









T H E

# British Chess Magazine

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JANUARY, 1887.

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## HOLIDAY PLAY.—No. II.

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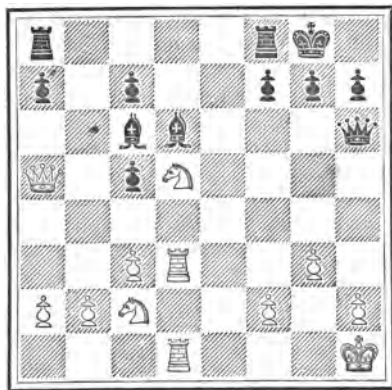
Once more, among the Yorkshire Hills, I breathe the breath of life, see old familiar faces, and hear wonderfully shrewd sayings in the most rugged of dialects. Once more, in the course of my morning's peregrinations, I and Dryasdust's head man, Thomas, tackle the question whether the earth goes round the sun or the sun goes round the earth—a question with regard to which he keeps an open mind, with a strong inclination to the latter theory. When, worn out with unaccustomed leg-work, I finally settle down in one of the ancient easy chairs in Dryasdust's parlour, I begin to feel happy. Here the tendency is to stroke the waist anticipatively, and fold the hands to slumber retrospectively, in the intervals of business. Our business is chiefly alimentary. After tea we play at Chess till bed-time. "Little bits o' wood!" says Dryasdust's housekeeper. "Real fond it is, when a man might be drivin' roun' t' country enjoyin' hisself." How little she knows of the lively emotions experienced by an enthusiastic Chess-player as he sits so quietly before his "little bits o' wood!" Dryasdust and I are old stagers. The rising of the heart as victory seems to be approaching within measurable distance, and the dreary despondency that ensues as it gradually recedes and disappears are alike sensations of the past. Our ambition is to produce a fine and flawless game. We have three ideals. The first is a gambit attack, scientifically resisted, until the action is so narrowed that the second player's pieces get into each other's way, and a brilliant finish is the natural result. The second is a strong defence to a strong attack, which finally exhausts itself, when the second player, taking events "at the turn," wins by a few simple moves. The third is a close game full of positional points, carefully played out to the final win, or draw, in a first class Pawn ending. So far we have not realised one of these ideals. But why? Is it old age and infirmities that are creeping upon us, or is it that the atmosphere is too appetising and too exhilarating? It may be that a superabundance of ozone throws a veil over the mind. It may be that the nymph of Chess prefers to take to her bosom and soothe with her finer fancies those who are troubled in mind, body, or estate. So she has behaved to me of old in time of

affliction. Here, where I am in comparatively rude health, and my best spirits, she is capricious as Undine in her days of single blessedness. She teases me with wild notions and fantastical irregularities, seduces me into making impetuous attacks—Balaclava charges that are not war, and not always magnificent—and mocks me with victories that are not mine for I have no share in them. They are gained, in spite of myself, by moves which I should probably avoid in ordinary circumstances. Good moves notwithstanding? Perhaps so. Yet when Dryasdust or his friends praise my play I feel very like a fraud. I keep my own counsel in this matter, for in these wilds visitors are scarce, and I have a reputation to maintain as the sole representative of the outside world.

Yesterday we had company—all the Chess-players obtainable within a radius of fifteen miles. I distinguished myself, accidentally as usual. My first opportunity occurred in the position given in Diagram 1. My opponent had opened with the “Q B P game,” and it was my move. I could not resist an impulse to play K R to Q Kt sq. Then followed K to Kt sq, R takes P; Kt takes P, Q to R 6; Q Kt to K 3, R takes B P; K takes R, Q takes P ch; K to B sq, B takes P; R ch, B to K sq; Kt to Kt 2, Q to R 8 ch; K to K 2, Q takes Kt ch and wins. The bystanders hammered at the position a long time, but fortunately failed to demonstrate a win for White. So I got the credit of a profound combination when in fact I deserved blame for reckless boldness.

DIAGRAM I.

BLACK.

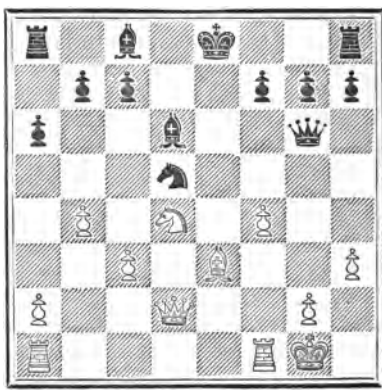


WHITE.

Black to play.

DIAGRAM II.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play.

The second instance occurred in defending a Scotch Gambit. (Diagram 2.) White played Kt to K B 3, and I replied by B takes R P, overlooking that I should have two pieces *en prise* after Kt to R 4. Once more fortune, or the nymph, befriended me. Along with the discovery that I had made a blunder came the discovery that I had not. The game was in reality won with the continuation Kt to R 4, Q to R 4; P to B 5, Castles (Q R); Kt to B 3, B takes B P; Q to Q 4, Kt takes B; Q takes Kt, K to Kt sq. I could not feel proud of the part I had taken in either of these victories. I had hoped better of myself on this occasion than to be dependent for success upon a plunge and an oversight.

My attention being turned in this direction I found some comfort in the discovery that I was not alone in my good or evil fortune. "They all do it," was my silent comment, after a tour of inspection round the room. Every player seemed to be guided by some occult wisdom incommunicable to others. If he gave a reason for any of his selections it was generally remarkable for insufficiency. To-day I and Dryasdust have occupied ourselves in recording from memory two of the games played. The first was a King's Gambit declined, between two veterans of different schools. One was a believer in the force of position, "never dreaming of ruinous flight," the other a believer in the force of numbers. (White) 1 P to K 4, (Black) 1 P to K 4; 2 P to K B 4, P to Q 4; 3 P takes Q P, Q takes P; 4 Kt to Q B 3, Q to K 3; 5 Kt to B 3, P takes P dis ch; 6 K to B 2, B to K 2. The number of times a player will respond by B to B 4 ch is a good criterion of the strength of his Chess memory. I have known a fairly good Chess player do it regularly for years. 7 P to Q 4, Kt to K B 3; 8 B ch, P to B 3; 9 R to K sq, Q to Q 3; 10 B to Q 3, Castles. Now White thought of playing 11 R to K 5, but changing his mind with the piece in his hand he dropped it on K 4, overlooking the Black Knight. The move has its points when one comes to examine it. It results, after the exchange, in the White Knight taking the Rook's place, where he not only gains a move by attacking the Black Queen, but is brought within checking distance of Black's King. Nevertheless the feeling in favour of the Rook as a stronger piece is so general that I suppose not many players would freely offer the exchange in the present position. 11 (Black) Kt takes R; 12 Kt takes Kt, Q to B 2; 13 Kt to K 5, resuming his first thought to win the gambit Pawn by interception between it and the defending piece. 13 (Black) Q to Kt 3; 14 B takes P, Q takes P ch; 15 K to B sq—Black seems to be doing well, B to Q B 4; 16 Q to B 3, not an oversight, Q to Kt 3 ch; 17 K to K 2, Q takes R; and White mated in five moves! (Diagram 3.) The mate may be delayed

a move or two by sacrifices. It is extremely elegant as effected with two Knights and a Bishop, sacrificing the Queen. The Knight at K 4 is an important factor in this end-game. White wins through his oversight on the 11th move.

