arcanum", is therefore his. Mr. Jay moreover cooked eight problems and omitted but two variations throughout the contest, entailing a fine of $2\frac{1}{2}$ points. An equally well-known solver, Mr. H. Blanchard, takes the second place with a clean score save the solution of No. 108 and a fine of five points for omission of variations. Mr. Blanchard cooked six problems. The prize is *Philidor*, 2 Vols. 1794 edition.

The third prize, a copy of the Rev. A. Cyril Pearson's collection of Problems, presented by the author, is due to our old supporter Mr. P. Le Page of Guernsey. "P. L. P." solved all but No. 94 (a three-mover), cooked four problems and was fined 6 points.

Mr. Locke Holt, a name well known in solution tourneys, takes the fourth prize, a copy of Mr. Collins's problems, presented by Mr. Jay. Mr. Holt solved all but No. 108 (a five-mover), cooked four problems and was fined $2\frac{1}{2}$ points for omissions. The regulations of the tourney will be found on pages 33, 76 and 111, Vol. II.

The Editor offered a small book prize to the authors of the problems in two, three and four moves to which were allotted the highest average number of points in the yearly competition. These prizes are due as follows, 10 points being the maximum :—

Two-movers.—No. 138, by T. B. Rowland, points 7.

Three-movers.—No. 148, by T. B. Rowland, points 7. 33.

Four-movers.—No. 96, by F. af Geijerstam, points 8. 66.

W. R. B.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. E., Sydney.—Subscription received. Much obliged for generous addition.

J. J. G., New South Wales.—Your favour covering £1 is duly to hand and instructions attended to. We have posted you another copy of October number.

G. B. B., Port Augusta.—We have received 8/- on your account and placed your name on our list of subscribers. We are obliged to Mr. G. for bringing the magazine under your notice.

* * All other correspondents replied to by post. Those who have so kindly increased their subscriptions will, we are sure, be satisfied with a private acknowledgment.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

G. Liberali, Patrasso. The solution of your seven-mover may be shortened thus, 3 P to R 6, 4 P to R 7, 5 P queens, 6 Q mates. There are also two cooks in 7, commencing respectively with 1 P to R 6 and 1 B to R 7, 2 B to Kt 6, 3 B to K 8. A Black P at his K R 3 would cure all these imperfections. Was it accidentally omitted from your diagram?

T. B. R., Clontarf.—Thanks for the diagrams and your kind wishes which we cordially reciprocate.

F. F. B., Matlock Bath.—Much obliged for additional columns. "T. R. of Belper" is to be congratulated upon conjuring up such hearty laughter out of the dry bones of dismal dummy. The feat quite equals in our estimation the extraction of sunbeams from cucumbers!

J. G. C.—We agree with you in preferring the latest version of your five-mover. The three-er is both neat and acceptable.

C. W. W., Torquay.—Much obliged for slips and problem—which shall have early attention.

J. O. A., Redhill.—In No. 154, if 1 Kt to Kt 5 ch, K to K 6, 2 Q to B 2, B to K 7, we see no mate. Do you? Other solutions correct.

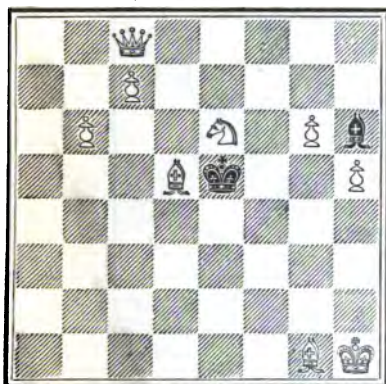
P. L. P., Guernsey.—Solutions of Problems 152 to 155 are quite correct.

Problems thankfully acknowledged from J. G. Chancellor, G. Liberali, T. B. Rowland, E. Orsini, J. P. Taylor, and C. E. Tuckett.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM I.

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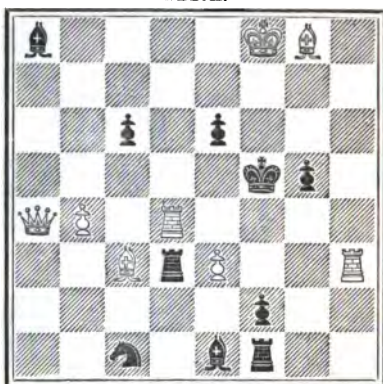


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM II.

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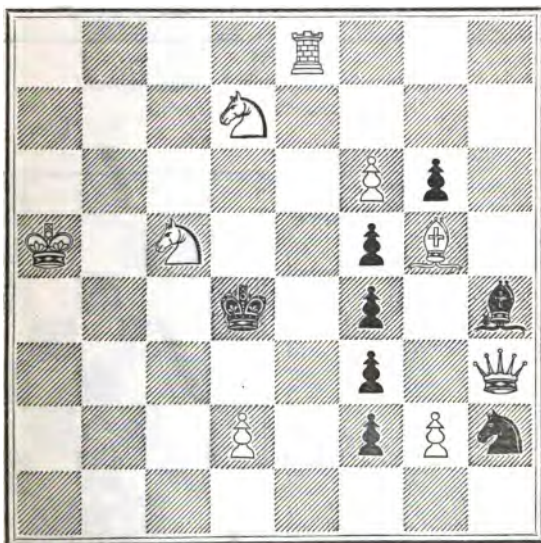


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM III.

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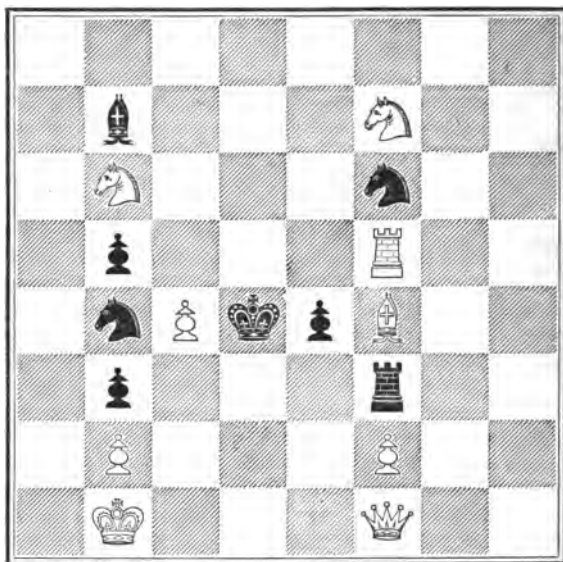
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

LETTER PROBLEMS BY G. J. SLATER.

No. 156.

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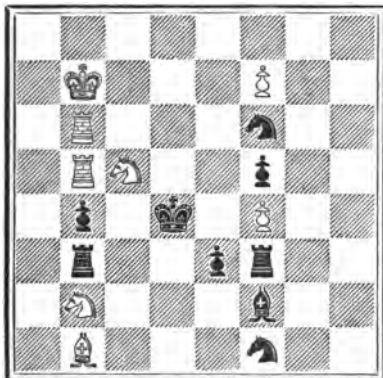


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 157.

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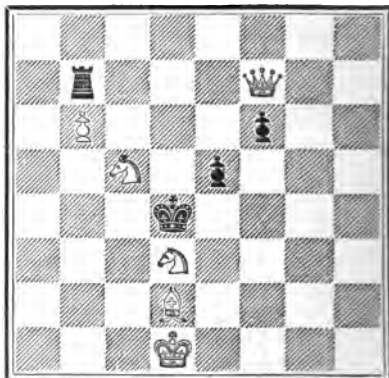


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 158.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

MARCH, 1883.

MY LAST PAWN.

TRUE is my Pawn ; so true,
It reaps as I have sown ;
And slowly moves does my last Pawn,
Though now alone.

Fair is my Pawn ; so fair,
I shudder at the thought ;
A fatal move and my last Pawn
Is simply naught.

Sweet is my Pawn ; so sweet,
I cling with ardour bold ;
All other pawns to my last Pawn,
Less sweetness hold.

Strong is my Pawn ; so strong,
It may become a Queen ;
Alas ! a Royal place bodes death,
Or fate as keen.

Dear is my Pawn ; so dear,
We cannot, must not part ;
The music of my sweet last Pawn,
Throbs through my heart.

Spare it, O ! Blackburne, spare,
Until its work is done ;
Your side is full of useful pawns,
Mine has but one.

T. R. BELPER.

D

THE CHANCE ELEMENT IN CHESS.

SMITH. Going down to the Club ?

JONES. Yes. I have to play my last game with Robinson. It is a very close affair.

S. I should think so in that small gas-lit room reeking with the smell of stale tobacco. The committee ought to provide two rooms, one for smokers, the other for non-smokers.

J. It would be of advantage ; but how when two of each sort have to fight it out ?

S. The fair plan then would be to put them in the passage between the rooms.

J. I can fancy old Grimes with his bald pate and wheezy breath consenting to this arrangement ! But I must be off.

S. If I may, I will join you. My way is the same as yours up to Dial Corner. I want to know what you think of the proposition laid down by the Mayor of Leeds in his speech previous to the late Chess match between Lancashire and Yorkshire. He said that "he held a very high opinion of Chess for he had never yet been able to discover another game that could be at all compared with it. It was the only game he had ever heard or read of in which there was no possibility of the introduction of the element of chance." What do you say to that ?

J. I say there is no chance in draughts or in go-bang or in *solitaire*.

S. I did not mean that : besides *solitaire* can scarcely be called a game : it is rather a puzzle as only one person plays. But what I mean is—do you agree with him in thinking there is no chance in Chess ?

J. Of course I do. How can there be ? Everything is above board.

S. You mean the men are : not so bad. But does the fact that the pieces are always the same and in the same position at starting eliminate the element of chance ?

J. I can't see how there can be two opinions about the matter. The only reason there is chance in cards is because the hands vary. Here is no variation.

S. And yet how is it that even after the first two or three moves new openings have recently been discovered, and even still there is plenty of room for analysis in several gambits ?

J. What has that got to do with chance, man ? Some one with keener wits than others, or because he has studied a certain opening more carefully, discovers some special attack which had not been thought of before because perhaps it involves some bril-

liant sacrifice. This is simply a question of profounder analysis.

S. So you choose to call it; but take now two players A and B. They have got well on in their game past the book moves and are altogether on their own resources. Do you mean to say that often, as the game goes on, on both sides the moves do not involve a "perhaps"?

J. Unriddle, friend. I don't follow you.

S. What I mean is—can each player see the *complete* effects of his move always? I am not speaking now of oversights. But are there not particular points in the game occurring here and there when one is obliged to trust, it may be, for the best without by any possibility being *certain* of the result? This is the case with the best players even: much more with second-rates. It must be so; for the number of combinations in a given position is practically infinite. If so much analysis has been bestowed for years by so many minds on the (comparatively) simple positions which arise early in the game, how much more when all or most of the pieces are fully engaged in the shock of the battle!

J. But I don't call that chance. Chance is what happens beyond our control in a game as in the hand we get at whist.

S. To all intents and purposes the matter drifts beyond our control when we can't see to the bottom of it. The capacity of our opponent enters into the problem. Suppose in a game a certain position to arise, A playing B and it is B's play. He makes a certain move which probably has been foreseen by A; but suppose that A instead of playing B only, were playing C, D, &c. down to Z.

J. Poor fellow! Z, I suppose, stands for Zukertort: if so, it would soon be all up with A.

S. Ah! How can I convince you if you hee-haw and kick out your heels like that? Well, perhaps half the letters in the alphabet would play the same move, the other half, different moves: in the course of three or four moves there would be 25 different games going.

J. Unhappy A!

S. Yes: he would have plenty of work on hand. As each fresh move was made by each antagonist he would have so many different problems to solve. But he might not be able to solve half of them; they are often indeterminate, humanly speaking. He can only approximate (as he thinks) to the solution. In some cases he is wrong, in some he is right, but would not perhaps have been had he had a different antagonist.

J. So we get back to what I asserted at first—it is all a question of skill; there is no chance in it.

S. I agree with you of course that in the main it is a question of skill : but what I have been trying to bring out is that the chance element enters into it because independently of the capacity of A's opponent he is sometimes unable to see the full consequences of his move and has therefore to trust to—chance for its turning out well.

J. I think you are using the word in one sense ; I, in another. I have always considered it to be perfectly independent of our own act or volition as in throwing dice. What you say simply amounts to this that no one can be a perfect player. If all were perfect players there would be no game.

S. True ; but in effect the two things are identical. As the game goes on two *variable* elements move side by side in every case, the known and the unknown. The known is what we are able to foresee, calculate on, provide for more or less : the unknown is that which lies beyond the range of mental vision and is either not seen at all or dimly seen ; and yet it may be most momentous. Take a case in point : a position arises in which, after certain manœuvring, exchanges take place and the opponents are left with one or two pieces and a few pawns. Everything may now depend on the position of one of these pawns : and yet all this could not or might not have been foreseen before the combination arose, still less when the pawn was moved : and practically it is chance as much as when at billiards you try a cannon and put yourself in a pocket instead.

J. Of course no one can gainsay what you assert as to the unknown element in Chess : the only question is, is it to be called chance ?

S. Think it over, friend. Here is Dial Corner. The game is not the less noble because of what I say ; rather it could not be a game without this variableness and uncertainty in it. Good-day : I wish you luck with Robinson.

J. This may depend on several things you have not thought of : the state of his digestion, his business, his children's peccadilloes, his wife's health, his uncle's recent legacy and what not. Are not these chance elements more potent than that you have been discussing ?

S. They are outside factors of course and sometimes very important ones. You know well enough that they have no more to do with the chance we have talked about than the pea in your boot has to do with its make.

J. If that is the case, then I have the tight fit and Robinson the pea. I wonder which is worse off. Farewell.

J. PIERCE.

USEFUL END-GAMES.—No. IX.

QUEENS AND PAWNS.

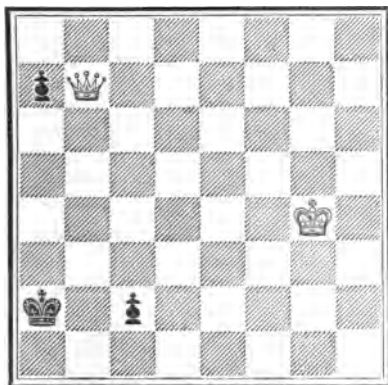
WHEN the series of End-Games had reached the point where the play of Queen against a far-advanced Pawn stood next for consideration, the writer felt that Mr. Mitcheson had made this subject his own by his masterly studies in the first volume of the *Chess World*; that nothing now remained to be done but to select from those materials; and that courtesy, as well as the interests of the student, required that Mr. Mitcheson should be invited to recast his work with any improvements that long subsequent experience might have suggested to him. One such improvement, adding not a little to the clearness of Mr. Mitcheson's proofs, was the strong black line on the diagrams, marking the gnomon within which the White King occupies a winning position. Thus much by way of explanation of the change of authorship in No. VIII.

Our present subject will be considered under two heads.

1.—QUEEN AGAINST TWO ADVANCED PAWNS. Our first example occurred in play to George Walker, and will be found supplementary to the theory, already investigated, of Pawn at B 7. If Black had no R P, the B P would draw: and White must not take P at his first move. The winning course is 1 Q to B 6 1 K to Kt 8, 2 Q to Kt 5 ch 2 K to R 7, 3 Q to B 4 (or R 4) ch 3 K to Kt 7, 4 Q to Kt 4 ch 4 K to R 8, 5 Q to B 3 ch 5 K to Kt 8, 6 Q to Kt 3 ch 6 K to R 8 (if 6 K to B 8, White plays up King), 7 Q takes P, and mates in five more moves by losing time with his King and forcing the adverse Pawn to R 7, when Q to B sq mates.

I.

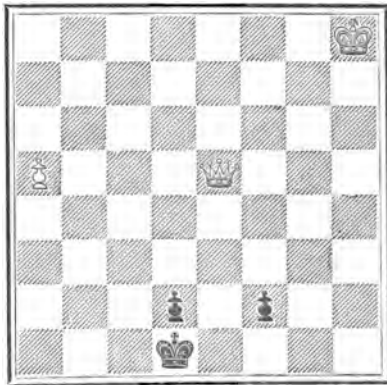
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WHITE.

II.

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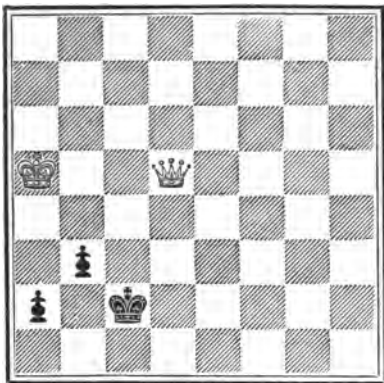


WHITE.

No. II. occurred between Löwenthal and W. G. Ward (*C. P. Magazine*, II. 123), and is interesting from Black's two Pawns being both on the seventh row. Löwenthal (White) won by 1 Q to B 4 1 K to K 7 (or 1 K to B 8, 2 Q to Q B 4 &c.), 2 Q to K 4 ch 2 K to B 8, 3 Q to B 3 3 K to Kt 8 (best), 4 Q to K Kt 4 ch 4 K to R 7, 5 Q to Q sq and wins.

III.

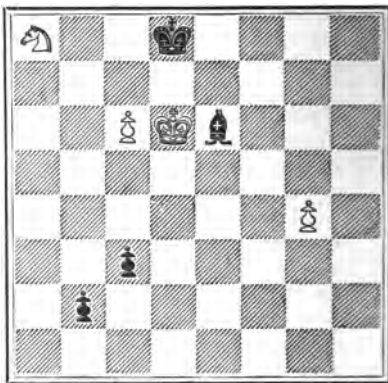
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WHITE.

IV.

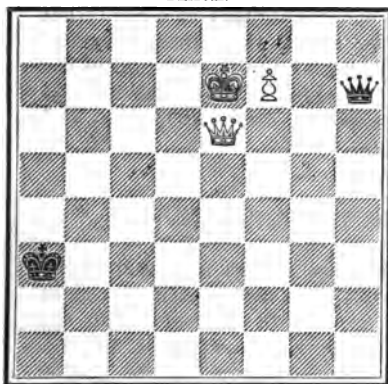
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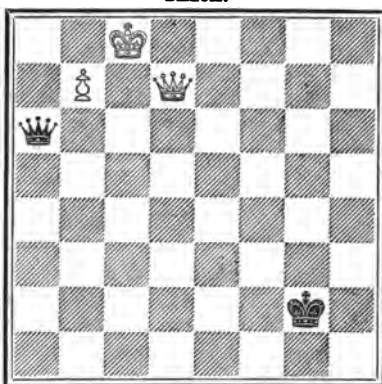
WHITE.

In No. III., a position first given by Cozio (1766), Black has two formidable Pawns, but White is enabled to win through the nearness of the King: 1 Q to Kt 2 ch 1 K to B 8, 2 Q to B sq ch 2 K to B 7, 3 Q to K 2 ch 3 K to B 8, 4 K to Kt 4 4 P to Kt 7 (or Var.), 5 K to B 3 5 P to Kt 8 (Kt ch), 6 K to Q 3 6 P to R 8 (Kt), 7 Q to Q R 2 and wins. Var. ... 4 P queens, 5 Q to K sq ch 5 K to Kt 7, 6 Q to Q 2 ch 6 K to Kt 8, 7 K takes P and wins. No. IV. is by Lewis: in Alexandre's collection it is given among the two-move Problems, but the solution is worth pursuing a little further: 1 P to B 7 ch 1 K to B sq, 2 Kt to Kt 6 ch 2 K to Kt 2, 3 K takes B. Now if 3 P queens, 4 P queens ch 4 K to R 2, 5 Q to R 8 ch and 6 Q to Kt 8 ch: or if 3 K takes P, 4 Kt to Q 5 ch and 5 Kt takes P: or if 3 K takes Kt, 4 P queens and if then 4 K to Kt 4 5 K to Q 5.

2.—QUEEN AND PAWN AGAINST QUEEN. Even when the Pawn is very far advanced, there is generally a draw by perpetual check. Nos. V. and VI., both from Lewis, turn on the way in which this may be avoided.

V.
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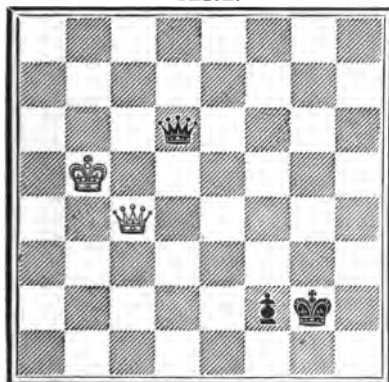
WHITE.

VI.
BLACK.

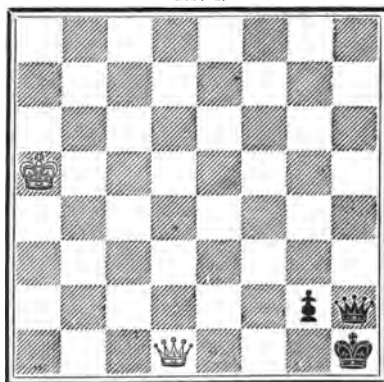
WHITE.

In No. V. if White plays at once K to K 8, Black replies with Q to R 4, again pinning: White therefore begins by 1 Q to K Kt 4, Black as best moves his King, then after 2 K to K 8 the Pawn cannot be prevented from queening. No. VI. is won by 1 Q to Q 5 ch 1 K moves, 2 K to B 7 2. Q to R 2, 3 Q to Q Kt 5 3 K moves, 4 Q to Kt 6.

In the following examples the game is drawn.

VII.
BLACK.

WHITE.

VIII.
BLACK.

WHITE.

In No. VII. White will lose if he plays as given by Philidor, G. Walker, and Staunton's *Handbook*, 1 Q to K Kt 4 ch: his correct play, according to the *Handbuch*, is 1 Q to K 4 ch. No

further details are given: if 1 K to Kt 8, White, we presume, pins with Q at K 3. Considerable space is allotted to a refutation of Philidor's move: we should like to see the consequences of 1 Q to K 4 ch gone into more fully, and we invite attention to the point. In No. VIII., which hails from Lolli (1763), White draws even against two Queens, keeping up the checks at Q sq, K B 3 and K R 5 according to Black's play. W. W.

DERBYSHIRE V. STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE second of these annual County matches was played at Derby on the 17th ult., twenty-five a side. The first match played at Burton in March of last year was won by Staffordshire with the score of $26\frac{1}{2}$ games, including three claimed as forfeit, to $17\frac{1}{2}$. Previous to that two matches had been played by the United Clubs of South Derbyshire with the North Staffordshire Chess Association, the result being one to each. The present matches are the outcome of those and are open to all Chess-players in the two counties. Play commenced on the 17th ult. at 2-30 p.m., and at 5-30 the score showed a lead for Derbyshire of $23\frac{1}{2}$ games to $19\frac{1}{2}$ including the one between the captains, Messrs. Phillips and Hanson, sent to Mr. Arthur Marriott of Nottingham for adjudication. The following is the score:—

DERBYSHIRE.		Won.	STAFFORDSHIRE.		Won.
F. E. Phillips, Derby	1		C. Hanson, Burton	0	
C. W. Hives, „	$\frac{1}{2}$		J. Robinson, „	$\frac{1}{2}$	
G. Allen, „	1		Dr. Yates, Newcastle.....	1	
J. S. West, Belper.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		Colonel Pope, Stoke	$\frac{1}{2}$	
H. Balson, Derby	2		J. T. Harris, Hanley	0	
W. R. Bland, Duffield	2		Lowe, Burton	0	
H. T. Bland, „	1		Blundell, Newcastle	1	
E. Toon, Etwall	$\frac{1}{2}$		Hughes, Burton	$\frac{1}{2}$	
J. Cooper, Derby.....	1		A. Massey, Cheadle	1	
J. S. Story, „	$1\frac{1}{2}$		Wright, Burton	$\frac{1}{2}$	
F. Thompson, „	0		J. Cotton, Tean	2	
J. Fox, „	2		Cliff, Burton	0	
A. H. Owen, „	$\frac{1}{2}$		D. B. Hurley, Newcastle	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Clarke, „	0		Reeve, Burton.....	2	
W. Hutchison, Ripley	2		S. Leonard, Hanley	0	
G. H. Sale, Derby	$\frac{1}{2}$		Hutchings, Stoke	$\frac{1}{2}$	
F. Knowles, Quarndon	1		Danell, Burton	0	
B. Cooper, Derby	1		Shufflebotham, Cheadle	1	
J. Butterworth, Derby	1		Yeo, Burton	1	
H. Wansbrough, Little Eaton...	0		Johnstone, Tean.....	2	
J. Gill, Derby.....	2		Pryce, Burton.....	0	
T. Parker, Repton	1		Tay, Newcastle ..	0	
W. J. Harris, Derby	1		E. Penn, Stoke	1	
Wheeldon, „	$\frac{1}{2}$		W. Chilton, Burton	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Burgoyne, „	0		T. Robinson „	2	
		23 $\frac{1}{2}$			19 $\frac{1}{2}$

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME CXLVI.

The following game, and the variation, were played experimentally against two of the best players in the St. George's Chess Club.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Wayte.)	(Mr. X.)	(Mr. Wayte.)	(Mr. X.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	11 Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	12 B to Q 2 (<i>d</i>)	P to Q 4
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	13 B to Q 3	Kt to R 5
4 P to Q Kt 4	B takes Kt P	14 Q to Kt 3	K to R sq (<i>e</i>)
5 P to B 3	B to R 4	15 B to K Kt 5	P to K B 3 (<i>f</i>)
6 Castles	Kt to B 3	16 Q to R 4	P to K Kt 3
7 P to Q 4	Castles	17 B takes Kt P	Q to K 2
8 Kt takes P	Kt takes K P	18 B to R 6 (<i>g</i>)	R to K Kt sq
9 Q to R 5 (<i>a</i>)	Kt tks Kt (<i>b</i>)	19 Q R to K sq	Q to Q 3 (<i>h</i>)
10 Q takes Kt	B takes P (<i>c</i>)	20 B to B 8	Resigns.

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(*a*) Suggested by Mr. Ranken, p. 369 of our last volume. The publication of these two skirmishes will, it is hoped, provoke further analysis.

(*b*) Indicated as best by Mr. Ranken. For 9 P to Q 4, see the Variation: 9 P to K Kt 3 would be met by 10 Kt takes Kt P.

(*c*) As in the ordinary Richardson attack, this is the only play to avoid the loss of a piece.

(*d*) 12 B to K Kt 5 might gain the exchange, but Black's Pawns would be more than an equivalent:—12 B to K Kt 5 12 Q to K sq (if 12 P to Q 3, 13 Q to K 3 wins a piece), 13 B to K 7 (13 Q takes Q B P would equally be met by 13 P to Q 4, not 13 Kt to K 7 ch) 13 P to Q 4, 14 B takes R (now or never, because of P to K B 3) 14 Q takes Q, 15 P takes Q 15 K takes B, and Black ought to win.

(*e*) 14 P to K B 4 is perhaps best.

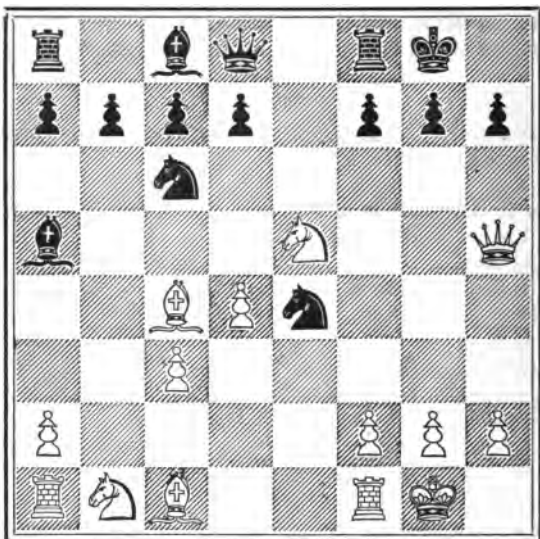
(*f*) Fatal: 15 Q to Q 3 would, however, have lost the Rook by 16 Q to R 4 and 17 B to K 7; 15 Q to Q 2 would at least have enabled him to play P to K B 4 next move, but would have grievously hindered his development.

(*g*) Of course, if 18 R to K sq, 18 P takes B.

(*h*) Or 19 Q to Q sq, 20 B to B 2, and 21 B to B 8 (better than Kt 5.)

The Diagram represents the situation after White's move 9 Q to R 5. The following variation occurred against another opponent.

BLACK (MR. Y.)



WHITE (MR. WAYTE.)

WHITE (MR. WAYTE.)

- 10 Kt takes P
- 11 B takes P
- 12 B takes R ch
- 13 Q takes R P ch
- 14 Q takes Kt P ch
- 15 R to K sq ch
- 16 Q to Kt 5 ch

BLACK (MR. Y.)

- 9 P to Q 4
- 10 R takes Kt
- 11 P to K Kt 3 (i)
- 12 K takes B
- 13 K to K 3 (j)
- 14 Kt to B 3
- 15 K to Q 4
- 16 K to B 5

White mates in two moves.

(i) There is more resource in 11 Kt to Q 3 than appears at first sight : White's best course is apparently to take the R at once, for if 12 B takes Kt 12 R to B 4, 13 B to Q 5 ch 13 K to R sq, and White must leave the B to his fate.

(j) If 13 K to B 3, the Kt is lost by 14 Q to R 4 ch 14 K to B 4, 15 Q to B 4 ch.

GAME CXLVII.

Played in the B. C. M. Correspondence Tourney.

(Commenced May 4th, 1882.)

(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. J. Pierce.)	(Mr. H. Balson.)	(Mr. J. Pierce.)	(Mr. H. Balson.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	30 Kt (B 5) to Q 3	Kt to K 3
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	31 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
3 B to B 4	P to Q 4	32 K tks Kt (B 4)	B to Q 3 ch
4 B takes P	Q to R 5 ch	33 K to Kt 4	P to K B 4 ch
5 K to B sq	P to K Kt 4	34 K to R 4	K to Q 2
6 Kt to Q B 3	B to Kt 2	35 Kt to B 3	K to K 3
7 P to Q 4	Kt to K 2	36 P to B 4	Kt to K 5
8 Kt to B 3	Q to R 4	37 Kt to Kt sq	B to Kt 6 ch
9 P to K R 4	P to K R 3	38 K to R 3	P to B 5
10 P to K 5	P to Q B 3 (a)	39 K to Kt 4	Kt to B 3 ch
11 B to K 4	B to B 4	40 K to B 3	K to B 4
12 Q to Q 3	B takes B (b)	41 Kt to K 2	Kt to K 5
13 Q takes B	Kt to Q 2	42 Kt takes P	B takes Kt
14 K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 5	43 P to K Kt 4 ch	K to Kt 4
15 Kt to Q sq (c)	P to B 3	44 K takes Kt	K takes P
16 P to K 6	Kt to K B sq	45 P to Kt 4	B to Q 3
17 Kt to B 2	Q takes K P	46 P to R 3	K takes P
18 Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	47 K to B 5	K to R 5
19 P to B 3	Castles Q R	48 K to K 6	B to B 5
20 B to Q 2	Kt to K B 4	49 K to Q 7	K to Kt 5
21 R to K sq	Q R to K sq	50 K to B 8	P to Kt 4
22 Kt to K 4	R to K 2	51 P takes P (d)	P takes P
23 P to R 5	K R to K sq	52 K to Kt 7	P to K R 4
24 K to B 2	Kt to B 2	53 K takes P	P to R 5
25 Kt to B 5	R takes R	54 K to R 6	P to R 6
26 R takes R	R takes R	55 K takes P	P to R 7
27 Kt takes R	Kt to Kt 6	56 P to R 4	P Queens
28 B takes P	P takes B	57 P to R 5	Black announced
29 K to B 3	B to B sq		mate in eight moves.

NOTES BY MR. BALSON.

(a) Tried as an experiment, which I don't think is sound. Q Kt to B 3 is the book move.

(b) Mr. Pierce sent this and his 13th move (Q takes B) in advance, otherwise I should not have taken his B, on account of 13 Kt takes B.

(c) White here missed his opportunity of obtaining the better game, though Black would not have despaired :—15 P takes P, P takes P ; 16 R takes R, B takes R ; 17 Q to R 7, Kt to Kt 3 ; 18 Q to Kt 8 ch, Q Kt to B sq ; 19 Kt to K 4, Castles ; 20 Kt to Q 6 ch, R takes Kt ; 21 P takes R, B takes P ch, &c. ; or 20 Q Kt takes P, B takes P ; 21 P takes B, Kt takes P, &c.

(d) If 51 P to B 5, I was prepared to mate in eighteen moves.

GAME CXLVIII.

Played May 19th, 1882, in a match between Birmingham and Nottingham.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. W. Bridgwater.)	BLACK. (Mr. T. Marriott.)	WHITE. (Mr. W. Bridgwater.)	BLACK. (Mr. T. Marriott.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	18 P to B 7	B takes R (g)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	19 B to Q 3	Q to Q 3
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	20 P tks R queens	Q tks Q
4 Kt takes P	B to B 4	21 Q to B 2 (h)	B to R 5
5 B to K 3	Q to B 3	22 Q to R 4	B to Q 2
6 P to Q B 3	K Kt to K 2	23 Q takes P ch	K to B sq
7 Q to Q 2 (a)	P to Q 4 (b)	24 Q to R 8 ch	K to K 2
8 Kt to Kt 5	B takes B	25 Q takes P	R to Kt sq (i)
9 Q takes B (c)	Castles (d)	26 R to K sq ch	B to K 3
10 Kt takes B P	R to Kt sq	27 R tks B ch (j)	K takes R
11 Kt takes P (e)	Kt takes Kt	28 B to B 4 ch	K to Q 3
12 P takes Kt	B to Kt 5	29 Q to B 6 ch	K to B 4
13 Kt to Q 2	K R to K sq	And White mates in four moves by	
14 Kt to K 4	Q to Kt 3	30 P to Kt 4 ch	K takes B
15 P to B 3	B to B 4	31 Q to Q 4 ch	K moves
16 Castles	B takes Kt	32 Q to B 5 ch	K moves
17 P takes Kt	B to B 7 (f)	33 Q to R 5 mate.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Introduced into England by Mr. Blackburne, but originated, we believe, at the Berlin Congress of 1881.

(b) An unsound defence, the correct play is either P to Q 3, Castles, or P to Q R 3.

(c) P takes B would ensure the gain of a Pawn for White, but with an inferior position.

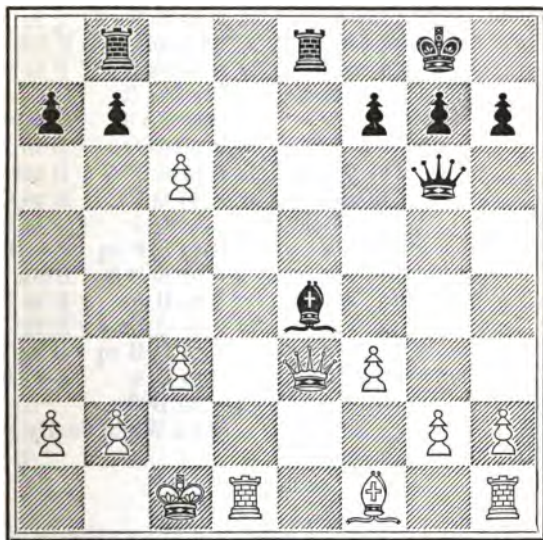
(d) Giving up two Pawns rather than move his King, which would of course involve some loss of position, but not of material.

(e) P takes P is still stronger.

(f) An error of which Mr. Bridgwater takes prompt and clever advantage. Black ought to have played the B to Kt 8, threatening mate, which would have resulted thus : 17 B to Kt 8, 18 Q to B 2 (if Q to Q 2, the B equally takes P, again threatening mate, and if B to Q 3, Black takes the P at B 6 with his Q) B takes P, 19 B to Q 3, Q to R 3 ch, and we prefer Black's game.

Position after White's seventeenth move.

BLACK (MR. MARRIOTT.)



WHITE (MR. BRIDGWATER.)

(g) Q R to B sq was now the proper move.

(h) B takes R P ch might also have been played here and at the next move, but the course adopted is much stronger.

(i) Black must lose in any case by his Pawns, but he might have prolonged his defence considerably by checking with his Q, followed by K to Q sq.

(j) Mr. Bridgwater now finishes off in capital style.

The two following games were played in the match between Messrs. Thorold and Fedden at Clifton. The match terminated early in February. Final score:—Mr. Thorold, 11; Mr. Fedden, 3; with 3 draws.

GAME CXLIX.

(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE. (Mr. Fedden.)	BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.)	WHITE. (Mr. Fedden.)	BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	23 R to K sq	R to K 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to K B 3	24 K to Q sq	Q to B 7
3 Kt takes P	P to Q 3	25 Q takes R P	R to B 2
4 Kt to K B 3	Kt takes P	26 Q to R 4	Q to R 5
5 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	27 P to K Kt 3	Q to K 2
6 B to Q 3	B to K 2	28 Kt takes P (!)	P takes Kt
7 Castles	B to K 3 (a)	29 B takes B P	P to R 4
8 R to K sq (b)	P to K B 4	30 B takes R	Q takes B
9 Kt to K 5	Castles	31 Q to Kt 3	Q takes Q (i)
10 P to K B 3	B to R 5 (c)	32 P takes Q	B to K 3
11 R to K 2	B to B 7 ch (d)	33 P to K B 4	B takes P ch
12 R takes B	Kt takes R	34 K to Q 2	R to Q R 2
13 K takes Kt	Q to R 5 ch	35 K to Q 3	R to R 5
14 K to K 3	P to Q B 4	36 R to KR sq	P to Kt 3
15 P to Q B 3	Q takes R P	37 P to K B 5	B to B 2
16 B to B sq (e)	Q to Kt 8 ch	38 P to B 6	P to Kt 4
17 K to K 2	P to K B 5	39 P to Q Kt 4	R to R 7
18 Q to Q R 4	Kt to B 3 (f)	40 R to Q B sq	B to K 3
19 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	41 P to B 4	B to B 4 ch
20 B takes P (g)	Q R to K sq (h)	42 K to B 3	
21 B to K 5	B to B 4		And White finally won.
22 Kt to Q 2	P to B 5		

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) This and the next move are frequently played by Mr. Thorold in this position. 7 Kt to Q B 3 is generally thought best.

(b) P to B 4 should be played at once, and followed up by Q to Kt 3, attacking the Q Kt P. White would then hold "minute advantages" in more than one quarter of the board.

(c) Highly characteristic. If the Kt is taken the B P retakes, and Black would pursue the attack by B to B 7 ch and Q to R 5, and be in no hurry to exchange his B for the R.

(d) Black as usual having made up his mind to a sacrifice will not be denied.

(e) To have won the game from this point against such an opponent is extremely creditable to White's skill and patience.

(f) He gives the adverse Q the choice of Pawns in order to get Q R to K sq: but he overlooks (to judge by the sequel) White's 20th move.

(g) Ingenious, as White must recover the piece: yet we believe it ought not to have averted the danger on the open K file.

(h) Here we should have accepted the situation by 20 R takes B, 21 Q takes B P 21 K R to B sq, 22 Q takes B ch 22 K to R sq, and Black ought to win. He will, it is true, be seriously denuded of Pawns: but the K B must be lost by Q R to K sq, and Black will then have a strong attack on the exposed King.

(i) By exchanging Queens Black wins a Pawn, but the numerical superiority is still too great to give the opposite colours of the Bishops a chance. We are not surprised, however, that the game was obstinately contested for some time longer.

GAME CL.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Thorold.)	(Mr. Fedden.)	(Mr. Thorold.)	(Mr. Fedden.)
1 P to K B 4	P to Q 4	24 Kt to K 5	R to R 3
2 P to K 3	P to Q B 4	25 R to Q B sq	R to K sq (h)
3 Kt to K B 3	Kt to K B 3 (a)	26 R to B 8!	Kt to B 4 (i)
4 P to Q Kt 3	Kt to B 3	27 Q to Q B 2	Kt to Q 2
5 B to Kt 2	B to Kt 5 (b)	28 R to K sq	K to B sq
6 B to K 2	P to K 3	29 Kt tks Kt ch	Q takes Kt
7 Castles	B takes Kt	30 Q to B 5 ch	B to K 2
8 B takes B	R to Q B sq	31 R takes R ch	K takes R
9 Q to K 2	B to K 2	32 B takes P	K to B 2 (j)
10 P to Q 3	Castles	33 Q to K 5	B to B sq
11 Kt to Q 2	P to Q Kt 4 (c)	34 R to Q B sq	K to Kt 3
12 P to K Kt 4 (d)	Kt to K sq	35 R to B 7	Q to Q sq
13 P to Kt 5	P to B 4 (e)	36 R to Q Kt 7 (k)	P to Kt 5
14 P to K R 4	P to Q 5 ?	37 B to B 5 (l)	B takes B ch
15 P to K 4 (f)	Q to Q 3	38 Q takes B	Q takes P
16 P takes P	P takes P	39 R to Kt 6 ch	R takes R
17 Q R to K sq	B to Q sq	40 Q takes R ch	K to R 4
18 P to Q R 4	P to Q R 3	41 Q takes P	Q to Kt 6 ch
19 P takes P	P takes P	42 K to B sq	Q takes R P
20 B takes Kt	R takes B	43 Q to Q 4	Q to R 6 ch
21 P to B 3	Kt to Q B 2 (g)	44 K to K 2	Q takes P and
22 P takes P	P takes P	the game was eventually drawn.	
23 Kt to B 3	Kt to K 3		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) P to K Kt 3 followed by B to Kt 2 is good play here, preventing White from adopting the Q's Fianchetto.

(b) We cannot approve of this move, and the subsequent capture of the Kt. It would be better to reserve the development of the Q B, and to continue with P to K 3, B to K 2 &c.

(c) With what object? The Kt should rather retreat to K sq at once.

(d) Mr. Thorold is always sure to make even a close opening lively, and he has now obtained a fine attacking position.

(e) P to B 3 is much stronger, for if White then supported by P to K R 4, there might follow 14 P takes P, 15 P takes P, P to K 4! &c.

(f) He could more advantageously play, we think, 15 Q R to K sq, Q to Q 3, (Is there anything better?) 16 B takes Kt, R takes B, 17 P takes P, P takes P, 18 Kt to B 3, Q takes P (if Q to B 3 or 4, then B takes P) 19 Kt takes P, Q to Kt 6 ch, 20 Q to Kt 2, Q takes Q ch, 21 K takes Q, R to R 3, 22 Kt takes K P, R to B 2, 23 Kt to Q 8 and must win.

(g) We should prefer exchanging Pawns, and then B to Kt 3.

(h) B to B 2 was Black's best course, keeping out the White Rook and still threatening to take the K B P.

(i) Of no avail; the Kt should stay where he is, and the K go at once to B sq.

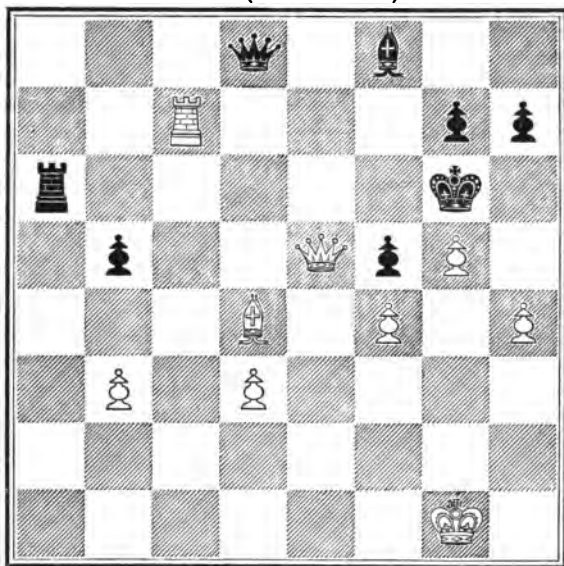
(j) Black would greatly improve his prospects here by R to Q 3.

(k) A very interesting position, (see diagram next page) but White just misses the way to win, which is as follows:—36 K to Kt 2, P to R 3, (he has nothing better, for the checks at Q R sq and R 7 are evidently worthless, and if R to Q 3, then 37 K to Kt 3, and Black can take neither R nor B without being mated or losing his Q) 37 K to Kt 3, R to Q 3 (if Q to Q 3, White mates in four moves, beginning with P to R 5 ch, and if P takes P, then 38 R takes P ch, B takes R (best), 39 Q takes B ch, K to R 4, 40 R P takes P and wins) 38 R takes P ch, B takes R, 39 Q takes B ch, K to R 4, 40 Q to B 7 ch, R to Kt 3, 41 Q takes P, P takes P, 42 R P takes P and wins.

(l) Overlooking the retake with a check, which enables Black to draw the game.

Position after Black's 35th move.

BLACK (MR. FEDDEN.)



WHITE (MR. THOROLD.)

The following three games were played at Leeds Jan. 20th, 1883,
in the Yorkshire and Lancashire match.

GAME CLI.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Crosskill, Beverley.)	BLACK. (Mr. Steinkuhler, Manchester.)	WHITE. (Mr. Crosskill, Beverley.)	BLACK. (Mr. Steinkuhler, Manchester.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 B to K Kt 5 (a)	Kt to K B 3 (b)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	11 B to Q 3	P to K R 3
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	12 B to R 4	P to Kt 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	B takes Kt P	13 P to K 5	P takes P
5 P to B 3	B to B 4	14 P takes P	Kt to R 2 (c)
6 Castles	P to Q 3	15 B to Kt 3	B to K 3 (d)
7 P to Q 4	P takes P	16 Q to B 2	Kt to B sq
8 P takes P	B to Kt 3	17 Q R to Q sq (e)	Q to K 2
9 Kt to B 3	Kt to R 4	18 B to Kt 5 ch	P to Q B 3

19 Kt to K 4	Kt to Q 2	27 B takes Kt	P takes B
20 Kt to Q 6 ch	K to B sq	28 Kt to Q 4 (i)	R to Kt 3
21 B to Q 3	R to Q sq	29 Q to Q 3	Q to B 2
22 Kt to B 5 (f)	B tks Kt? (g)	30 Kt takes P ch	Q takes Kt
23 B takes B	Kt to B 4	31 R takes R ch	K to K 2
24 R to Q 6	Kt to K 3	32 R to Q 7 ch (j)	K to K sq
25 Q to B 3!	R to K Kt sq	33 R takes B	Resigns.
26 K R to Q sq	B to B 2 (h)		

NOTES BY MR. CROSSKILL.

(a) An old attack, to which Black had apparently forgotten the right answer.

(b) P to K B 3 is the best reply ; White then gains nothing by taking the K Kt.

(c) Black might have got another Pawn by 14 P takes B ; 15 P takes Kt, Q takes P ; but would have subjected himself to a strong attack.

(d) Castling would of course have lost the K Kt.

(e) Much better than playing 17 Kt to K 4 at once.

(f) Hoping to get the adverse Bishop exchanged, in preference to having it posted on Q 4.

(g) Black had a chance here of developing by 22 Q to Q B 4.

(h) This is useless, as the Rook cannot be taken.

(i) The beginning of the end.

(j) 33 Q to R 3 ch would be equally decisive.

GAME CLII.

(Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Kipping, Manchester.)	(Rev. J. Huntsman, Rotherham.)	(Mr. Kipping, Manchester.)	(Rev. J. Huntsman, Rotherham.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	11 P to Kt 5	P to R 5
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	12 P to Q 3	P to R 3
3 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3	13 B to K 3	P to B 3
4 B to B 4 (a)	B to Kt 5	14 R to Kt sq	P takes P (e)
5 Q to K 2 (b)	Castles	15 B takes Kt	B takes B
6 P to Q R 3	B to R 4	16 Kt tks Kt P	B to Q B 4
7 P to Q Kt 4?	B to Kt 3	17 Q to B sq	Kt to R 4
8 Castles	Kt to Q 5	18 P to B 3	Kt to B 5
9 Q to Q sq (c)	P to Q 3	19 P to Q 4	B to K 3 (f)
10 P to R 3	P to Q R 4 (d)	20 P to Q 5	B to Q 2

21 Q to Q 2	Q to B 3	39 P to Kt 4	R to B 5
22 P to Kt 3 (g)	Kt tks P ch (h)	40 Kt to B 7	R takes R (l)
23 K to Kt 2	Q to Kt 3	41 P takes R	P takes P
24 B to Q 3	Kt to B 5 ch	42 Kt to K 6	Q to R 4 (m)
25 K to R sq	Q to R 4 ch (i)	43 Kt takes B	P takes Kt
26 Kt to R 2	Kt takes B	44 R to K Kt 3	Q to Kt 4 (n)
27 Q takes Kt	P to B 4	45 Kt to B 3	Q to B 5
28 R to Kt 2	P takes P	46 Kt to R 2 (o)	R to K B 3
29 Q takes P	B to K R 6 (j)	47 K to Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3 } (p)
30 R to Q B sq	Q to Kt 4	48 R to Q 3	R to Q 3
31 Q to K sq	R to B 5 (k)	49 R to K Kt 3	P to Kt 3
32 P to B 3	R to B 2	50 Q to K 3	Q takes Q ch
33 P to Q B 4	Q R to K B sq	51 R takes Q	R to K B 3
34 R to B 3	P to R 4	52 R to Q 3	R to Q 3
35 R to K 2	R to B 3	53 K to B 2	R to B 3 ch
36 R to K 4	R to B 5	54 K to Kt 3	B to B 8 (q)
37 R to K 2	K R to B 3	55 Kt takes B	R takes Kt
38 R to K 4	R to Kt 3	56 P to Q 6	Resigns.*

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Inferior in this opening to 4 B to Kt 5, because Black could now take the K P.

(b) Castling at once is preferable, for neither B takes Kt nor Kt takes P would then be of any use to Black.

(c) If this retreat be necessary, it sufficiently condemns his 5th move.

(d) We like better B to K 3, followed by Q to Q 2 if White retired his B.

(e) Weakening materially his own Q's side, B to B 4 was the correct play.

(f) Pretty, but we believe Black might safely leave the Bp to be taken, and play Q to B 3, with a winning attack; at any rate, after 20 P takes B he could recover the piece by B to K 3.

(g) There was no escaping now the loss of a Pawn, but this was not the best mode of giving it up.

(h) Too hasty, either B takes R P or Q to Kt 3 was vastly superior.

(i) Black fails to make the most of his advantage, he should have taken the B at once and then played P to B 4, for if there-upon 27 Kt to R 4, then Q to Kt 5, and if 28 Kt takes B P, R takes Kt and wins.

(j) The simple course, B takes Kt, and B takes B P, was probably the best, or if B to R 6, it should be followed by R takes P.

* Why not 56 ... R to B sq ?—EDITOR.

(*k*) And here B takes B P was of course the right move, winning easily.

(*l*) P takes P would speedily decide the game, for if White continued with 41 Kt to K 6, then P to Kt 6; if he played 41 R takes R, then P takes P; and if 41 P takes P, or Q to Kt 3, then R takes R, 42 Q or P takes R, Q to Q 7, and wins.

(*m*) Again kindly letting his opponent off, P to Kt 6 would kill him at once.

(*n*) This allows the Kt to come out; R to B 3, followed by Q to B 2, would have bothered the adversary not a little still.

(*o*) The Kt should have gone to Q 2.

(*p*) Twice more overlooking an easy win by R to Q Kt 3, and then R to Kt 7.

(*q*) A fatal blunder! Black opened his game well, but his play in the middle and ending was very weak. Mr. Kipping's hand has not quite forgotten its cunning, though, from want of practice, he has evidently lost much of his pristine force.

GAME CLIII.

(English Opening.)

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

35 B to Q 3	B to B 3	42 B to Kt 4	Kt to B sq
36 B to Kt 5	Kt to K 2	43 R to R 8	Kt to K 2
37 P to R 5	K to Kt 2	44 R to Q Kt 8	Kt to B 3 (n)
38 R to B sq	R to Q B sq	45 B to B 8 ch	K to R sq
39 R to R sq	R to B 4	46 R takes P (o)	B to Kt 2 (p)
40 P takes P	P takes P	47 B to Q 6	
41 B to B 4	R to B 2	Adjudicated in favour of White.	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) So far both parties have been working on development principles. This continuation gives Black a chance of simplifying, if so disposed, and inflicting upon White a detached Pawn, as well as loss of time in bringing his K B to B 4.

(b) White declines to leave open any longer the option above-named.

(c) Black is now a move in advance for all useful purposes, and proceeds to force White's play.

(d) To carry out the principle of his 10th move this Pawn should be taken with the Kt, otherwise 10 R to B sq loses him time.

(e) An exceedingly quiet but comprehensive forelaying move, with an eye to B to R 3, or P takes P, on the other side, and to Kt to K 2 or P to K 4 on his own side.

(f) Hardly expected, perhaps, but the simplest way of avoiding an entanglement.

(g) Another touch of the unexpected, which at once hits the blot in White's last move.

(h) Leaving the King's side open to the enemy, who forthwith proceeds to occupy it in force.

(i) An unfortunate transposition of moves. P to R 3 should be played first.

(j) Too anxious to exchange. White's clever reply frustrates the intention. P takes P ch is quite good enough to win.

(k) Discouraged by his last venture he won't finesse further. Q R to K sq is, however, very tempting.

(l) Another way is 30 Kt to K 3, 31 B to B sq, Kt to B 4; 32 R to K B 3, P ch; 33 B takes P, Kt takes P, &c.

(m) From this point the veteran's large experience begins to tell on the game with effect.

(n) Pertinacity prevails, and Black is at length led into temptation.

(o) 46 R to K 8 will at once suggest itself to all problem solvers as the correct continuation.

(p) White cannot yet force the game by his own power, but his opponent benevolently presents him with a piece, by permitting him to attack his Rook with both Bishops.

GAME CLIV.

The following is a short game, at the odds of Queen's Knight, played in New Orleans by Mr. Steinitz against Mr. Wibray alone. The ending of the game is particularly brilliant.

(Remove White's Q Kt.)

(The Double Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Wibray.)	WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Wibray.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	9 Kt tks P ch	K to B sq
2 B to B 4	B to B 4	10 Q takes B	Kt to K B 3
3 P to Q Kt 4	B takes Kt P	11 R to B sq	B to Q 3
4 P to K B 4	P to Q 3	12 P to Q 4	P to Q B 4
5 Kt to K B 3	B to Kt 5	13 B to Kt 5	P takes P
6 P to Q B 3	B to B 4	14 R tks Kt ch	P takes R
7 P takes P	P takes P	And White mates in four moves.	
8 B takes P ch	K takes B		

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1883.

THE flood tide of subscriptions could hardly continue to pour in as it did during the month of January: but the flow though diminished is still steady. Among the Metropolitan Clubs which have joined the movement we have to mention the Railway Clearing House, with £5 5s. (the amount entitling its members to a free pass among them), and the Highgate Club with £1 1s. Further remittances are expected from India: and a letter from Mr. Wisker to the Honorary Secretary holds out hopes of a liberal contribution from Australia. The young communities of "Greater Britain" are vigorous, pushing, relatively rich, and devoted to all kinds of sport: and we trust that some portion of the enthusiasm which they are showing for cricket may be extended to the cause of Chess. The total subscriptions to Feb. 24th amount to £1580. We are glad to be able to add that by far the greater part of what has been promised has been already paid. One good effect of this is, that the Honorary Treasurer has been enabled to invest £1000 at interest to accumulate for the benefit of the Fund, while still leaving a sufficient balance to recompense the bankers for their trouble.

The rules of the Vizianagram Tourney have been settled mainly in accordance with our sketch of last month. An important proviso is, that the hours of play are fixed from 7 p.m. until midnight, unless players mutually agree to play during the morning

hours of the Grand Tournament. This is as it should be. We confidently anticipate a great influx of players from the metropolitan and suburban clubs, and we think it much more likely that, owing to a plethora of entries, the number of games will be diminished, than that, on account of their fewness, the scale of prizes will be reduced. We note here one or two points in connection with this Tourney which have been made the subject of criticism.

The sum of £200 has been pronounced too large to be devoted to a Minor Tournament. So undoubtedly it would be according to the scale of International Tournaments hitherto : but with the strong probability that as much as £1000 will be given as prizes in the Masters' Tourney, besides £500 or so for expenses, this objection vanishes. As regards the class of players to be admitted, we quote the words of the programme :

"This tournament shall be open to such players of all nations as shall not, in the opinion of the Managing Committee, be clearly marked out by their public performances as eligible only for the major tournament. The committee in deciding such eligibility will be guided principally by the following considerations: 1. Whether a player in any international tournament since 1869 has made a score equal to half the score of the winner: 2. Whether a player has in public match play achieved distinction equivalent to the preceding."

As thus worded the rule appears to us carefully to avoid offending any susceptibilities. It draws no invidious distinctions between first-class and other players, or between amateurs and professionals. The powers assigned to the Managing Committee will be exercised under the full light of criticism, and will in practice amount to no more than a registering of the general verdict of the Chess community. It is an obvious fact that, of the first-class players who have taken part in the international tournaments of the last few years, some do, and others no not, belong to what may be termed an inner circle of the world's great players. The conflicting claims of pride and pecuniary interest will have to be reconciled in each man's own breast. It is only in extreme cases that the Committee can possibly be called upon to interfere; and then nothing will be said more uncivil than "Friend, go up higher."

The new rule as regards drawn games is common to both Tourneys. The drawn games are to be played over again, and only the third draw is to score one half to each player. In practice we believe this rule is much more likely to diminish than to increase the number of draws; for the simple reason that, when draws do not pay, they will not be, as they are now, systematically played for from the beginning. Intending competitors are invited to express

their opinions on this point: and we await with considerable interest the answers of the leading Masters on the Continent. One eminent member of the home team has objected to the new rule that it will prevent "playing to the score;" a by no means wholly admirable practice against which it is expressly directed. The best men are more likely to win in the end when it is made less easy to score half-points against them. By the old rule it is not too much to say that the best players are handicapped almost as much as if they gave the odds of the draw. They are forced to play to win, especially in the later rounds, while their opponents are taking advantage of this necessity.

At the last meeting of the committee the charge for admission to non-subscribers was fixed at 2s. 6d. for each sitting, morning or evening. The figure may seem high to those who would like to assimilate the Chess Tournament more closely to the Zoological Gardens; but the facilities for lookers-on will be much greater than at Paris or Vienna; and the feelings of the animals (we mean the performers) will be consulted by the avoidance of over-crowding. Whenever the room, which we understand accommodates 500 persons, is pronounced sufficiently full, no more money is to be taken at the doors.

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

In a notice headed "The St. George's Chess Club and the War" we mentioned the serious illness of Major Salmond, R.E. A few days later the gallant Major re-appeared in the Club to the general joy of its members: he has since been gazetted a Colonel and is again taking part in this year's Handicap. Last year he was equal for the Second Prize with Messrs. Burroughs and Gattie.

This season the winter Handicap has begun later than ever: the number of entries is ten, the same as last year, though with several changes in the names. The arrangement of classes and table of odds is the same as that given in B. C. M. I. 41: but several of last year's combatants have been promoted half a class higher. The present competitors are, in Class I. A, Mr. Minchin; I. B, none; II. A, Major Tillard, Mr. Warner; II. B, Mr. Maret; III. A, Messrs. Burroughs and Malkin; III. B, Mr. Boursot, Col. Lumsden, Gen. Pearse, Col. Salmond; IV. A, Mr. Crichton. Hitherto the scratch player, Mr. Minchin, has made by far the best start; and this is the more gratifying as he has had but very little practice of late. Nearly the whole of the time which he would naturally have devoted to Chess has been generously given to his duties as Secretary of the International Tournament.

W. W.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—Mr. Steinitz reached New Orleans on Dec. 28th, and remained there about four weeks in fulfilment of his engagement at the Club, continuing with very little break his previous career of victory. We can hardly look upon these performances as *une revanche de Morphy*, seeing that we cannot claim Mr. Steinitz as a British champion, and that he has as yet encountered only one antagonist in America, namely Mr. Sellman, who could make anything like a tolerable stand against him, for it is evident that in most of the games lost by Mr. Steinitz to other players he took liberties, and was only *playing* with them. He expresses his warm acknowledgment of the treatment which he has received in America, and says that the rooms of the Chess, Chequer, and Whist Club at New Orleans are the finest in the world. In addition to the simultaneous play there mentioned in our last, Mr. Steinitz again walked about the room to meet 21 opponents, of whom he defeated 20, and drew with one. He also encountered on two occasions three of the strongest New Orleans men in consultation, and won both games. On Jan. 10th he was completely successful in a blindfold contest with four antagonists, though he played at whist between the moves. He has, we believe, lost but one even game at New Orleans, his only other few defeats having been in a consultation game and in giving odds. He will not be likely now to visit St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago, as he is gone to New York, where he has a ten days engagement at the Manhattan Club. The programme includes a series of six games (not to be called a match) with Captain Mackenzie—score at the finish, Steinitz, 3; Mackenzie, 1; drawn, 2—(the prizes being 15 dols. per game to the winner, and 5 to the loser), a blindfold exhibition with four opponents, and also simultaneous and individual games. If Mr. S. enters, as we suppose he will, for the London International Tourney, he will have prepared himself for it by plenty of practice.

Mr. Simonson has gained the first prize in the Manhattan Club handicap with a score of $12\frac{1}{2}$ games won to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lost; the second and third prizes fell to Mr. D. G. Baird and Capt. Mackenzie, who scored 11 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. There were nine competitors, Mr. Blackmar having withdrawn from the tourney soon after it began. The fifth annual banquet of this club took place with great *éclat* on the 3rd ult. There were present over 100 members and invited guests.

A match by telegraph has lately been played between Buffalo and Toronto, with five on each side, which ended in favour of the American city.

FRANCE.—In accordance with the unanimous request of the entrants, the Committee of the Cercle des Echecs at Paris adjourned the commencement of the third National Tourney from Jan. 29th to Feb. 12th. Seven players are taking part in the contest, viz. Messrs. Chaseray, Clerc, Finaly, Goudjou, Istel, De Rivière, and the Viscount de Pernes. M. Chamier had also entered, but was obliged by business occupations to withdraw. As in the previous tourneys, none but natives, or residents in France for at least three years are allowed to compete. The first prize is a vase of Sèvres, presented by the President of the Republic, together with half the entrance fees, which are fixed at 60 fr. for each player. The second prize is a Sèvres vase, also given by M. Grévy, with one fourth of the entrance money. The third prize is the remaining fourth.

The handicap tourney of the Cercle des Echecs ended with this result. First and Second Prizes, Messrs. A. de Rivière and Chamier equal. Third Prize, M. Clerc. A new handicap tourney, for which the prizes are 300, 200, and 100 frs. will begin on April 1st.

Six competitors are left in at the final pool of the Café de la Régence annual handicap, viz. Messrs. De Rivière, Chamier, Clerc, and Taubenhaus of Cl. 1, M. Mentienne of Cl. 2, and M. Vaillant of Cl. 3. M. Clerc has the best chance of victory, having lost only $1\frac{1}{2}$ games out of 9, with but one more game to play.

GERMANY.—The Committee of the London International Tourney have written to the Secretary of the German Chess Association to say that the former contest will be over in time for the commencement of the Congress at Nuremberg in the middle of July. In preparation for the latter event great activity has prevailed during the last year at the Nuremberg Chess Club. Two handicap tourneys have taken place, a match has been played with Erlangen, and the club has received visits from Messrs. Blackburne, Mason, Minckwitz, Riemann, Zwanzig, Zukertort, and Baron von Kolisch. The latter, and most of the leading German masters have promised to attend the forthcoming Congress.

On Dec. 10th, Herr Minckwitz played 20 simultaneous games at Nuremberg, defeating 11 of his opponents, losing to 8, and drawing the other game in less than three hours. Herr Minckwitz during the Congress will conduct 30 games at once, and Herr Fritz will give a blindfold exhibition.

We regret to record the death of Herr Pitschel, which took place on Jan. 29th in the 54th year of his age. He was for many years President of the Altenburg Chess Club, and was well known as an enthusiastic player, and as a competitor in all the later European Chess Congresses.

AUSTRIA.—In preparation for the London International Contest, two tourneys are now in progress at the Vienna Club, one of a general character, and the other especially for masters. For the

former there are two prizes of 100 and 50 francs, and for the latter three of 500, 200, and 100 francs. An interesting novelty, introduced by the late Herr Gelbfuhs, is in force in the masters' tourney, according to which the prizes will be decided not by the gross amount, but by the *quality* of the score. For instance, a player who wins a game with another competitor who has won 20 games will be credited with 20 points, while he who conquers in battle the winner of 10 or 5 games will be entitled to count only 10 or 5 points respectively. Ten combatants originally entered for this tourney, but four have withdrawn, and those who remain are Herren Albin, Hrudy, Porges, J. Schwarz, Weiss, and Wittek. We learn from the *Stratégie* that the winners were Herren Porges, Weiss, and Wittek, who came out with equal scores of $10\frac{1}{2}$ each. Herren Hrudy and J. Schwarz made $7\frac{1}{2}$ each, and Herr Albin 5.

AUSTRALIA.—A game of Chess with living pieces—the first of the kind ever played in the Southern hemisphere—was carried out very successfully on Dec. 20th, at the Adelaide Town Hall in connection with a bazaar there in aid of a church. The opposing armies were attired in blue and red, and some of their dresses were very gorgeous. The Kings wore long velvet robes bordered with fur, surmounted with white fur lappets, and clasped at the waist by bands ornamented with gold lace; each had a well made crown, and carried a long sceptre. The Queens were resplendent in robes composed of six inch squares of particoloured silk. On the light squares were figured Chess pieces in black, and on the dark squares similar ones in gold. Long coloured mantles fringed with fur descended from the shoulders, and over these were broad fur lappets. Each Queen wore a coronet, and carried a sceptre. The Bishops and Knights were very handsomely and appropriately costumed in mediæval style, and the Pawns were represented by little boys and girls all prettily dressed alike as pages of honour of the 15th century. The personifiers of the Rooks were young ladies, each being surrounded by a huge cardboard imitation of a castle tower. The game, a Bishop's Gambit, was conducted by Messrs. Mann and Todd, and it ended in 29 moves in favour of the blue or attacking forces. Messrs. Charlick and R. M. Steele acted as marshals for the movements of the pieces, but the latter went through their parts so well that very little direction was needed. The picturesqueness and novelty of the spectacle drew such large crowds to witness it that it was twice repeated, and it proved, we are glad to find, in a financial sense also a great success.

The contest for the cup at the Melbourne Club has ended in favour of Mr. Burns, who defeated his last opponent (Mr. Stephen) by 3 games to 0, with one draw, giving the odds of P and move, and P and two alternately. As Mr. Burns has now won the cup twice, it becomes his own property, and another challenge cup, we hear, is likely to be provided.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

We have to record the demise of the Hull Chess Club, of which the last meeting took place on Monday the 29th January last. This old established club claimed to be the school in which Messrs. Boden, Wisker, and Burn learnt their strength. The facility for daily practice afforded by the Hull Church Institute has, for some time, attracted the rising generation of players in that direction, and the playing members of the old club having, for the same reason, gradually joined the younger institution, the two clubs may be said to be now merged in one.

CHESS WITH LIVING PIECES.—A game at Chess with living pieces was recently played at Winchester Guildhall, in connection with a movement to raise funds for a charitable institution. The pawns wore Tudor hats, slashed and puffed tunics of different colours, and long, coloured hose, those of opposite sides being distinguished uniformly by white and black shoes. For the other pieces more varied combinations of style were adopted from drawings of Elizabethan dresses, but without introducing the hoops, fardingales and ruffs. The Kings wore long and ample cloaks of velvet, with jewelled collars and sword-belts. The Knights wore the morions and breastplates of men-at-arms. The Bishops had copes and mitres of white silk, heavily embroidered with gold on one side of the board—cassocks and birettas of cardinal red on the other. The Rooks were distinguished by pasteboard castles as head-dresses. The moves were called out as a game is played on an ordinary Chessboard. The game lasted an hour and twenty minutes.

One of the "slaves of the lamp" among fine problem composers is imaginativeness. Mr. J. P. Taylor, the author of "Chess Chips" etc., has availed himself of the services of this most powerful genius in another direction, and has now in the press a Fairy tale, for children of all ages and sizes, with the title "A Fairy Waif." It will be a handsome volume, with a frontispiece by J. Faed, R.S.A. Although not a Chess book, Chess is not kept out of it. To do so might probably be difficult for an artist like Mr. Taylor, Chess having a way of interweaving itself with the material of a player's daily thoughts and dreams. Those of our readers who are acquainted with Alice's adventures "Through the Looking-Glass" will bear witness how the charm of reading that delightful book is enhanced by the introduction of allusions to the Royal game. They will no doubt wish, for themselves and their children, a further sensation of the same pleasurable character. Mr. Taylor will rejoice to have their support. The price of his book, if ordered before publication, is 2s. 6d. It will afterwards be 3s. 6d. or more, as the number of copies will be limited.

A meeting of Chess-players was held in Southampton on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30th, at which it was unanimously decided to re-establish a club in that town. A code of club rules was discussed and passed. The subscription was fixed at 5/- per annum; nights of play Monday and Friday from 6-30 till 10-30 p.m.; meeting place (for the present) Semadeni's Restaurant, 163, High street; the Chess term to be from 1st Sept. to 30th April. Officers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. Robt. Chipperfield; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Williams; Secretary, Mr. J. H. Blake; Committee, Messrs. J. Fewings, W. H. Ridgway, G. R. Sloper, and E. P. Westlake. The number of members is thirty at present; but there is good reason to believe that it will very soon approach fifty. A tournament has already been started with sixteen entries.

The St. George's Chess Club, Birmingham, journeyed to Derby on the 3rd ult. to play the return match with the Derby Midland Railway Club. The resulting score was Derby M. R. 14 games, St. George's 9. The first match was won easily by the St. George's.

A Chess club has been formed at Chellaston, near Derby, with Mr. G. W. Pimm as secretary.

The Second Tourney of the Albion Corresponding Chess Club, for which fifteen competitors entered, has resulted in Mr. B. Askew of Northwich winning the first prize, £4, with the good score of 12 won, out of 14 games played; Mr. J. F. Sugden of London taking the second, £2, with 9 out of 13; Mr. F. P. Carr of London, the third, £1, with 8 out of 12; and Mr. J. N. Broughton of Warminster the fourth, 10s., with $8\frac{1}{2}$ out of 13. We hope to give a specimen or two of the games in an early number.

A match was played on Saturday, February 17th, between six of the Cambridge and six of the North Herts Chess Clubs, in the University Club room, with the following result:—N. H. C., Jowitt 1, Hodgson $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, Sanderson 1 0, Macdonald 1, Sanderson 0 1 0, Gibson 1. C. U. C., Morley 0, Young $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, Weldon 0 1, Guimner 0, Sherrard 1 0, Allen 0. Total N. H. C. 7; C. U. C. 4. The representatives of the N. H. C. were most hospitably entertained by the hostile team. The match was with the view of giving Cambridge a little practice before their annual encounter with the sister University.

The final contest in the Sussex Challenge Cup was commenced on the 24th ult. at the Pavilion Rooms. It will be remembered that preliminary local competitions were first held at the different centres in the County; and the respective victors met at Brighton for the concluding struggle. These were Messrs. Bowley, Butler, and Mead, Brighton; H. F. Cheshire, Hastings; G. R. Downer, Chichester. At the close of the day's play Mr. Downer had the best chance of winning the Cup.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

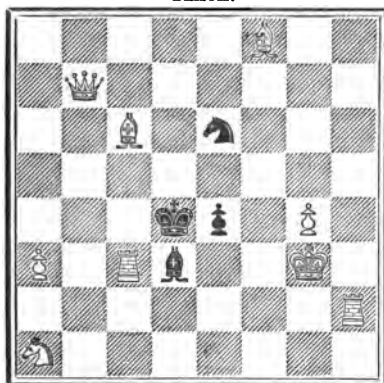
Up to the time of going to press, eighteen entries have been received for our Problem Tourney.

The death has been announced of Mr. James Stonehouse of Sunderland, at the age of 73. Although the deceased was probably the senior in point of years among native composers, his record in Chess only goes back about 20 years. During that period, however, Mr. Stonehouse was not only a valued contributor to various leading Chess columns—including those of the *Huddersfield College Magazine*—but also achieved some highly creditable successes in problem tourneys. His most conspicuous victories were gained in the *City of London Chess Magazine* and *Leeds Mercury* Tourneys. Two of the positions thus crowned with well deserved laurels, we here present, IN MEMORIAM.

From *City of London Chess Magazine*. *Leeds Mercury Tourney*, 1882.

By J. STONEHOUSE.

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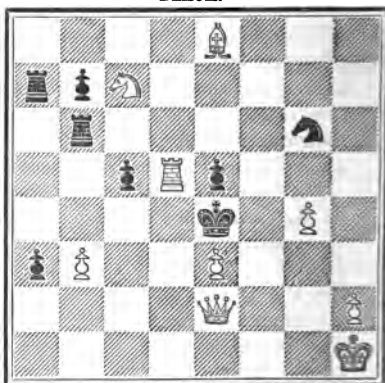


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

By J. STONEHOUSE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Those who like to compare present and past prize winners may contrast the two-mover with others of its class that have lately scored honours. We do not think the elder problem will be found to suffer by such a juxtaposition.

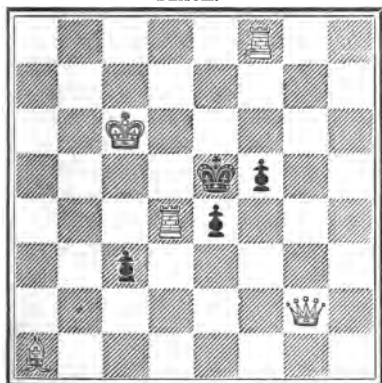
Brighton Guardian Problem Tourney. The result of this Competition is announced in the *Sussex Chess Magazine* as follows. 1st Prize: J. P. Lea. 2nd, 4th and 6th A. F. Mackenzie. 3rd W. Jensen. 5th J. Jespersen. 7th Lieut. Noack and J. G. Nix, equal. There were no less than 66 problems entered, and the premier

position was therefore one of great honour. We quote the first prize problem here, as also, by way of contrast, a splendid sui-mate by Mr. Slater, which seems to have sorely puzzled some skilful correspondents of the *Sussex Chess Magazine*, and is in its author's happiest vein.

Brighton Guardian First Prize.

By J. P. LEA.

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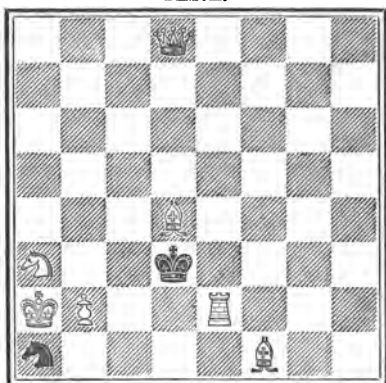
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

From *Sussex Chess Magazine*.

By G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in seven moves.

How doctors may differ anent the merits of two-movers was most strikingly shown in the *B. G. Tourney*. The four judges, Messrs. Crake, Geary, Laws, and Thursby had, without previous consultation, each to place the prize winners from 1 to 7: the points thus given were then added together and the gross total regulated the verdict. Under this system, only one prize problem—the 3rd—escaped being ciphered by one or more of the arbiters. Thus, No. 1 scored 7, 7, 6, 0, Total 20, No. 5—0, 0, 0, 7, Total 7, and so on, two of the prize problems being unplaced and one not even commended by *three-fourths* of the judges. Although always disinclined to go behind or criticise tourney awards, we think it well to take note of any novelties that may be tried in the methods of adjudication applied to international competitions on a large scale. The Brightonian scheme, however interesting as an experiment, scarcely invites repetition. It clearly would have been better to have allowed some exchange of opinions among the judges before issuing their separate reports, especially as no principles or scale of adjudication figured in the programme. Collectively, a compact committee of such experienced problemists ought to have constituted an excellent tribunal, but the actual results of their isolated exertions forcibly recall the fable about the bundle of sticks!

Place aux dames! A Ladies' International Tourney is announced in connection with the *Matlock Register*. Any number of two-movers—direct and unconditional—may be sent in by each competitor all bearing the same motto, but numbered. Sealed envelopes not required. Time limit for sending in problems, December 1st, 1883. Prizes, £2 2s. for best set of two problems, a painted Torquay Terra cotta Plaque, value £1 1s., for best British set, not winning first prize, and two minor prizes for composers in their first year of composition. Joint compositions are barred. Address the *Matlock Register* Chess Editor, Dovedale House, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

The English Mechanic also announces Problem and Solution Tourneys, provided there are 10 entries in each competition. Each candidate can send in two 2 and two 3-movers to the problem tourney under the usual motto and sealed envelope rules, the 1st prize being £1 1s. Other prizes, consisting of Chess books, 4 in each tourney, are offered. Time limit, May 31st, 1883. For further particulars, see the *E. M.* Address, Chess Editor, 31, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W. C.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 152.—1 Q to B 2, &c.

No. 153.—1 Q to Kt 6, B to K 5 (a), 2 Kt to K 2 ch, &c., (a) 1 R takes Kt ch (b), 2 K to B 3 dis ch, &c. (b) 1 K moves (c), 2 Q takes R P ch, &c., (c), 1 R P one (d), 2 Q takes P ch, &c. (e), (e) 1 Else, 2 Kt to B 3 ch, &c.

No. 154.—1 Q to Q Kt sq, K to K 6 (a), 2 Q to K Kt sq ch &c., (a) 1 K takes Kt or B moves, 2 Q to Q Kt 6, &c.

No. 155.—1 Kt to Q B 4, K takes P (a), 2 Kt to K 3, Any, 3 B or Q mates accordingly, (a) 1 K to K 3 (b), 2 Kt to Q Kt 6, &c., (b) 1 P to B 3 (c), 2 Kt to K 3 ch, &c., (c) Any other, 2 Q to K 5 ch, &c.

No. 156.—1 Kt to Q 8, B to B sq (a), 2 Q to Q sq ch, R to Q 6 (b), 3 B to K 3 mate. (b) 2 Kt to Q 6, 3 Kt to B 6 mate. (a) 1 B to Q 4 (c), 2 R takes B ch, Kt takes R, 3 Kt to K 6 mate. (c) 1 P to K 6, 2 Kt to K 6 ch, K to K 5, 3 R to K 5 mate.

No. 157.—1 R to Q B 6, P to K 7 (a), 2 Kt to K 6 ch, K to K 6, 3 Kt to B 4 mate. (a) 1 K to B 6, 2 Kt to Q 3 dis ch, K to Q 7 or 5, 3 R mates accordingly at B 2 or 4.

No. 158.—1 Q to R 2, Any, 2 B to K 3, K takes B (a), 3 Q to K B 2 mate. (a) 2 K to B 6, 3 Q to Q B 2 mate.

SOLUTION COMPETITION, 1883.

Tourney Problem No. I.—1 Kt to Kt 5, K to B 3 (a), 2 Kt to B 3, &c. (a) 1 K to B 5 (b), 2 Kt to R 3 ch, &c. (b) 1 B takes

Kt (c), 2 Q to K 6 ch, &c. (c) 1 B to Kt 2, (d) 2 B to K 3, &c. (d) 1 B to B sq, 2 Q takes B, &c.

Tourney Problem No. II.—The author's solution is 1 Q to Q sq, R takes Q, 2 B to R 7 ch, &c. There is a cook by 1 R to B 3 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. III.—The author's solution is 1 Q to Kt 3, B takes Q, 2 R to Q 8, &c. ; but 1 Kt to K 5, and 1 R to Q 8 will also solve it. Messrs. Hill and Haigh are the only solvers who have sent in the author's solution.

J. G. Chancellor, H. Blanchard, J. O. Allfrey, H. Balson, Rev. L. W. Stanton, F. A. Hill, James Rayner, Wm. Ives, G. Hume, Locke Holt, E. Haigh, P. L. P., and W. Jay, have solved Tourney Problems Nos. I. to III., and G. W. Knecht No. II. Two solutions of Nos. II. and III. received from H. Blanchard, H. Balson, James Rayner, Wm. Ives, Locke Holt, and W. Jay. Two solutions of No. III. from J. G. Chancellor, G. Hume, and E. Haigh.

Rev. L. W. S.—Variations 1 B to Kt 2 and 1 B to B sq omitted in No. I.

P. L. P.—1 B to B sq omitted in No. I. Criticisms do not count to the solver.

REVIEWS ON TOURNEY PROBLEM.

No. I.—“Rather difficult. Many interesting positions but hardly any quite pure.” J. G. Chancellor.—“A good problem and free from duals.” H. Blanchard.—“Simple, neat, and pretty.” L. W. Stanton.—“An easy but pleasing little problem with a fair amount of variety.” F. A. Hill.—“I admire this composition very much. There is a freshness about it quite refreshing to the regular solver. The second moves are subtle and beautifully arranged.” James Rayner.—“A neat, accurate, and well-managed composition, although rather suggesting that the Kt moves first. Black's forces are limited.” W. Jay.—“Second solutions guarded against, but Black is overmatched.” P. L. P.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. Rayner, Leeds.—Glad to hear from you again. You will see one of yours on another page. The others shall appear ere long.

C. Planck, Dulwich.—Pleased to welcome you as a contributor. Problems very acceptable.

W. Mead, Brighton.—Many thanks for back numbers of the *S. C. M.* which are full of interest. We wish you many more stratagems of the calibre of Mr. S's !

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—We cordially thank you for the dedication, although, as you partly surmised, we have deemed its omission advisable.

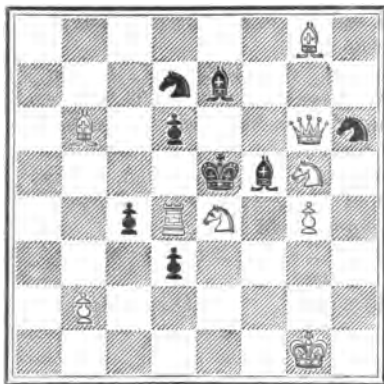
J. O. A., Redhill.—Solutions correct.

PROBLEMS.

No. 159.—By Miss F. F. BEECHEY.

No. 160.—By J. P. TAYLOR.

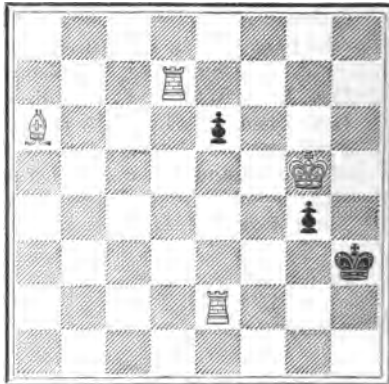
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 161.—By T. B. ROWLAND.

No. 162.—By JAS. RAYNER.

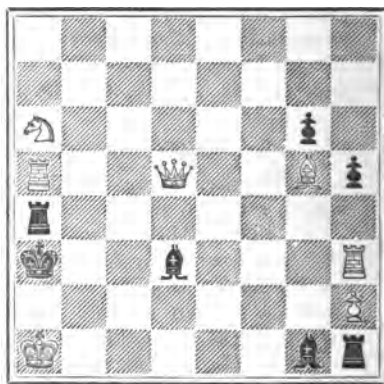
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.



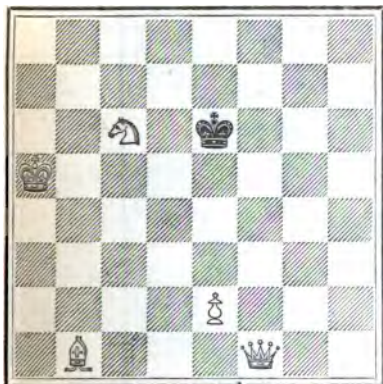
WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

No. 163.—By C. E. TUCKETT.

No. 164.—By C. F. JONES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 165.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

No. 166.—By A. TOWNSEND.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



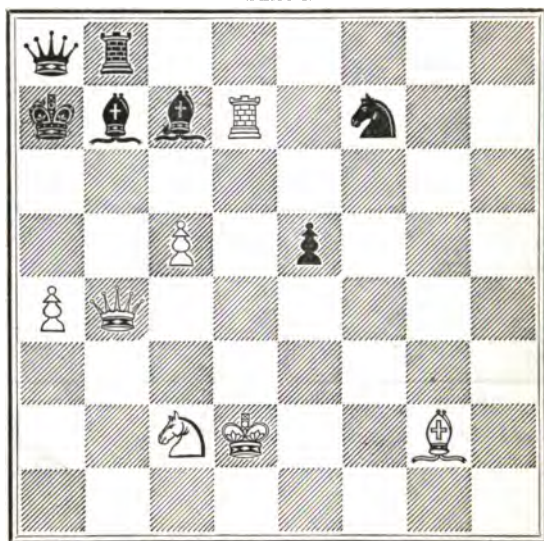
WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM IV.

BLACK.

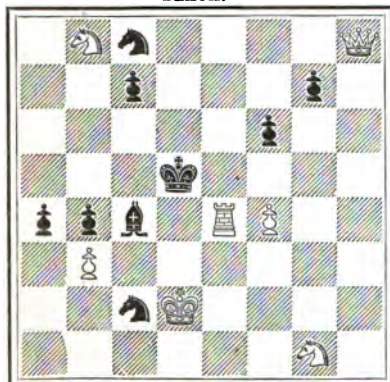


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM V.

BLACK.

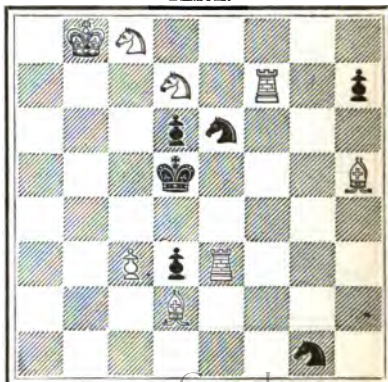


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM VI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

APRIL, 1883.

♞ CHESS AND ♞ CHILDREN.

AN earnest student of our noble game
In dreams was building "castles" in the air.
Observing this his tricky daughter came
And stole his Chess-board ere he was aware.

But soon (an airy castle coming down)
Once more to life he woke; and, missing then
His wooden friends, he sought, with passing frown,
And found his daughter with the board and men.

Oh father! said the girl, with beaming face,
Just wait a moment. Do not take them back.
I *know* I've put each piece upon its place,
So stay and watch me have a game with Jack.

"As if you girls could play!" said Jack; but still
He made his move; and she replying straight,
The father stayed, though half against his will,
And for a minute promised he would wait.

And not without reward! The flashing eyes
Of Jack proclaimed the spirit of the sire.
While gentle Nell in sweet confusion tries
If "quiet moves" can stem his stormy ire.

As Chess the game beneath contempt might fall.
But as a study of his children's ways
Instructive 'twas. It charmed him much withal,
And was remembered all his after days.

Imagination! Gift so rare in age,
These children revelled in; as moving now
A Bishop, now a Knight, or page,
They seemed with life each dummy to endow.

Farewell sweet children! Of each early joy
No game but Chess is left us. Happy we
If still that pastime shall our thought employ,
For charming it has been, and e'er shall charming be!

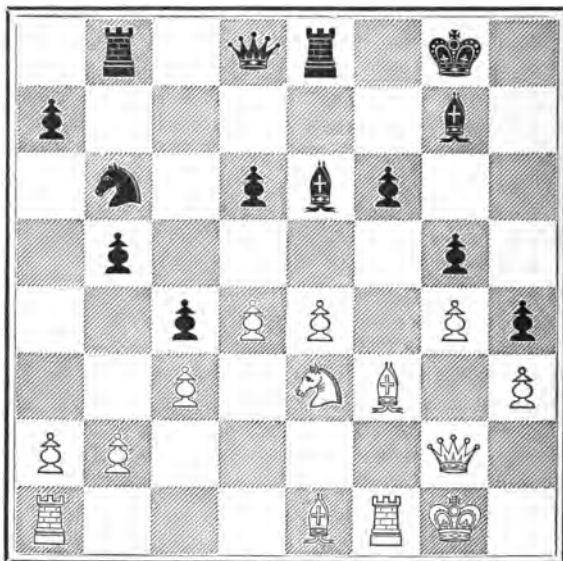
J. PAUL TAYLOR.

ANALYTICAL VAGARIES.

DRYASDUST is fond of what he calls Analysis. He is the only player of my acquaintance who conscientiously plods through the variations suggested in game annotations. He will fill up square yards of paper with moves which suggest themselves to him, but to which neither he, nor anybody else, will ever want to refer. The peculiarity of these variations is that they almost invariably turn out in favour of the defence. This, no doubt, arises from Dryasdust being essentially a defensive player. He puts his soul into the defence, and gives his mind only to the attack.

I found him, the other day, with his Chess-board before him, studying the accompanying position from one of the games played in the last match between Zukertort and Blackburne.

BLACK (BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (ZUKERTORT.)

White to play.

28 K to R sq
 29 B to B 2
 30 B to Kt sq
 31 B to R 2

28 Kt to Q 2
 29 Kt to B sq
 30 Kt to Kt 3

"You may talk of your brilliant sacrifices and daring moves," he says, "but what are they compared to a whole series of moves like these, forming one grand idea! Look at the depth of the conception! First the King has to play to Rook's square, then the Bishop by B 2, and Kt sq. to R 2 to attack Black's weak Queen's Pawn. It is magnificent!"

I like to tease the old man in order to draw him out.

"It may be described as magnificent, but not fighting," I say. "That particular game is remarkable for an immense amount of prancing about, and flourishing of weapons, on both sides. Neither player is willing to risk anything, or rely on his genius to pull him through, if he gets out of his analytical depth, and the natural consequence is that a position is brought about, which is very nearly a block. Both the combatants are beaten to a stand-still. Zukertort, after considering what he can do to keep out of mischief, hits upon the performance with his Bishop, while Blackburne, on the other side, flounders about with his Knight. The annotator, like yourself, finds most to admire in the play of the winner. There you have the entire history."

Dryasdust shakes his head.

"You are a long way out of it," he says, "they play for position. Between first-rates, very little is sufficient to turn the scale. I call it a wonderfully fine example of Chess genius."

"I have seen very similar examples in the play of mere learners," I retort.

"You are fond of finding talent in obscure corners," says Dryasdust. "There can be no comparison between the aimless movements of tyros, such as you mention, and the play of a master like Zukertort."

"It is a question of argument and demonstration," I say, "and not of authority. Those exalted personages who lead the fashions are said to have picked up many of their most successful ideas out of the highways and byways."

"Very well," says Dryasdust. "Show me, anywhere you please, a finer series of moves, or a style of play better calculated to baffle an opponent like Blackburne."

"As to the style," I reply, "it was, no doubt, carefully studied for the purpose. As to the moves of the Bishop, may I refer you to the problem makers? I remember several fine positions which embody the idea of moving the same piece three times, combined with the removal of an intervening bar."

"I know nothing about problems," says Dryasdust. "I am speaking of actual play over the board."

"Nevertheless," I say, "if you will allow me to set up a few positions—"

"Don't," interrupts Dryasdust hastily. "I will have nothing

to do with the problem-makers. It is players, and style of play, that we are now discussing."

"Have you considered the style of Steinitz?" I enquire.

"It is much the same as Zukertort's," he responds.

"But not quite the same," I add, "and I am entitled to claim credit for the difference between them if I accept your challenge. If you carefully play over their best games, concealing the coming move until you have decided upon it in your own mind, you will find that you hit upon Zukertort's idea much more frequently than upon that of Steinitz."

"The difference between them may be in degree, and not in kind," says Dryasdust.

"But," I continue, "you will, now and then, find in Zukertort's play a most ingenious move, or series of moves, such as the one you have been examining, to which even Steinitz pays a tribute of admiration, indicating that he recognises in it a depth of thought beyond his own, not necessarily beyond his capability, but beyond the usual profundity with which he gauges the possibilities on the board."

Dryasdust ponders the matter gravely for a few minutes, blowing an immense cloud of smoke all the while. At length he speaks.

"That is to say, putting it in another aspect—for invention in Chess is height, not depth—that Steinitz occupies an average level, higher than Zukertort's, but that Zukertort fluctuates, sometimes being higher than Steinitz, and sometimes lower, but oftener lower than higher."

Dryasdust is thinking of a small farm he owns; very high lying, half sand, half stone, and the "other half" rabbits.

"It must be so," I say. "Otherwise Zukertort would certainly defeat Steinitz."

"Well," he says, "supposing it to be so, what then?"

"Simply," I reply triumphantly, "that I have shown you a style superior to Zukertort's. It is, as you say, less lofty, but with greater breadth, more even in its strength."

Dryasdust lights up at once.

"A pretty thing!" he ejaculates, as he "holds me with his glittering eye." "You make the identical mistake which Socrates was so fond of showing up, in his time. I ask you to show me a certain style, and you evade the point at issue by saying that it is like that of So and So, but better and worse! And you talk of argument and demonstration! It is just as my sharebroker treats me. I ask him the price of consols. '1/8 lower,' or '1/16 higher,' he says, and I am as wise as ever."

At this moment I hear Langbein's loud voice in the distance, and I know that my deliverance is at hand.

"What else should I do?" I ask, to gain a few minutes time.

"Define Steinitz's style," replies Dryasdust, promptly.

"Ah!" I say, as the door opens. "Langbein is the man for that sort of thing. Let us ask him."

"Here am I!" cries Langbein, bringing in with him a whole atmosphere of cold fresh air. "However would the Herr Professor get along without me? What is now the difficulty?"

"Assuming," I say, "that Steinitz defeats Zukertort, Blackburne, and many other first-class players, of various styles, by the force of a superior style, the question is, what is that style?"

"Ha, Ha!" laughs Langbein. "It is so like you English to puzzle your brains with such trifles. And do you find it so difficult—that question? Cannot you catch the ball because it is all the while under your feet? Cannot you recognise, when you see it, the style you yourselves often adopt, both of you, when you play with a novice? Know you not how you play. I have watched you many times. You see clearly, from the mountain tops of your own wisdom and experience, what he wishes to do. You so play, not troubling yourselves much to attack, but so working your pieces that he cannot make any move without disadvantage or loss. He is sooner or later overwhelmed with difficulties. Then you exult, as you watch his puny efforts to escape, and 'polish him off,' as you call it, at your leisure. Then it is that you play à la Steinitz."

Langbein seems to have put the matter into so small a nutshell, that Dryasdust and I sit looking at one another, without a word to say for ourselves.

"But," I say at length, "you place Steinitz on a very high pedestal. You imply that he is as much superior to other high-class players as we are to mere tyros."

"And why not?" says Langbein, coolly. "Is he not one of my countrymen?"

This argument is unanswerable. Dryasdust shakes his head solemnly, once more charges his pipe, and proceeds to arrange the Chess-men. He then manipulates the two Queen's Rook's Pawns and holds his hands for me to choose. He obviously proposes the previous question.

THE NEW HANDBUCH.—VI.