DIAGRAM III.

BLACK.

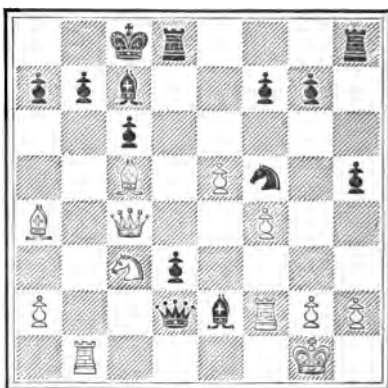


WHITE.

White to play.

DIAGRAM IV.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play.

The second game was a Lopez, in which Dryasdust played the defence. His adversary, metaphorically speaking, danced round him like Mr. Pickwick's cabman, hitting him a blow on the nose, another on the chest, a third in the eye, and a fourth in the waistcoat, all in half a dozen seconds. (White) 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 Q 5. The structure of Mr. Bird's defence has somehow won Dryasdust's admiration. 4 Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt; 5 Castles, B to B 4; 6 P to Q B 3—a puzzler; by this time Black would he were a Bird. P to Q B 3; 7 B to R 4, P to K R 4; 8 P to Q Kt 4, B to Kt 3; 9 P to Q B 4, Kt to K 2—oversight the first; 10 P to B 5, B to B 2; 11 B to Kt 2. I thought the old man had put his foot in it, but he got out with *éclat*. 11 ..., P to Q 4! 12 P takes P *en pass*, Q takes P; 13 P to B 4, B to Kt 5; 14 P to K 5, Q takes Kt P. Just like him! The pawn is not worth having at the price. 15 Q to B 2, B to K 7; 16 B to R 3, Q to Kt 3; 17 R to B 2, P to Q 6; 18 Q to B 4, Kt to B 4—hope blows a radiant bubble in the direction of Q 5; 19 Kt to B 3, Castles (Q R). His game seems gone. White may reply to the intention or strike at the Queen with Rook. 20 B to B 5, Q to Kt 7; 21 R to Q Kt sq, Q takes Q P (Diagram 4); 22 B takes Q B P.

With this move the players attain a higher plane, seldom reached by ordinary mortals, where Bishops, Rooks, and Knights are treated with no more respect than rocks and hills in Titanic battles. 22 ... , P takes B; 23 P to K 6, P takes P; 24 Q takes P ch, R to Q 2; 25 Q takes P, R to Q 3; 26 Q to Kt 7 ch, K to Q 2; 27 B takes R, Kt takes B; 28 Q to Kt 3 (reluctantly), R to Q Kt sq; 29 Q to R 4 ch, K to K 8; 30 P to B 5 ch, K to K 4; 31 Kt to Kt 5, R takes Kt. Another oversight. He did not see that the Rook would retake with a check. Yet he wins by this move! 32 R takes R ch, Kt takes R, 33 Q takes Kt ch, K to B 8; 34 Q to B 6 ch, K to Kt 4; 35 Q to K Kt 6 ch—the crisis of the disastrous misuse of a unique position, K to R 5; 36 P to Kt 3 ch, K to R 6; 37 Q takes P ch, B takes Q; 38 R takes Q, B to K 7; 39 R takes B, P takes R; 40 K to B 2, K takes R P and wins.

Dryasdust is proud of this game. I have no doubt his opinion is affected by the result. That which he would attribute to chance in a lost game becomes "unconscious cerebration," otherwise common sense, in one that is won. He has none of those compunctions of conscience which trouble me. He accepts as his due every good gift that Caissa sends him. He does not recognise that his game was lost on its merits. "When, where?" he says. "Show me by analysis." I prefer to leave it as it stands, a specimen of holiday play, where intuition takes the place of analysis and like Error wears a whitish robe so as to resemble Truth. The game pleases by its unexpected twists and turns, its flights of fancy, its rapidity and continuity of action. There is a little grim humour in the situation after the 36th move. The ubiquitous zeal of White's Queen has landed him with a lost game. It is not difficult to imagine the player looking around for his victory, as a Viking in one of Dr. Dasent's Norse stories looks for a limb which has been suddenly lopped off. "Yes, it's your leg!" says his antagonist, and administers the finishing stroke.

Although this is a holiday paper I do not propose to leave these four blunders, entirely unprotected, to the mercy of a cold and censorious world. They are not quite beyond the pale of a recognised principle. In an early Dryasdust paper I remarked that an oversight, involving the loss of a Pawn or the exchange, may occasionally occur without disadvantage while the player is actively engaged in the pursuit of development. There is always a move gained as a set-off against the loss. It is, in fact, what has been called "augmenting force," adopted unwittingly, and perhaps unwillingly. The position of the remaining Pawns and pieces may be strengthened and improved by the removal of an adversary, not necessarily off the board. Hence the various wins here recorded, all of which are brought about in this way. ("You

had better send that ridiculous 'nymph' of yours about her business," says Dryasdust, cruelly.) There is a point up to which oversights are reparable, but beyond which they are irreparable. How do they arise? Through imperfect observation, inattention to the full effect of the enemy's last move, not unfrequently through being borne along by the momentum of a previous thought—in every case through acting on impulse. Impulse arising from intuition is shortsighted. Analysis has an unwinking eye, a "heye like a noke," as the natives say here, or like that of a photographic camera which sees more and more clearly the longer it looks. While, however, the intuitions of experienced players are for the most part sound, or on the safe side of the reparable point, those of inexperienced players are generally unsound. From all which, players who like to find sermons in stones may easily step to the orthodox conclusion that, whatever old stagers may do, young players should distrust their impulses and intuitions, and stick to analysis. E. F.