IN reviewing as in writing a modern Chess treatise, when the King's Knight's Opening has been once passed the ground is got over much more quickly. In our last instalment, while treating of the Four Knights' Opening and its kindred variations, the matter of the *Handbuch* required to be rearranged and largely supplemented. We now return to the order of the *Handbuch* itself, and on the present occasion shall comment briefly on its treatment

of the King's Bishop's Game and the Close or, as our authority calls them, Miscellaneous (*gemischte*) Openings, including the French and Sicilian Defences, the Queen's Gambit, and the various openings with the Bishops' and Knights' Pawns, as well as the Centre Gambit 2 P to Q 4 and the Vienna Game. The general term Irregular Openings, applied to these last by English writers of the last generation, such as Staunton and Walker, is beginning to yield to a more accurate nomenclature; and in most cases a distinctive name has been found for each. There is still room, however, for greater uniformity in this respect; a point to which we may return on some future occasion. A concluding article will be devoted to the different forms of the King's Gambit accepted and refused, of which the Bishop's Gambit is by far the most important, as well as the most fruitful in new variations.

The King's Bishop's Game forms Opening II. of the *Handbuch*; and its diminished importance in modern times is clearly shown by the fact that it occupies exactly 40 pages, as against upwards of 200 allotted to the King's Knight's Game (Opening I.) It may be further noticed that in this chapter we cannot find a single reference to any published game or analysis of later date than 1874, the year in which the fifth edition appeared. Such corrections as are now introduced are due, therefore, to a re-examination of the old authorities. The Lopez Gambit, a favourite opening with first-rate players when giving the odds of the Q Kt, and not unknown in even play, had been very inadequately treated in former editions. This is now so far remedied, that a portion of the correct defence is now given precisely as in Mr. Cook's *Synopsis* p. 79 col. 19: but Staunton's *Handbook*, followed by Mr. Gossip in his *Theory*, is more complete on this point. It is a curious proof how completely the present revisers of the *Handbuch* have lost touch of the English literature of the subject, which Baron von der Lasa, while the work remained in his hands, had always brought down to date, that this variation, now at length inserted, is referred to "Dubois 1872" instead of "Staunton 1847," its true origin.

On Mac Donnell's Double Gambit, after the move 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 Kt P, 4 P to K B 4, a new defence is suggested in place of Labourdonnais' 4 P to Q 4, 5 P takes P 5 P to K 5. This is 4 P takes P, 5 Kt to K B 3 5 B to K 2, whereupon White is made to play 6 P to Q 4, and the reply 6 B to R 5 ch, as in the Cunningham Gambit, is pronounced favourable to Black, whether White plays 7 P to Kt 3 or 7 K to B sq. But suppose 6 Castles, and then it seems to us that White will have much the better game. If Black takes the second Pawn at move 4, his best continuation after 5 Kt to K B 3 is 5 P to Q 4, as suggested by the Rev. T. C. Sanders and pub-

lished first by Mr. Gossip, afterwards by Mr. Cook in his new edition, but not noticed in the *Handbuch*.

In the following variation of the most usual defence to the Bishop's Game, 2 Kt to K B 3, there is an important omission :— 3 P. to K B 4 3 Kt takes P, 4 P to Q 3 4 Q to R 5 ch, 5 P to Kt 3 5 Kt takes Kt P, 6 Kt to K B 3 6 Q to R 4, 7 R to Kt sq. Instead of 7 Kt to B 4, which allows of a subtle and powerful attack invented by Herr Falkbeer by 8 R to Kt 5 8 Q to R 6, 9 B takes P ch 9 K takes B, 10 R to R 5 10 Q to Kt 7 (best), 11 R takes Kt ch &c., Black should play 7 P to Q 4, and if 8 B takes P, 8 P takes P attacking the Bishop. This correction was given by Steinitz in the *Field*, in the notes to a game reprinted *C. P. C.* 1878 p. 105 : and gives Black rather the best of the opening.

We have already indicated the rather miscellaneous contents of the next chapter, comprised in 60 pages, again a very moderate allowance compared with the King's Knight's Game and the King's Gambit. Section I. includes such various openings as 2 P to Q B 3, concerning which nothing need be said; the Centre Gambit and its offshoot the Danish Gambit, the Vienna Game (not including those variations which lead to the Four Knights' Game) and, as a branch of the latter, the Steinitz Gambit. In the Centre Gambit, after 2 P to Q 4 2 P takes P, 3 B to B 4, the reply 3 Kt to K B 3 is marked as best, in accordance with Boden's sound judgment : compare B. C. M. II. 373 note (a). The immediate recapture of the Pawn, 3 Q takes P 3 Kt to Q B 3 4 Q to K 3, became fashionable at Berlin, 1881, and was tried once or twice at Vienna, 1882. We transcribe the two variations which the *Handbuch* devotes to this attack, that our readers may judge for themselves of the claim to novelty set up at Berlin :—(i) ... 4 B to Kt 5 ch, 5 P to Q B 3 5 B to R 4, 6 Q to Kt 3 6 Q to B 3, 7 B to Kt 5 7 Q to Kt 3, 8 B to Q 3 8 P to K R 3, 9 B to K B 4 9 Q takes Q, 10 B takes Q 10 P to Q 3 even. (ii) ... 4 P to K Kt 3, 5 B to Q B 4 5 B to Kt 2, 6 Kt to K 2 6 K Kt to K 2, 7 Castles 7 Castles, 8 P to B 4 8 P to Q 4, 9 P takes P 9 Kt takes P, 10 B takes Kt 10 Q takes B, 11 Kt to B 3 11 Q to K B 4, 12 Q to Q 3 12 Q takes Q, 13 P takes Q 13 B to B 4. Black has the better game : the P at Q 3 must be lost in a few moves. On (i) we may observe that Rosenthal has lately recommended 5 Kt to B 3 for White, in answer to the check : though less immediately forcing than P to B 3, it seems to us likely to pay in the long run. On (ii) we shall repeat a remark we had previously made in *C. P. C.* 1870-1, II. 228 : "White would have done better, we think, to play 8 Q Kt to B 3, preventing the effective advance of the Q P." For recent examples of this opening see B. C. M. II. 254.

In the Danish Gambit the move now approved instead of capturing the second Pawn, 4 Kt to K B 3, is noticed in a single variation: 2 P to Q 4 2 P takes P, 3 P to Q B 3 3 P takes P, 4 B to B 4 4 Kt to K B 3. But after 5 Kt takes P 5 B to Kt 5, 6 K Kt to K 2 6 Castles, 7 P to K 5, the move 7 Kt to K 5 is greatly inferior to 7 P to Q 4, given both by Mr. Gossip and Mr. Cook. After 4 P takes P, 5 Q B takes P, the following pretty variations will be new to most of our readers:—(i) ... 5 Kt to Q B 3, 6 Kt to K 2 6 P to Q 3, 7 Castles 7 Kt to R 3, 8 P to B 4 8 B to K 3, 9 B to Kt 5 9 P to B 3, 10 P to B 5 10 B to Q 2, 11 Kt to B 4 11 B to K 2, 12 Q to R 5 ch 12 K to B sq, 13 Kt to Q 2 13 Q to K sq, 14 Q to R 4 14 Kt to B 2, 15 Q R to B sq 15 B to Q sq, 16 R to K B 3 16 P to Q R 3, 17 B to R 4 17 P to Q Kt 4, 18 B to Kt 3 18 Q Kt to K 4, 19 R to K Kt 3 19 P to Kt 4, 20 P takes P en p 20 P takes P, 21 B takes Kt 21 R takes Q, 22 Kt takes P ch 22 K to Kt 2, 23 Kt takes R dis ch 23 K to R 2, 24 B to K B 4 24 Kt to Kt 4, and it is questionable on which side the advantage lies. (ii) ... 5 Kt to Q B 3, 6 Kt to Q B 3 6 B to Kt 5, 7 Kt to B 3 7 P to Q 3, 8 Q to Kt 3 8 B to K 3, 9 B takes B 9 P takes B, 10 Castles (if 10 Q takes K P ch 10 Q to K 2, and White has lost the attack, remaining a Pawn behind), 10 Q to K 2, 11 Kt to Q 5 11 P takes Kt, 12 P takes P 12 Kt to K 4, 13 Kt to Q 4! 13 Kt to K B 3! 14 Kt to K 6 14 K to Q 2! (iii) ... 5 Kt to K R 3, 6 Kt to K 2 6 P to Q Kt 3, 7 Castles 7 Kt to B 3, 8 Kt to Kt 3 8 B to Kt 2, 9 Kt to B 5 9 Q to Kt 4, 10 P to K R 4 10 Q to Kt 3, 11 P to R 5 11 Q to Kt 4, 12 P to B 4 12 B to B 4 ch, 13 K to R sq 13 Q to Q sq, 14 R to K sq 14 Kt to K 4, (a fine move to which White has no satisfactory reply), 15 B takes Kt 15 Kt takes Kt, 16 Q to Kt 4 16 Kt to R 3, 17 Q to Kt 3 17 K R to Kt sq and Black won the game. The defence ... 5 Kt to K R 3 seems to be relied on as correct by the Scandinavian players.

We have already noticed the meagre treatment of the Steinitz Gambit in the *Handbuch*; and invite the attention of our German friends to the instructive variations given in *B. C. M.* II. 144, 146, 181, 374. We need not here repeat these for the benefit of English readers: and space presses.

Section II. is devoted to the French Game. The editors of the *Handbuch* seem hardly to realise the extent to which the advantage of the move may be retained in this opening, and the difficulty of proving an absolute equality for Black. We give a few examples of approved continuations from recent play.

In the single instance in which the French Game occurred in the Blackburne—Zukertort match, the following were the moves, Blackburne second player:—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 Kt to B 3, 8 B to K Kt 5 8 B to K Kt 5, 9 K to R sq 9 B to K 2 (probably best) 10 B to K 3 10 Q to Q 2, 11 Q to Q 2 11 B to Q 3, and White has a slight pull which he retained all through the game. Black's 11th move was one of those as to which Steinitz and Zukertort differed in their respective organs: the former advocating 11 B takes Kt, which the latter maintained to be more favourable to White than the play adopted. Had Black continued the uniform development by ... 9 K to R sq, he would lose a Pawn, as first shown by Zukertort in *Westminster Papers* VIII. 152: the moves will also be found in *Chess-Monthly* I. 273, II. 372, and given by ourselves in *B. C. M.* I. 276. On the earlier stages of this opening we will observe, first, that we reject, as contrary to principle, the advance of White's P to K 5, whether at the fifth move, or later after 5 B to K Kt 5; though for a time it came into fashion at Paris in 1878. Secondly, that instead of ... 7 Kt to B 3, ... 7 P to B 3 is frequently played, to be followed by Q to B 2: the recent vogue of this move at Berlin and Vienna makes it unnecessary to do more than allude to it.

Should Black attempt to vary the order of his development, instead of at once preparing to castle, the following moves, which occurred at Paris between Zukertort and Mason, show how advantage may be taken by a skilful player: 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 Kt to Q B 3, 6 Kt to K B 3 6 B to K Kt 5, 7 B to K 3 7 B to Q 3, 8 P to Q R 3 8 Castles, 9 Q to Q 2 9 P to Q R 3, 10 P to K R 3 10 B to K 3, 11 Castles. Had Black taken the Kt at move 10, White of course would have castled afterwards on the Queen's side and attacked on the open file. Mr. Potter observes that "nothing could be more masterly than Zukertort's opening dispositions." (*Westminster Papers*, XI. 53).

Our remaining example of rapid and artistic development against a slightly inferior defence is taken from one of Blackburne's blindfold games, with a correction from the *Field* notes, *C. P. C.* 1879 p. 131: 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 K Kt to B 3 4 K Kt to B 3, 5 B to Q 3 5 B to Q 3, 6 Castles 6 Castles, 7 Kt to B 3 7 B. to K 3, 8 B to K Kt 5 8 Q Kt to Q 2, 9 Q to Q 2 9 P to B 3, 10 Q R to K sq 10 Q to B 2, 11 B takes Kt 11 Kt takes B, 12 Kt to K 5 12 Q R to K sq, 13 P to B 4 13 P to Q R 3, and White should now have retreated 14 Kt to Q sq, in order to answer 14 P to B 4 by 15 P to B 3.

In Section III., the Sicilian Game, we find only one noteworthy variation not yet accessible to English readers: 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 Kt to Q B 3, 4 P to Q 4 4 P takes P, 5 Kt takes P 5 Kt to B 3. At this

point, instead of the lately accepted move 6 K Kt to Kt 5, Herr Berger, in the *Schachzeitung* for 1878, proposed 6 B to K 2, after which he thinks there is no completely satisfactory defence. The *Handbuch* gives as the continuation (p. 368 no. 3) ... 6 P to Q 4, 7 P takes P 7 P takes P, 8 B to K Kt 5 (8 B to K B 4 is also good, threatening 9 Kt to Kt 5 and gaining time if Black stops this by 8 P to Q R 3: while if 9 B to Q 3, White wins a Pawn by exchanging Bishops) 8 B to K 2, 9 Castles 9 Castles, 10 B to B 3 10 B to K 3, 11 R to K sq 11 Q to Q 2, 12 Q to Q 2 12 Q R to Q sq, 13 Q R to Q sq 13 K R to K sq, 14 Kt takes B 14 P takes Kt, 15 Q to K 2, and White has the better game. We rather think that some of Black's moves might be improved; but we are ready to admit that 6 B to K 2 is White's best course, and difficult to parry. It should be noticed, however, that 6 B to K 2 has long been recognised as best in a position differing only by one move from the present, viz. when Black has played 5 P to Q R 3 instead of 5 Kt to B 3. This move has been played for many years by Zukertort, and is in both Messrs. Gossip and Cook's little works: yet strange to say the *Handbuch*, while giving Herr Berger credit for his adaptation of Zukertort's idea, does not mention the latter in its proper place, and gives the very inferior continuation 6 B to K 3, followed by 7 B to Q 3 (p. 356 no. 36). Against ... 5 Kt to K B 3, another still more recent invention disputes the palm with Herr Berger's move, and is probably as favourable to White. This is 6 Kt takes Kt 6 Kt P takes Kt, 7 P to K 5 7 Kt to Q 4, 8 Kt to K 4, after which Black will have some difficulty in getting his Q B into play. In a consultation game, Hoffer and Zukertort v. Blackburne and Steel, the latter played ... 8 P to K B 4, 9 Kt to Q 6 ch 9 B takes Kt, 10 P takes B ..., upon which ... 10 P to B 4, to make an outlet for the Bishop, would have been best. If, instead of ... 8 P to K B 4, ... 8 Q to B 2, Zukertort gives 9 P to K B 4: Black has then, we think, a little resource in 9 Q to Kt 3, threatening B to R 3 and also Kt to K 6; as was pointed out to us by Mr. Ranken. See the game in question, with Dr. Zukertort's elaborate notes, *Chess-Monthly* II. 334-5. Another novelty, discovered since the publication of the *Handbuch*, is the refutation of ... 5 B to Kt 5 for Black (instead of ... 5 Kt to B 3 or ... 5 P to Q R 3) in the same position. This is by 6 Kt takes Kt 6 Kt P takes Kt, 7 Q to Q 4, whereupon Blackburne as best retreated 7 B to B sq. (*B. C. M.* I. 262, where see notes and compare p. 240). These reinforcements of the attack against both ... 5 Kt to B 3 and ... 5 B to Kt 5 led us to speak of 6 K Kt to Kt 5 as the "lately" accepted move: it is continued as follows:—6 K Kt to Kt 5 6 B to Kt 5 (or 6 Kt to B 3 if the order of the moves has been reversed) 7 Kt to Q 6 ch 7 K to K 2, 8 B to K B 4 8 P to K 4, 9 Kt to B 5 ch 9 K to B sq. The *Handbuch* (p. 352 no. 2)

and most authorities give here 10 B to K Kt 5: Mr. Cook with good reason prefers Zukertort's move 10 B to Q 2.

Owing to the discovery of these weak points in the ordinary defences to the Sicilian, such masters as Blackburne (in the third and fifth games of the Zukertort match), Paulsen, and Winawer have reverted to an early advance of P to K Kt 3 for Black, a move not unknown at an earlier period. (See the references in *B. C. M.* I. 268). This, however, was subsequent to the appearance of the new *Handbuch*.

The three remaining sections of the "Miscellaneous" chapter call for but little remark. Section IV. deals with the Fianchetto either on King's or Queen's side, but only for the defence, Mr. Owen's favourite attack 1 P to Q Kt 3 ... not being mentioned; and with such defences as 1 P to K 4 1 P to Q 4 and 1 P to K 4 1 Kt to Q B 3. Section V. treats of openings with the Bishops' Pawns; 1 P to Q B 4, now generally known as the English Game from its employment several times by Staunton in his match with St. Amant; and 1 P to K B 4, sometimes called the Dutch Game, though not by the *Handbuch* which reserves the name *holländische Partie* for the moves 1 P to Q 4 1 P to K B 4. Under 1 P to K B 4 comes the From Gambit ... 1 P to K 4, as to which the *Handbuch* is fully aware of the force of the counter-attack, as since brought out by Zukertort in the first volume of the *Chess-Monthly*. It has not been hitherto pointed out that after 1 P to K B 4 1 P to K 4 White may, instead of accepting the From by taking the Pawn, become himself the gambit-giver by 2 P to K 4. Though not much given to beginning with P to K B 4 or any other close opening, we should be much inclined to try this if the position occurred to us in play. Section VI. includes the Queen's Gambit and other openings with 1 P to Q 4. It is usually assumed that, if the second player intends to refuse the gambit, the order of the moves P to K 3 and P to Q 4 is indifferent. But Rosenthal has lately remarked that 1 P to K 3 allows White to obtain the French Opening, more favourable to the attack, by 2 P to K 4. The most correct play in answer to P to Q 4 is P to Q 4 also, preventing any inconvenient advance of White's Pawns: while against any other form of the close games, ... 1 P to K 3 may be laid down as a general rule. In the accepted Queen's Gambit 1 P to Q 4 1 P to Q 4, 2 P to Q B 4 2 P takes P, Mr. Blackburne's favourite move 3 Kt to K B 3 is analysed in one variation: 3 Kt to K B 3 3 P to K 3, 4 P to K 3 4 Kt to K B 3, 5 B takes P 5 B to K 2, 6 Kt to B 3 6 Castles, 7 Castles 7 P to Q Kt 3 (!) 8 P to K 4 8 B to Kt 2 and the game is pronounced even. We should rather take White for choice: and are more than ever convinced that this Gambit should not be accepted.

W. W.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME CLV.

Played in the B. C. M. Correspondence Tourney by the winner of the first prize.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Bridgwater.)	BLACK. (Mr. Dorrington.)	WHITE. (Mr. Bridgwater.)	BLACK. (Mr. Dorrington.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	15 B to Kt 3	Q Kt to B 3 (<i>f</i>)
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	16 B takes P	Kt takes P (<i>g</i>)
3 B to B 4	Q to R 5 ch	17 Q to Q 2	Kt to B 5 (<i>h</i>)
4 K to B sq	P to K Kt 4	18 Q to B 3	Q takes Kt
5 Kt to Q B 3	B to Kt 2	19 Q takes R (<i>i</i>)	P to K B 3 (<i>j</i>)
6 P to Q 4	P to Q 3 (<i>a</i>)	20 R takes P	B to B 3
7 Kt to B 3	Q to R 4	21 R to R 2	K to Q 2
8 P to K R 4	P to K R 3	22 Q to Kt 7 ch	Kt to K 2
9 P to K 5	P takes P	23 P takes P	Q to B 4 ch
10 Kt to Q 5 (<i>b</i>)	K to Q sq	24 K to R sq	R to K Kt sq
11 K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 3	25 R to Q sq ch	K to B sq (<i>k</i>)
12 K Kt tks K P (<i>c</i>)	B tks Kt (<i>d</i>)	26 P takes Kt	B takes P ch
13 P takes B	B to Q 2	27 Q takes B	Resigns.
14 P takes P	Q to K 5 (<i>e</i>)		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) An antiquated line of defence which ought to enable White to recover the gambit Pawn. Kt to K 2 is now usual here.

(*b*) This also is the old mode of attack; the modern method is Kt takes K P, regaining the gambit P, with a good position.

(*c*) A continuation originated by Herr Grimm, and quite as effectual apparently as taking this P at the 10th move. White may also play P takes P, which leads to the powerful Petroff attack.

(*d*) Q to B 4 is the book move, to which White should reply with Q to R 5.

(*e*) And here the books make Black take P with Q.

(*f*) This does not turn out well; we incline to R to R 2, threatening P takes P, or K to B sq, preventing White from taking the P with his B.

(*g*) Very risky, Kt to Q 5 was the right move, and it would have yielded him considerable relief.

(*h*) If Kt to Kt 3, the following pretty variation is given by Mr. Bridgwater:—17 Kt to Kt 3, 18 R to K sq, Q to B 4, 19 B takes P ch, K moves, 20 R to K 8 ch, B takes R, 21 Kt to K 7 ch winning the Q.

(i) B takes Kt is equally good, *e.g.* 19 B takes Kt, Q to B 4 ch, 20 B to K 3, Q to K 2, 21 R to K sq, P to K B 3, (if R to R 2, P to Kt 6) 22 P takes B P &c.

(j) It were better to play the K at once to K 2, but his game was anyhow hopeless.

(k) If B covers, R takes B ch, and if Q takes R, White mates in six moves.

GAME CLVI.

Played at New Orleans, December 29th, 1882.

(Remove White's Queen's Knight.)

(K B P Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Labatt.)	(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Labatt.)
1 P to K B 4 (a)	P to K 3	14 P to Kt 5	Kt to Q 2
2 P to K 3	P to Q 4	15 Q takes P	B to K 2 (b)
3 Kt to K B 3	P to Q B 4	16 P to K R 4	Kt to Q B 3
4 P to Q Kt 3	Kt to Q B 3	17 B to K R 3	Q Kt to K 4
5 Q to K 2	Kt to B 3	18 P to B 4	Ptks <i>P en p</i> (c)
6 B to Kt 2	P to Q Kt 3	19 B takes P	R to Q sq
7 Castles	B to Kt 2	20 P to R 5	Castles
8 P to K R 3	Q to B 2	21 P to R 6	P to Kt 3
9 P to K Kt 4	R to B sq	22 Q to B 4 (d)	P to B 3 (e)
10 K to Kt sq!	Kt to Q R 4	23 K R to B sq	P takes P (f)
11 P to Q 3	P to Q 5	24 Q to B 4 ch	K to R sq (g)
12 P to B 5	B takes Kt	25 B takes K Kt	R takes B
13 Q takes B	K P takes P	26 Q to K 6	Black resigns. (h)

NOTES FROM THE *Schachzeitung*, TRANSLATED AND REVISED BY
W. WAYTE.

(a) [A favourite move with odds-givers at the present time. It requires, however, considerable subtlety in the attack: routine moves alone will not make anything of it].

(b) By fine waiting moves the player of the White has obtained almost imperceptibly a good attacking position. This he now proceeds to turn to account with success and elegance.

(c) This capture should have been let alone: it only opens the diagonal to the Bishop. [But White, having provided for the attack upon his King, now threatened to open the way both for Bishop and Rook by taking with K P].

(d) [Best, threatening to gain a piece by taking Kt with K B].

(e) The advance of this Pawn opens "door and gate" to destruction. [It appears to us that the gulf was already yawning pretty wide: B to Q 3 might have been somewhat better].

(f) Black could perhaps hardly be expected to foresee White's brilliant rejoinder: R to B 2 or B to Q 3 would, either of them, have been better.

(g) [If 24 ... Kt takes Q, 25 B to K 6 ch 25 R to B 2, and the *Schachzeitung* continues with 26 R takes R, &c., overlooking 26 B takes R ch and 27 B to Kt 7 mate].

(h) After 26 ... R takes R, 27 R takes R Black can no longer avoid decisive loss.

GAMES CLVII. TO CLXII.

Played Feb. 1883 in the series between Messrs. Steinitz and Mackenzie, at the Manhattan Chess Club.

GAME I.

(King's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Mackenzie.)	BLACK. (Mr. Steinitz.)	WHITE. (Mr. Mackenzie.)	BLACK. (Mr. Steinitz.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	19 Q to K 3	Kt to B 5
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	20 Q to B sq	Q to R 4
3 Kt to B 3	P to K Kt 3	21 Kt to K 4	B to Q 4
4 P to Q 4	P takes P	22 Kt to B 6 ch	B takes Kt
5 Kt takes P	B to Kt 2	23 B takes K B	Q to Q 7
6 B to K 3	Kt to B 3	24 B takes B (d)	P takes B
7 B to K 2 (a)	Q to K 2	25 P to Q Kt 3	Q takes Q
8 B to B 3	Castles	26 R takes Q	Kt to Kt 3
9 Castles	Q Kt to K 4 (b)	27 K R to Q sq	Q R to B sq
10 B to K 2	P to Q 3	28 P to B 3	K R to K sq
11 B to K Kt 5	P to Q B 3	29 K to B 2	K R to K 3
12 P to K B 4	Kt to Q 2	30 P to K Kt 4	K to B sq
13 B to B 3	Kt to Kt 3	31 P to K B 5	K R to Q B 3
14 Q to Q 3	Q to B 2	32 K to B 3	P to Q B 5
15 Q R to K sq	Kt (B3) to Q 2	33 P to Q Kt 4	Kt P takes P
16 Kt to Kt 3	Kt to B 4	34 Kt P takes P	Kt to Q 2
17 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	Drawn game. (e)	
18 P to K 5	B to K 3 (c)		

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) For remarks on the opening moves see p. 9 of the January number. At this point Zukertort played 7 P to B 3 : we have also seen 7 Kt takes Kt, upon which it is worth noting that after 7 ... Kt P takes Kt it would not be good play to continue 8 P to K 5 8 Kt to Kt sq. The weakness of White's K P would soon gain for Black more time than he has lost.

(b) We doubt the expediency of this as a development move. The Kt is soon driven back to Q 2 : the Q B does not come out till the 18th move, nor the Q R till the 27th. We should prefer 9 P to Q 3, and let White double the Pawns if he likes.

(c) Black has now cleared his game, but after all has had to submit to a doubled Pawn.

(d) If P to Q Kt 3, to keep the Black Pawns where they are, Black could force the draw by Kt to Q 7, after the exchange of Queens. A tendency to drift into an early draw may often be observed in the first game of a match.

(e) We do not find much matter for comment in this game, but we should like to know whether it was really abandoned at this point. After 35 R takes P 35 Kt takes B, 36 P takes Kt 36 R takes P, it seems to us that 37 R to Q 7 would yield winning chances for White.

GAME II.

(Steinitz Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Mackenzie.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	13 K Kt to K 2	B to Q 3
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	14 Q to Q 2	Q to Q B 3 ch
3 P to K B 4	P takes P	15 K to B 2	Kt(Kt5)to Q 4
4 P to Q 4	Q to R 5 ch	16 B takes B	Q takes B
5 K to K 2	P to Q 4	17 K R to K sq	Q R to K sq
6 P takes P	Q to K 2 ch (a)	18 Kt to Kt 3	Kt takes Kt
7 K to B 3	Kt to K B 3 (b)	19 Q takes Kt	Q to B 5 ch
8 P to K R 3	Kt to Q Kt 5	20 K to Kt sq	Kt to Q 4 (c)
9 B to Kt 5 ch	B to Q 2	21 Q to Q 3	Kt to K 6
10 P to Q 6	Q takes P	22 Kt to B sq	Kt to B 4
11 B takes P	Q to Kt 3	23 Q to Kt 5 ch (d)	K to Q sq
12 B takes B ch	K takes B	24 Q takes P	Q tks Q P ch

25 K to R sq	Kt to Q 3	37 R to Q 7	R to Q Kt sq
26 Q to B 3	Q to Q R 5	38 Q to R 5	R to Kt 2
27 P to Q Kt 3	Q to R 4	39 R tks Q B P	K R to Q sq
28 K R to Q sq	K to B sq	40 R to K sq	Q to Q 5
29 P to Q B 4	K to Kt sq	41 R takes R	K takes R
30 R to Q 5	Q to R 6	42 Q to Kt 5 ch	K to B 2
31 Kt to Kt 3	Q to Kt 7	43 R to K B sq	Q to Q 4
32 Q R to Q sq	P to K B 4 (e)	44 Q to R 5 ch	K to Kt sq
33 P to Q B 5	Kt to K 5	45 R to K sq	R to Q B sq
34 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	46 Q to Kt 4 ch	Q to Kt 2
35 Q to K B sq (f)	Q to K B 3	47 Q takes Q ch	K takes Q
36 Q to Q Kt 5 ch	K to R sq	48 R takes P and wins.	(g)

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) Mr. Steinitz is here "hoist with his own petard." In a very similar position of the Gambit beginning 2 P to K B 4 2 P takes P, 3 P to Q 4, and differing from the present only by the two Queen's Knights not being in play, he had pointed out that Q to K 2 ch gave Black a drawn game; but he then thought the move inapplicable to his own Gambit (*Field*, Jan. 26, 1878.) The Captain shows, however, that this is not the case. Personally, we do not admit that in the Steinitz Gambit Black is bound to play for a draw.

(b) In the sixth game, as will be seen, the Q now returned to R 5, and White retreating K to K 2, the game was drawn by perpetual check at K 2 and K R 5. Capt. Mackenzie had then lost three games to one, and no doubt the draw seemed the best way out of it. He now, however, elects to continue the game on its merits.

(c) And thus far the choice seems justified. But by this and the next move Black seriously compromises his game: by attacking the Q he drives her to a more commanding post.

(d) From this point White forges gradually ahead. He breaks the adverse Pawns, and obtains a more valuable one in exchange for his own Q P.

(e) As good as anything. White threatened Q takes P after dislodging the Kt: and if P to K B 3, the Kt when attacked would have no good square to go to.

(f) This is indeed *reculer pour mieux sauter*. The gain of a Pawn is now speedily forced.

(g) After 48 ... R takes P, 49 R to K 7 ch Black could not afford to exchange Rooks by 49 R to B 2, and must incur further loss of Pawns.

GAME III.

WHITE. (Mr. Mackenzie.)	BLACK. (Mr. Steinitz.)	WHITE. (Mr. Mackenzie.)	BLACK. (Mr. Steinitz.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	15 P to K Kt 4	P to K R 4
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to K B 3	16 P to K Kt 5	Kt to K sq
3 Kt to Q B 3	P to K Kt 3	17 K to K R 2	Kt to K B 4
4 P to Q 4	P takes P	18 B to K B 2	Kt to Q B 2
5 Kt takes P	Kt to Q B 3	19 Q to Q 2	Kt to K 3
6 B to K 3	B to Kt 2	20 Q R to K sq (<i>d</i>)	Q to Q B 2 (<i>e</i>)
7 B to K 2 (<i>a</i>)	Castles	21 P to K R 4	B to Q 2 (<i>f</i>)
8 Castles	P to Q 3	22 B to K Kt 2 (<i>g</i>)	Q R to K sq
9 P to K B 4 (<i>b</i>)	Q Kt to K 2	23 B to K R 3	P to Q Kt 3 (<i>h</i>)
10 B to K B 3	P to Q B 3	24 B tks Kt (<i>i</i>)	R takes B
11 P to K R 3	P to Q 4	25 B to K 3 (<i>j</i>)	P to Q 5
12 P to K 5	Kt to K sq	26 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
13 K Kt to K 2	P to K B 3	27 B takes Kt	R takes R
14 P takes P (<i>c</i>)	Kt takes P	28 Resigns.	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(*a*) This Bishop does not distinguish himself in the present game. In a similar position Winawer, against Steinitz, played B to Q 3, after exchanging Kts.

(*b*) A further advance of this Pawn, well supported, would hit the weak spot left in Black's game by his 3rd move. Mr. Steinitz recognises the possibility, and devotes his next five moves to diverting and dissipating this attack.

(*c*) Some lively variations come in here by 14 B to B 5 combined with Kt or B takes P, but the "luck" is with Black after the exchanges.

(*d*) The Rook fights for his own hand, and comes to a bad end in consequence. At Q sq he would support, if he did not free, the Queen.

(*e*) Pinning White's Queen to defensive business, nor can any other piece help her. This is a characteristic device of Mr. Steinitz's, and seems to work out naturally enough from White's 7th move.

(*f*) He is nursing attacks by Kt takes R P, Kt takes B P, or P to Q 5. He now prepares to bring up another heavy piece, which ultimately fits in with the last named line of play. Meantime he gives White the chance of selecting a bad move out of several placed at his disposal.

(*g*) White is again tempted to free his game by Kt, or B, takes Q P.

(*h*) Another attack with the Pawns on Q's side is in process of formation. White's chance of escape from the four-in-hand combination against him is extremely small.

(i) "Masterly inactivity" would not help matters.
 (j) Although mentally surrounded, he gallantly attempts to hold his ground by fighting with both hands. It cannot be done this way. 25 B to Kt 3 might delay the catastrophe.

GAME IV.

(French Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mackenzie.)	WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mackenzie.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	35 K to Kt 2	B to K sq
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	36 B to B 3	B to Q 2
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	37 P to R 4	R (K2) to K sq
4 B to K Kt 5	B to K 2	38 P to K R 5 (i)	P takes P
5 B takes Kt	B takes B	39 Kt to K 5	Kt takes Kt
6 Kt to K B 3 (a)	P to Q Kt 3 (b)	40 R takes Kt	R to B 4 (j)
7 B to Kt 5 ch	P to Q B 3	41 R takes R	P takes R
8 B to Q 3	Castles	42 K to B 2	B to B 3
9 P to K 5 (c)	B to K 2	43 B takes R P	R to K 2
10 Kt to K 2	P to Q B 4	44 B to B 3	K to Kt 3
11 P to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	45 R to K R sq	P to R 3 ?
12 Castles	P to K B 4	46 B to Q sq	B to Q 2
13 P tks P en pass	B takes P	47 B to K R 5 ch	K to Kt 2
14 R to B sq	P to B 5 (d)	48 B to B 3	B to B 3
15 B to Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4	49 B to Q sq	B to K sq
16 R to K sq	Q to Q 3	50 B to B 2	B to Kt 3 (k)
17 Kt to Kt 3	P to Q R 4 (e)	51 R to K R 4	P to K R 4
18 Kt to B sq	R to R 2	52 B to Q sq	K to R 3
19 Kt to K 3	P to Kt 3	53 B to B 3	B to B 2
20 Kt to Kt 4	Q to B 5	54 P to K Kt 4	P takes P
21 Kt takes B ch	R takes Kt	55 B takes Kt P	B to Kt 3
22 Q to Q 2	Q takes Q	56 B to B 3	B to B 2
23 Kt takes Q	B to Q 2	57 R to K R sq	R to K sq
24 B to B 2	P to Q R 5	58 R to Kt sq	R to K 3 (l)
25 P to Q R 3	R to R sq	59 B takes Q P	R to K B 3
26 Kt to B sq	Q R to K B sq	60 B takes B	R takes P ch
27 P to B 3	K to Kt 2	61 K to K 3	R takes B
28 Kt to K 3	B to B sq (f)	62 P to Q 5	R to K Kt 2
29 Kt to Kt 4	R to B 5	63 R to K R sq	R to Kt 4
30 Kt to B 2 (g)	R (B 5) to B 3	64 K to Q 4 (m)	K to Kt 3
31 B to Q sq	R to K sq (h)	65 K to B 5	K to B 2
32 Kt to Kt 4	R (B 3) to B sq	66 K to B 6	K to K sq
33 P to K Kt 3	B to Q 2	67 P to Q 6	K to Q sq
34 P to K B 4	R to K 2	68 R to K B sq	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Much stronger than pushing on the K P. White's object seems to be to induce Black to exchange Pawns, and the latter returns the compliment.

(b) P to B 4 at once appears quite safe, but Castling first is doubtless better.

(c) Playing on the P may fairly be ventured now, for Black cannot get his Q to her Kt 3, which usually forms one of the chief objections to P to K 5.

(d) Q to Q 3 or P to Q R 3 appears to be the correct course here, which would enable him to advance P to K 4 afterwards without fear of the reply B to Kt 5.

(e) The *ruckständig* Pawn at K 3 is a source of weakness, for it cannot be played on now without leaving the Q P equally weak and open to attack.

(f) Black would like to remain *in statu quo*, which is the meaning of his present move ; we should have been inclined, however, to shut out that Kt by P to R 4, and let what might come of it.

(g) Biding his time for Kt to K 5 till his forces are better disposed for action.

(h) See latter part of note (f).

(i) The soundness of this is questionable, see next note.

(j) A weak move ; is it possible that both players overlooked that Black could here advance P to R 5, remaining with a P ahead, and, as far as we can see, no disadvantage of position ?

(k) Again inferior. B to Q 2 would avoid all evil consequences.

(l) Black is under the disadvantage of having all his Pawns on White squares, while his opponent's are safe from attack ; he therefore plays thus to get rid of the adverse Bishop, and though the result is unsatisfactory, we don't know that he could do better.

(m) R to Q sq both here and at the previous move seems more forcible, but anyhow he has it all his own way.

 GAME V.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Steinitz.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	5 P to Q 4	P takes P
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	6 Kt takes P	Kt tks Kt (a)
3 B to Kt 5	P to Q R 3	7 Q takes Kt	P to Q Kt 4 (b)
4 B to R 4	K Kt to K 2	8 B to Q Kt 3	P to Q 3

9 P to Q B 3 (c)	B to K 3	35 Kt to Kt 5 (i)	B takes Kt
10 B to K 3 (d)	Kt to Q B 3	36 Q takes B	R to Q B 3
11 Q to Q sq	Kt to R 4	37 P to Q Kt 4 (j)	P to B 5
12 B takes B	P takes B	38 B to K 3	Q to Kt 2 (k)
13 Kt to Q 2	B to K 2	39 B to B 5	R to B 4
14 Q to Kt 4	K to B 2	40 Q to Kt 4	Kt to Kt 3 (l)
15 Castles K R	R to K B sq	41 K R to B 3	Q to K B 2
16 P to K B 4	P to Q B 4	42 R to Q R 3	P to K R 4
17 Q R to Q sq (e)	Q to Q B sq	43 Q to K Kt 3	R takes B P
18 R to B 3 (f)	K to Kt sq	44 K to Kt sq	K to R 2 (m)
19 R to Kt 3	R to B 2	45 Q to B 2	Q to B 4
20 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 5	46 R takes R	Q takes R
21 B to B sq	Q R to R 2	47 R to K B 3	Q takes K P
22 P to Q Kt 3	Kt to Kt 3	48 B to Q 4	Q to K 5
23 P to K 5	P to Q 4	49 P to Kt 5	R to Q B sq
24 P to K R 4	P to Q R 4 (g)	50 P to Kt 6	P to K 4
25 B to K 3 (h)	P to Q Kt 5	51 B to Kt 2	P to Q 5
26 R to Q B sq	P takes P	52 R to B 7	P to B 6
27 R takes P	R to Q B 2	53 B to B sq	P to Q 6
28 R to Q B sq	R to Q B 3	54 P to Kt 7	R to Q sq (n)
29 B to Q 2	P to Q R 5	55 B to Kt 5	P to Q 7
30 B to R 5	P takes P	56 R tks P ch	K to R sq
31 P takes P	Kt to Q 2	57 R to R 7 ch	K takes R
32 B to Q 2	Q to R 3	58 Q to B 7 ch	K to R sq
33 K to R 2	Kt to B sq	59 B to B 6 mate.	
34 R to B 3	R to Q Kt 3		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Black may also play P to Q Kt 4 at once, followed, if the B retreats, by Kt to R 4, threatening to win a piece, and getting rid of the B. White's best course, however, would be to exchange Kts before retiring the B, and in that case Black could not continue with Kt to R 4, on account of the reply B takes P ch.

(b) In his match with Mr. Martinez Mr. Steinitz played Kt to B 3 here; the text move seems preferable.

(c) Of course necessary to avoid the loss of the B threatened by P to Q B 4.

(d) B to Kt 5 has more points about it, one being to obtain a Kt against a B for the end-game.

(e) Kt to B 3 looks inviting, menacing the check at Kt 5. If Black replied with Kt to B 5, the B might safely be given up, we believe, as White would obtain a full equivalent.

(f) And now P to K 5 is the true line of attack, followed by 19 P to B 5 if Black answered with P to Q 4, for then, upon P takes P, 20 R takes P ch, the K could not go to Kt sq on account of 21 B to R 6.

(g) Black having got into safe quarters, may disregard White's demonstration, and proceed to use his majority of Pawns on the Q side.

(h) Well intended, but P to R 3 seems to offer a better defence.

(i) At length the inertia of the Captain's right wing is stirred, and this cavalier sounds the note of attack.

(j) A good move, insuring the bringing of his B into speedy action.

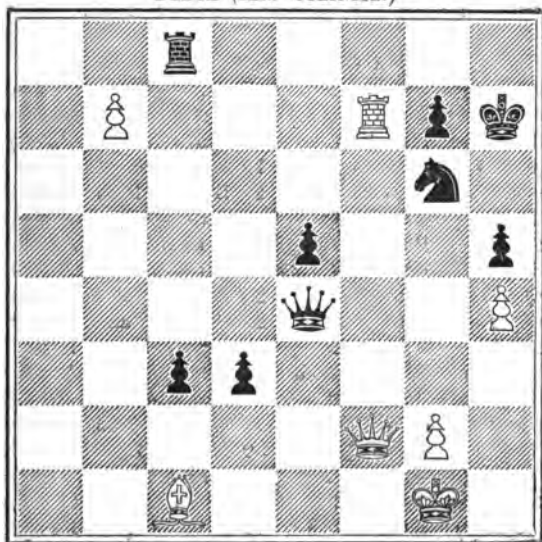
(k) As Black's Q is so much out of play, we prefer Q to R 8, and if the B went to B 5, he could retire his R to B sq, and then bring his Q to Q Kt 8 and K B 4.

(l) Q to B 2 at once is stronger, to enable him after advancing P to K R 4, to play the Kt to Kt 3; or P to R 4 first is perhaps better still.

(m) Q to B 4, with the intention of checking at Q Kt 8, looks more potent now than at the next move.

(n) Capt. Mackenzie has conducted his attack very pluckily, but with the odds against him he could hardly have hoped for success. Mr. Steinitz, from over-confidence or inadvertence, here throws away a won game; he had only to play his R to Q Kt sq, and White might have resigned, for if he continued with 55 Q to R 7, the answer would be Kt takes P, and if 55 Q to B 6, Black forces the exchange of Queens. We give a diagram of the position after White's 54th move.

BLACK (MR. STEINITZ.)



WHITE (MR. MACKENZIE.)

GAME VI.

(Steinitz Gambit.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Mackenzie.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	7 K to B 3	Q to R 5
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	8 K to K 2	Q to K 2 ch
3 P to B 4	P takes P	9 K to B 2	Q to R 5 ch
4 P to Q 4	Q to R 5 ch	10 K to K 2	Q to K 2 ch
5 K to K 2	P to Q 4 (<i>a</i>)	Drawn game. (<i>b</i>)	
6 P takes P	Q to K 2 ch		

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(*a*) "He that fights alone, few are his days to other times."
P to Q 3 is safer, and the sacrifices can be thrown in afterwards, when Black comes to "fight in the strength of his host."

(*b*) A well known "book" draw. Mr. Mackenzie was perhaps tired of the contest.

GAME CLXIII.

One of 27 simultaneous games played Feb. 15th at the
Manhattan Chess Club, New York.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

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

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

- (a) An inferior, and nearly obsolete defence to the Allgaier.
(b) R to R 2 is considered the best continuation here.
(c) We prefer B to B 4, in order, after the exchange of Ps and B to Kt 5, to allow the Q to come to K 3, which forces the Black Kt back to his own square.
(d) An error, of which Black should have taken advantage by capturing the Q P with his Kt. P to B 3 was White's correct move.
(e) With a Pawn minus this looks very bold play, but White sees that he will not only recover the P and a full equivalent for his Q, but also obtain an irresistible attack.
(f) It does not appear that Q to Q 2 or P to K B 4 is any better.
(g) Beautifully played, as also is the whole of this brilliant ending, especially the lovely *coup de repos* at the 30th move.
(h) Mr. Simonson won first prize in the Manhattan Club handicap (see B. C. M. p. 105), defeating Capt. Mackenzie handsomely in two games at P and two moves.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CHESS MATCH, 1883.

FOR the first time since the institution of this contest it has ended in a "dead heat." It has been evident during the last two years that the "balance of power" was only slightly, if at all, in favour of one team: this year there is a perfect equipoise, each University scoring $5\frac{1}{2}$ games.

As is usual the match was held, by courteous invitation from the St. George's Club, in their rooms at 47 Albemarle Street W on Saturday March 17th. Play began at about 2-10 and continued until 6-30, when Dr. J. H. Zukertort, who had consented to officiate as umpire, began to adjudicate on the three unfinished games. As is customary the agreement was made to play two games between each pair of players; but no second game was to be begun after 5.

At 2-0 a coin was spun: the Cambridge President won the toss and chose the first move for the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th players on his side; Oxford having the move on the other boards. It was amusing to notice the different manner in which the different games began: some rushed at once *in medias res* and had exchanged several of their pieces before others had got well through the opening moves. But in general the play was slow: slower than we have before seen it.

At Board No. 1 Mr. Morley (Cambridge) opened with the "Scotch" which was defended by Mr. Locock (Oxford) in the usual manner. His reply to the Paulsen attack of 7 B to Q Kt 5 was 7 ... P to Q 3 which led to an interchange of pieces and a simple position which ultimately ended in a draw. Mr. Locock opened with the hazardous (?) move of P to K 4 to which Mr. Morley presented the cautious defence of P to K 3. The game proceeded with 1 P to K 4, P to K 3, 2 P to Q 4, P to Q 4, 3 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to Q B 3, Black's third move being an innovation, which at any rate stood him in good stead in this game. After a few fencing moves with the object of gaining "position" White essayed an artifice by retreating his K R from K sq back to K B sq, but he did not succeed in hampering the enemy's Q in the way which he appears to have intended, and at the 19th move Black appeared able to force the win of a Pawn. Dr. Zukertort now adjudicated and though he preferred Black's position was unable to decide in his favour; and the game was drawn. Throughout both games the two players aimed at securing position rather than attack and being apparently well-matched their efforts nearly neutralised one another. Their first game, as was to be expected, was the steadiest and best game of the match.

At Board No. 2 only one game was played. Mr. Wainwright (Oxford) proffered the "Evans" and on Mr. Raymond refusing it, an alarming want of "book-knowledge" at once displayed itself, and earned a rebuke from the scrupulous umpire, whose respect for "theory" was outraged by the form the opening assumed. Rapid exchanges were made on the Q's side, and White was left with some slight attack on the Castled King. Black stubbornly defended himself and White's attack looked like falling to pieces; for his scattered Pawns required his attention. But White, too eager for attack, offered the sacrifice of a Kt, which B might have taken with comparative impunity. However *Fortuna fortibus*:—Black was too cautious to take and White succeeded in winning the exchange and the game.

At Board No. 3 Mr. Küchler (Cambridge) had one stubborn game with Mr. Weall who followed "Gallic strategy," i.e. played 1 ... P to K 3. The game proceeded in the old-fashioned way 2 P to Q 4, P to Q 4, 3 P takes P, P takes P, but Black soon had a cramped game owing to his Bishop occupying an assailable position at K 3. He won a Pawn; but gave White the chance of carrying on a strong "sacrificial" attack on the K's side. Finally exchanges were made which left Black with a B to a R, and after that his position was hopeless.

At Board No. 4 Mr. Welsh (Oxford) was as unsuccessful as Mr. Wainwright on Board 2 in bringing about a lively game by the "Evans." Mr. Buncombe declined it and soon wresting the attack

from White, won a piece in a decisive manner. His attack was not of equal strength all through, but although he missed opportunities he had the game well in his hands and finally won. In the second game Mr. Buncombe offered the Steinitz Gambit : it was at first refused ; but afterwards Black took the K B P and allowed White to get a very strong position. At the 20th move Dr. Zukertort adjudicated in favour of White, a decision amply justified by the crushing advantages in position that White had secured. Mr. Buncombe's play during these games was a curious compound of prompt action in gaining advantages, and slowness in "settling" his weakened antagonist.

At Board No. 5 Mr. Sherrard (Cambridge) was opposed by Mr. Walker. The latter played the Sicilian and soon gained a great superiority in position owing to White's feeble opening moves. After Black had won a piece, White made a slight struggle to regain position, but after losing an advanced P and exchanging Rs the game speedily fell to Black.

In the second game Mr. Walker succeeded in inducing Mr. Sherrard to accept the "Evans," but after an irregular development lost a piece by an evident oversight. Notwithstanding this mishap he struggled on and having the more open position gained an attack and regained his piece. At last after all pieces but Rs were exchanged White won by an advanced Pawn which his adversary could not stop.

At Board No. 6 Mr. Gibson (Cambridge) opposed the French defence to Mr. Nash (Oxford.) A game ensued which proceeded on lines totally alien to the "French," and though Black won a piece early on, he did not secure his win till after a toilsome and dangerous fight.

At Board No. 7 Mr. Lynam (Oxford) played against Mr. Gwinner, employing the "Centre Counter" (1 P to K 4, P to Q 4) and a game ensued that looked "drawish" throughout. Black won two minor pieces for the R but was unable to manipulate a superiority of such a nature against the combined forces of his opponent, and at the 40th move a draw was offered and accepted.

In the second game Mr. Lynam secured an advantage early on by the Q's gambit (accepted), and the game was adjudicated to him in consideration of his being a Pawn ahead and being almost sure to win another. He would then have had two united passed Pawns on the Q's side.

Generally speaking the openings in the match were abnormal or abnormally handled : but on the whole there was great steadiness of play. It was a curious coincidence that four of the Oxford men offered the *Evans*. The match was visited by a large number of the members of the St. George's, and at 8-0 the two teams were entertained by that club at the Criterion. Mr. Warner was in the

chair and several toasts were proposed and responded to. Perhaps the toast which excited the most enthusiasm was the health of Mr. J. I. Minchin, secretary of the St. George's, whose constant endeavours both in favour of the match and of Chess generally were duly appreciated. The total score of the match was—

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
C. D. Locock, University...	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	F. Morley, King's.....	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
G. E. Wainwright, do. ...	1	E. L. Raymond, Christ's ...	0
S. Weall, St. John's	0	G. W. Küchler, Sidney.....	1
Rev. J. F. Welsh, B.A. Ch. Ch.	0 0	Rev. W. P. Buncombe, N-Col.	1 1
J. M. Walker, Wadham.....	1 1	H. W. Sherrard, do.	0 0
S. Nash, Balliol.....	0	J. Gibson, Clare.....	1
C. C. Lynam, Hertford.....	$\frac{1}{2} 1$	H. C. H. Gwinner, Trinity..	$\frac{1}{2} 0$
Total.....		Total.....	
$5\frac{1}{2}$		$5\frac{1}{2}$	

G. E. W.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—Mr. Steinitz left New Orleans at the end of January, and reached New York in time for the annual banquet of the Manhattan Club, which, as we stated last month, took place on February 3rd. On February 7th he began his series of games with Capt. Mackenzie. Although these were somewhat of the nature of a match, and were therefore watched each day by a large gathering of interested spectators, it is evident both from the stake involved, and from the calibre of most of the games themselves, that they do not possess the status of a regular formal contest. Our readers will, however, be able to judge of their quality, as we give the whole series in our present issue. February 14th was devoted by Mr. Steinitz to off-hand games at the club, his first opponent being Mr. Schloestein, to whom he gave the odds of Q R unsuccessfully. The next to encounter him was Mr. Teed, who played on even terms, and finally won the game, receiving thereupon high compliments for his skill from his powerful adversary. The last game was with Mr. Delmar, but it was unfortunately spoilt by an oversight of the latter which lost a clear piece. On the next evening Mr. Steinitz gave a remarkable exhibition of his powers in simultaneous play. He had 27 opponents, including some of the strongest players in America, such as Messrs. Teed, Delmar, Baird, Simonson, Möhle, De Visser, Elson, Blackmar,

Vorrath, Richardson, Ware of Boston, &c. &c., and after perambulating from 7 p.m. till nearly 3 a.m., the result was that he won 19 of the games, lost only 3, and drew 5. Among the losers on this occasion were some of the best players, and the quality of the games won by Mr. Steinitz was equal to the quantity, as will be seen by the beautiful specimen published in this number.

On February 17th a large assemblage, including many ladies, came to witness his blindfold games with Messrs. D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, De Visser, and Delmar. The result was that the latter scored his game, and Mr. Steinitz prevailed against the other three.

Another simultaneous performance was given on February 22nd, there being this time 22 opponents, though not such a strong team as on the 15th. Messrs. De Visser and Vorrath fought well and made drawn games, Mr. Hanham won through an oversight of the single player, and all the others lost.

On the 24th Mr. Steinitz sailed for Havana in company with Mr. De Visser to fulfil an engagement which he had entered into to play a match with Señor Golmayo, to whom Morphy used formerly to give the Kt, but who is now the champion of Cuba. The first of these games was won by Mr. Steinitz, and the second was drawn. Mr. Steinitz was also to visit Matanzas, and to receive for his fortnight's stay in the island a very handsome sum. He will then return to New York en route to England.

In the handicap tourney of the St. Louis Club, Messrs. Haller and Murphy tied for the two chief prizes, with scores of $16\frac{1}{2}$ each, and Messrs. Rinkel and Spencer, jun. stood equal for the third, having each won $15\frac{1}{2}$ games. On the ties being played off, Mr. Murphy obtained the first prize, Mr. Haller the second, and Mr. Spencer the third.

A great impetus has been given to Chess at New Orleans by the long visit of Mr. Steinitz, and a new Chess column has been started in the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, edited by one of the strongest players of the local club.

GERMANY.—The Bamberg Chess Club has presented a silver drinking horn as a prize to be competed for at the Nuremberg Congress. As soon as this is over, the Southwest German Chess Association will hold its meeting at Frankfurt. Ten clubs now belong to the Association, viz., Bruchsal, Ellwangen, Frankfurt, Heilbronn, Carlsruhe, Mannheim, Offenbach, Reutlingen, Stuttgart, and Worms. It appears to be the custom in Germany not only to keep each year in a festive manner the birthdays of their clubs, but, when any prominent member removes to another place, to celebrate the occasion of his departure with a farewell banquet. Such an expression of regard took place recently at the Frankfurt Club on the removal of its President, Herr Valentin, to Berlin,

when over 100 Chess-players from the neighbouring towns assembled to speed the parting guest with more than ordinary warmth and enthusiasm. Among the comic songs at the birthday festival of the Brunswick Club was one which exalted the virtues of three things declared to be necessary to a Chess club—seltzer water to clear the brains, a good Havana cigar, and—the latch key!

The Bremen Club has at last joined the German Chess Association, which will probably hold its Congress in 1885 at Breslau, the latter club having invited it thereto, and begun already to collect the necessary funds.

A promising, and well conducted weekly Chess column, occupying a quarter sheet of the paper, and edited by members of the local club, has lately been established in the *Wittenberg Kreisblatt*. We wish our new contemporary much success.

HUNGARY.—At the annual meeting of the Pesth Club it was resolved to hold an international tourney in connection with the Agricultural Exhibition which is to take place at Pesth in 1885. A Committee of five members was elected to carry out the necessary preliminaries, and Baron von Kolisch, who is by birth a Hungarian, was unanimously made an honorary member.

SWEDEN.—A Tombola tourney has been held this winter at the Gothenberg Club, for which valuable prizes were provided by the President, Consul Bolander, and Herr Arnell. There were 16 competitors, and the prizes fell to Herren Anderson and Ståhl. The former of these and Herr Arnell are conducting two correspondence games with Christiania.

FRANCE.—We learn from the *Stratégie* that the third National Tourney at the Cercle des Echecs is very nearly ended, and that the probable winners are, First prize, M. Clerc, Second prize, M. de Rivière, Third prize, M. Goudjou.

The annual handicap at the Café de la Régence terminated with the following result, First prize, M. Chamier, $8\frac{1}{2}$ games out of 10, Second prize, M. Clerc, $7\frac{1}{2}$ out of 10, Third prize, Messrs. De Rivière and Taubenhaus equal, with 6 games each out of 10.

The Chess club at Besançon, under the presidency of the Count de l'Eglise, is the only club of any note in the French provinces. It has just finished its 13th handicap tourney, of which the first two prizes were won by Messrs. Gilhain and Jouffroy of the 2nd class. Another tourney, with 34 entrants, is now in progress. We are sorry to hear that an attempt to form a Chess club at Rouen has been unsuccessful.

AUSTRALIA.—The handicap tourney at the Adelaide Club is over, and the winners are:—1. Mr. Funnell (Cl. 3.) 2. Mr. Macdonald (Cl. 1.) 3. Mr. Tyley (Cl. 2.) 4. Mr. King (Cl. 2.) There were 18 competitors, divided into four classes, with the usual odds.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN BRIGHTON.

A match between Brighton and the rest of Sussex was played in the King's Apartments, Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on the 17th ult., with 21 players on each side. The Sussex team was drawn from Hastings, Eastbourne, and Chichester, with one player from Uckfield. The result shows an overwhelming superiority for Brighton. Messrs. Cheshire, Downer, and Mead first paired the men in order of strength, and the Brighton players were then placed alphabetically with their opponents opposite.

BRIGHTON.		SUSSEX.	
Andrews, W.	1 1	Smith, H. (E)	0 0
Bartleet, Rev. L. B.	1 0	Constable, Rev. J. (Uckfield) ..	0 1
Black, A.	0 1	Budd, H. W. (E)	1 0
Bowley, A. A.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Downer, G. R. (C)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Butler, H. W.	1 0	Coupe, Wm. (E)	0 1
Child, J.	1 1	Downer, A. A. (C)	0 0
De Paris.	1 1	Downer, G. (C)	0 0
Erskine, H.	0 1	Womersley, F. W. (H)	1 0
Erskine, O.	1 1	Goldsmith, F. W. (E)	0 0
Humphries, G.	1 1	Gaitskill, W. (H)	0 0
Jennings.	1 1	Morris, Jas. (E)	0 0
Lucas, P. J.		Mac Arthur. (C)	absent
Mead, W.		Colborne, H. (H)	absent
Pierce, W. T.	1 0	Cheshire, H. F. (H)	0 1
Pritchett, B. jun.	1 1	Gloyns, H. (H)	0 0
Radermacher.	1	*Thompson, J. B. (H)	0
Rivière, J. C.	1 1	Street, E. E. (C)	0 0
Smith, A.	1 1	Lucas, R. (E)	0 0
Stuckey, R.	0 1	Gilbert, E. P. (E)	1 0
White, G.	0 1	Thompson, J. B. (H)	1 0
Wilson.		Ballard, C. (C)	absent
Total.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Burden (H) was paired with Radermacher, but was absent, and Mr. Thompson having finished his own games took Burden's place.

The Sussex Challenge Cup has been won by Mr. G. R. Downer, of Chichester, with a score of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 4, made against Messrs. Butler, Cheshire, Mead, and Bowley ($\frac{1}{2}$). The victory is one that reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Downer, who now becomes the champion of the county. The trophy was presented to him at the time of the Brighton v. rest of Sussex match; it is a very handsome silver vase, surmounted by a figure of victory.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

On the 16th February the Arlington Club played a match with the Queen's Park Club with eleven players on each side. Contrary to expectation the Queen's Park Club won by a majority of five games.

The West of Scotland Cup has passed from the hands of Sheriff Spens to Mr. Gilchrist of the Glasgow Chess Club, after a match in which the winner scored four games to his opponent's two.

Mr. Gilchrist has now been challenged by Mr. Chambers, and the contest is now proceeding. Three games have been played, all won by the cup holder.

T.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1883.

As was confidently anticipated, the sum of £1000 has now been finally allotted to the Prizes in the Major Tournament. The question of the scoring of drawn games came on for discussion at each of the two last meetings of the Managing Committee, March 2 and 16, but has been again adjourned to allow further time for the foreign Masters to express their opinions. The answers hitherto received from them, and notably from the representatives of Paris and Vienna, show a decided preponderance in favour of the new rule.

The gentleman to whom reference was made last month as "an eminent member of the home team" has written to point out that his letter on "playing to the score" was directed not in favour of, but against that practice. We apologise for the inaccuracy, due to our having quoted the letter from memory after a too hasty perusal. We have referred again to the letter, which was not addressed to ourselves but to a member of the Managing Committee, who laid it before his colleagues as a public document. We now think it best to let the "eminent member" speak for himself, merely premising that we remain unconvinced by his logic. "If," he says, "as under the rule, a player has a margin of four games to work in, he will naturally make the most of his opportunity to see how his rivals go on; and these rivals will of course be averse to going on for his benefit, and for a like reason will want to see how he and each other do and get on: and the upshot of the whole business will be draws in kind and quantity such as were never seen or heard of before." The notion has hitherto prevailed that in every tournament there is a good deal of playing to the score at critical stages, say at the end of the first round, and again towards the final close when the prizes are in

sight. According to this gentleman's reading of human nature, at least of Chess-playing human nature, players will not wait till the score has reached a critical stage, but will from the first direct all their efforts to prevent there being any score to play to! The counter argument is, that when draws count for less they will be less played for. As the point will, in all probability, be decided by the votes, not of the Managing Committee but of the combatants, it seems hardly worth while at present to pursue the inquiry any further.

W. W.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

With the greater portion of our April issue we enclose a specimen copy of the B. C. M. for distribution by our subscribers. We shall take it as a special favour if they will take this opportunity to introduce the magazine in likely quarters.

The title of Mr. J. P. Taylor's new book has been changed from "A Fairy Waif" to "Dot's Diary" (or Banished from Fairyland). The author's address is 63, Malvern Road, Dalston, London, E.

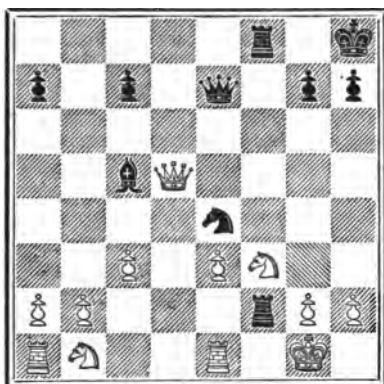
We have had pleasure in adding to our exchange list the *Times-Democrat*, New Orleans; the *Wittenberg Schachzeitung*; the *Frankfurt Schachzeitung*; and the *Charlottenburg Tägliche Rundschau*.

Mr. F. J. Young writes us as follows :—"I send you a note of a move in the Ruy Lopez, which I saw played the other day at the Divan, in a match between two very strong amateurs. It occurs in the German Defence :—1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 3 B to Kt 5, Kt to B 3; 4 P to Q 3: Black here moved Q Kt to K 2; White played 5 Kt takes P, whereupon Black moved P to Q B 3, and won a piece in exchange for two pawns. In another game, with the same opening, White played 5 Castles, P to Q B 3; 6 B to Q R 4, Kt to K Kt 3, &c. If sound, this fourth move is a great relief to Black, since it avoids the cramped position and exit of the B by the back door which the orthodox move of 4 P to Q 3 necessitated."

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON CHESS ASSOCIATION v. BATH.—This match was played on Wednesday, March 14, at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton. 11 players on each side contended for victory. Play began at about 4-30 p.m. and closed at a few minutes to 9. Fortune from the outset favoured the visitors, who at one time stood 6 games to their opponents 1. At the finish the Bath players had won by 13 games to 8. Bristol were victorious in both the matches played last year by one game each time. A return match will in all probability be played soon in Bath.

In commenting upon the play of Mr. Steinitz, the American papers give him credit for an abundance of talent, but do not consider him comparable with Morphy in genius. There are, no doubt, combinations to be found in Morphy's games far surpassing anything yet accomplished by Steinitz. Nevertheless Steinitz has done some brilliant things in his time. We annex a couple of illustrations. In the second position, move 19 is a fine example of the "Sacrificial Block," as defined in the *BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE*, Vol. 1, p. 5. It is combined with three double checks in succession. The ingenuity of the idea is none the less for being diffused over several moves.

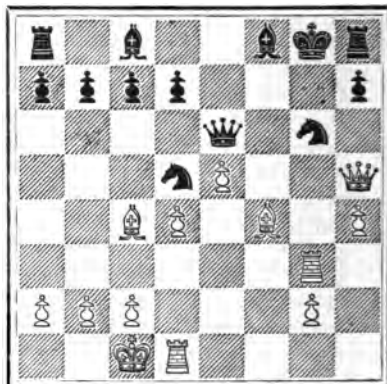
BLACK (MR. STEINITZ.)



WHITE (MR. C.)

20 Q to K R 5 !
 21 Kt takes Q B takes P
 22 Kt to Kt 6 ch P takes Kt
 23 P to K Kt 3 R to K 7 dis ch
 24 K to R sq R takes R ch
 25 K to Kt 2 R to Kt 8 ch
 26 K to R 3 Kt to B 7 ch
 27 K to R 4 R to B 5 ch
 28 K to Kt 5 R to K Kt 5
 mate.

BLACK (MR. ESHWEGE.)



WHITE (MR. STEINITZ.)

17 R to K B sq B to K 2
 18 B to K R 6 P to Q B 3
 19 R to B 6 ! B takes R
 20 R takes Kt ch K to B 2
 21 R to Kt 7 douch K to B sq
 22 R to B 7 douch K to K sq
 23 R to B 8 douch K to K 2
 24 Q to K 8 mate.

"Thirty years ago, seven young men met in a house near the Guildhall, and formed themselves into a society, which they decided to call 'the City of London Chess Club.'" This, according to the recently issued thirtieth annual report, was the modest beginning of a club which now numbers 193 subscribing members. Unsuccessful provincial secretaries will regard with something very like

envy the financial statement for 1882-83, and peradventure console themselves with the reflection that it is only in the metropolis that such a flourishing state of things is practicable. The fact that it is practicable in London reflects much credit upon the management. The committee may justly "congratulate the members upon the fact that the club grows, not like the gourd which grew up in a night and perished in a night, but like a goodly oak tree which grows bigger and stronger each successive season, and gives every indication that it will be a brave old oak for hundreds of years to come."

We have been favoured with the following continuation of the Gambit attack 1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 P to Q 4, P takes P; 3 P to K B 4; (which for the sake of distinction might be called the Queen's Pawn Gambit) 3 B to B 4; 4 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 5 P to Q R 3 (to guard against Kt to Kt 5), P to Q R 4; (P to Q R 3 will also answer the purpose) 6 B to Q 3, Kt to B 3; 7 P to R 3 (to stop Kt to K Kt 5), P to Q 4!; 8 P to K 5, Kt to K 5; and the advantage is with the defence. The best move for the first player appears to be 9 P to K Kt 4. This variation is obviously not so favourable for the attack as that arising from Mr. Thorold's variation of the declined gambit—1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 P to K B 4, B to B 4; 3 Kt to K B 3, P to Q 3; 4 P to Q 4, P takes P; 5 B to Q 3 &c.

The Easter holidays must be our excuse for a day or two's delay in the publication of this month's number. The May number may also be kept back a few days to enable us to report the opening proceedings of the London Congress.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. E. T., Clifton.—Your last 3-mover is demolished thus: 1 P to B 3, 1 K to K 5, P one, Kt to K 3, Kt to B 7 or 6, 2 B to B 5 ch, Q takes Kt at K 8, B takes Kt ch, Q to B 3 ch, accordingly, &c.

E. O., Leghorn.—The 7-move sui-mate by Signor Tonetti, with which you favoured us, can be shortened from the third move, ex. gr. 3 K to R 8, P to B 6, 4 B to B 2, P takes B, 5 P Knights ch, 5 R takes Kt mate.

Mercutio, Malta.—A welcome epistle! Solution of Mr. Slater's sui-mate quite correct. Yours is the only one that has come to hand.

W. M. D.—In a sui-mate Black is *compelled* to mate in the allotted moves and ought not of course to assist White by making an accommodating move.

Solutions received from W. M. D., J. O. A., J. A. Miles and Mercutio. Brunin (Moulins) will find on examination that his proposed solutions of Nos. 159 and 161 are both wrong.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY H. J. C. ANDREWS.

We hear that not a few fine problems have been held in reserve for some time in the vain expectation that a tourney would be announced in connection with the forthcoming London Congress. While sympathising with the disappointment of such anticipators, we confess to a feeling of relief at the result. In our opinion the less problem tourneys are mixed up with the busy proceedings of playing congresses the better will it be for both. All the most conspicuous failures in the former have resulted from such ill starred alliances. Problemists are numerous, enthusiastic and industrious enough nowadays to look after their own interests, and they no longer require, as of yore, the lukewarm patronage or benevolent toleration of playing committees to float their competitions. Could statistics be furnished of all the money or money's worth spent in problem tourney prizes, outside congresses, during the last five years, we think the sum total would compare favourably with all that has been subscribed for the game department during a like period. Composers of any standing can well call to mind the upshot of the last *B. C. A.* Competition and of the Centennial and other American Congress Tourneys, in all of which their interests were handed over to Committees whose members either lacked the time or the inclination thoroughly to discharge their duties. We hope sincerely that, in this respect, history will, neither now nor in time to come, repeat itself, and this consideration alone is enough to reconcile us to the exclusion of problem interests from the scheme of the approaching Congress.

The total number of entries for our current tourney up to the time of going to press is 54. Signor Orsini having generously placed at the disposal of the Editor several copies of his second collection of International Prize Problems, we have pleasure in offering one to any reader who may succeed in solving all the problems in the present number that do not form part of the Tourney Competition. Solutions to be posted to Mr. Bland not later than the 18th inst.

The editor of the *Bradford Observer* Chess column offers a prize of £2 2s. for the best original two-move problem received by him before the end of June. Competitors may begin sending their problems at once, and the same competitor may forward as many as he pleases during the period named. £1 1s. is also offered to the most successful solver of the thirteen problems which will appear in the column between April 1st and June 30th.

The *Schachzeitung* announces that up to January 1st last no less than 177 problems had been entered for the tourney of the German Chess Association, a number hitherto unprecedented in such contests. The closing day for European entries was March 1st. We congratulate the Committee on their success, but do not envy the judges their labours.

The *Schachzeitung* has also received information that the delay in the publication of Dr. Gold's collection of problems is owing to a strike of the composers. Dr. Gold is publishing a series of International Chess Portraits in the form of Chess-boards, the likenesses being printed in the squares. The first series consisting of 64 portraits is now ready. Chess-players and composers of all grades are requested to send their photographs (busts) to Dr. Gold (1. Elisabethstrasse 17. Vienna) for the ensuing series as soon as possible.

A new edition of the Rev. A. C. Pearson's "100 Chess Problems" is shortly to be issued by the Civil Service Publishing Co., Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, London, which will contain a few problems lately composed, among them the four-mover which took the *double first prize* in the *Chess-Monthly* Tournament. We have pleasure in recommending the work to all problem lovers.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 159.—1 Kt to B 5, &c.

No. 160.—1 B to B 8, &c.

No. 161.—1 Kt to Kt 3, &c.

No. 162.—1 Q to Kt 8, &c.

No. 163.—1 Q to K B 8, K to Q 4 (a), 2 B to K 4 ch, Any, 3 Q mates accordingly. (a) 1 K to Q 2, 2 Q to K 7 ch, &c.

No. 164.—1 Kt to Q 3, K takes Kt (a), 2 Q to R 2, &c. (a) 1 P takes Kt (b), 2 Q to R sq, &c. (b) 1 P to B 6 (c), 2 K Kt to K sq, &c. (c) 1 P to Q 3 (d), 2 Q takes P ch, &c. (d) 1 P to K 4, 2 Q Kt to K sq, &c.

No. 165.—1 Q to B 4, R takes R (best), 2 Kt to R 3, B takes Q, 3 Kt to Kt 5 ch, P takes Kt ch, 4 P to B 6 ch, K moves, 5 P mates.

No. 166.—1 R to Q sq ch, K to R 7, 2 P to B 4 dis ch, K takes P, 3 Kt to Q 2 ch, K to R 7, 4 B to K 6 ch, R in, 5 Q takes R ch, R takes Q, 6 Kt to R 5, B moves, 7 Kt to Kt sq dis ch, K takes B, 8 Kt takes P dis ch, R takes R mate.

SOLUTION COMPETITION, 1883.

Tourney Problem No. IV.—1 Kt to Q 4, K to R 3 (*a*), 2 B to B sq ch, K to R 2, 3 Q to Kt 6 ch, &c. (A dual here by 2 Q to Kt 5 ch.) (*a*) 1 B to R 3 (*b*), 2 R takes B ch, Q to Kt 2, 3 Q to Kt 6 ch. (*b*) 1 Kt to Q sq (*c*), 2 Kt to Kt 5 ch, K to R 3, 3 Kt takes B ch. (*c*) 1 Kt to Q 3 (*d*), 2 Kt to B 6 ch, B takes Kt, 3 Q to R 5 ch, &c. If 2 K to R 3, 3 B to B sq ch, &c. (*d*) 1 P takes Kt, 2 R takes B, R moves, 3 R takes B ch, &c. If 1 P to K 5 or Kt moves elsewhere, 2 Kt to Kt 5 ch, Kt to B 6 ch or Q to Kt 6 ch.

Tourney Problem No. V.—1 Q takes P, K takes R or B takes P (*a*), 2 Q takes K B P, &c. (*a*) 1 K to Q 3 (*b*), 2 Q to Q 7 ch, &c. (*b*) 1 K to B 4 (*c*) 2 Q takes Q B P ch, &c. (*c*) 1 Kt to Q 5, Kt to K 8, Kt to K 2, or B to Kt 4 (*d*), 2 R to K 5 ch, &c. (*d*) If 1 B any other or either P moves, 2 R to K 5 ch or Q takes K B P. There are other minor duals.

Tourney Problem No. VI.—1 R to K 4, K takes R, 2 R to B 5, &c. Cooked by 1 R to B 5 ch, K to B 3 (*a*) 2 R takes Kt, &c. (*a*) 1 K to B 5, 2 B to Q sq &c.

J. G. Chancellor, H. Blanchard, J. O. Allfrey, H. Balson, Rev. L. W. Stanton, F. A. Hill, Jas. Rayner, Wm. Ives, G. Hume, Locke Holt, E. Haigh, P. L. P., and W. Jay have solved Nos. IV. to VI. Two solutions to No. VI. received from J. G. Chancellor, H. Balson, F. A. Hill, Jas. Rayner, P. L. P. and Wm. Ives.

Solutions to Nos. I. to III. received from F. B. (U. S. A.).

H. Blanchard.—Wrong in No. V. if 1 B to Kt 4.—J. G. C. and P. L. P. 1 K to R 3 omitted in No. IV.—Rev. L. W. S. 1 B to R 3, and 1 Kt to Q sq omitted in No. IV.—G. W. K. Study the published solutions.

REVIEWS ON TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. IV.—“An ingenious but not a pretty problem. Key-move obvious. The ‘most apparent reply’ leads to the easiest and most commonplace line of play, the most obscure (B to R 3) to the most difficult and artistic.” J. G. Chancellor.—“Position of King suggests first move—plain sailing afterwards.” H. Blanchard.—“An uninteresting *battue*.” L. W. Stanton.—“A very easy problem with several duals. In my opinion hardly up to tourney standard.” F. A. Hill.—“Not devoid of merit, but below tourney strength. The Black pieces are too cramped and the solution is too evident; nevertheless, there is some neat play.” W. Jay.

No. V.—“A fairly good problem but the captures are not nice.” J. G. Chancellor.—“A difficult problem and well constructed.” H. Blanchard.—“A first-rate problem.” L. W. Stanton.—“Rather difficult, but dull.” F. A. Hill.—“Commences with a capture which is not to be recommended in tourney problems especially when, as in this case, the capture does not lead up to anything brilliant. Except the main variation, which is neat, all is plain enough. There is also a large number of duals.” W. Jay.

THE B. C. M. CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

As will be seen by the subjoined table, a considerable change has taken place in the score sheet since we last published it at the end of the year. Then no competitor had finished all his games, and there were a good many which were not begun. Now there is no game not commenced, several of the players have completed their tale, and only six games more yet remain to be finished. It is therefore almost certain that the tourney will be over within the prescribed time, and the umpire's services not required.

As we announced in our February No., the first prize has fallen to Mr. Bridgwater, since by no possibility can anyone else reach his fine score. Our readers will easily be able to see for themselves who are likely to be the other prize winners.

Names of Competitors.	Coates	Erskine	Lambert	Vincent	Balson	Cates	Pierce, J.	Bridgwater	Millard	Fisher	Dorrington	Isaac	Total played	Total won
Coates	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0		1	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	4
Erskine	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0			0	0	0	0	1	1	0	Retired	
Lambert	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	11	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Vincent	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	10	6
Balson	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		10	6
Cates	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0			9	4
Pierce, J.	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Bridgwater	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	10
Millard		1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	1	1	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Fisher	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1		11	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Dorrington		$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1		10	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Isaac	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		9	1

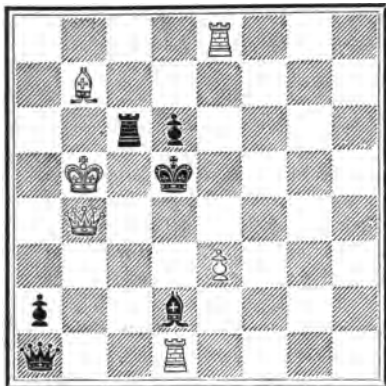
The fig. 1 stands for a game won, 0 for a game lost, and $\frac{1}{2}$ for a drawn game.

PROBLEMS.

No. 167.—By G. J. SLATER.

No. 168.—By J. A. MILES.

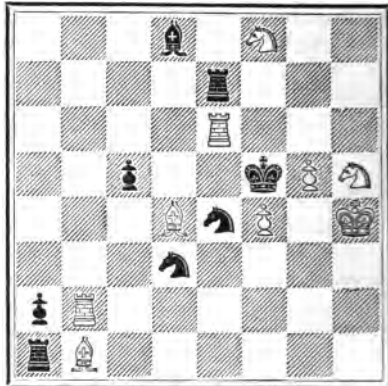
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WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

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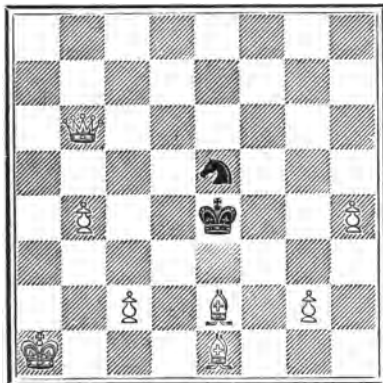
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 169.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

No. 170.—By C. PLANCK.

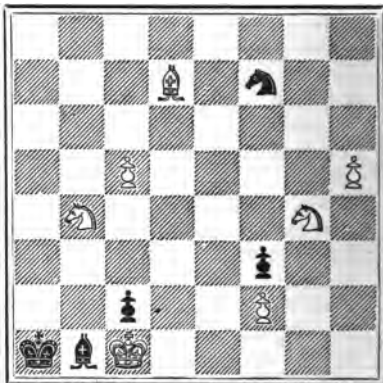
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 171.—By C. E. TUCKETT. No. 172.—By DR. G. FANO, TRIESTE.

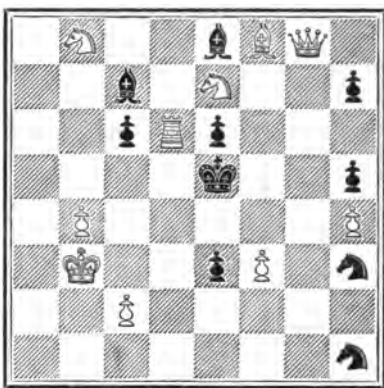
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

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WHITE.

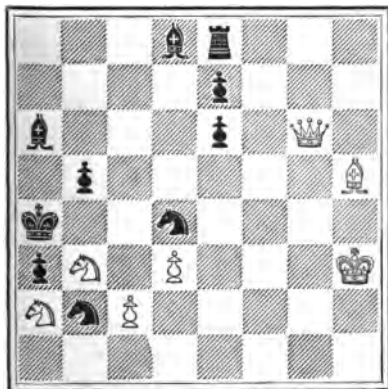
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 173.—By L. MUSSINI, SIENA.

No. 174.—By JAMES RAYNER.

(*The Elephant's Tour.*)

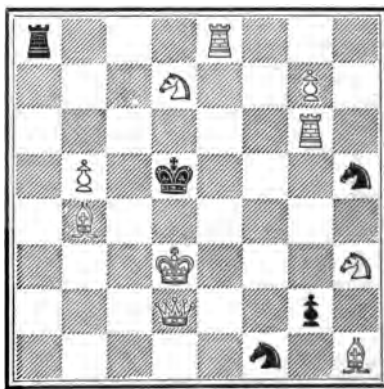
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

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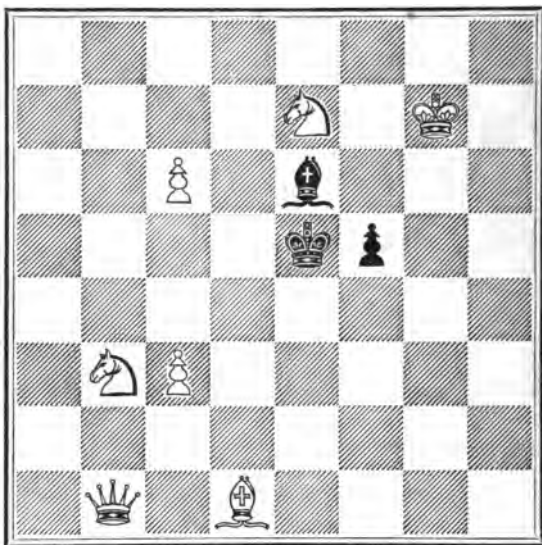
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White to play and sui-mate in seven mor

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM VII.

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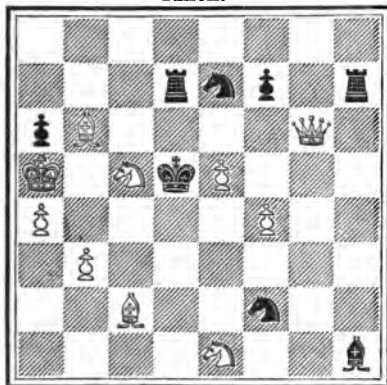


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM VIII.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM IX.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

MAY, 1883.

Air, The Lord Chancellor's Song in "Yolanthe."

I.

WHEN I started at Chess as a very young man,
Said I to myself said I,
I'll make problems on quite an original plan,
Said I to myself said I.
I will never try Castling a King and a Rook,
Or the cheat of a Dummy Pawn overlook,
Because they're both overlooked by the *book*—
Said I to myself said I.

II.

I'll never throw dust in a solver's eyes,
Said I to myself said I,
By a bad first move, as a means of surprise,
Said I to myself said I.
Some composers indeed may consider it right
To capture a Queen, Rook, Bishop or Knight,
A deception *I* think very far from polite—
Said I to myself said I.

III.

Ere I start on a problem I'll have some "idea,"
Said I to myself said I,
Not copy old themes (like many, I fear)
Said I to myself said I.
Our noble amusement I'll never disgrace
By making "pot-boilers" no end of a pace,
Which with certain composers I *know* is the case,
Said I to myself said I.

IV.

With whatever class of problem you strive,
Said I to myself said I,
Whether in two, three, four moves, or five,
Said I to myself said I,
The hurried ambition to earn a great name
Will certainly not conduce to your fame,
And I fancy this rule might apply to the *game*,
Said I to myself said I.

A. E. S.

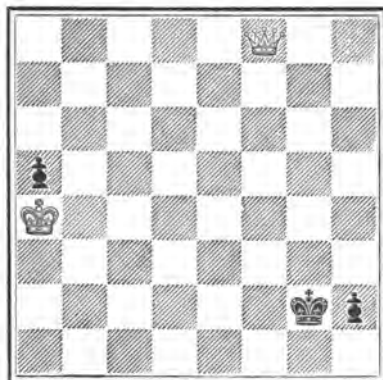
USEFUL END-GAMES.—No. X.

MISCELLANEOUS PAWN-ENDINGS FROM ACTUAL PLAY.

The selection of End-Games here brought together have at first sight little in common: but it will be found that they all illustrate, in various degrees, the principles of Pawn play, to which the action of the Pieces is in every instance subordinate. With two doubtful exceptions, noticed as they occur, they are taken from games really played, and some of them will be found to exhibit, for the consolation of ordinary mortals, the great masters in moments of temporary lapse and obfuscation. We refer more especially to Nos. IX. and X.

I.

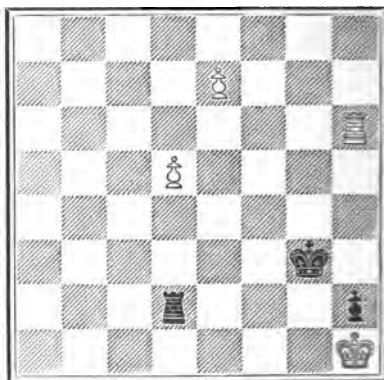
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II.

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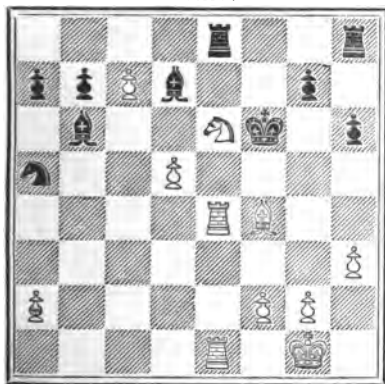


WHITE.

No. I. yields a further illustration of the play of Q against two advanced Pawns, noticed in our last article, and may be compared with G. Walker's position No. I. p. 85 of the March number. As in that case, White could not win if Black's Q R P were off the board. It occurred in play to Mr. M. E. Werner, late of Bradford, and was published in Mr. Skipworth's series of the *C. P. C.*, Vol. i., 1868-9, p. 63. White, by playing Q to K Kt 7 ch, Q to R 6, Q to K Kt 5 ch, Q to R 4, &c. can eventually give check at K Kt 3, compelling Black to move into the corner. The White K then marches on to Q 2, Black's moves with the P being forced, and next follows Q to K Kt 7, P queens, Q takes Q ch, K to Kt 7, Q to K Kt 7 ch and after bringing his Q sufficiently near White plays K to K 2, within the winning cordon, and wins as in Mr. Mitcheson's positions IX. and X., p. 281 of our last volume.

III.

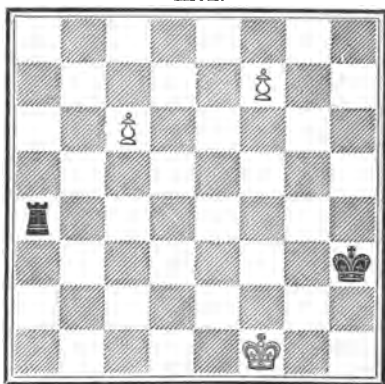
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IV.

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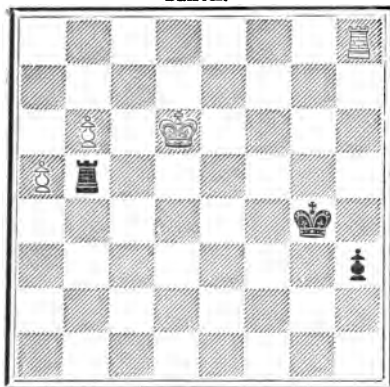
WHITE.

Nos. II. and III. alike show the win of the two advanced Pawns against R, and in No. II. we have the pleasure of directing attention to a brilliant stroke of the Editor's in practical play (*C. P. Magazine*, 1866, p. 124). Mr. Watkinson won by 1 R to Kt 6 ch 1 K to R 6, 2 R to Kt sq 2 P takes R (Q ch), 3 K takes Q and now if 3 ... K to Kt 6 4 K to B sq wins, or if 3 ... R to K 7, 4 P to Q 6. No. III. occurred many years ago between the present writer (White) and Mr. E. Walker, a well-known past President of the Cambridge Chess Club (Black). At Black's 28th move the game was continued as follows:—28 ... B takes Kt, 29 R takes B ch 29 R takes R, 30 R takes R ch. At this point 30 ... K to B 2 followed by R to Q B sq, would have enabled Black certainly to draw and not improbably to win through his extra Piece. He played, however, 30 ... K to B 4, hoping to gain time by attacking the B, and lost immediately by the following continuation:—31 B to Q 2 (threatening mate) 31 P to R 4, 32 P to Kt 4 ch 32 P takes P, 33 P takes P ch 33 K takes P, 34 R takes B 34 P takes R (if 34 ... Kt to B 5 35 R to Kt 4), 35 B takes Kt 35 P takes B, 36 P to Q 6 and wins.

No. IV. is a position which either *did* or *might* occur: we have seen it variously described as from actual play in America, and as the invention of S. Loyd. It affords a warning against incautiously queening a Pawn; if 1 P queens 1 R to K B 5 ch secures the draw; but White wins by claiming a Rook. We add that, if 1 P to B 8 (R) 1 R to Q B 5, the only winning course is 2 R to Q B 8 followed by P to B 7: by 2 R to K B 6 the game would only be drawn.

V.

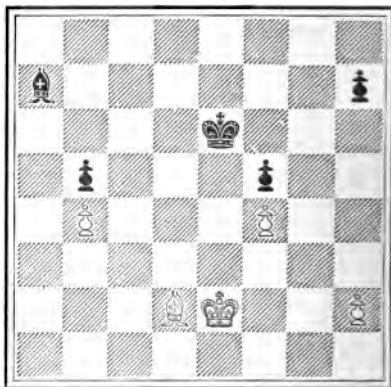
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VI.

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WHITE.

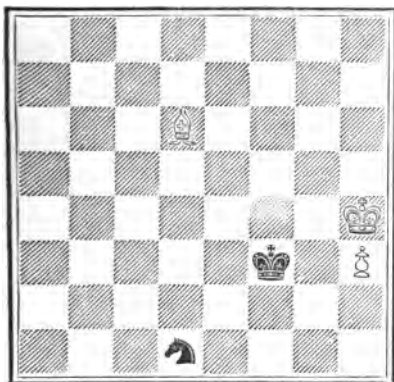
No. V. is from a match game at the odds of Pawn and two between Messrs. Fenton (White) and Potter (Black), published in the *City of London C. M.* II. 123. The position is after Black's 53rd move: it was continued 54 R takes P (this is quite correct: nothing was to be gained by delaying the capture) 54 K takes R, 55 K to B 6 55 R takes R P, 56 P to Kt 7 56 R to R 3 ch and White, failing to see the victory in his grasp, abandoned the game as a draw. He could have won by 57 K to B 5 57 R to R 4 ch, 58 K to B 4 58 R to R 5 ch, 59 K to B 3 59 R to R 6 ch, 60 K to Kt 2.

No. VI. arose at the 48th move of a game (unpublished) between Mr. Minchin (White) and the writer (Black) in the Löwenenthal Cup matches for 1879. The play was 49 B to K 3 49 B to Kt sq (by exchanging Bishops the game is drawn; the text move affords winning chances through White's Pawns being on the colour commanded by the Black B), 50 K to Q 3 (50 B to B sq draws after 50 ... B to Q 3, 51 B to Q 2 51 K to Q 4, 52 K to Q 3, &c.) 50 ... B to Q 3 (if 50 ... K to Q 4 White draws by B to B sq) 51 K to Q 4 (51 B to Q 2 is of no use on account of 51 ... K to Q 4: the situation here affords a curious example of the triple opposition of Kings, Bishops, and Pawns, the two unmoved Pawns balancing each other, and it is for this reason that we have selected it) 51 B takes Kt P, 52 B to B sq 52 B to Q 3, 53 P to R 3 53 P to R 4, 54 B to Q 2 54 P to Kt 5, 55 K to B 4 55 P to Kt 6 (the only way to win), 56 K takes P 56 K to Q 4, 57 K to B 2 57 K to K 5, 58 K to Qsq 58 B takes P, 59 B to R 5 59 K to B 6, 60 K to K sq 60 K to Kt 7, 61 B to Kt 6 61 B to Kt 6 ch, 62 K to K 2 62 P to R 5, 63 B to K 3

63 P to B 5, 64 B takes P 64 B takes B, 65 K to K sq 65 K takes P, 66 K to B sq 66 B to K 6 and White resigns. We believe that, after White's 50th move, the game was lost in every variation: but we invite criticism.

VII.

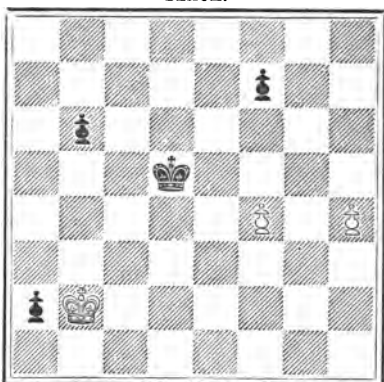
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VIII.

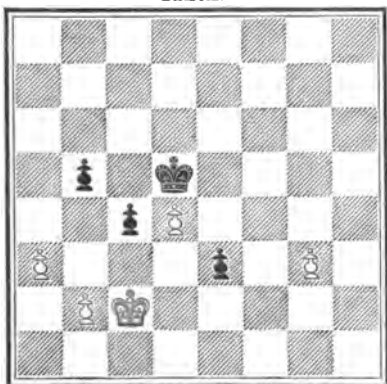
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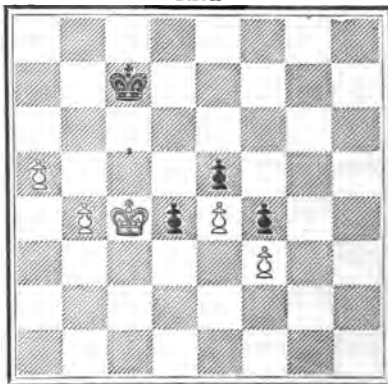
WHITE.

No. VII. illustrates the well-known principle that the R P is the strongest of all the Pawns against a Kt, which can only attack it on one side. It was won by Dr. Bledow of Berlin, the founder of the *Schachzeitung*, and published in *C. P. C.* 1843, p. 44: 1 K to Kt 5 1 Kt to B 7, 2 P to R 4 2 Kt to K 5 ch, 3 K to Kt 6, and whether Black takes the B or not he can never stop the Pawn from queening.

The three concluding positions exhibit Pawns only. No. VIII. is from Boden's Popular Introduction, 1851, p. 189: either player moving first wins. Boden gives no solution; if White plays first, he wins by 1 P to R 5 1 K to K 3, 2 P to R 6 2 K to B 3, 3 P to B 5, after which the R P must queen as soon as Black has exhausted his moves with the Pawns. Black moving first wins by 1 K to K 3 1 K takes P (best), 2 K to B 4 (to compel the advance of R P) 2 P to R 5, 3 K to B 3 and fetches the R P in three more moves and afterwards the B P. At first sight it looks as if 1 P to K B 4 would win for Black, but this is not the case: White after taking the R P plays his K towards the K B P, which he will win in exchange for his own R P, and returns in time to stop the Q Kt P and draw the game. It is not stated that the position occurred in actual play, but it seems natural enough.

IX.
BLACK.

WHITE.

X.
BLACK.

WHITE.

No. IX. is from the eleventh game of the match between Staunton and St. Amant. Black (Staunton) having to play, moved 43 K to K 5 and afterwards to Q 6, allowing the adverse Q P to queen and losing the game. He might have won by 43 K takes P, though even then the game by no means plays itself: the following is Staunton's analysis, *Companion* p. 344:—43 ... K takes P, 44 K to Q sq (A) 44 K to Q 6, 45 P to K Kt 4 45 P to K 7 ch, 46 K to K sq 46 K to B 7, 47 P to Kt 5 47 K takes P, 48 P to Kt 6 48 P to B 6, 49 P to Kt 7 49 P to B 7, 50 P queens 50 P queens ch, 51 K takes P 51 Q to Q B 5 ch, and wins after the exchange of Queens. (A) 43 ... K takes P, 44 P to K Kt 4 44 K to K 5, 45 K to Q sq 45 K to B 6, 46 K to K sq 46 K takes P and wins (or 45 P to K Kt 5 45 K to B 4 and, after taking the P, returns in time to protect his K P).

No. X. exhibits the position at the 91st move of the fifth match game between Messrs. Potter (White) and Zukertort (Black). The game was here abandoned as a draw, it being Black's turn to play; but Mr. Steinitz announced a win for White, *Field* Nov. 20th, 1875, and gave the solution in the next number as follows: Black 91 K to Kt 2, 92 P to Kt 5 92 K to R 2 (or 1), 93 P to Kt 6 ch 93 K to R 3, 94 K to Kt 4 94 K to Kt 2, 95 K to Kt 5 95 P to Q 6, 96 P to R 6 ch 96 K to Kt sq (see note) 97 K to B 6 97 P to Q 7, 98 P to R 7 ch 98 K to R sq, 99 K to B 7 and mates in three more moves. (Note: or 96 K to R sq, 97 K to B 6 97 P to Q 7, 98 K to B 7 and wins). (1) 92 K to B 2, 93 P to Kt 6 ch 93 K to Q 2, 94 P to R 6 94 K to B 3, 95 P to R 7 95 K to Kt 2, 96 K to B 5 96 P to Q 6, 97 K to Q 6 97 P to Q 7, 98 P queens ch 98 K takes Q, 99 K to B 7 and mates in three more moves. Other variations, it is remarked, will be easily solved by working on the same principles.

EXPERIENCES OF AN AMATEUR.

I began Chess at school some 46 years ago. Famous battles I had then with a boy now a *man* of some note in his county. Our play was hardly "secundum artem," but we fought to the bitter end according to our lights, innocent of what the books say of gambits and the intricacies of the various openings; but the best of Chess is that it affords as much pleasure to the raw recruit as to the veteran soldier. More serious studies at Oxford, and much galley-slave work (for I was a *Blue*),* prevented me from indulging my fondness for Chess, but I remember investing in *Walker*, and sitting up all one night (for even undergraduates do foolish things sometimes) absorbed with the openings and illustrative games. It was not until some years later that I began to play in earnest. Finding, in a charming village in Kent, a retired naval captain (once a pupil of Evans), who beat me more easily than I relished, I studied Staunton's hand-book with a view of placing myself more on the level with my redoubtable opponent, and with such success that in a match of eleven games up my book learning enabled me to turn the tables on my friendly foe.

My first game at the Divan was with Mr. Lowe, which I had the good fortune to win but on another occasion it behoves me to say that he gave me the odds of a Knight and beat me. For a short time I was a member of the St. George's Chess Club and played with varying success, and I remember seeing there such notables as Staunton, Löwenthal, Captain Kennedy, and a very fair player named Deacon. Such players could afford to give me the odds of a Knight, but not of a Rook, for Mr. Williams told me that no one could do that. I say this not in any spirit of self-conceit, but merely to show how conducive to success is the study of books, and playing over the games in matches between distinguished players such as Staunton and St. Amant; Morphy and Löwenthal or Anderssen; and Blackburne and Zukertort, whose duel lately commanded the interest of the Chess world, and which, if duly studied, will go a long way into changing the tyro into an expert.

On one occasion when I had just commenced a game at the Divan, I observed an elderly gentleman suddenly raise his hat from his head and put it on again. He did this in a way to excite my curiosity, and on my venturing to ask him *why* he had done so, he replied, "I am Capt. Evans, and whenever I see anyone playing *my* gambit, I always acknowledge the compliment by taking off my hat." At the Brighton Chess Club, which used to be at the entrance of the chain pier, I remember some little sensation being

* A Blue is one who has contended in either the boat-race or cricket-match against the sister University.

caused by poor Louis Philippe, the Duc de Nemours, and several once royal ladies, promenading in front of the room where we played. All left the board, where they had been engaged in either attacking or defending the King, to gaze on the spectacle of the dethroned monarch, and at the contemplation of his forlorn condition, to think, perhaps, of the poet's lines :—

“So have I seen a King at Chess
(His Rooks and Knights withdrawn,
His Queen and Bishops in distress)
Shifting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a Pawn.”

On several occasions have I ventured to attack Clubs, and with quite as much success as I could have expected considering that I had so few opportunities of practice. Suffice it to say that at Leamington my feats, such as they were, were made the subject of an article in the local paper, and that at Norwich, after I had won some games at the Club, there was a rush of the members to see my card, which I had omitted placing on the mantelpiece as soon as I ought to have done, and one said, we are delighted to know *who* you are, for before, we were only aware that you had *stolen* a good many games of us.

And now I must bring the tale of my experiences to a close, but I would just record that twice I have engaged the Chess Automaton at the Crystal Palace, and on the first occasion beat him with the Sicilian defence, and on the second occasion was in turn defeated by the machine, and I would lastly just illustrate how *nervousness* is apt to diminish a player's real strength, by the following anecdote. I happened to be playing with a gentleman of good repute as a Chess-player at the Cambridge University Club, then conducting a game by correspondence with another Club. The opening selected was the Ruy Lopez, and, as it happened, I had lately been studying that very opening and knew all the book-moves by heart ; so, on hearing a debate going on as to the next proper move, I ventured to say—the correct move now is to castle ; and this proved to be the case. Would you believe it, a pallid hue overspread the features of my opponent ; he became evidently *nervous* and *restless* ; the vigour with which he had hitherto prosecuted his game was gone ; in a word he fell an easy victim, and on my remarking that he had hardly done himself justice in the latter part of the game, he replied, “Oh ! when I heard you—without seeing the board or men—dictate the right move, just now *ex animo*, I knew I was overmatched, and that there was not the slightest use in my trying. The fact is you established a *funk* that completely paralysed me.” AMATEUR.

P.S.—I was well acquainted with the Rev. H. Bolton, the famous problem composer.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME CLXIV.

Played a short time ago at Southampton.

(Evans refused.)

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

NOTES BY THOS. LONG.

(a) Black, in his impetuosity, here overlooked a neat mate in two ; but the termination of the game is very lively.

(b) For whether White captures the Bishop or moves his King, he loses his Queen.

GAME CLXV.

Played at Birmingham.

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. W. R. Taylor.)	(Mr. Bevan.)	(Mr. W. R. Taylor.)	(Mr. Bevan.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	4 B to B 4	P to Kt 5
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	5 Castles	P takes Kt
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	6 Q takes P	Q to K B 3

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

NOTES BY THOS. LONG.

- (a) The retreat of the Bishop to Kt 3 is generally adopted.
 (b) Black has now two pieces in hand.
 (c) White's attack is now over.
 (d) And Black, with his preponderance of force, ultimately won the game.

GAME CLXVI.

Played in the Second Tourney of the Albion Corresponding Chess Club.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Vincent.)	BLACK. (Mr. Askew.)	WHITE. (Mr. Vincent.)	BLACK. (Mr. Askew.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	20 R to B 3	Kt takes B
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	21 K takes Kt	R to Q 7 ch
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	22 R to B 2	B to R 6 ch
4 Kt takes P	B to B 4	23 K to Kt sq	Q R to Q sq
5 B to K 3	Q to B 3	24 R to K sq	R to Q 8
6 P to Q B 3	K Kt to K 2	25 R fr B 2 to K 2	R takes R
7 Q to Q 2	P to Q 4 (a)	26 R takes R	B to K 3
8 Kt to Kt 5 (a)	B takes B	27 K to B 2 (h)	B takes P
9 P takes B (b)	Castles (c)	28 P to B 4	K to B sq
10 Kt tks B P (d)	R to Kt sq	29 K to K 3	B to Kt 6
11 Kt tks P (e)	Q to R 5 ch	30 R to Q B sq	P to Q R 3
12 P to K Kt 3	Q takes K P	31 R to B 3	B to R 5
13 B to Kt 2	Q to K 4	32 P to Kt 3	B to B 3
14 Kt tks Kt ch	Q takes Kt	33 P to Q Kt 4	P to B 4
15 Kt to R 3	K R to Q sq (f)	34 P to Kt 5	P takes P
16 Q to K B 2	Kt to K 4	35 P takes P	B to K 5
17 Castles K R (g)	Kt to Kt 5	36 Kt to B 2	B takes Kt
18 Q to B 4	Q takes P ch	37 R takes B	R to Q 4
19 Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	38 P to Kt 6	K to K 2

39 K to B 4	R to Q 3	47 K to R 4	R to Kt 5 ch
40 R to B 7 ch	R to Q 2	48 K to R 3	R to Q Kt 5
41 R to B 5	K to Q 3 (<i>i</i>)	49 R tks Q Kt P	R to Kt 7
42 R to B 3	K to K 3	50 R to Kt 8	P to R 4
43 K to Kt 5	R to Q 5	51 R to K B 8 ch	K to Kt 3
44 R to B 7	R to K Kt 5 ch	52 R to Q Kt 8	
45 K to R 5	K to B 3 (<i>j</i>)		Drawn.
46 R to Q 7 (<i>k</i>)	R to Kt 4 ch		

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

(*a*) The authorities have not yet decided upon Black's best move at this point. I am inclined to prefer 7—, P to Q 3, for although Black is compelled, after 8 Kt to Kt 5 and the exchange of Bishops, to move his K and so lose his right of Castling, he appears to acquire a quicker power of development which may prove a sufficient compensation. The move in the text cannot be commended as it loses an important Pawn: 7—, B takes Kt first and then P to Q 4 is better.

(*a*1) 8 P takes P is a better continuation.

(*b*) Best. If 9 Q takes B, Black could apparently defend himself by 9—, Q to K 4; then if 10 P to K B 4, Kt to B 4 with an equal game at least. Had Black played on his previous move 8—, B to Q 3; the following continuation is possible, 9 P takes P, Kt to K 4; 10 B to Kt 5, Q to Kt 3; 11 B takes Kt, &c.

(*c*) 9—, Q to K 4 is of no use, because of 10 P takes P, and if Kt takes P in reply; 11 Q takes Kt winning.

(*d*) 10 P takes P would expose White to some attack, but I cannot see that any harm would ensue. If for instance Black reply 10—, R to Q sq, then 11 P to B 4 and if 11—, Q to R 5 ch; 12 Q to B 2, &c.

(*e*) 11 P takes P would now be dangerous as the K Kt might be imprisoned.

(*f*) Or 15—, R to K sq.

(*g*) Best. The K's P was bound to fall.

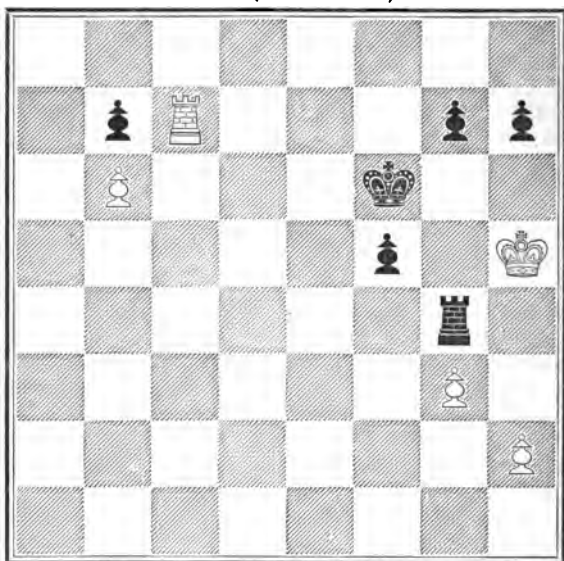
(*h*) White could hardly afford to save the Pawn as his Kt and R could have been rendered practically useless.

(*i*) The end-game is well played on both sides, and although the result appears a legitimate draw, great care is necessary.

(*j*) An artful move. The position is worth a diagram, see next page.

(*k*) If 46 R takes Q Kt P, Black wins by R to Kt 3.

BLACK (MR. ASKEW.)



WHITE (MR. VINCENT.)

GAME CLXVII.

Interesting Consultation Game played at the Leamington Chess Club November 7th, 1882.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Messrs. Aspa and Drew.)	(Messrs. Grundy and Rauken.)	(Messrs. Aspa and Drew.)	(Messrs. Grundy and Ranken.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	9 Kt takes Kt	B to K 3
2 P to Q 4	P takes P	10 B to Kt 5 (c)	P to K R 3
3 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	11 Kt to R 4	Q to Q R 4
4 B to Q B 4	Kt to B 3 (a)	12 B to Q 2	Q to Q 4
5 Castles	Kt takes P	13 P to Q B 4	Q takes P (d)
6 R to K sq	P to Q 4	14 R to Q B sq	Q to Q 4
7 B takes P	Q takes B	15 P to Q Kt 4	B to K 2
8 Kt to B 3	Q to K B 4 (b)	16 Q Kt to B 5 (e)	B takes K Kt

17 Kt takes B	P takes Kt	35 Q to Kt 8 ch	B to B sq
18 R to B 5	Q to Q sq (<i>f</i>)	36 Q to K 6 ch	B to K 2
19 R takes P ch	K to B sq	37 Q to Kt 6 ch	K to B sq
20 R to B 5 ch	B to B 3	38 P to K B 4	Q to Q 4 (<i>k</i>)
21 P to Kt 5	Q to Q 2	39 Q takes R P	P to B 5
22 Q to Kt 3 (<i>g</i>)	R to K sq (<i>h</i>)	40 Q to Kt 5	Q takes Q (<i>l</i>)
23 R takes R ch	K takes R	41 P takes Q	B to B 4 (<i>m</i>)
24 R to Q 5	Q to K 3	42 B to R 5	P to B 6
25 P takes Kt	Q takes P	43 K to B 2	P to K 6 dis ch
26 Q to K B 3	R to B sq	44 K to B 3	P to B 7
27 Q to R 5 ch	R to B 2	45 B to Q 2	K to K 2
28 Q to B 5!	R to Q 2 (<i>i</i>)	46 K to K 4	B to R 6
29 R takes R	Q takes R	47 K takes P	P queens
30 Q to K 4 ch	B to K 2	48 B takes Q	B takes B
31 Q takes Kt P	P to B 4	49 K to K 4	K to Q 3
32 Q to Kt 3	P to R 3?	50 P to Kt 4	K to B 4
33 P to Q R 4	B to Q 3	And the game was eventually drawn.	
34 Q to B 4 (<i>j</i>)	Q to Kt 2		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) B to B 4 is the usual and safer defence.

(*b*) Mr. Steinitz, we believe, holds this to be superior to the old move Q to B 5.

(*c*) Specious, but not so strong as taking the Q P with Kt at once.

(*d*) It was perhaps more prudent to take the P in passing or to retire the Q to Q 2.

(*e*) The White allies now commence an ingenious attack with a pretty and sound sacrifice. If, instead of capturing the Kt, Black Castled on either side, White had a troublesome continuation in Kt to Kt 6.

(*f*) The proper course here apparently was to take P ch with the B, followed by Castles ch if K took B, and if he did not, Black might perhaps give up their Q for the two Rooks.

(*g*) At this point White afterwards thought they should have played R takes B ch.

(*h*) The only move.

(*i*) Black had no option as to giving up a Pawn here if they played to win, for R to K 2 would have been answered by Q to Kt 6 ch forcing the R to interpose.

(*j*) If 34 Q to Kt 6, Black can take R P with Q, and if 34 P to K B 4, the reply is Q to K B 2.

(k) This ought to be a winning move.

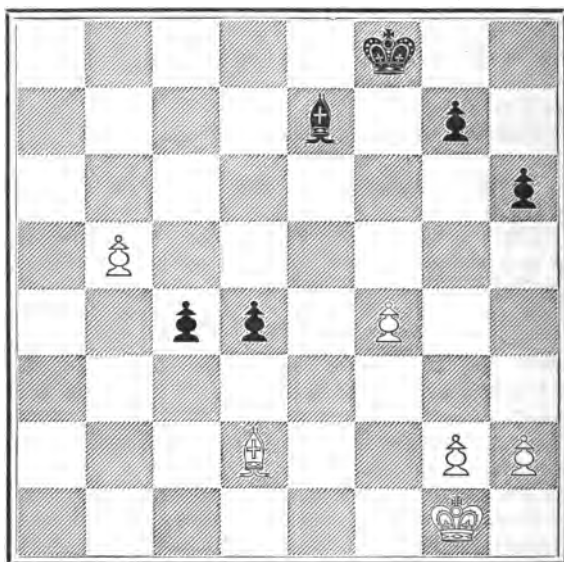
(l) Q to Q B 4 looks stronger.

(m) In this difficult ending, of which we give a diagram, Black may perhaps be excused for missing their way. They should now have moved 41 K to K sq. White had then two courses open to them. First, 42 K to B 2, whereupon B to R 6, 43 P to B 5, P to B 6, 44 B to B 4, P to Q 6, 45 P to Kt 6, (if B to K 3 or K to B 3 or K sq, then K to Q 2 wins) B to B 4 ch, 46 B to K 3, P to B 7, 47 P to Kt 7, B takes B ch and wins. Secondly, 42 B to B sq, P to Q 6, 43 B to Q 2, (if 43 K to B 2, then B to B 4 ch, &c.) B to B 3, 44 K to B 2, B to Q 5 ch, 45 K to K sq (best), P to B 6, 46 B to B sq, B to B 4, 47 P to B 5, B to Kt 5 and wins.

Position after White's 41st move.

BLACK.

(MESSRS. GRUNDY AND RANKEN.)



WHITE.

(MESSRS. ASPA AND DREW.)

GAME CLXVIII.

One of six simultaneous games played at the Imperial Club,
Cheltenham, Jan. 17th, 1883.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Ranken.)	(Dr. Philson.)	(Mr. Ranken.)	(Dr. Philson.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	20 Kt takes P	R takes R ch
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	21 R takes R	B to K 3
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	22 Kt takes P	B takes P
4 Kt takes P	B to B 4	23 R to K 4 (<i>h</i>)	B to K 3
5 B to K 3	Q to B 3	24 Kt to Kt 5	K to K 2
6 P to Q B 3	K Kt to K 2	25 Kt takes B	P takes Kt
7 Q to Q 2	P to Q 4 (<i>a</i>)	26 R to K B 4	P to R 4
8 Kt to Kt 5	B takes B	27 K to Q 2	R to K Ktsq (<i>i</i>)
9 Q takes B (<i>b</i>)	K to Q sq	28 P to K Kt 3	R to Kt 4
10 Kt to Q 2 (<i>c</i>)	R to K sq	29 K to K 3	P to Kt 3 (<i>j</i>)
11 Castles	P to Q R 3	30 K to B 3 (<i>k</i>)	R to Q Kt 4
12 Kt to Q 4 (<i>d</i>)	Kt takes Kt	31 P to R 4	R takes P
13 P to K 5	K Kt to B 4 (<i>e</i>)	32 P to R 5	R to K R 7
14 P takes Q	Kt takes Q	33 P to Kt 4	R to R 6 ch
15 P takes K Kt	Kt to B 4	34 K to Kt 2	R takes P (<i>l</i>)
16 P to K 4 (<i>f</i>)	Kt to K 6	35 P to R 6	R to Q 6
17 R to K sq	Kt takes B	36 P to R 7	R to Q sq
18 K R takes Kt	Q P takes P	37 P to Kt 5	P to K 4
19 Kt takes P (<i>g</i>)	P takes P	38 R to B sq	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) An unsafe defence, P to Q R 3 is the best.

(*b*) P takes B is also good, *e.g.* 9 P takes B, Q to K 4 (best), 10 P takes P, and now if Kt takes P White wins a piece by 11 Q takes Kt, Q takes K P ch, 12 B to K 2, Q to B 8 ch, Q to Q sq, &c.

(*c*) P takes P looks dangerous, but is not so in reality, *viz.* 10 P takes P, R to K sq, 11 B to K 2, and if now Kt takes P, Black loses a piece by 12 Q to Q 2.

(*d*) Here again P takes P is a better move.

(*e*) A miscalculation which gives him a bad, broken position; Q to Q B 3 was the correct course.

(*f*) Kt to B 4 would be stronger perhaps.

(*g*) He should have taken the other Pawn, for suppose, 19 P takes P, P to K B 4, 20 Kt takes P, P takes Kt, 21 R takes P, and wins.

- (h) Threatening P to B 4 and then Kt to B 6.
 (i) R to K B sq was the proper play.
 (j) Losing valuable time, the Pawn should go to Kt 4 if anywhere.
 (k) P to K Kt 4 is preferable, for Black has now another chance of a draw by R to K B 4 but he chooses to go in for Pawns, and thereby loses the game.
 (l) See last note, R to R 5 was the only move.

GAME CLXIX.

A skirmish at the Hull Church Institute.

(Queen's Pawn Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. J. Crake.)	(Mr. F. F. Ayre.)	(Mr. J. Crake.)	(Mr. F. F. Ayre.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 Kt to K 5 ch	K to K sq
2 P to Q 4	P takes P	11 Q to R 5 ch	P to Kt 3
3 P to K B 4 (a)	P to Q B 4 (b)	12 P takes P	Kt to B 3
4 B to B 4	P to Q Kt 4	13 P to Kt 7 disch	Kt takes Q
5 B to Q 5	Kt to Q B 3	14 P takes R	
6 Kt to K B 3	R to Kt sq	(queening)	Kt takes B
7 P to B 5 (c)	R to Kt 3	15 Castles	Q to R 5
8 B to K B 4	Kt to Kt 5	16 Kt to Q 2 (e)	
9 B tks P ch (d)	K takes B	Black mates in three moves.	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Mr. Crake states that he has tried this Gambit for some time past, and confidently styles it "the opening of the future." (See B. C. M. p. 63.)

(b) No doubt inferior to 3 B to B 4, although, as will be seen, Black's ingenious continuation gives him a strong development on his Queen's side.

(c) 7 Kt to Kt 5 should come in at this point.

(d) White has failed to command the situation, and is impelled into precipitate action.

(e) Mr. Crake notes that "unconscious of their doom, the little victims play," but the concluding position is a neat problem, bringing into marked predominance the utility of the forelaying principle, as illustrated by Black's 7th move.

GAME CLXX.

Played at the Hull Church Institute.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

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

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) The combination of Black's 4th and 5th moves is a defence not altogether sound, but possessing many interesting points, several of which are illustrated in this game.

(b) 7 Kt to Q B 3 is better, if continued in true attacking style, as becomes a Gambit player. The half-hearted will find it better to retreat the Bishop.

(c) Bringing the Q Kt to K's side is a good idea, and will sometimes result in a position brought about by the following moves:—10 Q Kt to B 3, Q to R 3; 11 Kt to R 3, P to B 3; 12 Kt to B 2, Q to Kt 3; 13 Kt to K 5 threatening to win the Q, and obtaining the better game.

(d) The necessity of providing for this pawn is one of the points of the defence.

(e) It does not seem to make much difference in this variation whether Black Castles or not. It is a matter of judgment. In this instance he means to bring his B to Q Kt 2, or R 3, so need not advance his Q P. The chief object is to bring the Rooks into action.

(f) The Bishop is strongly posted on this square—a logical consequence of White's 3rd move.

(g) A sacrifice of this kind, to break up the centre, is one part of the programme initiated by the 4th move.

(h) The apprehension that K to Q 2 would expose his King to further attack is the "influential goblin" that induces this move. Here is an immense field for analysis.

(i) At the time this game was played the defence was new to the first player. Hence his insufficient condensation of force. In subsequent practice he turned his attention to winning the gambit pawn, and then forcing exchanges, as the most efficacious method of treating this variation.

GAME CLXXI.

Played in the B. C. M. Correspondence Tourney.

Commenced June 10th, 1882.

(French Game.)

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

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Black has five available lines of play at this point, the text move, P to Q B 3, P to K R 3, B to K Kt 5 and R to K sq, of which the two first and the last are the best.

(b) A continuation adopted by Mr. Zukertort in his match with Blackburne. If White attacks instead the B with R P, it can retire to R 4, and if then P to K Kt 4, Black can reply with Q to Q 2.

(c) White's last move was risky, and his opponent properly takes advantage in the manner recommended by Mr. Steinitz. (See B. C. M. Vol. I. p. 276, note (e).)

(d) White threatened at both his last moves to win a piece by B to B sq. To obviate this we do not think it was now necessary to re-unite White's Pawns, when K to R sq would have answered the purpose; for if upon that move White played B to Q 3, the Black Kt would go to R 5.

(e) Moves 16 to 19, it appears, were included in the "Analytical Warfare" between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort. Mr. Lambert thinks this was the losing move, and that he should now have played Kt to K 5; we believe, however, that either K to B sq or B to B sq was the correct play.

(f) B to B sq was now perhaps his best resource.

(g) And here Black should have defended by R to K 2. If then 23 P to B 5, Q R to K Kt sq, 24 P takes P, B P takes P, 25 B takes P, K R to Kt 2.

(h) Suicidal, K to Kt 2 still offered some chances of a defence.

(i) If R takes Kt P, then 25 R to K Kt sq.

(j) R to B 3 was better, in order to double the Rooks, and prevent Kt to K 6.

(k) Once more throwing away all hope; R to B 2 would have given him even now no cause to despair.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1883.

GAME CLXXII.

Played at the Criterion, April 26th, 1883.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(M. Tschigorin.)	(Dr. Zukertort.)	(M. Tschigorin.)	(Dr. Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	9 P takes P	B takes P
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	10 B to K 3	Castles
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3	11 Q Kt to Q 2	Kt to B 2
4 Castles	Kt takes P	12 Q to K 2	P to K B 4
5 P to Q 4	B to K 2	13 Kt to Kt 3 (c)	P to B 5
6 P to Q 5	Kt to Q 3	14 B to B 5	P to K 5
7 B takes Kt (a)	Q P takes B	15 K Kt to Q 4	P to B 6 (d)
8 P takes P (b)	P to B 3	16 Q to Kt 5	Q to B sq

17 K R to Q sq (e)	B to R 3	24 K to K 4	B to Kt 2 ch (i)
18 Q to R 4	Kt to Kt 4 (f)	25 K to Q 4	Kt to K 3 ch
19 Kt takes P	P takes Kt	26 K to B 4	R to B 5 ch
20 R to Q 7 (g)	P takes P	27 Kt to Q 4	Kt takes B
21 R takes B (h)	Kt to R 6 ch	28 K takes Kt	Q to R 4 ch
22 K takes P	Kt to B 5 ch	29 K to B 4	R takes Kt ch
23 K to B 3	Q to R 6 ch	Resigns.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) If the Bishop retires to R 4, Black replies with P to K 5.

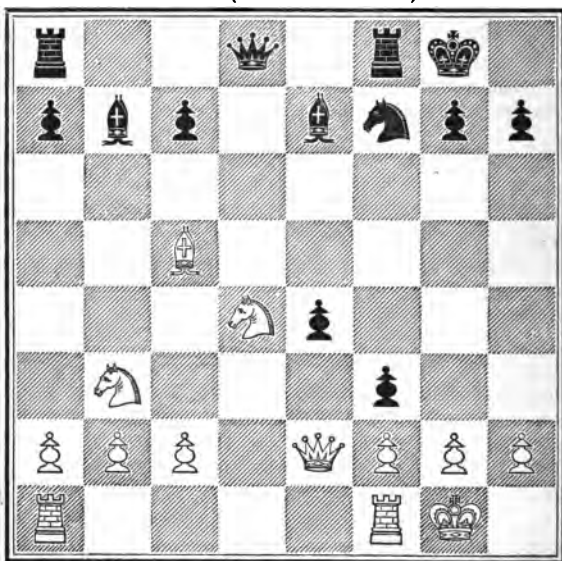
(b) We prefer Kt takes P which leads to a perfectly even game, whereas the text move seems to give Black an immediate advantage of position.

(c) Our choice here would have been K R to Q sq.

(d) Very finely played. It is pretty clear that if P takes P, White soon gets a lost game; we give a diagram, however, that our readers may work it out for themselves.

Position after Black's 15th move.

BLACK (DR. ZUKERTORT.)



WHITE (M. TSCHIGORIN.)

(e) Obviously, if B takes B, Q to Kt 5 wins at once.

(f) Again a masterly move; a tyro would have played Q to Kt 5, whereupon White would have answered with Kt takes P.

(g) Either this or Q to Q 7 was necessary now, for if B takes B, Black checks at R 6, and mates in six moves.

(h) B takes B is a little better, but in such a position nothing could avert the impending disaster.

(i) Q to B 4 ch is more speedily fatal.

GAME CLXXIII.

Played at the Criterion, April 26th, 1883.

(Steinitz Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (M. Winawer.)	WHITE. (Mr. Steinitz.)	BLACK. (M. Winawer.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	27 P to K Kt 4	Kt to Q 3
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	28 P to Q Kt 3	R to K 2
3 P to K B 4	P takes P ;	29 K to K 3	P to Q R 4
4 P to Q 4	Q to R 5 ch	30 P to Q R 4	K to Q 2
5 K to K 2	P to Q 3 (a)	31 R to B 6 (f)	K to B 3
6 Kt to B 3	B to Kt 5	32 P to K R 4	R to K 4
7 B takes P	Castles (b)	33 R to K R sq	P to Q Kt 4 (g)
8 K to K 3	B takes Kt	34 P takes P ch	R takes P
9 Q takes B	P to K B 4	35 P to R 5	R to Q B 4
10 P to Q 5	Q Kt to K 2	36 P to B 4	P to R 5
11 K to Q 2	P takes P (c)	37 P takes R P	P takes P (h)
12 Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3	38 R takes P	R takes P
13 Kt to Kt 5	Q to R 4 (d)	39 R takes P	R takes P
14 Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	40 P to Kt 5	R to R 6 ch
15 Kt to B 7	Kt takes B	41 K to B 2	R to R 7 ch
16 Kt takes K R	Kt(B5)tkSQP	42 K to Kt 3	P to K 6
17 Kt to B 7	R to Q 2	43 R to K 7	K to Q 4 (i)
18 R to K sq	Kt to K B 3	44 P to Kt 6	R to R 6
19 B to Q 3	P to K Kt 3	45 K to Kt 2	R to R 7 ch.
20 K R to K B sq	B to Kt 2	46 K to R 3	R to R 8
21 Kt to Kt 5	P to Q 4	47 P to Kt 7	R to K Kt 8
22 Kt to K 6	Kt to K 5 ch (e)	48 R to B 8	Kt to K 5
23 B takes Kt	P tks B dis ch	49 P to Kt 8 (aQ) ch	R takes Q
24 K to K 2	Kt to B 4	50 R takes R	P to B 4
25 Kt takes B	R takes Kt	51 R to Q 8 ch	Kt to Q 3.
26 R to Q sq	P to Q Kt 3	52 R takes P	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) The true line of defence to this *bizarre* but puzzling opening has yet to be discovered ; we believe there is more in Mr. Fraser's P to Q Kt 3 than is generally thought.

(b) When Black thus gives up the gambit Pawn for the sake of speedy development, it is more usual to take the Kt ch at once, forcing the K to retake.

(c) Bringing the adverse Kt into his game was the cause of M. Winawer's subsequent troubles ; he should have played, we apprehend, Kt to K B 3 here, or else P to K R 3.

(d) Black has not a nice position, but we do not see the necessity of giving up the exchange.

(e) We prefer B to R 3 ch, followed by Kt at K 2 to Kt sq.

(f) A strong move, cramping the opponent and preventing him from bringing up his King.

(g) This does not seem advisable, but there was little to be done ; perhaps R to Q B 4 was best, threatening to check at B 6, and if White replied with P to B 4 the Rook could go back again, in order to make way for the King.

(h) As Black must lose a Pawn on the King's side, R takes P at once was perhaps better.

(i) Cleverly played, but Steinitz's deadly accuracy makes it a forlorn hope.

SUPPLEMENT TO B. C. M. ALMANAC, 1882.

- Jan. 13.—S. S. Boden died, 1882, aged 55. Francis Burden died, 1882, aged 52.
 „ 20.—A. Strauss born, 1820.
 „ 29.—Herr Pitschel died, 1883, aged 53.
 Feb. 27.—Herr Zytogorsky died, 1882.
 Mch. 23.—C. H. Waterbury died, 1882, aged 65.
 „ 24.—John Withers died, 1882.
 „ 25.—G. E. Carpenter born, 1844.
 May 10.—Play commenced at Vienna Congress, 1882.
 „ 13.—Chess column in *Bradford Observer Budget* commenced, 1882.
 „ 28.—Max Koerschner born, 1853.
 June 24.—Last day's play at Vienna Congress, 1882.
 July 2.—Dr. S. Gold born, 1835.
 Aug. 16.—Rev. G. A. MacDonnell born, 1830.
 Sep. 9.—V. Hruby born, 1856.
 „ 18.—Carl Wemmers died, 1882, aged 37.
 Oct. 12.—A. Wittek born, 1852.
 Dec. 10.—J. H. Blackburne born, 1842.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE great contest has commenced, and as we write the combatants are hard at it. Although the entries in both the Tourneys have fallen somewhat short of what might have been expected from the magnitude and number of the prizes offered, it may still be said that never in the history of the game has an occasion of so much importance arisen, and never has a Minor Tourney contained so many strong players.

The foreign contingent arrived in London in time to be hospitably entertained at the annual dinner of the City of London Club, which took place on the 24th ult., and on the evening of the 25th we found most of them assembled at the Divan. On the next day, without any formal opening ceremony, as is usual in the German Congresses, the strife began punctually at noon in a large room at the Criterion in Piccadilly. The entries for the chief Tourney are as follows:—Bird, Blackburne, Englisch, Mackenzie, Mason, Noa, Rosenthal, Sellman, Skipworth, Steinitz, Tschigorin, Winawer, and Zukertort. Messrs. Owen, Paulsen, and Schwarz were at the last moment unable to come. In the first round the game between Blackburne and Sellman was drawn, and according to the rules, will have to be replayed.

Zukertort won a very fine game of Tschigorin, which we give in our present issue, Englisch beat Dr. Noa, Skipworth won of Mortimer, Steinitz defeated Winawer in a good specimen of his own gambit, which we also publish, Bird had a draw with Rosenthal, and Mason won a very tough battle with Capt. Mackenzie.

In the second round on the 27th ult. the absurdity of the rule about replaying drawn games was strikingly manifest, for there were no less than four of them, viz. those between Tschigorin and Dr. Noa, between Blackburne and Mackenzie, between Rosenthal and Sellman, and between Bird and Winawer. Consequently Messrs. Blackburne, Sellman, Rosenthal, and Bird had each two draws to play on the 28th, and probably as the tourney goes on the accumulation of the *rémisses* will be too great to be got rid of, for it is likely that those who have the second move will generally play for a draw in order to have the first move in the next game. In the other games played in the second round Englisch beat Steinitz, Zukertort won of Mortimer, and Skipworth lost with Mason.

The arrangements made by the Committee for the play were on the whole very satisfactory; the players in the Major Tourney were roped off, and provided with clocks on a new principle, invented by Mr. T. B. Wilson, of Manchester, which save trouble, and cannot well go wrong. So much, however, cannot be said for

the Minor Tourney clocks, which, unless care was taken, had a trick of going on even when turned on their backs.

For the Vizayanagram Tourney there were 26 entries, namely, Bardeleben, Benima, Dudley, Ensor, Fisher, Febvret, Gattie, Gunsberg, Gossip, Hunter, Lambert, Lee, Lindsay, Lord, Mac Donnell, Minchin, Mundell, Newham, Pilkington, Piper, Puller, Rabson, Ranken, Vansittart, Vyse, and West. In this tourney play was made compulsory in the evenings, and optional in the mornings, but the majority of the entrants elected to play both morning and evening, in order to finish their labours sooner; this will enable them to complete their games by the middle of May, whereas the Major Tourney, at the rate of only four games a week is likely to last far into June. The result so far in the Minor Tourney is, that Mr. Fisher is leading with a score of 5 games won, Mr. Lambert has won 4, Mr. Ranken $3\frac{1}{2}$, and Mr. Lindsay $3\frac{1}{2}$, without as yet losing any. We shall give a telegraphic report of the latest scores in both Tourneys before going to press.

SCORE IN MAJOR TOURNEY UP TO TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 1ST,
PER SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

	Bird	Blackburne	Englisch	Mackenzie	Mason	Mortimer	Noa	Rosenthal	Sellman	Skipworth	Steinitz	Tschigorin	Winawer	Zukertort	Total
Bird, H. E.....	—	...	d	...	...	...	...	d	...	...	...	0	d1	...	1
Blackburne, J. H.....	...	—	...	d0	...	...	...	d	d	1	...	...	...	...	1
Englisch, B.	d	...	—	...	...	...	1	...	d	...	1	...	...	...	2
Mackenzie, Capt.....	...	d1	...	—	0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0	...	2
Mason, Jas.....	...	...	...	1	—	...	d	...	...	1	...	...	0	...	2
Mortimer, J. ....	...	...	...	...	—	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0
Noa, Dr.....	...	...	0	...	d	1	—	...	...	...	...	d0	...	...	1
Rosenthal, S.	d	d	...	...	...	...	—	d0	...	...	...	d	...	...	0
Sellman, A. G.....	...	d	d	...	...	...	d1	—	...	...	...	0	...	...	1
Skipworth, Rev. A. B. ....	...	0	...	0	0	1	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steinitz, W. ....	...	...	0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	—	0	1	...	2
Tschigorin, M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	d1	...	...	...	1	—	...	0	3
Winawer, S.	d0	...	...	...	...	...	...	d	1	...	0	...	—	...	1
Zukertort, J. H.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—	4

* * The first two draws do not count in the Major Tourney but in the second round the Committee may alter this rule and score draws, if the plan has not worked well. In the minor tourney draws count half a game.

LEADING SCORES IN MINOR TOURNEY UP TO TUESDAY NIGHT.

Lambert 8, Fisher 7, Ranken $6\frac{1}{2}$, Gunsberg 6, MacDonnell 5, Bardeleben and Benima 4 each.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The third French National Tourney ended as we anticipated last month, and the final scores of the winners were, M. Clerc $10\frac{1}{2}$, M. de Rivière $9\frac{1}{2}$, M. Goudjou 8. On April 4th the prizes given by the President of the Republic were formally presented to the successful combatants. A handicap tourney with 26 entries, including nearly all the principal Parisian players, is now in progress at the Cercle des Echecs.

ITALY.—A tourney has recently taken place at the Academy of Chess at Rome; the entrants were divided into two classes, each having to play with those in his own class, and the winners in Class 1 were Sig. Bellotti, Marchetti, and Venuti. The first prize, an elegantly bound copy of the *Handbuch*, was presented by Mr. C. B. Vansittart.

GERMANY.—In order not to clash with the interest attaching to the Nuremberg Congress, the meeting of the South West German Chess Association, which was to have been held at Frankfort in August, has been postponed till next year.

A new association called the "Saale Chess Federation" has lately been established for the district of which Halle is the centre, and it was inaugurated at that town in German fashion with speeches, tourneys, and festivities on Jan. 21st.

After a long delay, the Book of the First and Second Congresses of the German Chess Association has at length appeared. It is edited by Herr Schallopp, and contains the Rules of the Association, together with a full account of the meetings at Leipsic in 1879 and Berlin in 1881, 48 of the games played at the former, and 149 at the latter Congress, 15 prize problems with solutions, and an excellent portrait and biography of Herr Zwanzig, the general secretary of the Association.

The Berlin Club is playing a couple of correspondence games with that of Hamburg for a stake of 300 marks.

AUSTRIA.—In the German Reading-room Club at Vienna, which has 54 members, a handicap tourney has lately been concluded on the Gelbfuhs scoring principle. There were eleven entries, and the victors proved to be 1 Herr Drobny, $16\frac{1}{2}$ won games and $127\frac{1}{2}$ points. 2 Herr Neumann, $12\frac{1}{2}$ games, $91\frac{1}{2}$ points. 3 Herr Theiler, $11\frac{1}{2}$ games, $74\frac{1}{2}$ points. 4 Herr Friedl, $10\frac{1}{2}$ games, $72\frac{3}{4}$ points. 5 Herr Schmolka, 12 won games, but only $71\frac{1}{2}$ points.

A tourney with 17 competitors has been held during the winter at the Prague Club. The weaker players received points from the stronger, and the result was that the first prize, a gold medal, went to Herr Neustadt, who won 26 games, and had 4 given him; the second prize, a silver medal, was gained by Herr Kober with

27 won games plus 2 given ; the third prize, a bronze medal, fell to Herr Eberman, who scored 25 games, and had 2 given.

DENMARK.—An enterprising and well conducted Chess column has been started, under the editorship of Herren Jespersen and Meisling, in a little paper called *Vor Tid* (Our Times) published at Copenhagen. We have established an exchange with our new contemporary, and wish him every success.

AMERICA.—Mr. Steinitz finished his victorious career on the other side of the Atlantic by a trip to Cuba, where he encountered Señor Golmayo, the local champion, and one of the competitors in the Paris Congress of 1867. Ten games were played, of which Mr. Steinitz won 8, lost 1, and the other was drawn. He also gave a peripatetic exhibition, and played a blindfold game with Señor E. Hidalgo. On his return to New York he was elected an honorary member of the Manhattan Club, and then sailed for England.

The large armoury of the 23rd Regiment of New York was well filled on March 10th by an audience composed of the *élite* of Brooklyn, in order to witness a game of Chess with living pieces conducted by Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Delmar. Two charming young ladies represented the Queens, and the rest of the pieces and pawns were personated by members of the regiment and its cadet corps, all appropriately attired in red and blue. The two generals were posted, each with a Chess-board, in the orchestra gallery, from which their orders were conveyed by aides-de-camp to their respective armies below. The game lasted about an hour, and ended in a draw, whereupon the foemen ceased their hostilities, and mingled most amicably in a merry dance.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN BRIGHTON.

On the 21st ult. the players of the St. Nicholas Club, Brighton, travelled to Henfield to meet the Club which has just been formed there, now numbering 40 members. The result was a decisive victory for the visitors, the score being $19\frac{1}{2}$ against $2\frac{1}{2}$. Under an assumed name Dr. Zukertort, who had been staying in Brighton to recruit his health, was included in the team and placed 11th on the list to create a little surprise. Of course the two games he won were not counted in the score. The Henfield Club has a most energetic Secretary, Mr. C. Aubrey Wade, and the enthusiasm of its members promises well for success. Mr. Wade holds the first place on the Club Record. M.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

In the Match for the West of Scotland Cup between Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Chambers the latter did not succeed in scoring, and the Cup consequently still remains with the former. A match for the same trophy is now proceeding between the Cup-holder and Mr. Thomson.

On 13th April, seven players from the Glasgow Athenæum played a Match with a similar number from the Queen's Park Club. The Athenæum players obtained a decisive victory, the score being 10 to 2.

Has any reader of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE heard of the "Fyfe Gambit?" Such is the name conferred by the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* on the following opening—1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to Q B 3, 3 P to Q 4, and several illustrative games have appeared in the *Herald's* columns. Whether it will rival the "Evans," or rest in unobtrusive obscurity like the "From" Gambit or "Van't Kruys" opening remains to be seen.
T.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. Crüsemann, Charlottenburg.—Of the problems kindly forwarded, we shall with pleasure avail ourselves of Nos. 1 and 2. The sui-mate unfortunately admits of a solution in six moves, thus, 1 R to B 4 ch, 2 Kt at Kt 6 takes B, 3 R to K 3, 4 Kt to Q sq, 5 Q to Kt 7 ch, 6 Q to Kt 5 ch, P takes Q, mate.

C. E. T., Clifton.—No. 8 is damaged by dual play, thus, 1 Q to K B 5, P moves, 2 Q to B 3, 3 Kt mates; and No. 10 by 1 Q to Q Kt, P Knights, 2 Kt to K B 4 ch, 3 Q to K 4 mate. 10 is also cooked outright by 1 Kt to Kt 7 ch, 2 Kt to Kt 2, &c.

A. R. S., Uttoxeter.—Very true! A clerical error on the author's part, which found its uncorrected way to the printer's by accident. Yours is the only practicable solution.

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—Your new four-mover is demolished thus, 1 B to K 4, B takes B (best), 2 Q to Kt 3 ch, 3 Q to Kt 5, mate. In your proposed solution the 1st move "B to B 6" is impracticable as one B stands at K sq and the other at Q 3.

J. Jespersen, Denmark.—Much obliged. The four-mover, as it stands, can be solved in two by 1 R takes Kt &c. Ought Black to have a P at K R 4?

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—Additional problem welcome. We had already demolished the four-mover!

CHESS JOTTINGS.

At the Preston Chess Club on Monday evening, April 16th, Mr. J. Greenhalgh, President, on behalf of the members of the Club, presented Mr. J. T. Palmer, Chess Editor *Preston Guardian*, with an elegant ebony and walnut box containing a meerschaum pipe, cigar and cigarette holders, briar pipe, and silver match box, as a slight recognition of his services as honorary secretary of the Club, an office he has held for upwards of four years, and recently resigned. A neat little silver plate adorned the lid of the box, and bore the following inscription:—"Presented to J. T. Palmer by the members of the Preston Chess Club, on his retirement as honorary secretary, April, 1883." Mr. Palmer was formerly for three years honorary secretary of the Hull Church Institute Chess and Draughts Club.

A match was played at the rooms of the Birmingham St. George's Chess Club, on Saturday, April 14th, between the second team of that Club and the first team of the Sparkbrook Club. The score at the conclusion was Sparkbrook, 15½; St. George's, 6½.

A remarkable "sign of the times" is the International Problem Tourney for Ladies announced in the *Mallock Register*. In America, according to Mons. A. Delannoy, "the participation of ladies in our play is not one of its least attractions." In Europe, however, always "with the exception of Paris," the Chess clubs "make a sorry appearance. You may sometimes find a half player there—I say half player, for at the most interesting point of the game, when the player, who thinks he has a most beautiful position, is sipping at his glass, awaiting the next move of his adversary, suddenly and unexpectedly that adversary's wife appears upon the scene. Furious and dishevelled, denouncing Chess and Chess-players, she drags her husband from the board—*bon gré mal gré*—home to the conjugal roof, whence with duplicity he had escaped on pretence of important business." Mons. Delannoy's accuracy is of course indisputable. It is to be hoped that, even in benighted Europe, such scenes may in the course of a few generations become the exception rather than the rule. If only for this reason we must welcome the introduction of ladies' problem tourneys. In actual play over the board the aspect of the ladies is marvellously changed. "There is," says M. Delannoy, "I know not what seduction in the animation of their moves, the expression of their looks, in their feelings of joy, or fear, in their movements of impatience, in their innocent vexations, in their cries of victory; and one may count, as the most charming of his leisure hours, those passed at the Chess-board with a graceful adversary." It must be noted that M. Delannoy is alluding to American ladies in this description. "Far from detesting Chess,

the ladies of the United States have cultivated a love for it, and several of them have displayed a remarkable talent for the game." One of our American exchanges records the presence of "two strong lady players of New York" to witness the play of Mr. Steinitz on several occasions.

We are sorry to have to record the discontinuance "for the present" of the amusing Chess column in the *Torquay Directory*. "Rayther a sudden pull up, Sammy!" observes Mr. Weller.

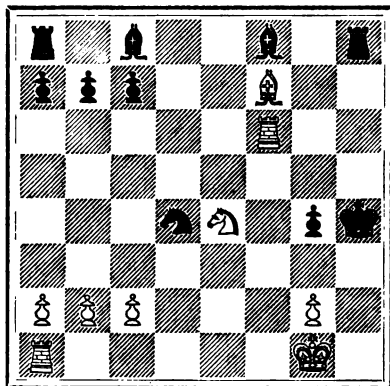
With reference to the move proposed by Mr. Young in the defence to the Ruy Lopez (see B. C. M. p. 147) the Rev. J. Coker states that a friend has suggested a reply for White by Kt to Q B 4, threatening mate on the move, *e.g.* :—1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 3 B to Kt 5, Kt to B 3; 4 P to Q 3, Kt to K 2 (Mr. Young's move) 5 Kt takes P (?), P to B 3; 6 Kt to B 4. The continuation given to this ingenious move is 6 Kt to Kt 3; 7 P to K 5, Kt to Q 4; 8 Kt to Q 6 ch (If the Bishop retreats White equally loses a piece), B takes Kt; 9 P takes B, Q to R 4 ch, and ought to win. In a subsequent game Mr. Coker adopted the same principle against 4 P to Q 4, and won the game, *e.g.* :—1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 3 B to Kt 5, Kt to K B 3; 4 P to Q 4, P takes P; 5 P to K 5, Kt takes P; 6 Kt takes Kt, P to Q B 3. Here White played 7 B to Q 3, and lost the game. If 7 Kt takes B P, K takes Kt; 8 B to K 2, and Black has a Pawn to the good. White might also play 7 Q to K 2, which leads to a lively position after the reply Q to R 4 ch.

Innumerable players who have long wondered at the use, or mis-use, of the verb "to cook," as applicable to the discovery of duals, &c., in a Chess problem, will be thankful to *Land and Water* for an explanation of the word. It appears that it was originally used by Kling, to signify the preliminary process necessary to fit Horwitz's problems for the public table. In this sense it was not an inappropriate term, but, like many other convenient words, its meaning is now so far extended that problem solvers think it correct to say they "cook" a problem when they "spoil the mate." Cannot somebody, for the honour of the English language, introduce a more suitable word? Say, mash, squash, double-up, crumple-up, dualise, or something to that effect. It must be piquant to command success, and if a culinary term has to be used, it ought to express something subsequent to the "cooking" process.

The *Baltimore Sunday News* is of opinion that "Morphy would go through one of Steinitz's wriggling retreats like a locomotive through a row of sheep." "Comparisons are ——" no matter what, but, in this case, what would Morphy think of the modern generation of American players?

The accompanying position is from a game played for the West of Scotland Cup between Sheriff Spens (White) and Mr. Gilchrist (Black). White missed a mate in five moves, with which all players of the opening (Allgaier-Thorold) should be acquainted, similar positions being of frequent occurrence in Mr. Thorold's variation.

BLACK.



WHITE.

21 P to Kt 3 ch, K to R 6, 22 B to B 4, Kt to B 6 ch (a), 23 K to R sq, Kt to Q 7 (b), 24 R to K Kt sq, 25 Kt or B mates. (a) 22 Kt to K 7 ch, 23 B takes Kt, B checks, 24 K to R sq, 25 B mates. (b) 23 Kt to R 5 (c), 24 B to B sq ch and mates next move. (c) 23 Kt to R 7, 24 R to K Kt sq, and Kt mates.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of this Association was held at the Talbot Hotel, Bradford, on Saturday, April 28th, under the presidency of E. Wall, Esq. The usual tournaments were engaged in and as usual the principal ones were blocked by drawn games and left undecided. We think these half-day tourneys are about played out, and that unless some other attractions are offered the interest of these gatherings will decrease. In the first tourney Messrs. Mills and Petty were the "residuum," and agreed to finish the contest at some future time. In Tourney No. 2 Mr. Rea and Mr. Schofield divided first and second prizes, as did Messrs. Wright and Stringer in Tourney No. 4. In No. 3 Mr. Schott carried off the first prize. We are sorry that we were unable personally to be present at this gathering, but coming so near the end of the month, our editorial duties and other important engagements prevented us from joining our friends on this occasion. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Leeds in 1884.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.—The Löwenthal Cup was played for in April instead of May, so as not to clash with the International Tournament. The *Field* states, April 14th: "The competitors are Messrs. Gattie, Gover, jun., Lindsay, and Minchin. The present holder of the Cup, the Rev. W. Wayte, who is on the Continent, has to forego his chance of defending the custody of the trophy." Four games were to be played between each pair of combatants; and Mr. Minchin comes out first with a score of 9, having won each of his matches by 3 games to 1. Mr. Gattie takes the second prize with 6 games and 2 unplayed, Mr. Lindsay occupying the third place.

On Tuesday evening, April 17th, the challenge of the Athenæum Chess Club, one of the affiliated clubs of the Sheffield and District Chess Association, to play against the whole of the other associated clubs, on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of the Association, was decided at Maunche Hotel, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The challenge did not limit the number of players, and the Association, in accepting it, decided to send 40 of the best players to do battle on their behalf. These comprised eleven representatives from the Arundel Club, seven from St. George's, three from Walkley, five from Barnsley, five from Penistone, and nine from Rotherham. Mr. Frederick E. Foster, who is the hon. secretary of the Athenæum Chess Club, acted in the capacity of captain of the Athenæum team; and Mr. E. Barraclough, president of the Arundel Chess Club, filled the like position for the Associated Clubs, ably assisted by Mr. H. C. Twist, the hon. secretary of the Association. Play commenced at seven o'clock, and shortly after ten, the time fixed for the close, the match was announced to have been won by the Athenæum Club, the score being:—Athenæum, 35½ games won, Association, 14½. This Association promises to be of great benefit to Chess in the Sheffield district, and has our cordial good wishes.

HEREFORD CHESS CLUB.—On Monday, April 2nd, the Rev. C. E. Ranken played eight games simultaneously against as many members of this Club. The exhibition took place at the house of the President, Mr. C. Anthony, jun., and the result of the play was that Mr. Ranken won seven games, and lost one game to Mr. Collins. It will be remembered that Mr. Collins won a game from Mr. Steinitz last year, when the great Chess Master played four simultaneous blindfold games. At the conclusion of the play, Mr. Ranken and the members of the Club were entertained at supper by the President; and a most enjoyable evening was spent. We understand that it had been the intention of the President to invite a number of leading English Chess-players to meet Mr. Steinitz on the present occasion, but this intention has been necessarily postponed until next year, owing to the absence of Mr. Steinitz from the country.

BIRMINGHAM v. WORCESTER.—On Thursday, April 5th, a match was played between these two clubs in the new room of the Birmingham Club, at the Stork Hotel. As is too often the case with the local club, several of their best players failed to put in an appearance, and in consequence the club narrowly escaped a defeat, finally winning a keenly-contested match by one game only. The scores of Messrs. H. and F. Jones were of signal service to the Worcester club, and the same may be said of those of Messrs. H. J. Welch and H. Wilkinson for the Birmingham. The score was Birmingham, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Worcester, $9\frac{1}{2}$. After the match the visitors were entertained at dinner, Mr. Walton, president of the Birmingham Club, occupying the chair, and Mr. H. Clere the vice-chair. After the usual toasts the president proposed the Worcester Club, which was responded to by Mr. Alderman Dingle on behalf of the visitors. Other toasts followed, and after a mutually pleasant meeting the visitors left by the last train for Worcester.

If any of our readers wish to gladden the hearts of their young friends, we recommend them to order a copy of Mr. Taylor's new little book "*Dot's Diary*." The frontispiece—"Good morning, Mrs. Pussy;"—by Mr. Faed, is a charming study, and numerous vignettes and initial letters add to the artistic value of the work. Dot's adventures are very prettily woven into a fanciful fairy-like texture of narrative and dialogue, and we congratulate Mr. Taylor on his last venture in the world of literature.

We have to record as an instance of good faith on the part of Messrs. Brentano that we duly received from them the balance due to subscribers on the cessation of their magazine, and we have had pleasure in forwarding the same to the proper quarters. To lessen the loss to the publishers we took in part payment several copies of Loyd's *Chess Strategy*, and *American Chess-Nuts*, and we have a few of each yet left on our hands. We can supply Loyd's book for 12/- post free, but are informed by Messrs. Brentano that it is now out of print and that the price in future will be 18/-. *Chess-Nuts*, containing 2,400 American problems on diagrams, we can furnish for 9/- post free, but when our present stock is exhausted we cannot undertake to procure any more for less than 12/-. We have also ordered the 1879 and 1881 German Congress book mentioned in our Foreign News. The price, post free, is 5/-. We are empowered to offer Meyer's "*Complete Guide*" (new), published at 7/6, for 5/-. We recently picked up at a book stall a copy of the great McDonnell's games including all the match games, 84 in number, with De La Bourdonnais, and numerous others both on even terms and at odds. This scarce work was published in 1836 at 10/6. Our price for it is 5/- post free.

Mr. Edward Fordham Flower, who died at his residence, 35, Hyde-park-gardens, on the 26th of March, was the younger son of Mr. Richard Flower, of Marden-hill, near Hertford, and was born on January 31st, 1805. He passed much of his early life in America, then lived for many years at Stratford-on-Avon, where he was well known for his hospitalities to Shakespearean visitors, and for the active part he took in all local affairs, especially in organising the tercentenary celebration of 1864. He was four times chosen mayor of the borough, was a magistrate for Warwickshire, and at the general election of 1868 unsuccessfully contested the Northern Division of the county in the Liberal interest. Mr. Flower has, however, since his removal to London, about ten years ago, been chiefly known for his energetic advocacy of a more humane treatment of horses, especially in the abolition of bearing reins and severe bits, upon which subjects, and also upon the improvement of road-making, he published several pamphlets which have had a wide circulation, and many letters which have appeared from time to time in the columns of various journals.*

SOLUTIONS.

Erratum.—The key-move of the two-mover, No. 161, was accidentally misprinted. It should have been 1 Kt to Q B 2.

No. 167.—1 Q to B 3, Q takes Q (a), 2 B takes R ch, Q takes B mate. (a) 1 Q to B 8 (b), 2 Q to B 4 ch, Q takes Q mate. (b) 1 Q elsewhere, 2 Q to Kt 3 ch, Q takes Q mate.

No. 168.—1 R to K B 2, Kt at K 5 takes R (a), 2 Kt to Kt 3, K takes P, 3 R to K B 6 mate. (a) 1 R takes B or P takes either B (b), 2 R to K B 6, Kt takes R, 3 Kt to Kt 3 mate. (b) 1 R to K B 2 or K R 2, 2 R to K 5 ch, Kt takes R, 3 P takes Kt dis mate.

No. 169.—1 Q to K 6, K to Q 5 or B 5, 2 B to Q 3 or B 3 accordingly, Kt takes B, 3 P mates accordingly.

No. 170.—1 Kt to R 6, Kt takes Kt, Kt to K 4, Q sq or Kt 4, 2 B to K 6, Kt 5, P to B 6, or B to B 5 accordingly, Kt moves, 3 Captures Kt, 4 Kt takes P mate.

No. 171.—1 K to Q Kt 5, K takes R (a), 2 Kt to Q B 6 ch, K takes P, 3 Kt mates. (a) 1 B takes R (b), 2 Kt to Q B 6 ch, &c. (b) 1 Kt to Q B 6 ch, 2 P takes Kt, &c.

No. 172.—1 Q to B 7, B takes Q (a), 2 R to Q 4, K takes R or B takes Kt, 3 Kt or B mates. (a) 1 K takes R. (b), 2 Kt takes B P ch, &c. (b) 1 B takes Kt or Kt to Kt 6, 2 R takes P ch or K Kt takes P ch, &c.

No. 173.—1 Q to K 4, B to Kt 3 (a), 2 Q to K sq, Kt takes B P (b), 3 Q to R 5 ch, Any, 4 Kt mates accordingly. (b) 2 Kt

* Mr. Flower was a member of the St. George's Club.

takes Q P or Kt to B 3, 3 Q to Kt 4 ch, &c. (a) 1 P to Kt 5, 2 B takes R ch, B in, 3 Q to R 8 ch, &c. *

No. 174.—1 Q to R 2 ch, R takes Q, 2 B takes P ch, R takes B, 3 R to Kt 5 ch, R takes R, 4 R to K 5 ch, R takes R, 5 P to Kt 8 (a Q) ch, R covers, 6 Q to R 8 ch, R covers, 7 Kt to B 4 ch, Kt takes Kt mate.

SOLUTION COMPETITION, 1883.

Tourney Problem No. VII.—The author's solution is 1 Kt to Q B 5, K to B 5, 2 Q to Kt 8 ch, K moves, 3 Q to R 2, &c. The problem may also be solved by 1 Q to Q 3, B to Q 4, 2 Q takes B ch, K to B 5, 3 Q to Q 6 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. VIII.—1 Kt (K sq) to Q 3, Kt or P takes Q (a) 2 Kt to Kt 4 ch, &c. (a) 1 Kt to B 3 ch (b), 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c. (b) 1 Kt takes Kt, 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. IX.—1 Q to Q R 2, B takes R (a), 2 Q to Kt 8 ch, &c. (a) 1 R takes Q (b), 2 R to K 8 ch, &c. (b) 1 P takes Kt, 2 R to K 8 ch, &c.

J. G. Chancellor, H. Blanchard, H. Balson, Rev. L. W. Stanton, F. A. Hill, Jas. Rayner, Wm. Ives, G. Hume, Locke Holt, W. Jay, and W. M. D. have solved Nos. VII. to IX. Two solutions to No. VII. received from J. G. Chancellor, H. Blanchard, Jas. Rayner, Wm. Ives, G. Hume, and Locke Holt.

Tourney Problem No. IV.—The dual said to exist in the main-play of this problem (p. 152) is stopped by Black playing 3 R to Q sq, pinning the mating Kt. We regret that we should have given publicity to the error.

J. G. C.—Solvers score in solution tourney for their own problems. G. W. K.—Your solutions should agree with those published month by month. If they do not they are wrong. It is easy by playing a weak defence for Black to accomplish mate in another way but you must play the best for him. In No. VII. try 1 B takes Kt in reply to your first move; in No. VIII. 1 Kt to B 6 ch, in No. IX. for Black's second move, try B to Q 5 ch.

REVIEWS ON TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. VIII.—“The threatened check must be provided for which renders the problem simple.” H. Blanchard.—“Very good.” L. W. Stanton.—“Easy of solution on account of the threatened check to White.” F. A. Hill.—“Easy and spoiled by duals.” Jas. Rayner.

No. IX.—“Neat, and rather difficult.” H. Blanchard.—“Fairly good.” L. W. Stanton.—“Interesting, and neatly constructed.” F. A. Hill.—“Good, but weakened by numerous duals.” Jas. Rayner.

* This problem is unsound, there being no solution if Black play 1 R to K Kt or R sq, or P to K 4.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

The Croydon Guardian offers two book prizes, one for the best two-move sui-mate sent in before the 12th inst., the other for the best solutions in connection with the competition.

We have the pleasure of here presenting to our solvers two prize problems classed equally second in the 6th *Detroit Free Press* Tourney, and both composed by the renowned French master, our highly esteemed contributor M. Emile Pradignat.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SEVENTY-FIVE CHESS PROBLEMS by John Thursby, Trinity College, Cambridge.—The author of this collection has already made his mark in the Chess world as problem composer, provincial editor and participator in the Inter-University playing tourneys. The volume before us brings together a selection of his problems previously scattered over various Chess publications. In the preface Mr. Thursby remarks—

“I do not claim for my Problems any especial or extraordinary profundity nor do I intend to set myself up as a rival to other Chess authors, but I believe that any Chess-player who takes the trouble to look through my book will find in it both amusement and pleasure.”

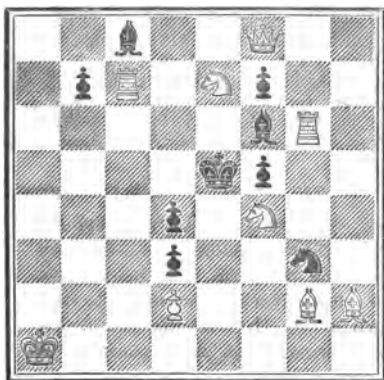
We think the above extract very fairly gauges the quality of this Composer's stratagems. At all events the results of our tour through these 75 problems have revealed to view much work that

is clever and pleasing both in idea and construction, and but little requiring prolonged study to unravel. As regards difficulty, indeed, we think the two-movers—24 in number—are, in proportion to their length, more uniformly up to concert pitch than their bigger brothers. This superiority is probably due to the artistic manner in which nearly all the bi-move problems commence, the first moves being almost invariably neither threatening nor intrinsically idle.

Amongst the 42 three-movers which occupy the lion's share of space, nearly one half start in a manner so aggressive as to compel Black at once "to do or die." In some such cases the idea, though bright and praiseworthy, is not well wrapped up and the nut requires no crackers. For solvers who prefer to be deftly tickled with strategic straws, even such positions will have their charm and, of the bulk of Mr. Thursby's problems, it may be asserted that many have life about them and sparkle; while but very few are dull and ponderous. As favourable specimens of the author's best handiwork, we here present a couple of positions which strike us as exceptionally deceptive.

No. 8.

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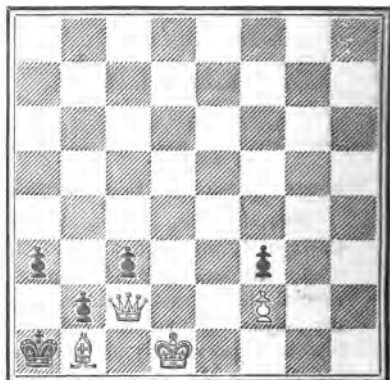


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 47.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The volume concludes with a quartette of agreeable four-movers and a sprinkling of sui-mates of the old type, Black's moves being forced throughout, a style now rapidly giving place to positions allowing greater freedom of defence and, in consequence, vastly superior strategy.

Errata. The author requests us to state that in No. 6 a Black pawn is required at K R 3 and in No. 24 a White Pawn at K R 2. In the course of our own explorations we have noted the following defects:—

No. 13 is cooked by 1 B to B 7.

17. Impossible if Black play 1 K to B 4.

25. Cooked by 1 Q takes P ch, 2 Kt mates. Black's proposed 1st move is impossible.

27. On move 2, White may play Q to B 5 &c.

37. In mainplay White may continue by 2 Q to R 3 or Kt 4 ch, 3 Q or Kt mates. In last variation of author's solution White must play 2 Kt to Kt 5. Kt to Kt 3 will not answer.

67. In the only variation on mainplay there is the following dual continuation. 3 B takes Kt ch, P in, 4 B takes P mate.

The last move printed in solution of 32 should be Q to Q 7, and that in mainplay of 41 should be 3 P or R mates.

In our last a copy of Signor Orsini's Second Collection of Problems was offered to any reader who succeeded in solving all the April problems, outside the Tourney Competition. We regret that some of our readers were thus led to waste time over an impossible four-mover (No. 173) which was inadvertently substituted for a sound three-mover by the same author.

The remaining positions have been solved by Messrs. Balson, Chancellor, Hume, H. E. Manners Sutton of Brighton, Studd and "East Marden."

"W. M. D." has solved all except 169 and 174.

The award in the *Detroit Free Press* Problem Tourney No. 6 has just been published. The judge was Mr. Shinkman and he states in his report that there were 137 entries in the tourney. We make out that these were contributed by 43 composers, one sending in no less than 22 positions. The prize for four-movers, ten dollars, is won by J. N. Babson. Honourably mentioned—E. Pradignat (4 problems), J. N. Babson, F. Wood, and G. J. Slater.

Three-movers. Prize, 8 dollars, won by G. Chocholous. Hon. mentioned—C. H. Wheeler, E. Pradignat (2 problems), D. Lamouroux, B. S. Wash (2 problems), W. H. Taylor, H. E. and J. Bettman, G. J. Slater, A. H. Robbins, W. E. Arnold, J. G. Nix, and F. L. Kimball.

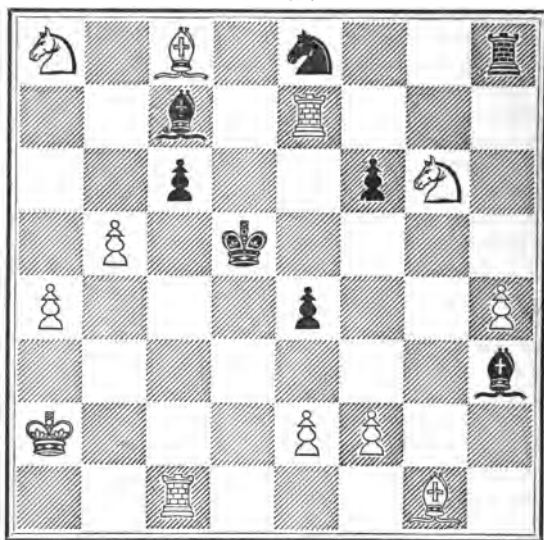
Two-movers. Prize, 6 dollars, won by J. C. J. Wainwright. Hon. mentioned—G. E. Carpenter, D. Niessing, C. H. Wheeler, E. Pradignat (3 problems), C. E. Dennis, J. C. J. Wainwright, and B. Berry.

Mr. Shinkman remarks that "the tourney, as regards the merits of works contesting, is exceptional and deserving of a conspicuous place among contests of this kind."

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM X.

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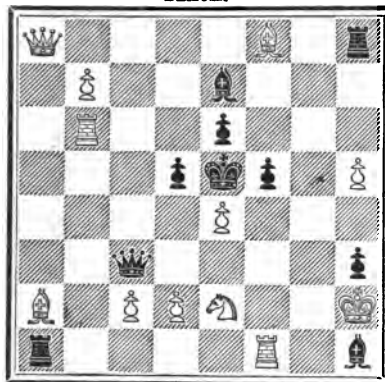


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XI.

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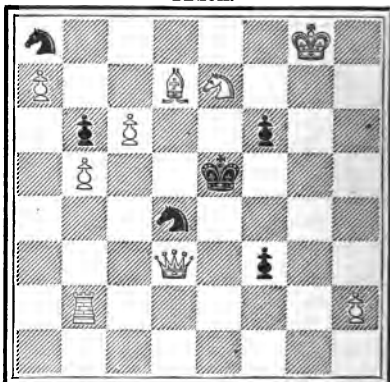


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XII.

BLACK.



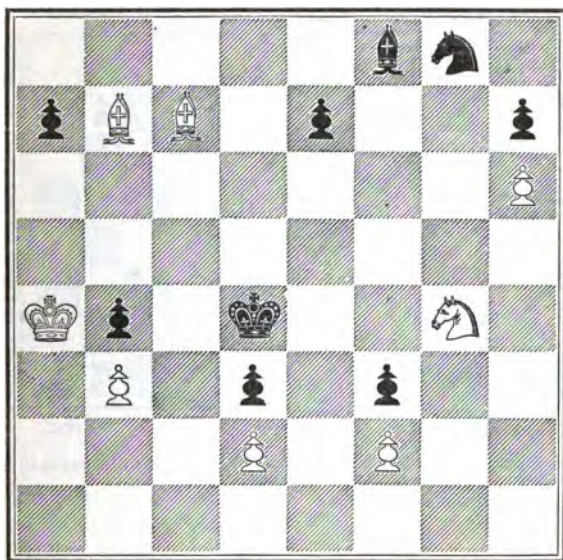
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XIII.

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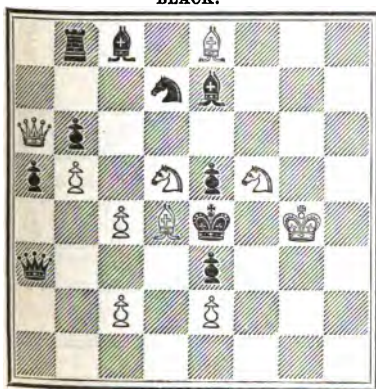


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XIV.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XV.

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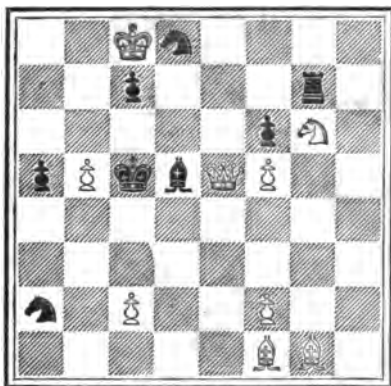


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 175.—By R. CRUSEMANN,
CHARLOTTENBURG.

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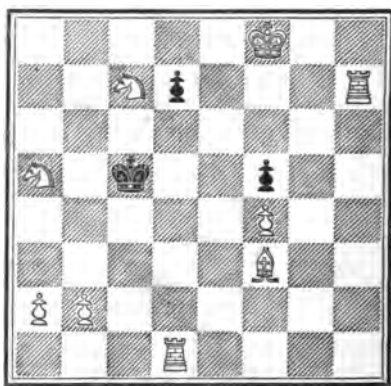


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 176.—By JAMES RAYNER,
LEEDS.

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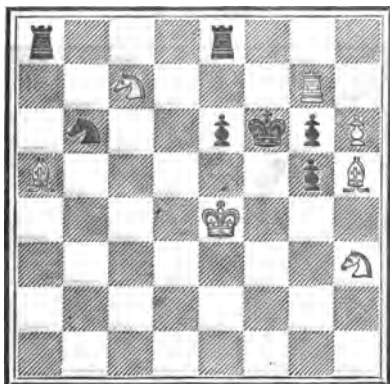


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 177.—By Rev. J. E. VERNON.

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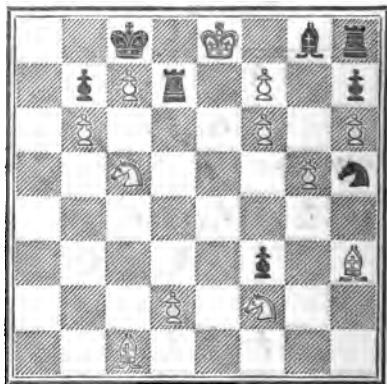


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 178.—By J. A. MILES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in five moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

JUNE, 1883.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.—7 Q TO Q 2 VARIATION.

THIS variation has attracted so much attention that it may be interesting to examine the results of recent experience. I understand it was originally played at the Berlin Congress of 1881 and introduced last year into England by Mr. Blackburne with whose name it is generally associated. It leads to a most lively attack and the defence is for some time very difficult and in some cases cramped. It may, however, ultimately be found to be unsound, inasmuch as it confines the action of the Q Kt.

The Variation results after the moves 1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 3 P to Q 4, P takes P; 4 Kt takes P, B to B 4; 5 B to K 3, Q to B 3; 6 P to Q B 3, K Kt to K 2; 7 Q to Q 2.

White threatens the strong move Kt to Kt 5, compelling Black, unless he take notice, to move his King or lose a Pawn. Black has several defences, the best probably are (1) P to Q 4; (2) P to Q 3; (3) B takes Kt; (4) Castles; and (5) P to Q R 3; these shall be examined in order in successive Games, the minor variations being given in Notes.

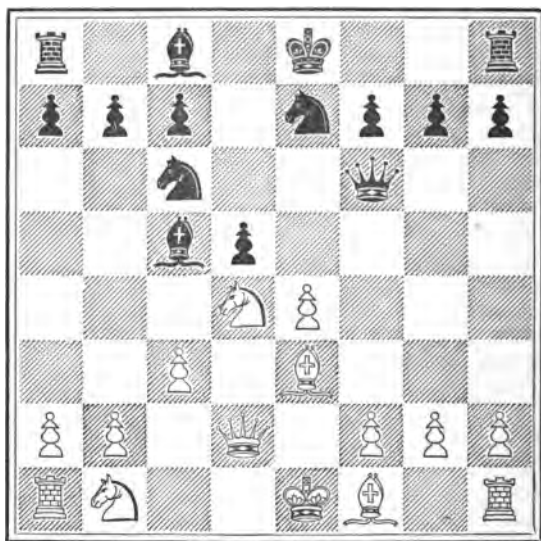
GAME I. 7 P to Q 4 (a); 8 P takes P! (b), Kt takes P (c); 9 Kt to Kt 5, Kt takes B! (d); 10 Kt takes P ch, K to K 2; 11 P takes Kt (e), Q to K 4; 12 Kt to Q 5 ch (f), K to B sq!; 13 P to B 4, B to K 3; 14 Q Kt to B 3, followed by Castles Q's side in most cases; the game is critical and interesting on both sides. White has a Pawn more and his pieces are in better play.

NOTES :—(a) This defence has passed through several phases, and has lately come into favour again after having been ignominiously dismissed as unsound; I hardly think it is so safe as P to Q 3 or B takes Kt. (b) Better I think than the more attacking move Kt to Kt 5 for the results of which see variation. (I have, however, never tested it nor seen it played.) (c) If 8 Kt takes Kt; White replies 9 P takes Kt. White has a Pawn more, and

although the Queen's Pawns are isolated, they can be strongly supported by the Bishops. Black, however, may equalise the game by 8 B takes Kt; 9 P takes Kt, B takes B; 10 Q takes B, Q takes P; 11 Kt to R 3, Castles. (*d*) He may also play 9 B takes B, but with a more marked advantage for White I think; for instance, 10 P takes B, Q Kt to K 2 (evidently if 10 Q to K 4 or Q sq, the reply is 11 Q takes Kt &c.); 11 P to B 4, P to B 3; 12 P takes Kt, P takes Kt; 13 B takes P ch with a winning game. (*e*) It would hardly do for White to play 11 Kt takes R for then would follow 11 Kt takes B; 12 K or R takes Kt, B to K 3 and Black appears to have an overwhelming attack. (*f*) Again 12 Kt takes R looks too risky.

VARIATION ON WHITE'S 8TH MOVE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

8 Kt to Kt 5? (*g*), B takes B; 9 P takes B (*h*), Castles (*i*); 10 Kt takes P (*j*), R to Kt sq; 11 Kt takes P (*k*), Q to R 5 ch; 12 P to Kt 3, Q takes K P; 13 B to Kt 2, Q to K 4; 14? It would seem that White's isolated Pawn must fall sooner or later. The result tends to show that 8 Kt to Kt 5 is not strong enough against the defence P to Q 4.

NOTES (continued)—(g) The usual continuation, but as the sequel shows, not so strong a move as P takes P. (h) White can also try 9 Q takes B upon which Black's best play is to Castle ; and the game will continue thus, 10 Kt takes P, R to Kt sq ; 11 Kt takes P (11 P takes P would possibly lead to 11 Kt to B 4 ; 12 Q to Q 2, [it is difficult to find a good place for the Queen, Q to B 4 would be met by 13 P to K Kt 4 and Q to B sq by 13 Q to K 2 ch followed by 14 Kt to K 4], Q to K 4 ch ; 13 B to K 2, Q takes Kt ; 14 P takes Kt, R to Q sq and notwithstanding that Black has a Pawn less, he has the better position and greater facility of attack), Kt takes Kt ; 12 P takes Kt, B to B 4 ! ; 13 B to K 2, K R to K sq ; 14 Q to Q 2, Q to Kt 3 ; 15 Castles, B to K 5 ; 16 P to B 3, B takes Q P ; 17 P to Q B 4, &c. and the game is equal, or 14 Q to K 4 ; 15 P to K B 4, Q to K 2 ; 16 K to B 2, Q to B 4 ch ; 17 K to Kt 3, &c. (i) Best : for if 9 Q to K 4, White can play 10 P takes P with impunity ; i.e. 10 P takes P, Kt to B 4 ; 11 P takes Kt, Kt takes K P ; 12 Kt takes B P ch, K to K 2 ; 13 B to Q 3, Kt to Q 4 ch ; 14 K to Q sq, Q takes Kt ; 15 Q to Kt 5 ch, Kt to B 3 ; 16 R to K sq ch, &c. (j) 10 P takes P could be met by Kt to K 4 followed by 11 B to K 2, Q to R 5 ch ; 12 K to B sq, Kt to Kt 5 ; 13 B takes Kt, Q takes B &c. (k) 11 P takes P could be answered by R to Q sq, &c.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.—The programme of the Third Congress of the German Chess Association has been issued, and we extract from it the following.

The Congress will be opened on July 15th at the Museum Club, 1 Königstrasse, Nuremberg, at 4 p.m. with the welcoming of strangers, business meeting, &c., and the various contests will begin next morning. The hours of play are characteristic of German early habits, being from 8-30 a.m. to 12-30, and from 3 to 7 p.m. each day, the evenings being left free for rest, exercise, and conviviality. In the Masters' Tourney each competitor has to play one game with every other ; the entrance fee is 25 marks (a mark being equivalent to our shilling) and there will be five prizes, namely, £60, £40, £25, £15, and £10. In the *Haupt-Turnier*, or principal tourney next to that of the Masters, the competitors will be divided into groups of not more than five in each, and

everyone will play one game with everyone else in his own group, the winners of the several groups afterwards contending together. The entrance fee is ten marks, and the prizes as follows:—First, 300 marks, and a silver mounted drinking horn valued at 60 marks, the gift of the Bamberg Club. Second, 150 marks, and a silver cup, value 60 marks, presented by the Magdeburg Club. Third, 120 marks. Fourth, 70 marks. All the prizemen in the above tourneys, as well as non-prize winners in the Masters' Tourney whose performance has been exceptionally good, will likewise receive certificates of honour. There will also be two lower tourneys in which the play will be in rounds on the putting out principle, and in each there will be four prizes. In the Solution Tourney the competitors will have the choice of attacking either a three-move or a four-move unpublished problem. In the first case a full and correct solution must be discovered within $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and in the second within $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, for which the prizes will be 10 marks and 20 marks respectively. A Consultation Tourney, with a time limit of 15 moves per hour, is also projected. In all the other game tourneys the time limit will be 20 moves an hour, with five minutes grace allowed once in the course of each game if claimed in advance by either combatant. Each player must finish three games within two successive days, but adjourned games may be continued in the evenings not later than 11 p.m. In cases of equality in the final scores, the ties will be played off, one game being enough to decide, but after two draws the prizes will be divided. The rest of the rules are in conformity with those usually adopted in all important contests. On the evening of July 17th there will be a banquet accompanied with music, and the names of the winners in the great Problem Tourney of the Association will then be proclaimed. On the 19th Herr Fritz of Darmstadt will conduct twelve games blindfold, and on the 21st Herr Minckwitz will play simultaneously with as many as 30 opponents. There will also be organised visits to some of the many objects of interest which Nuremberg contains, as well as an excursion in the neighbourhood, so that we cannot do better than advise those English players who wish for a pleasant outing, and a good excuse for seeing a glorious old town, to send their names and entrance fee as competitors to Herr Adolf Roegner, Nuremberg, which must be done in time for him to receive them by the 8th of July. Return tickets available for three weeks from July 12th to August 2nd will be issued by the Bavarian railways to all competitors who can produce certificates of being members of a Chess Club. Early application for them must be made to Herr H. Zwanzig, 20, Alexanderstrasse, Leipzig, the General Secretary of the Association.

The East German Chess Association proposes to hold its Congress this year at Dantzig.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

In the course of the speech-making that followed the recent Lancashire and Yorkshire match it was observed that there was not a single low forehead among the players assembled on that occasion. There is, however, in Chess literature, frequent allusion to a preternatural Chess-player, who, like one of the late Lord Lytton's mysterious Rosicrucians, puts in an appearance once or twice in a century. According to the *Times-Democrat* this personage has been showing off at New Orleans. He is described as having next to no forehead at all, but with piercing black eyes, "actually of a snaky intensity in their brilliancy." He has improved in his play since last heard of. Time being no object to him, he has probably availed himself of his retirement to study the art of problem composition. We can easily imagine him devoting half a century to the study of Mr. Babson's and Mr. Reichhelm's "long shots." A mate in seven moves was formerly about the range of his insight. He has now succeeded in announcing one, over the board, in seventeen moves, playing with Morphy! The position is given as evidence of the fact. It is, most unfortunately for the story, suspiciously like a problem by the late Rev. H. Bolton, No. 150 in Mr. Miles's *Chess Gems*.

"It is curious," observes Coleridge, "how instinctively the reason has always pointed out to men the ultimate end of the various sciences, and how immediately afterwards they have set to work, like children, to realise that end by inadequate means." The ultimate end of Chess is the construction of a Chess-playing machine, infallible in its selection of the very best move. There being, however, at the present moment, inadequate means to realise this end, the next best thing is to construct, or imagine, a Mephisto. In this country we construct him of steel and india rubber, with the magnetic fluid for his life blood. Our American friends imagine him. It is a far easier process. The only difficulty is to write an account sufficiently graphic and plausible to impose upon the credulity of the public. This is "a gift they have, simple, simple." In one of our leading Chess columns it is described in decidedly uncomplimentary language.

In end-games the prettiest thing out is the stalemate brought about by Englisch in playing with Bird at the International Tournament. This will, we apprehend, long live as an example how to dispose of an opponent who plays on for the chance of a blunder.

The *Preston Guardian* introduces us to a new fighting club at Wigan. The more the merrier. The Club has just had a battle with that in connection with the Liberal Club at Leigh, and won $7\frac{1}{2}$ games against 12—a fair beginning.

Mr. G. R. Downer sends us, in the following position, which arose in play, a neat example of a Chess idea, viz.—attacking an opponent's piece through another of greater value. The second position, which illustrates the same idea, occurred in play to Mr. Freeborough.

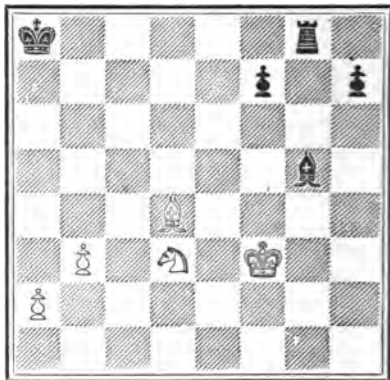
BLACK.



WHITE.

White (Mr. Downer) played 1 Kt to Q 2, R takes R; 2 P to R 4 ch. If 2 R takes P White mates with R at Kt 7, and if 2 K takes P, 3 R takes P ch, &c.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Here Black played 1 R to Q sq, K to K 4; 2 P to K B 4 ch, K to K 5; 3 B to R 3, and won by threatening B to Kt 2.

A tournament between the members of the Worcester Chess Club has just been concluded. Its object was to ascertain the relative strength of the members, and thereby assist the Committee in placing them. The chief winners are Mr. J. Wood (Hon. Sec.), Mr. Ald. Dingle, Rev. H. A. Lewis, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. Franklin, Dr. Woodward, Mr. F. Jones, and Mr. A. Foulkes. The prizes fall to Mr. J. Wood (first), Mr. Ald. Dingle (second), and Mr. H. Jones (third). The combatants were divided into classes, and the Rev. H. A. Lewis, in the first class, had thus to give Mr. H. Jones, in the third class, two games from his score.

The *Sussex Chess Magazine* announced its discontinuance on the 9th ult. Chief among the reasons that led to its cessation was that the space was insufficient to give more than the doings of the local Chess circles; added, some disadvantage from its appearance once a fortnight only. The Editor has arranged to conduct a column in the *Southern Weekly News*; its first appearance was on the 19th May.

"Can you understand the tournament games, printed in the daily papers?" asked an old player the other day. We could only assure him that we had tackled them, like the American in the *Golden*

Butterfly who tried to understand Browning's poems by studying them right end first, wrong end first, and upside down, and had fully realised the advantage of a lively imagination. *Punch's* burlesque of Chess language has more meaning in it than was perhaps dreamt of by the writer.

One of the grand improvements of late years in the openings has been the early development of the Queen's Knight, as exemplified in several variations of the King's gambit, and also in the Vienna game. We have, however, to note a demonstration, by Mr. Steinitz himself, in practice, of the failure of his own particular variation. The Steinitz gambit is deposed. The Fyfe gambit (3 P to Q 4 instead of P to K B 4) is its natural successor, but is yet in its infancy. It appears to lead to an open game of the Scotch gambit type.

The following variation shows one of the possibilities that may arise from the defence to the Ruy Lopez Knight's game, referred to in B. C. M. p. 147, viz.—1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 3 B to Kt 5, Kt to B 3; 4 P to Q 3, Kt to K 2; 5 Castles, Kt to Kt 3?, 6 Kt takes P, Kt takes Kt; 7 P to K B 4, Kt to B 3 (Kt to Kt 3 turns out badly); 8 P to K 5. Here Mr. Young continues by Kt to Q 4, which he works out to White's advantage. As, however, Black may play first B to B 4 ch, we leave the variation in the hands of our readers at this point. The complication is easily avoidable by the defence on the 5th move, P to Q B 3; 6 B to R 4, P to Q 3, &c.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—In playing off the last round of the first class tourney held at the Bradford meeting, Mr. Petty defeated Mr. Mills and carried off the first prize.

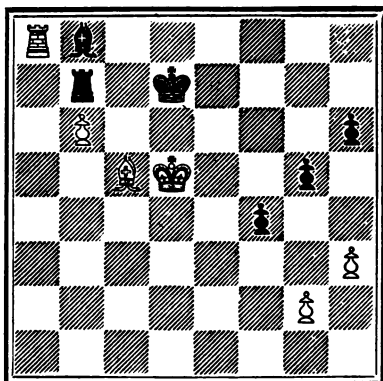
A match of five games up (draws counting half) has been commenced between Messrs. H. W. Butler and W. Mead. The score stands Butler 2, Mead 3.

A match between the Brighton and Southampton Chess Clubs was played at the Bear Inn, Havant, on the 19th ult. in rooms kindly placed at the disposal of the rival teams by the members of the Havant Chess Club, to whom many thanks are due for the efficient arrangements. The result was in favour of Brighton. Score: Brighton, 13½; Southampton, 9½.

The *Glasgow Weekly Herald* has recently adopted Mr. Forsyth's notation for giving critical positions that have occurred in the course of the International tournament. It is specially adapted for recording and telegraphing purposes, and is thus described:—"The Forsyth notation is supposed to begin at Black's Q R square, and is noted, line by line, on to White's K R square. The lines are separated by a perpendicular stroke. The White pieces are distinguished by capital, and Black pieces by small letters. The vacant spaces in each line are marked by numerals, e.g., one

vacant square by 1, three consecutive vacant squares by 3, and so on—a line destitute of pieces being designated by the numeral 8. It accordingly follows that the correctness of each line as separated by the perpendicular strokes can be checked by seeing that the numerals and the black and white pieces respectively amount together to 8." The following position is represented by the single line underneath.

BLACK (WINAWER.)



WHITE (ROSENTHAL.)

R b 6 | 1 r 1 k 4 | 1 P 5 p | 2 B K 2 p 1 | 5 p 2 | 7 P | 6 P 1 | 8

White played R to R 2. It was a win if he had played R to R 7.

Accuracy throughout is, of course, essential. This being so, the upright bar might apparently be dispensed with, and the description run R b 7 r 1 k 5 P &c.

The next meeting of the Counties Chess Association will be held at Birmingham, commencing on Monday, August 6th. The full programme will be issued in time for publication in our July No. and in the meantime any enquiries should be addressed to the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Tetford, Horncastle, or to Mr. W. Cook, Glover's Road, Smallheath, Birmingham, as the general and local secretaries.

GOLSPIE.—A Chess club is about to be formed here, in accordance with the suggestions of John D. Chambers (President of the Brora Chess club), Glasgow Chess Club, consisting of a number of enthusiastic learners, headed by the veteran players Messrs. Stewart and Mackenzie.

BRORA.—This club is in a flourishing condition, and the membership considerably increased. On the night of the 7th ulto. John D. Chambers, Glasgow, played nine simultaneous games in the club room, of which he won 7, drew 1, and lost 1.

THE JOHN O'GROAT'S CHESS CLUB, WICK.—Following the example of Brora, a Chess club has been founded here, consisting of a number of enthusiastic tyros, led by the veteran Admiral Rutherford, and A. Rae Esq. The club meets for play on Tuesday and Friday nights, at the Café, Bridge Street. Outside of the Club Caissa is well represented by Doctor George Banks and Sheriff Spital. On the night of the 10th ult., J. D. Chambers, Glasgow, played a number of simultaneous games in the club room here, all of which he won.

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

The report of events in the Club last month was unavoidably deficient, both the Handicap and the Löwenthal Cup having been decided in my absence, and the records removed from the notice boards in the club room. Hence the former was not reported at all, the latter upon imperfect information. In the Handicap Mr. Warner, who has long been known as one of the strongest players of the Pawn and move class, headed Mr. Minchin by half a game, 13 against 12½ out of a total of 18. As a result of this, Mr. Warner will doubtless now be promoted from Class II. A to I. B, and receive Pawn and move in alternate games only. The third prize, with a score of 11½ games, fell to Mr. Boursot, a rapidly improving player. Last year Mr. Boursot competed in Class IV. A (both games at Kt from the scratch players): this year in Class III. B, receiving Kt and Pawn and two moves alternately. By next year, it may be confidently anticipated he will be pronounced to have overcome the odds of Kt completely. He is now in the habit of playing the members of the Pawn and two and even the Pawn and move classes on even terms, and frequently scores against them.

In the Löwenthal Cup, as usual, when the prizes had been decided the remaining matches were not played out. It was mentioned that Mr. Minchin holds the Cup with a score of 9, and Mr. Gattie takes the second prize with 6 and 2 to spare: but we were misinformed as to the two other combatants, Mr. F. Field Gover having won 4 games against Mr. Lindsay's 2.

At the Annual General Meeting on May 5th a printed statement of accounts was circulated by the Hon. Sec. and Hon. Treasurer. The latter feels bound to state, in justice to Mr. Minchin, that his own office is practically a sinecure, the duty of collecting subscriptions devolving upon the Secretary. The number of members, and with it the income of the Society, continues to increase. The rules and list of members were ordered to be reprinted. W.W.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. Jespersen, Denmark.—After adding a Black P at K R 4 to the four-mover, the problem has still a second solution, thus, 1 B to Kt 5, P one (best), 2 B to K 7, &c. Your two-mover is demolished by 1 Q to K 2, &c.

Solutions received from J. O. Allfrey, Mercutio, W. M. D. and E. S.

Brunin, Moulins.—Solutions of Nos. 8 and 47, p. 192, are quite correct.

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—Very neat and acceptable.

Mercutio, Paris.—Solutions correct. We quite agree with you that "demolition" is an excellent alternative term for "cook" and all the more so, because corresponding or approximating closely to that used in France and Italy.

Problems thankfully acknowledged from F. Schindler and J. G. Chancellor.

NOTES ON THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

(BY AN EYE-WITNESS.)

IN great Chess contests like this there are always matters which do not come under the public eye, though they may be of some public interest. The various newspapers and periodicals which report the progress of the tournament, generally confine themselves to giving the results of the play, without affording us much information about the players. The games themselves are published, usually with excellent comments, and sometimes, as in the weekly summaries of the *Field*, we get glimpses of the ups and downs of each of the more important fights. When, however, we find great masters losing match games in a tourney to weaker opponents, we should like to know the particular cause of failure; or when we notice a competitor, who has always stood well in other contests, and often gained the highest prizes, falling into a low place on the score list, we naturally wish for information as to the reason of the collapse. Now it is easy to make excuses for defeat, and some players think it almost necessary even to apologise for an unexpected victory. Still, when every allowance is made for the effects of mortification on the one side, or elation on the other, the fact remains that there must be some cause why the stronger man should have played so badly, or the weaker one so well. We believe it will generally be found that this depends chiefly on two things, the peculiar temperament of the player, and the circum-

stances under which he plays. *Ceteris paribus*, the cool, unimpassioned, dogged combatant whose nerves seem to be made of steel, who is but little affected by noise, tobacco smoke, and heat, and who seldom resigns a game even when it appears utterly hopeless, must have a great advantage over the nervous excitable man, who is easily depressed by misfortune, and to whom the nature of his surroundings makes the greatest difference to his ease and comfort. It is true, the most nervous player may often be the most successful, but then it is owing to his superior skill, which, unless there be some gross blunder, carries the day in spite of his susceptibility to external influences.