### MATCH BETWEEN STAFFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE.

On December 4th a Chess match was played at the Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton, between gentlemen representing the counties of Stafford and Worcester. The play lasted from three until nine o'clock, with an adjournment for tea, during which several complimentary toasts were honoured. Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.		STAFFORDSHIRE.	
Rev. C. E. Ranken (Malvern)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	W. P. Turnbull (W'hampton)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
W. Sherrard (Stourbridge)	1	C. Hanson (Burton)	1
T. A. Collins (Dudley)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	H. Blundell (Hanley)	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. F. Pitchford (Dudley)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	W. C. Umlers (W'hampton)	$\frac{1}{2}$
W. Fenn (Stourbridge)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	J. Beebee (Walsall)	$1\frac{1}{2}$
F. G. Jones (Worcester)	1	H. Thompson (W'hampton)	1
G. H. Mainwaring (Dudley)	$\frac{1}{2}$	G. E. Lowe (Burton)	$\frac{1}{2}$
S. White (Stourbridge)	1	J. A. Thompson (W'hampton)	1
G. Bown (Bromsgrove)	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Job (Lichfield)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Frank Brown (Dudley)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	R. W. L. Diggle (W'hampton)	$\frac{1}{2}$
F. Brown (Dudley)	1	Wm. Baker (W'hampton)	2
Dr. A. Freer (Stourbridge)	0	J. A. Audley (Hanley)	1
R. Lucas (Stourbridge)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	S. Bronsor (W'hampton)	$\frac{1}{2}$
W. Dunn (Stourbridge)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	E. H. Hands (W'hampton)	$1\frac{1}{2}$
G. Boden (Stourbridge)	0	Capt. J. Gilbert (Lichfield)	1
W. Grazebrook (Sto'bridge)	1	J. Johnson (Wolverhampton)	1
Pugh (Stourbridge)	0	H. D. Yeo (Burton)	2

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## GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCCLXXXVI.

The following games were played in the match at New York between Mr. Lipschütz and Capt. Mackenzie.

## FOURTH GAME.

## (Vienna Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Lipschütz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mackenzie.)	WHITE. (Mr. Lipschütz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mackenzie.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	22 B to K 2	Q to K Kt 2
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	23 Q R to Q sq	R tks R ch
3 P to B 4	P to Q 4	24 B tks R	Q to K 4
4 P tks K P (a)	Kt tks K P	25 Q to Q 4	Q tks Q
5 Kt to K B 3	B to K Kt 5 (b)	26 R tks Q	R to Q sq
6 B to K 2	Kt to Q B 3	27 B to B 4	K to Kt 2
7 P to Q 3	Kt tks Kt	28 P to Kt 3	K to B 3
8 P tks Kt	B to K 2	29 R to Q 3	K to K 2
9 P to Q 4	Castles	30 R to K B 3	R to K B sq
10 Castles	P to K B 3	31 R to B 7 ch	R tks R
11 B to K B 4 (c)	B tks Kt	32 P tks R	P to Q Kt 4
12 B tks B	P tks P	33 B to Kt 3	P to Q R 4
13 P tks P	B to B 4 ch	34 P to Q R 4	P tks P
14 K to R sq	Kt to K 2	35 B tks P	K tks P
15 B to Kt 5 (d)	P to B 3	36 B tks P	K to K 3
16 Q to Q 3	Q to B 2	37 K to Kt 2	K to K 4
17 B tks Kt	Q tks B	38 P to B 3	B to R 6
18 P to Q B 4	P tks P (e)	39 K to B 3	B to Kt 7
19 Q tks P ch	K to R sq	40 P to B 4	K to Q 5
20 P to K 6	B to Q 3	41 B to Kt 5	B to B 8
21 B to R 5	P to K Kt 3	42 K to K 2	Given up as drawn.

## NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) We prefer P to Q 3, for the reason mentioned in the next note.

(b) B to Q Kt 5 is more cramping. The writer tried it successfully against Boden more than twenty years ago (*Chess World*, I. 206); and it has the sanction of the editors of the *Chess-Monthly*.

(c) Thus early White seems to be playing for the draw; he evidently sees his way up to the fifteenth move.

(d) Securing Bishops on opposite colours as a set-off to his weak Pawns.

(e) The undoubling of the Pawns cannot be prevented; nevertheless, we should have tried the following as yielding more chances of attack:—18 P to Q 5, 19 P to B 3 19 Q R to Q sq, 20 P takes P 20 R takes P, and then R to K R 5. White, of course, might have left the Pawns doubled, playing a defensive game. From this point both players make up their minds to the inevitable.

## GAME CCCCLXXXVII.

### SEVENTH GAME.

#### (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Capt. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Lipschütz.)	(Capt. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Lipschütz.)
1 P to K B 4	P to Q 4	21 P to Q 4 (g)	P tks P
2 P to K 3	P to K 8	22 P tks P	P to K R 8
3 Kt to K B 3	P to Q B 4 (a)	23 P to Kt 3 (h)	P to Kt 3
4 P to Q Kt 3	Kt to K B 3	24 P to K R 4	R to Q B sq
5 B to Kt 5 ch	B to Q 2 (b)	25 Q to Kt 3	Q to R 3
6 B tks B ch	Q Kt tks B	26 P to R 5 (i)	Kt to B sq
7 B to Kt 2	B to K 2	27 R to Q B sq	Kt to R 2 (j)
8 Castles	Castles	28 P to Q 5	Q to Kt 2
9 Kt to B 3	Q to B 2	29 R to Q sq (k)	Q to B 2
10 Kt to K 2	Q R to B sq (c)	30 R to Q B sq	Q to Q sq
11 P to B 4	K R to Q sq (d)	31 Q R to K B sq	Q to B 2
12 Q to B 2	Kt to K B sq	32 R to B 4 (l)	P tks P (m)
13 Q R to K sq	P tks P	33 P tks P	Q to B 7
14 P tks P	Kt to K sq (e)	34 Q to Kt 5	Q to B 2
15 R to B 2	B to B 3	35 P to K 6! (n)	P tks P
16 Kt to K 5	Kt to Kt 3	36 P tks P	R to K 2
17 Q R to K B sq!	Q to R 4 (f)	37 R to B 7	Kt to Kt 4? (o)
18 Kt to Kt 3	R to B 2	38 R to B 8 ch	K to R 2
19 Kt to K 4	B tks Kt [Q 2	39 Q to K B 5 ch	Black resigns.
20 P tks B	R (from B 2) to		

#### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) We have found P to K Kt 3 followed by B to Kt 2 a very useful line of defence to this Opening: it may be adopted either here or at the previous move, and it has the effect both of stopping the further advance of White's K B P, and of preventing the usual development of his Q B.

(b) Better than Kt to Q 2, as played by Mr. Burn in his match with Capt. Mackenzie, for Black wants his Q Kt to hinder White from establishing his Kt at K 5. It would have been still better, however, by deferring the advance of the Q B P, not to give his opponent the chance of gaining time by the check of the Bishop.