It will be interesting, we think, to apply these remarks to the greater contest which is still in progress, as well as to the minor one which has just closed. In the Major, or, as it has been called, the Master Tourney, (though this is certainly a misnomer, because it is not good English, and because there are at least four competitors in it who can hardly rank as Masters) the most nervous of the competitors appear to be Englisch and Zukertort. The former, who is a young man under thirty, when it is his turn to move, unceasingly twirls a pencil between his fingers, and when it is not his move, he frequently walks up and down like a caged lion. The latter, when contending with an equal, though perfectly quiet in outward demeanour, betrays by his compressed lips, and pale, dew-dropped brow the agitation that is going on within. Both these combatants have been very successful, but this happens as the result of their skill, and is in spite of their nervousness. On the other hand, perhaps the coolest and most self-possessed of the players are Winawer and Mortimer. M. Winawer calmly surveys the board through his spectacles, and makes his moves with great deliberation; he has not hitherto stood so well on the score sheet as he did at Paris and Vienna, but there is yet time to improve his position. Mr. Mortimer, though an ingenious player, and the inventor of the variation in the Evans gambit which bears his name, is certainly the weakest competitor in the tourney, and would probably stand no chance even in the minor contest. Nevertheless, though knocked down in almost every round he is not in the least disconcerted, but again and again pluckily comes up smiling to renew the fight with unabated confidence. Blackburne, Bird, Mackenzie, Mason, and Steinitz are too well known to need any description here; they are nearly all well seasoned veterans, and the only remarks we have to make about them are that Mr. Mason would probably play better if he took more care of his health, and that Mr. Steinitz would have won more games if he had not indulged in some risky and almost untenable openings. His practice in America, being mostly with weaker players, could not have been of much service to him; he has, however, learnt something

over there, for when playing he now generally adopts the American institution of sipping a glass of iced water to calm his nerves. Of the other less known competitors none but M. Rosenthal shows any signs of nervousness, but then he looks ill, which has probably a great deal to do with his want of success. M. Tschigorin and Dr. Noa are both in the full vigour of their years and physical strength, and seem equal to any amount of labour whether of mind or body. Mr. Sellman has the misfortune, though so young, to be stone deaf, which in one sense is an advantage to him, as he cannot be affected by noise; his general health, however, does not appear to be good, and his play, perhaps for this reason, is to our taste dull and spiritless. We are glad to find that the poor, despised Counties Chess Association has so worthy a representative in the Major Tourney as Mr. Skipworth. He is a cool, persevering, and skilful player, though at times rather uncertain, but he has done quite as well as we expected of him, and has at any rate shown that he had as much right to enter a first class contest as some competitors of greater reputation.

In the Vizayanagram Tourney the conditions of play imposed a much heavier strain upon those of the competitors (and these were the majority) who elected to do battle in the morning as well as the evening; in fact we may say that it was something like giving odds, and when we remember that such men as Bardeleben, Gossip, Gunsberg, Gattie, Lee, and Piper played only in the evening, it is obvious that the advantage they thus obtained must have contributed not a few additions to their scores. The shorter time limit of 20 moves an hour in this tourney naturally pressed very severely upon the slower and more nervous competitors. Messrs. Lindsay, Minchin, and Ranken seem especially to have felt this, for none of them by any means did himself justice, and the latter, after winning or drawing with all the topmost players, threw away won games to Messrs. Gossip and Lord, and games that were easily drawn to Messrs. Gattie and Lee, simply for want of sufficient time to examine his moves in very difficult positions. Mr. Minchin was of course heavily handicapped also by his official duties as Hon. Secretary, and by the constant anxiety and interruption which such a post necessarily entails. Other players from whom more might naturally have been expected were Messrs. Ensor and Macdonnell; both, however, were very much out of form for want of practice, and consequently lost game after game to men whom they could at other times have probably beaten. Messrs. Bardeleben, Fisher, Gunsberg, Gossip, Lee, and Piper played very steadily, and on the whole very well. They all thoroughly deserve the high positions they have attained, but the greatest credit we think is due to Mr. Fisher, as he alone of them fought both morning and evening. He has upheld the credit of

the C. C. A. in the Minor Tourney like Mr. Skipworth in the other, and for the first week or ten days he had not lost or drawn a single game. Another C. C. A. man who has greatly improved is Mr. Lambert, as may be seen by the very respectable total shown by his score. M. Benima is a Dutchman hailing from Groningen, who we think would have stood higher but for his nervousness, for some of his games he played exceedingly well. M. Febvret, though French, has long been resident in London ; his style is rapid and impetuous, but somewhat wants ballast. Herr von Bardeleben is a quiet-mannered unassuming young man who has won prizes at the Leipsic Augustea Club ; he has shown a great talent for the game, and rarely makes any mistakes. Mr. Vansittart is an Englishman living at Rome, and a very promising young player. Messrs. Lee and Gattie are strong and very improving amateurs trained in the University Club at Oxford ; Mr. Gunsberg is well known as the Mentor of Mephisto, though one would not suppose that gentleman required an adviser, and his genius for the game makes him a most formidable antagonist ; Mr. Piper is a rising young player of the City of London Club. Of the rest of the competitors it is hardly necessary to speak.

It would have been more fair to the non-smokers if they could have been provided with a separate apartment, but this we suppose was impossible. We have already alluded to the subject of noise. The word Silence was hung up in large letters in the room, and as a rule the admonition was enforced and attended to. There were, however, occasions, especially on the termination of any important game, when very disturbing bursts of conversation arose, or when a knot of analysers took possession of some vacant Minor Tourney table to play over the game and make their comments in no very subdued undertone. Now and then the chief offenders in the way of loud talking were some of the officials themselves, and the treatment which altogether the Minor Tourney received from a few of them, who did not disguise their opinion that it ought never to have taken place, was such as to cause much annoyance to the competitors. However, all passed off happily without any open rupture, and as a whole the International contest of 1883 may be said to have been a brilliant success.

In the course of the Tourney the field of battle was visited by a large number of well known Chess-players, among whom we noticed Messrs. Avery, Coker, Fedden, Nash, Cyril Pearson, Blake, Horwitz, Potter, Walton, Lord Dartrey, Sir R. Peel, Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., and Signor Crespi of Milan, who came to report for the *Nuova Rivista*, besides those members of the Committee such as Messrs. Hoffer, Donisthorpe, Rosenbaum, Steele, Wayte, Woodgate, &c., who were present on duty, but took no part in the contest.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1883.

PLAYED AT THE CRITERION, LONDON.

GAME CLXXIV.

The following magnificent game was played May 5th.

(English Opening.)

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

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) B to K 2 is generally thought safer here.

(b) The Kt is not so well posted at this square as at B 3 after P to B 4.

(c) Allowing White to exchange his Kt for the K B; surely P to B 4 would be more correct play.

(d) We should have preferred supporting the Kt with P to B 4, for now Black both loses his command of the centre, and is obliged to block up his own Bishop.

(e) As long as White's Bishops are in their present position, he need not regard his opponent's possession of the open file with his Rooks; he therefore quietly pursues his attack, the full force of which Blackburne evidently underrates.

(f) It was better perhaps to retire to Q 2, in order afterwards to have the defence of Kt to B sq.

(g) A weak move as followed up. Black's idea was to get his Kt exchanged for the adverse K B, so as to be able to play R to B 7. He should, however, have retaken the P with Q instead of Kt, which would at any rate have prevented the immediate advance of the hostile B P.

(h) A splendid conception, which, it is needless to say, perfectly electrified the spectators. If Black captures the Queen, he is mated as follows:—29 B takes P ch, K takes P, 30 R to R 3 ch, K to Kt 3, 31 R to Kt 3 ch, K to R 3 (best), 32 R to B 6 ch, K to R 4, 33 R to B 5 ch, K to R 3, 34 B to B 4 ch, K moves, 35 R mates! If on the other hand Black retires the Q to K sq, the answer is equally R to B 8 ch, and if he play the R at B 7 to B 4, the winning reply is Q takes P. See diagram No. I.

(i) If Q takes R, it is obvious that mate follows by B takes P ch very speedily.

GAME CLXXV.

The following game is an excellent specimen of Mr. Bird's play.

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

33 P to Q 4	K to R 3	40 K takes P	R (Kt5) to Kt sq
34 R to Q 2	R to K Kt sq	41 Kt to K 6	B to Kt 5 ch
35 B to K 4	R to Kt 4 ch (k)	42 K to K 4	R takes Kt ch
36 K to B 3	P to B 4	43 K to Q 3	P to Kt 4
37 B to B 2	R to K sq	44 P to B 4	B to Kt 4
38 Kt to B 5	B to R 4 ch	45 R to Kt 2	R to K 6 ch'
39 K to B 4	R to Kt 5 ch	Resigns.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This defence to the Ruy Lopez is a special pet, though not the invention, of Mr. Bird. In principle it is perhaps incorrect, but analysis has not yet proved it so, and its adopter certainly shows great ingenuity in carrying it out.

(b) Kt takes Kt is the best play, or, if the B retires, it should go to B 4.

(c) Abandoning an important Pawn, but gaining time to organise an attack.

(d) Taking the P with P was much better.

(e) B to B 4 would be a good move here, compelling Black to defend his Q B P, and either to block up the line which he wished to keep open for the passage of his Q R to the K's side, or to play B to Q 3, which would lead to an exchange of Bishops.

(f) White has a bad game now, whatever he does; if he bring the B back to Q sq, there would follow 13 B to K R 6, 14 B to B 3, Kt to B 4, threatening B to Q 3, R to K sq, and Kt to R 5, &c.

(g) To enable him to bring his K R into action; had White now advanced his P to B 5, Black would have taken it with his B, and then played his Q to R 5.

(h) A sledge-hammer stroke, recovering his lost Pawn, with a winning position.

(i) In order to push the P to Kt 5, but Black does not object to the exchange of Queens.

(j) From this point to the end Mr. Bird plays beautifully, leaving his skilful opponent really nothing to do. Capt. Mackenzie's conduct of the early part of the game was weak, and having got thereby into difficulties, he was never able to recover himself.

(k) Much stronger than the discovered check, which would allow the King to retreat to R sq, whereas this fetches him out.

GAME CLXXXVI.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE. (Dr. Noa.)	BLACK. (Mr. Bird.)	WHITE. (Dr. Noa.)	BLACK. (Mr. Bird.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q B 4	20 K to R sq	B to B 3
2 Kt to K B 3	P to K 3	21 B to Q 3	B takes P (<i>f</i>)
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	22 B takes P (<i>g</i>)	Kt to B 4
4 Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3	23 B takes R P	K to Q 2
5 Kt to Q B 3	B to Kt 5	24 P to B 5	Q to Kt sq
6 B to Q 3	Kt to B 3	25 Kt to K 2	B to Kt 5
7 Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt	26 B takes B	R takes B
8 B to Q 2	P to Q 4	27 Kt to B 4	Q to Kt 4
9 P to K 5	Kt to Q 2	28 P takes P ch	P takes P
10 Q to Kt 4	B to B sq	29 Kt tks K P (<i>h</i>)	Kt takes Kt
11 P to B 4	Q R to Kt sq	30 R to B 7 ch	K to Q sq
12 P to Q Kt 3	P to Kt 3	31 Q takes Kt	R to R 3
13 Castles K R	B to K 2 (<i>a</i>)	32 R to B 6	B to Q 2
14 Q R to K sq (<i>b</i>)	Kt to B 4	33 Q to Q 6	R takes R
15 B to K 2 (<i>c</i>)	P to K R 4	34 Q takes R ch	Q takes Q
16 Q to R 3	B to Kt 2 (<i>d</i>)	35 P takes Q	R to K B 5
17 P to Q Kt 4	Kt to Q 2 (<i>e</i>)	36 P to B 7	B to K 3
18 P to R 3	P to Q B 4	37 P to Kt 3	Resigns.
19 P takes P	B takes P ch		

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(*a*) Indicating that he contemplates an advance with his Pawns on King's side, for which purpose he will require a strong centre to protect his King.

(*b*) He proposes to meet Black's idea with the orthodox attack up the K, and K B files.

(*c*) To allow an exchange, and place a White Pawn on Q's file, would improve Black's position for defensive purposes.

(*d*) Described as very weak by Messrs. Winawer and Noa. Mr. Bird looks forward to a time when the Pawns will be cleared away, and the Bishop come in useful for winning the last trick.

(*e*) Messrs. Winawer and Noa prefer 17 Kt to R 3, as possibly permitting Kt to B 2, K sq, Kt 2, and B 4. Mr. Bird's thought was probably to keep the Kt to protect his King, and make a more rapid attack with his Pawns, Bishops, and King's Rook, supported by the Queen.

(*f*) It is curious to find a player of Mr. Bird's experience forsaking his rôle, for the sake of a remote Pawn.

(g) Napoleonic in its dash at the enemy's weak point, and thereby confounding his politics.

(h) Fortune decides against Black, as is often the case when the principles are neglected. White takes the tide at the flood with the usual result—and deserves it.

GAME CLXXVII.

(Three Knights' Opening.)

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

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Mr. Potter considers that this defence yields a game there and then lost in theory.

(b) Mr. Steinitz appears undecided as to the best continuation at this point.

(c) Black has an object in playing a backward game with a player of Mr. Blackburne's style, and it is not accomplished when White avails himself of the time placed at his disposal to effect exchanges.

(d) The selection of Q sq in preference to K sq is noteworthy. Black's play up to his 18th move is the result of his meditation thereon.

(e) Ingenuity has generally the advantage over analysis in positions of this kind, especially when ingenuity conducts the attack.

(f) 23 P to R 3 might be played here, but, with one Rook entirely out of the game, Black would have small chance of escape.

GAME CLXXVIII.

(Three Knights' Opening.)

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

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) White is said by various authorities to have already obtained a winning position. This assumes both masters to be Chess-playing machines, warranted not to err. There is, however, no law which can compel players to make no mistakes, and this game is an instance.

(b) It is in moves like this that we must look for some characteristic touch of the player's style. Black's Queen is tied down to the protection of both B P and Kt, and White forces a defensive move thus gaining time for Q to R 4. Whether his Queen is better placed in front of Black's intrenchments than she was in the middle of the board remains to be seen.

(c) The Queen needs support to fully utilise her late movements. The King's Rook is now brought into the combination. Mr. Zukertort might have taken the Q P, and many players would have jumped at it. The Pawn is, however, not lost so long as the pressure is maintained, as the subsequent play demonstrates.

(d) According to *Society's* report this move was considered doubtful by many bystanders. It is decidedly advisable to get rid of the troublesome Bishop, and certainly necessary to do

something in anticipation of P to K 5. He must make a sacrifice, and his 14th move practically expressed his willingness to do so.

(e) Mr. Potter speaks somewhat disparagingly of White's brilliant play in this game, and thinks he was straining his ingenuity for the benefit of the spectators. The public will rejoice that Mr. Zukertort has "turned that earlier page," and regained his reputation for impetuosity and "show," as pretty play has been ignominiously termed of late years.

(f) "Startling the spectators." White determines to realise, and demands payment for the Pawn spared on his 13th move. Mr. Steinitz promptly offers the exchange, perhaps thinking grimly of the time when he lost his tie game with Winawer in permitting a long shot at a distant rook.

(g) A blunder, of the class which after wisdom calls "palpable." The game is lost and the position remarkable. The quiet simplicity of White's 31st move is most touching.

GAME CLXXIX.

(Three Knights' Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Rosenthal.)	(Mr. Steinitz.)	(Mr. Rosenthal.)	(Mr. Steinitz.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	20 Kt to B 3	B to K 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	21 Kt to Q 5	B takes Kt
3 Kt to B 3	P to K Kt 3	22 B takes B	Q to B 2
4 P to Q 4	P takes P	23 P takes P	Kt P takes P
5 Kt to Q 5 (a)	B to B 4 (b)	24 R to Kt sq (f)	R to R 2
6 B to Q B 4	P to Q 3	25 R to Kt 5	R to K sq
7 B to K Kt 5	P to B 3	26 K R to Kt sq	Kt to Q sq
8 B to B 4	K to B sq	27 P to K 5 (g)	Kt to B 4
9 Q to Q 2	K to Kt 2	28 P takes P ch	K takes P
10 P to Q Kt 4 (c)	B to Kt 3	29 Q to B 3 ch	K to Kt 3
11 Kt takes B	R P takes Kt	30 R to K sq	R takes R ch
12 Kt takes P	Q to K 2	31 Q takes R	Q to Q 2
13 P to K B 3	Kt to K 4	32 R to Kt 6 (h)	Kt to B 3
14 B to Q Kt 3	P to K Kt 4 (d)	33 B to R 4 (i)	Kt takes B
15 B to Kt 3	Kt to R 3	34 Q takes Kt	Q to B 4
16 Castles K R	Q Kt to B 2	35 B to B 4 (j)	Q tks K B P
17 Q R to K sq	P to Q B 4	36 B to Q 3 ch	K to B 2
18 Kt to Kt 5	R to Q sq	37 Q takes P ch	K to K 3
19 P to K B 4 (e)	P to Kt 5	38 R takes Kt and wins. (k)	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) This move implies that he is open to exchange Knights if even it involves a loss of time. 5 Kt takes P is usually favoured.

(b) Black, on the other hand, intimates that he prefers to keep his K Kt, and that time is a secondary consideration in this matter. He has K to Kt 2 in his mind, so does not occupy that square.

(c) This energetic treatment recovers the Pawn, and clears the way for a diagonal attack on Black's King.

(d) It is time to release the K Kt and R, and he must also provide against the advance of White's K R P. P to K R 4 seems a fair alternative, and does not so much compromise his position. The course adopted preserves both Knights, but to no purpose.

(e) The inherent weakness of Black's 14th move becomes apparent.

(f) Another weak spot shows itself for which the above-named move is remotely responsible. Black would now gladly exchange one of his Knights for White's K B.

(g) The position is a good illustration of both a happy and an unhappy disposition of the pieces. White's forces are all in action and helping each other, while Black's are yet in an uncomfortable state of "wriggle." This is the opportunity for a grand charge.

(h) A difficult move, of the forelaying order, involving many chances and contingencies. It actually wins, in spite of its uncanny appearance.

(i) Another move of a comprehensive character. There is much of the constructive principle about it if the piece be not taken, an attack on the K R P if the Kt be taken, and a provision against Q Kt to K 2, which would lead to some pretty play. The main problem is, however, to bring the Rook once more into harmonious combination with the other pieces.

(j) The hand of the master shows itself. The straggling pieces are now all brought into co-operation for the winning *coup*.

(k) The problem is solved, and the curtain may be dropped. Mr. Steinitz played till the 62nd move.

GAME CLXXX.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Zukertort.)	(Mr. Rosenthal.)	(Herr Zukertort.)	(Mr. Rosenthal.)
1 Kt to K B 3	P to Q 4	4 P to B 4	B to K 2
2 P to Q 4	Kt to K B 3	5 Kt to B 3	Castles
3 P to K 3	P to K 3	6 B to K 2	P to B 4

7 Castles	Kt to B 3	20 Q to Q 2	R to Kt 2
8 P to Q Kt 3	Kt to K 5	21 B to R 6	B to K sq
9 B to Kt 2	B P tks P (a)	22 B takes R	Q takes B
10 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	23 R to Q 8	R to B sq
11 Kt takes P	P to B 3 (b)	24 Q to Q 6	Q to K B 2 (f)
12 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	25 R to Kt sq	P to K 4
13 Q to B 2	P to K B 4	26 K R to Kt 8	P to B 5
14 P to B 5	Q to B 2	27 P takes P	Q takes B P
15 P to Q Kt 4	R to Kt sq	28 Q tks R ch (g)	K takes Q
16 B to Q B 3	B to B 3 (c)	29 R takes B ch	K to B 2
17 Q R to Q sq	B to Q 2	30 R to B 8 ch	K to K 3
18 B takes B	R takes B	31 R takes Q	P takes R
19 R to Q 6 (d)	R takes P (e)	32 R to Q 8	Black resigns.

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

(a) Kt takes Kt followed by P to Q Kt 3 may be better ; the text move gives White a preponderance of Pawns on the Q's side.

(b) Would not B to Q 2 be better ?

(c) The best move.

(d) Finely played.

(e) He had better have left the Pawn alone, and have played R to B 2 or B to K sq.

(f) This seems a blunder, as it gives White the opportunity of bringing his other R into full action.

(g) The finish is highly artistic.

GAME CLXXXI.

(French Defence.)

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

21 Q to R 5	Q to K 2	27 R to K 2	B to B 5
22 K R to K sq	P to K R 3 (e)	28 Q to B 3	B takes Q Kt
23 Kt tks QBP (f)	Q to B 3	29 P takes B	Q to Kt 4 (h)
24 Kt to K 5	R to Q sq	30 Kt to B 6	R to B sq (i)
25 Kt to K 2	Kt to K sq (g)	31 Kt to K 7 ch	Black resigns.
26 Kt to Kt 3	K to Kt sq		

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

(a) Weak play. 8 P takes P or B to Kt 2 is better.

(b) The only move to save his Q's Pawn, but Black's position is already desperate.

(c) Black has not time to attempt an attack on the Q's side : a better move is P to K Kt 3 giving an exit for the K.

(d) A bold move, but his position appears to warrant it.

(e) This does not seem much use : perhaps P to Q Kt 5 would help him more.

(f) Best ; Kt to Kt 6 ch would only lead to a series of exchanges resulting in an even game.

(g) It is very difficult to find a good move for Black. It seems quite impossible for him to extricate his K's R ; he can only patiently wait for White's final onslaught.

(h) Very weak. K to R 2 seems the best.

(i) A blunder, but any move is almost as bad.

GAME CLXXXII.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Mortimer.)	(Mr. Bird.)	(Mr. Mortimer.)	(Mr. Bird.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	11 Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	12 K to Kt 2	B takes B
3 B to B 4	Q to R 5 ch (a)	13 B P takes B	Kt to B 7 (d)
4 K to B sq	P to Q 3	14 R to Kt sq	Kt to K 8 ch
5 Q to B 3 (b)	Kt to Q B 3		(e)
6 P to K Kt 3	Q to B 3	15 K to B sq	P takes P
7 Q takes P	Kt to Q 5	16 P takes P (f)	R takes R
8 B to Kt 3	B to K 3	17 B to Kt 5	R takes Kt ch
9 P to Q 3	P to K R 4	18 K takes R	Kt to B 6 ch
10 Kt to Q B 3 (c)	P to R 5	Resigns.	

NOTES FROM "KNOWLEDGE."

- (a) P to Q 4 is preferable.
- (b) Leading to MacDonnell's attack.
- (c) P to K R 4 was requisite.
- (d) White pays a heavy penalty for his mistake in allowing this move.
- (e) A very fine combination.
- (f) The position is highly remarkable ; Black threatens P to Kt 7 and P takes R Queening.

GAME CLXXXIII.

(King's Gambit.)

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

NOTES FROM "KNOWLEDGE."

- (a) After 4 B to Kt 2 the advance of the Pawns weakens Black's game. [I doubt this, at least after White has played 6 Kt to Kt sq. There is a sort of Muzio which turns on 6 Q B takes P. W. W.]
- (b) Bold and attacking.
- (c) White gets a fine attacking position.
- (d) Weak ; Black ought to play Kt to K 3 at once.
- (e) The culminating point of the game, and a most admirable stroke, for if 22 P takes Q, 23 R takes R ch, K to Q 2, 24 B to B 6 ch, K to K 3, 25 P to Q 5 ch, K to K 4, 26 Kt to Q 3 ch, K takes P, 27 R to K sq ch winning the Queen and remaining with a Rook ahead.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

When this report reaches your readers, the second half of the Tournament will have fairly begun and several rounds will have been played. The score will of course be corrected up to the last moment of passing through the press, but the full reports in the daily and weekly papers, testifying as they do to a general interest in the Tournament altogether unprecedented in this country, may hold us excused from noticing more than the first half, in itself, as will be seen, a matter of at least 120 games.

The thirteenth round, completing the first series except for drawn games in arrear, came off on Thursday May 17th. As the 19th was to be a holiday for the public dinner, and the 23rd for the Derby, the Committee decided that the three remaining play days, Friday, Monday, and Tuesday, should be allotted to clearing off the draws, and that the second half of the Tournament should begin on Monday the 28th. On the 24th the following drawn games were still in arrear: Englisch and Rosenthal 2 each, Mackenzie, Mason, Noa, and Winawer, 1 each.

These eight figures, representing only four games in actual play, cannot be thought a very serious amount in judging of the effect of the new rule as to drawn games.

The "absurdity" of this rule, and the anticipated hopeless accumulation of arrears under it, have thus far not been evident, *pace* your Special Correspondent of last month: while in other ways the rule has operated, as its promoters expected that it would, in favour both of the best players and of a generally chivalrous style of play. The old rule, with the perpetual playing for half points to which it led, acted as a handicap against the favourites. That the change which remedies this injustice has not on the whole worked badly, is proved by two palpable facts. In the first place, the prophecy of one of the combatants, quoted in the April number, that everybody would wait for everybody else to begin scoring, and pursue the "policy of adjournment" familiar in "another place," has not been fulfilled: any who might have been tempted to initiate such a policy having thought better of it. But, secondly and still more cogently, the players themselves are satisfied with matters as they are. The Committee had expressed themselves willing to modify Rule VIII. at the end of the first half of the games, if it should not be found working well in practice. All the players in the Masters' Tournament were consulted: a large majority were against revision in the proposed sense: and the Committee, though some prominent advocates of the new rule were individually inclined to revert to the old, had no choice but to ratify the decision of the competitors. We cannot

imagine on what grounds our friend "Mars" continues to asseverate the contrary, unless he means that the votes of the players were contrary to their real wishes. What inducement had they to vote against their inclinations? And what other data had the Committee to act upon? To employ once more the political simile, it seems that the Committee are "the Government," and "the business of an opposition is to oppose" all their measures, right or wrong. What would have been said if the rule had been modified at the instigation of a *minority*? The "eminent member of the home team" to whose gloomy forebodings we have referred, now votes with the majority, and his own score shows no excessive number of draws.

The space of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE** can be better occupied than by reprinting the day-to-day reports of the newspapers. What your readers want is a *résumé* of the present situation, and the indications it affords of the probable future course of events. We shall therefore give the scores of the competitors in the order they stand at present, with a few comments on the form they have shown hitherto, and examples of interesting positions.

Zukertort's victories in twelve rounds out of thirteen give him a lead which is only likely to be forfeited in the contingency, always to be reckoned with, of a complete break-down of his health, such as occurred in the middle of the Vienna Tournament last year, when he lost five games running and could afterwards only partially retrieve himself. As to the quality of his play we shall quote, from the *St. James's Gazette* of May 14, the able remarks of a critic who (as some minor mistakes prove) is evidently an "outsider," but who on that account is all the better exponent of the general feeling.

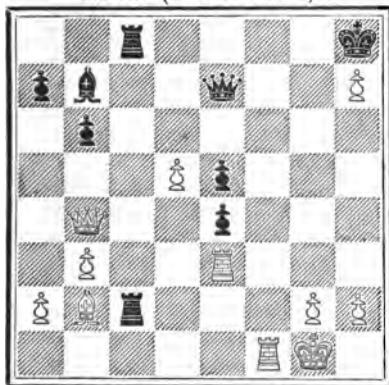
"It is the style of Zukertort's play rather than its success which has so much delighted the English party. For ever since the first day of the tournament, when he defeated in a very short game [published in the May number, p. 175] the Polish player Tschigorin (who is now found to be one of the best men engaged), the talents exhibited by Zukertort have been pronounced by the connoisseurs equal to Morphy's in his best days. The long struggle with Mason on the last day of April gave him an opportunity for making a grand display of courage and cunning combined. After five hours' play it looked any odds on the American; indeed, the latter was inclined to be careless, when, a few moves afterwards his adversary completely turned the tables. Three more victories over weaker antagonists brought up Zukertort's score to five wins, without a single drawn game, when he first met his match in Blackburne, on the eighth day of the competition. This contest and the more decisive one which followed on the following day are called "gems" in their way; Zukertort on the second trial following up the "English opening" with a power and precision

which fairly bore down the vigorous counter-attack of the adversary. His triumph on this occasion was regarded with the greater interest since Blackburne has shown himself in the present competition more formidable when he is matched against a great master than when less severely tasked. Two days later occurred the most exciting match that has hitherto been played, when the long series of victories credited to the leading man were at last interrupted. If there was any one to turn the tide against Zukertort after Blackburne had failed to do so, Steinitz was thought to be the man; and a more critical struggle has seldom been seen than that of Tuesday last between these two players. The palm was borne off by Steinitz, as already intimated; but even this defeat, which was effected in thirty-one moves, has by no means discouraged the believers in Zukertort. For the latter, again adopting the "English opening," which had been fatal to Blackburne, obtained on the tenth move a clear advantage, and even seemed to have the game almost in hand, when by an oversight—very rare with this player—the position was suddenly ruined. This reverse, which brought up Steinitz to within one of the leader—six to seven, seemed to have nearly equalised the chances of the two; but the approximation of scores was only temporary."

Since the above remarks were written Zukertort has won five more games. His victory over Englisch was not achieved till the third decisive round: with Winawer, as with Blackburne, he drew the first game and won the second. Our first diagram shows the brilliant finish of the game with Blackburne, which will be found complete, with notes by Mr. Ranken, on another page.

I.

BLACK (BLACKBURNE.)

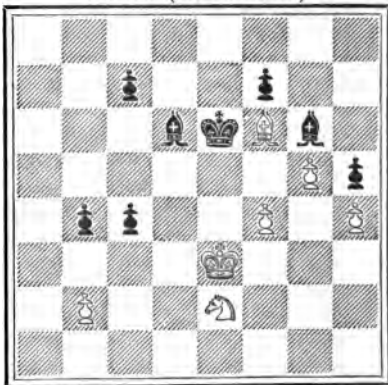


WHITE (ZUKERTORT.)

Position after White's 28th move.

II.

BLACK (ZUKERTORT.)



WHITE (WINAWER.)

Position after Black's 30th move.

Next to this in brilliancy was the position with Tschigorin, already given on a diagram at p. 176. Our diagram No. II. represents the very instructive finish of the deciding game against Winawer.

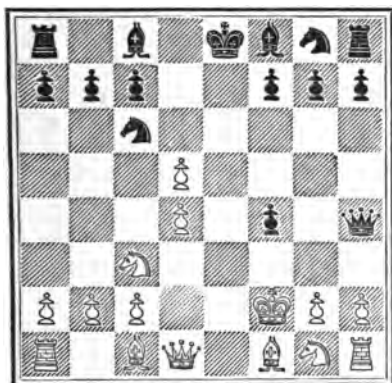
The game proceeded 31 K to B 3 (a) 31 K to Q 4, 32 K to K 3 32 P to B 6, 33 P takes P 33 P to Kt 6, 34 K to Q 2 (b) 34 K to B 5, 35 P to B 5 35 B takes P and White resigns. (a) Threatening, as a last resource, to win a piece with P to B 5 ch, P takes P; Kt to Q 4 ch, &c., for if K takes P, Kt mates. (b) 34 P to B 4 ch, followed by B to Kt 2, would have prolonged the game.

Three games below Zukertort come Steinitz and Tschigorin, each with a score of 9 won, 4 lost. Steinitz had the move in his three first games, and played his own Gambit every time. The result shows that the days of the Steinitz Gambit, as an attacking opening, are numbered. The first game, won by Steinitz of Winawer, was given in the May number, p. 177 : in the other two, Englisch and Tschigorin both played for the "book draw," as in the last game between Steinitz and Mackenzie, p. 138 of the April ; Steinitz to escape the draw advanced P to K Kt 3, and sacrificed Pawns freely ; he varied his attack ingeniously, but both his young opponents defeated him in good style. It was recollected that at Vienna in 1873 Steinitz had begun badly, and had afterwards come out with the first prize after an unequalled break of successive wins against the greatest masters : so his admirers were prepared for a repetition of the same fortune on the present occasion. For some days their confidence was justified : Steinitz continued to add won games to his score, culminating with the victory over Zukertort already described. But two days later he was beaten by Blackburne, (in a game which will be found elsewhere) and once more dropped two games to the rear, and in the last round of all, after pulling an apparently lost game out of the fire with Rosenthal (his only draw), he lost at the second encounter. These two last defeats stand on an entirely different footing from the two former. In those the opening was at fault : but from these it seems clear that his American trip, whether from practice with inferior players, the voyage, or both causes combined, has seriously damaged Steinitz's form for the present. The game won by Blackburne has, in our opinion, been over-praised in some quarters, not that the attack was not ingenious and spirited, but Steinitz loses by successive blunders when he might easily have come out with a Pawn to the good and a perfectly tenable, if somewhat confined, position. (See Diagram IV.) Of the two games with Rosenthal we have seen no analysis as yet, but the mere playing over of the moves suggests many interesting points, and they form the brightest spot in Rosenthal's hitherto unsatisfactory record.

Owing to Mr. Steinitz having requested, when he retired from the Chess column of the *Field*, that his name might be mentioned as little as possible in that paper, it is not easy to procure specimens of his play. For the first of the two following we are indebted to *Knowledge*, and regret that we are unable to illustrate his won games, as we should have preferred.

III.

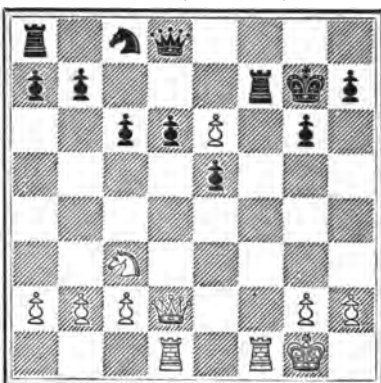
BLACK (ENGLISH.)



WHITE (STEINITZ.)

IV.

BLACK (STEINITZ.)



WHITE (BLACKBURNE.)

Position after Black's 7th move.

Position after White's 21st move.

8 P to K Kt 3 8 P takes P, 9 K to Kt 2 9 B to Q 3 (very fine), 10 P takes Kt (weak) 10 P takes P, 11 Q to B 3 11 P takes Kt ch, 12 K takes P 12 Q takes P ch, 13 B to K 3 13 Q to B 3, 14 Q to K 2 14 Kt to K 2, 15 B to Kt 2 15 P takes P, 16 Kt to K 4 16 Q to Kt 3, 17 P to B 4 17 B to K Kt 5, 18 Q to K B 2 18 Castles. Black remained with three pawns to the good, and after about a dozen more moves, Steinitz resigned, amidst intense excitement.

Diagram IV. was continued ... 21 R to K 2, 22 Q to Kt 5 22 Q to K sq. Some of the best judges held that Black should have played 21 R to B 3, though that course is not without its dangers: and it is quite certain that 22 Kt to Kt 3 would have been infinitely better than the play adopted.

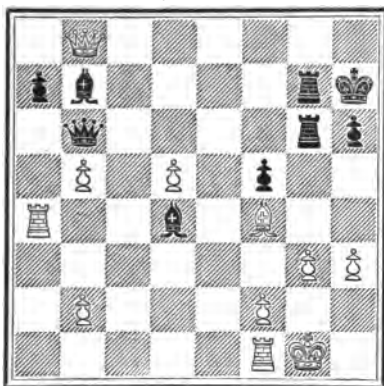
Tschigorin's fine score shows wins against such redoubtable opponents as Bird, Blackburne, and the joint winners of last year's Vienna Tournament, Steinitz and Winawer; and undoubtedly indicates high qualities. He was fortunate in being made the subject of an experiment in the Steinitz Gambit: he played the game admirably, but he is not likely to have such a chance again; and on this ground we estimate his prospects as no more than

equal to those of Blackburne and Mason, who follow at a distance of half a game only. Mason, indeed, at the time we write, has still a draw to play off with Englisch, and if he wins it, will hold the second place this round, in advance both of Steinitz and Tschigorin.

The two following end-games are specimens of Tschigorin's best manner :—

V.

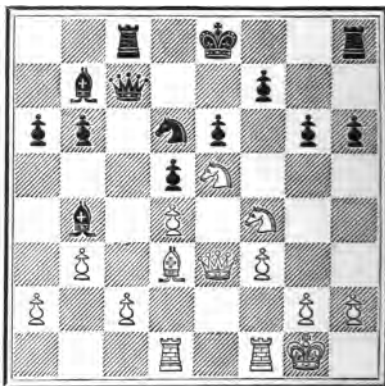
BLACK (TSCHIGORIN.)



WHITE (BIRD.)

VI.

BLACK (MACKENZIE.)



WHITE (TSCHIGORIN.)

V. White's 30th move was Q to Q Kt 8 : the game proceeded 30 Q B takes P ! 31 R to R 6 (a) 31 R takes P ch, 32 B takes R 32 Q takes R, White resigns. (a) If 31 Q takes Q, Black mates in seven moves by 31 R takes P ch, 32 B takes R 32 R takes B ch, 33 K to R 2 33 R to Kt 7 ch, 34 K to R sq 34 R takes P dis ch, 35 K to Kt sq 35 R to Kt 7 ch, and 36 R to K 7 dis ch.

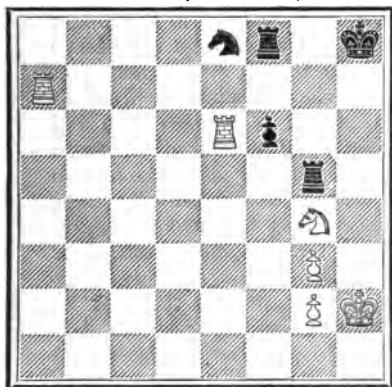
VI. Black's 20th move was Kt from K 5 to Q 3 : the continuation was 21 Kt (from K 5) takes Kt P 21 P takes Kt, 22 B takes P ch 22 Kt to B 2, 23 Q takes P ch 23 K to Q sq, 24 Q takes Kt 24 Q takes Q, 25 B takes Q 25 R takes P, 26 B takes P, and Black shortly resigned.

Blackburne's two great games, one lost to Zukertort, the other won of Steinitz, are in every one's mouth and in every Chess column, and will be found in the present number. He is only half a game behind Steinitz, and his physique is much more to be relied on than that of the two most prominent competitors. We look forward to the future score of the English champion with the greatest interest. It must be admitted that Mason, with the chance of adding to his score before the completion of the round, and with youth in his favour, has at least equal prospects.

Bird's score of seven exhibits his usual characteristics. He risks too much to win many games running : but he often wins of the best players and in the highest style. Witness his game with Capt. Mackenzie, given elsewhere, and another won of Blackburne, which we have unluckily not seen, but which is very highly spoken of. As a short specimen of his decisive way when a mistake has been made in the opening moves, we quote entire his game with Mortimer. (See Game CLXXXII.)

VII.

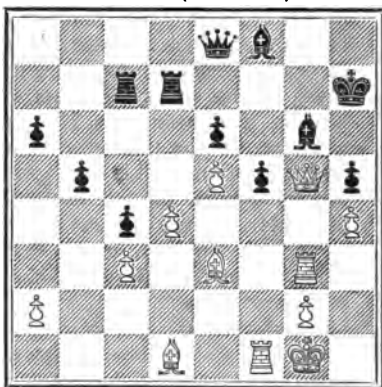
BLACK (ENGLISH.)



WHITE (BIRD.)

VIII.

BLACK (SELLMAN.)



WHITE (MASON.)

Diagram VII. represents the clever draw in the game Bird v. Englisch. White played 39 R takes Kt 39 R to R 4 ch, 40 K to Kt sq 40 R takes R, 41 Kt takes P, and now Black escaped by 41 R to R 8 ch, 42 K takes R 42 R to K 8 ch, 43 K to R 2 43 R to R 8 ch, 44 K takes R stalemate. Diagram VIII. is after Black's (Sellman's) 34th move with Mason. The game proceeded 35 B takes R P 35 B to B 2, 36 B to Q sq 36 P to R 4, 37 B to B 2 37 Q to K 2, 38 B takes P ch 38 P takes B, 39 Q takes P ch 39 K to R sq, 40 B to Kt 5 and Black resigns.

Since we wrote thus far Winawer has won his third game with Noa after two draws, and now stands at seven, equal with Bird. It has been said before now that Winawer's place both at Paris, 1878, and Vienna, 1882, was somewhat above his real merits, and partly due to good fortune. While agreeing in this criticism, we hold that his present performance is below his force, and that his true place is somewhere between the two. As usual, he has drawn a great number of games ; and some of his draws, notably that with Zukertort and the first of the two with Noa, show great power of maintaining an uphill fight.

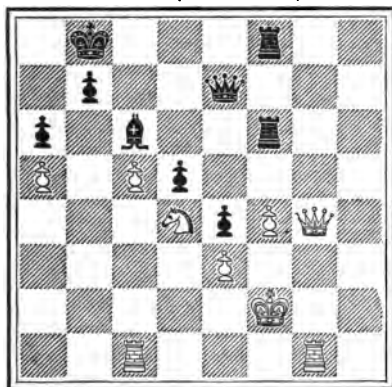
We now come to the players who have scored less than a majority of the 13 rounds ; and first of these, though with a possibility of improving his position, comes Englisch, with 6½. Herr Englisch, who from his comparative youth has been freely pronounced the "coming man" of the future, has every quality of a great player except the will to win. In quarters where his great solidity—the distinguishing characteristic of his play—protects him from defeat, he subsides much too easily into drawn games. Captain Mackenzie's 4½, even if raised by his outstanding game to 5½, is much below his Vienna form of last year, and disappointing to those who, like ourselves, on patriotic grounds (we do not mean as Scotchmen but as Britons) would wish to see him take a high place. Rosenthal, again, to whom a large percentage of draws seems unavoidable, as witness the 11 in his match of seven games up with Zukertort, is evidently suffering from ill-health. He never gets a holiday except on the rare *dies non* ; and when we see him time after time making no serious efforts (with such exceptions as his two games with Steinitz and one or two others) to rouse himself to combat *à outrance*, but taking refuge, as in his six-move (!) game with Winawer and his seventeen-move game with Englisch, in the first draw that presents itself, it is evident that the fatigue of the moment overpowers every other consideration, and that he is physically unequal to the task he has undertaken. His retirement at the end of the first round is spoken of as a probable event. Dr. Noa, who at Vienna retired (his leave of absence having come to an end) with the creditable score of 9 games out of 17 in the first half of the Tournament, is not now playing up to that mark : but he occasionally rises to the high style, and defeated both Bird and Rosenthal at the first encounter, showing also great tenacity even when he lost ultimately. Messrs. Sellman and Skipworth may be classed together as players who seek instruction and amusement rather than victory in contests with the greater masters : both have shown that they are not to be trifled with, and of Mr. Skipworth especially it should be recorded that he has had to attend to his duties in a distant parish, and that a journey of 150 miles before noon on Monday is a terrible addition to the strain on his powers of endurance. That he should have defeated Noa and Sellman, have deserved to win of Bird, and given plenty of hard work to Zukertort, Steinitz, and Blackburne, he no doubt feels to be a sufficient reward for his exertions. Lastly, the chivalrous spirit of Mr. Mortimer, who entered chiefly for the sake of making up an even number, and finds his pleasure in fighting for fighting's sake and occasionally drawing a game, has excited universal admiration. Of our two concluding positions No. IX. is one in which it has been asserted, wrongly as it seems to us, that Mr. Mortimer could have won the game. The

moves were ... 36 Q to Q B 2, 37 Kt to K 6 37 Q takes R P, 38 Kt takes R 38 R takes Kt, and Black ultimately lost through being the exchange minus. The suggested course is ... 38 Q to R 7 ch, 39 Q to K 2 39 R takes P ch, 40 P takes R 40 P to K 6 ch, 41 K to B 3 41 P to Q 5 dis ch and wins. We are not sure that there are not other ways out of it, but 39 K to Kt 3 seems quite satisfactory. No. X. exhibits a subtle move of Sellman's where it was easy to go wrong: had he taken P with Q, White replied Kt takes R P ch and mated in a few moves if Kt were taken: but by 25 P to R 5 the Kt was compelled to retreat to B sq, and 26 Q takes B P gave Black a safe Pawn and ultimately the game.

W. W.

IX.

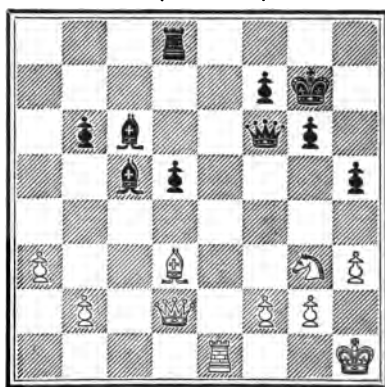
BLACK (MORTIMER.)



WHITE (MACKENZIE.)

X.

BLACK (SELLMAN.)



WHITE (ROSENTHAL.)

Among several entertainments given to the players, that at Mr. Hirschfeld's May 12th was of a semi-public character, and as it has been noticed in more than one weekly paper we need not apologise for mentioning it. The dinner, which was of the most *recherché* description, was graced by the presence of Mrs. Hirschfeld, and was followed by numerous toasts. All the players in the Major Tournament had been invited to it, of whom three or four were unavoidably absent, and many other leading players and members of the Managing Committee. Each of the Masters present was called upon to respond to his health: and speeches were delivered in five languages, English, French (M. Rosenthal), German (Herr Englisch), Russian (Mr. Tschigorin), and Hungarian (Dr. Noa). Herr Englisch, after a few apologetic words in English, spoke in

his native language with great force and fluency, and was loudly applauded. The effect of the two last-named speakers was electrical: though not a syllable was understood, their high good humour with themselves and the scene around them communicated itself to the audience as though every word had told, and Dr. Noa in particular was welcomed with the Hungarian *vivat* "Eljen" in true Magyar fashion. Among the other speakers were Messrs. Cubison, Duffy, Hoffer, MacDonnell, Minchin, Rosenbaum, Steel, and Wayte.

The banquet took place on Saturday, May 19th, in the Victoria Hall. The following account is from the *Field*.

"The Earl of Dartrey, K.P., occupied the chair, supported by Baron Kolisch, who arrived the previous day from Vienna for the purpose of witnessing the play in the tournament, in the organisation of which he has taken such great interest. Between sixty and seventy guests were present. In connection with the loyal toast the noble chairman expressed his regret at the absence of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, whose previous engagements prevented his presiding on this occasion. The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, that of the "Continental Competitors," Messrs. Englisch, Noa, Rosenthal, Tschigorin, and Winawer, was received with prolonged cheers, especially when the Earl of Dartrey alluded to the courteous receptions experienced by our representatives in the continental contests. M. Rosenthal replied in suitable terms on behalf of the continental players. The "American Competitors," proposed by Mr. P. T. Duffy, was responded to by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mason briefly, and by Mr. Mortimer in a humorous speech. His remarks, that of the American competitors the two former were respectively Scotch and Irish, while Mr. Sellman does not stand very high in the tournament, were received with laughter. As for himself, although he had not scored a game yet, he meant to see it out, and would always "come up smiling." The "English Competitors" were proposed by Lieut.-Col. Sterling. Messrs. Bird, Blackburne, and Skipworth replied. The "Players in the Viza-yagram Tournament," proposed by the Rev. W. Wayte, was responded to by the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell. The "Managing Committee" was proposed by the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, and Mr. F. H. Lewis returned thanks. Dr. Zukertort proposed "The Hon. Secretary," to which Mr. Minchin replied. Mr. F. H. Lewis gave "Baron Kolisch," and the distinguished visitor replied, and gracefully remembered the former English masters, Buckle, Staunton, and Boden. Mr. Minchin gave the "Director of Play," and Mr. Rosenbaum replied. The "Health of the Chairman" was proposed by Mr. Cubison. The Earl of Dartrey briefly returned thanks, and this concluded a most pleasant entertainment."

SCORE IN MAJOR TOURNEY AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST ROUND.
(A Game between Englisch and Rosenthal yet to play.)

	Bird	Blackburne	Englisch	Mackenzie	Mason	Mortimer	Noa	Rosenthal	Sellman	Skipworth	Steinitz	Tschigorin	Winawer	Zukertort	Total
Bird, H. E.....	—	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	7
Blackburne, J. H....	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Englisch, B.	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mackenzie, Capt.....	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mason, Jas.....	1	0	1	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mortimer, J.	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noa, Dr.	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rosenthal, S.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sellman, A. G.....	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skipworth, Rev. A. B.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	3
Steinitz, W.	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	0	1	1	9
Tschigorin, M.	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	—	1	0	9
Winawer, S.	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	—	0	7
Zukertort, J. H.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	12

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

As the Managers of the London Chess Congress have at the eleventh hour determined to hold a problem Tourney and offer substantial prizes we may congratulate composers who have long kept problems in reserve upon the opportunity thus unexpectedly presented of reaping the fruits of their labours. Practically the competition will not come into operation until the turmoil of the playing tourneys now in progress and the absorbing interest attached to the combats of giants over the board are things of the past. We may hope therefore for a more careful and searchingly judicial investigation and award than have characterized the proceedings of other congresses of late years.

We have received from M. A. Demonchy of Marseilles a separate volume of solutions to his "100 Fins de Parties inverses" noticed by us some time ago in this magazine.

Our esteemed correspondent most liberally offers to present a complete specimen of his work to any lover of sui-mates wishing for it who will forward his name and address to the author by post.

SCORE IN SECOND ROUND UP TO JUNE 4TH.

(Mr. Skipworth resigned May 30th, so each combatant scores a game against him.

	Bird	Blackburne	Englisch	Mackenzie	Mason	Mortimer	Noa	Rosenthal	Sellman	Skipworth	Steinitz	Tschigorin	Winawer	Zukertort	Total
Bird, H. E.....	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	0	2
Blackburne, J. H.....	...	—	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Englisch, B. ....	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	0	2
Mackenzie, Capt.....	...	...	...	—	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Mason, Jas.....	...	0	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0	0	1
Mortimer, J. ....	...	...	...	...	...	—	0	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	1
Noa, Dr.....	...	...	...	0	...	1	—	0	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Rosenthal, S. ....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Sellman, A. G.....	0	...	0	0	...	1	...	...	—	1	...	...	...	...	2
Skipworth, Rev. A. B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
Steinitz, W.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	0	...	...	2
Tschigorin, M. ....	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	1	1	—	0	...	2
Winawer, S. ....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	—	...	3
Zukertort, J. H.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	—	4

The Minor Tourney is not yet finished. MacDonnell has scored $19\frac{1}{2}$ out of 25 (score completed); Bardeleben, $21\frac{1}{2}$ out of 24; Gunsberg, 18 out of 23; Gossip, 16 out of 21; Piper, 14 out of 20; and Lee, $14\frac{1}{2}$ out of 22.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 175.—1 P to Q B 3, Kt takes P (a), 2 Q to Q 4 ch, &c. (a) P takes Q (b), 2 P to K B 4 dis ch, &c. (b) R takes Kt, 2 Q to K 7 ch, &c.

No. 176.—1 R to Q 6, K takes R (a), 2 Kt to K 6, &c. (a) K to Kt 5, 2 Kt to Kt 3, &c.

No. 177.—1 B to Q Kt 4, P takes B (a), 2 Kt takes Kt P, &c. (a) R to R 5, 2 R takes P ch, &c.

No. 178.—1 Q Kt to Q 3, Kt to Kt 6, 2 Kt to K B 4, K to B 3, (a) 3 Kt to R 5, Kt to R 7, 4 Kt to Kt 3, Kt to B 8,* 5 Kt takes Kt, B takes P mate. *Kt to Kt 5, 5 B takes Kt, B takes P mate. (a) Kt to K 7 (b), 3 Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt, 4 Kt to Q 3, P queens. 5 Kt takes Q, B takes P mate. (b) Kt to R 8, 3 Kt takes Kt, P to B 7, 4 Kt takes P, B takes P mate.

SOLUTION COMPETITION, 1883.

Tourney Problem No. X.—Author's solution 1 R takes K P, K takes R, 2 R to B 5, B to Kt 5, 3 P to B 3 ch, &c. Cooked by 1 P to B 3. (This problem cannot be solved by 1 R takes B).

Tourney Problem No. XI.—1 Q to R 3, B takes Q or B P takes P (*a*), 2 B to Kt 7 ch, &c. (*a*) 1 Q takes Q (*b*), 2 P to Q 4 ch, &c. (*b*) 1 Q to Kt 6 ch (*c*), 2 Q takes Q ch, &c. (*c*) 1 K takes P or R or B takes B, 2 Q takes Q, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XII.—1 B to B 5, Kt to B 2 (*a*), 2 R to K 2 ch, &c. (*a*) 1 K to B 5 (*b*), 2 Q to K 3 ch, &c. (*b*) 1 Kt takes B (*c*), 2 Kt to Kt 6 ch, &c. (*c*) 1 K to Q 3, 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XIII.—Author's solution 1 Kt to K 5, Kt moves, 2 Kt takes P ch, K moves, 3 Kt to Kt 5, &c. Cooked by 1 K to Kt 5.

Tourney Problem No. XIV.—Author's solution 1 B to B 5, B takes B, 2 P to B 3, &c. Cooked by 1 B to B 3.

Tourney Problem No. XV.—Author's solution 1 Kt (Q 6) to B 5, K to Q 4, 2 B to Q 6, &c. Cooked by Q to R 6 ch.

J. G. Chancellor, H. Blanchard, J. O. Allfrey, H. Balson, Jas. Rayner, W. Ives, P. L. P., and Locke Holt have solved Nos. X. to XV. W. Jay and W. M. D. Nos. X. to XIV.

J. G. Chancellor has cooked Nos. X. XIV. and XV., H. Blanchard Nos. XIII. XIV. and XV., W. Jay Nos. XIII. and XIV., H. Balson, Jas. Rayner and W. Ives Nos. X. XIII. and XIV., and Locke Holt No. XV.

P. L. P.—Your solutions of Nos. VII. to IX. duly received and credited in competition. J. O. Allfrey.—Solutions, not for competition, of Nos. VII. to IX. with cook of No. VII. to hand and correct. W. Jay.—We regret to say that your proposed solution of No. XV. is unsound for if 1 Kt to K 4, K to Q 2, 2 B to Q 6 dis ch, K to Q sq, 3 ?.

REVIEWS ON TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

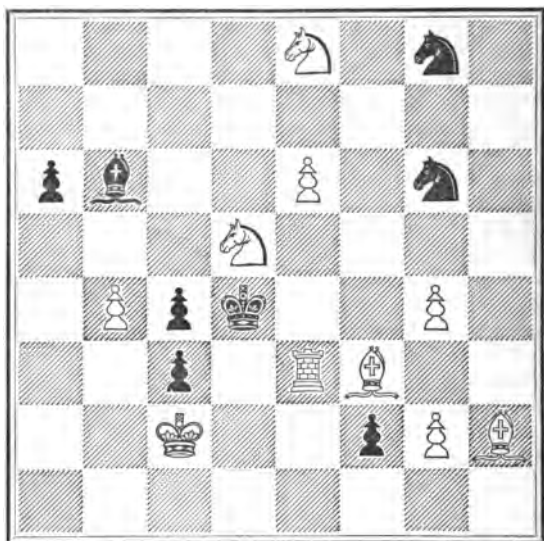
No. XI.—“Afflicted with duals.” H. Blanchard.—“A good problem but burdened with duals. Key-move manifest through the threatened check.” J. G. Chancellor.—“Duals seem to every phase of this to be as King Charles's head to Mr. Dick.” W. M. D.—“Contains some excellent points but the threat of 1 Q to Kt 6 ch puts the solver on the *modus operandi*. Again, duals are in force.” W. Jay.—“Has a great many duals.” Locke Holt.—“To point out all the duals would be a formidable task.” H. Balson.

No. XII.—“Very good indeed.” H. Blanchard.—“An elegant problem of more than average merit.” Jas. Rayner.—“A very neat and pretty problem, free from duals save one small speck, but rather easy.” J. G. Chancellor.—“A neat and charming problem of the ordinary publishing type.” W. Jay.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XVI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XVII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XVIII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XIX.

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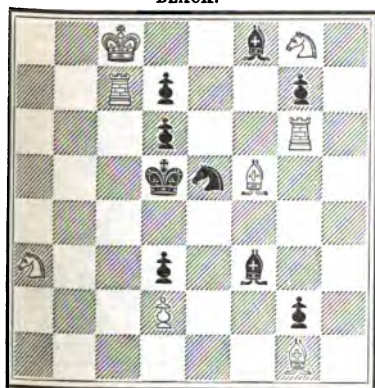


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XXI.

BLACK.

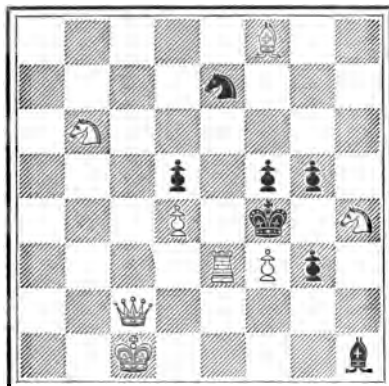


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 179.—By R. CRUSEMANN, No. 180.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR.
CHARLOTTENBURG.

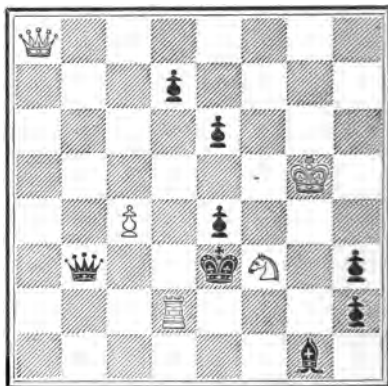
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.



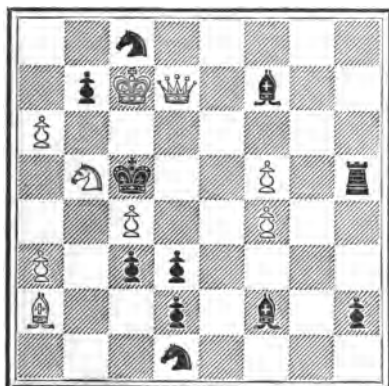
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 181.—By L. MUSSINI, SIENA.

No. 182.—By T. B. ROWLAND.

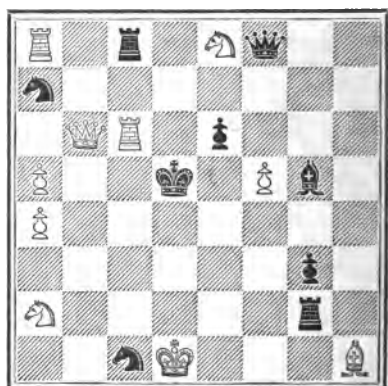
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

JULY, 1883.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.—7 Q TO Q 2 VARIATION.

(Continued from page 199.)

GAME II. Second defence.—7 P to Q 3 (*a*); 8 Kt to Kt 5, B takes B; 9 Q takes B, K to Q sq (*b*); 10 Kt to Q 2 (*c*), P to Q R 3 (*d*); 11 Kt to R 3 (*e*), Kt to B 4 (*f*); 12 P takes Kt (*g*), R to K sq; 13 Kt to K 4, Q to R 5; 14 B to Q 3, B takes P; 15 P to K Kt 3 (*h*), B takes Kt; 16 P takes Q, B takes R; 17 Q takes R ch, K takes Q (*i*), and Black ought to win.

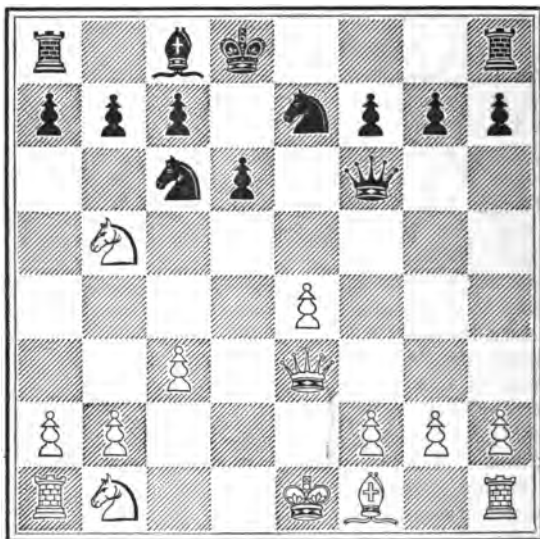
NOTES:—(*a*) This move obliges Black to move his King, but he appears to derive sufficient compensation in a quicker development. (*b*) It would not pay Black to give up his Q B P and Castle here; his Q's Pawn being at Q 3 instead of Q 4 as in Game I. (Variation) is less favourable for such a manœuvre. (*c*) White can also play with perhaps more advantage B to K 2 (see Variation); 10 Q Kt to R 3 is hardly good, for Black will reply 10 P to Q R 3; and if White attempt the sacrifice Kt takes B P (as advised in this Magazine, Vol. 2, page 95) it seems to me Black ought to get a winning game by 11 K takes Kt; 12 Kt to B 4, Kt to Q 4; 13 Q to Q 2, Kt to Kt 3 and White has no attack left and is a Piece to the bad. (*d*) It is necessary for the line of play Black adopts in this game, that this Kt should be repulsed here, as will be seen in the sequel. In a game by correspondence between Mr. James Pierce and myself, I played here 10 R to K sq; and the game continued 11 B to K 2 (Castles would have been better), Kt to B 4; 12 Q to Q 3, Kt to K 4; 13 Q to B 2, Kt to R 5; 14 R to K Kt sq, Q to B 5; 15 Castles, Q takes K B P and Black won. (*e*) If 11 Kt to Q 4 Black will play 11 Kt takes Kt; and if then 12 Q takes Kt, Q takes Q; 13 P takes Q, P to Q 4 and the game may be pronounced even, I think; but if 12 P takes Kt, Kt to B 4; 13 P takes Kt, R to K sq; 14 Kt to K 4, Q to R 5; 15 B to Q 3, B takes P; 16 P to K Kt 3, B takes Kt; 17 P takes Q, B takes R; 18 Q takes R ch, K takes Q and Black ought to win. (*f*) If Black wishes to avoid complications he could proceed by 11 R to K sq; and the game might

H

continue 12 Castles, Kt to Kt 3 and Black will be able to get his King into safe quarters *via* K 2 and B sq, with a fairly even game. (g) 12 Q to Q 3 would be playing Black's game, for then would follow 12 Kt to K 4; 13 Q to B 2, Kt to R 5 &c., see note (d). (h) Has he anything better? (i) The necessity of displacing the White Kt at move 10 is now seen, for otherwise, White could now win by Kt takes B P ch &c.

VARIATION AT WHITE'S 10TH MOVE.

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WHITE.

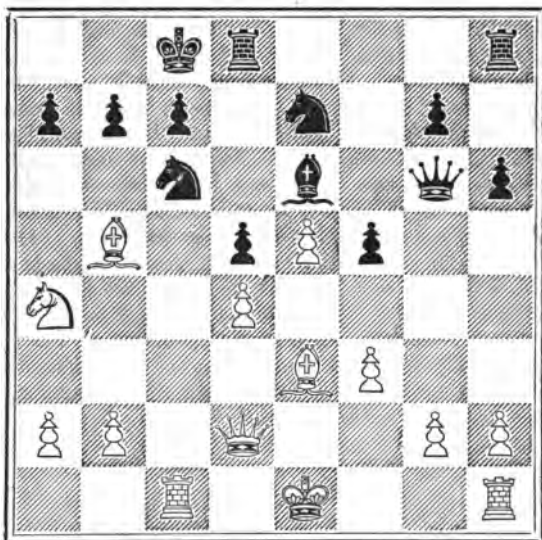
White to play his 10th move.

10 B to K 2, P to Q R 3; 11 K Kt to R 3 (j); Kt to Kt 3 (k); 12 P to K Kt 3 (l), R to K sq; 13 Kt to Q 2, K to K 2; 14 Castles (Q R), K to B sq (m). Even game. White for choice.

NOTES:—(j) 11 Kt to Q 4 would only lead to exchanges and simplify the game to the benefit of Black. (k) B to K 3 would be met by P to K B 4 with a fine attacking position. (l) If Kt to Q 2 or Castles Black could play Q to B 5 forcing the Queen into a less advantageous position or an exchange. (m) It is not of much use pursuing this hypothetical game any further, as the moves are very optional, and the variations too numerous to be of any certainty. White will probably maintain an attack for some time, although I should not despair of Black's ability to defend himself.

GAME III. Third Defence.—7 B takes Kt (a); 8 P takes B, P to Q 4; 9 Kt to B 3 (b), B to K 3 (c); 10 B to Q Kt 5 (d), Q to Kt 3; 11 P to B 3, Castles (Q, R) (e); 12 R to Q B sq, P to B 4 (f); 13 P to K 5 (g), P to K R 3 (h); 14 Kt to R 4 (i) and the position is

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play his 14th move.

14 P to Q R 3 (if) (i); 15 B takes Q R P (j), P takes B; 16 Kt to B 5 (k).

NOTES :—(a) This defence does not improve on further acquaintance; in every Variation Black gets an inferior position. (b) Better than 9 P to K 5 which leads to 9 Q to Kt 3; 10 Kt to B 3, B to B 4 &c. (c) 9 P takes P, suggests 10 P to Q 5, Kt to Q Kt sq (any other move would render White's threat Kt to Kt 5 more telling); 11 Kt to Kt 5, Kt to R 3; 12 P to Q 6, Kt to B 3 best; 13 P takes P (13 R to Q sq is tempting but not so good as Black can safely Castle and if then White play 14 P to Q 7 take it with B and after 15 Q takes B, Q R to Q sq; 16 Q to Kt 4, Kt to K 4, with a winning attack), Castles; 14 Castles—the game is critical and interesting but White appears to have a slight advantage owing to the advanced Pawn which can be strongly supported. (d) Threatening 11 B to K Kt 5 &c.; 10 P

to B 4 would be answered by P takes P and then if 11 P to Q 5, Castles (Q R) and the Q's P must fall, or if 11 Kt takes P, Q to Kt 3 and the Q's P is always weak. (e) Better perhaps than Castling on the King's side, the point of attack is the Q's Pawn ; in a game by correspondence between Mr. J. H. Blake and myself, I at this point rather foolishly Castled on the King's side and the game continued thus 12 Castles (K R), P to B 3 (fearing P to B 4) ; 13 Q R to B sq, Q to B 2 ; 14 B to K B 4, Q R to Q sq best ; 15 B takes P, R to Q 2 ; 16 P takes P with a slight advantage. (f) It is not easy to find Black's best move here. P takes P is bad because of 13 P takes P with a firmly established and seemingly unbreakable centre. The text move gives White a passed Pawn and tends to a block. (g) Taking either Pawn would endanger the Q's Pawn. (h) This seems necessary to prevent 14 B to Kt 5, a difficult move to parry. (i) Black has a difficult game to play, his pieces are cramped and his King insecure : White on the contrary has his Pieces in full play and ready for attack. (j) Inviting, and I think sound. (k) White ought to win. Kt to Q Kt sq is met by 17 Q to Kt 4 and K to Kt sq by 17 Kt takes P ch, K to B sq ; 18 Q to R 5, R to Q 2 ; 19 Q to Kt 5, B to B 2 ; 20 Kt to B 5 winning. No doubt Black can play better at move 14, the foregoing is only given to show some of the dangers of the position.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

(To be continued.)

CHESS LIFE-PICTURES.*

This Book is as its title implies a collection of character-portraits. The author takes us into his studio and while painting gossips. Sometimes, and indeed mostly, he gossips much more than he paints. Sometimes, not to say frequently, he forgets all about portraying and turns round to impart some joke or anecdote. When directly sketching lineaments of character he is not always very successful, but nevertheless the general effect is lifelike and fairly accurate as far as he goes, for he is a very Boswell in his manner of chronicling details, seemingly trifling, but really of value as being characteristic of his subjects. I have said as far as he goes, because with most of his characters there is omitted much that is wanted to make a truthful picture. These omissions are partly accidental, and partly for want of space ; but often there are intentional suppressions. The majority of these last mentioned

* Chess Life-Pictures by G. A. MacDonnell, B.A., with Illustrations by Wallis Mackay. London, Kelly & Co., 1883.

omissions are founded in good nature, but I do not hold them excused on that account, and I say the same of some amiable statements which do not appear to me grounded in verity.

Mr. MacDonnell's reminiscences extend from about 1853 to the present time, a period in the history of Chess not to be equalled by any previous epoch in interest and importance. Moreover, amongst the many wonderful things which Posterity is going to perform, such a display of Chess genius, and such a rapid advance in the science of the game as the last thirty years have witnessed are not likely to be comprised. I say this impartially and not as being in any degree excited or much lifted up by the honour of belonging to such a distinguished generation. I might be more proud were there not a history between the lines which I have had the unwise curiosity to decipher.

Well then, here we have brought before us the recollections of one who was personally acquainted with all the eminent men—eminent in Chess, I of course mean, for many of them were not remarkable otherwise—who have left their thumb-marks on the history of the game in these our times; and according to my notions it will be as good a way of reviewing as any other if I look over the reader's shoulder while he peruses the book and annoy him with my comments going along.

Among the biographical sketches Howard Staunton naturally comes first. The author has evidently a great admiration of Staunton, and the consequence is a portrait painted in the brightest colours, virtues exaggerated, faults minimised, and gravest flaws suppressed. Very graceful and attractive is such magnanimity on Mr. MacDonnell's part for he was at one time violently, not to say virulently, attacked by the object of his laudation. Horwitz says of Staunton "I never liked his principles, but he was always a man." The author quotes and tries to attenuate this criticism; but Horwitz meant what he said, and I think all impartial judges must agree with him. Staunton, however, had splendid talents and, what is much to his credit, they were self-cultivated. The sketch given of him in this book, though highly coloured, is so far real that it gives us a good idea of Staunton in many respects and particularly in those mannerisms and characteristics which constitute the visible man.

Paul Morphy comes next. This sketch is one of the most delightful and best written in the book. We see him as the author saw him in 1858, a quiet and self-contained young man in manner, but possessed of brain power to an extent utterly abnormal and, as if nature did not desire that his intellectual gifts should repel, there is evidence of an attractive sweetness of spirit. It is, however, clear from the author's account (and he is in that

respect but one of many witnesses) that this immense capacity of intellect was entirely concentrated upon and utterly absorbed in Chess. It is but reasonable to suppose that such a brain as Morphy's could have mastered any of the great sciences, and could have successfully wrestled with problems that baffle average minds. He might thus have been a benefactor of his race and have earned for himself a place amongst the great men of the Earth. It is melancholy to think of such grand abilities contenting themselves with so poor a goal as Chess eminence. I dare say that Morphy himself is not to be blamed for this as evidently his early training tended to such a result.

What is told us of Löwenthal cannot but amuse. There was that about him which thoroughly captured Mr. MacDonnell's sense of humour. He had no eyes for anything save Löwenthal's peculiarities, and hence he serves up for his readers not much else. It is clear that he was far from understanding the Hungarian's contradictory and puzzling character. It would take too long for me to give my own idea of him, and I am glad of the excuse for I should have a difficulty in explaining what is my own idea of him. Personally I had a liking for Löwenthal, and there were points in his character worthy of praise. He was a very industrious man and there was in him a fund of quiet energy. What other men talked of doing he did. He was the soul of the Congress of 1862, and the well-known Book of that great International meeting is a witness to his capacity for hard and fruitful work. Indeed from the time of his arrival in this country down to the period of his last illness he was a faithful, zealous, and hard-working servant of Chess in England. Nothing of this appears in the author's sketch, nor is anything said about his personal good qualities, apart from mere manners. Löwenthal undoubtedly courted the wealthy, but for all that he was according to my impressions of him one who yearned for friendship outside of the circle of patrons. Moreover he was far from being really mercenary. For money in itself he cared little and he was generous to an unusual degree having regard to the smallness of his means. I have enlarged more than I ought but I feel that very much less than justice has been done to Löwenthal in this sketch. Concerning his place amongst intellectual or imaginative players Mr. MacDonnell has formed a low estimate and herein he agrees with many—amongst whom, however, I am not one—but with a fairness which, saving some few though notable exceptions, characterises the book as a whole, he quotes the opinion of a most competent critic, viz. Mr. Boden, to the contrary.

The sketch of Mr. Boden himself is to be taken with the reminiscences of the deceased at the book's end, and together they give us a good idea of one who for his virtues and fine qualities must always be held in unforced esteem.

The author's notions concerning Kolisch are doubtless fairly correct—that is to say, they are as accurate as his habit of over-praising will allow of. Kolisch's talents, both as Chess-player and man of business, are clearly of a high order. Though prosperity has favoured him to an unusual degree, his interest in Chess remains unabated. His time is necessarily of much value, but it is freely devoted to the service of the game in various ways. Kolisch has too much sense to strut about like a cock amongst a lot of hens, but when the author talks of his humility, laudation overleaps itself. Kolisch would certainly not be very proud of being thought very humble.

What is said about Wormald is brief, but attractive. I have always regretted allowing Mr. Steinitz's attack upon Mr. Wormald to appear in the *City of London Chess Magazine*. I had habitually accorded to my co-operators an independent expression of their views; but there is little doubt that in this particular instance I ought to have refused to insert the review in question.

In the sketch of De Vere our author greatly shines and no one can read it but feel that he speaks from the heart. I note that he expresses the opinion that whatever influence Chess exercised upon De Vere was of a beneficial character. This may have been the case though facts scarcely seem to point in that direction. As to the author's tribute to certain fine qualities possessed by De Vere, I fully agree. He had a refined self-respect that kept him far above all dodgery and meanness.

Concerning Anderssen we have what might be expected. No one ever speaks ill of Anderssen. In death as in life all Chess-players are his friends.

What the author has to say about Harrwitz is particularly interesting. Some of the best writing in the book is contained in this sketch; and yet there is an after feeling of dissatisfaction. Notwithstanding all that is said we do not seem to understand what kind of man he was. No blame can be imputed to the writer. Harrwitz was evidently not one to disclose his inner self. I met him once or twice four or five years back when he emerged from the Tyrol to revisit London and rather liked him. I had formed of him the notion that he had a metallic character, with the glitter and the hardness. He did not answer to this conception. It speaks well for him that he has retired from the world to woo Nature in the Tyrolese mountains, and I suppose she is nowhere lovelier. This may have softened him, and perhaps he was never-really the bright steel sword that he seemed.

The sketch of J. H. Blackburne is all right in its way but should have been longer or less statistical. As to the plea set up on behalf of English Chess I cannot admit its validity. I wish I could.

What we have concerning P. T. Duffy is satisfactory and in accordance with truth. There is no doubt Mr. Duffy would have made a strong player had he not recognised the impossibility of simultaneously climbing the two ladders of worldly and Chessic success. I also fully agree as to Mr. Duffy's thorough fitness for the post of Chess editor to the *Illustrated London News*. As I was myself one of the competitors above whom he was preferred my agreement with Mr. MacDonnell upon this point will be admitted to be of some value.

What is said about Henry Thomas Buckle must interest everyone. I remember when I entered the Chess world in 1867 hearing much talk about a Mr. Buckle and his remarkable ability as a Chess-player. I never for a moment imagined that this Buckle and *the* Buckle, who had roused England by his ideas about civilisation, were one and the same man. Ultimately finding out that such was the case my astonishment was great. The dictum of such a competent judge that Chess is not a criterion of intellectual capacity ought to quench the conceit of men eminent in nothing but Chess. Has it done so? Certainly not. Self-admiration is as a tape-worm of the brain. It particularly infests Chess-players and is rarely eradicated. The death of such a deep and strong thinker as Buckle at the early age of 41 must always be a source of keen regret to his countrymen. The cause of his death is not mentioned here, nor do I know that it has ever been fully explained. Horwitz, who knew his family well, informed me that Buckle was crossing the desert and he would not ride on camel-back because the peculiar motion of those animals had the same effect as the rolling of the sea in causing a feeling of sickness. Walking produced great heat, and as he with much obstinacy refused to observe the recommendations of those who knew what effects the night air with its chills would produce, he became seized with the illness to which his death is attributable. I think I tell the story as it was told to me though it is many years ago since my old friend enlightened my curiosity about the matter.

Here ends that part of the book which is directly biographical. As to the rest, why it is gossip and anecdotal and abounding in jokes with bits of biography thrown in here and there. Nearly all of it very readable, for Mr. MacDonnell is nothing if not readable. There are one or two dull pieces and if these had been done away with to make room for sketches or anecdotes of Mackenzie, Mason and others it would have been as well:

Many of his jests are pointed and some very much the reverse. Both as to his gossip and his anecdotes there is much that will be obscure to the uninitiated. The letters of the alphabet are made pegs to hold many hats and there is also a deal of nick-naming.

I was thinking whether I might do the reader a service by disclosing identities, but have come to the conclusion that perhaps I had better not. Altogether I cannot but consider that the book has an indisputable claim to stand in Chess libraries and also to lie upon shelves or tables where access to it is easy. It conveys much information and is eminently enjoyable. In a word it is like the author himself, very good company.

I have waited until now to speak of Mr. Wallis Mackay's part of the book. Some of his portraits are very good, surprisingly so indeed considering that as to many of his subjects he cannot have so much as seen them. The illustrations that I like best are those of Staunton, Morphy, Löwenthal, Boden, Zukertort (though a particular expression of his is purposely exaggerated), Mackenzie, Steinitz (though also somewhat of a caricature), Wayte, and Mason. Duffy's is a shocking bad likeness and this is the more inexplicable inasmuch as he and the artist have always been on terms of intimacy. Mr. Gastineau's portrait is worse and indeed is as atrocious a likeness as I have ever seen of any one and yet Mr. Mackay knows him well enough. The full-length picture of myself is evidently intended as a joke. If I live long enough to look as venerable as Mr. Mackay makes out, I shall have reason to be satisfied. People are so stupidly suspicious that it may be as well for me to mention that Mr. Mackay and myself are excellent friends, in fact he is rather a favourite of mine. Some of the other illustrations such as those of Wormald and Hewitt are tolerable while some, such as those of Horwitz and De Vere, are not very good, though recognisable. As to others I want the personal knowledge that would enable me to express an opinion. I ought not to omit mentioning the frontispiece portrait of Mr. MacDonnell himself which, save for making him somewhat heavy-featured, is both capital as a likeness and highly praiseworthy as a work of art. Here an end of my ideas. A candid friend has complained of me before for abounding in egos, and in this article there are more than enough of them, I am afraid; but every one has his own pimples.

WM. NORWOOD POTTER.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

In accordance with our usual custom, the August and September numbers of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE** will be published in one cover on the 15th of August. Last year we also in similar manner combined the November and December issues, but we have pleasure in announcing that we shall be able to present our readers with the usual quota of forty pages in the last three months of the present year, thus giving a total of not far from 450 for the volume.

We shall be glad to give full price for copies of the *B.C.M.* for January, 1881, and January, 1883.

A match played on the 26th May between the 2nd team of the St. George's Club at Birmingham, and the Sparkbrook Club, resulted in a victory for the latter by $18\frac{1}{2}$ games to $10\frac{1}{2}$.

On the 5th June a match was played at Hull between the Hull Church Institute Club and that in connection with the Junior Liberal Club, the former scoring $11\frac{1}{2}$ games won to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lost.

The return match between the clubs of Leigh and Wigan was played at the Mechanics' Institute, Wigan, on Saturday, the 26th May. It was won by Leigh with 15 games against 5 lost.

The Jamaica Chess organ is now the Kingston *Tri-weekly Gleaner* in which a column conducted by Mr. A. F. Mackenzie was commenced on May 17th last. An international problem and solution tournament will shortly be announced. Communications to be addressed to A. F. Mackenzie, care of Messrs. De Cordova and Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.—We have omitted hitherto for want of space to chronicle the result of the annual handicap tourney at the Philological Circle of Leghorn. There were 14 competitors, and the first prize was won by Sig. Orsini, the second by Prof. Ascoli, the third by Sig. Landini, and the fourth by Sig. Bronzini. A Chess circle is about to be formed at Turin, and it is not improbable that a tourney will be held there in connection with the National Exhibition which is to take place in the Piedmontese capital next year. It is now arranged that the next meeting of the Italian National Chess Association shall be held this autumn at Venice.

AUSTRIA.—In the general tourney of the Vienna Club the prizes were awarded as follows :—1 Herr Neumann, 2 Herr Zuckerbäcker, 3 Dr. Liharzik, 4 Herr Schweinburg, 5 Herr Greger.

CANADA.—A match by telegraph was recently played between Quebec and Toronto under the same conditions as that of last year, and this time the Quebec men had their revenge by making, curiously enough, exactly the same score as their opponents made in 1882, viz. 6 games won, 2 drawn, and 4 lost.

BRAZIL.—A tourney of 12 players lately took place at the Beethoven Club at Rio de Janeiro, and the prizes were gained by Señores Vianna and Pradez.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

A Handicap Tourney has been in progress for some weeks at the Glasgow Chess Club—the prize being a set of Chessmen and board presented by the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*. There were fourteen entries, but now the number is reduced to four—Messrs. Spens, Gilchrist, Whiteley and Chambers.

To become the absolute property of the holder, the West of Scotland Cup must be held for two successive years. That there is little prospect of it being carried off, is manifest from the frequent successions to the trophy. Mr. Thomson lost his match with Mr. Gilchrist, but the latter has now lost to Sheriff Spens, who again awaits a challenge.

The annual dinner of the Glasgow Club took place on the evening of Thursday, 31st May, Mr. Duguid presiding. Among the toasts was the health and success of Mr. Blackburne, proposed by Sheriff Spens. Mr. Blackburne's position as the distinctively English champion, and his style of play, naturally enlist the sympathies of such gatherings as the above.

It will not escape notice, however, that the style characteristic of Mr. Blackburne's general career—the *vincere vel mori* style—is not conspicuous in the International Tournament. The chances of a large money prize doubtless modify ones Chess ideas. T.

Obituary.

WE greatly regret to record the death of the Rev. F. R. Drew, for many years Mathematical Master at Malvern College, and a strong and ingenious Chess-player. Mr. Drew, we believe, received his early Chess education about 30 years ago at the University Club of Cambridge, where he was a contemporary of the Rev. W. Wayte, and, like other well-known players, his first essays in the practice of Chess were devoted to the composition of Problems, many of which appeared in the columns of the *Illustrated London News*, and other periodicals of that time. We think we are right in stating that the only public performance in which Mr. Drew engaged as a player was at the meeting of the North Yorkshire and Durham Chess Association at Redcar in 1866, where he took part in the second class tourney, and succeeded in winning or drawing every game, which enabled him to carry off the tourney prize. It was about five years after this that the present writer made his acquaintance, but though he frequently challenged Mr. Drew to friendly combat over the board, he could never get him to play, Mr. Drew always alleging that such contests excited him too much. He was, however, never unwilling to join in a con-

sultation game, or in such as gave him little anxiety as to the result, and not too much brain work ; and hence he used to take great delight in giving odds to inferior opponents, of whom he had always a large supply in the Malvern College boys, his pupils in Chess, as well as in mathematics. Occasionally, too, he came out of his retirement to form one of the team in a Club match, and the Worcester C. C. of which he was an honorary member, was more than once indebted to him for valuable assistance. About two years ago he removed to Leamington, where he became a strong pillar of the local club, and not only took part in their matches with other clubs, but even in their own handicap tourney. A more enthusiastic and ingenious player than Mr. Drew we do not think we have ever met, but we still more deeply mourn his loss as that of a most sincere, unselfish, and warm-hearted friend. He was ever ready to do a kindness to others at whatever personal cost, and to the extent of his means, and often beyond his means, he extended a helping hand to those in need. His lamented death occurred on the 3rd ult. after an illness of five weeks, occasioned by a chill caught in the cricket-field, which brought on an attack of an old standing internal complaint. C. E. R.

Visitors to the meeting of the Counties Chess Association at Boston, in January 1880, will hear with great regret of the death of Mr. Thomas Garfit, of Kenwick Hall, Lincolnshire, and late M.P. for Boston, the genial and popular President of that meeting. Mr. Garfit had been seriously ill for several weeks at San Remo in Italy : he had undertaken the return journey, but on his way home he died at Boulogne on May 29th, in his sixty-eighth year.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. Schindler, Vienna.—Both your problems need reconsideration. In the three-mover please try 1 Kt takes P ch, Kt takes Kt (a), 2 R to K 7 ch &c. (a) K to K 4, 2 Q takes P &c., and in the four-mover, 1 R takes P ch, K to Q 4 (a), 2 P to K B 3 &c. (a) K to B 3, 2 Kt to Q 8 or Kt 5 &c.

Brunin, Moulins.—Solution of M. Pradignat's problem quite correct.

W. M. Du Rieu.—Much obliged for your last note and hope to hear from you again should you find further room for criticism.

J. G. Chancellor.—Thanks for the problem which shall be examined and have early insertion, if sound.

W. M. D. and J. O. A.—Solutions correct.

* * Review of Miss Beechey's "Chess Blossoms" is unavoidably postponed to our next number.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

POSITIONS OCCURRING IN THE FOLLOWING GAMES.

I.

Position after Black's 20th move.

BLACK (ZUKERTORT.)



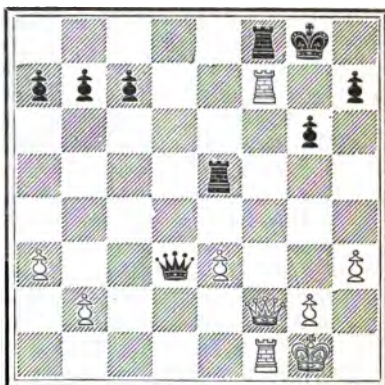
WHITE (ENGLISH.)

See Game 186, Note (i).

II.

Position after White's 26th move.

BLACK (BLACKBURNE.)



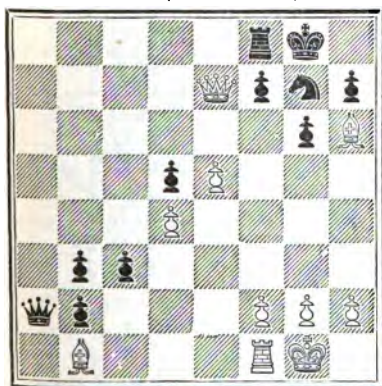
WHITE (WINAWER.)

See Game 187, Note (f).

III.

Position after Black's 29th move.

BLACK (ZUKERTORT.)



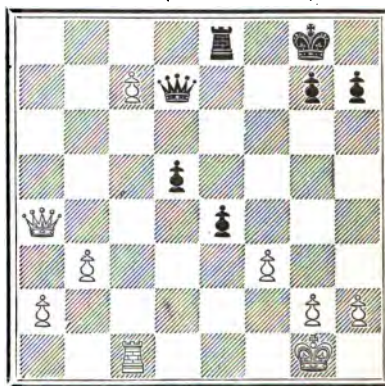
WHITE (MASON.)

See Game 188, Note (l).

IV.

Position after White's 34th move.

BLACK (BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (ZUKERTORT.)

See Game 190, Note (k).

GAME DEPARTMENT.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1883.

GAME CLXXXIV.

Played in the Minor Tourney, May 7th.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE. (Mr. Ranken.)	BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.)	WHITE. (Mr. Ranken.)	BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	29 Q to Kt 5	Q to B 2
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	30 Q to R 6	R to K 3
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3	31 Q to R 4	P to K R 3
4 Kt to B 3	B to Kt 5	32 R to K sq	R takes R ch
5 Castles	Castles	33 Q takes R	K to Kt 2
6 Kt to Q 5	Kt takes Kt	34 Q to K 5 ch	K to Kt 3
7 P takes Kt	P to K 5 (a)	35 P to K B 4	Q to Q 2
8 P takes Kt	Kt P takes P	36 K to Kt 2	K to B 2
9 B to K 2 (b)	P takes Kt	37 K to Kt 3	K to Kt 3
10 B takes P	P to Q 4	38 P to K R 4	Q to B 2
11 P to Q 4	R to K sq	39 P to Q R 4	K to R 2
12 B to K 3	P to K B 4	40 P to Q R 5	K to Kt sq
13 P to B 3	B to Q 3	41 Q to K 2	K to B sq
14 Q to Q 2	R to Q Kt sq	42 P to R 5	Q to K sq (f)
15 P to Q Kt 4 (c)	B to R 3	43 Q takes Q ch	K takes Q
16 K R to K sq	Q to B 3	44 P to R 6	K to Q 2
17 B to B 4	B takes B	45 K to B 3	K to K 3
18 Q takes B	P to Kt 4 (d)	46 K to K 3	K to Q 3
19 Q to Q 2	P to Kt 5	47 K to Q 3	K to K 3
20 B to K 2	B takes B	48 K to B 2	K to Q 3
21 R takes B	R to K 5	49 K to Kt 2	K to Q 2
22 P to B 3	P takes P	50 K to Kt 3	K to Q 3
23 P takes P	R takes R	51 P to B 4	K to Q 2 (g)
24 Q takes R	Q to Kt 3 ch	52 P takes P (h)	P takes P
25 K to R sq	R to K sq	53 P to Kt 5	K to K 3
26 Q to Q 2	K to R sq	54 K to R 4	K to Q 2
27 R to Kt sq (e)	Q to K 3	55 K to R 5	K to K 3
28 Q to B 4	R to K 2		

Drawn.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) A novelty, the merits of which further testing must decide.

(b) Much better than either B takes P, Q to K 2, or Kt to Q 4; the Bishop, however, may retire to R 4 with at least equal advantage.

(c) An important move for the end-game, preventing Black from undoubling his Pawns.

(d) Mr. Gunsberg afterwards thought the advance of this Pawn weak; it leaves White at any rate but one reply to avoid the loss of a piece.

(e) The exchanges have been in White's favour, and he has now rather the best of it, but, owing to his opponent's accurate defence, the advantage comes to nothing. The manœuvring for position from this point is very interesting.

(f) A crucial experiment. Black had a safe draw by simply moving about his King, and in venturing on the exchange of Queens he apparently incurred not a little risk. With proper play, however, there was no danger, as White could never break through.

(g) For the sake of young players we may observe that had Black now taken the Pawn, he would have lost the game.

(h) P to B 5 yields no better result.

GAME CLXXXV.

Played in the Minor Tourney, May 9th.

(French Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Ranken.)	BLACK. (Mr. Fisher.)	WHITE. (Mr. Ranken.)	BLACK. (Mr. Fisher.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	19 B to B 3	Kt to Q 2
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	20 Q R to K sq (f)	Q R to Q sq
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	21 P to B 5	Kt to Kt 3
4 P takes P	P takes P	22 Q to B 3 (g)	Kt to Kt 4
5 Kt to B 3	B to Q 3	23 Q to Kt 2	Kt to Q 4
6 B to Q 3	P to B 3	24 B to Q 2	P to K R 3
7 Castles	Castles	25 P to K R 4	Kt to R 2
8 B to K Kt 5 (a)	B to K Kt 5	26 P to Q B 4	Kt to K 2
9 P to K R 3	B to R 4 (b)	27 B to B 3	P to K Kt 4 (h)
10 P to K Kt 4	B to Kt 3	28 R P takes P	Kt (R 2) tks P
11 Kt to K 5	Q to Kt 3 (c)	29 Kt to B 4	Q to Kt 3 ch (i)
12 Kt to K 2	B tks Kt (d)	30 K to R 2	Q to B 4
13 P takes B	Kt to K 5	31 Kt to R 5	Kt to R 2
14 B to K 3	Q to B 2 (e)	32 Q to K 4	P to Kt 4
15 P to K B 3	P to Q 5	33 Q to B 4	Kt to Kt 4
16 B takes P	Kt to Kt 4	34 Kt to B 6 ch	K to R sq
17 P to K B 4	B takes B	35 K to Kt 2	Kt to Kt sq
18 Q takes B	Kt to K 3	36 Q takes Kt	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Kt to K 2 may also be played here, with the probable continuation 8 B to K Kt 5, 9 Kt to Kt 3, Kt to R 4 (this seems better than Q to B 2 as adapted in the Mason and Potter match), 10 P to K R 3, Kt takes Kt, 11 P takes Kt, B to R 4, 12 P to K Kt 4, B to Kt 3, &c.

(b) Losing too much time; the Kt should be taken, followed by Q Kt to Q 2 and Q to B 2.

(c) It is not easy to say what was Black's proper course. P to Q B 4 would be perhaps the most aggressive, and B to K 2 the safest.

(d) An error of judgment; he could not with advantage take the Q Kt P, but Q Kt to Q 2 ought no longer to have been delayed, more especially because White could not support his Kt by P to K B 4.

(e) If Q takes P, White gets a fine game by P to K B 4 and R to Kt sq.

(f) P to B 5 at once is probably stronger.

(g) And here Q to Kt 3 is preferable.

(h) A desperate effort to stop the advance of the Pawns, but it leaves his K too much exposed.

(i) Black's best resource appears to be K to R 2 and Kt to Kt sq; his game, however, is too bad for a permanent cure.

 GAME CLXXXVI.

(This and the following games were played in the Major Tourney.)

A fine game in the first round:

 (Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Englisch.)	(Herr Zukertort.)	(Herr Englisch.)	(Herr Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 Q R to Q sq (d)	Kt to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	13 B to K 2	P to K Kt 4 (e)
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3	14 P to B 4	P takes P
4 P to Q 3	P to Q 3 (a)	15 B takes P	K Kt to Kt 3
5 Kt to B 3 (b)	P to K Kt 3	16 B to K 3 (f)	Kt to R 5
6 P to K R 3	B to Kt 2	17 R to B 2	R to K Kt sq
7 B to K 3	B to Q 2	18 K to R sq	P to Q B 3
8 Q to Q 2	P to K R 3 (c)	19 Kt to Kt 3 (g)	B to K B sq
9 Castles K R	Kt to K Kt sq	20 Btks K R P (h)	Kt tks P (i)
10 P to Q 4	P takes P	21 R takes Kt	R takes R
11 Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2	22 K takes R	Q to R 5

23 B to Kt 5 (<i>j</i>)	Q tks R P ch	42 Q takes P ch	Q to B 3
24 K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 6 ch	43 Q to R 7 ch	K to K sq (<i>p</i>)
25 K to R sq	Q to R 6 ch	44 Q to Kt 8 ch	Q to B sq (<i>q</i>)
26 K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 6 ch	45 Q takes Q ch	K takes Q
27 K to R sq	Kt to Kt 5	46 B to Q 6	K to B 2 (<i>r</i>)
28 B takes Kt	B takes B	47 B takes R	K takes B
29 R to K B sq (<i>k</i>)	B to B 6 ch	48 K to K 2	K to K 3
30 R takes B	Q takes R ch	49 K to B 3	K to K 4
31 Q to Kt 2	Q to R 4 ch	50 K to K 3	P to B 5
32 K to Kt sq	K to Q 2	51 K to B 3	P to Kt 4
33 K to B 2	B to Kt 2	52 K to K 3	P to B 4
34 B to B 4 (<i>l</i>)	B takes Kt	53 K to B 3	P to Kt 5
35 P takes B	R to K sq	54 K to K 3	P to R 4
36 Q to B 3 (<i>m</i>)	Q to R 5 ch	55 P takes P	B P takes P
37 K to B sq	P to K B 4	56 K to Q 2	K takes P
38 Kt to B 5 ch (<i>n</i>)	P takes Kt	57 K to B sq	P to B 6
39 Q to Q 3 ch	K to K 2 (<i>o</i>)	58 K to Q sq	K to B 6
40 Q to Q 6 ch	K to B 2	59 K to B sq	K to K 7
41 Q to Q 7 ch	R to K 2	Resigns.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) The continuation 4 Kt to K 2, alluded to in the May and June Nos. of this Magazine, has not yet been properly tested, though it has been adopted without disadvantage in two games of the present Tourney. At any rate, it relieves the dulness of this form of the opening, the usual monotony of which, however, it will be seen, is broken through by Mr. Zukertort in another fashion.

(*b*) We prefer Mr. Steinitz's method, adopted in his match with Blackburne, of playing P to B 3 here, and bringing the Q Kt round via Q 2 and K B sq to K Kt 3.

(*c*) To prevent B to K R 6. Black must now abandon all hope of Castling on the K side.

(*d*) P to B 4 is, we think, White's strongest course at this point, and it seems a very cramping one to Black's development.

(*e*) Nothing succeeds like success; otherwise we should hold this to be a rather premature advance in the present condition of Black's forces.

(*f*) There is no need for a retreat, surely Kt to B 5 is a better move.

(*g*) Putting an important piece quite out of play; here again Kt to B 5 was far preferable.

(*h*) A rash capture; B to B sq, or R to K Kt sq appears to offer a satisfactory defence.

(i) We give a diagram here, showing the commencement of Black's well-devised attack. (See No. I. p. 249.) If now B takes B, Black answers with Q to R 5.

(j) If 23 R to K R sq, then B takes B, 24 Q takes P, B to B 5, and White has no escape from his difficulties.

(k) Kt to Q 4 is no better.

(l) If 34 B to Q 2, the following pretty variation might have occurred, R to K Kt sq, 35 K to B sq, B to Q 5, 36 Q takes R, Q to B 6 ch, 37 K to K sq, and Black mates in four more moves.

(m) Useless, he should play Kt to Q 4.

(n) Mere desperation, of course, but there was little to be done. P takes P would lead to the loss of the Queen by the reply R to K 8 ch, and if Kt to Q 2, then P takes P, and the Kt cannot retake without the loss of a piece.

(o) Had the K gone to B sq, White would have drawn the game by Q to Q 6.

(p) K to B sq is the correct play here.

(q) Giving up the exchange was perhaps the shortest road to victory, for if he had moved the K, White could have still caused trouble by Q to Q Kt 8.

(r) This ought to have cost him dear both now and at the next two moves, for after taking the Rook, White could have played advantageously P to B 4. Instead therefore of K to B 2, Black should have advanced the P to B 5 at once.

GAME CLXXXVII.

The following game was played on May 18th.

(Petroff Defence.)

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

25 R to B 6	R takes P	46 K to R 2	R to Q 2
26 R takes B P	Q tks R ch (f)	47 Q to B 6	K R to K 2
27 Q takes Q	R takes R	48 Q to R 6	K to B sq
28 Q to Q 3	P to Kt 3	49 K to Kt sq	K to K sq
29 P to Q Kt 4	K R to K 2 (g)	50 Q to B 8 ch	K to B 2
30 Q to R 6	P to B 4	51 Q to R 6	K to Kt 2
31 Q to B 8 ch	K to Kt 2	52 K to R 2	R to K B 2
32 P takes P	R takes B P	53 Q to Q B 6	K to R 2
33 Q to Q 8	Q R to K 4	54 Q to Q R 6	R to K Kt 2
34 Q to Q 4	K to B 2	55 Q to K B 6	K R to K 2
35 Q to Q B 4 ch	K to B sq	56 Q to Q R 6	K to Kt 2
36 Q to B 3 (h)	P to Q Kt 4 (i)	57 K to Kt sq	R takes P (j)
37 P to K 4	K to B 2	58 Q takes Kt P	K to R 3
38 Q to B 6	P to K R 4	59 Q to B 6 ch	Q R to K 3
39 Q to R 6	K to Kt 2	60 Q to Q B 3	K to Kt 3
40 Q to B 6	K to R 2	61 K to R 2	R to K 6
41 Q to R 6	K to R 3	62 Q to Q B 6 ch	Q R to K 3
42 K to R 2	K to Kt 2	63 Q to R 8	P to R 3
43 K to Kt sq	P to Kt 4	64 Q to K Kt 8 ch	K to B 3
44 K to R 2	P to R 5	65 Q to B 8 ch	K to Kt 3
45 K to Kt sq	K to B 2	Drawn game.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) So far, all has been normal, except the transposition of Black's 5th and 6th moves, but here White diverges from the beaten track; the usual course is either R to K sq or B to K 3.

(b) We should prefer retaining the K B by retiring it to Kt 2, and do not much like the text move capture, bringing support to White's isolated Pawn.

(c) Securing a Kt against a B for the end-game, but allowing White to gain a strong hold on the open file.

(d) He would have done better, we believe, in playing B to B 4 here.

(e) Ingeniously conceived. There was, however, no necessity to take the Kt, for White could have replied with R to B 6, recovering the piece, if Kt took B, by Q to Q 2.

(f) Pretty, and probably unexpected. Nevertheless, as was afterwards seen, Black had a much stronger move in R to K B 4, which would have led to an exchange of all the pieces, and enabled him to win by the superior disposition of his Pawns. We give a diagram of the situation before Black's 26th move. (See No. II. p. 249.)

(g) He need be in no hurry to win the K P, and should rather play on the Q B P at once.

(h) White's excellent manœuvres with his Queen in this ending are very instructive.

(i) This separation of the Pawns was not judicious; it would have been better to play P to K R 4, with the object of getting the K to R 2, which would have enabled him to take the K P.

(j) Further marching backwards and forwards is evidently useless, for after his 36th move he could never win the coveted Pawn without losing another, and the draw from that point was practically secured.

GAME CLXXXVIII.

Played on the 30th of April, 1883.

(English Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Mason.)	BLACK. (Herr Zukertort.)	WHITE. (Mr. Mason.)	BLACK. (Herr Zukertort.)
1 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	31 B takes P	Kt to K 3 (<i>m</i>)
2 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3	32 Q takes P	P takes B
3 Kt to K B 3	P to Q 4	33 Q takes Q	R to Kt sq
4 P to Q 4	B to K 2	34 P to Q 5 (<i>n</i>)	Kt P Queens
5 Kt to B 3	Castles (<i>a</i>)	35 Q to B 4	Kt to Kt 2
6 B to Q 3	P to Q Kt 3	36 P to K 6 (<i>o</i>)	P takes P
7 P takes P	P takes P	37 P takes P	Q to Kt 6
8 Kt to K 5 (<i>b</i>)	B to Kt 2	38 Q to B 7 (<i>p</i>)	Kt takes P
9 Castles	P to B 4	39 Q to K 7	Q to Q 4 (<i>q</i>)
10 B to Q 2 (<i>c</i>)	Kt to B 3	40 P to K R 4 (<i>r</i>)	Q to B 3
11 Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	41 R to K sq	R to K sq
12 R to B sq	P to B 5	42 Q to R 3	R to Q sq
13 B to Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4	43 Q to Q Kt 3	K to B 2
14 Kt to K 2	P to Kt 5 (<i>d</i>)	44 B to K 3	R to Q B sq
15 Kt to Kt 3	P to Q R 4 (<i>e</i>)	45 B to B sq	Q to B 5
16 R to K sq (<i>f</i>)	P to R 5 (<i>g</i>)	46 Q to B 3 ch	K to Kt sq
17 Kt to B 5 (<i>h</i>)	P to R 6	47 Q to B 6	Kt to Kt 2
18 P to K 4 (<i>i</i>)	R P takes P	48 B to Kt 2	Q to K B 2
19 R to B 2	B to R 5	49 Q to Q 4	P to R 4
20 P to K 5	Kt to K sq	50 R to Q B sq	K to R 2
21 Q to Kt 4	B takes R	51 Q to Q 3	Q to B 4
22 B takes B	R to R 3	52 Q to Q 4	Q to K B 2
23 Kt to R 6 ch	R takes Kt (<i>j</i>)	53 Q to K 5	Q to Q B 2
24 B takes R	Q to R 4	54 Q to B 6	R to Q sq
25 R to K B sq (<i>k</i>)	Q takes P	55 Q to K B 3	Kt to B 4
26 Q to B 5	P to Kt 3	56 Q to K 2	R to Q B sq
27 Q to Q 7	P to Kt 6	57 P to Kt 3 (<i>s</i>)	Kt takes Kt P
28 Q takes B	Kt to Kt 2	58 Q to Q 3	Kt to B 4
29 B to Kt sq	P to B 6 (<i>l</i>)	59 Q to K 4	Q to Q B 5
30 Q to B 5	P to B 7	60 Q to Kt 7 ch	R to B 2

61 Q to Kt 8	Q to Kt 5 ch	68 K to B sq (t)	Q to R 3 ch
62 K to R sq	Q takes P ch	69 K to Kt 2	Kt to R 5 ch
63 K to Kt 2	Q to Kt 5 ch	70 K to R 2	Q to B sq
64 K to R sq	Q to Q 8 ch	71 Q to Kt 6	Kt to B 6 ch
65 K to Kt 2	Kt to R 5 ch	72 K to Kt 2	Q to Kt 5 ch
66 K to R 2	Q to Q 3 ch	73 K to B sq	R to K 2
67 K to Kt sq	Kt to B 6 ch	Resigns. (u)	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) The opening is brought into a variation of the Queen's Gambit declined, by the tortuous process now in vogue. Mr. Mason boldly challenges his opponent to a trial of endurance.

(b) He keeps open his communications with the King's side of the board, and hints that an advance with the Pawns may shortly follow; but in losing time, by playing the same piece twice, he allows Black to press forward on the other side, which his first move has left weak.

(c) It is not worth while to expend two moves, and limit the action of his Queen, in order to get R to B sq, in the face of P to B 5. Something more enterprising is wanted.

(d) There is no lack of decision here. Mr. Zukertort shows us how these slow attacks ought to be treated.

(e) Mr. Zukertort has no objection to White repeating his previous operation *i.e.*—bringing about an exchange, with a loss of two moves—so does not guard his K B 4th square against the Kt.

(f) The advance is to be made up the King's file after all.

(g) Boldness verges upon impetuosity, but he looks forward to a straight run of three moves, with relief at the end of it.

(h) Completing his preparations for the advance of his K P. The position of his Q B now proves itself unfortunate.

(i) He cannot take R P on account of P to B 6. He has, however, got his own attack into shape at last, and his soul increases in danger.

(j) The following variation has been given to show that this move is unnecessary, 23 K to R sq; 24 Q to B 5, P to Kt 3; 25 Kt takes P ch, K to Kt 2 (best); 26 B to R 6 ch, K to Kt sq; 27 Kt takes Q, P takes Q; 28 B takes R, K takes B, and wins. Mr. Zukertort possibly allows a little for contingencies beyond analysis—what Mr. Pierce calls the “chance” of the game—in giving up the exchange to confine and compel attention to his own attack.

(k) P to Q Kt 6 would be awkward for White.

(l) We give a diagram of this pretty position. (See No. III. p. 249.)

(m) 31 P takes B wins easily. Black goes a little too far in thus needlessly piling up complications. Depth and danger are companions in Chess.

(n) R to Q Kt sq would be met by P to Kt 4.

(o) He should try to free his pieces first. R to Q B sq, or P to Kt 4 offer themselves for this purpose. His adversary's sword is broken, but he has not strength enough left to despatch him. Zukertort "remembers the dagger at his side" and is up again, fresh as ever, in another move.

(p) He might exchange and simplify. This should draw and secure peace with honour.

(q) The Queen commands so many squares from this situation that she must be available for anything in the way of combination.

(r) White's backwardness with these Pawns is one of the singularities of this game. He wishes to attack the Black Kt with his Rook. Many fruitless manoeuvres follow, occupying about two hours, both parties playing for blunders.

(s) Caught at last! He has come out second best in the trial of endurance.

(t) If 68 K to Kt 2, a new and pleasing version of an old theme is presented in Q to R 7 ch; 69 K takes Kt, R ch and wins Queen by the discovered attack.

(u) The *Field* remarks "a finer game than this we have rarely witnessed." American exchanges describe it as "the great game of the Congress." *Turf, Field and Farm* works out a win for White on the 36th move by R to Q B sq, but the analysis is not conclusive.

GAME CLXXXIX.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE. (Mr. Mason.)	BLACK. (Mr. Winawer.)	WHITE. (Mr. Mason.)	BLACK. (Mr. Winawer.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	15 QR to Ktsq (c)	B to K 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	16 R to Kt 7	Q to B 2 (d)
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3	17 Kt takes P	Q to K 2
4 Kt to B 3	B to Kt 5	18 Kt to K 4	B takes P
5 Castles	Castles	19 P to Q B 4	K R to Kt sq.
6 P to Q 3	B takes Kt	20 R takes R	R takes R
7 P takes B	P to Q 3	21 Kt to B 3	R to Kt 7
8 B takes Kt	P takes B (a)	22 P to B 4	P to K 5
9 B to Kt 5	P to K R 3	23 Kt takes P	B to Kt 6
10 B takes Kt	Q takes B	24 P to K B 5	R takes P
11 Kt to Q 2	Q to Kt 4	25 P to B 6 (e)	Q to B 2
12 K to R sq	P to K B 4	26 Q to K sq	P to Kt 4
13 Q to K 2	P takes P (b)	27 Q to Kt sq	B to R 5
14 Kt takes P	Q to Kt 3	28 Kt to B 5	R to K 7 (f)

NOTES BY THOMAS LONG.

(a) The positions on each side are identical—which is unusual after sixteen moves in the Ruy Lopez.

(b) We should have preferred P to B 5.

(c) Taking possession of the open file.

(d) K R to B 2 or to Q B sq would have saved the Pawn.

(e) Neatly played.

(f) White now wins a piece—subsequently forces exchange of Queens—and ultimately wins the game.

GAME CXC.

The following game was that which decided the first prize in favour of Mr. Zukertort.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to Q 4	P to K 3	22 Kt to K 5 (h)	P to B 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to K B 3	23 P to B 6	R to B 2
3 P to K 3	P to Q 4	24 Q to Q 2	P takes Kt (i)
4 B to Q 3 (a)	B to K 2	25 Q takes Kt	Q to B sq (j)
5 Castles	Castles	26 B takes P	R to B 2
6 P to Q Kt 3	P to B 4	27 B takes Kt	Q takes B
7 B to Kt 2	Kt to B 3	28 P to B 7	Q to B sq
8 Q Kt to Q 2 (b)	P takes P (c)	29 Q takes R P	P to K 4
9 P takes P	P to Q Kt 3	30 R to B 5	P to K 5
10 P to B 4	B to R 3 (d)	31 R to Kt 5	R (B 2) to B sq
11 R to K sq	R to B sq	32 R to Kt 8	Q to Q 2
12 R to Q B sq	Kt to R 4	33 R takes R	R takes R
13 Kt to K 5	B to Kt 5 (e)	34 Q to R 4	Q takes Q (k)
14 P to B 5	B takes B	35 P takes Q	R to Q B sq
15 Kt takes B	B takes Kt	36 P takes P	P takes P
16 Q takes B	Kt to K 5 (f)	37 K to B 2	K to B 2
17 Q to K 3	R to K sq	38 K to K 3	K to K 3
18 P to B 3	Kt to K B 3	39 K takes P	P to Kt 3
19 R to B 2	Kt to Q 2	40 R to B 6 ch	K to Q 2
20 K R to Q B sq	P takes P (g)	41 K to Q 5	Resigns.
21 P takes P	Kt to Kt sq		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) In his game with Englisch Mr. Zukertort adopted the cautious move B to K 2, but he is naturally emboldened by success to play now in a more vigorous style.

(b) Better here than Kt to B 3, in order to avoid the possible isolation of the Q P, and also to allow for P to Q B 4.

(c) We much prefer P to Q Kt 3, for at this early stage the exchange of Pawns is unfavourable to the defence.

(d) This attack on the adverse Q B P results in nothing but loss of time and position ; the B should go to Kt 2.

(e) Which does not improve Black's already inferior game. B to Q 3 or Kt to Q 2 would be more advisable, and at the next move B to Kt 2 instead of exchanging pieces.

(f) Lost time, as the Kt is driven back immediately.

(g) Kt to Q B 3 was preferable to opening the diagonal for the Bishop.

(h) The calculation on which this and the continuing moves are based is both pretty and sound.

(i) Kt to B 5 would now, we believe, give Black some chance of recovery, e.g. 24 Kt to B 5, 25 P takes Kt, (best) P takes Kt, 26 B takes P, (best, for if P take P, Black can retake with Q,) R takes P, 27 B takes Kt, Q takes B, 28 P takes P, R takes R, 29 R takes R, Q to Kt 3 ch, 30 K to R sq, R to Q sq, &c.

(j) As good as anything else ; it is all over now, whatever he does. Mr. Blackburne's play in this game is much beneath his strength.

(k) If Q to B sq, then Q takes R ch and wins. (See Diagram No. IV. p. 249).

NOTE ON GAME 179, p. 216.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 29th suggested that Black (Steinitz) by 8 Kt to K 4 instead of K to B sq might have equalised the game, and even turned the tables. This certainly seems true enough : but on inquiry of both the players we have ascertained that Rosenthal's 8th move was really B to R 4, not B to B 4. The move 8 Kt to K 4 would, therefore, not have been available on account of 9 Kt takes Kt 9 Q P takes Kt, 10 Q to B 3 (or 10 Q to R 5 ch 10 P to Kt 3, 11 Q to B 3). W. W.

THE B. C. M. CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

THIS contest came to an end on June 4th, less than 17 months after its commencement. As there were over 60 games played during that period, and several competitors only carried on two at a time, it shows that the appointment of a limit to the duration of the tourney has worked in this respect well. Nor do we think that the quality of the games suffered in consequence, for although many of them were weak at certain points, and few up to pub-

lication standard, yet on the whole we believe they will bear comparison with the games in most tourneys of the same kind. Mr. Steinitz had kindly consented to act as umpire in case of need, and though his valuable services were happily not required, we are none the less gratefully obliged to him for his willingness to adjudicate any games that might have remained unfinished by July 15th. We have already mentioned that the first prize of £5 was won by Mr. Bridgwater of Birmingham with the fine score of 10 games out of a possible 11, and we have now to add that the second, consisting of a set of Staunton Chessmen value £2 2s. 0d. fell to Mr. H. Millard of Leeds, who, considering his almost total blindness, deserves great credit for being only one game and a half behind the chief winner. For the third and fourth prizes, consisting of £1, and *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* for one year respectively, Messrs. Coates and Vincent tied with an equal score of 7 games each, and the prizes were divided by agreement thus:—Mr. Coates received 15/-, and Mr. Vincent 5/- with the magazine. Messrs. Balson and Lambert came close at their heels with $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 won games each. The scores of the other competitors will be seen by the complete table appended. We have only further to remark that there was but one instance of an appeal to the Conductor on any disputed point, and that no hitch occurred in the working of the rules, or the general harmony of the contest.

Names of Competitors.	Coates	Erskine	Lambert	Vincent	Balson	Cates	Pierce, J.	Bridgwater	Millard	Fisher	Dorrington	Isaac	Total won
Coates	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
Erskine	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	*
Lambert	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Vincent	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	7
Balson	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
Cates	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	4
Pierce, J.	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Bridgwater	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	10
Millard	0	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	1	1	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Fisher	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	0	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Dorrington	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Isaac	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

The fig. 1 stands for a game won, 0 for a game lost, and $\frac{1}{2}$ for a drawn game.

* Retired.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ON Monday, June 11th, Zukertort's second victory over Blackburne secured to him the first prize of £300; he had now won 21 games, a score which no other player could possibly reach. The next day he added a finely contested game with Rosenthal to his score, and had then won 22 rounds out of 23, with a very small proportion of drawn games, and none that counted. We were glad to observe, in the comments of the weekly Chess organs on this magnificent score, no signs of grudging appreciation and no attempts to explain away Zukertort's transcendent performance. As two of his three remaining games were against the weakest of the competitors, Messrs. Mortimer and Sellman, it seemed certain that his final score would be at least 24 out of a possible 26. But it was not so to be. On the Wednesday, playing off his bye with Capt. Mackenzie, he acquired a winning position by excellent play, and then—lost the game. The next day he did the same against Sellman. In his last round he played the Evans against Mortimer (tempted, perhaps, by the prospect of the special prize of £5 offered by Mr. Howard Taylor for the most brilliant game in the second half of the Tournament), obtained an attack which, in his previous form, he would no doubt have carried through to a successful issue, and once more broke down. In justice to Mr. Mortimer, we must add that the two strokes by which, on his 29th and 30th moves, he successfully parried an apparently overwhelming attack, were of the highest order of merit; and several preceding moves had shown great resource and tenacity. The causes of this collapse of Zukertort's when the crowning victory had been achieved were but too painfully evident in his visible ill-health; and they did not affect the distribution of the remaining prizes. As it is, we hold that he has shown himself as great in tournament play as he was already admitted to be in match play. He has distanced so great a champion as Steinitz by three games, the same number by which he lost to Blackburne at Berlin two years ago. Of course Blackburne's score of 14 to 11 is *relatively* greater than that of 22 to 19; but the effort on this occasion has been far more arduous and prolonged, and we can only feel surprised that Zukertort's physical powers held out as long as they did.

Perhaps the most exciting incident of the later stages of the tourney was when, on June 7th, Steinitz and Zukertort met for

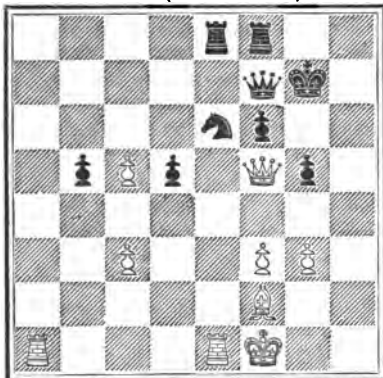
the second time. Zukertort's lead was already such that the loss of this game would still have left him decidedly first favourite : but it was felt that the older player, if he failed to dethrone his rival, would have legitimate cause for triumph if successful in both games of their mutual encounter. The raised seats provided for the spectators—for whom, after most of the games in the Vizayanagram Tourney had been cleared off, the accommodation was greatly increased—were on this occasion filled to overflowing : and the combatants were fully conscious of the conditions under which they played. Steinitz had the move, and chose the Ruy Lopez attack. The middle game was intensely interesting ; the players had each an isolated passed Pawn, of which Zukertort's seemed to the casual observer too far advanced to be quite safe. But at the hour of adjournment, which was reached at Black's move 48 R takes P, these Pawns had been changed off and it was evident that Zukertort must come out in the now simplified end-game with a Pawn to the good. By the 55th move this advantage had been increased to two Pawns ; but the ending of Rook and two side Pawns against the single Rook is not always easy to win, and Steinitz did not resign until the 90th move, when mate without queening a Pawn had become inevitable. (A selection of end-games illustrating the difficulties of this class of positions was published in *C. P. C.* 1880 p. 97 ; and the situation at the 74th move, when Zukertort by losing a move with his Rook compelled his opponent to abandon his defensive position, bears a close resemblance to one of the diagrams in that article. (No. IV).

The second and third places were obstinately contested for more than a week longer. The half game by which, at the end of the first set, Blackburne remained behind Tschigorin, was reversed in the earlier rounds of the renewed combat ; and it was for some time evident that the real struggle was between the former and Steinitz. On Tuesday, the 19th, the second prize of £175 was finally won by Steinitz, after a beautiful and most masterly game of 30 moves against Mason ; and the next day Rosenthal, whose many draws rendered his ultimate position very uncertain to the last, by losing to Mackenzie left Blackburne winner of the third prize of £150. The first three places have thus been gained by players of the English school.

For reasons which were explained at the time, we were unable to give diagrams last month of positions won by Steinitz. We now repair the omission by presenting two pretty end-games played by him in the concluding rounds. No. I. occurred with Mackenzie ; No. II. in the final with Mason, just referred to.

I.

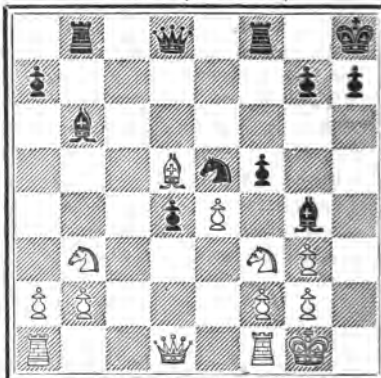
Position after Black's 32nd move.
BLACK (MACKENZIE.)



WHITE (STEINITZ.)

II.

Position after Black's 18th move.
BLACK (STEINITZ.)



WHITE (MASON.)

I. White played 33 R to R 6 33 Kt to B 2, 34 R takes R 34 Q takes R, 35 R to R 7 35 Q to Kt sq, 36 P to B 6 36 R to B 2, 37 B to Q 4 37 K to B sq, 38 Q to Kt 6 38 K to K 2, 39 B to B 5 ch 39 K to K 3, 40 P to Kt 4 40 R to B sq, 41 Q to B 5 ch 41 K to B 2, 42 Q to R 7 ch Resigns.

II. 19 Q Kt to Q 2 19 P to B 5, 20 Q to R 4 20 Kt takes Kt, 21 Kt takes Kt 21 P takes P, 22 P takes P 22 Q to Q 3, 23 Kt to R 2 23 P to Q 6 dis ch, 24 K to R sq 24 B to K 7, 25 R takes R ch 25 R takes R, 26 B to Kt 3 26 Q takes P, 27 Q to Q 7 27 P to Q 7, 28 Q takes Q P 28 B to B 2, 29 P to K 5 29 Q takes P, 30 Kt to B 3 30 R takes Kt, White resigns.

Blackburne's score of $16\frac{1}{2}$ might have been raised to $17\frac{1}{2}$ if he had played his final game with Rosenthal; but as the scoring for prizes would not have been affected by any result, this was not insisted on. It is only fair, however, to Blackburne to recollect this unplayed game in comparing his performance with that of the two first prize-winners. With the quality of his play we must own that we have been somewhat disappointed. We miss the brilliancy that marked some of his former achievements, notably in the game with J. Schwarz at Berlin (B. C. M. I. 373). In this respect his games in the present tournament will not compare with those of Zukertort, Steinitz, or even of Rosenthal, whose wins against Steinitz* and Sellman (see Diagrams III. and IV.) had much more "Morphy" about them than any of Blackburne's. The latter's play, alike in the number of draws and in the way his victories were won, showed much more of the waiting game than has hitherto been characteristic of his style. No doubt he has always

* Mr. Howard Taylor's prize of £5 for the most brilliant game in the 2nd round is adjudged to M. Rosenthal for this partie.

looked first to the practical, and afterwards to the artistic side of Chess ; his game with Schwarz was played when the solid reward had been already secured ; but it is in the combination of the two that genius soars to its loftiest flights, and it is this that has delighted both the outside public and the inner circle of critics in the well-deserved triumph of Zukertort. Had there been a prize for brilliancy in the first half of the tournament, Zukertort would have won it twice over, by his game with Tschigorin played on the opening day, and that with Blackburne, also in an early round. On these two games some good judges have observed that a second-rate player might possibly have worked out, by analysis, the sacrifice of the Queen in the Blackburne game ; while only synthetic genius of the first order could have achieved the blended imagination and correctness of the other.

A curious complication of possible events kept up the interest of the struggle to the last moment, by leaving all but the first three prizes still in uncertainty until the final game had been played on June 23rd. On that morning Tschigorin stood at 16, Mackenzie and Mason 15½ each, Englisch 14½ and one to play, Rosenthal 14 and two to play. It was possible for Rosenthal, by defeating Englisch and Blackburne, to tie Tschigorin at fourth and fifth places, and leave Mackenzie and Mason equal for the sixth and seventh ; Englisch in that case coming in for the eighth or consolation prize. Englisch by defeating Rosenthal (after a second drawn game between them on the day before), left Tschigorin in possession of the fourth prize of £125, and himself tied with Mason and Mackenzie for the three next prizes of £100, £75, and £50. Each of these wins, therefore, £75 on the balance, and Rosenthal takes Baron Kolisch's prize of £25. We could have wished M. Rosenthal a better fate. He had played the early rounds of the second series much better than the first ; seemed to have shaken off the lethargy to which we alluded in last month's report ; and had again distinguished himself by beating Steinitz, at the second encounter, after a drawn game. In the end, however, he again scored only 7, or 14 in all ; and a victory over Blackburne in the unplayed game would not have altered his place.

Tschigorin's 16 were made up of 9 and 7, and consequently showed a falling off from his early promise. In his later games we have seen nothing so good as the two diagram positions given in our last number ; but his present total score ahead of several seasoned veterans and among them a twice-bracketed first like Winawer, is most creditable to a player of his years, and augurs brilliantly for his future career. It may be added that, but for his most unaccountably throwing away a won game with Mortimer (see Diagram V.), he would have run Blackburne hard for the third place.

As to the three equal prizemen, we do not feel that we have anything to add to what was said last month of the qualities of Englisch's style ; but he has slightly improved upon his former score. Mason for some time stood well for the fourth place, a result which would have added still further to the *prestige* of the English school, viewed as including residents as well as natives. That he has added only $6\frac{1}{2}$ to his previous score of 9 is probably due to the reason hinted at last month by your correspondent "An Eye-witness." The honours of the second half of the tournament, taken separately, unquestionably belong to Capt. Mackenzie, whose additional score of $10\frac{1}{2}$ surpasses even that of Zukertort and Steinitz, 10 each. It is known that the Captain had been sorely tried by the dangerous illness of a near relative ; and this cause of anxiety was at its height towards the close of the first series, when it was even thought that he might be compelled to retire. Better accounts, we are happy to add, have since been received ; and his true form is no doubt more nearly represented by his later victories. Mackenzie, it will be remembered, defeated Blackburne in a short match played last autumn.

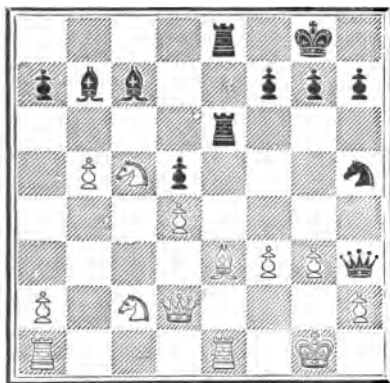
The remaining competitors are not altogether unconsolated by prizes. The £50 from the Löwenthal Fund is divided among them in varying proportions, Winawer (with $13\frac{1}{2}$ games) and Bird (with 12) being of course the largest takers. Winawer's descent from the first place (at Vienna last year) to the ninth shows a remarkable "alacrity in sinking." Before the event we should have placed him about fourth or fifth, a rank he may yet attain, with average good fortune, in future contests : though it is of course possible that the rising talent now above the horizon has finally proved too much for him. Mr. Bird has not played quite so well as in the early part of the tournament, and has produced nothing so fine as his game with Mackenzie. In the last round of all (June 18th) with a Bishop against a Knight and doubled and isolated Pawns he very rashly refused a draw which Winawer had somewhat benevolently proffered. (Diagram VI.)

Dr. Noa is perhaps the last of the players to whom the indefinite but well understood title of Chess Master would be applied. In some of his games, and notably in the second with Tschigorin, he showed the far-reaching judgment of position which marks first-class play. Of the three remaining players, we do not hesitate to place Skipworth, from his play so far as it went, above either Sellman or Mortimer. Mr. Skipworth's much regretted retirement was under medical advice, as he was threatened with serious illness. Mortimer has his occasional flashes of brilliancy, but Skipworth's style is more spirited than Sellman's and more solid than either.

We add a few more diagrams in illustration of the preceding remarks.

III.

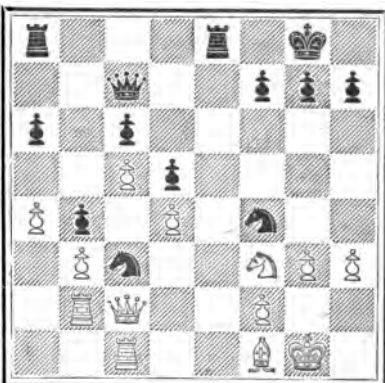
BLACK (ROSENTHAL.)



WHITE (STEINITZ.)

IV.

BLACK (SELLMAN.)

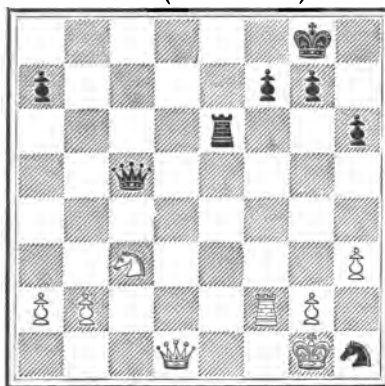


WHITE (ROSENTHAL.)

No. III. is the position after White's 28th move, Kt to B 5. Both parties were pressed for time at the end of their second hour, and Rosenthal did what Anderssen used frequently to do in like case, and risked an unsound sacrifice in the hope of confusing his opponent. The continuation was 28 Kt takes P, 29 Kt takes R 29 R takes Kt, 30 B to B 4 (30 Q to Kt 2 wins: *Ach!*) 30 Kt to K 5 (!), 31 R takes Kt 31 P takes R, 32 B takes B 32 P takes P, 33 R to K sq 33 R to Kt 3 ch, 34 B to Kt 3 34 R takes B ch (!), 35 P takes R, and Black mates in three moves. In No. IV. Rosenthal sacrifices the Queen against Sellman, rather than give up the exchange: 28 Kt to K 7 ch, 29 B takes Kt 29 Kt takes B ch, 30 Q takes Kt 30 R takes Q, 31 R takes R, and Sellman lost the game on the 50th move, though with best play it would have been drawn.

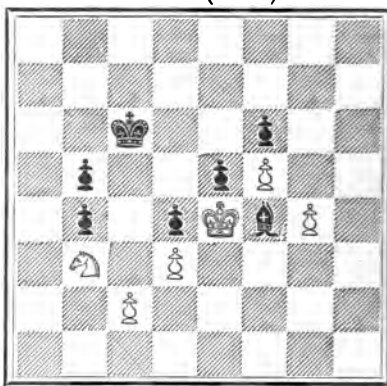
In No. V. the *Field* remarks, after Black's 31 Kt to R 8 the game was practically over: 32 Q to Q 8 ch 32 K to R 2, 33 Q to Q 3 ch 33 P to B 4 (this almost inconceivable blunder loses Black the chance of grappling for the third prize with Blackburne; P to Kt 3 left White without resource), 34 Q takes P ch 34 Q takes Q, 35 R takes Q 35 Kt to Kt 6. Even yet the game ought to have been drawn; but Tschigorin ultimately lost it. In Diagram VI. it was the merest "Midsummer madness" in Black to refuse the draw. After Black's 33 B to Kt 4, 34 Kt to R 5 ch 34 K to Kt 3, 35 Kt to Kt 3 35 K to B 3, Black, by varying his King's moves allowed the Kt to get round by Kt 7 and B 5 to K 6, with a winning game: had he kept him from entering his game, it was a draw.

V.
BLACK (TSCHIGORIN.)



WHITE (MORTIMER.)

VI.
BLACK (BIRD.)



WHITE (WINAWER.)

We have only space for the names of the prize winners in the Vizayanagram Tournament: 1st, £60, Curt von Bardeleben, Leipzig; 2nd, £50, Bernard W. Fisher, Cheltenham; 3rd, £40, Rev. G. A. MacDonnell, London; 4th, £30, Isidor Gunsberg, London; 5th, £20, and 6th, £15, equal between G. H. D. Gossip, London, and Rev. C. E. Ranken, Malvern; 7th, £10, C. J. Lambert, Exeter; 8th, £8, W. Piper, City of London C. C.; 9th, £7, H. Lee, London. We shall probably have something more to say on both Tourneys.

W. W.

TOTAL SCORE IN MAJOR TOURNEY.

	Bird	Blackburne	Englisch	Mackenzie	Mason	Mortimer	Noa	Rosenthal	Sellman	Skipworth	Steinitz	Tschigorin	Winawer	Zukertort	Total
Bird, H. E.	—	10	10	10	00	11	00	01	11	11	00	01	10	00	12
Blackburne, J. H.	01	—	10	00	11	11	11	1	11	11	10	01	11	00	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Englisch, B.	01	01	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	00	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	01	00	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mackenzie, Capt.	01	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	01	11	11	01	11	11	00	00	01	01	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mason, Jas.	11	00	11	10	—	11	11	10	11	11	00	10	10	00	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mortimer, J.	00	00	00	00	00	—	00	00	00	01	00	01	00	01	3
Noa, Dr.	11	00	00	00	10	11	—	10	01	01	00	01	01	00	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rosenthal, S.	10	00	10	10	01	11	01	—	01	11	11	10	11	00	14
Sellman, A. G.	00	00	00	10	00	11	10	10	—	01	00	00	00	01	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skipworth, Rev. A. B.	00	00	00	00	00	10	10	00	10	—	00	00	00	00	3
Steinitz, W.	11	01	01	11	11	11	11	00	11	11	—	00	11	10	19
Tschigorin, M.	10	10	01	11	01	10	10	01	11	11	11	—	10	00	16
Winawer, S.	01	10	10	10	01	11	10	10	11	11	00	01	—	00	13
Zukertort, J. H.	11	11	11	10	11	10	11	11	10	11	01	11	11	—	22

SCORE OF THE PRIZE WINNERS IN THE VIZAYANAGRAM TOURNAMENT.

	Bardleben	Fisher	MacDonnell	Gunsberg	Gossip	Ranken	Lambert	Piper	Lee	Benima	Dudley	Ensor	Felvet	Gattie	Hunter	Lindsay	Lord	Minchin	Mundell	Newham	Pilkington	Puller	Rabson	Vansittart	Vyse	West	Total
Bardleben.	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21½
Fisher ...	0	—	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20½
McDonnell.	0	0	—	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19½
Gunsberg.	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Gossip.	0	0	1	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17½
Ranken.	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17½
Lambert.	1	1	0	0	1	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Piper.....	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	16
Lee.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	15½

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THIS meeting will be held at Birmingham during the week commencing Monday, July 30th, 1883. Tournaments.—First Class, Entrance Fee, £1 1s. First Prize £15; Second Prize £7 10s.; Third Prize £5. Second Class; Day Tournament. Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d. First Prize £6; Second Prize £4; Third Prize £2. Second Class; Evening Tournament. Entrance Fee, 5s. First Prize £5; Second Prize £3; Third Prize £2. The Prizes in the above Tournaments will be increased if the entries justify it. A time limit of 20 moves to the hour is compulsory in Class I. Entries must be made, and subscription and entrance fee sent to Mr. H. Clere prior to the meeting. Play will take place at the Birmingham and Midland Institute on Monday, July 30th, at 7 p.m. and will be continued each day from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. A Handicap Tournament for the evenings will be arranged. Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d., with an addition from the funds. Other Handicaps and arrangements will be made to suit the convenience of visitors and others. Cheques and Orders payable to Mr. C. Wallbank, Treasurer. President, G. E. Walton, Esq.; Honorary Secretaries, Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Tetford; Mr. J. P. Lea, Handsworth; Mr. H. Clere, 17, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

This programme speaks for itself, and the liberality and spirit of the Birmingham Club will doubtless ensure a large gathering of the leading amateurs in the kingdom. We shall publish a full report of the proceedings in our next number.

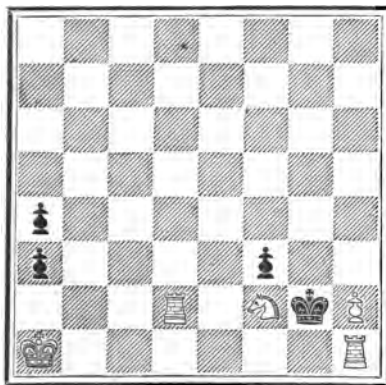
THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

The *Preston Guardian* second Correspondence Chess Tourney is concluded after two years' play. The prize winners are Messrs. A. Marriott, L. Holt, W. H. Gunston, W. H. S. Monck, and J. Young in the order named. In the consolation tournament limited to losers in the first round of the main competition Messrs. Monck and Young are playing for the two prizes. Among the 32 who took part in this contest was James Jordan of Sheffield who died on May 8th, aged 30, after a brief illness. He was a strong player and a skilful problemist. We add, *in memoriam*, a couple of specimens of his talent. No. 1, composed in the earlier period of his career, has been much admired by competent critics. Its companion is remarkable, as exemplifying a principle very rarely brought into action in problems, namely, the necessity of taking a Pawn, *en passant*, to avoid stalemate. Of this peculiarity, No. 2 is perhaps the most subtle exponent extant.

No. I.

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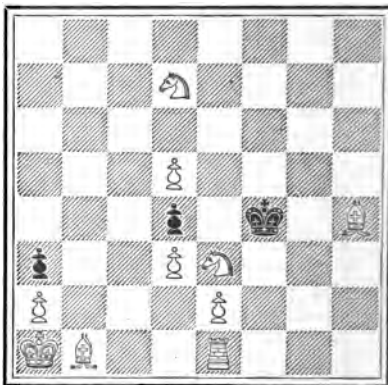


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. II.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

Mr. Jordan has left a widow in such circumstances, that she will find it difficult to maintain herself and four young children. A fund has therefore been opened for her relief by Mr. J. T. Palmer, the Chess Editor of the *Preston Guardian*, and subscriptions are invited from Chess-players, charitably disposed.

We should be glad to co-operate with Mr. Palmer in carrying out this benevolent object.

The *Mallock Register* contemplates a Two-move Solution Tourney with an entrance fee of 1s. or 2s. according to the number of competitors. The money thus collected to be invested in a silver challenge cup as first prize. The cup to be won twice before it finally becomes the property of the winner. Competitors should send in their *names* at once, not money, but the Tourney will not be started until after the summer holidays.

In conjunction with the Solution Tourney three book prizes are offered for the best two-mover, the best ditto giving B K most liberty, and the best giving B Q most freedom.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 179.—1 Q to K Kt 2, &c.

No. 180.—1 Q to K B 8, P to K 4 (a), 2 Q to R 6, P takes Kt or K takes Kt, 3 K to B 5 or Q takes P mate. (a) 1 Q to Kt 4 ch (b), 2 P takes Q, &c. (b) 1 Q to Kt sq, 2 Q takes Q, &c.

No. 181.—1 Kt to Q 4, B takes P (a), 2 Q to Kt 5 ch, 3 Q or Kt mates. (a) 1 P takes P (b), 2 Q to K 6, &c. (b) 1 R takes P, 2 Q takes R ch, &c.

No. 182.—1 Q to Kt 2, K to K 5 or P to K 4 (a), 2 Q takes R ch, Any, 3 Q mates accordingly. (a) 1 K takes R (b), 2 R takes R ch, &c. (b) 1 Any other, 2 B takes R ch, &c.

SOLUTION COMPETITION, 1883.

Tourney Problem No. XVI.—Author's solution 1 B to B 4, Kt takes B, 2 Kt (Q 8) to B 6, Kt takes Kt, 3 Kt to K 7, &c. Cooked by 1 Kt to Q 6, Kt to R 3 or K 2, 2 Kt to K 7, Kt takes Kt, 3 B to K 5 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XVII.—1 Kt takes P, B takes R (a) 2 Q to Q 5, &c. (a) 1 Kt to B 3 or P to K 3 (b), 2 Kt to K 2 ch, &c. (b) 1 B moves or K takes R (c), 2 Q to Kt 5, &c. (c) 1 R moves (d), 2 R to K 4 ch, &c. (d) 1 Kt takes P, 2 R to Q 5 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XVIII.—1 Q to Kt 3, Kt to R 7 or B 7 (a), 2 Q takes B, &c. (a) 1 P to Q 5 (b), 2 R to K 4 ch, &c. (b) 1 Kt takes R (c), 2 Q to K 3 ch, &c. (c) 1 B takes R, 2 Q to B 3 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XIX.—1 R to B 7, P to Q 4 (a) 2 R to Q 7, B to Q 3, 3 R takes B, &c. (a) 1 P to Kt 5 (b), 2 R to Q 7,

K moves, 3 Q to B 5 ch, &c. If 2 Kt to B 5, 3 Q takes Kt, &c.
(b) 1 K to B 4, 2 Q to B sq ch, K moves, 3 Q to Kt 5 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XX.—1 R to Kt 7, K to B 3, or B or Kt moves, 2 R to Kt 5, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXI.—1 Kt to R 3, 1 K to Q 5 (a), 2 Q to Q B 5 ch, &c. (a) 1 Kt to B 7, B to B 3 or Q 4, or Kt to B 3 (b), 2 Q to K B 5 ch, &c. (b) 1 K to K 5 (c), 2 Q to K 6 ch, &c. (c) 1 any other, 2 B takes Kt ch, &c.

J. G. Chancellor, Jas. Rayner, W. Ives and W. M. D. have solved Nos. XVI. to XXI. H. Blanchard and H. Balson all but No. XIX. P. L. P. all but Nos. XVI. and XXI., and J. O. Allfrey all but Nos. XVI., XVIII. and XIX.

H. Blanchard. Wrong in XXI. if 1 K to K 5.

J. G. Chancellor has cooked No. XVI.

* * * Solutions of Tourney Problems in this number will be in time if posted by July 31st.

REVIEWS ON TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XVII.—“A charming problem.” J. G. Chancellor.—“The best of the batch. The sacrifices are ingeniously arranged. The key-move, though good in principle by allowing Black further freedom, is somewhat obvious.” Jas. Rayner.

No. XVIII.—“Good, but not very neat.” J. G. Chancellor.—“Curious, and above the average. There is a bad dual continuation after 1 Kt to B 4.” Jas. Rayner.

No. XIX.—“The chief merit of this problem lies in the number of narrow escapes from a second solution. 1 R to B 8 and 1 P to Q 4 ch may be given as instances. I was nearly taken in by the first of these.” Jas. Rayner.—“The only way to overcome that vicious black pawn is first to outflank and then to force a heavy bribe on him.” W. M. D.

No. XX.—“Easy but very pleasing.” J. G. Chancellor.—“This problem needs no criticism beyond that it should have been published in some Chess journal without entering a competition.” Jas. Rayner.

No. XXI.—“Difficult and elegant.” J. G. Chancellor.—“This, too, is another smart problem. The offer of the Q after 1 K to Q 5 is very pretty and makes one almost wish to see more of this kind. The rest of the play has nothing to commend it to the solver.” Jas. Rayner.—“I have found this the most difficult of the June problems. 'Tis a good movement when Q draws K between the horrible outstretched forceps of the Kts, and he being held in those crablike pincers B settles him.” W. M. D.

CHALLENGE PROBLEM. No. VII.

THE RETROSPECT.

By J. A. Miles.

DEDICATED TO H. J. C. ANDREWS.

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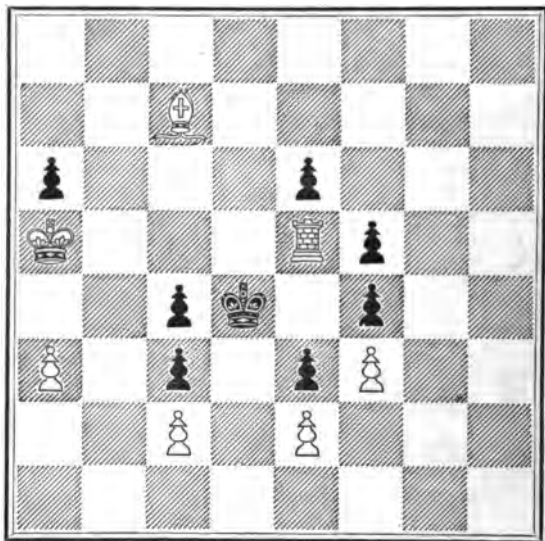
White to retract his last move, and then to play and compel Black to mate in five moves.

For the first solution sent to the author, Prospect House, Fakenham, Norfolk, within a week of publication, he will give a copy of Miss Beechey's "Chess Blossoms," and for the second, a copy of his "Poems and Chess Problems."

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XXII.

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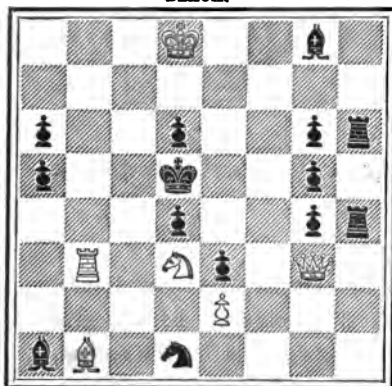


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XXIII.

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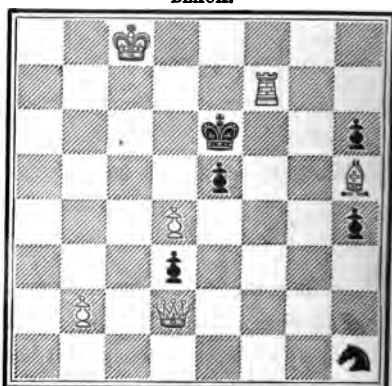


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XXIV.

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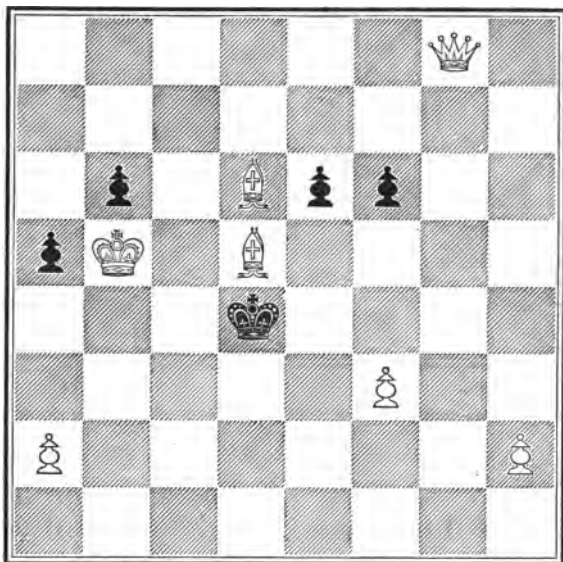
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XXV.

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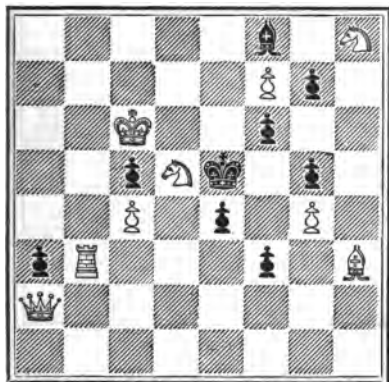


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XXVI.

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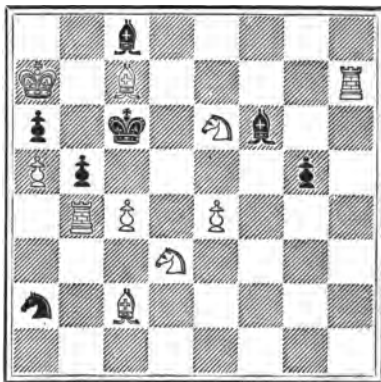


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XXVII.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 183.—By C. PLANCK. No. 184.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

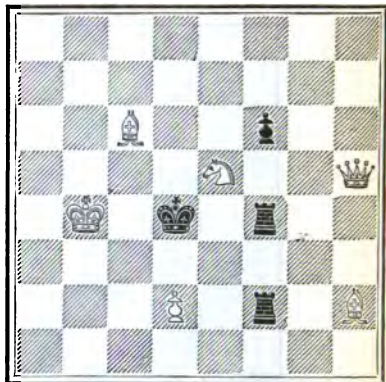
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in two moves.

BLACK.



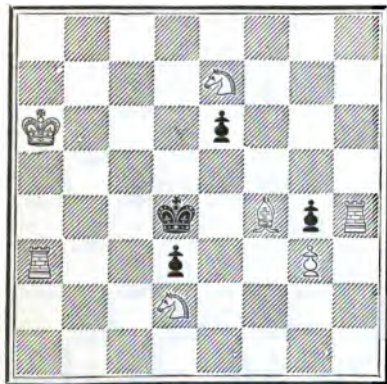
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The Scroll.

No. 185.—By E. ORSINI, LEGHORN. No. 186.—By T. B. ROWLAND
AND J. A. MILES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and compel Black to mate in nine moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1883.

ZUKERTORT VICTOR, JUNE, 1883.

Z enith is thine, O master of the game
U nto whose service thy best powers are given !
K udos is thine, for thy resplendent fame
E 'en from a Steinitz hath the laurel riven !
R osenthal, Noa, Mason, Blackburne, Bird
T o thee have made submission after fight ;
O f thy fell prowess distant lands have heard,
R uler of King and Queen and gallant Knight
T hat move to do thy will, and show thy matchless might.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.—7 Q TO Q 2 VARIATION.

(Concluded from page 240.)

GAME IV.—7 Castles (a) ; 8 P to K B 4 (b), B to Kt 3 (c) ; 9 P to K 5, Q to Kt 3 ; 10 B to Q 3, P to B 4 ; 11 Kt to R 3 with the object of Castling with Q's R and then attack with the Pawns on King's side.

NOTES :—(a) This is I consider the least sound of all Black's defences. (b) Probably the strongest continuation. If 8 Kt to Kt 5 Black can reply B takes B ; 9 Q takes B, P to Q 4 and the position is the same as that discussed under note (h) (on page 199) to Game I., proving that White obtains an inferior game. If 8 Kt takes Kt Black must retake with Q and then 9 B takes B, Q takes B ; 10 Q to Q 4 may follow. (c) It is very difficult to find a satisfactory move for Black at this point. If 8 P to Q 3 White wins by Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt (best) ; 10 B takes B, P takes B &c. ; if 8 P to Q 4 ; 9 P to K 5, Q to Kt 3 ; 10 Kt to Kt 5 or B to Q 3 with a fine game ; if 8 Kt to Kt 3 ; 9 P to B 5 followed by B to K Kt 5 wins ; if 8 B takes Kt ; 9 P takes B, P to Q 3 ; 10 Kt to B 3 with a strong well supported centre.

GAME V.—7 P to Q R 3 (a); 8 P to K B 4, P to Q 3 (b); 9 Q to K B 2, B to Q 2 (c); 10 Kt to Q 2, Castles (Q R) (d); 11 P to Q Kt 4, B to Kt 3 (e); 12 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt; 13 B takes B, P takes B; 14 R to B sq &c. (f).

NOTES :—(a) This may be pronounced safe, but it gives White valuable time. (b) Probably his best reply; if 8 Castles White obtains a similar attack to that given in Game IV. by 9 P to K 5 &c. (c) It would not be safe for Black to Castle on K's side, for then White plays 10 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt (best) (if 10 B takes B; 11 Kt takes Kt ch winning a piece); 11 B takes B, P takes B; 12 Kt to Q 2 with a fine game. (d) This seems the best side to Castle. (e) Best; B to R 2 would be met by Kt takes Kt winning a piece. (f) White has decidedly the better game.

The general conclusion of these games seems to be that the attack may be best met by the defences 7 B takes Kt followed by P to Q 4 and by 7 P to Q 3 giving up the P for the sake of wresting the attack from White, and that the other three defences are not to be depended upon.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

Brighton.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE TWO TOURNAMENTS.

WE do not share the objection raised in more than one quarter to the term "Master Tournament," as applied to the more important of the two contests just ended. We are told that it is not good English: but this particular phrase seems to us quite as suited to the genius of the language as "Chess Match" or "Evans Gambit." Another and slightly more valid objection lies in the fact that, as your correspondent "An Eye-witness" said with truth, there were some competitors who can hardly rank as Masters; while an aggrieved player in the Vizayanagram Tournament protested on the ground that there were Masters in that tourney as well! The simple fact is, that there are Masters and Masters. Readers of the B. C. M. will find the principles which regulated admission to the minor tourney explained at p. 103 of the March number; Masters, not of the first magnitude, might pocket their pride if they liked for the sake of the prizes. For the consolation of our friend "Mars," the author of the last-mentioned protest, we beg to inform him that he has long been dubbed a *Schachmeister* by the German Chess organs which, like Universities, confer degrees in Chess. At the same time we admit that a better name than Master Tournament might have

been found. As both tourneys were international, the word used at Paris, Berlin and Vienna would no longer have been appropriate; but the phrase "Grand Tournament," as in the London Congress of 1862, best meets the requirements of conciseness and intelligibility, and we hope it is not too late to introduce it into the forthcoming Book of the Games. We do not suppose that any "Grand Old Man" will raise the objection that the element of grandeur was not confined to one of the two tournaments!

It may be freely admitted, then, that in both contests alike, Chess Masters were engaged with others who are not Masters. On the varying results of these collisions between players more or less unequal, the "ups and downs" and "glorious uncertainties" of Chess, under very different circumstances as regards drawn games, it seems to us that a word remains to be said. To prevent misconception as to the amount of inequality implied we add that, in our opinion, the odds of the Pawn and move would cover the whole difference between the two first prize-winners and the "trimmings and wadding," * as the *Schachzeitung* elegantly calls them, of the Grand Tournament. The much larger numbers of the other tourney naturally vary within wider limits; yet we believe that the same odds would include all the nine prize-holders and some half-dozen others. We do not imagine, for instance, that Herr von Bardeleben could give more than the Pawn and move to Mr. Gattie, who happens to be the only player in the tourney to whom he lost a game, and who just missed a prize.

It is generally agreed that the real test of comparative skill is to be found in match play and not in tournaments. George Walker forty years ago went so far as to say that he never made up his mind as to the merits of any two players until they had played at least five-and-twenty games. Tournament play, on the other hand, is an art in itself, possessed by different players out of all proportion to their general Chess powers. Among the magnates of the game, we should say that Mr. Blackburne has this faculty in the largest measure; among those one grade inferior, perhaps Mr. Fisher. The saying that the best player is he who makes the fewest mistakes is true of tournament play in a much more rigorous sense than it is of match play. Every mistake, every single day's work lost by lassitude or illness, is irreparable. When something like three-quarters of the games have to be scored, often much more, every game or half-game lost or drawn against an equal or inferior opponent becomes a "portion and parcel of the dreadful past." Matches may be pulled off at the last moment, as by Harrwitz against Löwenthal; but winning all the remaining games will not undo the effects of a bad start or a stumble in the

* Staffage und Kanonenfutter.

middle of a tournament. Hence the best player will not win if from physical or moral causes he fails to concentrate his powers on every game. The winner will not be one who begins either in ill health, like Zukertort at Berlin, or rusty from want of practice, like Mac Donnell in the Vizayanagram Tourney ; or who tries hazardous experiments, as Steinitz did the other day in his own gambit. Now this finality or irrevocable character of every game operates to its full extent only under the old rule of all draws counting. The plan tried for the first time in the late Grand Tournament, of counting only the third draw, acts as a compromise between tournament play, in which everything is final, and match play, in which nothing is final but the last game. The best, as distinguished from the most attentive player, has the chance of getting out of a bad position or dead lock with a draw, and winning next time. Zukertort largely availed himself of this privilege, having won several games after a draw, one only, in the first round with Englisch, after two draws ; while in only a single instance, the game which he threw away to Mackenzie after having secured the prize, did he lose after having drawn a game. Steinitz, who shows fewer draws than any player with a complete score except Mortimer, won of Englisch in the second round at the third tussle, and, curiously enough, lost both rounds to Rosenthal after drawing a game. Yet when the scores are arranged as they would have been under the old system (as was done in the revived *Chess Player's Chronicle* for June 27th), Zukertort still comes out first with 20, Steinitz second with 18. But upon the same reckoning Englisch, who made the largest number of draws, comes out third with $16\frac{1}{2}$, Blackburne, whose friends thought him likely to suffer by the new rule, only fourth with $15\frac{1}{2}$. No one can doubt that Blackburne is a better player than Englisch, and the much criticised Rule VIII. has thus acted as its promoters intended that it should, and brought the really best men to the front. Winawer and Tschigorin, with 15, would have tied for fifth, while Mackenzie and Mason would have lost their prizes altogether. This is the position, half-way between Winawer's actual places last year and this, which we remarked last month probably represented his real skill : he is evidently an uncertain player as regards single games, but in match play we still think, as we thought before the event, that he would show himself the equal of any but the first three prizemen. It is worth noticing that at Vienna he won two more games, and drew four less, than Steinitz with whom he was bracketed. Some allowance must of course be made for the possibly different tactics of various players under a different system of scoring. But on the whole the new rule, if it has transposed some of the lesser prizes, has increased rather than diminished the correspondence of success with merit.

As the original programme showed, it was at first intended that the Vizayanagram Tourney should be played under the same rule. But the number of entries, and the anxiety of players from a distance to get back to their homes, caused an alteration to be made. The consequence has been, it is notorious, that under the old rule the order of the prizes corresponds much less exactly to the real strength of the combatants. We pass over the case of Mr. Minchin, whose ill success was clearly owing to the weight of business responsibilities : he entered from pure love of the game, and came out below Mr. Lee, who did not score a game against him in last year's Löwenthal Cup matches, and Mr. Gattie, whom he defeated this year by 3 games to 1. As the fact has been disclosed in at least one prominent weekly organ, we need not hesitate to mention that protests were lodged by some of the competitors against the admission of Messrs. MacDonnell and Gunsberg : MacDonnell having some years ago defeated Blackburne in a first-class, though not international tournament, and Gunsberg having won 4 to 7 in his late match with the same opponent. The Committee decided, justly in the opinion of the present writer who was himself absent from England during these preliminary discussions, that these gentlemen might please themselves as to which tourney they entered. Some strong metropolitan players, as we are informed, were deterred from the Vizayanagram tourney by this circumstance ; wrongly, we think, for even if the two first prizes were a moral certainty for Messrs. MacDonnell and Gunsberg, the lower ones were well worth competing for both in honour and money. (It is needless to say that the much-regretted absence of Messrs. Owen and Thorold was not due to this cause, but to their inability to come up to town for so long a stay). In the event, the players named came out third and fourth respectively. Herr von Bardeleben was no doubt a "dark horse" to all but the few English readers of the *Schachzeitung*, or he too might have been protested against. We were aware that he had defeated Herr Minckwitz and other first-class players in a Leipzig tournament, and accordingly we spoke of him in the January number (p. 12) as one of the strongest players of Germany. We look forward with interest to his and Gunsberg's places in the Nuremberg tourney, for which both are entered. We desire to speak with all respect of Mr. Fisher's Chess powers ; his winning the Counties Chess Association Cup against Mr. Burn in 1875, and his tying with Mr. Thorold last year at Manchester were undoubtedly fine performances ; he has a strong physique and great determination, and these qualities carried him through to the second place. But we cannot think he would challenge either MacDonnell or Gunsberg to a set match ; and if he were to play one with Mr. Ranken, we should take the latter for choice. That he is an uncer-

tain player is shown by his losing his first match to Mr. Donisthorpe, and then winning every game in the second. As for the drawn games, Fisher and MacDonnell drew only one game each, Gunsberg two, Ranken not less than five, three of which he would probably have won had there been an opportunity of replaying them. Gossip was perhaps fortunate in being bracketed with Ranken, but his natural place, we believe, is 'above that of the three last prize-winners. These latter may congratulate themselves that neither Ensor, Lord, nor Minchin were in proper form.

The *Schachzeitung* for July has a lively and well-written article of 14 pages on the Tournament, having employed as its reporter a German gentleman, a well-known player, resident in London. Abundant diagrams of interesting positions are given, and ten of the tourney games which follow, occupying as many pages, make altogether three-fourths of the number devoted to the London Chess Congress. The amount of the prizes in the Grand Tourney, £1100 or more than 22,000 marks, is recorded with a note of admiration (!); and the like distinction is given to the fact that the public dinner at the Criterion cost only a guinea a head, while the list of vintages given in return is duly copied from the *menu* ! Joking apart, we believe that no organisation less perfect than that of Messrs Spiers and Pond could have done the thing at once so well and so cheaply. We are glad to see that the Vizayanagram Tourney has a sufficient space allotted to it. One slight mistake is, we hope, accidental; Mr. Howard Taylor's prize, won by Rosenthal, is spoken of as being for the most brilliant game in the whole tournament, instead of the second round only. It will not be seriously contended that Rosenthal's game would have carried off the prize against either of Zukertort's two in the first round against Tschigorin and Blackburne, which had the further merit of being sound as well as brilliant.

It is very rarely that we have occasion to criticise the management of the *Chess-Monthly*, both the editors of which are on friendly terms with the writer. We, wish, however, that they had found a page to spare for the Vizayanagram Tourney, even at the cost of omitting one of the "Masters'" games. Dr. Zukertort perhaps had enough to think about; but Mr. Hoffer had noticed the leading scores in the *Field*, and might, we think, have reprinted his statement as part of the permanent records of Chess. We also regret that the unplayed game between Blackburne and Rosenthal is marked, quite unwarrantably, as scored to the former by default, and are not surprised that M. Rosenthal has raised his protest against this in the Chess column of *La Vie Moderne*.

A concluding point to be noticed, in connection with the Tournament, is Steinitz's challenge to Zukertort which has naturally arisen out of it. We are sure it will not be Dr. Zukertort's

fault if this match does not come off next year. But we regret to see attempts made in certain quarters, and even by Mr. Steinitz himself, to deprive Zukertort of his well-earned pleasure trip by insisting that he is to be at Steinitz's beck and call until the match has been played. Dr. Zukertort has been ordered by his physicians to abstain for some time from the labour of match play; but this need not prevent his enjoying his Trans-Atlantic holiday among the Chess Clubs of Canada and the States. Steinitz himself does not want to play at once, but in six months time; let him wait, therefore, the few additional months which the globe-trotting expedition demands, and let the match be made up immediately on Zukertort's return. Two months' notice is quite sufficient for such a match: in a month the stakes would be covered in London, where neither player will want backers, and another month might be allowed for the necessary training.

W. W.

CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. VII.

Prospect House, Fakenham,

10th July, 1883.

DEAR SIR,

I have received only two solutions of "The Retrospect," viz. from Mr. G. Hume of Nottingham, and from Mr. F. C. Collins of London, to whom I have sent the promised prizes. The latter gentleman speaks most gratifyingly of the problem, calling it one of the best (if not *the* best) *sui-mates* he has ever studied. Its difficulty is attested by the paucity of solvers.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

J. WATKINSON, Esq.

J. A. MILES.

SOLUTION.

White's last move was R from Q 8 takes Black B at Kt sq. Retract this move and then 1 Kt to Q B 2, Q to Q 5 (a); 2 R takes P ch, Q to B 4 best; 3 Kt to B 3 ch, Kt takes Kt; 4 Q to K 2 ch, Kt takes Q; 5 Kt to Q 4 ch, Kt takes Kt mate. (a) 1 R takes P ch; 2 B takes R, Q to Q 5*; 3 B takes Q, Kt to B 6; 4 B takes Kt, Any; 5 R ch, B takes R mate. * 2 Q to Q B 6 ch; 3 Kt takes Q ch, Kt takes Kt; 4 Q to K 2 ch, Kt takes Q; 5 R takes P ch, B takes R mate. Or 2 Kt to B 6; 3 R takes P ch, Kt takes R (best); 4 Kt to B 3, &c.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1883.

GAME CXCI.

Played in the Minor Tourney, April 30th, 1883.

(Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Rev. W. L. Newham.)	(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Rev. W. L. Newham.)	(Mr. Gunsberg.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	24 K to R sq	Q to Q Kt 5 (<i>j</i>)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	25 R to R 3	P to R 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	26 R to B 5	Kt to Kt 2 (<i>k</i>)
4 B to Q Kt 5	B to Q B 4 (<i>a</i>)	27 P takes Kt ch	K to Kt sq
5 Castles	P to Q 3 (<i>b</i>)	28 R tks R P (<i>l</i>)	Q to K 2
6 B takes Kt ch	P takes B	29 R to R 8 ch	K takes P
7 P to Q 4	P takes P	30 Q to R 6 ch (<i>m</i>)	K to B 3
8 Kt takes P	B to Q 2	31 Q to B 4 ch	K to K 3
9 Kt to B 5 (<i>c</i>)	B takes Kt	32 P takes P ch	K to Q 2
10 P takes B	Castles	33 P takes P ch	K to B sq
11 B to K 3	B takes B (<i>d</i>)	34 R takes R ch	Q takes R
12 P takes B	P to Q 4	35 Q to K 3	Q takes P
13 Q to B 3	R to K sq	36 R to B 3	P to B 4
14 Q R to Q sq	Q to K 2	37 Q to Q 3	R to Kt 5 (<i>n</i>)
15 R to Q 3	Kt to Q 2	38 P to Q R 3	R to B 5
16 Q to Kt 3	Kt to B 4 (<i>e</i>)	39 Kt to Q 5	Q to B 4
17 P to B 6	Q to B sq	40 P to B 3	R to K 5
18 R to Q 4	Kt to K 3	41 R to B sq	Q to Q 3
19 R to Kt 4	P to Kt 3	42 R to Q sq	P to K Kt 4
20 Q to R 4	K to R sq (<i>f</i>)	43 P to B 4	P to R 4
21 R to Kt 3 (<i>g</i>)	Q R to Kt sq	44 Q to Q B 3	Q to B 4
22 P to Kt 4 (<i>h</i>)	R takes P	45 Q to R 8 ch	K to Kt 2
23 P to K 4	R to B 5 (<i>i</i>)	46 R to Kt sq ch	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) Usually esteemed inferior to the Double Ruy Lopez defence, though a much more interesting one.

(*b*) Castling is preferable, for White could not win a P by taking the Kt.

(*c*) At this point Mr. Newham commences an excellent and well sustained attack.

(*d*) It would be better to retire the B to Kt 3.

(*e*) P to B 3 was imperatively demanded here.

(*f*) Perhaps P to K R 3 and K to R 2 would yield a stronger defence, but anyhow Black's position is not nice.

(g) R to B 3 looks still more potent.

(h) An oversight, which, fortunately for White, does not destroy his attack; he ought to have played R to R 3 at once, and if Black replied with P to K R 4, he could safely continue with Q takes P ch.

(i) Threatening Q to B 4 ch, &c., but really he has no time for this, and White's answer should have been K R to B 3.

(j) This diversion takes his Q too far from her consort, and practically loses the game.

(k) White's last move was very good, and Black appears now to have nothing better than this sacrifice.

(l) Also capitally played. It is evident that Black cannot take the Rook, and if he capture the Kt with R, then follows, 29 R to R 8 ch, K takes P, 30 Q to R 6 ch, K to B 3, 31 Q to B 4 ch, K to K 2, 32 Q to K 5 ch, and wins.

(m) But here White misses his way, for he had a mate in four moves by 30 R to R 7 ch, and 31 Q to R 6.

(n) Menacing, as his last chance, to take the Kt with his Queen.

GAME CXCI.

Played in the Minor Tourney, May 10th, 1883.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr von Bardeleben.)	(Mr. Ranken.)	(Herr von Bardeleben.)	(Mr. Ranken.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	20 Q takes B	Q to Kt 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	21 Q to K 4 ch	Q to K 4
3 B to B 4 (a)	Kt to B 3	22 Q to Q Kt 4	K to B 2
4 P to Q 3	B to B 4 (b)	23 Q tks Kt P (j)	K R to K sq
5 B to K Kt 5	P to Q 3	24 Q to R 5	P to Q B 4
6 Kt to Q 5	B to K 3	25 Q to Q 2 (k)	Q to K 6 (l)
7 B takes Kt	P takes B	26 Q to R 5	Q to K 4
8 Q to R 5 (c)	Kt to Q 5 (d)	27 Q to R 4 (k)	R to K 2
9 Castles	P to Kt 4 (e)	28 Q to K R 4	Q to K 5
10 B to Kt 3	Kt tks B ch	29 Q to Kt 3	Q to K 4
11 R P takes Kt	B tks Kt (f)	30 Q to R 3	K to Kt 2
12 P takes B	K to K 2 (g)	31 K R to B sq (m)	Q R to K sq
13 Kt to K 2	Q to K Kt sq	32 Q to R 4	Q to Kt 4
14 P to Q 4 (h)	B to Kt 3	33 Q takes Q ch	P takes Q
15 P takes P	B P takes P	34 K to B sq (n)	R to K 7
16 Q to R 4 ch	P to B 3	35 R to Q 2	R to K 8 ch
17 P to K B 4	B to K 6 ch (i)	36 R takes R	R takes R ch
18 K moves	P takes P	37 R to Q sq	R to K 7
19 Kt takes P	B takes Kt	38 R to Q 2	R to K 8 ch

Drawn.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Herr Bardeleben, we understand, adopted this peculiar opening in several games of this tourney with great success.

(b) As Black speedily gets into difficulties by allowing his Kt to be pinned, P to K R 3 was perhaps more prudent.

(c) Threatening obviously to take the Q B P ch, and then the B with B.

(d) Kt to Kt 5 would be decidedly better.

(e) Weakening his Queen's flank too much; P to B 3 would have been stronger play.

(f) Again P to B 3 was the right move; B takes P would not have been good, on account of the reply Q to B 3.

(g) It was still perhaps imprudent to take the P with B, but by this move Black exposes himself to more serious danger; the least risk perhaps lay in Castling at once.

(h) Very well played.

(i) This does not improve Black's game, P to K R 4 was probably his best course.

(j) He should rather have attacked the Q with his K R first, for, if Black then took the R P, the reply Q to K Kt 4 would make it very hot for him.

(k) Here again K R to K sq, followed by Q to B 7 ch, would be very deadly.

(l) Black's K being so much exposed, he naturally aims at an exchange of Queens, which White endeavours to obviate.

(m) Of course Black intended to give up his Q for the two Rooks both now and previously, had White moved the R to K sq.

(n) White hereby allows his opponent either to win a P or secure a draw; he should have played R to B 2. The game is not a good specimen of Herr Bardeleben's skill, but it is the only one in our possession.

(This and the following six games were played in the Major Tourney.)

GAME CXCIIL.

An interesting game between the fourth prizeman and Mr. Mortimer.

Two Knights' Defence.

WHITE. (Mr. Mortimer.)	BLACK. (Herr Tschigorin.)	WHITE. (Mr. Mortimer.)	BLACK. (Herr Tschigorin.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	3 B to B 4	Kt to K B 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	4 Kt to Kt 5	P to Q 4

5 P takes P	Kt to R 4	31 Q takes R	Kt to R 8
6 B to Kt 5 ch	P to B 3	32 Q to Q 8 ch	K to R 2
7 P takes P	P takes P	33 Q to Q 3 ch	P to B 4 (<i>h</i>)
8 B to K 2	P to K R 3	34 Q takes P ch	Q takes Q
9 Kt to K B 3	P to K 5	35 R takes Q	Kt to Kt 6
10 Kt to K 5	Q to B 2 (<i>a</i>)	36 R to Q R 5	R to K B 3 (<i>i</i>)
11 P to Q 4	P tks P <i>e.p.</i> (<i>b</i>)	37 R takes P	P to R 4
12 Kt takes Q P	B to Q 3	38 P to K R 4	R to B 8 ch
13 P to K R 3	Castles	39 K to R 2	Kt to B 4
14 Castles	Q B to B 4	40 R to R 4	R to B 7
15 Kt to B 3 (<i>c</i>)	Q R to Q sq	41 Kt to K 4 (<i>j</i>)	R tks Q Kt P
16 B to Q 2	Kt to B 5	42 Kt to Kt 5 ch	K to Kt 3 (<i>k</i>)
17 Q to B sq	K R to K sq	43 R to R 6 ch	Kt to Q 3
18 B to B 3	B to R 7 ch	44 R tks Kt ch	K to B 4
19 K to R sq	B takes Kt	45 R to Q 5 ch	K to Kt 3
20 P takes B	R takes P	46 P to R 3	R to Kt 6
21 B to K 3	Kt takes B	47 R to R 5	K to R 3
22 P takes Kt	Q R takes P	48 R to R 6 ch	P to Kt 3
23 B takes P	Q takes B (<i>d</i>)	49 R to R 8 (<i>l</i>)	K to Kt 2
24 K takes B	Q to Q 3 ch	50 R to R 7 ch	K to B 3
25 K to R sq	Kt to R 4	51 R to B 7 ch	K to K 4
26 Q to Q sq	Kt to Kt 6 ch	52 R to B 3	R to Kt 7
27 K to Kt sq	R to Q 6 (<i>e</i>)	53 K to Kt 3	R to Q 7
28 Q to R 4	Q to B 4 ch (<i>f</i>)	54 R to K 3 ch	K to B 4
29 R to B 2	R to K 3 (<i>g</i>)	55 R to K 5 ch	Resigns.
30 R to Q sq	R takes R ch		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) Better than 10 Q to Q 5, 11 P to K B 4, B to Q B 4, 12 R to B sq, for though this prevents White from Castling, Black is immediately threatened with the loss of a piece by P to Q B 3, and must lose time in retiring the B to avert it.

(*b*) The more usual course is 11 B to Q 3, 12 P to K B 4, P to Q B 4, 13 P to B 3, but we are not prepared to say that the text play is not stronger.

(*c*) Perhaps either B to Q 2 followed by B to B 3, or P to Q Kt 3 would be better, in order to prevent the B Kt from coming with effect to B 5.

(*d*) If 23 Kt to R 4, then 24 B takes R, Kt to Kt 6 ch, 25 K takes B, Kt to K 7 dis ch, 26 K to R sq, Kt takes Q, 27 B takes P ch, K to R sq, 28 Q R takes Kt, &c.

(*e*) Black has recovered his Pawn, with a winning position, but now fails to make the most of it. He should have played as follows, 27 Q to B 4, 28 R to B 2, (Kt to R 4 would be answered by Q to Q R 4) Kt to K 7 ch, 29 Kt takes Kt, R takes Kt, 30 Q to K B sq, R takes P, and must win.

(f) The check at Kt 3 was better, as will appear presently.

(g) Had he checked last move at Kt 3, he could now have played R to K 7 with advantage, *e.g.* 29 R to K 7, 30 Kt takes R, (if 30 Q to K B 4, then Q takes P, 31 Q takes P ch, K to R 2, and wins a piece) Kt takes Kt ch, 31 K to B sq, Kt to Kt 6 ch, 32 K to Kt sq, R to Q 7, 33 Q to K 8 ch, K to R 2, 34 Q to K sq, R takes P, 35 P to Q R 4, P to Q R 4, 36 R to Q sq, P to B 4, and Black must win.

(h) M. Tschigorin's play is characterised by too much impetuosity; had he here simply covered the check by P to Kt 3, we do not see how White could have avoided the loss of the exchange, and the game.

(i) An unsound calculation. His chances of drawing would have been greatly increased by either P to R 3, or Kt to K 7 ch.

(j) If he had tried to save the Q R P, he would have lost the K Kt P in return by Kt to K 6.

(k) A fatal blunder; though K to R 3 was not without its dangers, it did not incur any immediate loss.

(l) He might safely move the R to R 7, for Black cannot check at R 6, or play R to Kt 2, as in the first case the Kt would take R, and in the other the reply Kt to B 7 ch wins at once.

GAME CXCV.

Played May 29th, 1883.

(French Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Tschigorin.)	(Herr Winawer.)	(Herr Tschigorin.)	(Herr Winawer.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	17 P to K Kt 4	P to K R 3
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	18 P to K Kt 5	P takes P
3 Kt to Q B 3	B to Kt 5 (a)	19 B takes P	Q R to K sq
4 P takes P	P takes P	20 P to Q R 4	Kt to K 5
5 Kt to B 3	B to Kt 5	21 B to B 4	Kt (Q 2) to B 3
6 B to K 2	Kt to K B 3	22 P to K Kt 4 (?)	P to K Kt 4 (!)
7 Castles	B takes K Kt	23 B to K 5	Q to Q 7 (!)
8 B takes B	Castles	24 B to Kt 2 (f)	Kt to B 7 ch
9 B to Kt 5	P to B 3	25 R takes Kt	Q takes R
10 Q to Q 3	B to Q 3	26 R to K B sq	Kt takes P (g)
11 Kt to K 2	Q Kt to Q 2	27 B to R 3	R takes B
12 Kt to Kt 3	Q to B 2	28 B takes Kt	R to K 8
13 K to R sq (b)	B takes Kt (c)	29 B to R 3	R takes R ch
14 B P takes B	K R to K sq	30 B takes R	R to K 8
15 P to Kt 3 (d)	R to K 3	31 Resigns.	
16 B to B 4	Q to R 4 (e)		

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) A lost move, as Black's tenth move shows: but many complications are hereby avoided and it was perhaps chosen for that reason.

(b) The subsequent play shows how important it was for White to seize the open file with one of his Rooks at this point.

(c) Black has no need, in this position, to be afraid of the end-game of two Bishops against two Knights.

(d) If White now plays either Rook to K's square, Black exchanges Rooks, and then by Q to R 4 forces the R back to R sq.

(e) Still preventing R to K sq.

(f) A miscalculation, expecting to win two pieces for the Rook and overlooking Black's 26th move. The *Field* points out that White might have played 24 K B takes Kt 24 Kt takes B, 25 Q takes Q 25 Kt takes Q, 26 R to B 5 26 Kt to K 5, 27 Q R to K B sq. But after 27 R to K B sq, followed immediately by P to B 3, Black would still have a good game.

(g) This of course Black had foreseen, though White had not, and it is followed up in the same high style. Out of the commonplace opening Winawer gradually developes a fine attack and carries it through in the best manner.

GAME CXCV.

Played June 19th, 1883.

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

31 B to Q 3	R (Kt sq) to R sq	49 P to R 5	K to Kt 2
32 K to K 2	R to R 8 (f)	50 P to R 6 ch	K to B 2
33 R takes R	R takes R	51 B to Kt 6 ch	K to Kt sq
34 P to Q Kt 4	K to K 2	52 B to K 4	K to R sq
35 P to Kt 5	K to Q 3	53 K to B 4	R to B 8 ch
36 K to B 3	R to R 5	54 K to K 5	R to K Kt 8
37 K to K 3	R to Q Kt 5	55 B to B 5	R to Q R 8
38 P to K B 4	K to B 4	56 P to B 4	R to K 8 ch
39 P to Kt 4	R to Kt 8	57 K to Q 6	R to K R 8
40 K to B 3	R to Kt 8	58 P to R 7	R to Q 8 ch
41 P to R 3	K to Q 5	59 K to B 6	R to Q 7
42 P to B 5	P takes P	60 P to B 5	K to Kt 2
43 B takes P	K to B 4	61 K to B 7	R to K R 7
44 B takes P	K takes P	62 P to B 6	K to B 3
45 P to R 4	K to B 4	63 K to Q 8	R to Q 7 ch
46 K to B 4	K to Q 3	64 K to K 8	R to K 7 ch
47 K to Kt 5	K to K 2	65 K to B 8	R to K R 7
48 B to B 5	K to B 2	66 P to B 7	Resigns.

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) A novelty: 8 P takes P is the usual move, to which Anderssen's favourite reply was 8 ... Kt to K 2, as played by Zukertort against Mackenzie. 8 Kt takes P is inferior: after 8 ... Kt takes Kt, 9 P takes Kt 9 P to Q B 3 (!) Black will have the best Pawns for the end-game, four to three on the Queen's side.

(b) If instead 13 ... B to K 2, 14 Kt takes Kt 14 P takes Kt 15 B to Kt 5 (!)

(c) We see no way for Black to avoid the loss of a Pawn. The Q cannot return to B 3 on account of R to K sq (ch).

(d) The whole series of moves, by which White comes out with a Pawn to the good, has been played with great vigour and judgment.

(e) A trap to win the exchange, but it costs a great deal too much in Pawns.

(f) Black we should say, would have better chances of drawing by keeping both Rooks as long as possible. The end-game which ensues requires no further comment: White's Pawns are so easily protected that his course is perfectly simple throughout.

GAME CXCVI.
(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Herr Winawer.)	WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Herr Winawer.)
1 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	41 Kt to B sq	K to Q 2
2 P to K 3	B to K B 4 (a)	42 Kt to R 2	Kt to R 3
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K 3	43 P to B 5	P takes P
4 B to K 2 (b)	B to Q 3	44 B takes Kt (l)	B takes B
5 Castles	Kt to K B 3	45 Kt to B sq	B to B 8
6 P to Q B 4	P to Q B 3 (c)	46 Kt to K 3	B to Kt 7
7 Kt to B 3	Q Kt to Q 2	47 Kt to B 2	K to K 3
8 P to Q B 5	B to B 2	48 K to K 3 (m)	B to B 6
9 P to Q Kt 4 (d)	P to Q R 3	49 K to Q 3	B to R 4
10 P to Q R 4	Kt to Kt 5 (e)	50 K to K 2	B to B 6 (n)
11 P to K R 3	P to K R 4	51 K to K 3	P to R 4
12 B to Kt 2	B to K 5	52 K to K 2	B to Kt 7 (o)
13 P to Kt 5	B takes Kt	53 K to Q 3	B to B 8
14 B takes B	Q to Kt 4 (f)	54 Kt to K 3	B to R 6
15 P to Kt 6	B to Q sq	55 Kt to B sq	B to Kt 5
16 P takes Kt	P takes P	56 Kt to Q 2	K to Q 2
17 B takes P	P to B 4	57 K to K 3	K to K 3
18 P to B 4	Q takes B	58 Kt to Kt 3	B to B 6
19 Q takes Q	P takes Q (g)	59 Kt to B sq	B to Kt 5
20 P to K 4	B to B 3	60 Kt to Q 3	B to B 6
21 P to K 5	B to K 2	61 Kt to B 4 ch	K to B 2
22 K to B 2 (h)	Castles Q R	62 Kt tks P (p)	P takes Kt
23 K to Kt 3	Kt to B sq (i)	63 P to B 6	P to B 5 ch
24 R to R sq	Kt to Kt 3	64 P takes P	B takes P ch
25 K takes P	Kt to R 5	65 K takes B	P to Kt 6
26 P to Kt 3	Kt to B 4	66 P takes P	P to Kt 7
27 Kt to K 2	Q R to B sq (j)	67 P Queens	P Queens ch
28 B to B 3	Kt to R 3 ch	68 K takes P	Q to Q 8 ch
29 K to B 3	P to Kt 4	69 K to B 5	Q to B 7 ch
30 R to R 5	P to Kt 5 ch	70 K to Q 6	Q to Q 8 ch
31 K to Kt 2	Kt to B 2	71 K to B 7	Q takes P
32 Q R to R sq	R takes R	72 Q to Q 8	Q to B 5 ch
33 R takes R	R to R sq	73 K to Kt 8	Q to Kt 4
34 R takes R	Kt takes R (k)	74 Q to B 6 ch	K to K sq
35 Kt to B sq	Kt to B 2	75 Q to K 6 ch	K to Q sq
36 Kt to Kt 3	Kt to R 3	76 Q to Q 6 ch	K to K sq
37 K to B 2	K to Q 2	77 P to K 6	P to R 5
38 B to Q 2	Kt to B 4	78 P to B 5	P to R 6
39 B to K 3	B to B sq	79 P to B 6	Resigns.
40 Kt to Q 2	K to K 2		

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) If not the best move it has much to recommend it.

(b) The restraining influence of Black's Queen's Bishop is apparent in this reply, which is only a "one-horse" development move for the first player, giving the lead to his opponent.

(c) Out of character with the preliminaries. P takes P would divert the action to the centre where he has prepared to meet it.

(d) Promptly advancing where Black's Q B is not.

(e) His centre attack looks promising, but owing to his 6th move White has gained a little time, from which consequences may ensue by-and-by. He does not fear P to K R 3 in this position.

(f) He has in view Kt takes K P, P takes Kt; Q takes P ch followed by B to R 7 ch if the Rook interpose, or Q to B 5 if K to R sq. Unfortunately for him White has time for P to Kt 6, as the result of previous play, and this fine specimen of constructive ability leads to nothing.

(g) White has obtained a winning position. It is simply a matter of time and patience—much patience in this instance.

(h) Quiet but effective. Black threatened Kt takes B P; P takes Kt, B takes P ch, &c.

(i) The K Kt P is lost, and it is just a question what he can get in return, with four pieces bearing upon the K's side. The *Standard* credits him with a deep-laid scheme to effect a draw, and Mr. Zukertort with a still deeper counter-scheme to win.

(j) Another constructive move. Assume P to Kt 4; P takes P, and Kt mates. There is a hitch of course, but there are other chances.

(k) A pretty block, whether dating with intent from the 23rd move, or suggested by the position during the subsequent play. The question is how can White break through? There is a weak spot in Black's game, inasmuch as he can only defend the P with Kt at K R 3, where the latter can be attacked by White's Bishop, after advancing P to B 5. It is also obvious that White can get two far advanced pawns by giving up his Kt for Q P. The play proceeds on these possibilities.

(l) This accomplishes the first step in the process. The next occupies 17 moves. The Kt is wanted at K B 4, or Q R 5. Black dare not exchange, for the White K, or P, would get through in that case.

(m) There is a study of King-play in this end-game.

(n) According to the *Standard* Mr. Winawer devoted "nearly an hour" to the consideration of the situation before making this move.

(o) At this point the same authority states that Mr. Winawer proposed a draw, which was declined.

(p) After much labour; and he very nearly loses the fruit thereof two moves later, by taking P with P instead of with King.

(q) A wearisome game for Black to play. Not good enough for hope, and not bad enough for despair, taking the chance of an accident into consideration, but thoroughly depressing.

GAME CXCVII.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE. (Herr Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Herr Zukertort.)	WHITE. (Herr Steinitz.)	BLACK. (Herr Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	26 Castles	B to R 4
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	27 Q to K 2	B takes Kt
3 B to Kt 5	P to Q R 3 (a)	28 Q takes B	Q takes B P
4 B to R 4	Kt to B 3	29 B to Q 3	Q to K 3
5 P to Q 3	P to Q 3	30 P to B 3	Kt to B 4
6 P to B 3	P to K Kt 3	31 B takes Kt	P takes B
7 P to Q 4 (b)	P to Q Kt 4	32 K R to Kt sq	P to B 5
8 B to B 2	B to Q Kt 2 (c)	33 B to B 2 (h)	P to B 6
9 P to Q 5	Kt to K 2	34 Q to K 3	B to R 3
10 P to Q R 4 (d)	P takes P	35 R to Kt 6	R to B 3
11 B takes P ch	Kt to Q 2	36 P to R 5	Q R to Q B sq
12 P to R 4 (e)	P to R 3	37 K to B 2	Q to B 5
13 P to R 5	P to Kt 4	38 B to Kt 3	Q to Q 5
14 P to K Kt 4 (f)	Kt to B sq	39 B to Q 5 (i)	R takes R
15 B to K 3	B to K 2	40 P takes R	P to B 7
16 Q Kt to Q 2	Castles	41 Q takes Q	P takes Q (j)
17 B to B 2 (g)	P to Q B 3	42 R to Q B sq	P to Q 6
18 P to B 4	Kt (B sq) to Kt 3	43 K to K 3	R to Kt sq
19 Kt to K Kt sq	Q to B 2	44 P to Kt 7	K to Kt 2
20 P to Kt 3	K R to B sq	45 K to Q 2	B takes P
21 P takes P	Q takes P	46 B takes B	R takes B
22 Kt to K 2	P to R 4	47 K takes P	R to Kt 6 ch
23 Kt to Q B 3	P to R 5	48 K takes P (k)	R takes P
24 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	49 R to K Kt sq	R to K 6
25 P takes Kt	B to Q sq	50 K to Q 2	R takes P
		51 K to Q 3	R to K B 5 (l)

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Old players will smile to see this move revived in such an important game.

(b) Slow, but Black's last move allows it. The logic of this opening is curious. Mr. Steinitz puts it that while it is worth the loss of a move to avoid having the Q Kt pinned, the disadvantage of this proceeding is not so great as that of advancing the Q Kt Pawn. Hence he does not exchange B for Kt, while the opportunity permits.

(c) The *Standard* observes that this is better than the "common-place" continuation by B to K Kt 2.

(d) There is nothing gained by this move. It simply clears the way for Black's K B Pawn.

(e) Characteristic, nevertheless B to K Kt 5 looks more tempting.

(f) Black's K B P is kept back but at a frightful loss in position. It is "paying sevenpence for sixpence mending."

(g) Chaos being triumphant all along the line he abandons the attack, and turns his attention to the defence. Mr. Zukertort loses no time in assuming the offensive.

(h) If 33 R takes B, the piece is recovered by Q to Q 3.

(i) Suppose 39 R to Q sq, R takes R, and if 40 R takes Q, White is left with his Queen and a bad game.

(j) The way in which these Pawns have been brought to the front is a triumph of ingenuity.

(k) The Pawn renders his last service in winning the game. If 48 K to K 2, R to B 6 keeps everything safe until the Black King can arrive.

(l) The game was continued till the 90th move. Black wins of course.

GAME CXCVIII.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Winawer.)	(Herr Steinitz.)	(Herr Winawer.)	(Herr Steinitz.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 P to Q R 3 (f)	Kt to B 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	11 P to B 3	Kt to Q 2
3 B to Kt 5	P to K Kt 3 (a)	12 Q to K sq	P to K R 4
4 B takes Kt (b)	Q P takes B	13 Q to B 2	P to Q Kt 3
5 P to Q 3 (c)	B to Kt 2	14 K R to K sq (g)	P to Q B 4
6 B to K 3	Q to K 2	15 Q R to Q Kt	
7 Kt to B 3	B to K 3	sq (h)	Kt to Kt sq (i)
8 Castles (d)	P to K R 3	16 Kt to Q 5 (j)	B takes Kt (k)
9 Kt to Q 2 (e)	P to K Kt 4	17 P takes B	Kt to Q 2

18 P to Q B 4 (<i>l</i>)	P to K B 3	31 Q to Q B 2 (<i>r</i>)	R to K sq (<i>s</i>)
19 P to Q 4	B P takes P	32 Kt to K 6	Kt tks K B P (<i>t</i>)
20 B takes Q P	Q to B 2	33 B takes B (<i>u</i>)	Q to Kt 8 ch
21 B to K 3	P to R 5	34 K to K 2	Q to K 6 ch
22 Kt to K 4	Castles K R	35 K to B sq	Kt to Q 7 ch
23 P to K Kt 4	P takes <i>e. p.</i>	36 Q takes Kt	Q takes Q
24 P takes P (<i>m</i>)	Q to Kt 3	37 B to B 3	Q to Q 6 ch
25 Q to Kt 2 (<i>n</i>)	P to K B 4 (<i>o</i>)	38 K to B 2	Q to Kt 6 ch
26 Kt tks Kt P (<i>p</i>)	P to B 5	39 K to K 2	R to R 4
27 P takes P	P takes P	40 K to Q sq	R to R 7
28 B to B 2	Kt to K 4	41 K to B sq	Q to B 7
29 B to R 4 (<i>q</i>)	R to B 4	42 Resigns.	
30 K to B sq	B to B 3		

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

(*a*) An unusual defence, but one congenial to Mr. Steinitz's idiosyncrasy.

(*b*) The continuation given in Cook's Synopsis is preferable: viz:—4 P to Q 4, P takes P; 5 Kt takes P, B to Kt 2; 6 B to K 3, K Kt to K 2; 7 P to Q B 3, Castles; 8 Castles, &c.

(*c*) 5 P to Q 4 would give White a less cramped game.

(*d*) Would it not be better to wait until Black has more fully committed himself to a certain line of play? I prefer Q to K 2 or P to K R 3.

(*e*) Q to K 2 or K sq with the object of playing on the Q P looks more promising.

(*f*) White appears paralysed, and quite incapable of taking the initiative; I propose Kt to K 2 threatening to bring it to B 5 via Kt 3.

(*g*) Again I should be tempted to play 14 P to Q 4.