(c) B to Q 3, threatening P to K 4, looks stronger.

(d) Too slow; he should exchange Pawns, and then play B to Q 3, or else Kt to K 5, to enable him to oppose Bishops at B 3.

(e) By these retreats Black lets in the White Kt, which cannot afterwards be dislodged without loss. This Kt should go to Q 2.

(f) Mr. Lipschütz has already a bad game, and we see no way for him out of his difficulties; he now puts his Q out of play, and Capt. Mackenzie quietly and steadily continues to improve his position.

(g) Threatening the deadly move Kt to Kt 5.

(h) White may obtain a sharp attack here by 23 Kt to B 5, R to K 2, 24 R takes P or Kt takes K P, but it would be quite unsound. His strongest course, we think, was 23 R to B 3, and 24 Q to B sq, with the idea of following it up by Kt to B 6 ch presently. •

(i) He weakens his K's flank too much by pushing on this Pawn so far.

(j) We fail to see the object of this move; Q to Kt 2 would have prevented the Q P from going on, at any rate for the nonce.

(k) A preferable line of action seems to be, 29 P takes P, P takes P, 30 P to B 5, Q to Q 4 (best), 41 Kt to Q 6 or Q to R 4.

(l) A happy thought both for attack and defence.

(m) The exchange of Pawns is not good, but what had he to do, for he could not of course take P with Q. Perhaps Q to Kt 2 again was best.

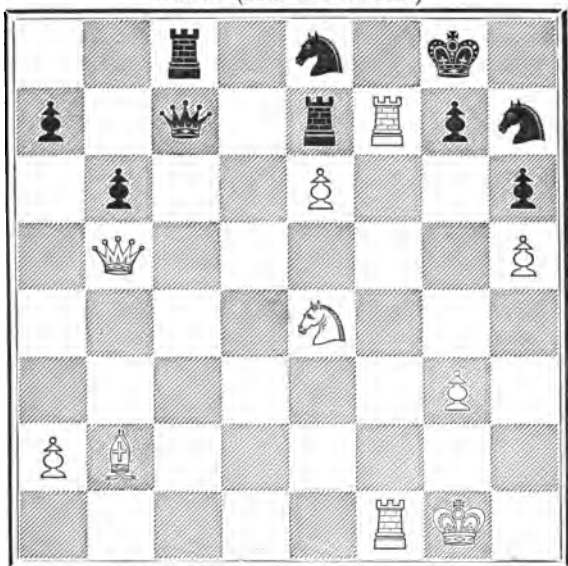
(n) The winning stroke, but he ought, as Mr. Steinitz has pointed out, to have continued at his thirty-seventh move with B to R 3, for if then R took P, White would win in a few moves by R to B 8 ch &c.

(o) An error which loses the game at once. Mr. Steinitz thinks Black might still have retrieved his position by Kt from K sq to B 8. (See diagram.)

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Position after White's 37th move.

BLACK (MR. LIPSCHUTZ.)



WHITE (CAPT. MACKENZIE.)

## GAME CCCCLXXXVIII.

## NINTH GAME.

## (IRREGULAR OPENING.)

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

23 Q to B 4	B to Kt 4	45 K to Q 8	B to K Kt 5
24 Q to Q 4	Kt tks B	46 P to Q Kt 4 ( <i>n</i> )	B to K 2
25 R taks R ch	Q tks R	47 B to Q 2	B to K R 6
26 Q tks Kt	B to K B 4	48 Kt to B 3	B to B 8 ch
27 Q to Q 4 ( <i>h</i> )	R tks P ( <i>i</i> )	49 K to B 3	K to K 5
28 Kt to B 3	B to K 2	50 Kt to K sq	P to B 4
29 B to Kt 2	P to B 3	51 K to B 2	P to K R 4
30 Q tks Q P ch	Q to B 2	52 B to B 3	K to K 6
31 Q tks Q ch	K tks Q	53 K to Q sq	B to K 7 ch ( <i>o</i> )
32 R to Q 2	B to Q Kt 5	54 K to B sq	P to R 5 ( <i>p</i> )
33 R tks R	B tks R	55 Kt to B 2 ch	K to Q 6 ( <i>q</i> )
34 Kt to Q 4	B to Q 8	56 B to K sq	P tks P
35 P to K B 4 ( <i>j</i> )	K to K 2	57 P tks P	B to K B 3
36 K to B 2	B to Q 7	58 B to B 2	B to Q B 6
37 P to Kt 3	K to Q 3	59 B to B 5	B to Q 7 ch
38 Kt to B 3	B to Q Kt 5 ( <i>k</i> )	60 K to Kt 2	B to Q 8
39 Kt to Q 4	B to Q 7	61 Kt to R 3	B to K 8
40 Kt to B 3	B to Q R 4	62 Kt to Kt sq	B tks K Kt P
41 Kt to Q 4	K to B 4	63 Kt to B 3	B to K B 6
42 K to K 3	B to Kt 3 ( <i>l</i> )	64 B to Q 6	P to K Kt 4 ( <i>r</i> )
43 B to B 3 ( <i>m</i> )	K to Q 4	65 Kt to R 4	B tks P
44 P to R 5	B to B 4	66 Kt to B 5 ch	K to K 6 and wins.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) We prefer the usual development of the Bishop at Q Kt 2.

(b) It is always difficult in this opening to know when to exchange the centre Pawns, and when to play Kt to K 5. In the present case we have the authority of Mr. Steinitz for saying that this move is not good, and that the Kt should have been taken off at once.

(c) Intending probably P to Q Kt 4, in order to play P to B 5; but that could have been stopped by P to B 4.

(d) By this and his next few moves White makes what we consider to be a premature attack, and gives his opponent the advantage of position. He should instead play P to Q B 4.

(e) To prevent the exchange of Bishops by B to Kt 4.

(f) If 15 Q to R 6, Black replies with R to K sq, and B to B sq; and if 15 Kt to B 3, the answer would Kt to K 5, which the text move hinders.

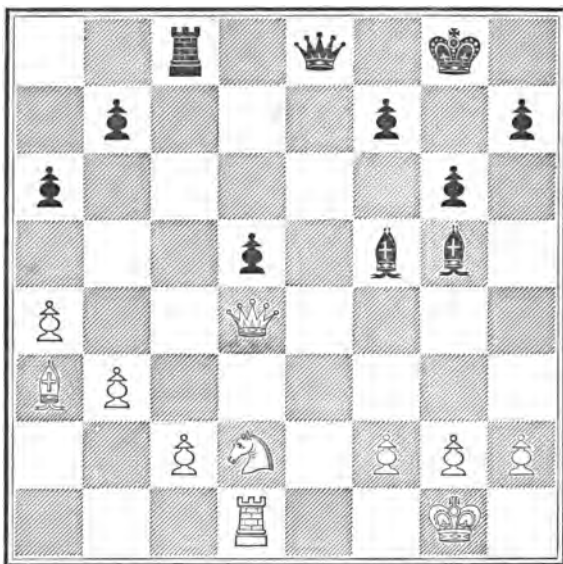
(g) It was better perhaps to take the B before driving the Q.