(*h*) If White's game is to play Kt to Q 5 and so open the diagonal to Black's K's Bishop, I suppose it was necessary to defend the Q Kt P. Perhaps an effort to break Black's terrible phalanx of Pawns might have been attempted by Kt to K 2, P to B 3 and P to Q 4.

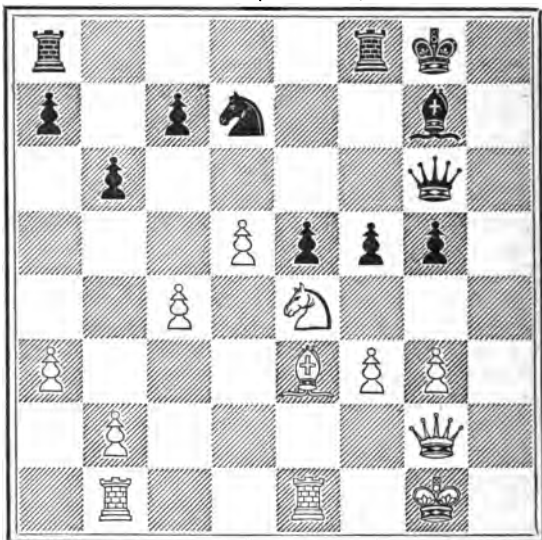
(*i*) A curious move and apparently a lost one, unless indeed it was intended to tempt White to play Kt to Q 5.

(*j*) It was of course necessary to prevent Black from establishing his Kt at B 3 threatening Kt to Q 5. If instead White play 16 Kt to K 2 the continuation might have been 16 Kt to B 3; 17 P to B 3, R to Q sq, and White's game is more cramped than ever.

(*k*) Black appears forced to take, for if 16 Q to Q sq; then follows 17 B takes Kt P, Q takes B; 18 Kt takes P ch, K to K 2; 19 Kt takes R, Kt to R 3; 20 Kt takes P, P takes Kt, and White has more than an equivalent for the piece lost.

- (l) 18 P to K B 4 also looks good.
 (m) 24 Q takes P might have turned out better.
 (n) White may be forgiven for not seeing Steinitz's beautiful combination. Q to Q B 2 or K to Kt 2 would have thwarted it.
 (o) The move of the game. We append a diagram of this interesting position.

BLACK (STEINITZ.)



WHITE (WINAWER.)

(Position after Black's 25th move.)

- (p) White would have done well to have looked more keenly at this Greek gift. He was not forced to take it.
 (q) If 29 Kt to K 6 Black replies Kt takes P ch, followed by Q takes Q ch and Kt takes R ch winning easily; and if 29 R takes Kt the answer is Q takes R ch and then on R covering Q takes P.
 (r) A crafty move but of no avail.
 (s) Black obviously could not take Kt with B because of the reply R takes Kt, but there does not seem to be any objection to R takes Kt, if then 32 Q takes Q, Kt takes Q; 33 B takes R, B takes B &c., but no doubt Black played the stronger game by preserving his Q.
 (t) Another fine move. The whole of this ending is brilliantly played by Black.
 (u) B to B 2 might have lengthened the agony but nothing could save the game.
 (v) It is all now plain sailing.

GAME CXCI.

(Sicilian Defence.)

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

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

(a) The usual move is Kt takes Kt at once; by Castling first, however, White certainly gains a move, provided Black has no better reply than B to K 2.

(b) Is there not something to be said in favour of 7 Q to B 2?

(c) The B being at K 2 I should be inclined to retake with the Q P.

(d) 12 P to Q B 4 as suggested by Zukertort could apparently be effectually met by 13 B to B 3, B to Kt 2 (if); 14 P to B 4 &c.

(e) 14 P to B 4 now looks inviting.

(f) The Q B being completely shut in, Black must lose a move to make an outlet for it.

(g) Black has a cramped difficult game. This roundabout way of bringing the Q into action seems after all the best, but if the object is to arrive at K R 5, a shorter route might be opened by playing here Kt to Q 4.

(h) Very rash at this moment. 20 P to B 5 might first have been played with greater force.

(i) Mr. Blackburne pointed out that if 27 B to K 4 or R 5, Black could defend himself by Kt to K 6 ch, &c. The position is very instructive and Blackburne's conduct of it is highly characteristic of his best style.

(j) 29 P to B 6 ch and then K to B 2, as Zukertort shows, would have spoilt White's pretty finish, but White could have continued almost as prettily by 30 K to R 2, K to B 2; 31 R from R 5 to B 5 ch, K to K sq (if P takes R; 32 R to K 7 ch, &c.); 32 Q takes P &c.

GAME CC.

The following game occurred in the Masters' Tourney at the German Chess Congress at Nuremberg.

(French Defence.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Fritz.)	(Mr. Mason.)	(Herr Fritz.)	(Mr. Mason.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	14 Kt P tks P <i>e.p.</i>	R to R sq
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	15 Kt to B 4 ch	K to B 2
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	16 Q to Kt 4 (g)	R takes R ch
4 B to K Kt 5	B to K 2	17 K to Q 2	P takes P
5 B takes Kt (a)	B takes B	18 Q to Kt 6 ch	K to K 2
6 Kt to B 3	Castles (b)	19 Q to Kt 7 ch	K to K sq
7 B to Q 3	P to Q Kt 3	20 Q to Kt 8 ch	K to K 2
8 P to K R 4	B to Kt 2 (c)	21 Q takes P ch	K to B sq
9 P to K 5	B to K 2	22 R takes R	B to B sq
10 B takes P ch	K takes B (d)	23 R to R 8 ch	K to Kt 2
11 Kt to Kt 5 ch	K to Kt 3 (e)	24 R to R 7 ch (h)	K takes R
12 Kt to K 2	B takes Kt	25 Q to B 7 ch	K to R sq
13 P takes B	P to K B 4 (f)	26 Kt to Kt 6 mate.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) A variation which has received the sanction of several leading experts, and which is certainly preferable to P to K 5.

(b) Castling should be delayed for the present, and Kt to B 3 played here, compelling White to defend his Q P.

(c) Black little expected the lively attack just instituted by his opponent, and evidently fails to realise its dangers; P to B 4 was probably his best course.

(d) K to R sq was no better, for White could either retire the B, or play Kt to K Kt 5, with a winning position.

(e) He should have gone rather to R 3; if White then continued with Q to Q 2, Black could reply by Q to Q 2.

(f) If Q takes P, White mates in four moves by 14 Kt to B 4 ch, K to B 4, 15 Q to Q 3 ch, K to Kt 5, 16 Q to R 3 ch, K takes Kt, 17 Q to B 3 mate. And if 13 R to R sq, White wins by 14 Q to Q 3 ch, P to B 4, 15 Kt P takes P dis ch, K to B 2, 16 Kt to B 4 &c. as in the text.

(g) Beautifully played ; after this fine *coup*, Black has clearly no resource.

(h) An artistic and pretty finish.

COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of this Association at Birmingham, which was held in the week beginning July 30th, has proved a great success, both as regards the number and the quality of the players who took part in it. After the excitement of the International Tourney in London it might have been supposed that for some time at least all other Chess contests would fall somewhat flat, and be rather sparsely attended. That this is not the case the crowd of strong and zealous combatants who were to be found at Nuremberg and Birmingham evidently showed, and indeed the previous great contest, so far from diminishing, seems only to have whetted their enthusiasm. The meeting took place at the rooms of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, which were tastefully decorated with flowers for the occasion, and further very appropriately adorned with some clever watercolour paintings of the lamented Mr. Boden, kindly lent by Mr. Walton the genial President of the Birmingham Club. It was soon manifest that the local committee had worked with a will in the interests of the Association, and the arrangements left hardly anything to be desired. The well known liberality of the Birmingham men was shown both in the hearty welcome given to the Association, and also in the funds collected by them for distribution in prizes, which were of larger amount than usual. The Association was also indebted to Lord Dartrey and F. H. Lewis Esq. for very handsome additions to its funds, which enabled the Committee still further to augment the number and value of the prizes. For the principal tourney, or first class, there were originally no less than 19 entries, comprising, as will be seen by the names, the chief English provincial amateurs, but this total was subsequently reduced to 16 by the retirement of Messrs. Gattie, Walton, and Skipworth, the latter on account of his duties as General Secretary interfering with his time for play. As the number was still too large for them to contend in the ordinary way, they had to be divided into sections, the two highest scorers of each playing together afterwards to determine their final

positions. In Section A were placed Messrs. Cook, Fedden, Lambert, Leather, Lee, Marriott, Ranken, and Thorold; while in Section B there fought Messrs. Blake, Burn, Coker, Fisher, Mills, Owen, Spens, and Yarranton. The result, after a close contest, was that Mr. Thorold headed Section A with a total of 5 won games, and Mr. Cook came next with $4\frac{1}{2}$ to his account. In Section B Mr. Fisher came out first with the fine score of 6, which might have been 7, as he left one game unplayed, and Mr. Burn was second, having won $4\frac{1}{2}$ games. These four therefore played off, when Mr. Burn had to succumb to Mr. Cook, who thereby gained the third prize of £5, and Mr. Fisher, after having one drawn game with Mr. Thorold, lost the next, so that the latter became entitled to the first prize value £15, and Mr. Fisher to the second amounting to £7 10s. It is only fair to state that Messrs. Burn, Owen, and Ranken were not in their usual form, and that Mr. Marriott was unwell, which accounted for his only winning one game. In Class II. there were 15 entries, viz. Messrs. Berry, Clere, Collins, Huntsman, Hill, Jacobs, Locock, Newham, Pilkington, Pollock, Rumboll, Templar, Wildman, Wilkinson, and Miss Thorold. The winners were, 1 Mr. Pollock, of the Croydon Club, with 11 as his score, 2 Mr. Locock, Oxford University Club, who won 10 games, and 3 Messrs. Huntsman and Wildman, with 9 games each. Messrs. Hill and Clere came next, with totals of $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 games respectively. The latter made a good fight, but his duties as Local Secretary were a great hindrance to his play.

There was also arranged an evening tourney for such second class players as were unable to come in the morning, the entries for which consisted of Messrs. Bevan, Brown, Court, Eaton, Israel, Lea, Mackenzie, McCarthy, and Shorthouse. The first prize in this class was taken by Mr. Bevan, and Messrs. Lea and McCarthy stood equal for the second.

In Class III. which, with the sole exception of Miss Gorham, consisted of local players, thirteen entered, and the prize fell to Mr. Egger.

The Handicap Tourney had 25 combatants with the usual odds and the losers in the first round were privileged to take part in a consolation tourney, whereas this privilege was denied to the losers in the ensuing rounds, to whom certainly more credit seems due for making a longer stand. We know that this practice generally prevails in handicap tourneys, but surely the rule is one which needs altering, as it is based on no sound principle. We have no space for the issue of each round, and can only record the fact that Mr. MacDonnell won the first prize and Mr. D. Y. Mills the second. The first prize consisted of the £5 5s. kindly contributed by F. H. Lewis, Esq. In the Losers, or Consolation Handicap, Messrs. Jacobs, Thorold, and Walton divided equally the two prizes.

The business meeting took place on Aug. 3rd at 3.30 p.m. at which the Secretary announced that a quasi invitation had been received for next year from the Liverpool Club, and another from the Rev. W. Grundy of Warwick, offering to place the extensive King Edward's Grammar School there at the disposal of the Association in Aug. 1884, together with free bedroom accommodation in the building for the members, and table d' hôte board at cost price. Owing to some doubt as to the possibility of raising sufficient funds for prizes, &c., in the neighbourhood of Warwick, this kind and liberal offer was left to stand over for the present, and in consequence of some unpleasantness between Messrs. Skipworth and Burn, owing to the latter having had a game in the handicap scored against him which he was unable to play out in time for the next round, Mr. Burn declared that he had some doubt whether the Liverpool Club would now confirm their invitation. The question of next year's meeting-place was therefore postponed. The dispute to which we have referred was a very unfortunate one, and there were perhaps faults on both sides, but we do not think it could ever have occurred if Mr. Ranken's proposition last year had been accepted, namely, that the rules of the Association should be more definitely drawn up and printed, and that a copy should be sent to each member on paying his subscription. Until this is done, and a change made in the mode of election of the Officers and Committee, the Association can never stand on a firm basis. After the business came a repast at the Stork hotel, to which 30 sat down, including Mr. Blackburne, who was warmly congratulated on his success at Nuremberg. He afterwards played 14 simultaneous games, of which he drew two, and won all the rest.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.—The great event of the past month was of course the International Tourney at Nuremberg which was held in connection with the third Congress of the German Chess Association, and was opened there on July 15th. Although the prizes offered were comparatively small, yet in one sense the Nuremberg contest eclipsed that of London, for no less than nineteen first-rates entered for the Masters' Tourney, whereas in London there were but ten out of the fourteen competitors who could be said to have this title. The names of the entrants were as follows, Herren Von Bardeleben and Max Lange of Leipsic, Fritz of Darmstadt, Schallopp of Berlin, Bier of Hamburg, Schottländer and Riemann of Breslau, Leffmann of Cologne, Berger of Gratz, Winawer of

Warsaw, L. and W. Paulsen of Nassengrund, Hraby, Schwarz, and Weiss of Vienna, and Messrs. Bird, Blackburne, Gunsberg, and Mason of London. A suite of spacious rooms was engaged for the various contests, the largest of which, adorned with evergreens and pictures, including a full-sized portrait of Anderssen, was reserved for the use of the Masters. At the business meeting of the Association, which followed the welcoming of the strangers, Herr Roegner the President announced that the King of Bavaria had contributed to the funds, and when his health was subsequently drunk at the banquet, a telegram was sent to his Majesty, to which he graciously vouchsafed a reply. One alteration only was made in the rules of the tourney published in our last issue, namely, the abolishing by general consent of the five minutes grace which was to have been allowed in the course of each game. Someone has remarked upon the proverb, "The early bird picks up the worm," what a fool the worm must be then to get up early. The Nuremberg competitors were no fools, but they had to get up early nevertheless, for play began each morning punctually at 8-30. At 12-30 there was an interval of three hours, and then fighting went on again till 7-30. Unfinished games were played out during the intervals or in the evenings, and three games had to be got through every two days. Hard work this in warm weather! And yet it was not all; for a good deal of feasting and sight-seeing, and excursioning was also included in the programme. First there was a banquet on the 17th, with toasts in German fashion between the courses, at which 100 sat down; then there were social gatherings in various places, visits to the curiosities of the ancient town, and to a special performance at the theatre, with trips in carriages into the country. It is this festive air which in our opinion lends a peculiar charm to German Congresses that is wanting in our Chess gatherings in England. One competitor felt that he could breathe more freely in this atmosphere of festivity, and perhaps play better too, than he could at the late meeting in London, where there was little else but dull hard work. Another excellent feature in the German Congresses is variety. Not only were there minor tourneys for second and third-rate players, but simultaneous games, solution tourneys, and a blindfold performance. The simultaneous games were conducted by Herr Minckwitz, who had twenty opponents, and succeeded in winning with eighteen of them, losing to two only, and none being drawn. The blindfold exhibition was given by Herr Fritz, who had ten opponents, and though he had just been playing a hard contest with Bird, he won five games and drew five. Of the Solution Tourneys, and the declaration of the result of the great Problem Tourney of the Association, it is not our province to speak here, as they will be reported elsewhere.

The final issue of the International Masters' Tourney was that Winawer revenged himself for his defeat in London by gaining the first prize with a total of 14, Blackburne came close behind him with $13\frac{1}{2}$, obtaining the second prize, and Mason won the third with 12 as his score. The scores of the rest will be seen by the appended table, and as the Committee were able to increase the number of prizes from three to nine, six other competitors besides the three principal ones obtained guerdons of honour. Herr Max Lange retired from the contest for business reasons after playing 13 games, Mr. Gunsberg's total of five was put together in the first week, after which his health broke down, and he lost all the rest. Herr Bardeleben quite fulfilled the estimate formed of him at the London Tourney, and must of course now be ranked among the Masters. L. Paulsen is not a good tournament player, and the time-limit presses hardly on him, or he would probably have stood higher. The Vienna men have been again unfortunate, whether for any special reason we do not know, as they are all really first-rate. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Hamburg.

	Winawer	Blackburne	Mason	Berger	Bardeleben	Bird	Riemann	Schallop	Schwarz	Hruby	Weiss	Schottländer	L. Paulsen	Bier	W. Paulsen	Fritz	Gunsberg	Lange	Leffmann	Total
Winawer ...	—	0	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1*	$\frac{1}{2}$	14
Blackburne ...	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Mason	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1*	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	1	12
Berger	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1*	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Bardeleben...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1*	1	1	1	11
Bird	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Riemann ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Schallop ...	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	0	—	0	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	1	1	10
Schwarz	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Hruby	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	9
Weiss	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1*	$\frac{1}{2}$	9
Schottländer.	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$
L. Paulsen...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1*	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	8
Bier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	1	1	1	1*	1	8
W. Paulsen..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	—	0	0	1*	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Fritz	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0*	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Gunsberg ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	0	1	5
Lange	0*	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	1	0*	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0*	0*	1	1	—	1	5
Leffmann ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	—	4

* Scored by forfeit.

The following are the prize-winners :

Herr S. Winawer (first prize).....	£60
Mr. J. H. Blackburne (second)	40
Mr. J. Mason (third)	25
Herr J. Berger (fourth)	15
Herr C. V. Bardeleben (fifth).....	10
Mr. H. E. Bird	} tie for sixth and seventh... £5 10s. each
Herr F. Riemann	
Herr E. Schallopp (eighth).....	£4
Herr J. Schwarz (ninth)	£3 10s.

The last two prizes were added after the conclusion of the tournament.

FRANCE.—In returning to St. Petersburg from London M. Tschigorin stayed a short time in Paris, and played a match of five games up with M. de Rivière. The result was that the Russian Master won by the odd game, the final score being—M. Tschigorin, 5; M. de Rivière, 4; drawn, 1. The handicap of the Cercle des Echecs terminated in a brilliant victory for M. Chamier, who won all his games except one which was drawn. The Count Tamisier gained the second prize, and M. Istel the third.

ITALY.—In order to prepare for the forthcoming National Tourney at Venice, which will commence on the 26th instant, the Committee have already issued the first numbers of a little monthly Chess serial containing at present matter preliminary respecting the tourney, and filled up with games from the London contest. By-and-by, however, the Italian games will be substituted for these, and a full account will of course be given of the progress and result of the struggle. The publication is only a temporary one, as its name imports, viz. "The 4th Italian National Chess Tourney at Venice 1883," and it is intended to supply the place (when bound up) of the "Book of the Congress," which in the general way very rarely appears till all interest in the matter has ceased, and sometimes, as in the case of the Paris congress, is never published at all. We wish success to the new idea, but we sincerely hope it will not clash with the interests even for a time of the long established and excellent Italian Chess Magazine, "*La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*," which thoroughly deserves the hearty support of every Italian Chess-player. The first prize of the Venice tourney will not be less than 600 lire, and there will also be a minor contest with a first prize of at least 120 lire.



CHESS JOTTINGS.

In our next number we shall publish a list of very valuable Chess books for sale. We may say now that we have several copies of *American Chess-Nuts* yet to dispose of, price 10/-, post free.

A new sporting weekly journal entitled "Ashore or Afloat" made its first appearance July 6th, and promises to be a most important addition to that branch of literature. Every department appears to be in efficient hands, and the various subjects are treated in a lively, popular, chatty style, far more to our taste than the immense mass of dry, indigested statistics often seen in similar publications. What most concerns us here, however, is the Chess column, edited by Herr Steinitz. It goes without saying that any column conducted by this player will contain a certain amount of hard hitting. Mr. Steinitz is not the man to sit down quietly in his arm-chair when attacked, and let his opponents have it all to themselves. On the contrary he seems to take a savage pleasure in meeting them at least half-way, and if there are any weak points in their armour, woe betide them! Poor "Mars" is the object of his polite attentions in the column of Aug. 3rd, and if the warlike prelate is not unhorsed in the tilt, he will, we should opine, reel in his saddle! Controversy of this kind, as our readers are aware, is not at all in our line. We try to avoid, as far as possible, giving offence, and as it takes two to make a quarrel, we hope to keep outside the region of personalities. We do not wish, however, to lay down the law in this respect to our contemporaries, and Mr. Steinitz has a perfect right to defend himself vigorously when the necessity arises. All things considered we are not sorry that such an eminent authority on the game has again the command of an organ in which the Chess world can have the benefit of his great experience and knowledge, and we strongly advise our readers to order a specimen of "Ashore and Afloat," and thus judge for themselves as to the excellence of the paper in general and of the Chess department in particular.

On Saturday, 7th July, a match was played at the Hull Church Institute between the Chess-playing members of that institution and the Leeds Chess Club. It terminated in a victory for the Hull players by 11 games won to 10 lost.

On Thursday, 12th July, there was a grand gathering of local Chess-players at the Thorpe Garden party, Norwich, and Herr Zukertort played simultaneously with 24 opponents. 29 games were played, of which Herr Zukertort won 26, and lost 1 to Mr. Keeble, of the Norwich Chess Club, and drew two, viz :—one with

Mr. Keeble (who played 3 games), and one with Mr. Mortson, of Yarmouth. This performance is described as having taken place in a "handsome marquee." On the following day Herr Zukertort played 23 games simultaneously, at the Royal Hotel, against some of the members of the Norwich Association and Lynn Chess Clubs. 21 games were won by Herr Zukertort, one lost to Mr. Le Good, and one drawn with Mr. Keeble. Time, 4h. 15m.

In connection with the Thorpe Garden party we find the name of J. O. Howard Taylor, Esq., the author of "Chess Brilliants." This will account for the happy thought of enclosing four-and-twenty Chess-players in a handsome marquee to be "cooked," with accuracy and despatch, by Herr Zukertort. It is recorded in immortal verse how, when the pie was opened, four-and-twenty blackbirds baked therein "all began to sing." Here is the burden of the song as given in the *Eastern Evening News*. "It was in a garden at Athens that a school of Philosophy was founded; it was in the garden of Gray's Inn that Lord Bacon first conceived the idea of his 'Novum Organum'; and it was in the garden of Rydal Mount that Wordsworth composed many of his poems. It is impossible to determine what the world of intellect owes to gardens."

The following fragment comes to us in a cutting from a Draughts column. Chess-players will recognise the force of it as equally applicable to the sister game. "After haein' a guid look at a' the players, anither couple took my fancy, the ane a wee chap an' the ither quite a giant. I said tae mysel' it's a guid thing it's no han' to han' fechtin'. After watching the play for a while I could see the wee fellow was not to be trifled wi', for he made some gran' shots but somehow or anither he got rather cocky, an' fairly lost what ought to ha'e been a won game. I'm an auld player mysel', wi' about 50 years' experience, an' ha'e seen the same thing dune o'er an o'er again, e'en wi' the best o' players, sae I felt quite sorry for the young man. After the round was over he showed his opponent where he had made his mistakes, and proved, to his ain satisfaction, at least, that if he had played so and so his big antagonist wad ha'e had eneeuch ado to get a draw. Noo, I consider that's one of the finest features aboot the game, because in a' my experience I ne'er knew a loser yet but what really thocht in his ain mind that if he hadna made that single mistake he could ha'e won in a canter."

The comments which have appeared in the Chess columns with regard to certain games played in the recent London tournament show that there is scope for fine discrimination in classifying Chess mistakes. There is the mistake suicidal, when a player wishes to disguise his actual strength, or becomes weary of a bad game. Then there is the mistake analytical when, after careful consideration, he wilfully and deliberately selects an inferior move. This

is otherwise called an error of judgment. Then there is the mistake egotistical, when, overflowing with the "consciousness and vanity of power," he plays rather for effect than on those strictly sound principles which can alone secure success in match games. Then comes the mistake optical, where his observation has not extended to the whole sixty-four squares of the Chess-board. This happens in playing too quickly, and sometimes from eye-weakness. Then there is the mistake imbecile, for which fatigue is often responsible, when he plays too tamely, or too boldly to save himself the trouble of thinking. For it is not always, as is said in one Chess column, that "men are not apt when exhausted to go in for undue daring." Some players will feel a great temptation to "plunge" in such circumstances. There are various other mistakes arising from trifling annoyances and other causes too numerous to mention. Our readers will easily be able to add to the list out of their own experience.

The question whether the strength of any player should be considered apart from his mistakes is thus sensibly treated by the late George Walker. "In rating the skill of different players either by comparison with yourself or with each other, trust to nothing but the result of a number of games played together. You probably fancy yourself superior to A, and on playing a match of twenty games you win ten each; if you then play a conquering game, and lose it, no matter what excuse you make, I consider A superior to you as 11 are above 10, an almost imperceptible difference."

REVIEW.

CHESS BLOSSOMS, BY FRIDESWIDE F. BEECHY.

The appearance of this little work presumably marks a new departure in the history of Chess literature, heretofore monopolised by hard-headed, calculating man. Whether some of the "Handbooks" and "Chess Gems" of the future are to owe their existence to the bright intelligence and cultured industry of the gentler sex is a problem of too long a range for present forecast. But, however dubious, we are *now* not without our hopes! At all events, it is pleasant to have even a by-path in the domain of Caissa strewn by a fair hand with blossoms which, if insufficient to furnish forth an ample flower-show, will provide many friends with bouquets and button-hole ornaments, elegant in arrangement and

fragrant of fancy. About one half of Miss Beechey's work is devoted to a collection of two-movers of her own composition, all or nearly all of which have previously been published in serials. Of the quality of these stratagems, it is enough to say that they comprise many pleasing ideas and display no small ingenuity of a constructive kind. They also include a quintette of positions crowned with tourney honours in home and foreign competitions and, in this respect, the authoress is unrivalled; queen of all she surveys! After the problems come wholesome homilies in the shape of "Hints on Problem Construction for Beginners" and on Solving, also "General Rules for Construction of Two-movers." In these useful discourses our authoress, while confessedly and judiciously drawing upon the resources of recognised authorities, has displayed independent thought of her own and the subjects are, upon the whole, treated with equal clearness, conciseness, and good sense. After thus wisely counselling students, Miss Beechey proceeds to enliven her readers with a series of verses, grave and gay, short and sweet, and mainly devoted to Chess topics. Among these specimens are some especially amusing parodies, notably "The Chess-player's Husband" and "the Dummy Pawn's Lament." The volume concludes with Prizes in British Tourneys of 1882, both in verse and problem competitions.

We are pleased to observe, from the long list of subscribers, that the complete success of this new venture is fully assured and we heartily wish the fair authoress good speed and, to borrow a Hibernian phrase, "more power to her elbow"! H. J. C. A.

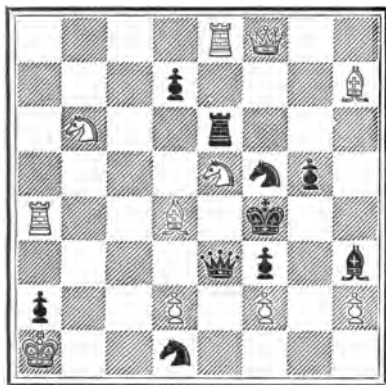
P.S. In the course of examination we had noted a few errors and misprints in the diagrams and solutions of the problems in "Chess Blossoms." Since then a printed slip from the authoress confirms the results arrived at in the following cases. *Problems.* No. 13. The Black Q B should be White. No. 16. The White Kt at Q B 2 should be Black. *Solutions,* should run thus, No. 1 Kt to Q B 2, 7 Q to Q B sq, 19 Q to K R 7, 20 Kt to Q B 4, 23 Q to Q B 7, 35 Kt to K 6, 43 R to K B 3. No. 14, in appendix, Q to R 3.

We are informed that the footnote at page 58 should read "Problems and their Construction, in *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*," Mr. J. White not being the author of the able articles alluded to. In addition to the foregoing, we believe that a White P is required at K R 2 in No. 29, otherwise if Black play 1 Kt takes P, there is no mate. We print this problem accordingly, together with No. 30, the pair being probably less familiar to problemists in general than many of the companion positions.

"CHESS BLOSSOMS."

No. 29.

BLACK.

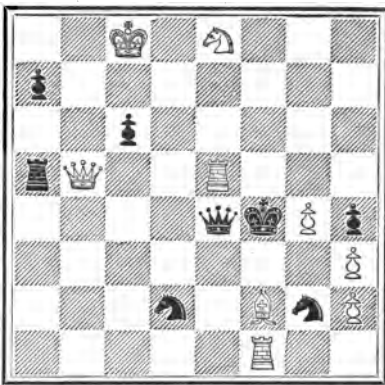


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 30.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY H. J. C. ANDREWS.

GERMAN CHESS CONGRESS PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The following is the award of the judges.

Sets—1st J. Berger. 2nd F. Schrüfer. Honourably mentioned—G. Chocholous; F. Hubert.

Five-movers—1st F. Schrüfer. 2nd J. Berger. 3rd G. Chocholous. 4th F. Hubert. Honourably mentioned—C. Kondelik; M. Ehrenstein; L. Noack.

Four-movers—1st J. Berger. 2nd F. Schrüfer. 3rd R. Schulder. 4th F. Hubert. Honourably mentioned—F. Dubbe, G. Chocholous.

Three-movers—1st F. af Geijerstam. 2nd M. Aschehoug. 3rd F. Hubert. 4th J. Berger. Honourably mentioned—Messrs. Hintzpeter, Schulder and Lobbeek.

In our last number appeared a pair of four-movers *in memoriam* of the late James Jordan of Sheffield. We have received from several correspondents a second solution of No. 2 of those problems, accompanied, in several cases, with suggestions for its amendment. On the following page is a form which appears to

answer the desired end, without injury either to the form of the position or the spirit of the author's intention. We may add that this new version has been submitted to and approved by the composer's brother, Mr. Michael Jordan.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the following donations to the Jordan Relief Fund.

G. Shiel, Sunderland	£1	1	0	
Anonymous	1	1	0

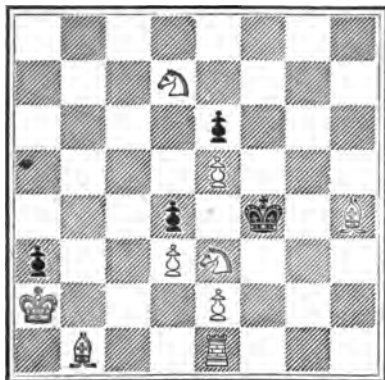
CHESS IN AMERICA.—From advices recently to hand we learn that a Problem Tourney on an ample scale is under consideration in the United States, the *adjudication* of which will probably be to some extent International in plan, thus providing problemists with quite a new sensation!

We take this opportunity of quoting from the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* one of Mr. Shinkman's latest compositions which proves to demonstration that the master is as cunning of fence as ever, and can still invest the most simple of forms problematic with a charm and a difficulty all his own.

Amended position of Mr. Jordan's
Problem II.

By W. A. Shinkman.

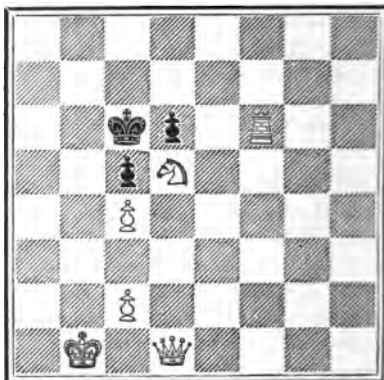
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

We have received a copy of "Chess Problems by the late C. M. Baxter" collected and arranged by C. R. Baxter, Dundee. Part I. contains nineteen two-movers, eighty-five three-movers, and forty-three four-movers. Mr. C. R. Baxter, in Part II., has added twenty-seven problems of his own composition. We hope to notice the volume at greater length in our October number.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. Jespersen, Denmark.—In your last four-mover, after 1 Q to Q B 4, K to Kt 6, 2 R to Q 6 ch, K moves, 3 R to Q 7, K to Kt 6, where is the mate? The two-mover is very acceptable and we hope soon to hear from you again.

F. B. Phelps, Sandwich, U.S.A.—All concerned feel flattered at such encouraging appreciation. The problems are welcome and, we believe, correct, except 110, which yields to 1 Q to Q 7 or B 8 &c.

C. E. Dennis, Thurlow, U.S.A.—We replied to your welcome epistle by post last month.

M. Jordan, Sheffield.—We have availed ourselves of the option you gave us about the four-mover and think the new version will stand fire.

G. Shiel, Sunderland.—The photographic Chess-board included the portrait of Mr. J's brother. We regret our inability to answer the other question.

D.—We had previously discovered the errors enumerated but are none the less obliged for the trouble you have taken.

A. R. S.—The positions in our current tourney are published without preliminary examination. Your impeachment of XXII. is unanswerable.

J. K., Norwich.—Solutions quite right. We trust you will find amended four-mover sound and satisfactory.

D.M., Gloucester.—Both problems are unsound. In the two-mover please try 1 Q to B 2 &c. The other can be solved thus: 1 Q to K 6, 2 Q to Q 6, 3 Kt to B 7, 4 Q to B 5 mate. Solutions correct.

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—The three-mover is quite to our taste and shall appear in our next number.

J. O. A. and W. M. D.—Solutions to hand. Those *outside the tourney competition* should be sent to the Problem Editor *direct*, if requiring notice in our succeeding number. See directions on wrapper.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 183.—1 B to B 3, Q takes R, Q to B sq, Q to Kt 4, Q to Q 4, Q to K 5, Q to B 2, 2 Q to K 5 ch &c. If Q to B 3, Q takes B, Q to R 3, Q to Kt 3, Q takes Kt, 2 Q to B 6 ch &c. If 1 Q takes P, Q to R 2, Q to Q 2, 2 Q to Q 4 ch &c.

No. 184.—1 Q to R 3, K takes Kt dis ch (a), 2 P to Q 4 ch, 3 Q mates. (a) 1 R to B 6, 2 Q to Q 7 ch, K takes Kt dis ch, 3 P mates.

No. 185.—1 R to K R 2, P to K 4 (a), 2 B to K 3 ch, K takes B, 3 Kt mates. (a) 1 K to B 4, 2 B to K 5 &c.

No. 186.—1 B to R 2 ch, Kt int., 2 Q to R 5 ch, B int., 3 Q to Q 2 ch, B int., 4 Q takes P ch, B int., 5 Q to Q 8 ch, Q B int., 6 Kt to K Kt 4, P to R 6, 7 Kt to B 2, P takes B, 8 Q to R 5 ch, K to Q 5, 9 Q to Q 2 ch, Kt takes Q mate.

SOLUTION COMPETITION, 1883.

Tourney Problem No. XXII.—Author's solution 1 K to Kt 6, P moves, 2 K to B 6, P moves, 3 B to R 5, &c. Cooked by 1 K to R 4 or 1 K to Kt 6 or 1 K to Kt 4, followed by R takes R P, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXIII.—1 B to R 2, B to K 3 or K moves, 2 Q takes Q P, &c. Dual if 1 B to K 3 by 2 Q to Kt 2 ch and 3 Q to B 6 mate.

Tourney Problem No. XXIV.—1 R to K B 5, K takes R (*a*), 2 Q to R 5, &c. (*a*) 1 K to Q 4 (*b*), 2 R takes P ch, &c. (*b*) 1 P takes P (*c*), 2 Q to B 4, &c. (*c*) 1 K to K 2, 2 Q takes R P, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXV.—Author's solution 1 Q to Kt 3, K takes B, 2 B to K 5, P takes B, 3 Q to Kt 5, &c.

There appears to be no solution in the required number of moves if Black plays 1 K to Q 6.

Tourney Problem No. XXVI.—Author's solution 1 R to Q 3, P takes R, 2 Q to K B 2, &c. Cooked by 1 Q to Q 2, K moves (*a*), 2 Kt to B 7 ch, &c. (*a*) 1 P to B 4 2 Q to B 3 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXVII.—Author's solution 1 B to Kt 3, B to Q 2, 2 R to Kt sq, P to K Kt 5, 3 R to Q sq, &c. Cooked by 1 P takes P ch, P takes P, 2 R to B 4 ch, P takes R, 3 B to R 4 mate. There are other Solutions. J. G. Chancellor, Jas. Rayner, and Wm. Ives have solved Nos. XXIII. and XXIV. and have cooked the remainder of the July tourney problems. Locke Holt has cooked No. XXV. and sent one solution of each of the other problems. P. L. P. has cooked No. XXII., has sent in one solution of Nos. XXIII. XXIV. XXVI. and XXVII. and a solution (unsound) commencing B to B 4 of No. XXV. J. O. Allfrey and W. M. D. have solved Nos. XXII. XXIII. XXVI. and XXVII. W. M. D. has also cooked No. XXII.

Locke Holt.—We regret to say that your solutions of the June problems were not posted within our time-limit and cannot count in the competition.

*** Solutions of Tourney Problems in this number will be in time if posted by September 15th.

REVIEWS ON TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XXIII.—“Neat, but easy and spoiled by duals.” J. G. Chancellor.—“Very easy and possesses but one variation. There is a dual continuation.” Jas. Rayner.—“There is not much in this problem.” Wm. Ives.

No. XXIV.—“An excellent problem, the mainplay of which is remarkably interesting.” J. G. Chancellor.—“Very subtle and pleasing.” Jas. Rayner.—“A very nice problem and by far the best of the six.” Wm. Ives.

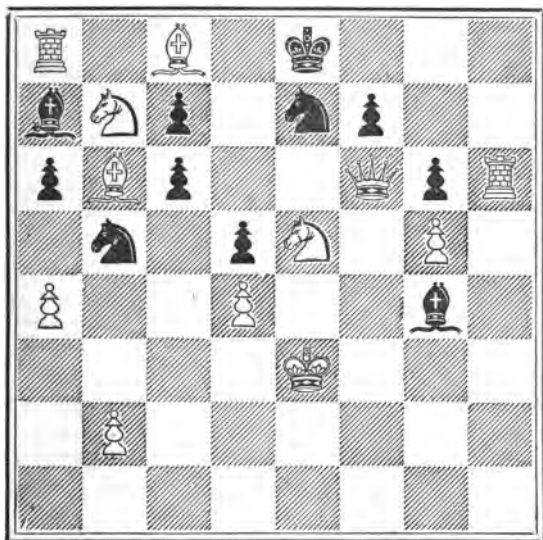
CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. VIII.

THE CORSAIR.

By J. A. Miles.

DEDICATED TO W. NORWOOD POTTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

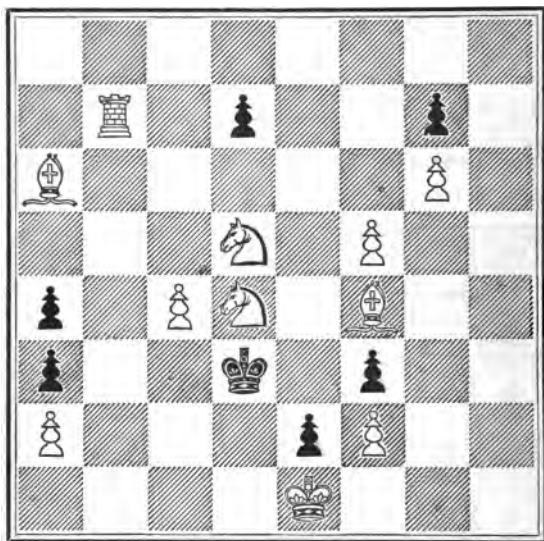
White to play and compel Black to mate in ten moves.

For the first solution—if sent within a week of publication—the author will give Vol. 2 of *Oesterreichische Schachzeitung*, by H. Lehner, handsomely bound, and for 2nd and 3rd, in same time, to each a copy of his “Poems and Chess Problems.” Address, J. A. Miles, Prospect House, Fakenham, Norfolk.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XXVIII.

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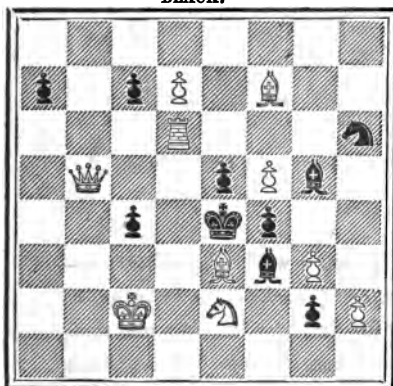


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XXIX.

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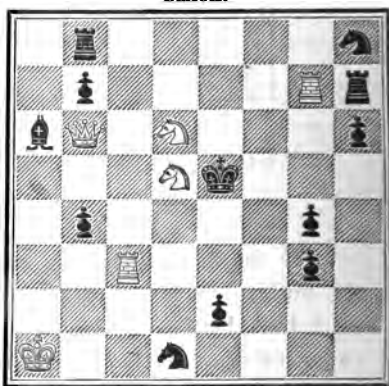


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XXX.

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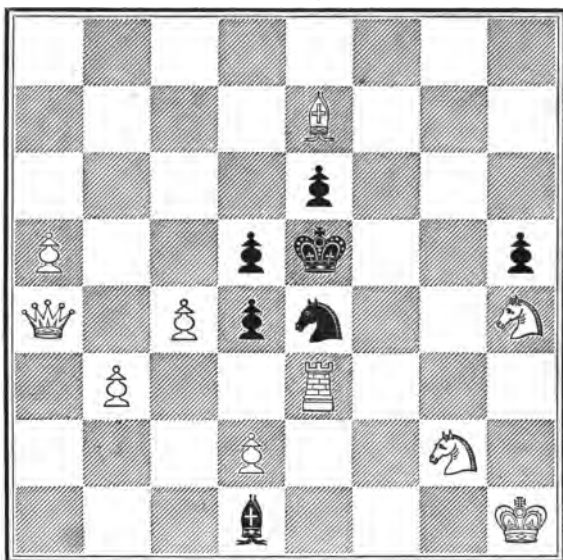
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XXXI.

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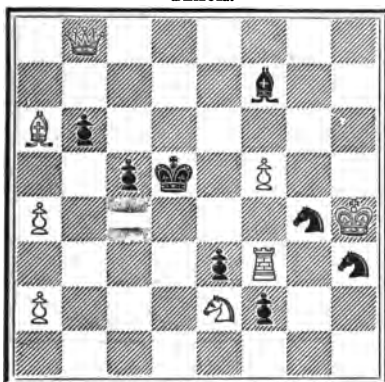


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XXXII.

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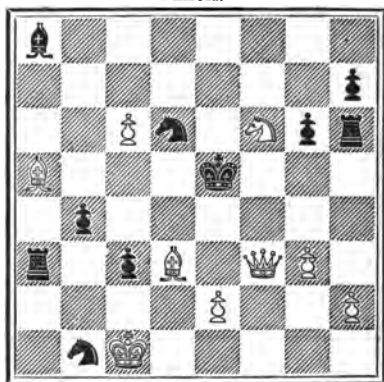


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XXXIII.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 187.—By J. JESPERSEN, DENMARK.

No. 188.—By C. PLANCK.

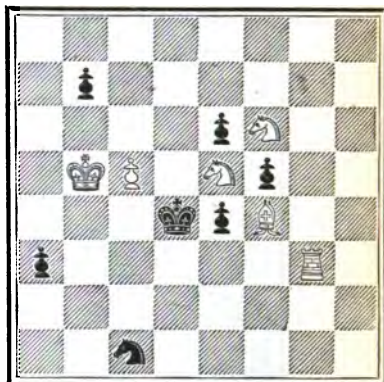
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 189.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

190.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

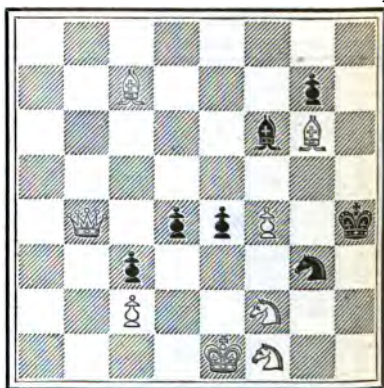
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

OCTOBER, 1883.

GRADDLE'S DREAM AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

OLD Graddle was a great composer,
On matters Chess a terrible proser,
At other talk, a trifle slow, sir.
He could make mates of any profundity
His genius had such rare fecundity :
Mates in two or three or four,
Any number you like to score,
Of any pattern, any size,
Could tickle you with any surprise
A la Bayer, Campbell, Klett,
With any conditions you like to set.
But to our story ; if you please,
We will plunge at once *in medias res*.

One night old Graddle had a dream
Very remarkable : it would seem
Due to his supper,—some Welsh ra'bit :
To take this dish was his usual habit,
Washing it down with a pint of stout :
But on the eve we are talking about,
So good was the rarebit, he ate far more
Than e'er he was known to eat before.
He dreamt to the tune of a thunder snore,

That the men in his box
Were dealing each other
Thumps and knocks,
Each man his brother ;
Bishop and Knight,
In terrible fight,
Black and White.
Out he slid
The bursting lid
Quick as light ;
And forth they jump'd,
Bruis'd and bethump'd :

But though the battle had been so dread,
A Queen alone had lost her head.

And now, most marvellous to relate,
On to the board in solemn state,
The pieces marched without a sound :
 One here, another there,
 Each to his allotted square,
 Just as though they were alive :
 Then amid a hush profound,
 Shouts the White King "Mate in five."

Then (quoth Graddle) in my dream,
The Black Queen gave a little scream :
But the other stepp'd forth (without her head),
And 'mid the thick of her foes she sped.
The moves were made : the strategy
Was something exquisite to see ;
Do what Black would, such was his fate
In five it was mate, always mate.

Sudden they vanish'd, board and men,
And Graddle woke ; and there and then
Back to his brain the whole return'd :
To put it in shape his spirit burn'd.
Up he got and struck a light
And all the rest of that live-long night
 (A sight to see,
 It was only three !)
He worked at lots of the variations,
To get the right bits in their proper stations.

In look'd the sun : there came a knock,
"Hot water, sir : 'tis seven o'clock."
He took no heed, but still he sate
Over his board, bent on the mate :
Still intent on the splendid theme
He saw so clearly in his dream.
So all that day (he had nothing to do)
He work'd at his fiver : he scarcely knew
What he was eating or what he was drinking,
So deep o'er his wonderful problem thinking.

At last after months of this dismal grind
He had the thing fashion'd just to his mind,
With thirteen leading variations
And no end of minor terminations ;
Not a dual in all the lot,
Perfect, without a single blot.
Masterpiece, this, if e'er there was one !
Could any one solve it ? Probably none.
He would challenge Shark and the hard-headed Herr ;
For the fun of the thing he would even dare
To offer a prize of twenty pound
For the first correct solution found.
With flourish of trumpets this was done ;
Old Graddle became a very big gun ;
He waited and laugh'd ;—solution, none !

But alas ! alas ! I must now relate
The ending sad of this wonderful mate.
In six weeks' time, a letter came
From Mr. Shark the prize to claim ;
Said he " the twenty pound I've won
For I'll prove *the problem can't be done*.
If you look, dear sir, at the K'th variation
And down at the ninth sub-combination,
Black by pushing his little P
Can make your problem vanity."

Alas ! it was true. Nought could be done,
Poor Graddle was at it night and day :
He lost his stake, his hair got gray,
But still he discovered remedy none.
The Thing defied him, was making him mad,
At last he became so fearfully bad,
That the only thing for his friends to do
Was to burn his Chess-men and Problem too.

MORAL.

If Problem making 's your vocation,
Do it always in moderation :
Give yourself plenty of recreation :
And if you'd keep your digestion right
Seldom eat Welsh ra'bit at night.

J. PIERCE.

THE NEW HANDBUCH.—VII.

KING'S GAMBIT.—CONCLUSION.

From the chapter on the Gambit Declined we select a variation which will be new to most of our readers. After the moves 1 P to K 4 1 P to K 4, 2 P to K B 4 2 P to Q 4, White instead of 3 K P takes P may play 3 Kt to K B 3, thus evading the Falkbeer counter-attack 3 P to K 5. This move is just noticed but not worked out in recent English treatises. The natural continuation is 3 Q P takes P, 4 Kt takes P. The *Handbuch* now gives as best 4 B to K 3, 5 P to Q 4 5 P takes P en p, 6 B takes P 6 B to B 4 with an even game. If White, instead of 5 P to Q 4, attacks the P by 5 Kt to Q B 3, the best reply is 5 P to K B 4, not 5 Kt to K B 3. Another very ingenious defence at Black's fourth move was analysed by Flechsig and Schwede, jointly, in *Schachz.* 1876, p. 1 ff: 4 Kt to Q B 3, 5 B to Kt 5 5 Kt to B 3! (now if 6 Kt takes Kt 6 P takes Kt, 7 B takes P ch 7 B to Q 2, 8 B takes R 8 B to K Kt 5, therefore) 6 P to Q 4 6 P takes P en p, 7 Kt takes Kt 7 P takes Kt, 8 B takes P ch 8 B to Q 2, 9 B takes R, 9 Q takes B, 10 Q takes P 10 Q takes P, 11 Q to K 2 ch 11 Q takes Q ch, 12 K takes Q 12 B to Q B 4, and White, it was argued, cannot extricate his forces without loss: for if 13 R to K sq 13 Castles, and if 13 B to K 3 13 B to Kt 4 ch wins a piece according to White's play. This opinion Dr. Schwede now retracts on account of the following correction, which, however, is misprinted in the *Handbuch*: 13 B to K 3! 13 B to Kt 4 ch, 14 P to B 4! 14 B takes P ch, 15 K to Q 2 15 Kt to K 5 ch, 16 K to B 2 (a move has clearly been left out, which we have supplied from conjecture); now if 16 B takes B White recovers the piece by R to K sq, and remains with the benefit of the exchange.

In the Allgaier Proper we are surprised that no notice has yet been taken of Mr. Thorold's attack 7 P to Q 4, which has now been some years before the world. After the alternative move 7 B to B 4 ch 7 P to Q 4, 8 B takes P ch 8 K to Kt 2, 9 B takes Q Kt P 9 B takes B! (9 P to B 6 is of course wrong on account of 10 B takes B), the Editor seems to think that White has secured the draw by perpetual check after 10 Q takes P ch. But in several variations Black, who has two pieces to the good, may give up the Rook by playing K to K 2, and get the better game.

In the Kieseritzky Gambit, improperly termed Allgaier, the winning attack against the Polorio Defence 5 B to K 2 has not yet been correctly given in this country. In reviewing Mr. Gossip's *Theory* some years ago we called attention to this fact; and as the

blank still remains unsupplied we now extract the moves. After 5 Kt to K 5 5 B to K 2, 6 B to B 4 (!) 6 B takes P ch, 7 K to B sq 7 P to Q 4, 8 B takes P 8 Kt to K R 3, 9 P to Q 4 9 B to Kt 4, instead of 10 P to K Kt 3 10 Q to B 3 (!) as given by Mr. Cook, White should play 10 Kt to B 3 10 P to Q B 3, (10 P to K B 3 leads only to a transposition of moves) 11 B to Kt 3 (sacrificing the B by 11 Q B takes P is not good, though also noticed in the *Handbuch*) 11 P to K B 3, 12 Kt to Q 3 12 Q takes P, 13 B takes P 13 B takes B, 14 Kt takes B 14 Q takes Q ch, 15 R takes Q 15 Kt to B 2, 16 Kt to Kt 6 16 R to K Kt sq, 17 R takes P and wins. Another way of shaping the attack occurs in a blindfold game of Blackburne's, *City of London C. M.* II. 21 : 8 P takes P (instead of B takes P) 8 Kt to K R 3, 9 P to Q 4 9 Castles (!) 10 Kt to Q B 3 10 B to B 4, 11 B takes P 11 Q to B 3, 12 Q to Q 2 12 B to Kt 3 (!), 13 K to Kt sq 13 Kt to B 4, 14 Kt to K 4, with an overwhelming attack: but 14 Q R to K B sq might be better still. We are disposed to agree with Mr. Wisker, the annotator of this game, that 5 B to K 2 is about the worst defence to the Kieseritzky Gambit.

The defence 5 ... P to Q 4, 6 P to Q 4 (!) is of acknowledged merit, but is barely mentioned by the *Handbuch*: Mr. Cook gives a useful variation, p. 101 note 1. Generally speaking, the theory of the King's Knight's Gambit is but little altered since the previous edition of 1874, and the more closely we examine it, the more we are struck by the completeness and sound judgment of Mr. Cook's brief excerpts.

The Bishop's Gambit, on the contrary, is never at a stand-still for want of novelties: and it may be as well to quote the Editor's preliminary remarks as to the present state of the theory. "The defence formerly usual, 3 Q to R 5 ch, 4 K to B sq 4 P to K Kt 4, must be rejected as unadvisable on account of the confined position of Black's Queen. The advantage of the Pawn cannot be maintained, nor, by giving it back, can Black obtain any lasting counter-attack. The defences 3 P to Q 4, 3 P to K B 4 and 3 P to Q B 3 lead only to an equal game: 3 Kt to K B 3 and 3 P to Q Kt 4, to an inferior one." Later on it is admitted, however, that Kt to Q B 3, either before or after the check, leads also to equality. We note as a minor omission that after 3 Kt to K B 3, 4 Kt to Q B 3 (!) the defence 4 Kt to Q B 3, first played in a match game by Dubois against Paulsen (*Congress* of 1862 p. 99) and for a long time accepted as the best, is not mentioned at all. Even if incorrect, the move has had sufficient first-class patronage in its day to be worthy of notice. The usual continuation has been 5 Kt to K B 3 5 B to Kt 5, 6 Castles 6 P to Q 3, and now 7 Kt to Q 5 was formerly played, but Zukertort has introduced

7 P to Q 3, which is decidedly preferable. Mr. Ranken pointed out that if White plays 6 P to K 5, Black cannot reply with 6 P to Q 4 on account of 7 B to Kt 3, winning the Q P: and accordingly in a correspondence game (*C. P. C.* 1880 p. 274) he tried with success 5 Kt to Q R 4 instead of B to Kt 5. It appears to us, however, that after 5 B to Kt 5, 6 P to K 5, the reply 6 K Kt to Kt 5 would not be inadmissible.

The defence 3 P to K B 4, the "ancient classical" defence as it has been called, has stood the wear of centuries remarkably well. The latest developments, as given by the *Handbuch* and (in a quite adequate abridgment) by Mr. Cook, shows that the onus of equalising the positions is thrown upon the first player. We only wonder that this form of the defence is not adopted more frequently than it is.

But in fact the interest of the Bishop's Gambit centres almost exclusively for the present in the moves 3 P to Q 4 and 4 Q to R 5 ch. If 3 ... P to Q 4 is answered by 4 P takes P ... (?), the *Handbuch* and the English authorities rightly give 4 Q to R 5 ch, 5 K to B sq 5 B to Q 3, followed by 6 ... Kt to K 2. But 5 ... P to B 6 does not necessarily, as is generally said, lose a Pawn: for 6 B to Kt 5 ch ... may be met by 6 ... B to Q 2, 7 B takes B ch 7 Kt takes B, 8 Kt takes P 8 Q to Q B 5 ch, 9 Q to K 2 ch 9 Q takes Q ch, 10 K takes Q 10 Kt to Kt 3 and Black will recover the Pawn. White having played the correct move 4 B takes P ..., after the reply 4 ... Q to R 5 ch, 5 K to B sq ... Black may, instead of the regular 5 ... P to K Kt 4 play 5 ... B to Q 3, a move given in the *Nordisk Skaktidende* by Messrs. Borén and Svenonius, and not yet, we believe, noticed in this country. We extract the two following variations from the *Handbuch*: (i) 5 ... B to Q 3, 6 P to Q 4 6 Kt to K 2, 7 Kt to Q B 3 7 P to K B 3, 8 Q to K 2 8 P to B 3, 9 B to Kt 3 9 B to Kt 5, 10 Q to B 2 10 Q takes Q ch, 11 K takes Q 11 Q Kt to Q 2, 12 Kt to B 3 12 Castles Q R even: (ii) 5 ... B to Q 3, 6 Kt to K B 3 6 Q to R 4, 7 Q to K 2 7 P to K B 3, 8 P to Q 4 8 Kt to K 2, 9 Kt to B 3 9 P to B 3, 10 B to Kt 3 10 B to Kt 5, 11 P to K R 3 11 Kt to Kt 3, 12 K to Kt sq 12 B takes Kt, 13 Q takes B 13 Q takes Q ch, 14 P takes Q 14 Kt to R 5, 15 K to B 2 15 P to K Kt 4! 16 B to Q 2 16 Kt to Q 2, 17 Q R to Q sq 17 Castles Q R, and the choice of positions is left doubtful, White having a centre of Pawns and Black more chances of attack.

We will now suppose 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, as now most usually played. The next few moves are plain sailing: 6 Kt to Q B 3 6 B to Kt 2, 7 P to Q 4 7 Kt to K 2, 8 Kt to K B 3 8 Q to R 4, 9 P to K R 4 9 P to K R 3. Or if 6 Kt to K B 3 6 Q to R 4, 7 P to K R 4

7 B to Kt 2, 8 Kt to Q B 3 8 P to K R 3 (not 8 Kt to K 2 as the *Handbuch* gives by a slip), 9 P to Q 4 9 Kt to K 2. Mr. Cook is therefore slightly illogical in representing 6 Kt to K B 3 as inferior: in fact it makes no difference which Kt is played first, except as to the chances of confusing the opponent, and it is the move 8 K to B 2 ... (?) which is really at fault in his variation (p. 83 col. 2). It is at the tenth move that the difficulties begin: it is hardly possible to dogmatise on the comparative merits of 10 P to K 5 ... and 10 K to Kt sq ..., and our authorities betray their consciousness of this fact by a liberal use of such phrases as "perhaps" and *stehe dahin*, "let the question stand over." Thus after 10 P to K 5 10 Q Kt to B 3 11 B takes Kt ch, it is still "a question" whether Black should retake with P or Kt. If 11 ... P takes B, 12 Kt to K 4 ... the text gives 12 ... P to Kt 5, 13 Kt to K sq and White's game is preferred: but it is observed in a note that Herr Berger recommends 12 ... B to Kt 5 and thinks Black's game good in spite of the doubled Pawn. Again, after 11 ... Kt takes B, 12 Kt to Q 5 12 Castles, it is "a question" whether the sacrifice of the P is correct, and after 13 Kt takes Q B P ... once more "a question" whether Black may not sacrifice the Rook, playing at once ... 13 K R to Q sq. Berger's article in *Schachz.* 1879 pp. 65-68 is full of ingenuities, but he scarcely attempts to *prove* anything. In the other branch of the attack, 10 K to Kt sq ..., almost the only serious omission in Mr. Cook's work is that of Rosenthal's move 10 ... Q to Kt 3 instead of 10 ... P to Kt 5. White, we believe, should not at once exchange Pawns and Rooks, nor play 11 P to R 5 11 Q to Q Kt 3, nor 11 Kt to K 5 as played by Paulsen against Anderssen (the two latter are given by the *Handbuch*), but play a waiting game by 11 B to K 2 ..., a move we have seen tried by first-rates. After 10 K to Kt sq 10 P to Kt 5, 11 Kt to K sq, the books give only 11 ... P to B 6. An alternative 11 ... Q Kt to B 3 was tried by the present writer against Dr. Ballard, *Field* Nov. 22, 1879, and subsequently in a consultation game published in *Chess-Monthly* I. 179. Zukertort does not condemn the move: he observes that it involves the sacrifice of a Pawn for the sake of a quicker development, and that White has but one commendable continuation, 12 Kt to Kt 5. So here we have another "open question."

We have pleasant (may we add without offence, not unsuccessful ?) recollections of Dr. Schwede as an opponent at Dresden in 1880: and we shall conclude our notice of the Bishop's Gambit by transcribing from the *Handbuch* a fine specimen of his play at this opening. Among his other merits as an Editor, Dr. Schwede shows a commendable modesty in giving very few of his own games.

WHITE. (Herr Flechsigg.)	BLACK. (Dr. Schwede.)	WHITE. (Herr Flechsigg.)	BLACK. (Dr. Schwede.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	21 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	22 B takes Kt	R takes B
3 B to B 4	Q to R 5 ch	23 P takes R	P to Kt 6
4 K to B sq	P to Q 4	24 Q to B 4 ch	K to R sq
5 B takes P	P to K Kt 4	25 P to K 6	[White's last two moves seem the only ones to prevent B to Kt 5.]
6 Kt to Q B 3	B to Kt 2		R to K B sq
7 P to Q 4	Kt to K 2	26 Kt to K 4	P to B 7 ch
8 Kt to B 3	Q to R 4	27 K to Kt 2	R takes P
9 P to K R 4	P to K R 3	28 Kt to Kt 5	[Thinking that Black cannot safely take the Kt. The game, however, is lost in any case.]
10 K to Kt sq	P to Kt 5		P takes Kt
11 Kt to K sq	P to B 6	29 P takes P	R to R 5
12 B to K 3	Q Kt to B 3	30 R takes R	Q takes R
13 B takes Kt ch	P takes B	31 R to R sq	Q takes R ch
14 Kt to Q 3	Kt to Kt 3	32 K takes Q	B takes K P and wins.
15 P to K Kt 3	B to Kt 2		[A remarkably piquant conclusion.]
[15... B to K 3 is now preferred by Dr. Schwede.]			
16 Kt to R 4	Q R to Q sq		
17 P to B 3	Castles		
18 Kt (R 4) to B 5	B to B sq		
19 Q to R 4 (weak)	P to K B 4 !		
20 P to K 5	P to B 5 !		
[The sacrifice of the exchange is quite correct.]			

The treatise on End-games was, so to speak, "all gold" when it left the hands of Baron v. d. Lasa, and only a few corrections here and there have been introduced into the sixth edition. Two of these have been already noticed in our series of "Useful End-games": in *C. P. C.* 1880 p. 50, the somewhat tardy correction of a mistake of George Walker's some five-and-thirty years after it had been amended by Walker himself; and in *B. C. M.* I. 44, a position of Lolli's which had given rise to the most conflicting judgments, but on which, it may be hoped, the last word has now been said.

We can form no better wish for the *Handbuch* than that it may, before many years are over, be again revised by Dr. Schwede with the aid of the best talent that Germany can command, and—as a parting hint—with a little more attention to non-German sources of information.

W. W.



GAME DEPARTMENT.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

BIRMINGHAM MEETING, 1883.

GAME CCI.

The following was a game in the First Class Tourney.

(Q Kt Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Ranken.)	(Mr. A. Marriott.)	(Mr. Ranken.)	(Mr. A. Marriott.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	20 P takes B	R takes P
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	21 K to Q 2	R to K B 3 (<i>h</i>)
3 B to B 4 (<i>a</i>)	Kt to B 3	22 Q to K 3	R takes Kt P
4 P to Q 3	B to B 4	23 Q takes Q (<i>i</i>)	P takes Q
5 B to K Kt 5	P to Q 3 (<i>b</i>)	24 P to B 4	P to R 4
6 Kt to Q 5	P to K R 3 (<i>c</i>)	25 R to Q Kt sq	R takes R
7 B takes Kt	P takes B	26 R takes R	R to R 3
8 Q to R 5	B to K 3 (<i>d</i>)	27 Kt to B 2	R takes P
9 Kt tks Q B P ch	Q takes Kt	28 K to K 2	P to B 4
10 B takes B	Kt to Q 5	29 R takes P	P takes P
11 B to Kt 3	B to Kt 5 ch (<i>e</i>)	30 P takes P	R to R 4
12 K to Q sq	R to Q B sq	31 K to Q 3 (<i>j</i>)	R to R 5
13 R to Q B sq (<i>f</i>)	R to K Kt sq	32 P to B 5	R to B 5
14 Q takes R P	R takes P	33 Kt to Q sq	P to Q 4
15 Q takes P	Kt takes B	34 P takes P (<i>k</i>)	P to R 5
16 R P takes Kt	Q to B 4	35 Kt to Kt 2	R takes P
17 Kt to R 3	Q to Q 5 (<i>g</i>)	36 K takes P	P to R 6
18 Q to B 3	R to Kt 3	37 Kt to Q 3	R to B 8
19 P to B 3	B takes P	38 R to Q R 7	Resigns. (<i>l</i>)

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) Introduced by Herr Bardeleben at the Vizayanagram Tourney.

(*b*) This move seems to give White an immediate advantage. Black should either not have allowed his Kt to be pinned, or should now bring back the B to K 2.

(*c*) B to K 3 at once is better.

(d) But now B to K 3 loses a Pawn ; the right move is Kt to Q 5.

(e) Checking with the Q was preferable perhaps, followed by Kt takes B.

(f) Overcautious ; P to Q B 3 is safe enough.

(g) Mr. Marriott does not play like himself in this game ; he should here either retire B to R 4 or R to Kt 3.

(h) Showy, but not so good as R to Q B 3. Taking the Kt P would of course be fatal on account of R to B 8 ch and K R to Q B sq.

(i) The check at B 8 was of no use now, as Black could play K to Q 2 and exchange Queens.

(j) The correct course is Kt to Kt 4, and then Kt to B 6 and Q 5.

(k) K takes P is stronger, for if then P takes P, White can play Kt to K 3.

(l) R to Q R 8 evidently prolonged the game only a few moves.

GAME CCII.

Interesting game played by the winner of the first prize in Class I.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Lambert.)	BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.)	WHITE. (Mr. Lambert.)	BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.)
1 Kt to K B 3	P to Q 4	14 P takes B	Q to Q 2
2 P to Q 4	P to K 3	15 Q to B 2	R to Q sq
3 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3	16 Kt to K 4 (e)	Kt to Q 4
4 B to K 2	B to Q 3	17 K to R sq	Castles
5 Castles	Kt to Q B 3 (a)	18 R to K Kt sq	P to K B 4
6 P to Q Kt 3	P to K 4 (b)	19 Kt to Kt 3	P to B 5
7 P takes P	Kt takes P	20 Kt to R 5	R to B 2
8 B to Kt 2	Kt to Kt 3 (c)	21 P takes P (f)	Kt tks dbld P
9 P to B 4	P takes P (d)	22 R tks P ch (g)	R takes R
10 B takes P	B to K Kt 5	23 Kt to B 6 ch	K to R sq
11 Q Kt to Q 2	B to K 4	24 Kt takes Q	Kt to R 6
12 B takes B	Kt takes B	25 R to K B sq (h)	Q R to K Kt sq
13 B to K 2	B takes Kt	26 Q to Kt sq	Mates in two moves.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) It is generally thought better to advance the B P before bringing out the Kt.

(b) This line of play is characteristic of Mr. Thorold, who is ever original, and cannot brook the dull, plodding development usual in these openings.

(c) Q to K 2 looks stronger.

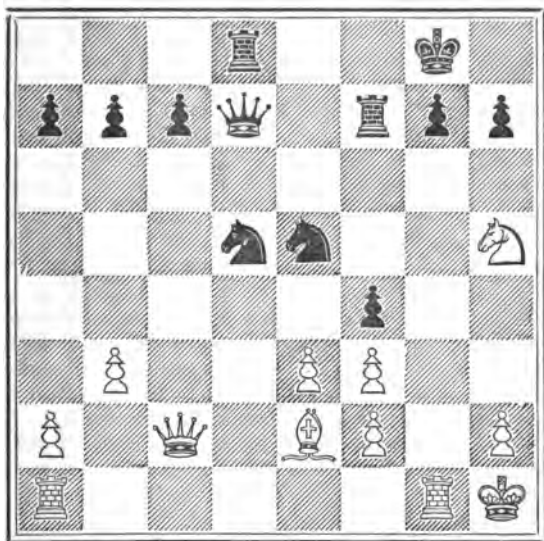
(d) He might also Castle with safety, *e.g.* 11 Castles, 12 P takes P, Kt takes P, 13 Q to Q 4, Kt to B 3, 14 P to K 4, B to K 2 &c.

(e) A good move, but not vigorously enough followed up; he should have continued with 17 Kt to B 5, and 18 Q to K 4.

(f) A very interesting and difficult position for both sides, which deserves a diagram. It is not at all easy to say what was White's proper course here, P to K 4 would be answered by Q to R 6, and Q to K 4 by Kt to K Kt 3; perhaps he should have played R to Kt 5, and then doubled his Rooks.

Position after Black's 20th move.

BLACK (MR. THOROLD.)



WHITE (MR. LAMBERT.)

(g) Winning the Queen, but curiously enough losing the game.

(h) There was nothing to be done; B to B 4 would only delay for a move or two the fatal issue.

GAME CCIII.

Played in Class I.

(Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE. (Mr. Leather.)	BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.)	WHITE. (Mr. Leather.)	BLACK. (Mr. Thorold.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	30 K takes P	R to Q R 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to K B 3	31 R to Q sq ch	K to K 2
3 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3	32 R to Q 2	B to Kt 3
4 B to Q Kt 5	B to B 4	33 P to B 4	B to K 6
5 Castles (a)	Q to K 2 ?	34 R to B 2	K to Q 3
6 P to Q 3 (b)	Kt to Q 5	35 Kt to B 3	K to B 4
7 Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	36 Kt to Q 5	R to Kt 3 ch (i)
8 Kt to K 2	B to Kt 3	37 K to R 3	P to R 4
9 Kt to Kt 3	P to Kt 3 (c)	38 Kt to K 7	R to Kt 8
10 P to Q B 3 (d)	P to Q B 3	39 R to K Kt 2 (j)	R to K B 8
11 B to R 4	P to Q 3	40 K to Kt 4	K takes P
12 B to K 3	P to K R 4	41 Kt to B 6	P to R 5
13 R to K sq	P to R 5	42 Kt takes P ch	K to B 6
14 Kt to B sq	Kt to R 4	43 Kt takes P	P to R 6
15 P to Q 4	P to Kt 4	44 P to R 4	R to Q Kt 8
16 Q to Q 2	Kt to B 5	45 P to R 5	R to Kt 7
17 Q R to Q sq	B to B 2 (e)	46 K to R 3	B to Q 5
18 P to Q Kt 4	P to R 6	47 P to R 6	R to Kt 2
19 P takes K P	Q P takes P	48 Kt to Kt 5	B to K 4
20 Kt to Kt 3 (f)	P takes P	49 P to R 7	B to B 3
21 P to Kt 5	B to Kt 5	50 K to Kt 4	R to Kt 7
22 P takes P	P to Q Kt 4	51 K to B 5 (k)	B to R sq
23 B takes P	R to Q sq (g)	52 R to Kt sq	R takes P
24 Q takes R ch	Q takes Q	53 Kt to B 7	R to R 7
25 R takes Q ch	K takes R	54 Kt takes B	R takes P
26 B to K 2	B takes B (h)	55 Kt to Kt 6	P to R 7
27 Kt takes B	R to R 3	56 R to Q R sq	K to Kt 7
28 P to K B 3	R takes P	57 R takes P ch	K takes R
29 B takes Kt	Kt P takes B	58 Kt takes P	R to B 2 ch

And White won.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This is now considered stronger than taking the K P with Kt.

(b) We should prefer 6 Kt to Q 5, Kt takes Kt, 7 P takes Kt, Kt to Q 5, 8 Kt takes Kt, B takes Kt, 9 P to Q B 3, B to Kt 3, 10 P to Q 4, &c.

(c) The position of Black's Queen is not good, and he has lost time by his last few moves, so that he is now obliged either to weaken his King's flank thus, or let in the dreadful Knight.

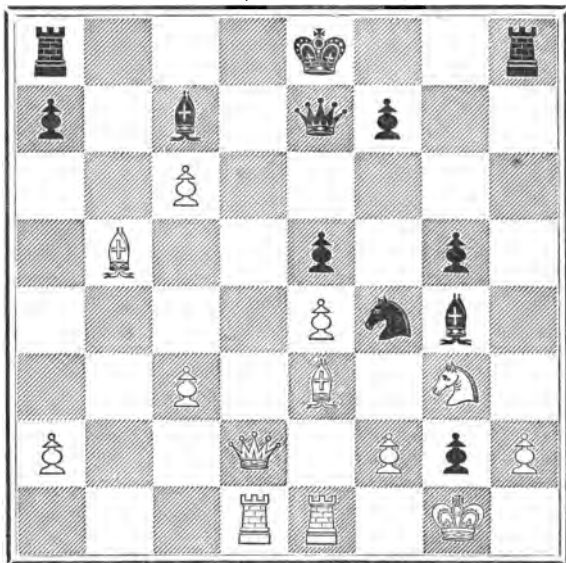
(d) B to R 6, threatening to play Q to B 3 and then B to Kt 5 or 7 would have greater attractions for us.

(e) Black is *en retard* with the development of his Queen's pieces; he ought therefore now, we think, to play B to Q 2, and endeavour to Castle Q R before pressing on what should be a premature attack.

(f) P to Kt 3 would involve the loss of the exchange, but B to B 5 followed by Kt to K 3 was safe and good.

(g) An unfortunate error, which turns a won game into a lost one. It was afterwards seen that by playing P to B 3 here, threatening Q to R 2, Black must obtain a decisive attack. That our readers may work this out, we give a diagram of the position before Black's 23rd move.

BLACK (MR. THOROLD.)



WHITE (MR. LEATHER.)

(h) B to R 6 or K 3 was perhaps better than exchanging pieces.

(i) He dared not attempt to win the Q B P by R to R 5, for after the exchange of Rooks and Kt for B, the K R P could not be stopped.

(j) Very well played ; after this Black has no chance of saving the game.

(k) This again is a fine move, for if Black take the Rook, White wins by K takes B.

GAME CCIV.

Deciding game for 1st and 2nd prizes.

(Irregular Opening.)

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

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) We prefer adopting the King's rather than the Queen's Fianchetto defence at the outset of this opening, in order to prevent White from obtaining any good development for his Q B.

(b) The Q should remain at home for the present, and after B to K 2, Castles, and P to Q 4, she might profitably go to Q 2, in order to bring the R behind.

(c) P to B 4 looks more correct ; of course taking the Kt would be far from good play.

(d) Circumstances alter cases, yet we still think this capture unadvisable, if Black continued properly.

(e) An error from which his game never recovers ; the Rook should retire to Q sq or Q 2.

(f) More directly attacking would be 14 Kt to K 5, R to R 3, 15 Kt to Kt 4, R to Kt 3, 16 P to B 5, P takes P, 17 R takes P, &c.

(g) A good move, for if B interposes, White can proceed with Kt to K 5.

(h) Ill considered, since the B cannot take the Kt P without being lost.

(i) White now wins owing to the vicious position of Black's Q R, which cannot come to the rescue.

GAME CCV.

A lively game played at Birmingham in the Handicap
Tourney.

(French Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Lee.)	BLACK. (Mr. Leather.)	WHITE. (Mr. Lee.)	BLACK. (Mr. Leather.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	11 B takes P ch	K takes B
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	12 Q to R 5 ch	K to Kt sq
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	13 Kt to Kt 5	R to K sq (d)
4 B to Kt 5	B to K 2	14 Q takes P ch	K to R sq
5 B takes Kt (a)	B takes B	15 Q to Kt 6 (e)	Q takes Kt
6 P to K 5	B to K 2	16 Q takes Q	B to Q 2
7 B to Q 3	P to Q B 4	17 Castles Q R	B to Q 5 (f)
8 Q to Kt 4 (b)	Castles	18 R takes B	Kt takes R
9 P takes P	B takes P	19 Q to R 4 ch	Resigns.
10 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3 (c)		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) See our comments on this move at p. 298 of the present volume.

(b) A powerful move, getting the Queen into effective play before bringing out the Kt.

(c) P to K B 4 was doubtless necessary, or else P to K R 3.

(d) Taking the Kt with Q at once is better, though of course White must eventually win.

(e) Omitting unaccountably to see that he had a mate in four moves.

(f) After this blunder further resistance would be useless.

GAME CCVI.

A skirmish at the Hull Church Institute between Mr. Freeborough and another Amateur.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

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

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) It is usual to play 7 P to Q 3, or 4; or P to B 6; but a good defence is obtainable by the earlier move of the King.

(b) This is wrong. The future play illustrates one of the possibilities arising in consequence.

(c) The P at Q 4 is one of the weak spots in White's game. It is now well defended, owing to Black's 9th and 11th moves.

(d) An important link in the chain. If Black replies by 16 R to Q Kt sq, White can still play 17 Q to K 2, or Q 2.

(e) Which adds considerably to the effect of the move White has in view, and recalls note (b).

(f) He threatens 18 R takes Kt, R takes R; 19 R to K B sq and if, to avoid this, Black plays 17 K to Kt sq, White would continue by 18 Q to B 4 ch, &c. The course actually adopted by Black gives White the full benefit of his previous play.

GAME CCVII.

Third game played at Thorpe, July 12th. See B. C. M. p. 306.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. J. Keeble.)	(Herr Zukertort.)	(Mr. J. Keeble.)	(Herr Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	4 B to R 4	Kt to B 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	5 P to Q 3	B to B 4
3 B to Kt 5	P to Q R 3	6 P to B 3	P to Q Kt 4

7 B to Q B 2 (a)	P to Q 3	22 R takes Q	Kt tks Kt ch
8 Kt to Q 2 (b)	Castles	23 P takes Kt	R takes R
9 Castles	P to Q 4 (c)	24 P takes B	P to B 6
10 P takes P (d)	Kt takes P	25 B to Kt 3	K to R sq
11 Kt to K 4	B to K 2	26 R to K B 5 (h)	R takes R
12 B to Kt 5 (e)	P to B 4	27 P takes R	R to Kt 8
13 B takes B	Q takes B	28 P to K R 3	R takes P
14 Kt to Kt 3	B to K 3	29 Kt to K 3	P to Q B 4
15 R to K sq	Q to Q 3 (f)	30 P to Q B 4	P to Kt 5
16 Q to Q 2	Q R to K sq	31 Kt to Q sq	R to Q 7
17 Q R to Q sq	P to R 3	32 K to R 2	P to Q R 4
18 Kt to B sq	P to B 5 (g)	33 K to Kt 3	R to Q 6
19 P to Q 4	B to Kt 5	34 K to B 4	P to R 5
20 P takes P	Kt takes P	35 K to K 4	P takes B (i)
21 Q takes Kt ch	Q takes Q	Resigns.	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Mr. Keeble notes that he prefers this to the book move B to Kt 3. In another game Herr Zukertort replied by 7 P to Q 4.

(b) The time was when P to Q 4 would have been considered the natural and correct course in such a position. Mr. Keeble does not care to take the initiative, but waits for his opponent to come on, hoping simply for a draw.

(c) And Herr Zukertort comes on; and, in less favourable circumstances, adopts the move which White has rejected.

(d) He has also Kt takes P in hand. Caution still "marks the guarded way."

(e) Questionable, inasmuch as one of the troubles of the defence to the Lopez is to find a square for the K B where he is not in the way. This relieves him.

(f) Herr Zukertort is being led into a difficult position.

(g) Owing to White playing a backward game Black has to do most of the thinking, and with scant time for it loses the exchange in consequence. It is not a bad method of dealing with a simultaneous player.

(h) We should have clung more affectionately to this Rook for pawn-hunting purposes. The chance of the advanced pawn ever achieving greatness is not worth mentioning.

(i) A fine touch which redeems this game from the region of the commonplace, and shows that a counter-attack is not always the strongest defence.

Two other games with the same opening were drawn, White playing in similar style. Another game was lost by Herr Zukertort who, playing the Hampe-Allgaier attack, walked into one of the best known traps. *i.e.* :—8 P to Q 4, P to Q 3; 9 Q B takes P, B to Kt 2; 10 B to Q B 4 ch, K to K sq; 11 Castles, B takes Q P ch and wins.

GAME CCVIII.

Played at the Nuremberg Tourney, July, 1883, between
Messrs. Paulsen and Gunsberg.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Paulsen.)	(Herr Gunsberg.)	(Herr Paulsen.)	(Herr Gunsberg.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	27 P to Kt 4 (j)	P takes P
2 P to Q 4	P takes P	28 P takes P	B takes R ch
3 Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3	29 K to Kt sq	B to K 6
4 Q to K 3	P to K Kt 3 (a)	30 Q to K sq	B takes P
5 B to B 4	P to Q 3	31 P to B 3	B to B 4 ch
6 B to Q 2	B to K Kt 2	32 B to B 2	B takes B ch
7 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	33 K takes B (k)	R to K 5
8 K Kt to K 2	Kt to K 4 (b)	34 Q to Kt 3	R to K 4
9 B to Kt 3	Q Kt to Kt 5	35 Q to R 3	R to K 3
10 Q to B 3	P to K R 4 (c)	36 Q to Kt 3	B to Kt 3
11 P to K R 3	Kt to K 4	37 Q to B 4	Kt to K 4
12 Q to K 3	B to Q 2 (d)	38 P to Kt 4	P to B 3
13 P to B 4	Kt to B 3	39 P to R 4	B to Q sq
14 P to K 5 (e)	P takes P	40 Q to Q 4	B takes P
15 P takes P	B to R 3	41 Q takes P	R to K 2
16 Kt to B 4	Castles	42 P to R 5	K to Kt 2
17 P takes Kt (f)	R to K sq	43 Q to B 5	Kt to Kt 5
18 Kt to K 4	B to B 4	44 P to Kt 5	P takes P
19 Castles Q R	R takes Kt	45 Q takes P	R to B 2
20 Q to Kt 3	Q tks B ch (g)	46 P to B 4	R takes P ch
21 R takes Q	B takes Kt	47 K to Q 3	Kt to K 4 ch
22 Q to B 2	B to K 6 (h)	48 K to K 3	R to B 6 ch
23 Q to Kt 3	B to B 5	49 K to K 2	R to B 7 ch
24 Q to B 2	R to Q sq (i)	50 K to Q sq	R to Q R 7
25 K R to Q sq	R takes R	51 Q takes P	R takes P
26 R takes R	R to Q 5	52 Resigns.	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Three defences are at Black's disposal in reply to White's fourth move, viz:—the move in the text, B to Q Kt 5 ch, and Kt to K B 3. Whichever course he may adopt he must play carefully for a few moves to avoid a bad game.

(b) White's Bishop is now obliged to decide upon which diagonal he will make his stand, while Black's forces are being massed on the King's side in the probable direction of the attack.

(c) Black's 4th move has its weak point in the disarrangement of his pawns, and an advance of either White's K B P or K R P is to be deprecated. This move stops one and prepares for the other.

(d) He might have played thus on the 8th move. It is a very minute advantage that Black has gained by his Knight's manœuvres. They have certainly lost him a move. Minute however as is the advantage the result of the game turns upon it.

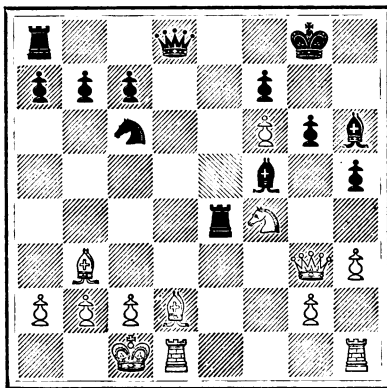
(e) White's attack comes on with force. It is met with characteristic subtlety.

(f) Black's subtlety is met with characteristic profundity, but depth is, as usual, accompanied by danger.

(g) Subtlety scores a point by this beautiful move. See diagram.

Position before Black's 20th move.

BLACK (HERR GUNSBERG.)



WHITE (HERR PAULSEN.)

(h) Black does not realise at once the full force of his sacrifice. He has nothing better than R to Q sq, which secures the third piece in exchange for his Queen.

(i) Now we see the advantage of White's Bishop having been driven back on the 9th move.

(j) To clear the way for Q to K R 6 in the course of a few moves. Black never permits the opportunity.

(k) White has no chance after this exchange. His Queen can do nothing against the three pieces, and his K B P must fall.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

We have no space this month for the promised list of Chess works on sale, but it shall appear in November, all being well.

We have received the report and financial statement of the Leeds Chess Club for the season 1882-83, together with the special expense account of the Yorkshire v. Lancashire match. So far as the Leeds Chess Club is concerned the account shows a prosperous state of affairs with a small balance in hand, notwithstanding the heavy expenses of the last season. Much credit is due to the management for this happy result. With regard to the County match, it appears that the Leeds guarantee fund has been called upon for £37 15s. Od., including £5 from J. Rhodes, Esq., J.P. The Leeds club contributed £26 12s. Od., against £11 17s. 6d. contributed by the other Yorkshire clubs, the last named sum including also the cash taken for tickets, &c. These figures speak for themselves, and show how the Leeds Chess-players support their favourite pastime. The report announces that "notwithstanding the visit of the West Yorkshire Chess Association to Leeds in April next the council are prepared to entertain any practical suggestion with the view of reducing the ordinary club subscription to such an easy sum that it shall cease to be an excuse for not joining the society on the part of any Chess-player residing in the town or its vicinity." Further important matches are alluded to, the arrangements only requiring confirmation at the annual meeting and "the assistance of the strongest players"—a significant addition, referring apparently to several of the latter having been conspicuous by their absence from sundry recent matches. The players substituted for them have done very well—as well as the best in some cases—but might no doubt be better employed in dealing with the enemy's second-rates, and so saving the "tail" players from being over-matched. It is recorded that a gentleman who found his blanket too short for him rectified matters by cutting a piece off one end and stitching it to the other, but this device can hardly be expected to answer satisfactorily in every instance.

Land and Water has recently commenced a series of leaderettes on the openings, showing the general principles by which they are ruled. Amateurs may save many a game by inwardly digesting these short articles. Nothing is more common than to hear a player say "I don't know what to do" at those rare and critical moments when he has a move in hand wherewith to lay the foundation of an attack or a defence. It is an even chance that he gets into mischief, and sooner or later finds himself short of a move in

some position where a move means the game. Many young players prefer to find out all these things for themselves by experience. They would be right enough if it were possible to take a lease of life for a thousand years, but this being impracticable, he is the wisest man who avails himself of the brains of his forerunners, and adopts at the outset principles that represent the result of many years of observation and reflection.

We have received a copy of an interesting little brochure by Mr. Marriott,* which we can recommend as an uncommonly good shilling's worth to the lovers of ingenious strategy in practical play. The eighteen games selected are all short and all lively : there is one draw with "Mephisto ;" Messrs. Blackburne and MacDonnell each appear as the winners of one game and the losers of another ; the remaining games are won by Mr. Marriott, whose opponents include several well-known names. We do not suppose that in all these cases, certainly not in the two named, these results are put forward as indicating the comparative strength of the players : but, apart from the training which severe practice alone can give, we are glad to recognise in Mr. Marriott a natural gift for Chess amounting to genius. Nothing can be more charming than the way several of these games are finished off ; we may notice especially Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18. It was with great regret that we saw the announcement, in the *Sporting and Dramatic* and elsewhere, of Mr. Marriott's very indifferent health : his little book is quite sufficient to prove that nothing but a strong physique is wanting to make him a first-rate match player after the exacting standard of these latter days.

The *Matlock Register* remarks in a recent number that "the entertaining Chess column in *Vor Tid* (Our Times) should be an inducement to British Chess-players to study the Danish language—by no means so difficult as it first appears." Stimulated by this we were on the point of buying a Danish dictionary so as to be up to the times and able to reply to correspondents "in their own language," when, casting our eyes on the "Korrespondance" column in *Vor Tid*, we noticed the following attempt of the worthy editor to express his ideas in English. "A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica. Letter and problems thankfully received. We shall gather and send you some of the wished." We have now fully decided to stick to the vernacular.

The return match between the Granby (Leicester) Chess Club and the Sparkbrook Club (Birmingham) took place on Saturday evening, Sept. 22nd. Some of the games were very closely contested, and the result was a draw, each side scoring $8\frac{1}{2}$ games.

* Collection of Chess games, played by Mr. A. T. Marriott of Nottingham. Daily Express Steam Printing Works, Nottingham : Price 1/-: pp. 44.

Mr. Steinitz has no sooner got "ashore" than he is "afloat" again. The following notice appears in *Ashore or Afloat* of Sept. 14th. "In consequence of want of agreement between Herr Steinitz and the proprietors of *Ashore or Afloat* relative to the powers or authority of the former in conducting the Chess column, Herr Steinitz has resigned the editorship of that department, which will in future be edited by another gentleman of great reputation in the Chess world."

With respect to the concluding paragraph of "Some aspects of the two tournaments" Mr. Steinitz writes to us as follows:—"I know I shall not ask you in vain for a correction of a misstatement in W. W.'s article in your last number referring to my proposed match with Zukertort. He is utterly in error in asserting that I 'did not wish to play at once but in six months time.' The facts are as follows: A few days after the conclusion of the tournament I challenged Zukertort, through the kind offices of Mr. Steel of Calcutta, for a match to commence any time from three to six months from the date of my challenge. Obviously I was bound to give him some time for preparation, but when Mr. Minchin replied on his behalf that he would not engage himself at such 'a future period,' Mr. Steel informed Zukertort that I was ready to play at once which practically meant at any time."

The President and Executive of the Hereford Chess Club, established in 1880, have been fortunate enough to secure for the purposes of the Club a large room situate in Broad-street, near the Free Library. The room has been furnished specially for the purposes of the Club, and will be thrown open to members and their friends daily from 1 to 10 p.m. The subscription is only 10s. 6d. a year, and to Chess-players, in both the city and the county, this is a great boon. Hitherto, Chess proper has laid under considerable disadvantage consequent on the want of a club-room, but now this desideratum is supplied. For this result the Club is indebted to the energy and liberality of the President (Mr. Charles Anthony, jun.,) who, as a lover of Chess, and with an ardent desire for its progress in Herefordshire, is ever ready to assist in the advancement of the noble game. The Hon. Sec. (Mr. T. Smith,) will be happy to receive the names of intending members, and will also furnish any information that may be required.

A sequel to Miss Beechey's "Chess Blossoms" is projected by the authoress assisted by Mr. T. B. Rowland, to be entitled "Chess Fruits." The contents are sure to be both entertaining and clever, and we trust the work will receive support from our readers.

We beg to remind our friends at the Antipodes that when this number reaches them, it will be time to renew their subscriptions, if they intend patronising us for another year.

The *Glasgow Weekly Herald* suggests the desirability of forming a Scottish Chess Association. "There has in the last year been a wonderful access of interest on the part of the public in connection with Chess, due in great measure to the recent international tournaments, and this encourages us to hope that the suggestion may lead to something definite. The principal objects are—(1) A federation of the Scottish Chess Clubs, a delegate from each club to form the committee of the association, which would then elect its own office-bearers. Each club proposing to enter into the federation to subscribe a certain sum, say not less than three guineas. This would not preclude the larger clubs from subscribing more handsomely. It is also intended that individuals able and willing to subscribe should give separate contributions. (2) The institution of a Scottish Chess Champion Cup, the holding of which should be competed for annually at such time and at such Scottish city or town as may be fixed by the committee from year to year. (3) An annual competition for players who do not think themselves strong enough for the championship, for such prize, and on such conditions, as may be fixed by the committee."

We have received from Mr. Leonard P. Rees a circular announcing the formation of a Surrey County Chess Association the objects of which are (1) to establish an Individual Challenge Cup for the county of Surrey, (2) to establish a Club Trophy to be played for by teams from affiliated Surrey Clubs, (3) to inaugurate Problem and problem solving competitions, and to start and conduct correspondence tourneys, (4) to facilitate club inter-course open to all Association members, and (5) to establish and conduct for a short period Chess clubs in localities "from which sufficient support is guaranteed." Mr. J. Steele, the president of the Surrey club, who has been closely and actively connected with local Chess for more than twenty-five years, has accepted the presidency of the new Association, and Messrs. Leonard P. Rees and E. J. Winter-Wood have been selected as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer respectively. The members are to be divided into two classes, (1) Club members who are already members of an affiliated Surrey club, and (2) unattached members, the distinction between them being that "club members *only* shall have the right of entry to affiliated Surrey clubs and alone shall be eligible to take part in any purely county or club contest." The subscription to the Association is 5s. for the term from the 1st Oct. 1883 to 31st Dec. 1884, the succeeding annual subscription to be 2s. 6d. only, payable in advance 1st January in each year. By joining the Association as "unattached" members provincial Chess-players may secure admission to what, it is anticipated, will be first class tourneys with liberal prizes. Subscriptions to Mr. Leonard P. Rees, "Annandale," Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.

On Saturday, 8th September, Mr. Thorold visited the Hall Church Institute and played a number of simultaneous games with the members, winning a large majority. Many games were unavoidably left unfinished, Mr. Thorold's time being limited. Four games were scored against him by Messrs. Farrow (2), Hildyard (1), and Downs (1).

Commenting upon the Nüremberg tournament, the *Field* remarks that "Chess-players, as a rule, consider themselves at least pawn and move stronger than they really are; hence competitors entering a tournament hope to gain a prize by reasoning that they will be able to draw with the recognised favourites and beat those whom they consider—estimating their strength at the above standard—inferior to themselves." The outside world might conclude from this that Chess-players are very conceited persons, but this does not follow. Every player naturally judges of himself at his best, and takes little account of games lost by careless blunders. These he willingly forgets as fast as possible. His error consists in believing himself capable of avoiding mistakes when there is every inducement for him to play correctly. To play well is the gift of fortune; but to make mistakes comes by nature.

The assumed win of Mason (at move 51 in his game with Zukertort in the International Tourney) which is going the round of the American papers, is a mare's nest. If Mr. Holmes refers to B. C. M. p. 266, he will find that Black's Q (see move 48) should be at K B 2, not Q B 2, which makes all the difference!

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—In addition to the match with M. de Rivière, reported in our last issue, M. Tschigorin during his stay in Paris played a large number of games with some of the strongest French notables at the Cercle des Echecs and the Café de la Régence. He also engaged in three consultation matches of two games each, having for his partner in all of them the Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, who liberally furnished the stakes of 100 frs. for which each was played. Curiously enough the result in every instance was a win and a draw, M. Tschigorin and his Serene Highness losing the first match to Messrs. de Rivière and Taubenhaus, and winning the two others, in which their opponents were Messrs. Clerc and Goudjou, and Messrs. de Rivière and Goudjou. The single match with M. de Rivière took place at the Cercle des Echecs, and was for a stake of 800 frs. The *Stratégie* publishes the whole of the games in this contest and two of the consultation match games, some of which, as soon as space permits, we hope to reproduce.

GERMANY.—The September No. of the *Schachzeitung* contains a very full account of the Nuremberg Congress, from which we extract the following particulars as supplementary to what we have already published. The *Hauptturnier*, or tourney next in rank to that of the Masters, contained, like the Vizayanagram tourney in London, the largest number of strong players ever known to enter for a minor contest in Germany. There were 24 combatants, who were divided into three sections of eight, the winners of each afterwards contending together. The result of the final pool was that Herr Tarrasch of Berlin obtained the first prize, Herren Löwenthal of Stuttgart, Neustadtl of Prague, and Von Scheve of Berlin stood equal for the second, third, and fourth, Herr Roca-mora of Hamburg gained the fifth, and Herr Bauer of Frankfort the sixth. On July 19th, these prize-winners played an interesting consultation game, with three on each side, for a prize of 30 marks; the game ended in a draw, and the prize was therefore awarded by lot. Another consultation game also took place for a prize of 60 marks between Herren Hrubby, Schallopp, and Schwarz on the one side, and Messrs. Blackburne, Gunsberg, and Dr. Schmid on the other, victory remaining with the last named trio. The two lower tourneys, as also the free tourney, consisted of local players not known to fame, so that it would scarcely interest our readers to have further information about them. At the banquet on the 17th of July Herr Fritz of Darmstadt delighted the company with a humorous song specially composed for the occasion, and the printed *ménù* of the feast, as well as the programme of the entertainment at the theatre, contained equally well chosen and laughable allusions to the names of some of the more prominent players both present and absent. The Congress came to an end on July 30th, and all who were present at it felt that, notwithstanding the hard work which it involved, and the somewhat laborious participation in its numerous festivities, it had left with them some of the pleasantest Chess memories of their whole lives. Under the title of "The Chess-Struwwelpeter," Herr von Bilow has published a little book in 11 chapters, illustrating with satirical humour, but without any personalities or acerbities, the various foibles and shades of character of Chess-players. The work is of course in German, and is issued by Messrs. Veit & Co., of Leipsic, at the exceedingly low price of 1 mark 20 pf., equivalent to about 1/6 of our money.*

On June 29th, the Augustea Club at Leipsic celebrated the success of its young member Herr C. von Bardeleben in the Vizayanagram Tourney by inviting him to a supper, at which, among many other guests, were present Dr. Gottschall, Dr. Max

* We shall be happy to supply this book post free at 1/9 per copy.

Lange, and Herren Minckwitz and Zwanzig. A good many toasts were drank, festive songs sung, and a very agreeable evening was spent.

ITALY.—The enthusiastic amateur Sig. Vansittart of Rome, who took part in the Vizayanagram Tourney, and who has contributed largely to the cause of Chess in Italy, has lately purchased the Chess library of the late Count Salimbeni of Modena, consisting of about 400 volumes, at the cost of 3,700 frs. This collection was acquired by the late owner during a long series of years, and it contains some of the rarest and most ancient works on the game, among which we may mention one of Ingold, published in 1472, two of De Cessole, dated 1493, and 1534, one of Gustavus Selenus, 1616, two of Severino, two of Damiano, and one each of Gianutio, Lopez, Salvio, Carrera, Cozio, Lolli, and Ponziani. There is also a most curious and interesting little *brochure*, of eight pages only, entitled, "Le jeu des Echecs, Mascarade mise en musique par Philidor l'aîné, ordinaire de la musique représentée devant le Roy à Marly le Vendredi 19 Fevrier 1700." The library further comprises complete series of the *Palamède*, the *Régence*, *Stratégie*, *Schachzeitung*, *Sissu*, *Chess Player's Chronicle*, &c. &c., forming, together with the Chess library already possessed by Sig. Vansittart, a splendid collection of no less than 700 volumes.

A flourishing Chess club has been formed at Treviso, already numbering 32 members, and the proprietor of the Caffé Roma has placed gratuitously a room for meeting at the disposal of the society.

AMERICA.—On his return to New York Capt. Mackenzie commenced a series of simultaneous games at the Manhattan Club, at the first of which he had 17 opponents, and succeeded in winning with 14 of them.

The fourth annual tourney of the New Orleans Club began at the end of July with 14 competitors, each having to play two games with every other. At the end of the first round the leaders were Messrs. Smith and Blackmar, with 10½ games, and M. Labat with 10.

A match has been played at Atlanta, Ga. between Messrs. Orchard and Wurm, in which the latter was victorious with a score of 7 games won, 1 lost, and 3 drawn.

In another hand to hand fight at St. Louis between Messrs. Haller and Murphy, the latter won by 5 games to 4, and 1 drawn.

The *Brooklyn Chess Chronicle* has abandoned its fortnightly issues, and will henceforth appear in enlarged form as a monthly magazine.

AUSTRALIA.—Nineteen competitors, divided into five classes, are taking part in the club handicap tourney at Adelaide. The chief prize is a cup, which must be won twice before it can become the property of the victor.

THE BRISTOL CHESS CLUB, ITS HISTORY, CHIEF
PLAYERS, &c., &c., BY J. BURT.

OF making many Chess books there seems to be in these days literally no end, and each successive one, however it may follow the lines of those which have gone before, does at least something to justify its own existence. This is certainly the case with the work under our present notice, whose lengthy title we have felt compelled to abridge, for though in some respects it resembles the "Souvenir of the Bristol Chess Club" published many years ago by the late Mr. Williams, it greatly expands the idea of that now scarce little volume, and carries on the history of Chess at Bristol and Clifton down to the present time. At a period like ours, when Chess Clubs have spread over the whole kingdom, and the practice of the game has so enormously increased, it may perhaps be asked, Of what interest to the general Chess community can be the records of a single club, and why should the history of Bristol Chess be immortalised in print when that of many other large towns and cities, not to speak of the metropolis itself, is kept modestly in the shade? To this the answer is that in other places the pen of the ready writer has apparently been wanting; but it must also be remembered, as Mr. Burt reminds us in his book, that very few clubs can boast of such an antiquity and such a long line of noted players as that of Bristol. Its existence dates from the year 1830, and soon after that period it possessed in Messrs. Williams, Withers, and Henderson the three strongest members of any club in the country, save that of London. It was about this date that their celebrated correspondence match with Mr. Staunton took place, and the "Souvenir" games were played, with others of equal excellence which appeared in the periodicals of that time. The reputation of the club as the first and best in the provinces was speedily established, and it was soon necessary to remove the *locale* to obtain more commodious quarters. We cannot, for want of space, follow Mr. Burt in his interesting details of the further history of the club, which had its ups and downs and changes like all other similar societies, but enough we think has been said to show a *raison d'être* for the publication of its earlier records, even if the later ones did not possess (which they certainly do) an almost equal interest and importance. Suffice it to mention that after the fathers of the club had removed or passed away, we find connected with it the names of Kipping, Capt. Kennedy, Thomson, Brice, Rowley, Burt, Cook, Fedden, and Thorold; that in 1861

the British Chess Association held its meeting there; and that Messrs. Löwenthal, Blackburne, and Zukertort have paid frequent visits to it, and expressed a high opinion of its standing and merits. It is now well known under the title of "the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association," and is able to hold its own in matches with all its strongest neighbours.

The historical part of Mr. Burt's book concludes with an account of an unfortunate dispute which he had with the managers of the club, and which led to the severance of his connection with it. Into the merits of this question we cannot enter, and we think it would have been much better if the mention of it had been omitted. After this come some brief but highly interesting sketches of the Club's chief players both ancient and modern. Then follow games from the earliest extant by any Bristol player to 1859, and problems by composers of that era. Next we have correspondence, consultation, and other games played in the Bristol Athenæum Club (which was its then title) between 1859 and 1871, with problems composed at that period. And lastly the record is brought down to the present time with a small collection of games, end-games, and problems played and composed by members of the now existing Association. We have only to add that the games are briefly but ably annotated by Walker, Staunton, Williams, Löwenthal, and other well-known analysts, that the book is nicely got up, very clearly printed on good paper, and, though of course chiefly interesting to local amateurs, that it is thoroughly deserving of a niche in every literary Chess-player's library. C. E. R.

REVIEW.

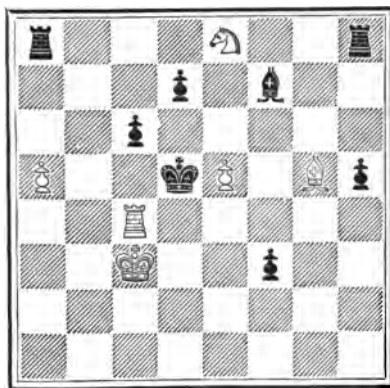
CHESS PROBLEMS BY THE LATE C. M. BAXTER, COLLECTED AND
ARRANGED BY C. R. BAXTER OF THE DUNDEE CLUB.

SCOTLAND, since the time of Donaldson, has produced many skilful players but comparatively few genuine composers. Foremost among the latter must be reckoned Crichton M. Baxter, whose compositions, chiefly of a brilliant and popular rather than profound style, have enlivened many Chess columns, especially during the last decade. His name and fame must be pleasantly familiar to a large circle of solvers, and a judicious selection from his

numerous published stratagems ought to be welcomed by problemists as a *souvenir* of an old favourite. We do not think, however, that the volume before us can properly be considered as a *selection*, for the editor seems rather to have brought together all available stratagems that he could discover in print, without any particular regard to their quality, and as we presume from the results of our own brief examination, taking accuracy for granted. It is impossible to make a straightforward progress through this work without being struck by the very great inferiority of a considerable number of the problems to their companions, especially in the three-move department. So far as the author's reputation is concerned, the 147 positions here presented might have been advantageously cut down to 100. As examples of the superfluous kind we quote here a pair.

No. 68.—C. M. BAXTER.

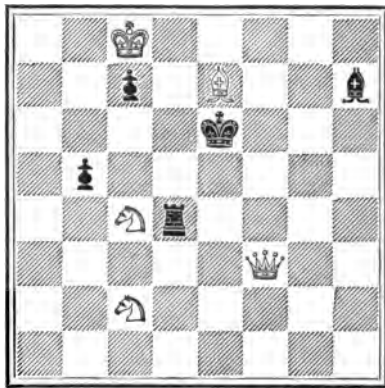
BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 81.—C. M. BAXTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

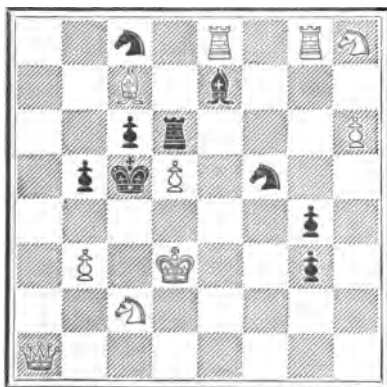
White to play and mate in three moves.

We can only conclude that these and other problems of a similar type must have been very juvenile productions, although, from their numerical order in the collection, the reverse might have been imagined. Their presence is all the more regrettable as the editor states that, owing to certain Chess columns having been discontinued and become—as he asserts—almost inaccessible, many fine contributions of his relative's maturer years have been necessarily omitted. We cannot but think this obstacle might

have been overcome by making the intention to publish more widely known, and inviting aid from amateurs who preserve such columns in their Chess libraries. We know of more than one large collection of cuttings that might probably have been laid under contribution for the purpose of rendering this collection *in memoriam* more truly representative of the author's unquestionable talents. The book opens with a short series of two-movers, 19 in number, amongst which are some pleasing and well-constructed positions but few that are particularly striking or, for their length, difficult. No. 1 is one of the best and gained the third prize in the *Lebanon Herald* 1st Tourney. This problem is very good so far as it goes, but is on a small scale as regards Black's defence, with but three moves out of the Black King as a compensating element. In the three-move section we had marked two problems that seemed to invite quotation, but both have unfortunately succumbed to further analysis. It is chiefly in this division that the pruning-knife might have been most judiciously applied. Out of 85 positions we scarcely found more than 30 that are both sound and fairly satisfactory. Most of the others can be read like a book and it was refreshing to turn from these to the four-move chapter. Here are to be seen 43 stratagems the first moiety of which are almost invariably worthy of their author's reputation. Nearly all of them, indeed, might be quoted with equal pleasure and profit, did space permit, but we must confine our selection to a couple of the most striking.

No. 5.—C. M. BAXTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 2.—C. M. BAXTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

H. J. C. A.

(To be continued.) Digitized by Google

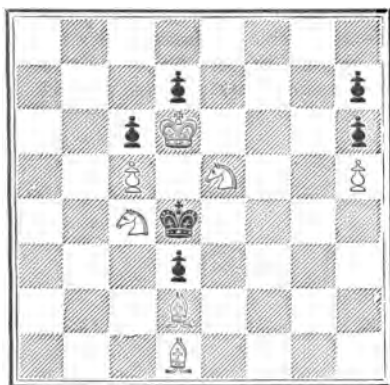
IS IT A COINCIDENCE?

No. I.

From *Glasgow Herald*, May 22, 1875.

By W. WEATHERSTONE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

SOLUTION.

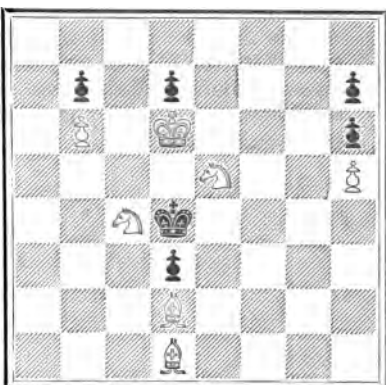
- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1 B to Q Kt 3 | K to K 5 |
| 2 B to K 3 | K to B 4 |
| 3 Kt to Q 2 | K to B 3 |
| 4 Kt takes Q P ch | K moves |
| 5 K B or Q B mates accordingly. | |

No. II.

From *Leeds Mercury*, Aug. 4, 1883.

By WM. BENWELL, TYNESIDE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

SOLUTION.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1 B to Q Kt 3 | K to K 5 |
| 2 B to K 3 | K to B 4 |
| 3 Kt to Q 2 | K to B 3 |
| 4 Kt takes Q P ch | K moves |
| 5 K B or Q B mates accordingly. | |

In the Spring of 1875 a solving competition was held in connection with the *Glasgow Herald* Chess column, then under the able supervision of Mr. Jenkin. 32 Problems were submitted week by week, and no less than 93 individuals struggled for supremacy. We were fortunate enough to win the 3rd prize, the following announcement appearing among others on July 10th 1875, "J. W., Huddersfield.—Solved all, but omitted one variation in No. 140." The majority of these problems were firmly imprinted on our memory, and when we cast our eyes on No. II. above in the *Leeds Mercury* of August 4th, the position struck us as being a familiar one. We turned at once to the *Herald* column

in our scrap book and were not many seconds in unearthing our old friend No. I. Curious to state No. I. had a second solution quite as difficult as the author's.* No. II. version avoids this "cook" but is itself open to another beginning with 1 Kt to K 3! We have seen several two and three-movers almost if not altogether identical—children having more than one father—but we have never come across a complex five-move problem of the kind. The editor of the *Mercury* column vouches for the *bona fides* of his contributor, but unless Mr. Weatherstone is masquerading in another dress we should not like to state the mathematical odds against this problem having been composed independently by two separate minds. We however make no charge at present against Mr. Benwell, but merely lay the facts before our readers as a study in "coincidences."

CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. VIII.

Fakenham, 30th August, 1883.

DEAR SIR,

On the 18th instant I received the solution of "The Corsair" from Mr. C. Planck of London, to whom I sent the volume of *Oesterreichische Schachzeitung*; afterwards solutions from Messrs. F. C. Collins, Jas. White, E. N. Frankenstein and A. Blanchard, to all of whom I have sent prizes. Mr. J. Eaton sent his solution after the time limit had expired.

I am pleased to find that all the solvers agree as to its being difficult; one of them stating that it took him an hour and three quarters to solve.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. WATKINSON, Esq.

J. A. MILES.

SOLUTION.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 R to R 8 ch	Kt covers	6 Kt to Kt 4	P takes Kt
2 B tks B dis ch	B covers	7 Kt to B 4	P one
3 B to Q 7 ch	K to B sq	8 K to K 5	P one
4 B to Q B 5 ch	Kt covers	9 B to K 6	K to K sq
5 Kt tks Q B P	P to R 4	10 Q takes P ch	Kt tks Q mate.

* We offer any Chess work value half-a-crown to the first solver who sends this fully worked out, to the Editor.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY H. J. C. ANDREWS.

We have already stated that a tourney was on the *tapis* in the United States, based upon the principle of international adjudication. The following is the proposed scheme.

Baltimore Sunday News Problem Tourney, No. 2.

The tournament to be open to the world.

Any number of original and unpublished problems may be entered, but joint compositions are inadmissible. Each problem must have a separate motto and be a direct mate in three moves, plainly diagrammed with solution *in full* on back of diagram.

Problems must be mailed on or before March 1st, 1884, to C. E. Dennis, Chess Editor, *Baltimore Sunday News*, Thurlow, Delaware County, Penn., U. S. A.

An envelope containing the mottoes of the problems and name and address of the composer plainly marked on the outside "*News* No. 2," to be sent to Dr. H. K. Weiler, Delanco, Burlington County, New Jersey. These envelopes not to be opened until after the award is complete, which will be made in the following manner: The Chess editor, with the assistance of Messrs. H. E. and J. Bettman, will select twelve of the best problems to be submitted to the judges, Messrs. H. J. C. Andrews, London; J. Dobrusky, Prague; S. Loyd, Jersey City, N. J.; and W. A. Shinkman, Grand Rapids, Mich., who will appraise the picked problems—consulting, if they desire to—according to the following scale: Theme and originality, 25 points; difficulty, 20 points; beauty, 20 points; economy and variety, 20 points; correctness, 15 points.

The problems receiving the highest total number of points to be the prize-winners. Should any of the prize problems prove seriously defective the problems ranking next in merit according to the judges' appraisal will be promoted to fill the vacancies.

Prizes:—for best direct mate problem in three moves, \$25; for second best, \$17; for third best, \$10.

For best problem containing greatest number of variations, \$2,50, contributed by Mr. V. Ariano, of Kingstown, Jamaica.

Gold or silver medals or other articles will be substituted for the cash prizes should it be desired.

As the number of American entrants to the above will probably be in the proportion of quite two to one as compared with those of England and Germany, respectively, that ratio has been observed in fixing the number of judges.

The plan is one which has previously been mooted both here and in the United States, but never yet tried, although we believe it to be founded upon a principle of justice to the various schools of problem composition less attainable by any ordinary method. We invite British composers to take part in this contest which, if satisfactorily carried through, may perhaps lead to the further trial of the system upon a much larger scale at no distant date.

The Solution Tourney of the German Chess Association took place at Nuremberg on July 20th. Three positions from the Problem Tourney of the Association were selected as the nuts to be cracked, the first being Berger's four-mover which gained the first tourney prize. The position is, White, K at Q R 2, Q at K Kt 8, R at Q 3, B at Q B 4, Ps at K 2, Q 2, K B 3, and K Kt 5. Black, K at Q Kt 5, R at Q Kt 3, Ps at Q 3, Q Kt 4, and Q R 5 and 6. For this $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours were allowed, moving the pieces being of course forbidden, and the prize was 20 marks. The problem was successfully solved by Herr Meiser of Mögelsdorf, Herr Trion of Nuremberg, and Herr L'hermet of Magdeburg. The next contest was over three-mover by Aschehoug to which the second prize had been awarded, and the position of which is, White, K at Q R 6, Q at K B 3, R at Q 4, Kts at Q 5 and Q R 5, Ps at K R 3, K B 6, and Q Kt 2. Black, K at K 4, R at K Kt 5, Ps at K 3 and K Kt 5. The solving period was an hour and a half, but the task was accomplished in one hour by Herr Fassnacht of Nuremberg, who thus obtained the prize of 10 marks.

The third *pièce de résistance* was a four-move stratagem by Dubbe of Rostock, the position being, White, K at K R 3, Q at K Kt 5, Bs at K B 7 and Q B 3, Kts at K 5 and Q B sq, Ps at K B 2, K Kt 3, and Q R 6. Black, K at K 5, Q at Q R 7, R at Q B 7, Bs at Q R 2 and Q B 5, Kts at Q 7 and K B 8, Ps at K 3 and 7, Q B 4, and K R 2 and 4. The time allowance for this was $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the prize, Chess works valued at 20 marks, fell to Herr Halm of Nuremberg.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 187.—1 Q to B 8.

No. 188.—1 B to Q 2, K takes Kt (a), 2 B to B 3 ch &c. (a) Kt moves (b), 2 R to Q 3 ch &c. (b) P to K 6, 2 R takes P &c.

No. 189.—1 Q takes R P, Kt takes R or K to Q 3 (a), 2 Q to K 7 &c. (a) P takes Kt (b), 2 Q to Q 8 ch &c. (b) P to K Kt 6 (c), 2 Q to K 4 ch. (c) Other moves, 2 Q to K R sq ch &c.

No. 190.—1 Q takes Q P, B takes Q (a), 2 Kt to K 3 &c. (a) Kt takes Kt (b), 2 Q to Q 7 &c. (b) Kt to B 4 (c), 2 Q to Q sq &c. (c) Kt to K 7 or R 8, 2 Q to K 3 &c.

SOLUTION COMPETITION, 1883.

Tourney Problem No. XXVIII.—1 R to Kt 4, K to K 5 (a), 2 B to Q 6, K takes Kt or K to Q 6, 3 P to B 5, &c. (a) 1 K takes Kt (b) 2 P to B 5 dis ch, K takes P, 3 B to Kt 7, &c. If 2 K takes Kt, 3 B to Q 6, &c. (b) 1 P to Q 3, 2 P to B 5 ch or B takes P, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXIX.—1 P to Kt 4, P takes R (a), 2 Q to Kt sq, B takes Kt, 3 B to Q 5 ch, &c. If 2 P to B 6, 3 Kt takes P ch, &c. If 2 K takes B, 3 Q to Kt sq ch, &c. If 2 B takes P, 3 K to Q 2 dis ch, &c. (a) 1 B takes P (b), 2 Q takes K P ch, K takes Q, 3 R to K 6 ch, &c. (b) 1 K takes B, 2 Q to B 5 ch, K takes Kt, 3 R to Q 2 ch or B takes P ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXX.—1 Kt to B 5, Kt takes R (a), 2 Q to Q 6 ch, K takes Kt, 3 Q to B 4 ch, &c. If 2 K to K 5, 3 R takes P ch, &c. (a) 1 P takes R (b), 2 Q to Q 4 ch, K takes Kt, 3 Q to B 4 ch, &c. (b) 1 R takes R (c), 2 Q to B 6 ch, K takes Kt, 3 Q to Q 6 ch, &c. (c) 1 K takes Kt at B 4 (d), 2 Q to B 6 ch, K to K 5, 3 R takes P ch or Q to K 6 ch, &c. (d) 1 B to Q 6, 2 Q to Q 6 ch or Q to Q 4 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXXI.—1 P to B 5, P to Q 6 (a), 2 P to B 6, B to K 7, 3 R takes B &c. If 2 B to B 6 or 7, 3 Q to Q 4 ch, &c. If 2 B to Kt 5, 3 Kt to Kt 6 ch, &c. If 2 B takes P, 3 Q takes B, &c. (a) 1 B to K 7, 2 R takes B, P moves, 3 Q to Q 4 ch or P to B 6, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXXII.—1 R takes K P, Kt takes R (a), 2 Kt to B 3 ch, &c. (a) 1 P to Kt 4 (b), 2 Q to Q 8 ch, &c. (b) 1 P to B 5 (c) 2 B to Kt 7 ch, &c. (c) 1 P queens (d), 2 R to Q 3 ch, &c. (d) 1 P Knights (e), 2 Kt to B 3 ch, &c. (e) 1 Kt to K 4, (f) 2 R takes Kt ch or Kt to B 3 ch, &c. (f) 1 K to B 3, 2 B to Kt 5 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXXIII.—1 Kt to Kt 8, P to Kt 4 (a), 2 B to B 7, K to K 3, 3 Q to B 5 ch, &c. If 2 K to Q 5, 3 Q to K 3 ch, &c. (a) 1 Kt to K sq (b), 2 B to B 4, K to Q 5, 3 Q to Q 5 ch, &c. (b) 1 R takes B or P, or K to Q 3 (c), 2 Q to B 6 ch, K moves, 3 Kt to K 7 ch, &c. (c) 1 Kt to K 5 (d), 2 B to B 7 ch, K to Q 4, 3 Q takes Kt ch, &c. (d) 1 K to Q 5, 2 B to Kt 6 ch, K to K 4, 3 Q to B 6 ch, &c.

James Rayner and Wm. Ives have solved the above problems. J. G. Chancellor all but No. XXIX. P. L. P. has solved Nos. XXVIII. and XXXI. James Rayner, main-play and 1 B to Q 6 omitted in No. XXX. and in No. XXXIII. 1 K to Q 5. J. G. C. 1 P to Kt 4 and 1 K to B 3 omitted in No. XXXII. and in No. XXXIII. 1 Kt to K sq and 1 K to Q 5. Wm. Ives. 1 Kt to K sq and 1 K to Q 5 omitted in No. XXXIII.

 REVIEWS ON TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XXVIII.—“An ingenious little puzzle. How prettily the pieces hang together in the mate!” J. G. Chancellor.—“Though the solution is by no means obvious this problem does not compare favourably with its companions.” Jas. Rayner.

No. XXIX.—“A magnificent problem. Besides being extremely difficult it will score highly for beauty, variety and construction.” Jas. Rayner.—“A very fine problem.” Wm. Ives.

No. XXX.—“A fine problem but rather heavy.” J. G. Chancellor.—“There is very little to interest the solver in this problem. The numerous duals mar the little merit the solution possesses.” Jas. Rayner.

No. XXXI.—“Easy, but very neat and very pretty. Sadly marred by the dual.” J. G. Chancellor.—“Very easy.” Jas. Rayner.

No. XXXII.—“Very good.” J. G. Chancellor.—“Rather difficult and pleasing.” Jas. Rayner.

No. XXXIII.—“A very elegant composition.” J. G. Chancellor.—“A capital problem. It narrowly escapes a second solution.” Jas. Rayner.

 NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W., Leeds.—Very much obliged for the address.

F. H. W. B., Chepstow.—The Black Kt in 188 stops your proposed solution (1 R takes P, &c.) and is therefore anything but useless! Other solutions correct.

W. M. D.—You have certainly blighted that particular “blossom” effectually, other solutions right, as usual.

J. T. P., Ormskirk.—Card to hand. Nothing further to add to previous list, so far as we are aware.

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—Last diagram cleared away the cobwebs. The colour of one pawn differs from original. The *finale* is ingenious.

F. B. Phelps, U. S. A.—The added P sets matters straight. It shall appear shortly.

Problems thankfully acknowledged from J. G. Chancellor, F. B. Phelps, B. G. Laws, and J. Jespersen.

H. S. H., New York.—The two first syllables of Kieseritzky are pronounced Keezer, and Giuoco is pronounced as three syllables Jew-o-co, but with very little stress on the first. In old Italian spelling we even find Gioco. without the *u*.

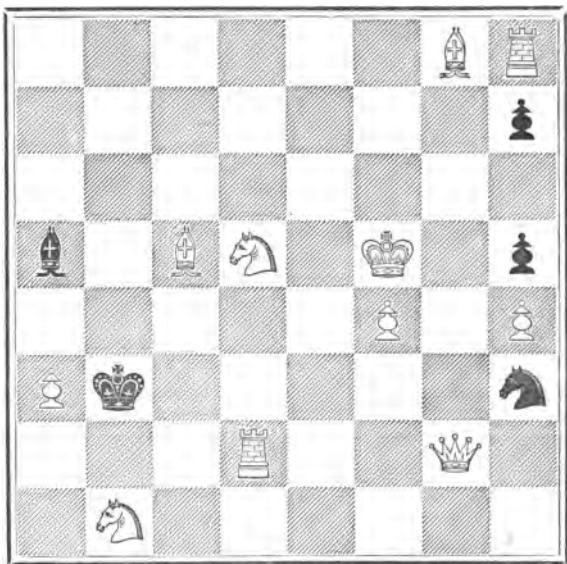
*** The EDITOR has been so much engaged with the local arrangements of the Huddersfield meeting of the SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS that the publication of the B. C. M. has been unavoidably delayed this month.

CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. IX.

By **E. Planch.**

DEDICATED TO J. A. MILES.

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WHITE,

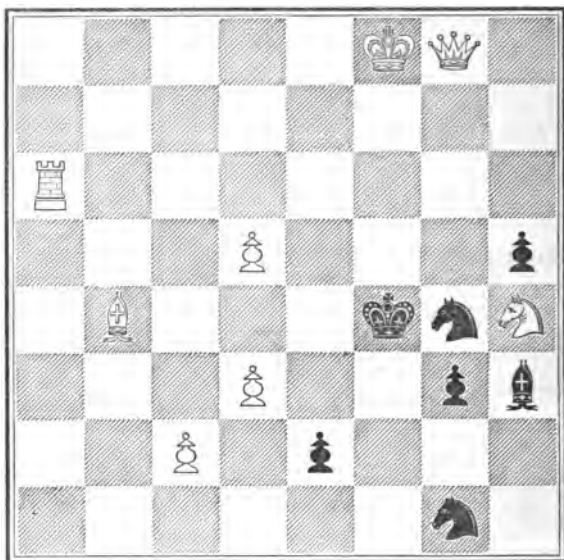
White to play and sui-mate in fifteen moves.

For the first solution of the above, Mac Donnell's *Chess Life Pictures* will be awarded, and for the second, Pearson's *Chess Problems*, both kindly presented by Mr Planck. Solutions to be forwarded to the Problem Editor.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XXXIV.

BLACK.

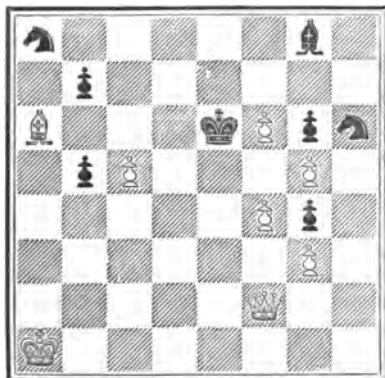


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XXXV.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XXXVI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XXXVII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XXXVIII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XXXIX.

BLACK.

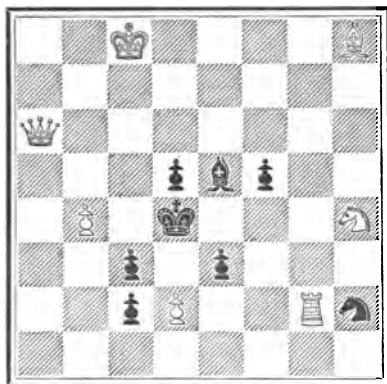


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 191.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR. No. 192.—By E. ORSINI, LEGHORN

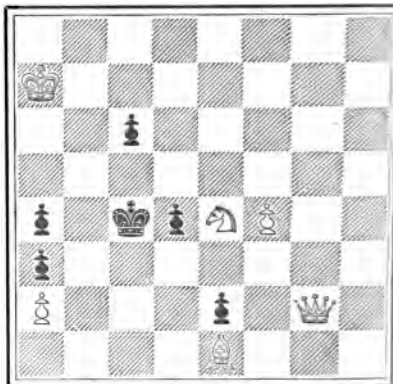
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

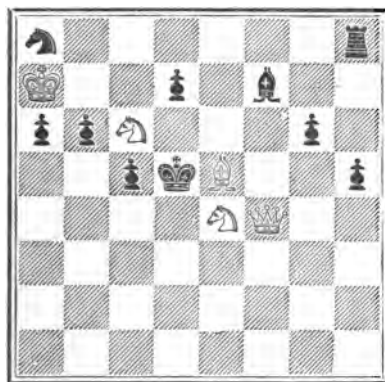
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 193.—By W. A. SHINKMAN. No. 149.—By F. B. PHELPS,

Dedicated to W. F. PIERCE.

SANDWICH, U. S. A.

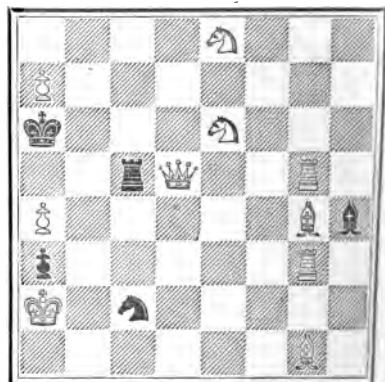
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in six moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

EVANS GAMBIT.

(*Compromised Defence.*)

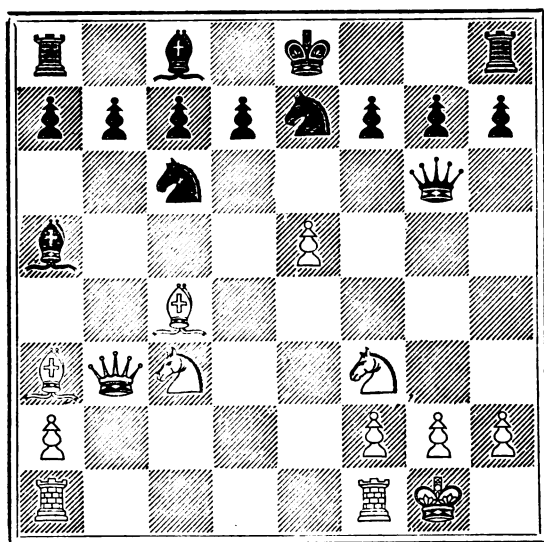
SOME NOTES ON THE VARIATION 11 B TO Q R 3.

I HAVE no intention of attempting to unravel the entangled web of variations constituting the above potent yet dreaded defence (for such a task would be far beyond my power and I should, I fear, only succeed in making confusion worse confounded) : my only object at present is to preserve in a permanent form some very pretty variations arising from a particular line of play which have been entirely omitted from the text books and are only to be found in a few fugitive games, and yet are sufficiently important, I conceive, to exercise a marked influence in the future development of this defence.

The recognised moves constituting this defence are 1 P to K 4, P to K 4 ; 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3 ; 3 B to B 4, B to B 4 ; 4 P to Q Kt 4, B takes Kt P ; 5 P to B 3, B to R 4 ; 6 P to Q 4, P takes P ; 7 Castles, P takes P ; 8 Q to Kt 3, Q to B 3 ; 9 P to K 5, Q to Kt 3 ; 10 Kt takes P, K Kt to K 2 ; it is a question whether White should continue with 11 Kt to K 2 or 11 B to R 3. Without venturing to decide this point I propose now to examine the latter line of play, and give on the following pages 13 games, most of which have been actually played and a few are quite new, whilst those resulting from the sacrifice of the Kt at move 13 have been quite omitted from the *Handbuch* and English text books. I propose to show that this sacrifice (which results after the continuation 11 B to R 3, R to Q Kt sq ; 12 Kt to Q Kt 5, P to Q R 3 ; 13 Kt to Q 6 ch) which is pronounced by the *Handbuch* to be unsound (without proof) may be made in most cases with success, and that even if it be theoretically unsound, the defence is so difficult and cramped that one ought to be shown how best to meet and resist the attack. The Evans Gambit itself may be proved to be unsound but the proof must be given before such a statement can be accepted.

To help analysis we give the position at the 11th move. Black to play.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black has three defences (1) P to Q Kt 4, (2) R to Q Kt sq, and (3) Castles, which I will consider in order.

GAME I.—11 P to Q Kt 4 (*a*); 12 Kt takes P, R to Q Kt sq; 13 Q to R 4 (*b*), P to Q R 3 (*c*); 14 Kt to Q 6 ch (*d*), P takes Kt 15 P takes P, Kt to B 4; 16 Q R to K sq ch, B takes R (*e*). 17 R takes B ch, K to B sq; 18 Q takes Kt, P takes Q; 19 P to Q 7 ch, Resigns.

NOTES.

(*a*) This is the original form of the defence, but either R to Q Kt sq or Castles is to be preferred; 11 B takes Kt leads to 12 Q takes B, Castles; 13 Q R to Q sq and Black has a difficult game. (*b*) White may also play with advantage 13 B takes Kt as shown in a note to a game between Messrs. Blackburne and W. Nash given in the *Field* of Nov. 13, 1880; thus, 13 B takes Kt, P to Q R 3!; 14 Kt to R 4, Q to R 4; (if 14 Q to Kt 5; 15 P to K R 3, &c.) 15 Q to K Kt 3, Q takes K P; 16 P to K B 4, Q to Kt 7; 17 Q R to Kt sq, &c.; or 15 K takes B; 16 Q takes P, Q takes Kt; 17 B takes P, &c.; or 15 Kt takes B; 16 Kt to Q 6 ch, P takes Kt; 17 P takes P, R to Kt 5; 18 R to Q B sq, &c. 13 Q to K 3 leads to Black's advantage. (*c*) This used to

be considered best, but it cannot stand against White's contemplated sacrifice next move. In Gossip's *Chess Openings* p. 97, he remarks that Black is not obliged to play 13 P to Q R 3, but he does not suggest any better move and it is difficult to find one. In a game between Blackburne and Major Martin, the latter played here 13 B to Kt 2, and the game continued 14 Q R to Q sq, B to Kt 3; 15 B to Q 3, P to K B 4; 16 P takes P, Q takes B P; 17 K R to K sq, K to Q sq; 18 Kt takes R P!, R to K sq; 19 Q to K Kt 4!, Kt to Q 5; 20 B to Kt 2! (K B to Q Kt 5 wins by force), Kt takes Kt ch? (Black ought to have played B takes K Kt and then B takes Kt); 21 P takes Kt, Q takes B P?; 22 Q takes Q P ch, K takes Q; 23 B to Kt 5 mate. (d) One of Mr. Blackburne's happy inventions and which completely upsets the defence 11 P to Q Kt 4. The whole of this game was originally played by Blackburne against an Amateur and has since been often repeated with success. (e) It is fatal to take the R, but any other course is equally bad. If 16 K to B sq: White could still continue with 17 Q takes Kt; and if 16 K to Q sq the reply is 17 Kt to K 5, winning. In a game between Messrs. A. Smith and Richardson White played 16 K R to K sq ch, followed by B takes R; 17 R takes B ch, K to Q sq; 18 Kt to K 5, K Kt to Q 5; 19 Kt takes B P ch, Q takes Kt; 20 B takes Q, R to Kt 4; 21 Q to B 4, P to Q R 4; 22 B to Q B 5, R to B sq; 23 Q takes R and Black resigns.

GAME II.—11 R to Q Kt sq! (a); 12 Kt to Q Kt 5 (b), P to Q R 3; 13 Kt to Q 6 ch (c), P takes Kt; 14 P takes P, P to Q Kt 4! (d) or (A); 15 B to Q 3, Q to K 3; 16 Q to B 2, P to Kt 5; 17 B to Kt 2, Q takes P; 18 B takes K Kt P, R to Kt sq; 19 B to Kt 2, &c. Variation (A) 14 Kt to K B 4 (e); 15 K R to K sq ch, K to B sq (f); 16 Kt to K 5, Kt takes Kt; 17 R takes Kt, P to Kt 4; 18 B to Q 5, P to B 3; 19 Q to B 2 (g), P takes R; 20 Q to B 7, P to Kt 5; 21 Q takes R, K takes P; 22 B to Kt 2, K to K 2; 23 B takes P, Kt to B 2; 24 R to K sq, K to Q sq; 25 B to Q Kt 7 and White should win.

NOTES.

(a) This or Castles is certainly Black's strongest defence: it was strongly approved of by Anderssen. (b) Anderssen sanctions this move as the best preventive of P to Q Kt 4, but Steinitz prefers 12 Kt to Q 5 and gives the sequence 12 P to Q Kt 4; 13 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt (if 13 P takes B; 14 Kt takes Q,

P takes Q ; 15 Kt takes R, B to B 6 ; 16 P takes P !, B takes R ; 17 R takes B, R takes P and while Black is winning the imprisoned Kt, White should be able to get some equivalent in Pawns or position) ; 14 B takes Kt, K takes B ; 15 Q to R 3 ch, K to K sq (if 15 K to Q sq ; 16 B takes B P) ; 16 Q takes B, P takes B ; 17 Q takes B P, Q to Q Kt 3 ; 18 Q takes Q B P, but as Mr. Wayte points out Black can now play 18 B to R 3, winning the exchange. It is worth notice that after 12 Kt to Q 5, Black cannot very well play 12 Kt takes Kt for then might ensue 13 B takes Kt, P to Q Kt 4 ; 14 P to K 6 !, B P takes P ; 15 B takes Kt, P takes B ; 16 Kt to K 5, Q to K 5 ; 17 Q to K Kt 3, P to K Kt 3 ; (if 17 R to Kt sq ; 18 Q to Kt 5, P to Kt 5 ; 19 Q R to Q sq, &c.) ; 18 Q to Kt 5, P to Kt 5 ; 19 Q to B 6 (if 19 R to Q sq Black escapes by Castling), R to B sq ; 20 Q to Kt 7, P takes B ; 21 Q R to Q sq and Black appears to have no way of escape. See Game between J. Dufresne and Von S. in *Chess-Monthly* vol. 2, p. 278. (c) This follows the lines of Blackburne's strategy in the previous game, and, unless Black take the greatest care, with equal success. 13 Kt to Q 4 leads to Black's advantage thus : 13 P to Q Kt 4 ; 14 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt ; 15 B to Q 5, P to Kt 5 ; 16 B to Kt 2, Kt to K 2 ; 17 B to B 4, B to Kt 2 ; 18 Q R to Q sq, B to Kt 3, &c. (d) I believe this is the only move to save the game. I have not been able to find any game in which it occurs, although Riemann is stated to have adopted it against Anderssen, but whether successfully or otherwise I do not know. I have given what appear to me to be the best moves on each side, so far as I have been able to analyse the position. Black has the superior forces, but will have an uphill game to play for some time. He ought, however, with care be able to defend himself and ultimately win. (e) A most likely move to be made in actual play but it cannot be depended on. (f) Best. The capture of the R is immediately fatal for then ensues 16 R takes B ch, K to B sq ; 17 Q to Kt 6 (threatening Kt to K 5), Q to B 3 ; 18 B to Q 5, Q to Q sq ; 19 Q to B 7 followed by B takes Kt with a winning game. In a correspondence game between Messrs. W. H. S. Monck and J. Russell, the former played 17 B to Q 5 followed by Q Kt to Q 5 ; 18 Kt takes Kt, P to Q Kt 3 ; 19 Kt to Q B 6, R to Q Kt 2 ; 20 Kt to K 5 and Black resigned. In a game between Mr. A. Smith and myself by correspondence, I tried at this point 15 K to Q sq (hoping to be able to bring the K R into play) and the game proceeded ; 16 B to Q 5, Kt takes P ; 17 K B takes Kt, R to K sq ; 18 Kt to K 5, R takes Kt ; 19 R takes R, B to B 2 ; 20 B takes Kt, Kt P takes B ; 21 B takes B ch, K takes B ; 22 Q to Q B 3, P to Q 4 ; 23 R to K 7 ch, B to Q 2 ; 24 Q R to K sq, R to Kt 8 ; 25 Q to R 5 ch, K to Q 3 ; 26 R takes R, Q takes R ch ; 27 R to K sq, Q to Q Kt 4 ; 28 Q to Q 8, P to Q 5 ; 29 Q to K 7 ch, K to

B 2; 30 Q takes B P, P to Q 6; 31 Q takes Kt P, P to Q 7; 32 R to Q sq, Q to K 7; 33 Q to R sq, P to B 4; 34 P to K R 3, P to B 5; 35 P to Q R 4, K to B 3; 36 Q to B 6 ch, B to K 3; 37 R takes P, Q takes R; 38 Q takes B ch, K to B 4; 39 Q to K 7 ch!, K to Q 5; 40 Q to K Kt 7 ch, K to Q 6; 41 Q takes R P ch, K to Q B 6; 42 Q to K Kt 7 ch, K to B 7; 43 Q to Kt 6 ch, K to B 8; 44 Q takes R P, P to B 6; 45 Q to K B 6, Q to Q 8 ch; 46 K to R 2, P to B 7; 47 P to R 5, Q to Q 4 and Black proved a win from this point. (g) The previous moves are taken from a game between Messrs. Riemann and Anderssen published in the *Field* 10th Jan. 1882; at this point, however, Riemann made the inferior move 19 R to K 7 with this result 19 Kt takes R; 20 P takes Kt ch, K to K sq; 21 B to Q 6, R to Kt 3; 22 R to Q B sq, R to B 3! and Black won. The move in the text is the suggestion of Mr. Steinitz, to whom I am also indebted for the final moves of this Variation.

GAME III.—11 Castles (a); 12 Kt to Q 5 or Variation (A) (b), Kt takes Kt (c); 13 B takes Kt! (d), P to Q 3 (e); 14 Q R to Q sq, B to K 3; 15 B takes B, Q takes B; 16 Q takes Q, P takes Q; 17 P takes P, P takes P; 18 R takes P, Q R to K sq; 19 R to Q 7, R to B 2; 20 K R to Q sq, R takes R; 21 R takes R, R to Q sq; 22 R takes R ch, B takes R (f) with the advantage.

NOTES.

(a) It is a moot point whether this or R to Q Kt sq is to be preferred. I incline to think the latter. (b) White may also play 12 Q R to Q sq, for the consequences of which see Variation (A). (c) Any other move is bad. Suppose 12 R to K sq; then 13 Kt takes Kt ch, R takes Kt!; 14 B takes R, Kt takes B; 15 Q to R 3, Kt to B 3; 16 B to Q 5, B to Kt 5; 17 Q to Kt 3, B to K 2; 18 K R to K sq, &c. (d) White cannot safely take the Rook, for then Black replies 13 Kt to B 5; 14 Kt to R 4, Q to Kt 5; 15 Q to Kt 3, P to Q 4 with the better game. (e) If 13 R to K sq; White could play 14 Kt to Kt 5 and then if 14 Kt takes P; 15 P to B 4 &c. (f) These moves are taken from the *Handbuch*, but it is a great question whether White has played his best moves.

VARIATION (A) 12 Q R to Q sq (g), P to Q Kt 4 (h); 13 Kt takes P, Q R to Kt sq; 14 Q to K 3! (i), P to Q R 3; 15 Q Kt to Q 4, &c.

NOTES (TO VARIATION) CONTINUED.—(g) 12 Kt to K 2 however much to be commended at move 11, is not so satisfactory

here. In illustration, I give a game between Messrs. Tschigorin and Riemann. 12 Kt to K 2, P to Q 3 (best; if 12 P to Kt 4 the following is possible: 13 B to Q 3, Q to K 3; 14 B takes P ch, K to R sq; 15 Q to K 3, Q to R 3; 16 Kt to Kt 5, B to Kt 2; 17 Q R to Q sq, Q R to Q sq; 18 B to K 4, P to Q 4; 19 P takes P *c.p.*, P takes P; 20 Q to K Kt 3, P to B 4; 21 B takes Kt, Kt takes B; 22 B to B sq, Q to R 4; 23 Kt to K 6, &c.); 13 B to Q 3, B to K B 4; 14 Kt to R 4, Q to K 3; 15 Kt takes B, Kt takes Kt; 16 Q to B 2, P to K Kt 3! (the best continuation is 16 Q Kt to Q 5; 17 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt; 18 B takes P ch, K to R sq; 19 Q to Q 3, Q takes P, &c.); 17 P takes P, Kt takes P; 18 Q R to Kt sq, Q R to Q sq; 19 R to Kt 3, K R to K sq; 20 B to Kt 2, Kt to Q B sq; 21 B to B 4, Q to K 5; 22 R to K B 3, R to Q 2 (or 22 Q takes Q!; 23 B takes P ch, K to B sq; 24 B takes K Kt P ch, &c.); 23 R to K 3, Kt to Q 3; 24 R takes Q, &c. This game and notes are from the *Chess-Monthly* vol. 3., p. 271. (h) The best move. If 12 B takes Kt; then 13 Q takes B, P to Q 4; 14 P takes P, P takes P; 15 R takes P, Q to R 4; 16 B to Kt 2, Kt to B 4; 17 K to R sq, B to K 3 as in a game between Messrs. Zukertort and Hirschfeld (see *Chess-Monthly*, vol. 3, p. 304. At this point Zukertort played 18 R takes B but 18 P to Kt 4 is said to be stronger. (i) If 14 B to Q 3, Black's best move is Q to R 4 then follows 15 Q to R 4, &c. 14 B takes Kt is not good, for then Black replies 14 Kt takes B; 15 Q to R 3, Kt to B 3; 16 Q Kt to Q 4, B to Kt 5; 17 Q to Q B sq, B to Kt 2 with the better game.

Brighton.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

THE DELIGHTS OF BOOK PLAY.

The object of this letter is to offer my opinion that playing the games at Chess chronicled in handbooks, magazines, and newspapers, not only affords the amateur a *pleasure* little short of that derived from actual practice, but also gives him as much *strength* as will enable him to cope with average players at the clubs. It is true that to establish this proposition I can quote no *proverb* (which is well defined to be a sort of truism by which a fact of universal experience is shortly and happily expressed by the wit of one,) but, if I can but avoid the unpardonable fault of egotism, I will state *my own* personal experience. I live far from a Chess club, and seldom have the good fortune of testing my skill with an opponent except occasionally with *wranglers*, against whose mathematical

precision my Oxford logic has to establish the end which *both* arts equally aim at, viz : that of maintaining *Reason* on her pedestal. And yet I have most interesting games at Chess in my solitary studio. We Chess-players are an enthusiastic race—we marvel that *any* minds should be so obtuse as not to derive the same pleasure we ourselves do from the fascinating game—we even deplore their failure to appreciate a pastime which would be to them such a never failing source of delight ; and like the man at the restaurant who could not endure the melancholy sight of a mortal eating his beef without mustard, after many plain hints offered in vain, at length could contain himself no longer but got up and helped him himself, saying with warmth, “Dash it, Sir, you *shall* take mustard,” so we would *compel* the reluctant ones to play for *our* satisfaction, soon to be followed, we are well assured, by their *own*. I know by heart and I may say “ad nauseam” all the excuses that are made, (for are they not as plentiful as blackberries ?) and yet not one valid one among them all, but there is one that I would particularly refer to and it is this—“I have no one to play with.” No one to play with, forsooth ! when good Löwenthal has given you the inestimable privilege of playing over calmly by yourself, without any nervous trepidation or the fumes of tobacco, (if no smoker) or *with* the delightful companionship of the fragrant weed (if you *are*), the incomparable games of a Morphy ! There are some men who would suck melancholy as they suck eggs, and in that category must you be placed, if you relish not his *chestnuts* ; if you are not delighted with his *gems* ; if you are not transported with admiration at the bright flashes of genius which that master of the game contrived to combine with wonderful exactitude. It is these *coruscations* which relieve precision of a certain amount of dullness observable in some more recent displays of gymnasts, just as the brilliancy of the *feu de joie* hides the apparatus on which the successful discharge of fireworks depends. Play over his games ; play methodically over the games illustrative of the various openings in the treatises of Staunton, Selkirk and others ; become a subscriber to the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE and make yourself *au courant* of all that is now going on in the world of Chess, and I dare to promise, that not only will you consign to the limbo of exploded fallacies that old excuse under which you vainly, like the ostrich burying its head in the dust, sought to shelter your indifferentism, but you will, while candidly owning your former mistake, thank me very heartily for having so considerably removed your prejudice. Self-praise (as they say in the copy-books) is no recommendation, or I would have told you from personal experience that by doing what I bid you you may become a fair player.

AMATEUR.

NOTES, PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

(CONTINUED FROM B. C. M. II. 392.)

ANOTHER NONAGENARIAN CHESS-PLAYER.—In the late Mr. Charles Murton the City of London Club not long ago possessed a member full of vigour and vivacity at the age of fourscore years and ten. The St. George's Club can now boast of a similar evergreen in the Rev. Wilson Beckett of Darlington, born Sept. 19, 1793. Mr. Beckett, who is a country member of the club, comes up to town during part of the season, and shows a keen enjoyment both of Chess and of society. He was often to be seen at the Criterion during the earlier stages of the late Tournament, and has by no means given up playing: he informed us, indeed, some little time ago, that he found he could play as strong a game as ever. We have received Mr. Beckett's permission to publish the particulars of his age.

CHESS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.—It may not be generally known that two highly distinguished though now retired Chess-players are among the most popular writers of the day upon political economy. Mr. Medley's "Fallacies of Fair Trade" and Mr. Mongredien's "Free Trade and English Commerce" have both been reprinted in a cheap form by the Cobden Club as antidotes to the veiled protection which for a time found favour in some quarters two or three years ago; and the latter gentleman has lately brought out a second work on economic science, entitled "Wealth-Creation."

Mr. G. W. Medley, the late Liberal candidate for Mid-Surrey, withdrew from the active practice of Chess while still in the prime of life in order to devote himself to more important pursuits. He is still a member of the St. George's Club and, as the surviving trustee of Löwenthal's will, presented the Club with the Löwenthal Challenge Cup. It will be recollected that the remaining balance of Löwenthal's bequest was disposed of this year by the addition of £50 to the prizes in the Grand Tournament.

Mr. Augustus Mongredien, sen., is a veteran who forty years ago was President at once of two such clubs as London and Liverpool. George Walker, in an after-dinner speech at the London Club, gave a humorous testimony to the ubiquity which enabled him to discharge the duties of both posts efficiently. He said: "He is always in the London Club, and always in the Liverpool Club. If any one were to assure me that your Chairman, now sitting before you, was at this moment presiding at another dinner in Liverpool, I would believe it! An Irishman once said that a man could not be in two places at once, barring he was a bird or a fish: he should have said, barring he was a Mongredien!" Mr. Mongredien's last

public appearance as a Chess-player was in a little match with Morphy in 1859, when he shared the fate of Morphy's other opponents, but did himself no discredit. He is a man of very varied accomplishments, an excellent linguist, and the author, besides his contributions to political economy, of a standard work on "Forest Trees."

Lest, however, it should be thought that any connexion is meant to be implied between Chess and what are called "orthodox" views on economic questions, we add that Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., who during the short heyday of the "Fair Trade" movement was one of its most prominent champions, is also a member of the St. George's Club. Until a rising parliamentary career drew off his attention almost exclusively to politics, Lord Randolph was a decidedly improving player. At present he rarely plays but has not altogether abandoned the game.

VIZIANAGRAM OR VIZAYANAGARAM.—The former of these spellings is usually thought good enough by English newspapers, the name being familiar through the Vizianagram Prize annually shot for at Wimbledon. The latter is, we believe, the official spelling in India, and as such was adopted by Mr. Minchin and appears in all documents put forth by the Tournament Committee. We take the liberty of pointing out that a third spelling, Vizayanagram, is neither English nor Indian and was never used by us: but the tyranny of printers (perhaps sometimes of Editors) over spelling is well known. Before the Tournament is quite forgotten, it may be as well to mention that the word does not rhyme with "anagram," but is accented Vizianágram.

THE SALIMBENI CHESS LIBRARY.—We fail to discover why Mr. C. Bexley Vansittart, a member of a well known and historical English family, should have been called a "Signor" by the translator of the Foreign News in the October number. The prize he has lately picked up in the city of Ercole del Rio, Lolli, and Ponziani, and the moderate terms of the bargain, are enough to make the collector's mouth water. Knowing that the printed literature of the game is always reckoned to begin with Lucena, in 1497, we were struck by the announcement of "Ingold, 1472," among the treasures of the collection. On turning to our bibliographers, Walker and Van der Linde, we find that Meister Ingold was a preaching friar of the 15th century, whose encomium on Chess as "the golden game" (dz guldin Spil = das goldene Spiel) was printed at Nuremberg in 1472. His book thus belongs to the same class as that of Jacobus de Cessolis, also a friar but earlier by two centuries, or Caxton's "Game and Playe of the Chesse," 1477, which in fact is a translation from Cessolis; and deals only with the "morals" of the game.

W.W.

CHESS WORKS ON SALE.

THE following most valuable Chess works are on sale at the prices annexed, which include postage to all countries in the Postal Union. Application to be made direct to the Editor.

1. Chess Player's Chronicle, 1843 7/6.
 2. Chess Player's Chronicle, Vols. I. to X., 1840 to 1849. £4.
- This is a great bargain, as these early volumes are very scarce. They contain thousands of games and problems by the most celebrated players of that period ; numerous articles by George Walker, Capt. Kennedy, &c., and an immense mass of information on all branches of the game.
3. Horæ Divanianæ; 150 games played at the Divan. Edited by Elijah Williams. London, 1852 5/-.
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| 54. Dubuque Journal, Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1878... | ... | ... | ... | 1/-. |
| 55. The Amateur World, 1876 to 1878. Three Vols. bound in one (the complete work; very rare) | ... | ... | ... | 10/-. |

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME CCIX.

Played May 9th, 1883, in the Vizayanagram Tourney.

(English Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Gattie.)	(Mr. Ranken.)	(Mr. Gattie.)	(Mr. Ranken.)
1 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	35 K to B sq	K to B 2
2 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3	36 R to K 2	R to K R 5
3 Kt to K B 3	P to Q B 4	37 K to Kt 2	R to Q 5
4 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	38 Kt to K sq (h)	P to Q Kt 4
5 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3	39 Kt to B 2	R to Q R 5
6 P to Q Kt 3	P tks Q P (a)	40 Kt to R sq	P to Q R 4
7 K P takes P	B to Kt 5	41 Kt to Kt 3	R to R 6
8 B to Kt 2	P takes P	42 K to B sq	P to Kt 5
9 P takes P	Kt to K 5	43 K to K sq	P to R 5
10 R to B sq	Castles	44 Kt to B 5	P to Kt 6 (i)
11 B to Q 3	Kt takes Kt	45 P takes P	P takes P
12 B takes Kt	B takes B ch	46 R to Kt 2 (j)	R to R 8 ch
13 R takes B	Q to R 4 (b)	47 K to Q 2	R to K R 8
14 Q to Q 2	P to Q Kt 3	48 R takes P	R takes P
15 Castles	B to Kt 2	49 K to K 2	P to K B 4 (k)
16 R to Q Kt sq	B to R 3 (c)	50 R checks	K to B 3
17 K R to Kt 3	Q to K R 4	51 R to Kt 6 ch	K to Kt 4 (l)
18 R to R 3 (d)	B to Kt 2	52 Kt to K 6 ch	K to R 3
19 B to K 2	K R to Q sq	53 Kt to Q 4 dis ch	P to Kt 3
20 Q to K 3	Q to Kt 3	54 Kt tks P ch	K to Kt 4
21 B to Q 3	Q to B 3	55 Kt to Q 4	K to B 5
22 B to K 4	Kt to R 4	56 Kt to B 3	R to R 6
23 B takes B	Kt takes B	57 R to Kt 4 ch	K to B 4
24 R to Q 3	Kt to Q 3	58 R to K R 4	R takes R
25 R (R 3) to B 3	Q R to Q B sq	59 Kt tks R ch	K to Kt 5
26 Kt to K 5	Kt to B 4	60 Kt to Kt 2	P to R 4
27 Q to K 4	Kt tks P (e)	61 K to K 3	P to R 5
28 P to Kt 4	Kt to K 7 ch	62 Kt to K sq	P to Kt 4
29 Q takes Kt	R takes R	63 Kt to B 3	K to R 4
30 R takes R	Q to B 5	64 Kt to Kt sq	K to Kt 5
31 Q to K 3 (f)	Q takes Q	65 K to K 4	P to R 6
32 R takes Q	P to B 3	66 Kt to B 3	K to R 4
33 Kt to Q 3	R takes P	67 Kt to R 2 (m)	Resigns.
34 R takes P (g)	R takes P ch		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Although the course here adopted by Black seems to gain time, the prudence of the exchanges which it involves is very questionable.

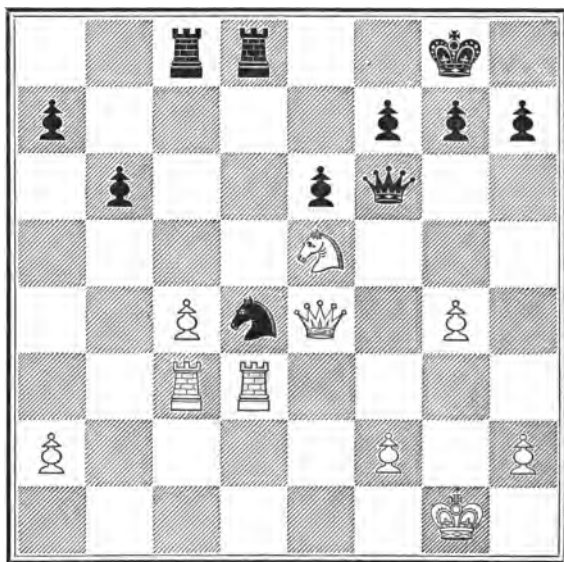
(b) Q to B 3, with R to Q sq afterwards, is decidedly stronger.

(c) Weak ; Q R to Kt sq was the right move.

(d) Mr. Gattie has manœuvred excellently with this Rook, but here we think he would have done better in playing B to K 4.

(e) This looked sound enough, for, of course, if 28 R takes Kt, then R takes R, 29 Q takes R, R to Q sq, &c., and if 28 Kt to Kt 4, Black replies with Q to Kt 3. White's capital answer, however, which in a very singular manner wins a piece, shows that Black could not safely venture on taking the Q P. We give a diagram of the situation after White's 28th move.

BLACK (MR. RANKEN.)



WHITE (MR. GATTIE.)

(f) He should rather have retired the Q to K sq, threatening R to K B 3. If Black answered with P to B 3, White would then win by Kt to Kt 6.

(g) The correct play here is P to K R 3.

(h) Kt to B sq is better.

(i) Black's object *i.e.* that of forcing the exchange of Pawns at the cost of one is now attained, and the issue from this point ought probably to have been a draw.

(j) And now this error made the *remise*, with proper play, quite secure. White should have brought his K here to B sq.

(k) The game having been adjourned, Black on resuming it begins at this stage to play weakly; his best line seems to be to attack the Kt with R, letting his Pawns alone.

(l) A palpable oversight. He should simply have retreated to B 2, and we do not see how White could win.

(m) Black struggled hard to retrieve himself, and all but succeeded, but Mr. Gattie's conduct of this end-game was too accurate to allow his opponent to escape.

GAME CCX.

Played in the 14th round at Nuremberg, July, 1883.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Schottländer.)	(Herr Schallop.)	(Herr Schottländer.)	(Herr Schallop.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	20 Q takes B	Kt to B 4 (h)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	21 R to B 3	Kt to K 3
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	22 P to Q Kt 4	P to R 5
4 Kt takes P	B to B 4	23 Kt to Kt 5 (i)	Q to R 4
5 B to K 3	Q to B 3	24 R to K B sq (j)	Kt takes Kt
6 P to Q B 3	K Kt to K 2	25 P tks Kt (k)	Kt takes B
7 Q to Q 2	P to Q R 3 (a)	26 Q takes Kt	R to K 3
8 P to K B 4	P to Q 4 (b)	27 Q R to B sq (l)	R to K Kt 3
9 P to K 5	Q to R 3	28 R to K B 5	Q to Kt 5 (m)
10 B to Q 3	B takes Kt (c)	29 Q R to B sq	R to Q B 3
11 P takes B	B to B 4	30 Q to B 2	Q to R 4
12 Castles	Castles K R	31 P to R 3 (n)	R to K 2
13 Kt to R 3 (d)	Q to Kt 3	32 K to R 2	R to B 6
14 K R to Q sq (e)	Q R to Q sq	33 P to K 6 (o)	P takes P (p)
15 Kt to B 2	K R to K sq	34 R to B 8 ch	K to R 2
16 Q R to B sq	P to K R 4 (f)	35 Q to Q 2 (q)	R to K Kt 6
17 Kt to K sq	R to Q 2	36 Q to B 2 ch	P to Kt 3
18 P to Q R 3 (g)	Kt to Q sq	37 Q to B 2	Q takes P (r)
19 Kt to B 3	B takes B		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Either this, or B takes Kt at once, which we prefer, is now reputed the best defence. Black, however, may Castle safely, and if White proceed with 8 Kt to Kt 5, then might follow B takes B, 9 Q takes B, Q to K 4, and White would now gain nothing by P to K B 4 on account of the reply Kt to Q 4.

(b) In this position P to Q 3 is probably stronger.

(c) Confirming the opinion expressed in note (a), as the Kt has to be taken after all, or the B retreated, before a piece can be brought to K B 4.

(d) He wants to bring the Kt to K B 3, and takes this as practically the shortest route.

(e) Reserving the open Q B file for the other Rook.

(f) As P to K Kt 4 is not threatened, we do not see the utility of this move, and should have played instead R to Q 2, followed by Kt to Q sq and K 3; B to K 5 had also some recommendations.

(g) Had he played Kt to B 3 before taking this precaution, Black could have exchanged Bishops and Queens, and then continued with Kt to Kt 5.

(h) The exchange of Queens first was preferable we think.

(i) Though this turns out well, it has not a correct appearance; perhaps K to B 2, in order to play R to K Kt sq, would give a really stronger line of attack.

(j) The best move, frustrating Black's ingenious design to win either a piece by taking the B, or a Pawn by capturing the Q P with his Q Kt.

(k) Of course, Q takes Kt would involve the loss of the Q by Kt to B 6 ch.

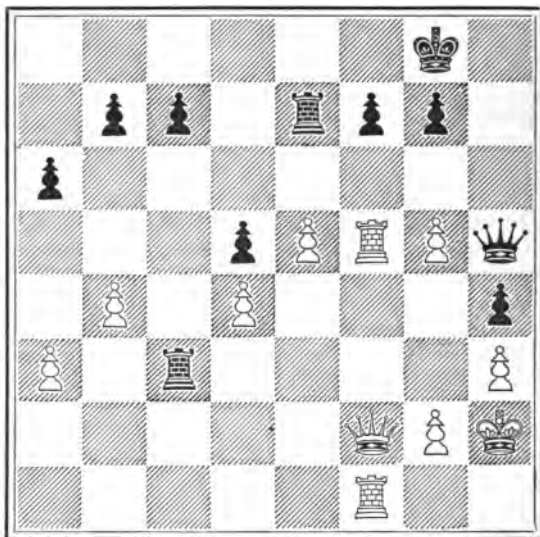
(l) To prevent the check of the Q at Q 8 after he has defended his P with the Rook.

(m) A good move, but it should have been followed by P to R 6, which, we believe, would have yielded Black almost a winning position.

(n) He might also have played 31 P to Kt 6, and 32 Q takes P, with a fine attack.

(o) And now by the course recommended in the last note the game would have been won more simply, as well as more surely, than by the method so brilliantly conceived and carried out by Herr Schottländer. To illustrate this, we give a diagram on the following page of the position before White's 33rd move, leaving the analysis to our readers.

BLACK (HERR SCHALLOPP.)



WHITE (HERR SCHOTTLANDER.)

(p) Falling into the trap! He should have taken with the Rook, whereupon White could have obtained no more than a draw.

(q) The idea embodied in this and the next two moves is of the highest order of Chess strategy.

(r) White now announced mate in three thus: 38 Q to B 7 ch, R takes Q, 39 R at B sq takes R ch, K to R 3, 40 R to R 8 mate.

GAME CCXI.

Played at the Counties Chess Association Meeting at Birmingham in the First Class Tourney.

(Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Leather.)	(Mr. Ranken.)	(Mr. Leather.)	(Mr. Ranken.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	6 Q takes Kt	P to Q B 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	7 Castles	P to Q 3 (c)
3 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3	8 P to Q 3	B to K 2
4 B to Kt 5	Kt to Q 5 (a)	9 B to Q 2	Castles
5 B to B 4 (b)	Kt tks Kt ch	10 P to K R 3 (d)	B to K 3

11 B to Kt 3	Q to Q 2	26 B takes Kt	P takes B
12 K R to K sq	K to R sq	27 K to B sq (i)	Q R to Q sq
13 Q R to Q sq	Kt to Kt sq	28 Q R to K 2	K to B sq
14 B to B sq	P to K B 4	29 R tks R ch (j)	K takes R
15 P to Q 4 (e)	B takes B	30 K to K sq (k)	R to K sq
16 R P takes B	B P takes P	31 R takes R	K takes R
17 Q takes P	P takes P	32 K to Q 2	P to Q R 4 (l)
18 Q takes P	P to Q 4	33 P to K R 4	P to Kt 4
19 K R to K 2 (f)	B to B 3	34 K to B 2	P to Q B 4
20 Q to Q 3	B takes Kt	35 P to K Kt 4	P to Q 5
21 P takes B	Q to B 4 (g)	36 P takes P	P takes P
22 Q R to K sq	Q takes Q	37 K to Kt 2	P to B 4
23 P takes Q	Kt to B 3	38 K to R 2	P takes P
24 B to Kt 5	K to Kt sq (h)	39 P takes P	K to B 2
25 K R to K 7	R to B 2	Resigns.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This defence, though perhaps not strictly correct, is well calculated to put a bookish opponent out of his reckoning.

(b) Kt takes P is rather better, followed by 6 B to B 4 if Black takes the K P. Black's only safe continuation then is 6 Kt to Q 3, for if he play Q to B 3 or Kt 4, White Castles with the best game.

(c) It would be unsafe to post the B at B 4, but B to K 2 was stronger, as White could have replied to the text move by Q to Kt 3.

(d) Unnecessary, unless he had played B to K 3 with the object of bringing Q R to Q sq and pushing P to Q 4. We prefer Q to K 2, in order to play P to K B 4.

(e) A very good move.

(f) Here Kt to K 4 looks inviting.

(g) Having a majority of Pawns on the Q side, and a Kt against a B, Black goes in for exchanging pieces, which his opponent should now have avoided by Q to Kt 3.

(h) Q R to K sq would evidently have lost a Pawn by the answer B takes Kt.

(i) R to K 8 ch is stronger both now and at the next move.

(j) This and the subsequent exchange of Rooks was playing Black's game; he ought rather to retain the command of the open file as long as possible by K R to K 6.

(k) R to R 2 is the proper course here, of which the legitimate outcome would be a draw.

(l) The Pawn ending is very interesting, and from this point we do not think White could have saved the game.

GAME CCXII.

One of nine simultaneous games played by Mr. Thorold at the Hull Church Institute on Saturday, September 8th, 1883.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Thorold.)	(Mr. Farrow.)	(Mr. Thorold.)	(Mr. Farrow.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	14 Q to K 2	Kt to B 3
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	15 Q R to Q sq	B to Q 2
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	16 Kt to Kt 3 (d)	Q to K sq
4 P to K R 4	P to Kt 5	17 P to R 5 (e)	Kt takes B
5 Kt to Kt 5	P to K R 3	18 Q takes Kt	B to Q 3
6 Kt takes P	K takes Kt	19 Kt to B 5 ch	B takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	20 Q takes B	Q to K 5
8 B takes P	P takes P	21 Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
9 B to B 4 ch	K to Kt 2	22 B to Q 5	Kt to Kt 6
10 Kt to B 3	B to Kt 5 (a)	23 K R to K sq	R to B 4 (f)
11 B to K 5 ch	Kt to K B 3	24 B takes P	Q R to K B sq
12 Castles	B to K 2 (b)	25 B to B 3	P takes B
13 Kt takes P (c)	R to B sq	Resigns.	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) 10 B to Q 3 is the correct play.

(b) The loss of time with this Bishop should be fatal to Black's game.

(c) Losing ground by prematurely narrowing the attack, contrary to the principle of his 7th move which widens and extends it. 13 Kt to Q 5 would add Kt takes B P and also Kt takes B to his list of possible continuations. The position is an instructive one for players who complain of the insufficiency of the attack in this opening.

(d) 16 R to B 4 might be played here, to be followed by R takes P, Q R to K B sq, or Kt to Kt 3 according to circumstances.

(e) A defensive move! His attack is at an end and the game is lost.

(f) 23 R takes P is the main object of this move. The counter-attack is well played by Black.

GAME CCXIII.

We select the following games from the *Stratégie* as the two most interesting of the match between Messrs. Tschigorin and De Rivière.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(M. De Rivière.)	(M. Tschigorin.)	(M. De Rivière.)	(M. Tschigorin.)
1 Kt to K B 3	P to Q 4	3 P to K 3	B to Kt 5 (a)
2 P to Q 4	Kt to K B 3	4 B to K 2	Q Kt to Q 2

5 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	23 B to Q B sq	R to K B 2
6 Kt to B 3	P to B 3	24 R to R 2	Kt to B sq
7 P to Q R 3 (b)	B to Q 3	25 K to R sq (f)	Kt to K 3
8 P to B 5	B to B 2	26 B to K R 3	R to K Kt 2 (g)
9 P to Q Kt 4	Castles	27 R to K B 2	P to Kt 5
10 Castles	B takes Kt	28 B to K B sq	P to K R 4
11 B takes B	P to K 4 (c)	29 R to K Kt 2	K to B 2
12 P to K Kt 3	P to K 5	30 K to Kt sq	R to K R sq
13 B to K Kt 2	Kt to K sq	31 Kt to K 2 (h)	P to K R 5
14 P to Q R 4	P to K B 4	32 P takes P	R takes P
15 P to K B 4	Q to B 3	33 Kt to Kt 3	R fr Kt 2 to R 2
16 B to Kt 2	Q to R 3	34 R fr K sq to K 2	Kt to R 4
17 Q to Kt 3 (d)	K Kt to B 3	35 Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
18 Kt to K 2	Q to R 4	36 R fr K 2 to	
19 K R to K sq	P to Q R 3	K B 2	Kt to Kt 4 (i)
20 P to R 5 (e)	P to R 3	37 K to R sq	Kt to B 6
21 Kt to B 3	P to K Kt 4	Resigns.	
22 Q to Q sq	Q to Kt 3		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This is contrary to the principles of close openings, which require the development of the Q B to be almost invariably at Q Kt 2.

(b) With the evident intention of advancing the Pawns on his Q's wing presently, which Black should have met with P takes P and Kt to Kt 3.

(c) A good move, serving not a little to relieve his game, and to block that of his opponent.

(d) This removes the Q too far away, she would be better posted at K 2.

(e) Making the block on the Q's side irremediably hopeless: his only chance, as M. Rosenthal remarks, was to push on the Q Kt P.

(f) As the coming attack will evidently be on the K R file, the opening of which Black can force, we should be inclined to make an effort to bring the K round to the Q's side via K B sq, K sq, and Q 2, after first playing K R to K 2 to prepare the way.

(g) P to Kt 5 at once, followed by R to K R 2, is preferable.

(h) Here again the White King seems to have an escape from his tormentors by going to B 2, but after this move a retreat is no longer practicable.

(i) A pretty termination to a game conducted by M. Tschigorin with much accuracy and ability.

GAME CCXIV.

Tenth and final game of the match.

(French Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(M. Tschigorin.)	(M. De Rivière.)	(M. Tschigorin.)	(M. De Rivière.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	19 Q to Kt 3	P to B 3
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	20 Kt to K sq	R to K Kt sq
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	21 P to K B 4	P to Kt 3
4 B to K Kt 5	B to K 2	22 Kt to B 3	Q to Q sq
5 P to K 5 (a)	Kt to Q 2	23 Q R to K Ktsq	Q R to K Kt 2
6 B takes B	Q takes B	24 P to R 5 (g)	Q to Q 2
7 Kt to Kt 5 (b)	Kt to Kt 3	25 Q to R 4	Kt to R 2
8 P to Q R 4	P to Q R 4 (c)	26 P takes P	R takes P
9 B to Q 3	Kt to B 3 (d)	27 R takes R	R takes R
10 Q to Kt 4	P to Kt 3 (e)	28 Q to R 5	Q to K B 2
11 P to Q B 3	Kt to Q R 2	29 Kt to R 4	R to Kt 5
12 Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt	30 Kt takes P	B takes Kt
13 Kt to B 3	Kt to Q 2 (f)	31 Q takes B	R to Kt 7 ch
14 P to R 4	P to K B 4	32 K to B sq	Q to K Kt 2 (h)
15 Q to B 4	P to R 3	33 Q takes Kt	Q to Kt 6
16 P to K Kt 4	Kt to B sq	34 P to K 6	Q to K 6 ch
17 P takes P	K P takes P	35 K to Kt sq	Q takes K P
18 K to Q 2	B to K 3	36 R takes P	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) The continuation favoured by leading experts is, 5 B takes Kt, and 6 Kt to B 3.

(b) This must be a lost move if properly answered, which however Black fails to do; he should have played 7 Kt to B sq, and then P to Q R 3.

(c) Much better than P to Q R 3, which would give White the advantage, e.g. 8 P to Q R 3, 9 P to R 5, P takes Kt, 10 P takes Kt, R takes R, 11 Q takes R, P to Q B 3, 12 Q to R 8 &c.

(d) We prefer Kt to R 3, in order to follow with B to Q 2.

(e) There seems no valid objection to his Castling here.

(f) Black has a most uncomfortable position, and loses time in bringing his Kt back from where he ought never to have gone; it would clearly be unsafe now to Castle, and neither P to K B 4 nor P to Q B 4 would be of any avail.

(g) Finely calculated; if P takes P, White exchanges his Q for the two Rooks, and afterwards wins back the P, with an overpowering game.

(h) Preferring a speedy dissolution to a lingering struggle, for of course there was no chance of a perpetual check.

GAME CCXV.

A skirmish at the St. George's Club, June, 1883.

(Vienna Game.)

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

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) Scarcely so good as 4 Q P takes P.

(b) If 10 P takes Kt ch, 11 P takes P, the B would of course be lost. The text move either regains the piece or draws by perpetual check.

(c) Preventing the draw by Q to K 8 ch and Q to R 5 ch, which would ensue upon the immediate capture of the B.

(d) In the fifth match game between Steinitz and Blackburne, 1876, the latter at this point checked with Q at R 3 and then offered the exchange of Queens at Q B 3.

(e) The only attacking continuation, giving up a Pawn in order to keep the King out of comfortable quarters.

(f) Black's last two moves secure the gain of one of his opponent's Pawns at this point.

(g) Anticipating Black's next move, and preparing to profit by it.

(h) This was not judicious, but it is difficult to suggest a good move for Black. Castling Q R would be dangerous, and White never gives him the chance of forcing an exchange of Queens without loss.

(i) If 29 Q to Q sq, 30 R to B 8 wins at once.

(j) Black is a strong member of the University team. The parties afterwards played a couple of games at Pawn and move, each winning one.

GAME CCXVI.

A casual game played at St. George's Chess Club, July, 1883.

(Irregular Opening.)

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

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) For the second player this is now preferred to B to Q 3.

(b) Exchanging Pawns, we believe, was White's best course both now and at the two next moves.

(c) This passes our own comprehension. Kt to Kt 5 at once would have given Black the better game, and proves the truth of the last remark.

(d) Not good, as there is no time to get up an attack. Black's position required care for the present, and then White's broken Pawn's might tell against him in the end. We believe the K should have returned to the square which he ought never to have left.

(e) From this point to the end Mr. Minchin plays capitally. Every move tells.

(f) Stopping the obnoxious Pawn with a vengeance. A little reflection would have shown that the sacrifice was to be expected, and would pay.

(g) P to K R 4 was no better.

(h) If 33 Q takes P, 34 R to B 7 ch equally forced the mate in a few moves. The game occupied little more than half an hour: the unconsidered trifles of Chess are sometimes better worth preserving than its serious efforts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Highgate Chess Club,
20th October, 1883.

The members of the above Club beg to call the attention of the Editor of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE to the deplorably dull and stupid literature that he admits into its pages. The only excuse that ought to be urged for the admission at all, of Chess jokes, tales, and so called *jeux d'esprit* is their literary skill, elegant style and genuine wit and humour. But it seems that any kind of trash, if it bear, however remotely, on our noble game, is sufficient for its admission into its pages. It is to be hoped that, in future, a more severe censorship will preside over this department of the work. Several books, that have appeared separately of late years, are marked by the same faults as are above complained of; and in reviewing them in the B. C. M. they ought to be sternly denounced, instead of being praised in the critical notices of a magazine which is supposed to represent current Chess thought and progress.

JOHN WATKINSON, Esq.

[The Highgate Chess Club is a small organisation consisting of 14 members who meet once a fortnight during the winter months at their respective houses. Its President, who we suppose has inspired the above epistle, is Mr. Chas. Tomlinson, F.R.S., the well-known author of several of the most charming works in Chess literature. While we admit Mr. Tomlinson's authority as a critic to be a high one, we must be allowed to state that in our opinion his attack on the B. C. M. is both undeserved and ungenerous. We emphatically deny that the lighter literature of the magazine deserves the severe censure bestowed upon it. We have done all in our power by literary competitions in prose and verse to obtain for our readers something worthy of their perusal, and we confidently point to our pages in proof that our efforts have not been unsuccessful. Outside these tournaments our magazine has had the honour of numbering amongst its contributors some of the most trenchant critics of our time, whose writings need no defence of ours. What has the Highgate Chess Club done for the furtherance of the cause? We look in vain for their name among our numerous list of subscribers to the enlargement fund, and surely they get enough for their money in the game and problem departments alone, even if they ignore certain other matter not exactly to their taste. It is a very easy thing to find fault with a periodical whose editor and co-operators are ungrudgingly giving a large proportion of their spare time to find amusement and instruction for the

Chess public ; it might be more difficult, though perhaps more charitable, were the fourteen members of the Highgate Chess Club to lay their heads together and try to concoct some sketch which by its "literary skill, elegant style and genuine wit and humour," would take the place of the "trash" which we are asked to believe now finds admission into the pages of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE**.
—EDITOR.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.—The fourth Italian National Chess Congress met, according to announcement, at Venice on Aug. 26th, and the play continued until Sept. 17th. In the absence of Signor Fambri, President of the Committee, the strangers were received and welcomed in the new room of the Caffé Orientale by the Vice-President, Col. Penzo, but the scene of action for the various contests was the Council room of the Chamber of Commerce. For the principal tourney there were four prizes, viz. 750, 400, 250, and 150 lire, besides which there was a special prize of 100 lire liberally offered by Mr. Vansittart to the player, not being a prize winner, who should make the best score with the actual prizemen, points being counted as in the London Tourney. There were ten entrants for the chief contest, Signori Cantoni and Vansittart of Rome, Zon of Padua, Zannoni of Bassano, Casalini of Vicenza, D'Aumiller of Faenza, Salvioli, Previtali, and Crosara of Venice, and Orsini of Leghorn. The latter, however, at the last moment was prevented from coming by business occupations, and in consequence of a relaxation by the Committee of the Tourney rules in favour of three players who wished for a few days leave of absence in the midst of the conflict, Mr. Vansittart withdrew from it altogether after the first round. The remaining eight played two games each with every other competitor, and the result was that Sig. Zannoni obtained the first prize with 12 as his score, Sig. Zon the second with the total of 10, Sig. Salvioli the third with 9, and Sig. Previtali the fourth with 8. The Vansittart prize was won by Sig. D'Aumiller. There was a second tourney for inferior players, the entrants being all local men, and the first prize of 120 lire fell to Prof. Zambler. When these contests were ended, a handicap tourney was set on foot for a handsome prize presented by the King of Italy, consisting of two carriage lamps, with a horse's head bearing a clock, a barometer, a thermometer, and a compass, the whole being in nickel silver. For this there were 16 competitors, who were allowed to arrange themselves as they pleased in five classes, subject to the Committee's

approval, and the latter found no reason to alter their voluntary classification. The customary odds of P and move, P and two moves, Kt, and Rook were established, and in the first class, who fought on even terms, there appeared Sig. G. Maluta of Padua, and Signori Salvioli and Zannoni; in class 2 Signori Cantoni, Casalini and Crosara; in Class 3 Signori Albanese, Bazini, Gogolo, Dusi and Ranzato; in Class 4 Signori Reyer, Cappellan and Vergara; and in Class 5 Signori Boncinelli and Rosa. The tourney lasted five days for the four rounds, and the winner of the King's prize was Sig. Maluta, Sig. Zannoni obtaining the second place, and a prize of 50 lire specially awarded by the Committee. On Sept. 9th there was an excursion by steamer to Chioggia, where the visitors were hospitably received, and entertained at a banquet by Col. Penzo, and the agreeable diversion from hard Chess fighting was very much enjoyed. It seems to us a great pity that the harmony and success of the tourney should have been marred by the aforesaid laxity in carrying out the rules, and we are also of opinion the time for the contest was somewhat ill chosen, the climate of Venice in August and September being not at all favourable for serious Chess-playing. We further agree with the comments made by one of the Italian magazines as to the impropriety of players entering for a tourney when there was every probability that their state of health or their business engagements would prevent them from going through with it. In a country like Italy Chess tourneys, we think, would have a better chance of success in the winter or early spring, and we hope that for the next national contest, which will probably take place at Rome in 1885, the season of the year fixed upon will be more propitious.

The painting by Sig. Mussini, of which we made mention some time ago, representing Leonardo da Cutri playing his famous match with Ruy Lopez at the court of Philip II., is now at the International Art Exhibition at Munich.

GERMANY.—Stimulated by the great success of the Nuremberg congress, the Chess-players of Berlin have determined to have one of their own, which is probably now in progress. The prospectus issued by the Committee states that there would be three game tourneys, with four prizes in each varying from about £15 to £1 in value. There were also to be Tombola and Solution Tourneys, a Blindfold Exhibition, and a grand banquet. We hope to give an account of the meeting in our next.

By the union which has just taken place between the two Chess clubs of Frankfort the interest of the game in that city will be materially strengthened, and the prospects of the South West German C. A. Congress, which is to be held there next year, will be rendered very encouraging.

The third Congress of the Mecklenburg Chess Association was opened at Schwerin on Oct. 4th. There were three tourneys, of which the principal one had eight competitors, and the first prize was won by Herr Metger of Kiel. Next year's meeting is to be at Rostock.

Herr Adolph Roegner, President of the German Chess Association, has removed from Nuremberg to Leipsic, and Herr Hruby of Vienna has gone to reside at Trieste.

Herr Lehmann, the Chess Editor of *Didaskalia*, has published a list of the Chess clubs of South and Southwest Germany containing no less than 57 clubs, with about 1500 members, and 40 honorary members. From nine other clubs no information has been received. It is to be hoped that he will include the whole of Germany in his next edition.

AMERICA.—The New Orleans Chess, Chequer, and Whist Club has just completed its fourth annual Chess tourney, wherein, says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, there were no quarrelings, no fights, no underhand schemes to defeat prize winners, but everything passed off pleasantly. One hundred dollars were distributed in prizes, and the successful candidates were:—First prize, Mr. Labatt 22½ won games, Second prize, Mr. Seguin 20½, Third prize, Mr. Blackmar 19½, Fourth prize, Mr. Blanchard 15, Fifth prize, Mr. L. T. Smith 14½, and Sixth prize, Mr. Trist whose score was 14.

The St. Louis Chess, Chequer, and Whist Club, which was formed on the model of the last named one, appears not to have shared its success, for it is described by the above paper as crumbling to pieces. The reason for this disintegration is not stated, but we cannot wonder at it, since it is the usual fate of clubs which attempt to combine the practice of Chess with cards and other games of chance.

Mr. Steinitz sailed for Philadelphia last month, and apparently intends to locate himself for a considerable period on the American Continent, as he has resigned his honorary membership of the St. George's Club. It is not improbable that his match with Mr. Zukertort, who has also gone to America, will take place ere long in the United States.

FRANCE.—We have to announce with much regret the death of Mons. A. Delannoy, which occurred at Enghien in Belgium as far back as July 19th, but which for some unexplained reason, has only just been made known to the Chess World. The *Stratégie* has a long obituary article to his memory from the pen of M. Nivernais, as it was chiefly to that magazine that his brilliant compositions were contributed. M. Delannoy, however, was for many years resident in England, and we believe wrote in our language some of the articles and reviews which were published in

various English and American magazines. He was the winner of the first prize in our own Literary Tourney, and the author of a sad but interesting story from real life which appeared in the B. C. M. in June last year. He was born at Evreux in 1806, and consequently was a contemporary of La Bourdonnais, St. Amant, Desloges, and other bygone heroes whom he was thus able to pourtray so vividly in his writings. His lively imagination, genial disposition, and graphic recollections of the olden time made him a most pleasant companion, and nowhere will he be more regretted than by those friends whom he attracted to himself during his residence in London.

DENMARK.—The annual meeting of the Copenhagen Chess Club took place on Oct. 9th. After the election of officers, a lively discussion ensued upon three propositions, two of which were chiefly of local interest, but the third was one for the formation of a Scandinavian Chess Association, which in due time is likely to bear fruit. A handicap tourney at this club is about to be organised.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

Land and Water advocates the encouragement of correspondence play among first-class players to avoid the errors which so frequently disfigure games played over the board. "Improvised poetry is never so excellent as that which is prepared, and the same rule holds good in Chess. It is pitiable in the records of tournaments to read that so-and-so was pressed for time, or he could never have made such a blunder. It is still more distressing to hear some fine player declare that he saw a certain beautiful combination that would have delighted everyone, but there was no time to work it out. Still more grating is it to the feelings of every true Chess-player when going through games to come upon a splendid conception actually launched, and then wrecked because the depth of the combination exhausted the player's sandglass and minor details had to be chanced. Moreover, there is the dodgery and trickery which time limits involve. How revolting it is to hear some clever expert smilingly declare, 'Yes I know that move of mine was unsound; but I saw he had only two or three minutes left, and, therefore, he would not be able to work out the correct line of reply.'" There is often considerable difference between the playing and analytical strength of Chess-players, and a course of correspondence games would probably lead to some surprises in this direction.

The following quotation is also from *Land and Water* and deserves consideration. Outside the class of professionals there are "but few players of really first-rate strength. No one can, however, contend that the pursuit of some business or profession is incompatible with a capacity for high-class Chess, and if scarcely any daily workers get beyond the upper crust of second-rate strength in Chess, it is but reasonable to suppose that they are no way encouraged to proceed further. There is indeed no motive which should lead them to aim at the utmost excellence, nor are there any means by which the powers of a first-class player, if possessed by them, could be manifested. A system of short competitions amongst amateurs of topmost strength ought to be devised, with convenient play hours, a quick time limit—say twenty moves per hour—and honours of a national, or at any rate general character as the leading features. Club contests are good in their way, and by all means to be encouraged; but the real want is some means whereby amateurs of the requisite capacity may obtain something like a recognised standing and reputation in the Chess world at large, a very legitimate object of ambition surely, and yet at present quite unattainable by Chess-players who belong to the busy bees of the general community."

The advantage of knowing the theory of an opening, and not merely the book moves, is the occasion of a striking observation by Mr. Potter in a leaderette entitled "Shackling experts" in which he suggests various ways of giving odds so as to ensure sound play on the part of the odds-giver. He says "receivers of Knight and Rook odds are totally misled and hampered by such knowledge as they may have of the openings." This is undoubtedly true. They make routine moves instead of varying their play in accordance with the principle of the openings to meet unsound or transposition moves on the part of their opponents. Thus a book-student, although more learned, is often less successful than an irregular player who relies on his own genius.

Among "men of mark" *Frearson's Weekly* (Adelaide) presents its readers with a large portrait of Mr. Henry Charlick, Editor of the Chess column in the *Adelaide Observer*. This gentleman is said to be indisputably the best Chess-player in South Australia. He was born on the 8th of July, 1845, in London. It was at the Adelaide Institute, and at the age of 15, that he learned the game, in the conduct of which he has acquired so marked a proficiency. While yet a boy he vanquished all the players he met. Possessed of an omnivorous and insatiable appetite for the game, he devoured all book knowledge obtainable, and combined with this as much practical experience as was within his reach. His theoretical knowledge, backed up with a singularly retentive memory, soon rendered him a formidable competitor on the chequered board.

When not yet 18, he played two games at once blindfolded at the Institute, against strong players, and won both of them. These games were recorded and pronounced brilliant and correct. In 1864, when 19, he played in the first handicap tourney held in Adelaide, and won the first prize. In 1868 we find him competing in the greatest tourney in point of numbers and strength of the players, that has ever been held in Adelaide. He won the first prize without losing a single game, his score being 23 won games, losing none, and 1 only been drawn. In February, 1868, he originated the Chess column in the *Adelaide Observer*, and has continued to edit the same so efficiently that those competent to judge of such matters can never sufficiently express their admiration of his soundness and subtlety. Mr. Charlick has studied all departments of the game, and is well-known as a composer of problems. The late gorgeous spectacle of Chess played with living pieces at the Adelaide Town Hall, at Christmas time, was chiefly due to him, and the game there adopted was selected and played by him. His style of play may be said to be after the manner of Paul Morphy, whose tactics Mr. Charlick adopts in preference to those of Steinitz. Mr. Charlick is of modest, unassuming demeanour, and possesses social qualities which entitle him to the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

The report of the Midland Railway Institute Chess Club is before us. It shows that this institution is pretty strong in the back and by no means weak in the head. The former is evident in the fact that thirty entrants were secured for the annual handicap tourney, and that the cash balance in the treasurer's hands is little diminished at the end of the season, after an expenditure of £6 5s. 6d. for prize money &c. ; the latter shows itself in the net result of matches played:—six wins, three losses, and two ties. We have often thought these reports might be made more generally interesting if the record of what has been achieved during the season was supplemented by a specimen game and problem, assuming the club—as is now quite common—to have a composer in full blast among its list of members. We recommend the idea to the consideration of club secretaries. A prize for the best game would encourage players not only to play but also to record good games, and so become public benefactors.

A promising Chess department edited by Mr. Gunsberg was commenced in the September part of *Our Corner*, a sixpenny monthly periodical of general literature published by the "Free-thought Publishing Company," 68, Fleet Street, London.

A match was played at Grimsby on Saturday, 27th October, between the Hull Church Institute Chess Club led by Mr. F. F. Ayre, and the Grimsby and District Chess Club led by the Rev. A. B. Skipworth. The Hull players were victorious by 9 games to 5 with 3 draws.

A match took place on Thursday, October 4th, at the Bull Street Coffee House, Birmingham, between the Sparkbrook and Wolverhampton Chess Clubs. Play continued from 6-30 to 10 p.m., when the visitors proved themselves to be much stronger than their opponents, the total score being Wolverhampton, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Sparkbrook, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

The Earl of Dartrey has accepted the dedication of *Chess Fruits*. The game to which he awarded the prize for brilliancy in the London Tourney will be inserted in the work.

The first meeting for the season of the Huddersfield Chess Club was held on Thursday evening, October 25th, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Queen Street, where the club is now located. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. John Watkinson; vice-presidents, Dr. Scott and Mr. J. H. Finlinson; secretary, Mr. C. E. Hobson; committee, Messrs. Yates, Dyson, Wolstenholme, Holliday, and A. Finlinson. The ordinary business of the club was transacted and arrangements were made for tournament and match play. From the spirit evinced by the members present there is every prospect that the vigour and efficiency to which the club in former years attained will be again revived.

Land and Water, commenting upon the style of Mr. Steinitz, remarks that German brains and English style seem to produce fine players, and adds "but where are our own brains?" It seems less difficult to add soundness to brilliancy than brilliancy to soundness. Brilliancy may, however, be divided into two classes—imaginative and analytical. One shows itself in elegant touches and startling effects, the other is analysis carried into the regions of the abnormal. The latter is nearest akin to soundness, and Mr. Steinitz is an example of a successful amalgamation. The former combines less readily; Messrs. Blackburne and Thorold are modern instances. They are most at home in positions where analysis "tho' following with an upward mind" can only tread with uncertain foot. But, says Mr. Potter, "the sound game is the true game." "Blackburne, taking into account his remarkable natural genius, is a monument of possibilities unattained."

"Mephisto," in *Knowledge*, argues the existence of a kind of mesmeric influence in Chess-play as the only way of accounting for some incongruous moves made in critical positions by the first masters as well as by ordinary players. He considers the will of the player to be overruled by the stronger will of his opponent that he should or should not select a certain move. On the other hand a player of our acquaintance assures us that if he particularly wishes his antagonist not to make a certain move it is almost a certainty that the move will be made. He is probably only a weak-minded individual; the exceptions may prove the rule. We must wait further evidence.

The *Preston Guardian* acknowledges the receipt of £9 5s. 6d. on behalf of the widow of the late J. Jordan. Any further subscriptions should be forwarded to Mr. M. Jordan, 4 Court, 3 Newton-lane, Sheffield ; or to Mr. J. T. Palmer, 149 Ramsey-street, Rochdale.

Mr. J. T. Palmer, who has for four years conducted the Chess column in the *Preston Guardian*, has been compelled to resign that post owing to his business engagements. Mr. Palmer's zeal and industry in the cause of Chess are well known, and we anticipate we shall hear of him ere long in some other direction in connection with the royal game.

As our solvers complain of being overworked we shall only publish four tourney problems a month to the conclusion of the competition. We have twelve positions yet in hand.