(h) He obviously dare not take the Q P on account of R to Q sq.

(i) If B takes P, then 28 R to Q B sq, B takes Kt, 29 B to Kt 2, or Q takes B, B takes P, 30 R takes R, Q takes R, 31 B to Kt 2, and the Bishops being on different colours, the game would probably be drawn. Black's correct course, however, was 27 ..., Q to K 7, 28 Kt to B 8, B to B 8! forcing the exchange of Queens, and then winning the Pawn. (See diagram.)

Position after White's 27th move.

BLACK (MR. LIPSCHUTZ.)



WHITE (CAPT. MACKENZIE.)

(j) Hoping perhaps that Black would be tempted to win a Pawn by B to B 4 &c., which would have ensured a draw.

(k) He does wisely in not taking the Kt, but he should have retired the B at once to R 4, to allow his K to go to Kt 5.

(l) Either this or B to K 8 was a necessary precaution, for if K to Kt 5 first, then 43 K to Q 2, winning a piece if B now took P.

(m) If 43 K to Q 2, K to Q 4, and should White now take B or play Kt to B 2, then B takes Kt, and Black will get the opposition and win.

(n) To this move Capt. Mackenzie attributed the loss of the game.

(o) Mr. Lipschütz conducts this ending irreproachably; he has gradually forced his way into the enemy's camp, and White's Pawns must ultimately fall. If, instead of first checking with the B, he had hastily played K to B 7, he would have been mated on the move.

(p) But this, we think, was a *lapsus*, for White should now have checked at Kt 2 instead of B 2, and then taken R P with his Kt, whereupon we do not see how Black could win.

(q) There appears no valid objection to K to B 6.

(r) Good enough, but K to K 6 would prevent the possible doubling of the Pawns, and was therefore more decisive.

### GAME CCCCLXXXIX.

Played in the first section of the 1886-7 Winter Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Mr. Herbert Jacobs and Mr. G. E. Wainwright.

(Fianchetto di donna.)

WHITE. (Mr. Jacobs.)	BLACK. (Mr. Wainwright.)	WHITE. (Mr. Jacobs.)	BLACK. (Mr. Wainwright.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q Kt 3	14 Q tks Kt	R to B sq
2 P to Q 4	P to K 3	15 B to Q 3	Q to Q 2
3 B to Q 3	P to Q 4 (a)	16 Q tks Q	Kt tks Q
4 Kt to Q B 3	B to Kt 2	17 B tks Kt P	B to Kt 4 (g)
5 P tks P	P tks P	18 B tks P	Kt to B 3
6 Kt to B 3	Kt to K B 3	19 B to Q 6 ch	K to Kt sq
7 Castles	Q Kt to Q 2 (b)	20 P to B 4	Kt to K 5
8 R to K sq ch	B to K 2	21 B tks Kt	P tks B
9 Q to K 2 (c)	P to K R 3 (d)	22 P tks B	P tks P
10 B to K B 4	Kt to B sq	23 B to Kt 3	R to R 8
11 Kt to K 5 (e)	Kt to K 3	24 P to Q 5 and in a few moves	
12 B to Q Kt 5 ch	K to B sq	Black resigned.	
13 Kt to Kt 6 ch (f)	P tks Kt		

### NOTES BY J. G. CUNNINGHAM.

(a) Mr. Wainwright does not conduct this game with his accustomed skill. He here misses altogether the spirit of this very conservative opening. The move made would be all right were White obliged to advance the K P, or even to change off at once, but as he is not forced to adopt either course Black's game is greatly impaired by this premature advance. A better line, and one which is in strict harmony with the opening, is 3 ... B to Kt 2; 4 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to K B 3; 5 Kt to B 3, P to B 4.

(b) This is a very weak move and gives White at once an attack. The Kt should have gone to B 3 though it is true it would then have blocked the advance of the Q B P which, made at the right moment, is so useful in the Queen's fianchetto, but that could not be helped now as Black's own line of play has practically precluded the advance.

(c) These moves are as many nails in Black's coffin. His game is "cribbed, cabined, and confined" on every side, and loss of some kind must ensue.

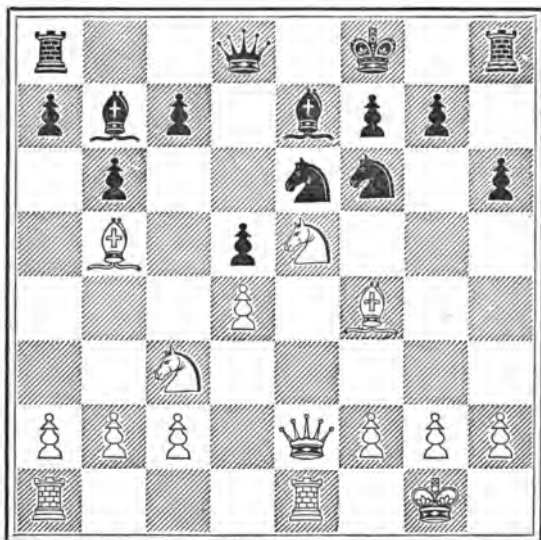
(d) Played doubtless to prevent B to Kt 5, but it seems wasted time at the present crisis. 9 ..., Kt to B sq at once followed by 10 ..., Kt to K 3 is certainly better.

(e) A very forcible move and one difficult to answer.

(f) Not 13 Kt takes B P for then Black retorts 13 ..., Kt takes B and White does not get the best of it. (See diagram.)

Position after Black's 12th move.

BLACK (MR. WAINWRIGHT.)



WHITE (MR. JACOBS) TO PLAY.

(g) Which leads to the loss of a piece, but White's game is now so strong that in any case victory but waits on time.

## GAME CCCCXC.

This and the next game were played in the Even Tournament of the late meeting of the Irish Chess Association.

## (Van't Kruy's Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. A. S. Peake.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE. (Mr. A. S. Peake.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 3	P to Q 4	18 Kt to K Kt 5 (c)	P to K R 3
2 P to Q 4	Kt to K B 3	14 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 5
3 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	15 P to R 3	Q to K 2
4 Kt to Q B 3	B to Q 2	16 P to Q R 4	P to Kt 5
5 Q to Kt 3 (a)	Kt to B 3	17 B tks Kt	P tks Kt (d)
6 P tks P	Kt to Q R 4	18 Q tks P	Kt to K 5
7 Q to B 2	P tks P	19 Q to B 2	P tks B
8 B to Q 2 (b)	P to B 3	20 Q tks P	Q R to Kt sq
9 P to Q R 3	P to Q Kt 4	21 Castles	Q to B 3
10 Kt to B 3	B to Q 3	22 Q to K 2	R tks P
11 R to Q B sq	Castles	23 R to Kt sq	Kt to B 6
12 B to Q 3	R to K sq	Resigns.	

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Novel, but 5 B to Q 3 has superior claims. If Mr. Blackburne had wished to pin the Kt he would have done so on his previous move. On the other hand he has no objection to giving the Q Kt's Pawn if Mr. Peake wants it.

(b) Subtle but not profitable. His unhappy Q Kt will be the ruin of him.

(c) A miscalculation. He finds it better to keep his pieces together than to carry out the programme by checking with the Bishop. This is owing to the commanding situation of Black's Rook, and the unpleasant proximity of his Q Kt; both consequences of White's 5th and 6th moves.

(d) This Kt has qualified himself for the rôle of a Roman sentinel. With him goes the game.

## GAME CCCCXCI.

## (English Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. J. D. Chambers, Glasgow.)	BLACK. (Mr. W. H. K. Pollock.)	WHITE. (Mr. J. D. Chambers, Glasgow.)	BLACK. (Mr. W. H. K. Pollock.)
1 P to Q B 4	P to K 4	8 Kt to Q B 3 (a)	P to Q 4 (b)
2 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3	4 P tks P	Kt tks P

5 Q to Kt 3	Kt tks Kt	17 P tks P	R tks Kt
6 Kt P tks Kt (c)	B to Q 3	18 B tks K Kt P	Q tks B
7 Kt to B 3	Castles	19 B tks R	R to K B sq (i)
8 P to Q 3 (d)	Kt to B 3	20 B to K 2	Kt to B 5
9 B to K 2	B to K 3	21 P to Kt 3	Kt to R 6 ch
10 Q to B 2 (e)	P to B 4	22 K to Kt 2	Kt tks B P
11 Castles	Q to B 3	23 B to B 4	B tks B
12 B to Kt 2	Q to R 3 (f)	24 Q tks B ch	K to R sq
13 P to K 4	Kt to K 2 (g)	25 P to K R 3	Q to Kt 7
14 P to Q B 4	Kt to Kt 3	26 Q R to Kt sq	Q to Q 7
15 P to B 5	B to K 2	27 K to R 2	Mate in two.
16 B tks P (h)	P tks P		

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) This is a position in which P to Q R 3 may be played to some purpose.

(b) B to Kt 5 is the regulation move, to which White has no better reply than K Kt to K 2 or Kt to Q 5.

(c) Hardly in accordance with approved tactics. Black has played for an open centre, the command of which he now secures.

(d) Tremendously cautious. But the general effect is that his line is too long for its depth, consequently one wing cannot help the other.

(e) Still cautious, in spite of all temptation.

(f) A formidable move likely to lead to satisfactory results.

(g) 13 P takes P is good enough. Under pressure White changes his style.

(h) And becomes too rapacious as Black proceeds to demonstrate. 16 B to B sq would postpone disaster.

(i) It is said to the credit of one of Molière's stage doctors that "when one has to die he puts one out of the way the quickest in the world" which "is a great consolation for the defunct." Dr. Pollock shows how to do it with elegance and precision.

## GAME CCCCXCII.

Played at Wolverhampton, December 4th, in the County Match between Staffordshire and Worcestershire.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Ranken.)	(Mr. Turnbull.)	(Mr. Ranken.)	(Mr. Turnbull.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	3 B to Kt 5	Kt to K B 8
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	4 Castles	Kt tks P

5 P to Q 4 (a)	B to K 2	28 K to B sq	B tks Kt (h)
6 R to K sq	Kt to Q 3	29 P tks B	K to B sq
7 B tks Kt	Q P tks B (b)	30 K to K 2	K to K sq (i)
8 P tks P	Kt to B 4	31 K to Q 2	K to Q 2
9 Q to K 2	Castles	32 P to Q R 4	K to B sq
10 Kt to B 3	B to K 3	33 P to R 4 (j)	K to Kt 2
11 B to B 4	Q to K sq (c)	34 K to B 2	P to R 3
12 Kt to K 4	P to K R 3	35 P tks P ch	K tks P
13 Q R to Q sq (d)	R to Q sq	36 K to Kt 2	B to Q 2
14 R tks R	Q tks R	37 P to B 3	B tks P
15 R to Q sq	Q to B sq	38 P to Kt 4	K to Kt 2
16 Kt to Q 4 (e)	Kt tks Kt	39 P to Kt 5	P tks P
17 R tks Kt	R to Q sq	40 P tks P	K to B 3
18 R tks R	Q tks R	41 B to K 5	P to Kt 3
19 P to Q Kt 3	Q to Q 5	42 P to B 4 (k)	K to Q 2
20 P to Q B 3	Q to Q 4	43 K to B sq	P to Kt 4
21 Kt to Kt 3	P to Q B 4	44 K to Kt sq	P to Kt 5
22 Q to Q 2	P to B 5	45 K to Kt 2	K to K 3
23 Q tks Q	B tks Q	46 B to Kt 7	K tks P
24 P to Kt 4	P to Q B 4 (f)	47 B to B 8 ch	K to Q 4
25 Kt to B 5	B to B sq	48 P tks P	K to K 5
26 P to Kt 5 (g)	B to K 3	49 P tks P and the game is	
27 Kt to Q 6	P to Q Kt 3	drawn.	

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Some experts prefer this move and some R to K sq at once : in the latter case Black must still retire his Kt to Q 3.

(b) Better, we think, than taking with the Kt P and letting his Kt be driven to Kt 2.

(c) If B to Q Kt 5, White replies with K R to Q sq, and then Kt to K 4.

(d) An interesting but unsound continuation here would have been 13 P to K Kt 4, Kt to R 5, 14 Kt to B 6 ch. If now P takes Kt White gains an advantage by 15 Kt takes Kt, P takes P, 16 B takes R P, B takes Kt, 17 Q takes P, P to B 3, 18 Q takes B ch, &c. Black's best course, however, is 14 ..., B takes Kt, 15 P takes B, B takes P, with a winning position.

(e) These exchanges serve only to free Black's cramped game, but it is difficult to point out a stronger line of action.