NOTE ON HANDBUCH REVIEW No. VII.

Having pointed out (p. 320) an omitted move in the *Handbuch*, I hasten to acknowledge a similar mental slip of my own at p. 323. After the moves 10. K to Kt sq 10 Q to Kt 3, the move intended was not 11 B to K 2 but 11 B to B 4, with the object of playing B to Q 3 or K 2 according to circumstances.

In the same variation of the Bishop's Gambit, the question left open by the *Handbuch* as to Black's reply after 10 P to K 5 10 Q Kt to B 3, 11 B takes Kt ch ... is answered by the last number of the *Chess-Monthly*, V. 54. "We prefer ... 11 Kt takes B, and if 12 Kt to Q 5, then 12 ... Castles, 13 Kt takes Q B P 13 R to Kt sq, and Black's superiority of position is a full equivalent for White's extra Pawn." W. W.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. S., Southsea.—Your problems are either unsound or unintelligible. Problems intended for insertion should be written either with rings round the pieces, for the Black, or else in red and black inks to distinguish colours. Otherwise we should be compelled to make fresh copies suitable to the comprehension of our printers, a labour we cannot reasonably be expected to undertake.

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—Please look again at your last three-mover. Does it not need a Black P at Q B 2 to prevent an obvious cook ?

F. M., King's College, Cambridge. In last version, please try 1 R to K 4 ch, K to B 4 or Q 4, 2 Q to K Kt ch or Q 3 ch, &c.

R E V I E W .

CHESS PROBLEMS BY THE LATE C. M. BAXTER, COLLECTED AND
ARRANGED BY C. R. BAXTER OF THE DUNDEE CLUB.

(Concluded from page 346.)

The last 16 problems in the series nearly all begin with a check and, except No. 35, do not support Mr. Loyd's thesis that such an opening move may possibly be the most difficult of discovery. The editor, Mr. C. R. Baxter, has brought the volume to a close with 27 problems of his own composition and these it is possible to eulogise with less qualification than the preceding collection. The two-movers are particularly good and Nos. 1, 5, and 8, strikingly beautiful. In the three-move category, No. 1 is *the* gem; we extract this and the four-mover No. 3 as specimens, the latter because of its uncommon theme.

No. 1.—C. R. BAXTER.

BLACK.

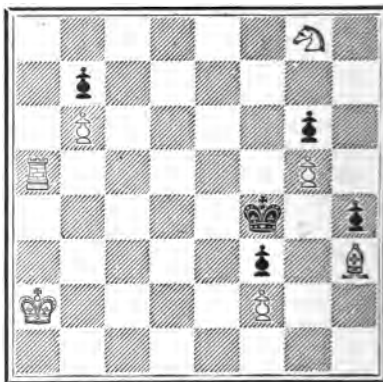


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 3.—C. R. BAXTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

Our progress through this collection has been of a less leisurely kind than could have been desired but not without results, as the following list will show.

C. M. Baxter's two-mover No. 13 cannot be solved as proposed if Black play 1 Q to K sq, but can be cooked by 1 Q to K 2. Among his three-movers,

No. 3.—Dual continuation in mainplay, 2 Q to B 7 ch, 3 Q takes Kt mate.

No. 13.—If Black play 1 P to K 3, no continuation!

No. 18.—After 1 Kt takes P, if 2 P takes Kt as printed, then 2 R to Q 2, no continuation! White should perhaps play 2 R takes Kt.

No. 28.—This was placed third in the *Glasgow Herald* Tourney, but seems open to a second solution thus, 1 B to Q R 3, B to K B 5 (a) or Q Kt 4, 2 R takes P ch, 3 B or Q mates or (a) 1 P takes Kt (b) 2 Q takes P, &c. or (b) other moves, 2 Kt to Q 3 ch, &c.

No. 33.—Cooked by 1 Kt takes B, P takes R (a) 2 Q Kt to Q 8 double ch, 3 Q takes B mate (a) 1 P takes Kt, 2 Kt to B 5 dis ch 3 R takes P mate.

No. 43.—This formed one of a set sent in to the *Westminster Papers* Löwenthal Tourney No. 1, and was generally demolished in the Solution Tourney, one solver giving 3 cooks by 1 Kt to K 2, 1 Kt to K 6 and 1 R to K 6 ch.

No. 45.—Cook, 1 R to K R 4, B to Kt 5 (best) 2 R takes B, 3 P mates.

No. 48.—Cook, 1 Q to Q B 4, B takes R or B to K sq, 2 Kt to Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 55.—Cook in 2, 1 R takes K P, 2 Q or R mates. Apparently the White R on Q Kt file should be Black.

No. 60 appeared in the *Illustrated London News* and it was suggested by the editor (*I. L. N.*) that Black R P should stand at his 5th, instead of 3rd, to prevent, we presume, a cook, *via*. 1 Q to Kt 3. In either case, if the problem is correctly printed, there seems to be no mate after 1 K to B sq, Kt takes B P, 2 Q to Kt sq ch, whether 2 K moves or Kt to K 6 ch.

No. 74.—After the defence 1 K to B 5, 2 Q to Q 6 (*sic* in printed solution), now, if Black play 2, B checks, no mate! The true continuation is probably 2 Q to Kt 8.

Of the four-movers—

No. 1 can be solved in two moves by 1 K to Kt 3, 2 B to R 7 mate.

No. 20.—Cook, 1 Kt to Q sq, B takes R (best) 2 Q to Kt 5, K to K 4, 3 Kt to B 7 ch, 4 Q to B 4 mate.

No. 23.—Cook, 1 R to Q 4 ch, K to K 4, 2 R to K 4 ch, Kt takes R (a) 3 Q to Q 4 ch, 4 R to Q 6 mate (a) 2 K takes R, 3 Q to Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 25.—Cook in 3, 1 R takes R dis ch, 2 K to B 4 or Q or R to K 2 ch, &c.

No. 26.—Cook, 1 Q to Q B 8, Kt to Q 5 (a) 2 R takes P ch, 3 Q to K B 8 ch, &c. (a) Kt to Q sq (b) 2 R takes P ch, 3 R to K 6 double ch. &c. (b) Kt to B 2, 2 Q takes Kt, &c.

No. 34.—Mate at once by 1 either R takes P. Perhaps the White R at B 6 should be Black?

Among Mr. C. R. Baxter's problems the two-mover No. 7 can be solved on the move by 1 Kt takes B mate.

On page 138 and 184 both monarchs are printed Black—like the two kings of Brentford smelling at one nosegay! As a rule, the solutions appear to be accurately printed so far as they go, but we should have liked to see more of them in detail and fewer problems of the juvenile order, before referred to. The principle here adopted in many cases, take care of the mainplay and let the variations take care of themselves! is vexatious to solvers, who are left in doubt whether particular problems can be carried through, and induced perhaps to waste time over impossibilities. How preferable is the conscientious plan followed in German collections! wherein not only are all reasonable variations worked out, but the means of defeating false attacks are occasionally given.

In conclusion we may observe that this work, which in point of typography &c. is highly creditable to the local printers, Messrs. Winter, Duncan & Co., 10, Castle Street, Dundee, contains an excellent frontispiece portrait of the deceased author and can be obtained at the price of 3s. 6d.

H. J. C. A.

B. C. M. KNIGHT'S TOUR TOURNEY.

We announce a competition under the above title for two prizes of £1 and 10s. 6d. respectively. The prizes will be awarded for the two best Knight's Tours of the Chess-board, the moves being indicated by 64 consecutive words, or parts of words, forming one or more sentences connected together as a complete paragraph, and being, in the case of English competitors, a quotation from some part of Shakespeare. Foreigners may compete in the Tourney with like extracts from Molière, Schiller, Goethe, Dante, Tasso, or any other recognised standard poet.

The competing Tours to be sent for adjudication to the Rev. C. E. Ranken, St. Ronan's, Malvern, by December 1st, 1883.

CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. IX.

The first prize is awarded to Mr. G. Hume and the second to Mr. J. Morton ("Mercutio.")

We reserve the solution until next month.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

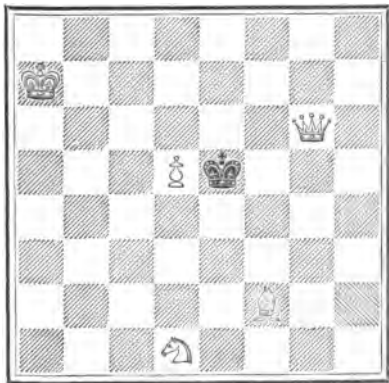
We have received a copy of Dr. Gold's long looked for collection and hope to review it in an early number. The contents include 60 problems in two, 100 in three and 40 in four moves, with a frontispiece five-mover. M. Pradignat's collection of 100 Problems is also to hand, and shall have due attention.

Dr. Gold lately celebrated in his Chess Rubric of the Vienna Salonblatt the Jubilee of the thousandth Chess problem, and on this occasion dedicated to all the Problem amateurs and solvers of the Salonblatt the following pretty three-mover :—White ; K at K R 5, Q at K B sq, Rs at Q Kt 3 and K Kt 5, B at K B 5, Kt at Q 6, P at Q Kt 2. Black ; K at Q R 5, R at Q Kt 3, B at Q Kt 8, Kts at K 4 and K B sq, P at Q 5. The Chess column was opened on March 5th, 1871.

We have received a report of the *South Australian Chronicle* Tourney, containing the judicial award, which is as follows : 1st Set Prize, £4 4s., Mr. W. J. McArthur, Australia ; 2nd ditto, £2 10s., Mr. L. Warnecke, Australia ; Prize for best two-mover, £2, Mr. A. Greenway, Australia ; Prize for best three-mover, £2, Mr. J. W. Abbott, London. We quote two of the victorious problems.

I.—FROM 1ST PRIZE SET,
By W. J. McARTHUR, AUSTRALIA.

BLACK.

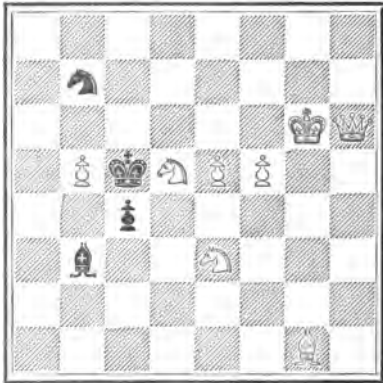


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

II.—PRIZE FOR BEST THREE-MOVER
OUTSIDE THE TWO PRIZE SETS,
By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

This competition and its results are interesting to composers in Europe and America as well as Australia. The entries included the names of American, Danish, English, German, and Italian authors of note. Of our own countrymen, the names of Abbott, Coates, Chancellor, and Slater are observable, so that England was very strongly and, as will be seen, not altogether unsuccessfully represented. The judicial report enters at great length and in a very painstaking manner into a critical analysis of the competing stratagems. We have perused this document with interest and a full appreciation of the conscientious exertions of its compilers. There is one conclusion, however, against which in the interests of problemists at large we venture to enter a protest. A set entitled "Ursa Major and Minor" was disqualified on the ground that both problems were "plagiarisms" and, with regard to the composer, the report adds "we withhold the name for obvious reasons". To us it appears that the "obvious" and only proper course in such a case was *publicity*. If problematic *cheats* could but feel assured that their thefts, if discovered, would be mercifully hidden from the public gaze, we should no doubt have a speedy multiplication of such offences. A composer who has innocently, because unintentionally, made use of an idea already worked in similar form by somebody else, will not be ashamed of his identity, nor afraid to face the unwelcome coincidence before the Chess world. On the other hand deliberate plagiarism deserves no quarter and should never be hushed up on any consideration whatsoever.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 191.—1 R to K B 2, P takes R (a), 2 Q to K 2 &c. (a) 1 Kt to B 6 or K moves, (b) 2 P to Q 3 &c. (b) 1 B takes B or either P takes P, 2 R to B 4 ch &c.

No. 192.—1 Q to Kt 6, P to B 4 (a), 2 Q to Q R 6 ch, K to Q 4, 3 Kt mates. (a) 1 P to Q 6 (b), 2 Q takes P ch &c. (b) 1 K to Q 6 (c), 2 Kt to B 2 ch &c. (c) 1 K to Q 4 or Kt 4, 2 Q to B 5 ch &c.

No. 193.—1 Kt to R 5, Q P one (a), 2 Kt to Kt 5 &c. (a) 1 K to K 3 (b), 2 Q to B 6 ch &c. (b) 1 P takes Kt, 2 Kt to B 3 ch &c.

No. 194.—1 P to R 8 (R) ch, 2 Q to B 6 ch, 3 Kt to Q 8 ch, 4 R to Kt 6 ch, 5 R to Kt 3 ch, 6 K to Kt sq, P mates.

SOLUTION COMPETITION, 1883.

Tourney Problem No. XXXIV.—1 R to R 4, Kt to B 3 or R 3 (a) 2 Q to Kt 5 ch, &c. (If 1 Kt to B 3 White can also play 2 B to Q 2 ch and 2 B to K sq dis ch). (a) 1 Kt to B 7 or R 7 (b) 2 Q takes P ch, &c. (If 1 Kt to B 7 White can also play 2 B to Q 6 ch and B to Q B 3 dis ch) (b) 1 K to K 4 (c) 2 Q to K 6 ch,

&c. (c) 1 K to K 6 (d), 2 B to K sq dis ch, &c. (d) 1 Any other, 2 B to Q 2 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXXV.—1 Q to Q 2, Kt to B 4 (a), 2 B takes P at Kt 5, Kt to Kt 3, 3 Q to Q 7 ch, &c. (a) 1 Kt to B 2 (b), 2 B takes P at Kt 7, Kt to Kt 3, 3 Q to Q 5 ch, &c. (b) 1 K to B 4 (c), 2 Q to Q 3 ch, K to K 3, 3 Q to Q 6 ch, &c. (c) 1 B to R 2, 2 Q to Q 6 ch, K to B 2, 3 Q to K 7 ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XXXVI.—1 Q to Kt 8, K to B 5 (a) 2 B to Kt 2, K takes P, 3 P to B 4 ch, &c. If 2 K to Kt 4, 3 Kt to Q 6 ch, &c. If 2 R takes B, 3 Q takes P ch, &c. If 2 K to Kt 6, 3 B to Q sq ch, &c. If 2 P to R 6, 3 Kt to Q 6 ch, &c. (a) 1 P to B 5 (b), 2 Kt to Q 6 ch, K to B 4, 3 R to R 6, &c. (b) 1 R to Kt 8 ch, 2 K takes R, K to R 3 or 4, 3 Q to R 8 ch, &c. If 2 K to B 5, 3 Q takes P ch, &c. If 2 Any other, 3 Kt to Q 6 ch, &c. (Each solver has sent in White's first move but has failed to notify his second move in the mainplay).

Tourney Problem No. XXXVII.—Author's solution 1 Kt to Q 3, B takes R, 2 Kt to Kt 2, B takes Kt, 3 Q to B sq, &c. Cooked by 1 R to B 3, Q to Q 3 (a), 2 B takes Q, &c. (a) 1 P takes P, 2 R to B 6 ch, &c. Also by 1 Q to K 8 and 1 Kt takes Kt P.

Tourney Problem No. XXXVIII.—Author's solution 1 K to Kt 6, K to Q 3, 2 Q to B 8 ch, &c. Cooked by 1 K to R 8, and 1 P to B 3 and in other ways.

Tourney Problem No. XXXIX.—1 B to Kt 2, K takes Kt (a) 2 R takes P ch, &c. (a) 1 Kt to Kt 4 (b), 2 Q to B 4 ch, &c. (b) 1 Kt to B sq (c) 2 Kt to B 6 ch, &c. (c) 1 K to B 4, 2 Kt to Kt 3 ch, &c.

J. G. Chancellor, Jas. Rayner and Wm. Ives have solved the above problems with the exception of No. XXXVI. and have cooked the unsound ones. J. G. C. wrong in No. XXXIV. if 1 K to K 4. In No. XXXV. 1 K to B 4 and 1 B to R 2 omitted. Jas. Rayner, B to R 2 omitted in No. XXXV., wrong in No. XXXIX. if 1 Kt to Kt 4.

REVIEWS ON TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XXXIV.—“Mainplay rather good.” J. G. Chancellor.—“Completely spoiled by duals.” Jas. Rayner.—“May be described as ‘all duals.’” Wm. Ives.

No. XXXV.—“A good idea well expressed. The play of the Knights is very pretty.” J. G. Chancellor.—“There is much to interest the solver in this problem.” Jas. Rayner.—“Correct, but easy, and not up to tourney standard.” Wm. Ives.

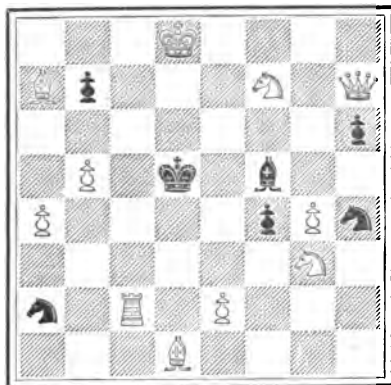
No. XXXVI.—No solutions received.

No. XXXIX.—“A capital little problem. Very easy notwithstanding several narrow escapes from a second solution.” J. G. Chancellor.—“Very neat and rather difficult.” Jas. Rayner.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XL.

BLACK.

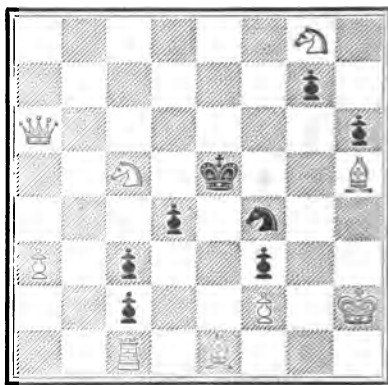


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XLI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XLII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XLIII.

BLACK.



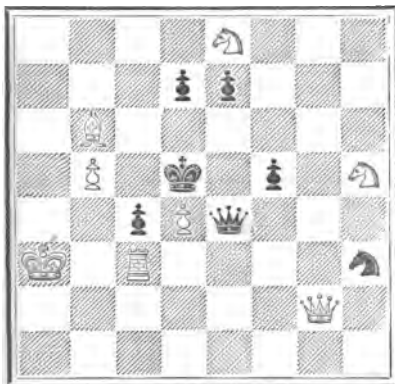
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 195.—By B. G. LAWS.

No. 196.—By J. JESPERSEN,
DENMARK.

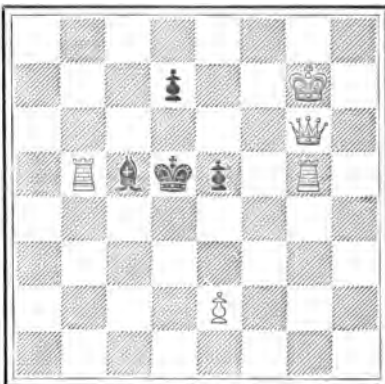
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.

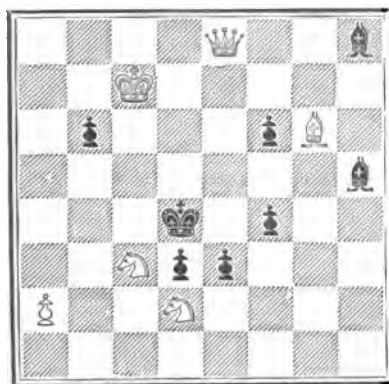


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 197.—By G. LIBERALI,
Dedicated to Dr. D. Mellissinos.No. 198.—THE HUNTSMAN.
By J. A. MILES.

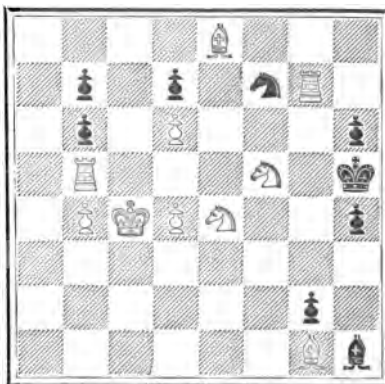
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



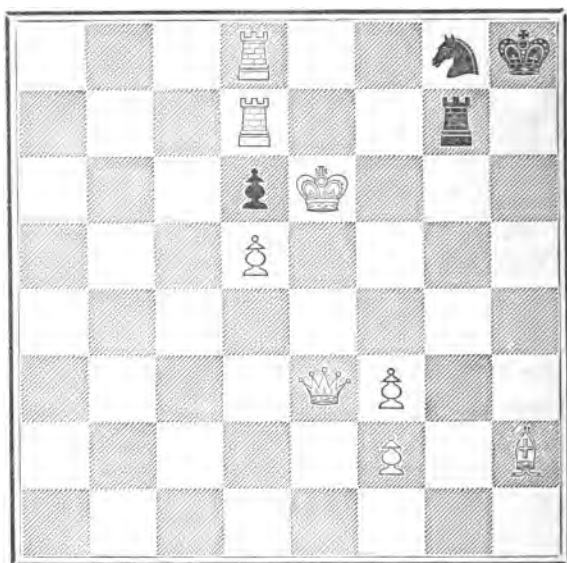
WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in six moves.

CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. X.

By W. A. Shinkman.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in seventeen moves.

For the first solution of the above, two numbers of *Brentano* will be awarded, and for the second, two numbers of the *London Chess-Monthly*. Solutions to be forwarded to the Problem Editor.

The British Chess Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1883.

ACT ON THE SQUARE.

OF battles I sing : but assuage your alarms !
They are bloodless—of heroes who fight without arms.
They engage on smooth fields, and they're posted in squares,
With fair play, equal numbers, and mostly in pairs.
In two colours contrasted the warriors are dight ;
Black-mailed is one army, the other is white.
King, Queen, Cavaliers, Bishops, Commons, contend ;
While strongly-built Castles the corners defend.
These Castles are queer ones : they do not stand still :
Forward, back, right or left they can move at their will.
The Bishops—alas ! not straightforward their way,
But slantwise and zigzag they dodge through the fray.
While Sir Knight with a crooked diagonal jump,
Clearing all that's between, on his victim falls plump.
If a commoner creeps to the end of the ground,
He may win him promotion, and even be crowned.
The royal pair's habits you'll think very strange :
Male and female their characters seem to exchange.
For the Queen's strong and active and travels about,
Through the ranks of her foes bearing ruin and rout :
While her stay-at-home spouse (a disgrace to his sex !)
Moves one step at a time, and that subject to checks.
All die when he's done for : but—strange to relate—
He seldom is mated till robb'd of his mate.
A battle, I told you, my rhymes should rehearse :
'Tis a battle where no one's a penny the worse.
For the rivals at last, spite of captures and knocks,
United and peaceful repose in a box.

W. C. G.

M

THE STAUNTON AND SAINT-AMANT MATCH OF 1843.
A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Just forty years have now elapsed since this memorable match; years of unexampled activity in every department of Chess life. The Chess world, like the larger world, lives fast in these days; and it prefers, like other people, its newspaper to its history book. It is not surprising, therefore, that a match which certainly exceeded in importance all earlier events in the Chess record should survive in only a few memories, or among a few students of games. The lamented death of M. Delannoy has removed, probably, the last survivor of those who witnessed it. One fortunate circumstance, indeed, has tended to preserve the recollection of it: it is enshrined in a cheap and accessible book, Staunton's *Companion*, which for the sake both of the great English Master's fame and of his readers' instruction we hope is still popular. But at the time it excited an interest which has since scarcely been equalled, and which remains perfectly marvellous when we remember that the two Western capitals were as yet unconnected by railway or telegraph. For instance, it was generally thought last summer that the daily papers had never published a Chess game before the London Tournament of 1883. In 1843, the games of the match were printed first in *Galignani*, with notes by Saint-Amant's friends, and copied thence in all the English papers. It owed this distinction at the time, as it owes whatever claim it may have to be still remembered, to its international character. The supremacy of the French school, unbroken since the days of Philidor, and sustained by the victories of Labourdonnais over Mac Donnell in 1834, now for the first time received a serious shock. The Berlin school of the same period—for in 1843 the *Handbuch* was just published, and the "Pleiads" had as yet sustained no loss but that of Bilguer—perhaps contained as splendid an individual champion, and (more probably) greater collective strength: but it was much less before the world than the English or French. And since then Chess has become so cosmopolitan, and Masters so migratory, that national rivalry is not felt to anything like the same extent.

Staunton and Saint-Amant had, in the two or three previous years, both gradually worked their way to the Chess leadership of their respective countries. In the May of 1843, during one of Saint-Amant's business journeys to London, they played a few games at the St. George's Club for a stake of one sovereign, and the Frenchman won by three to two and one draw: but by his own expressed wish before playing, "this first set-to was no match, but simply a few introductory games; the spirit and force of the

players quite in abeyance, the one party [Staunton] being seriously indisposed, the other [Saint-Amant] occupied in mercantile pursuits." (Harry Wilson, in *C. P. C.* v. 58.) These games are in truth remarkably dull affairs; four of them are in the *Companion*, the whole in *C. P. C.* vol. iv. One of them ends absurdly: Saint-Amant playing for a draw puts his Queen in prise, Staunton refuses to take it and loses a clear Rook.

Before the close of the year, Staunton's health being now re-established, the terms were arranged for a set match of eleven games up, for a stake of £100 a side, to be played at the Cercle des Echecs, Paris, adjoining the Café de la Régence. Pierre Charles Fournier de Saint-Amant, whose years went with the century, was now forty-three, Howard Staunton ten years younger. Thirty-three is a good culminating age for a Chess-player, if his opportunities have come early enough: it was just Anderssen's age in 1851, neither too soon for the ripeness of the intellect nor too late for bodily hard work. In the sequel, however, Saint-Amant showed that he was at least as capable of enduring the physical strain of long sittings as his younger opponent. The rate of play, four games a week, was maintained without relaxation, and twenty-one games were played in just over five weeks, between Nov. 14th and Dec. 20th. The result gave: won by Staunton, 1, 2, 4—8, 10, 12, 15, 21; won by Saint-Amant, 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20; drawn, 3, 14, 17, 18. It will be seen, therefore, that Staunton at once jumped away with an immense lead, while Saint-Amant made an unexpected rally at the close. The match promised, indeed, to be even more one-sided than the above figures indicate; for the third, ninth, and eleventh games ought all to have been won by Staunton.

A short account of the openings adopted will not, it is thought, prove uninteresting on a comparison with modern theory. Saint-Amant won the move, and in the first, third, and fifth games played 1 P to K 4, to which Staunton replied by the Sicilian. The Philidor tradition of centre Pawns was still so strong in France that the attack was followed up in each instance by 2 P to K B 4 and ultimately P to K 5, though this line of play had already been proved unfavourable to the first player. Staunton's conduct of the defence is irreproachable except in one point. He always advances the K B P to the fourth, although the superiority of P to K B 3, breaking up the adverse Pawns, had been shown by the practice of Labourdonnais against Mac Donnell. In the eight remaining games in which Saint-Amant was first player he adopted invariably 1 P to Q 4, and Staunton replying either 1 P to Q 4 or 1 P to K 3 and 2 P to Q 4, the opening at the second move became the Queen's Gambit refused, with the one exception of the nineteenth game, in which the gambit was accepted. Staunton with the move played twice 1 P to Q 4, and Saint-Amant making

the inferior reply 1 P to Q B 4, 2 P to Q 5 with the advantage. In the sixth game Staunton opened with 1 P to Q B 4; in the eighth and tenth 1 P to K 4, again met by the Sicilian; and in the twelfth and following games he reverted to 1 P to Q B 4, hence named the English Opening by recent writers. Each player, it will be seen, abandoned the open game after two or three trials, finding that no advantage was to be got against the Sicilian defence: for though Staunton won the eighth and tenth games, it was not upon the merits of his openings, but by combination in the middle game, his strongest point. The English game 1 P to Q B 4 was met by Saint-Amant mostly with 1 P to Q B 4 or 1 P to K 3: an exception occurs in the eighteenth game, when both players showed a singular want of judgment in their two first moves, 1 P to Q B 4 1 P to Q 4, 2 Kt to Q B 3 2 P to K 3. Staunton of course should have played 2 P takes P, and Saint-Amant 2 P to Q 5.

Passing from the openings to the subsequent play, we find that Saint-Amant in the first game compromised himself by advancing P to K Kt 4; in the third he played much better, and drew by perpetual check with Queen in an open position when he was two Pawns to the bad. The second and fourth games are good examples of Staunton's manner; the advantage gained by the opening is retained throughout, and he wins in about thirty moves. These two games were also the shortest in point of time, not exceeding four hours and a half. The fifth game is one of the best in the match; Saint-Amant's able combination in the concluding moves would have led him to victory but for the most careful play on his opponent's part. The three next games show the Frenchman at his worst: he was evidently getting demoralised by his ill success. In the sixth game he actually leaves a piece in prise; in the seventh, he misses an opportunity of winning a Pawn at the outset, and then the way he allows Staunton to open the centre of the board and rake him with his two Bishops is below the mark of a second-rate player at the present day. The opening moves of the eighth game are worth quoting as an example of how little the Sicilian was understood before the Tournament of 1851, when the attack was strengthened by Kt to Q Kt 5. Staunton is first player; 1 P to K 4 1 P to Q B 4, 2 Kt to K B 3 2 P to K 3, 3 P to Q 4 3 P takes P, 4 Kt takes P 4 Kt to Q B 3, 5 Kt to K B 3 (?) [White does not want to concentrate the adverse Pawns by 5 Kt takes Kt 5 Q Kt P takes Kt, and he can think of nothing better than losing a move] 5 B to B 4, [In the tenth game, where this singular opening is repeated, Black plays the better move 5 P to Q 4] 6 B to Q 3 6 K Kt to K 2, 7 Kt to B 3 7 P to Q R 3, 8 Castles 8 Kt to Kt 3, 9 K to R sq 9 P to B 3, 10 Kt to K sq 10 Castles, 11 P to B 4 11 Q Kt to K 2, 12 R to B 3 12 P to Q 3,

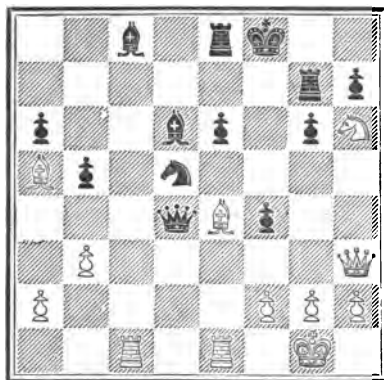
13 R to R 3 13 P to B 4, 14 P takes P 14 Q Kt takes P, 15 Q to R 5 15 K to B 2. Staunton's play shows something of the rashness of over-confidence, while his opponent seems utterly paralysed: the last desperate move of the King was the result of 45 minutes deliberation! The record of this game in the *Companion* breaks off when Black is left a Rook and a minor piece behind: that in the *Palamède* shows that he played it out, in his despair, to the checkmate. The ninth game witnessed the turning in the long lane; Staunton has a won game, but throws it away (see diagram I): encouraged by this, Saint-Amant makes a better fight in the tenth game, but is again defeated. In the eleventh game Staunton loses a Pawn at the outset by an error which he points out, but he does not say that the opening was the same in the seventh and ninth games: it was not his business to call attention to his own mistakes when he had not been found out. By vigorous play, however, he had succeeded in turning the tables, when by omitting to capture a Pawn he converted a won game into a lost one: the position will be found on a diagram at p. 162 of the May number. He had thus, as he remarks in the *Companion*, by sheer blunders forfeited the opportunity of winning the match without losing a single game. The twelfth game, a finely contested one, was won by Staunton after 89 moves and nine hours' play. The thirteenth was the most brilliant of the match, and in justice to Saint-Amant, whom we have had occasion to criticise, we give it entire (See Game No. CCXVII.) In *C. P. C.* v. 96 the following testimony to Saint-Amant's play is extracted from the *Brighton Guardian*: "He won the thirteenth game in glorious style, dashing into the heart of the English citadel, and scattering outworks and inner defences like chaff. Labourdonnais himself could not have done it better; and mightily would it have solaced the spirit of the departed chieftain, if 'revisiting the glimpses of the moon' he could have witnessed the forethought and admirable combination displayed by the Gallic general in part of this game." In this passage and in the Shakespearean quotation it is easy to recognise the style of Captain Kennedy, who was at the time president of the Brighton Chess Club. The fourteenth game may be classed with the eighteenth as dull draws: the other two drawn games, the third and seventeenth, are by no means wanting in interest. The fifteenth game was well contested, and placed Staunton within one point of the final victory. That this result was not achieved until six more games had been played, he attributed to the solitude in which he was left: his second, Captain Wilson, being compelled to return to England by ill health and the pressure of other engagements. But Saint-Amant now plays much better: his three additional victories are extremely creditable to him, and the nineteenth game, in particular, shows that he was really a great player, a rank which has been absurdly denied to him in some quarters. The twentieth

Staunton calls the worst in the match ; of course, from his own point of view. In the twenty-first game he roused himself to a great effort and, as Saint-Amant handsomely put it, "regained the energy of the early part of the match, which for some time had abandoned him." The 66 moves of this game occupied $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and it was the only one which was adjourned till the next day.

Having mentioned the longest and the shortest games, we add that the average duration was from six to eight hours, rarely running on to nine. The time limit was not yet invented ; it arose out of the experience gained in the Tournament of 1851 ; and Saint-Amant unquestionably did not stint himself to the most liberal allowance known in recent play, twelve moves an hour. *Galighani*, which in its notes always made the best of it for the Frenchman, averred that Staunton was rather the slower player of the two. This was immediately denounced by George Walker, in the *Chronicle*, as a "thumper" of the first magnitude : the first fifteen games were timed with a stop-watch, Saint-Amant had really consumed three-fourths of the time, and Staunton's first two lost games were distinctly thrown away by over-quick play.

I.

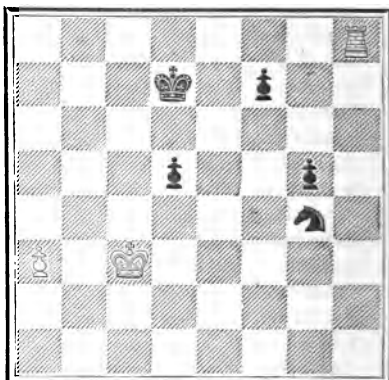
BLACK (SAINT-AMANT.)



WHITE (STAUNTON.)

II.

BLACK (STAUNTON.)



WHITE (SAINT-AMANT.)

Diagram I. represents the position after White's (the second player's) 29th move, B to K 4. The continuation was 30 R from Kt 2 to K 2 (20 minutes) 30 B takes Kt, 31 Q takes B (30 minutes) 31 K R to Q sq, 32 P to Q Kt 5 (22 minutes) 32 Q to R 4 (?) 33 P to K Kt 4 33 R takes Q (?) 34 P takes R 34 P to B 3, 35 P takes Q and wins. Saint-Amant was in great difficulties, and took an hour and a quarter over three moves, hitting at length upon a masterly expedient. It will be seen at once that if ...

32 R takes Q, 33 P takes R, White has no better move than 33 P to K Kt 4, 34 P takes P *en p.*, after which the possibility of winning the game is to us more than doubtful, though Staunton thought otherwise. But he rightly points out that ... 32 B to Q 8 would have won easily, either gaining the exchange while keeping up his present attack, or if R takes B, enabling him to capture the Q safely.

Diagram II. gives the situation after Black's 51st move in the nineteenth game, the whole of which was played by Saint-Amant in very fine style. At the first glance it would not appear that White had a winning advantage: but a passed R P is particularly strong against the Knight; and by the 67th move Saint-Amant had swept off all the enemy's Pawns, winning at the 79th move the second longest game of the match. A rough lithograph of the scene at the Cercle des Echecs, with many portraits of spectators, was published at the time, and a copy hangs in the St. George's Club. The position depicted on the board can be recognised as one in this game: Saint-Amant has just made his 66th move, R to Q 7 ch, and is drawing back his hand.

The net result of the match is well summed up by George Walker, in whose words we conclude. "Had Saint-Amant played from the first as well as he did at last, we are persuaded he would have been equally beaten, though he might have made a better fight, winning perhaps, one or two more games. Mr. Staunton has proved himself the better player at every point. His last games must have been contested under a disadvantage equal to the loss of a Pawn in each; absent from home and England so long a time, anxious to return, and necessarily left in Paris without the presence of the friends on whose constant attendance he had counted. Nothing can be better than the notes Saint-Amant gives upon these games in the *Palamède*. He personally bears up under his defeat now with the same manly spirit which sustained him in his heroic struggle at the last. No cavilling, no querulous complaint escapes him. The result of the match, however unfavourable as to Chess, is highly honourable to him in a far higher point of view—honourable to him as a man and a philosopher. We ardently hope another match may be made up, to be played here the coming spring."

The hope expressed in the last sentence was never fulfilled. The negotiations respecting another match occupy a considerable space in the French and English Chess organs of 1844-5; and we believe that we do no injustice to Saint-Amant in summarising them as follows. He had privately resolved not to play again: but he professed to be anxious for the *revanche* which Staunton was really ready to grant, and accordingly found fault in detail with every arrangement that was proposed. Saint-Amant came to England in 1851, but took no part in the Tournament of that year.

W. W.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME CCXVII.

Thirteenth game of the match between Staunton and Saint-Amant,
1843.

(Queen's Gambit refused.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(Saint-Amant.)	(Staunton.)	(Saint-Amant.)	(Staunton.)
1 P to Q 4	P to K 3	15 R to B 2	R to B 2
2 P to Q B 4	P to Q 4	16 Q R to K 2 (c)	Q to B sq
3 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3	17 P to R 3	Kt to Q sq
4 Kt to Q B 3	P to B 4	18 Q to Q 2	P to R 3
5 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3	19 P to Q Kt 4	Kt to K 3
6 P to Q R 3	B to K 2	20 B to B 5	Kt to K 5 (d)
7 B to Q 3 (a)	Castles	21 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
8 Castles	P to Q Kt 3	22 P to Q 5 (e)	P tks Kt (f)
9 P to Q Kt 3	B to Kt 2 (b)	23 R takes Kt	Q to Q sq (g)
10 B P takes P	K P takes P	24 B to B 6 (h)	P takes B
11 B to Kt 2	P takes P	25 R takes B	K to Kt 2 (i)
12 P takes P	B to Q 3	26 R takes Q	R takes R
13 K R to K sq	P to K R 3	27 B to K 4 and the second	
14 R to Q B sq	R to B sq	player shortly resigned.	

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) Q P takes P, followed by P to Q Kt 4, would have gained time for Black, apart from the question whether he could afterwards have played P to B 5 with advantage.

(b) The importance of this diagonal for the Bishop in close games was first exemplified in this match. Staunton was the first to play thus, and Saint-Amant subsequently followed his example.

(c) The modern school would here seize the opportunity of Kt to Q Kt 5. But in that day players were not so eager to exchange a Knight for a Bishop early in the game.

(d) This move promises to gain some advantage, as the P cannot be taken. Staunton rightly holds it far better than B to B 5, proposed by some lookers-on: after 20 B to B 5, 21 Q to Q 3, there does not seem to be any attacking continuation.

(e) The commencement of a fine combination, by which Black cleverly escapes all loss. 22 B takes P would evidently lose a piece by B takes B, R takes B, R to B 7.

(f) Here B to B 5 was undoubtedly better, but it would not, as Staunton thought, have yielded him a winning game. The reply P takes Kt leads to a probable draw with Bishops on opposite colours, whether White rejoins with 23 B takes Q, 24 P takes P ch, or 23 P takes P, 24 Q takes B 24 R takes B and then P takes Kt.

(g) Staunton evidently expected to win the Q P here. He does not say so, but he must have counted on 24 R to K 4 24 B takes P, when Black could not take the B without losing his Q. He overlooks, however, at least two good replies.

(h) This move is justly pronounced by Staunton "beautiful and quite decisive:" but the calculation is scarcely so profound as to deserve the rhapsodies lavished upon it at the time. Black could also have won, though less conclusively, by R takes R P, threatening mate in three moves by R to R 8 ch and Q to R 6 ch.

(i) Of course, if Q takes R, 26 Q takes R P and forces mate.

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GAME CCXVIII.

Played at the Criterion, May 2nd, 1883.

(Scotch Gambit.)

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

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) A novelty, as far as we are aware, and not a bad one; the best answer probably was Kt to Q B 3, followed by P to K B 4 if Black brought out his K Kt.

(b) This attack is premature, Kt to Q 2 should now be played.

(c) One weak move often introduces another; Kt takes B would lose a Pawn, but B to Q 3 was safe enough.

(d) P to Q 4 would be bolder and stronger, as Black finds out immediately.

(e) White comes out with a bad game after the exchanges involved in this move ; Kt to Q 2 was preferable.

(f) The loss of a Pawn was clearly inevitable.

(g) If B to Q 2, Black replies with P to Q R 4.

(h) Much better than taking the R P, though that might be safe enough.

(i) Weak, K to B sq was perhaps better, but nothing really could cure White's diseased position.

(j) For the Pawns on the Q's side must evidently win.

GAME CCXIX.

Played at the Criterion, May 8th, 1883.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Ranken.)	(Mr. Ensor.)	(Mr. Ranken.)	(Mr. Ensor.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	21 Kt to Kt 3	B to Kt 5
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	22 K R to B 2	P to R 5
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	23 Kt to K 2	P to K B 4 (e)
4 Kt takes P	B to B 4	24 P to K R 3	B to R 4
5 B to K 3	Q to B 3	25 K to R 2	B tks Kt (f)
6 P to Q B 3	K Kt to K 2	26 Q takes B	P to Kt 3
7 Q to Q 2	Kt tks Kt (a)	27 R to K Kt sq	K to B 2
8 P takes Kt	B to Kt 3	28 P to K Kt 4	P tks P en p. ch
9 Kt to B 3	P to B 3	29 R takes P	Q to R 5
10 B to Q B 4	P to Q 3	30 R (B2) to Kt 2	R to K R sq
11 Castles K R	P to K R 3 (b)	31 R takes P (g)	Q tks R P ch
12 P to K B 4	Castles	32 K moves	Q to R 8 ch
13 R to B 3	Kt to Kt 3	33 K moves	Q to R 5 ch (h)
14 Q R to K B sq	Kt to R 5 (c)	34 K to B sq	Q to R 8 ch
15 R to Kt 3	P to Q 4	35 B to Kt sq	Q to R 6 (i)
16 P to K 5	Q to Q sq	36 P to K 6 ch	K to K 2
17 B to Q 3	Kt to B 4	37 R (Kt6) to Kt 3	Q to R 3
18 B takes Kt	B takes B	38 Q to K 5	R to R 2 (j)
19 K R to B 3	P to K R 4	39 R to R 2	Resigns.
20 Kt to K 2	R to K sq (d)		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Inferior to B takes Kt, Castles, P to Q 3, or P to Q R 3.

(b) Needless at present, as the White B cannot attack the Q without losing a Pawn ; we prefer B to K 3.

(c) An ingenious plan for breaking White's centre, and getting his own pent up forces into play.

(d) He would have done better in advancing the P to R 5, to shut out the Kt, which would allow his B to establish himself at K 5.

(e) B to B 4 was more advisable.

(f) This brings the enemy's Queen into activity, but the Kt had to be taken to prevent his going via Kt sq and B 3 to Kt 5.

(g) A probably unexpected capture, which gives White a winning advantage.

(h) He could not play Q R to K Kt sq on account of P to K 6 ch, but R to R 7 was his best chance perhaps.

(i) If B takes P, White replies with Q to Q 3.

(j) There was nothing to be done, for in such a position one move is about as good or bad as another.

GAME CCXX.

Played by telephone between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, and reproduced by living pieces on the stage, Curzon Hall, Birmingham. White, Messrs. Cook and Wildman, Birmingham; Black, Members of the Wolverhampton Chess Club.

(Evans Gambit.)

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

The Birmingham players offered a draw, but if 41 Kt takes P, then 42 R takes P ch, followed by 43 B to Kt 2 and 44 R takes R P, and Birmingham should win. Or if Black 41 K to B 2, then 42 B to Kt 2, and 43 R takes P ch, and matters are much as before.

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) This move combined with the *sortie* of his Q B is the leading feature of this game. The object is presumably to make more rapid play with the passed Pawn than is possible by the usual course of supporting it with the Q Kt and Q R Pawns.

(b) "Cut off from hope" like Iphigenia. "The stern black-bearded King" sacrifices his best Pawn for an idea.

(c) There is a weird charm about this move which is worthy of a better object than the one in view. Suppose 23 Kt takes Q P, Q to R 6; 24 B takes Kt, Kt to R 5; 25 R to Kt sq, R takes R, &c.

(d) The Black players have carried out their programme and somewhat reduced White's attack. Their counter-attack is, however, exhausted, while White's army is yet formidable in its unbroken formation.

(e) They experience the want of a definite policy. They have discounted the usual resource of advancing the Pawns on Queen's side, and have no good substitute for it.

(f) The road to nowhere but good enough in impelling Black to weaken their position.

(g) Again in the not-to-be-taken Rook we have an exhibition of ingenuity deserving success. The piece is, however, soon recovered by the steady and orderly advance of the enemy. The White players are not to be seduced into showy tactics.

GAME CCXXI.

(Thorold-Allgaier.)

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

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Mr. Mills thinks this the best defence. It makes it not quite such plain sailing for White as 8 P takes P, but this is of no consequence to a player with Mr. Thorold's experience.

(b) White has the choice of 9 P to K 5, B to K 2, or B to K 5. The last is difficult to continue satisfactorily. In reply to 9 B to K 2 Black would play P takes P, thus gaining a move if White continued by B to B 4 ch.

(c) A good-looking move of doubtful virtue in this variation. He is probably afraid of B takes Kt followed by the advance of White's Q P, but there are greater evils than this, the Q P being a protection to White's King in case he Castles with K R, and its advance only justifiable in emergencies.

(d) The K would be safer at Kt 2 than in the ordinary variation, White being stopped from playing B to K 5.

(e) Giving White as fine a position as he could wish, for there is no better square than Q 3 for the K B if the diagonals are free. This is a point in favour of P takes P for Black's 8th move. Black ought to have been prepared to stand the shot of Kt takes Kt. White's Q Kt was bound to come out.

(f) Bad as a loss of time, and worse as being unnecessary. Black has already a winning superiority in force and his attention should be devoted to improving his position.

(g) Another consequence of Black's 12th move.

(h) Natural but not obvious. The same may be said of several of the extremely elegant moves that follow.

(i) The slightest slip would be fatal to the delicate structure of White's attack.

(j) These checks no doubt gave some satisfaction to Black, and as in the case of a celebrated curse—"nobody seems one penny the worse."

(k) Recalling note (h) but more so.

(l) Mate in three moves if R takes P.

(m) The mating position after 31 P takes R; 32 R takes P ch, K to Q 2 is a remarkably pretty one. The game is throughout a fine specimen of Mr. Thorold's style, and a good illustration of the strong points of White's 9th move.

GAME CCXXII.

Played in B. C. M. Correspondence Tourney.

(French Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. H. Balson.)	(Mr. W. Coates.)	(Mr. H. Balson.)	(Mr. W. Coates.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	4 P takes P	P takes P

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

NOTES BY H. BALSON.

(a) See B. C. M. Vol. II. page 185.

(b) Either the text move, or 22 Kt to B 3 was necessary, as White threatened to win by 23 Q to K R 3.

(c) This perhaps was not judicious, as Bishops are of opposite colours.

(d) Mr. Coates thinks he missed his chance of drawing by 26 R to Q 7.

(e) If 40 P takes P, 41 P takes P followed by 42 R to K sq, and R to Q Kt sq, &c.

(f) If any other move, Black would have drawn, I think.

(g) I submitted to Mr. Coates a few more moves, in continuation, in reply to which he resigned. If 63 R takes R, 64 B takes R, K to B 3, 65 K to B 6, K to K 2, 66 K to Kt 7 and wins. If 63 R to B sq, &c., K marches forward to R 8, &c.

GAME CCXXIII.

Played at Nuremberg in the 3rd round, July, 1883.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Weiss.)	(Herr Schallopp.)	(Herr Weiss.)	(Herr Schallopp.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 P takes B	Kt takes B
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	13 P takes Kt	P to K R 4
3 B to Kt 5	P to Q R 3	14 B to K 3 (<i>g</i>)	P to R 5
4 B to R 4	Kt to B 3	15 Kt to K 2	Q to R 6
5 Kt to B 3	B to B 4 (<i>a</i>)	16 Kt to B sq (<i>h</i>)	P to Kt 4
6 Castles (<i>b</i>)	P to Q Kt 4	17 K to R sq	P to Kt 5
7 B to Kt 3	P to Q 3	18 R to K Kt sq	B takes B
8 P to Q 3 (<i>c</i>)	B to K Kt 5	19 P takes B	P takes P
9 Kt to K 2 (<i>d</i>)	Q to Q 2	20 Q to B sq	Kt to Kt 5 (<i>i</i>)
10 Kt to Kt 3 (<i>e</i>)	Kt to Q 5	White resigns.	
11 P to B 3	B tks Kt (<i>f</i>)		

NOTES FROM THE SCHACHZEITUNG,

WITH ADDITIONS IN BRACKETS BY W. W.

(*a*) [A perfectly safe defence, we believe. See the *Handbuch Review*, p. 47 of the Feb. number.]

(*b*) [If 6 Kt takes P, see p. 48, as above.]

(*c*) [Here Zukertort plays 8 P to Q R 4.]

(*d*) B to K 3 was decidedly to be preferred.

(*e*) And here either B to K 3 or P to B 3.

(*f*) By these exchanges Black gains several moves to mature his attack.

(*g*) P to Q 4 was far better, followed by Kt to B 5. If driven by P to Kt 3, he would retreat to R 4 and afterwards to Kt 2.

(*h*) P to Q 4 should first have been played, then this move. The second player now carries out his impetuous attack to a thoroughly "drastic" end.

(*i*) A cheerful situation for White. [The game is beautifully played by Herr Schallopp. As to the point of theory, we are only concerned to prove that White could at no time have gained any advantage.]

GAME CCXXIV.

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

An ably contested battle, played Aug. 20th, in the Tourney of the New Orleans Chess, Checkers and Whist Club.

(Scotch Gambit.)

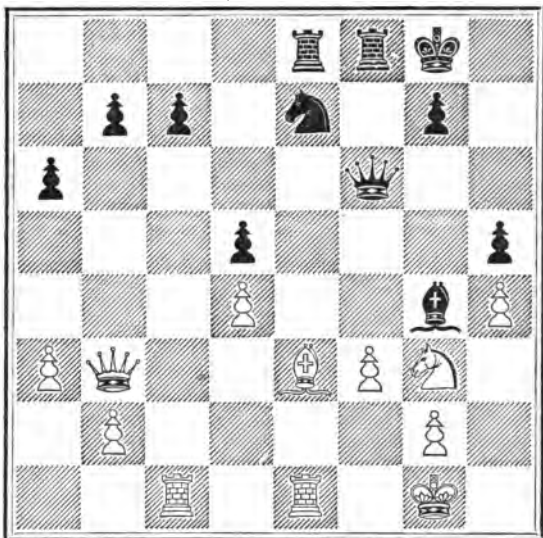
WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. L. L. Labatt)	(Mr. A. E. Blackmar)	(Mr. L. L. Labatt)	(Mr. A. E. Blackmar)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	20 Q to B 3	P to K R 4
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	21 P to K R 4	B to Kt 5
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	22 R to K sq (g)	Q to B 3 (h)
4 Kt takes P	B to B 4	23 Q to Kt 3	Kt to K 2
5 B to K 3	Q to B 3	24 P to B 3	Q tks R P (i)
6 P to Q B 3	K Kt to K 2	25 B to B 2!	B to B sq (j)
7 Q to Q 2	B tks Kt (a)	26 R takes B P	Q to Kt 4
8 P takes B	P to Q 4	27 R to K 5	Q to B 3
9 P to K 5 (b)	Q to Kt 3	28 Kt to K 4	Q to B 2
10 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Kt 5 (c)	29 Kt to Q 6	Q to B 3
11 Q R to B sq	P to Q R 3 (d)	30 Kt takes B	R takes Kt
12 P to Q R 3	Kt to Q B 3	31 K R takes Kt	R takes R
13 Kt to K 2	P to B 3 (e)	32 Q takes P ch	K to R sq
14 P takes P (f)	Q takes B P	33 Q takes P ch	K to Kt sq
15 Kt to Kt 3	Castles	34 Q to Q 5 ch	K to R sq
16 B to Q 3	Kt to B 4	35 R takes R	P to Q Kt 4
17 B takes Kt	B takes B	36 Q to K 4	Q to Kt 4
18 Castles	Q R to K sq	37 Q to R 4 ch	Q takes Q
19 K R to Q sq	Q to B 2	38 B takes Q and Black resigns.	

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

- (a) 7—, P to Q 4 first is probably the best defence.
 (b) This helps Black; Kt to B 3 is much stronger.
 (c) This move looks strong, but is really premature, B to B 4 is best.
 (d) Black is bound to prevent Kt to Kt 5 and this seems the only way: he has thus lost several moves.
 (e) Black's Queen is now most uncomfortably placed and is bound to make a way of escape.
 (f) Here P to B 4 looks rather better I think; the text move enables Black to retrieve his position, and gives White a weak isolated Pawn.
 (g) P to B 3 would be followed by B takes P, &c.
 (h) Black is not prepared for this move, K to R sq first is necessary.

(i) Black's position is now such, that his best resource at this point is to sacrifice his B for two Pawns : thus 24—, B takes P; 25 P takes B, Q takes B P; 26 K to R 2, Kt to Kt 3 or even R to B 5 with a strongish attack : the position is worth study, and we give a diagram at this point.

BLACK (MR. BLACKMAR.)



WHITE (MR. LABATT.)

Black to play his 24th move.

(j) This retreat leads to rapid disaster, but there is nothing better.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

At the Winter Garden, Cheltenham, during the week ending Nov. 17th, an exhibition of Chess with living pieces was given in connection with a bazaar and fancy fair for the benefit of the Hospital for Sick Children. The play was under the direction of Col. Pierson and Mr. B. W. Fisher. About 6000 people witnessed the performances, which were crowded to excess. The dresses supplied by Harrison of London were in every respect excellent, and excited general admiration. The entertainment commenced with a "march in" beginning with the Pawns and terminating with

the "Regal" personages. The Queens (two tall and handsome young ladies elegantly attired,) were warmly applauded, and certainly not more than they deserved. After the games, which were as usual selected specimens of brilliant play, fancy evolutions were performed on the board, and these were especially admired. The bazaar could not be carried on longer than the week, but there is no doubt that the Chess exhibition would have attracted large audiences for some time to come.

Miss F. F. Beechey has resigned the editorship of the Chess department in the *Matlock Register*, and, with the assistance of Mr. T. B. Rowland, will shortly commence a column in the *Irish Sportsman*, a leading Irish paper price fourpence weekly.

We have received the first number of *The Science Monthly*. (Publisher, David Bogue, 3 St. Martin's Place, London, W.C.) This is a sixpenny illustrated magazine treating on scientific subjects in a popular manner. We note in looking through its pages that while on p. 16 Dr. Bowman is properly called to task for mis-spelling the names of several well-known scientists, a similar mistake is made (p. 20) by the writer of "Table Talk," who stumbles over the much-advertised name of the editor of *Knowledge*. A page or so is devoted to Chess, under the management of Miss Beechey. Almost the whole of the first instalment consists of instructions for beginners of an elementary nature treating of the moves of the pieces, &c. All this we consider wasted space. Manuals on the game can now be obtained from a penny upwards, and these are the proper sources from which to learn the elements. A remarkably easy two-move problem—the position of the White King absolutely *compelling* the first move—will not give much trouble to the solvers. We expect a marked improvement all round in future issues.

The Chess column of the *Central New Jersey Herald*, Elizabeth, is one of the best in our very extensive exchange list. The Editor has very kindly sent us slips from Aug. 5th, 1882, to May 31st, 1883. These we have perused with much interest and profit, and we have pleasure in offering them as a prize for the best solutions of the four problems, outside the tourney, in this issue of the B. C. M. Solutions to be sent to Mr. Andrews on or before Dec. 20th.

Mr. Marriott points out that in the position between Messrs. Ranken and Gattie given on a diagram on p. 369 of our last number, Mr. Ranken "overlooks that he can save his piece by Q to B 5." It is curious that this ingenious move should have been overlooked by both players not only in the actual game but in noting it for the press; Mr. Ranken in the B. C. M., and Mr. Gattie in the Book of the Tournament, p. 343. The move suggested would undoubtedly have won the game for Mr. Ranken.

We regret to learn from the *Croydon Guardian* of the death of Inspector P. S. Shenele on the 10th Nov., after a short illness. Readers of the old *Huddersfield College Magazine* will doubtless recollect the quaintly worded solutions—some of them in rhyme—of “P. S. S.” He was a very acute solver and a genuine Chess enthusiast. Had he had the advantage of a better education, his natural ability and force of character must have raised him far above the position in life in which providence had placed him.

On the 3rd Nov. a capital Chess column was commenced in the *Manchester Weekly Post*. It promises to become a very valuable local organ. Under the heading “Manchester Chess Gossip” the Editor discourses pleasantly on matters of interest to Lancashire players. We wish our neighbour long life and prosperity.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 14th, the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell, of London, visited the Bath Chess club at the Athenæum and played ten games simultaneously with the following result:—Messrs. Cadbury, G. B. Caple, Dymond, S. Giles, S. Highfield, F. A. Hill, John Pollock, W. H. K. Pollock, and Simms were defeated, and Mr. W. E. Hill won. The president (Mr. J. E. Sturges) at the conclusion proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Macdonnell for his kindness in playing that evening, which was heartily accorded.

The annual match between Manchester and Liverpool was played on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 17th, at the rooms of the Manchester Chess Club, 50A, Market-street. There was a numerous attendance of local Chess-players, and several gentlemen came from Liverpool to witness the contest. Commencing at half-past two, play was continued until nearly seven o'clock, the result being a victory for the Manchester team by eleven games to nine, with four draws. Through the courtesy of Mr. Wright, the Liverpool Hon. Sec., we hope next month to give a specimen of the games.

A match was played on Saturday, Nov. 17th, at the Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds, between eleven players of Wakefield and an equal number of members of the Leeds Chess Club. Score:—Leeds, 7; Wakefield, 13.

The Derby Midland Railway Club commenced its sixth season on 29th Sept. with a match at Birmingham against the St. George's Club (10 a side). The result was a tie, each side being credited with 8 games.

On 3rd Nov. another tie occurred in a match at Derby against the Nottingham Club (12 a side) the score being $8\frac{1}{2}$ games each.

The Annual Handicap Tournament, with prizes to the value of £4 5s., secured 25 entrants, who were divided into two Sections, four prizes being given in each.

Fortnightly matches amongst the members are played, which have so far proved a great success. In order to increase the interest in these contests, the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE** for 1884 will be presented to the player having the best score in the series.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT OF 1883.*

A COLLECTION of 296 Games played by the first masters, and annotated chiefly by first-rate players, cannot fail to be interesting to all classes of Chess-players. Taking this for granted, we need not dwell upon the magnitude and success of the International Tournament of 1883, upon the value of the prizes awarded, or the high reputation and acknowledged skill of the combatants. Other reviewers may safely be relied upon to undertake this department, and do full justice to it. Our rôle is simply to show how far the book before us is calculated to meet the expectations and requirements of Chess-players generally, as a record of the most important Chess gathering ever witnessed.

In the first place it is beautifully got up. The type is clear and the games and notes are well printed in double columns after the manner of the *Chess-Monthly*. The arrangement is novel, all the games played by the first prize-winner, whether as first or second player, occupying the place of honour, followed by those played by the second prize-winner, and so on. This is, at first, somewhat bewildering. If, for instance, the reader wishes to refer to the game between Mackenzie and Steinitz he will naturally look for it in Section VI. under the heading "Mackenzie's Games." He will not find it there but in Section II. which is appropriated to those played by Steinitz. It is only a trifling inconvenience but might very easily have been avoided by a few additional lines in the index to facilitate reference. A far more serious omission is that of small diagrams of critical positions. These are exceedingly useful, and also ornamental, in volumes of this kind; notably in the book of Morphy's games, and in that of the Paris Tournament of 1867. They are available for examination in spare moments away from the Chess-board. We have found in them material for reflection during many a long journey, and occasionally they have supplied us with themes for problems. The absence of similar diagrams from the present volume is all the more to be regretted seeing that there was no lack of funds to add to it every little finishing touch that might contribute to its beauty or usefulness. An index to the openings is also much to be desired. The rapidity with which the work has been brought out has perhaps something to do with these matters. "For the first time in the annals of Chess Tournaments," says the Editor, with justifiable pride, "the collected games will be published within five months of the close of play, I trust in time to revive the interest in the

* Games played in the London International Tournament, 1883. Edited by J. Minchin with the assistance of the English Masters Zukertort, Steinitz, Mason, and Bird. pp. 371, price 10/6. Jas. Wade, 18, Tavistock Street, London.

struggle which a longer lapse of time would have necessarily effaced."

Having thus, as in duty bound, and as free-born Englishmen, done our share of grumbling, we proceed to consider what is praiseworthy. The annotations at once claim precedence. An annotator is a sort of showman, whose province it is to light up the exhibition and explain the performance. The attraction of the show depends much on the manner in which he fulfils his duties. He must not fail to point out any deviation on the part of the puppets from the path of rectitude, but he must not imagine that there is only one way to win. If up to the mark, he will be able to infuse interest into games anything but interesting at first sight by the simple expedient of putting himself in the place of each player, for, to the player himself, no game is dull. It is in this property—the power of entering into the minds of others—that the genius of an annotator displays itself. The players supply the outline, the annotator adds light and shade and colour. But what does it mean in the way of labour? It means that he is bound to travel over the same ground as the players with equal skill and more care, "and not with half disdain, but kindly man moving among his kind." He has the advantage of knowing the after play, and he has also the advantage of not being limited to time. Nevertheless he must spend many an hour in the pursuit of speculative ideas that, he has reason to think, have escaped the player's notice. Very often he is mistaken, and the result of his labour, after tracking suggestion to its inmost cell, may find its full expression in half a sentence, or in silence. If, however, he objects to hide his light under a bushel, and gives to the world his researches in detail, the chances are that he becomes tiresome and defeats his own object. The student skips his notes. Our ideal annotator should therefore be all-knowing, infallible, indefatigable, self-denying, unprejudiced, and genial—a very difficult combination. In real life we must be content with the nearest possible approximation.

Applying these remarks to the games before us we find that "equal skill and more care" have been ensured by notes supplied by the players themselves. Mr. Minchin points out "the greatly enhanced value given to this collection by the elaborate notes to their own games which the two first prize-winners, Messrs. Zukertort and Steinitz, have supplied. Both these masters have brought the art of Chess analysis to a perfection unknown before their time, and never have they exercised it more successfully than in this collection. It was a labour of love with both of them to show that they stood as unrivalled in this branch of Chess as in their synthetical powers of combination over the board." Messrs. Mason, Bird, and Skipworth also supply their own notes. The

notes to Mr. Blackburne's games are mainly by Mr. Bird and the Editor. With respect to Mr. Bird the Editor remarks, "The opinions of Mr. Bird on some points of Theory are well known to be heterodox, and the reader may be amused at finding such opposite views propounded within one volume as will meet him in this collection. I can only suggest to the young student that he will find Zukertort and Steinitz thoroughly safe guides, while if he attempt to put in practice some of Mr. Bird's opinions he must be prepared for difficulties only to be surmounted by that master's Chess genius and originality." The Rev. W. Wayte furnishes the notes to Tschigorin's games. "There is no living amateur more thoroughly acquainted with the latest Theory of Chess, and his notes in this respect will be found of the highest value." The remaining notes are written by the Editor, Messrs. Gattie, Ranken, Gossip, J. Lord, MacDonnell, &c. We have here a galaxy of talent and if a few stars are found deficient in some of the attributes of our ideal annotator, the student has an opportunity of taking that position himself and making up for their shortcomings out of his inner consciousness. "To those who think that these masters of analysis (Zukertort and Steinitz) are almost too exhaustive in their treatment the notes by Messrs. Bird and Mason will give all that can be desired, and the reader will note that I have in no way attempted to create homogeneity in the opinions put forth, but have left each master quite free to set forth his own views." E. F.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

Highgate Chess Club,

16th November, 1883.

The Members beg to inform the Editor that their note of the 20th ult. was not conceived in an ungenerous spirit, but rather in the interests of the B. C. M. They freely admit the great analytical skill of the Editors in their exposition both of Games and Problems, from which they derive much instruction. Their complaint, as subscribers to the Magazine, is that much of the literary matter is not worthy to be placed by the side of the Editors' labours, and it is no answer to this complaint to be told that this Club consists of so many members, who have not contributed to the Enlargement Fund, or that the Editors' labours are gratuitous. In conclusion, the Members beg to accept the Editor's challenge to furnish something that shall combine "literary skill, elegant style, and genuine wit and humour."

[We are glad to find that the communication from the Highgate Chess Club printed in our last number was not "conceived in an ungenerous spirit but rather in the interests of the B. C. M." We are quite willing to accept the reply of the H. C. C. in the spirit in which it is offered, and withhold several strongly expressed letters on the subject, the authors of which do not appear to have seen the matter in the same light. One correspondent says, "I consider what they object to, one of your strongest points;" another, "to me it is simply a wonder that you are able to give such good and plentiful fare month after month for the price." "Many men, many minds;" some prefer games, others problems, while a third class read with pleasure an unpretending little sketch in either prose or verse. In the future as in the past we shall do our best to cater for all, not expecting that every subscriber will on every page find his own special tastes gratified. With respect to the contribution of verses accompanying the above letter we take the liberty of reserving it to grace the opening pages of our next volume.—EDITOR.]

THE EVANS GAMBIT.

12, Arboretum St., Derby, 7th Nov., 1883.

DEAR SIR,

I am very much pleased with Mr. Pierce's interesting Article in the last number of B. C. M. on the Evans Gambit (Compromised Defence).

Respecting Game I: In a game between myself (White) and Mr. J. S. West (Black), played in October, 1881 (published in Brentano's C. M. page 570) the following variation occurred:—15 Kt to B 4, 16 K R to K sq ch, K to B sq, 17 Q takes Kt, B to Kt 2, 18 Q takes Q P, B takes Kt, 19 Q to B 8 ch and mates by force in three more moves.

About three years ago, I was one of a large number opposed to Mr. Blackburne, when I risked the "Compromised Defence," but evaded Mr. Blackburne's intended sacrifice of Queen by 13 B to Kt 3. He then kindly showed me, *en passant*, what he termed the true defence, viz: 16 B takes R, 17 R takes B ch, K Kt to K 2, 18 P takes Kt, R to Kt 8. I however fail to see how the game is thus equalised, as White can play with advantage 19 B takes P ch, K takes B, 20 Q to K B 4 ch, &c. If 19 Q takes B, 20 R takes R, Q takes R P, and the opportunity of a pretty coup might arise by 21 R to Q sq threatening Q takes Kt, P takes Q, R to Q 8 ch, K to B 2, and R to K B 8 ch, &c.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

H. BALSON.

EDITOR OF THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

TO OUR READERS.

A FEW words at the close of another volume. The friends and well-wishers of the B. C. M. will be glad to learn that the circulation of the magazine has steadily increased during the year and was never so large as it is at present. The many kind donations to the Enlargement Fund have enabled us to exceed the size of the 1882 issue by no less than *forty* pages. We rely on similar support in the future, and as an earnest of this we intend to present with our January number a photograph of the Editor and Co-operators executed in the highest style of the art. These will not be sold separately from the magazine, but we shall be prepared to supply copies in cabinet and imperial sizes, mounted and post free, for 1/6 and 2/6 respectively. Early notice for these is requested, and they will be sent out according to priority of application. We hope to publish the next number before Christmas, and we would draw special attention to the fact that our terms of subscription are for *payment in advance*. This arrangement saves us a world of trouble and we trust our friends will not think us unreasonable if we ask them to bear this in mind. In conclusion we wish our readers, young and old,

"*A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.*"

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. C., Finsbury Park.—Your four-move *sui* seems impracticable, as White can play 5 P to Q 4.

H. E. M. S., Southsea.—No. 1 is cooked both by 1 Q to R 2 ch and 1 P takes B, &c. In No. 2—altered or not—how do you proceed if Black play 1 B to K 4?

F. B. P., U. S. A.—Very acceptable although perhaps somewhat *bizarre*. You will see it this month side by side with friend Dennis's Australian nugget!

I. O. A., E. S., Queen's Knight, and Mercutio.—Solutions all correct.

W. M. D.—Acknowledgment of your solutions was accidentally omitted last month. Accept apology!

G. J. S., Bolton.—A welcome budget. Is not the three-mover with 14 pieces open to impeachment thus, 1 Kt to Kt sq, 2 K B P moves, 3 Kt takes P mate?

C. E. D., Baltimore.—Thanks for your last letter and copies of *The News*. Very pleased to learn you like the *sui*-mate.

Problems thankfully acknowledged from J. G. Chancellor, E. N. Frankenstein, F. Morley, F. B. Phelps, C. Planck, E. Pradignat, G. J. Slater, and H. E. M. S., Southsea.

* * Competing Knight's Tours have been received from Hans Minckwitz, J. A. Miles, G. J. Slater, T. B. Rowland, and G. Woodcock.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

THE Annual Handicap promises this year to be of unusual interest. Mr. F. H. Lewis, who had already twice presented a £5 5s. prize for Displacement Tourneys, has this year offered the like handsome sum for the first prize in the Handicap, and has done the same for the City of London Club. The entries already amount to 18, a number only once previously reached, in the spring of 1879; and it is hoped that they may be raised to 20 before the end of the month. In the absence of the usual handicapper, Dr. Zukertort, the classification has been entrusted to a committee of three, chosen from among those best acquainted, by their all-round play, with the strength of the different members of the Club; and the right of a re-hearing is granted to any one who feels himself aggrieved. Hitherto no one has complained of hardship: the only remonstrants have been two members who thought the place assigned them more favourable to their chances of a prize than flattering to their self-love! The entries up to date and classes are as follows: I. A, Messrs. Minchin and Wayte; I. B, Messrs. Gattie, Lindsay, Salter, and Warner; II. A, Messrs. Boursot, L. W. Lewis, and Schlösser; II. B, Mr. Marett; III. A, Mr. Burroughs; III. B, Mr. Malkin, Gen. Pearse, Col. Salmond; IV. A, Messrs. Kunwald and Michell; IV. B, Mr. Crichton; V. A, Mr. Curling. The system of odds having been more than once described at length, we here briefly explain that two games have to be played between each pair; that a difference of one grade means Pawn and move in one game, the move in the other; two grades, Pawn and move both games; three grades, Pawn and move and Pawn and two; and so throughout. We are surprised that this plan, which has now been for some years before the world through the practice of the St. George's Club, is not more frequently adopted. It is of course unsuited for a monster Handicap of 100 members like that now in progress at the City Club; but most Handicaps would allow of two games being played, and much greater fairness is attainable than by the old rough-and-ready system of recognising only the Pawn and move, Pawn and two, Knight, and Rook classes. A further adjustment will be made by certain deductions from the score of past prize-winners and additions to those who have been conspicuously unsuccessful: but this necessarily stands over until the entries are closed. This penalty will not be applied to those who like Messrs. Boursot, Gattie, and Warner have been promoted to a higher class.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, Bart., C.B., which took place in Paris on Nov. 8. He came of a family of Indian administrators, of whom the most celebrated

was his uncle, the late Lord Metcalfe; and himself attained distinction in the Bengal Civil Service. Sir John, as he was called (the first name being dropped), was a well-known strong amateur and for some years a member of the St. George's Club; but had retired last year on account of failing health. He was within a few days of completing his fifty-fifth year, having been born Nov. 28, 1828. W. W.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort having both arrived in the United States, the eyes of the Chess World are naturally turned in that direction, but if in the hope of seeing a Transatlantic match arranged between the two great masters, we fear they are doomed to disappointment. Soon after Mr. Zukertort's arrival, and in consequence of his being greeted with the title of Chess Champion, Mr. Steinitz wrote to dispute the title, and to renew his challenge to a personal encounter in a set match, in order to decide the question of their respective merits. This challenge Mr. Zukertort has again declined, on the ground of his having come to America on a tour round the world for recreation and rest. Mr. Zukertort gave an exhibition of rapid simultaneous play at the Manhattan Club, New York, on the evening of November 3rd. He had 23 opponents, of whom he defeated 18, lost to 3, and drew with the rest. The winners against him were Messrs. Hill, Hanham, and Dimock, names unknown to fame over here, but the former is said to be the champion of the New York Press Club.

Mr. Steinitz has been playing, as last year, a series of games at Philadelphia with his old opponent Mr. Martinez. The latest score to hand is Steinitz, 5; Martinez, 0; Drawn 1. On Nov. 7th they both came to New York to take part in the great match between the Philadelphia and Manhattan Clubs, Mr. Martinez as one of the combatants, and Mr. Steinitz as umpire. The Philadelphians brought a very strong team comprising Messrs. Elson, Martinez, Michaelis, Reichhelm, and Thompson, together with ten others, and on the side of New York there fought Messrs. Simonson, Davidson, Mackenzie, Delmar, Teed, &c. The result was a tie, each club scoring 5 games, 5 others being drawn. 15 players represented each club.

AUSTRALIA.—The Chess-players of Port Augusta, S. A., have recently formed themselves into what appears to be a well-established club. This is the third time that the attempt has been made, and as the place possesses a considerable number of amateurs above the average strength, we do not see why it should not be

successful. Mr. A. S. Wood, late of Port Adelaide, has been appointed President, and Mr. H. A. Nesbit, formerly of Adelaide, the Secretary.

GERMANY.—The Berg-Mark Chess Union held its seventh meeting at Crefeld on Oct. 7th. About 40 members from the neighbouring towns attended, besides 12 invited guests from Cologne. There were, as usual, three one-day tourneys, and the customary amount of festivity. Like our West Yorkshire Chess Association, its German sister promotes very pleasant gatherings of Chess-players, but the time in both cases is too short for contests of any value in determining the respective merits of the various combatants.

The Hartz Chess Association had a successful meeting on Sept. 9th at Halberstadt, whereat the chief interest centred upon a game played after the manner of Stroebeck. The ancient board and men presented to that town by the great Elector in 1651 were kindly lent for the occasion, and the courier game was conducted by Herren Himly and Schwarzhaupt on the 96 squares which form the reverse of the usual 64 on the other side of the board. The original silver pieces have unfortunately been lost, but have been replaced by wooden ones. Numerous amateurs from Stroebeck were present, and they showed that they quite understood how to play the modern as well as their own peculiar game.

REVIEW.

ONE HUNDRED CHESS PROBLEMS BY THE REV. A. C. PEARSON, M.A.
3RD EDITION. LONDON, 1883.

200 SCHACHAUFGABEN VON DR. S. GOLD. VIENNA, 1883.

100 DES MEILLEURS PROBLEMES D'ECHECS COMPOSES PAR
E. PRADIGNAT. PARIS, 1883.

Tempora mutantur! and three volumes of problems from England, Germany, and France simultaneously invite our notice. What a marked transition is here, what progress, within the short period of one decade! Until nearly the close of 1873, but two authors had given to the world individual collections illustrating the modern school of strategy, viz., John Brown of Bridport and Frank Healey. Their works, although so generally admired and cited to this day as masterpieces of native skill, were, we believe, far from being financially successful at the time of production. The circle of problemists was then but small and the cost of typography far heavier than at present. The list of subscribers attached

to Mr. Healey's collection did not exceed 100, in spite of the author's world-wide celebrity. At least three times the number would now, we conjecture, come forward to absorb a new and extended edition of the British grand master's scarce work. Very different was the outlook ten years since, when Messrs. Pierce ventured to break the ice, by the issue of their own problems in book form. By so doing they may have been said to have opened the floodgates. At any rate, no lover of problem literature can now complain about the paucity of books. The danger, indeed, seems to lie in a contrary direction, and the Chess public may ere long be satiated with a plethora not only of good things, but of others that, in comparison, may be classed metaphorically—a la Staunton—as “tea and light things.”

None of the books before us will rank within the last named category. Mr. Pearson's volume is the third edition of his collection, published in 1879 and reviewed by us at considerable length in the *Huddersfield College Magazine*. A few—very few!—problems in the original version needed the revision the author has now given to them. He has also super-added the prize set that gained such well-deserved laurels in the *Chess-Monthly* Tourney and to which reference has already been made in this magazine.

It is not surprising that this collection is still in demand among lovers of clearly marked ideas, elegant construction and an open board. These qualities are present in Mr. Pearson's volume to an extent fully accounting for its popularity and leading to the hope that the third edition may be as speedily exhausted as its predecessors.

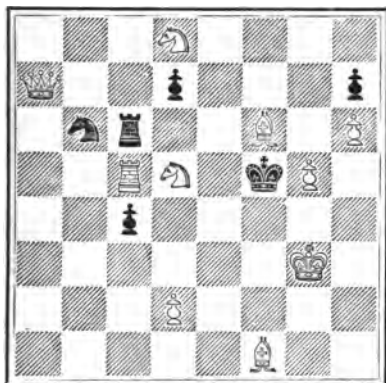
Dr. Gold is perhaps of all German composers the best known to British solvers, to whom he has been agreeably prodigal of his favours, for there is scarcely a Chess periodical or column of any consideration in this country that has not, at one time or another, contained specimens of the doctor's abilities.

The volume before us presents a selection of 200 problems, commencing with no less than 60 two-movers. We had the patience to make a straightforward march through this chapter. While fully recognising the constructive skill, facility of combination, and strict attention to purity in the mating positions evinced by these problems, we must confess that the general effect upon our sensations was similar to that produced by listening to a medley of once popular but now fearfully hackneyed tunes with *da capo* almost *ad libitum* by way of aggravation. Making every allowance for that involuntary plagiarism, which to the two-mover of the period has become almost a necessity of its being, we think that Dr. Gold has given his readers an overdose of these hi-move pills. We have marked fully 30 positions that are but mediocre

at best and it would have been, in our opinion, a great improvement had these been replaced by an additional number of four-movers and a sprinkling of those clever and interesting sui-mates, in the construction of which Dr. Gold has heretofore displayed both taste and talent. Some of the otherwise best and most difficult of his two-movers are weighted with duals to a damaging extent. Appended are two that will be likely to please.

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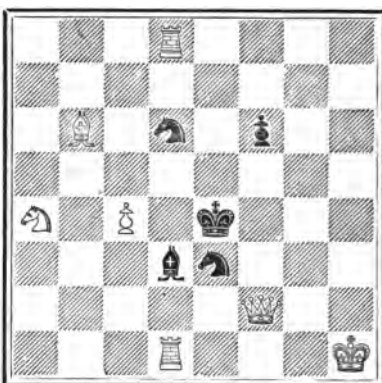


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White to play and mate in two moves.

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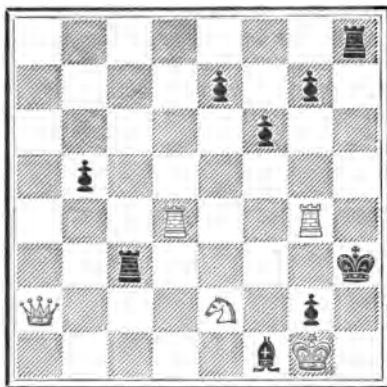
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Upon the three-move department of his work Dr. Gold is entitled to the heartiest congratulation. Amongst the 100 positions therein comprised are very many great beauties and scarcely a make-shift. The chief point open to criticism is that the same class of idea crops up now and again, combined with nearly identical sacrifices, although the *modus operandi* is generally varied enough, and each problem, separately viewed, merits commendation for one or more special qualities. The author is frequently successful to a marked extent through the artistic surprise of his opening, the brilliancy and adroitness of the after sacrifices and the elegant purity of his mates. Other German masters of the high art school are, no doubt, more subtle and profound in strategy, yet sometimes dry withal! but Dr. Gold is consistent as regards difficulty. The more his solvers are puzzled, so much the more will they ultimately be pleased with the fruit of their exertions; a true touchstone of well-deserved popularity! The specimens here presented are but a small sample of much excellent work.

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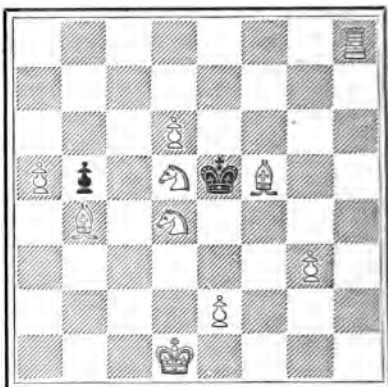


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 75.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

H. J. C. A.

(To be continued.)

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

PROBLEMS LONG AND SHORT.—With respect to the series of Challenge Problems from time to time introduced into this magazine we have been more than once asked, "Why select such long winded specimens, considering the distaste of most solvers to the *genus*?" Our reply is; the series referred to is especially intended for experts not for those average solvers whose ambition is bounded within the limits of an ordinary four-mover. For the latter class and for the clever intermediaries who are up to a much higher grade of work but begrudge the attendant labour, we endeavour to cater by means of our regular and tourney problems, few of which would, however, serve to challenge the keen wits of the first flight among our solvers. Even the most formidably armed of our challengers have of late been quickly unhorsed by the vigorous charge and unerring aim of the Chess knights named on another page. Opposed to *their* prowess, indeed, nothing seems to be long enough or strong enough!

Probably, four and five-movers of the first order, as regards complexity and difficulty, would prove much more really puzzling

than the most extended of the long winded tribe. Unfortunately, however, scientific stratagems of the *multum in parvo* type are seldom seen outside first-rate tourneys, and are not therefore available for the purpose in view.

We have it in contemplation to institute a Challenge Series Tourney next year, with prizes for the best problem or problems and perhaps a solution competition, running contemporaneously, to gauge difficulty. Our idea is to admit problems of any length or kind—direct and sui-mates or draws—but on this subject and also the best method of adjudication, we freely invite the opinions of all readers interested in the subject.

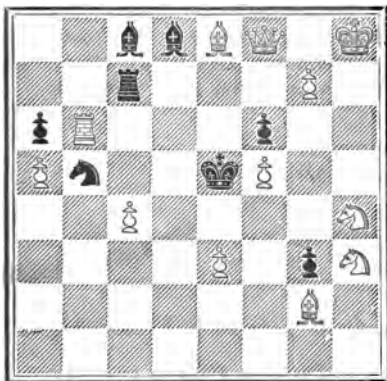
CONSTRUCTIVE CONUNDRUMS.—The question whether two Bishops should be allowed to run on the same colour at the outset of a problem is raised by Mr. F. B. Phelps of Illinois in one of the subjoined problems. It will be seen that the position is quite “possible” and our esteemed contributor states that he could ensure accuracy in no less clerical fashion without damage to his design.

BY F. B. PHELPS.

BY C. E. DENNIS.

“A Clerical question.”

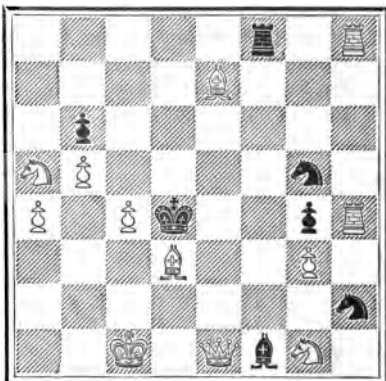
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The companion stratagem competed in the *South Australian Chronicle* Tourney, mentioned in our last number. On this problem the judicial report remarks, “This is one of the finest devices in the tourney and contains some beautiful variations, but it is injured by a number of duals, the most serious of which follows 1 B to Kt 2 or R 3 on Black’s part. With a little alteration this problem would be one of the best on record.”

Referring to this criticism, the composer editorially observes in the *Baltimore Sunday News*, "This problem was originally composed with a Black Pawn at K Kt 7 which prevented the Bishop from making the objectionable (?) moves referred to. We removed the Pawn in order to free the position and also to make White's tries more plausible. We considered the duals referred to harmless and of no consequence."

Here then is a practical example of the effects, for good or for evil, of that irrepressible subject the dual theory! Mr Dennis's stratagem, though enriched with a bounteous store of brilliant and accurate variations, escapes being ranked as "one of the best on record" solely on the score of double coups in minor variations. Supposing the addition of that little Black Pawn, which would be the worse, the remedy or the disease? Also, what discount, according to the Australian scale—10 points maximum—should be deducted for such duals? Lastly, how would Mr. Dennis's problem stand in British esteem if weighed against the two prize three-movers quoted in our last? We pause for a reply! Perhaps some of our readers learned in the law of problem construction will favour us with their opinions.

The chief honours in the *Croydon Guardian* two-move sui-mate tourney, lately concluded, fell to Mr. T. B. Rowland of Dublin.

In the tourney of the *English Mechanic*, the prizes were thus awarded :—three-movers, 1st R. Crüsemann, 2nd G. J. Slater, 3rd D. Mackay; two-movers, 1st D. Mackay, 2nd F. O. Hopkins. Best two-move sui-mate, G. J. Slater.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 195.—R to K 3.

No. 196.—1 K to Kt 8, P to Q 3! 2 Q to R 7, Any, 3 Q mates.

No. 197.—1 K to Q 5, P takes Kt or P to B 4 (a), 2 K to Q 6 &c. (a) 1 B takes B (b), 2 Kt to K B 3 ch &c. (b) 1 K takes Kt or P to Kt 4 (c), 2 Q to K 4 ch &c. (c) 1 K to B 4, 2 Kt to Kt 3 ch &c.

No. 198.—1 Kt at K 4 to Kt 3 ch, P takes Kt, 2 R to K 5, P moves ch, 3 K to Q 5, P moves, 4 Kt to K 3 dis ch, K to R 5, 5 R to R 5 ch, K takes R, 6 Kt takes P, B takes Kt mate.

SOLUTION COMPETITION, 1883.

Tourney Problem No. XL.—1 Kt to R 5, Kt to Q B 6 (a), 2 R to Q 2 ch, &c. (a) 1 P to Kt 3 (b), 2 Kt to B 6 ch, &c. (b) 1 K to K 3 (c), 2 Kt takes P ch or R to B 6 ch, &c. (c) 1 B takes R (d), 2 Q to K 4 ch, &c. (d) 1 Kt to Kt 3 (e), 2 Kt takes P ch, &c. (e) 1 Kt to K B 6, 2 Q takes B ch or Kt takes P ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XLI.—Author's solution 1 K to Kt 3, P to Q 6, 2 B takes P ch, K to Q 4, 3 Kt to K 7 ch, &c. Cooked in three by 1 Kt to K 7, Kt P moves (a), 2 B takes K B P, &c. (a) 1 Kt any, 2 Q to K 6 ch, &c. Cooked also in four by 1 B takes K B P.

Tourney Problem No. XLII.—Author's solution 1 Kt to K 7, R takes B, 2 R to Q 5 ch, Kt takes R, 3 Kt to B 5 ch, &c. Cooked in three by 1 Kt takes K B P, P to B 7, 2 Q to Kt 2 ch, &c., and in four by 1 B takes Kt ch, &c.

Tourney Problem No. XLIII.—Author's solution 1 R (R 5) to Q 5, B to K 4, 2 Kt to R 5, K takes K R or P, 3 Q to K sq, &c. Cooked by 1 Q to K R sq, R takes R, 2 Q to K 4 ch, R or B covers, 3 P queens ch, &c. If 2 K moves, 3 P becomes Kt mate. J. G. Chancellor, Jas. Rayner, and Wm. Ives have solved the above problems. J. G. C. has cooked No. XLII., and J. Rayner and Wm. Ives have cooked Nos. XLI. and XLII. J. O. Allfrey has solved all but No. XL.

REVIEWS ON TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XXXVI.—We have received the following reviews on this problem which was unsolved last month.

"We have had several fine four-movers in the current tourney, but not one, in my opinion, to be at all compared with this. The mainplay cannot be surpassed for variety, beauty, difficulty, purity, and all the best qualities. The variation, 1 P to B 5, though it contains a minor dual, the only dual I believe in the whole solution, is very pretty, while that beginning with R checks would make a very good four-mover by itself. The problem is a perfect masterpiece and I congratulate the editor of the B. C. M. upon its appearance among the Tourney Problems of 1883." J. G. Chancellor.

—"I consider this an exceptionally difficult problem. I was completely baffled by it. Assuming there to be a solution the solver will readily discover the key-move, but it is the subtle move of B to Kt 2 which will give him most trouble. Apart from its difficulty there is little worthy of comment." Jas. Rayner.

"This problem is a very good one indeed. Though the first move is apparent the second is very deep. Its object is not by any means readily seen, and the other play is also good. I, however, prefer No. 29 on the whole." Wm. Ives.

No. XL.—"A first-rate problem, well-constructed, and rich in good variations." J. G. Chancellor.—"A very fine problem, but it has two dual continuations which occur in important variations." Jas. Rayner.

SOLUTIONS OF CHALLENGE PROBLEMS.

No. IX. by C. Planck.—We must ask our readers to add a White Pawn at Q R 6, in order to obviate the following ingenious method of play discovered by Mr. F. C. Collins. 1 Kt to K 3 dis ch, 2 Kt to B 3 ch, 3 Q to B 6 ch, 4 Q to R 8 ch, 5 B to B 4 ch, 6 R to Q 5 ch, 7 R to Kt 5 ch, 8 Q to B 8 ch, 9 R to Q 5 ch, 10 Q to Q 8 ch, 11 R to left of 5th rank, 12 R to Kt 8 ch, 13 Q to Kt 5 ch, 14 R to Kt 6 ch, P takes R mate.

The added Pawn does not quite upset this scheme, but renders 16 moves necessary too work it out—just one coup too many!—The author's solution is a fine and artfully hidden piece of strategy, which we commend to the attention of all who appreciate good sui-mates.

The moves run thus, 1 Kt to K 7 dis ch, 2 Kt to B 3 ch, 3 Q to B 6 ch, 4 B to Kt 6 ch, 5 B to Q 8 dis ch, 6 Kt to B 8 ch, 7 B to Q B 7 ch, 8 B to Q 5 dis ch, 9 B to K 5 dis ch, 10 B to K Kt 8 dis ch, 11 Q to K 6 ch, 12 B to Q 6 ch, 13 R to K Kt 2 ch, 14 K to K 5, 15 Q to Q 5, K to Kt 3 dis mate.

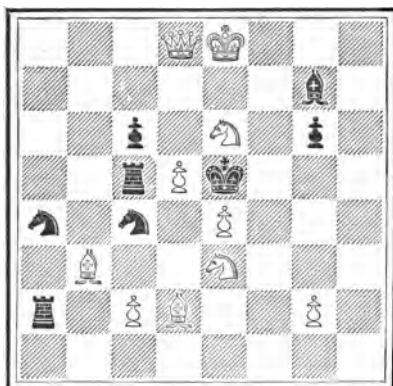
No. X. by W. A. Shinkman.—Author's solution.—1 Q to R 6 ch, 2 Q to B 6 ch, 3 Q to R 4 ch, 4 Q to Q 4 ch, 5 B to B 4, 6 Q to Q 3 ch, 7 Q to B 3, 8 Q to B 2 ch, 9 Q to Kt 2, 10 Q to Kt sq ch, 11 Q to K R sq, 12 Q to Q R sq ch, 13 B to Kt 5, 14 Q to Kt sq ch, 15 Q to K R sq, 16 Q to R 6, 17 B to B 6, R takes B mate.

The above may be shortened two moves, as first shown by Messrs. F. C. Collins and C. Planck, to whom the prizes are awarded. We have also received solutions from Messrs. G. J. Slater, G. Hume, Worters and "Mercutio" in the order named. The second solution is as follows, 1 Q to R 6 ch, 2 Q to B 6 ch, 3 K to B 5, 4 Q to Kt 6 ch, 5 Q to R 6 ch, 6 Q to B 6 ch, 7 B to B 4, 8 Q to Kt 6 ch, 9 Q to R 6 ch, 10 Q to B 6 ch, 11 B to Kt 5, 12 Q to Kt 6 ch, 13 Q to R 6 ch, 14 K to K 6, 15 B to B 6 ch, R takes B mate.

B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. II.

PROBLEM XLIV.

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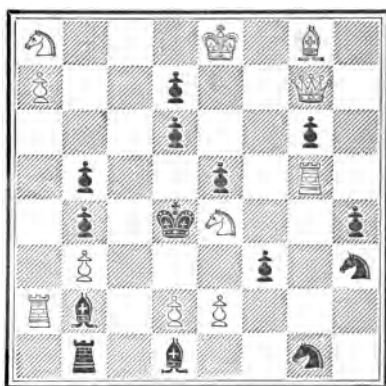


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XLV.

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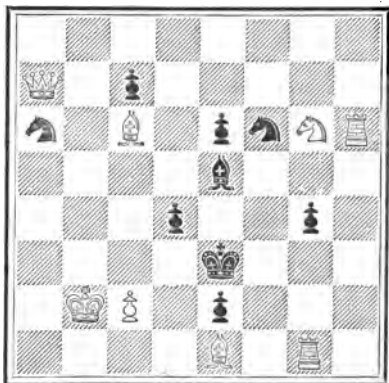


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM XLVI.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM XLVII.

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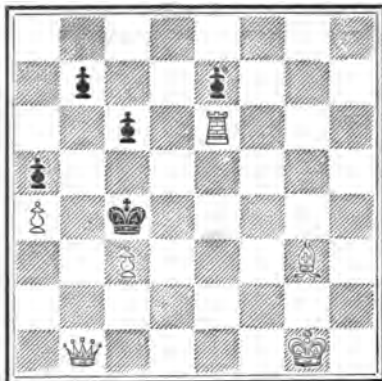


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 199.—By F. MORLEY, B.A., No. 200.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR.
KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

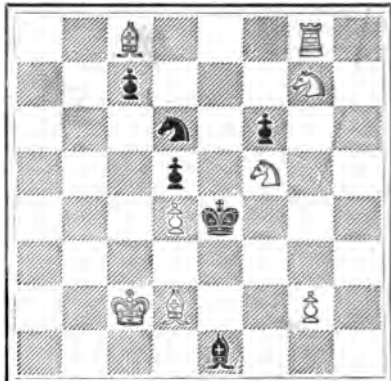
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

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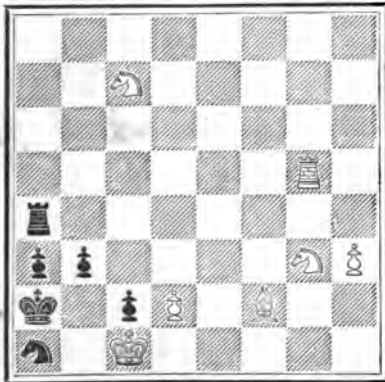


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 201.—By C. PLANCK. No. 202.—By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

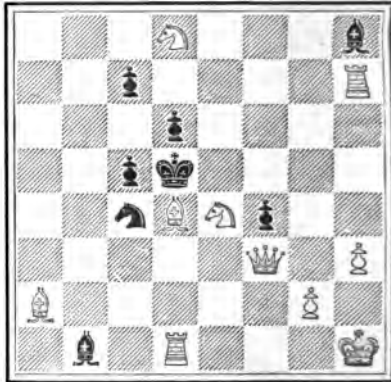
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WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.

JUN 7 - 1943