(f) Too early ; he should perhaps have played P to K B 3, or B to K 3 to keep out the Kt.

(g) This is risky, but less so than it looks, owing to White's being able at his next move practically to force the exchange of his Kt, leaving the Bishops on different colours.

(h) The Kt is in too strong a post to be allowed to remain, and without the exchange it would take Black too long to bring his K round.

(i) He would gain nothing by endeavouring to win a Pawn now with his Bishop, *e.g.* B to B 4, 32 K to Q 2, B to Kt 8, 33 P to Q R 4, B to R 7, 34 P to R 5, B to Kt 6 (if P takes P, then B to K 3), 35 P takes P, P takes P, 36 P to Q 7, K to K 2, 37 B to B 7, &c.

(j) He could not have saved the loss of a P by bringing round his K, and P to R 5 would hardly now be safe. The text move, however, is not good, for Black might have answered both here and at move 38 by P to K R 4.

(k) K to B sq was better style, leaving the B a free diagonal to retreat on without ceasing to guard the Q P, but anyhow Black has no chance to win, since White can always give up one of the Pawns, and still secure a draw.

### GAME CCCCXCIII.

Played at the South Norwood Chess Club, Herr Zukertort contesting 20 games simultaneously over the board.

#### (Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. L. P. Rees.)	WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. L. P. Rees.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	21 B to B 3	Q to K 3
2 P to K B 4	P tks P	22 R to Q 3	Kt to Kt 3
3 B to B 4	P to Q 4	23 B to Q 4	Kt to K 4
4 B tks P	Q to R 5 ch	24 B tks K Kt	P tks B
5 K to B sq	P to K Kt 4	25 R to Q R 3	P tks P
6 Kt to K B 3	Q to R 4	26 R tks P	K to B 2
7 P to K R 4	B to Kt 2	27 Kt to B 3	P to R 6
8 P to Q 4	Kt to K 2	28 Q to B 5	Q to Kt 5 (d)
9 Kt to B 3	P to Q B 3 (a)	29 Q tks K P ch	R to Q 3
10 B to B 4	B to Kt 5	30 R to K 2	P to B 6
11 B to K 2	P to K R 3	31 R to Q 2	R to Q sq
12 K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 3	32 R to R 5	Kt to B 5 (e)
13 Kt to K 5 (b)	B tks B	33 Kt to Kt 5 ch	K to Kt sq
14 Q tks B (c)	Q to Q 3 !	34 Q to Q B 5	P to R 7 ch
15 Q to B 2	B tks Kt	35 K tks P	Q to R 5 ch
16 P tks B	Q tks P	36 K to Kt sq	P to B 7 ch
17 B to Q 2	P to B 3	37 Q tks P	Q tks Q ch
18 R to R 3	Kt to Q 2	38 R tks Q	R to Q 8 ch
19 R to K sq	Kt to Q Kt 3	39 K to R 2	Kt tks R
20 Kt to Q sq	Castles Q R	Resigns.	

## NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) A move often denounced and never yet proved wrong: theorists favour 9 P to K R 3. The defence, however, generally seems in these days to get the best of the Bishop's Gambit; reversing the judgment of a few years back.

(b) A hasty move; but the conductor of 20 games has no time to think. He must now lose at least a valuable centre Pawn.

(c) Kt takes Q, followed by Kt takes R, of course loses two pieces for the Rook.

(d) The winning move, and showing excellent nerve as well as judgment.

(e) The simple move K to B sq strikes us as even more conclusive. The whole game, however, was admirably conducted by the young Surrey amateur.

## GAME CCCCXCIV.

Off-hand game played at Crosby Hall, London.

## (Two Knights' Defence.)

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

## NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) The Evans Gambit loses half its sting if played at the fifth move.

(b) But now Black was bound to accept, and might then, after 6 P to B 3, play 6 B to K 2 with safety.

(c) Avoiding the loss of a Pawn at the expense of a piece.

(d) It was no doubt amusing to tantalise his opponent with hopes of a smothered mate: but we prefer P to B 3, threatening to attack the Kt again with P to Q 3.

(e) Black is not discouraged, and makes the most of the situation.

(f) With a clear piece to the good it was quite worth his while to give up a Pawn to avoid the attack on the open file. After 18 P to Kt 5 18 Q takes P, 19 P to Q 4, Black would have very little prospect of doing anything alarming.

(g) This is far better than P to B 5.

(h) Tempting as it was to break up Black's Pawns, he ought perhaps to have let it alone, playing B to B sq at once.

(i) Winning style. This Pawn of course cannot be taken.

(j) Had he interposed the Rook, Black could continue with R takes P ch.

(k) The finishing touch.

(l) What can Black do? He is bound to play Q to K 4 to stop the mate by Q to R 3 ch; and if the Rook stays where he is, he is lost when the Q interposes at R 4. He must therefore abandon the Pawns to the mercy of his adversary.

## GAME CCCCXCV.

## (King's Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. F. F. Ayre.)	(Mr. T. G. Hart.)	(Mr. F. F. Ayre.)	(Mr. T. G. Hart.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 P to K 5	P to Q 4 (d)
2 P to K B 4	P tks P	13 B to Kt 3 (e)	P to Q B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	14 Q to R 2 (f)	Kt to Q Kt 3
4 B to B 4	B to Kt 2	15 K to Kt 2	B to Kt 5 (g)
5 P to Q 4	P to Q 3	16 Kt tks P	P tks Kt
6 Castles	P to K R 3	17 R to R sq	R to K sq
7 P to B 3	Kt to K 2	18 Q to R 7 ch (h)	K to B sq
8 Q to Kt 3 (a)	Castles	19 R to B sq	R to K 3
9 Q to B 2 (b)	Kt to Q 2	20 B to B 2	Kt to R sq
10 P to K Kt 3 (c)	P tks P	21 R to R sq	Q to K 2
11 P tks P	Kt to K Kt 3	22 P to Kt 3	Kt to Q 2

23 B to R 3	P to Q B 4	28 R tks B ch	K to Kt 2
24 Kt to Q 2	P to Kt 3	29 R to R 7 ch	K to Kt sq
25 Q R to K B sq	Kt tks K P (i)	30 Q R to K R sq	R to K 7 ch
26 P tks Kt	R tks P	31 K to Kt sq	Q to K 6 ch
27 Q tks Kt ch (j)	B tks Q	32 K to B sq	Q mates.

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) A line of play which was in favour about twenty years ago. It leads to a ponderous game in which Black has the advantage, the White Queen being out of play.

(b) 9 P to K Kt 3 might come in here; (if) Kt to K Kt 3; 10 P takes B P, P takes P; 11 R to K B 2, Kt to Q B 3; 12 Q to B 2, &c.

(c) After the second player has Castled this move loses half its force.

(d) If now 18 B takes P, Q Kt takes P. White hardly calculated upon this resource.

(e) According to the old programme the Q goes to Q 3, and the B to Q B 2, unless something better offers.

(f) As happens here.

(g) So far better than B to K 3 by expediting a brilliant but unsound attack on the part of the enemy.

(h) Philidor's move, B to Kt 2, is generally strong enough to meet this kind of thing.

(i) Tempted by the exposed position of White's King; a rejoinder to White's 16th move with superior chances.

(j) Time is short and, as he discovers, too short for either attack, defence, or a profitable exchange of pieces.

## GAME CCCCXCVI.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. T. G. Hart.)	(Mr. F. F. Ayre.)	(Mr. T. G. Hart.)	(Mr. F. F. Ayre.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 Q tks Kt	P to Q 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	11 Q to R 5 ch	P to Kt 3
3 P to Q 4	P tks P	12 Q to Q 5 ch	K to Kt 2
4 B to Q B 4	B to Kt 5 ch	13 B to K 3	Kt to B 3
5 P to B 3	P tks P	14 B to Q 4	P to B 4
6 P tks P	B to K 2 (a)	15 B tks Kt ch	B tks B
7 Q to Kt 3 (b)	Kt to Q R 4	16 Castles	Q to K 2
8 B tks P ch	K to B sq	17 R to K sq	B to K 3
9 Q to Kt 5	K tks B	18 Q to Q 3	P to Q R 3

19 P to K 5	P tks P	28 P tks B	Q to K 2
20 Kt tks P	K R to Q sq	29 R to K B sq	R to K B sq
21 Q to K 3	Q R to B sq	30 P to K 6	B to K sq
22 Kt to R 3	B to B 4	31 Q to K 5 ch	K to Kt sq
23 P to R 3	P to Q Kt 4	32 R tks R ch	Q tks R
24 P to Kt 4	B to Q 2	33 R to K B sq	Q to Kt 2
25 P to K B 4 (c)	P to B 5	34 Q to Q 6	Q to R 3
26 Kt to B 2	Q to B 4	35 R to B 4	P to Kt 5
27 Kt to Q 4	B tks Kt	36 P to K 7	Q to R 5

And White mates in 5 moves by 37 R to B 8 ch, 38 Kt to K 6 ch, &c.

#### NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

- (a) 6 B to R 4 is the move.
- (b) Q to Q 5 would be awkward for Black.
- (c) This bold advance gives White a critical position requiring very careful treatment.

## CHESS JOTTINGS.

A social match at Chess was played on Monday evening, December 6th, between ten members of the City Chess and Draughts Club, Bristol, and an equal number of the St. Agnes Club, at the rooms of the latter. Considering that this was the first essay (with two or three exceptions) in match play of this kind of any of the players, very much credit is due for the steady and plucky way in which most of them conducted their games. The Rev. T. W. Harvey proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the visitors, and expressed a hope that meetings of that sort would frequently take place between local players of all classes, and that a good understanding and fellowship would universally exist, and the game of Chess be practised for the sake of amusement and healthful recreation. Mr. J. Burt returned thanks, and invited them to play a return match early in February, which was accepted. Score:—City, 13; St. Agnes, 7.

On December 16th, at the Bristol Athenæum, the return Chess match between the Bath and the Bristol City Clubs took place. There were fourteen players a side, and the result was that the visitors lost by four games—the exact number by which they won when the Bristolians played them at Bath some weeks ago. Score:—Bath Club, 9; Bristol City Club, 13.

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SOLUTION OF CHARADE.—Page 472., Vol. VI.

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My messmate  
Was Chess-mate :  
Bad Chess  
Brought mess :  
My fate  
Was mate.                      W. C. G.

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CHESS MATCH AT CLIFTON.

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BRISTOL AND CLIFTON CHESS ASSOCIATION v. THE CHESS  
CLUBS OF SOUTH WALES.

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This long-talked-of meeting took place on Saturday afternoon December 4th, at the Imperial Hotel, White Ladies' Road, the head quarters of the Clifton Club, and was well attended by the local players, who came up in force and full strength to try conclusions, on a larger scale than before, with the Chess-players from the Principality. The former matches, at Clifton in February last and at Cardiff in May, were with players from the Cardiff and County Club, and small teams of ten a side ; both trials were much in favour of Bristol, the aggregate score being twenty-two games against eight. Shortly after the last meeting a proposal was made by the active hon. secretary of the Cardiff Club to get up for another essay an amalgamated team from all the Clubs of South Wales ; this was favourably entertained by the local association, and at length, after due preparations, a date was fixed upon, the number of players agreed to (twenty-five a side), and a strong resolution made to use every effort to reverse, if possible, the outstanding score against Cambrian Chess.

The Clifton Club having started three tourneys four or five weeks ago, has all the playing members in good form just now, and was able to bring into the field a very powerful team, the only first-class players absent being Miss Rudge and the Rev. J. E. Vernon. The hour appointed for play was earlier than usual (2 p.m.), but the convenience of the visitors had to be consulted, and the selected local team came up to their boards, almost without exception, with praiseworthy punctuality. Many other match-playing members of the Clifton Club were present in the commodious Chess-room of the hotel, and several visitors, with a few ladies—all of whom took great interest in the progress of the games of the fifty competitors.

The match was conducted on the usual conditions ; the move to be taken alternately ; two games only at each board ; each player expected to make at least twenty moves an hour ; play to be carried on from 2 o'clock to 6-30, at which time all unfinished games to be adjudicated by the respective captains ; no second game to be commenced after 6 p.m. Score :—

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON ASSOCIATION.			SOUTH WALES CLUB.		
	Games.			Games.	
Mr. N. Fedden	...	1	Mr. G. W. Lennox (Cardiff)	...	0
Mr. L. T. Williams	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Bush (Cardiff)	...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. G. H. D. Jones	...	1 1	Rev. C. T. Salusbury (Newport)	...	0 0
Mr. W. H. Harsant	...	1 1	Mr. A. Hobbs (Newport)	...	0 0
Mr. J. Burt	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. C. Woods (Swansea)	...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Templar	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	Mr. W. F. Richards (Swansea)	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1
Mr. W. H. Frank	...	1 1	Mr. J. Price (Swansea)	...	0 0
Mr. O. Hunt	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Hutchins (Newport)	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. T. Perry	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Colborne (Newport)	...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. P. Buncombe	...	1 0	Mr. W. Pethybridge (Cardiff)	...	0 1
Mr. W. Berry	...	1 0	Mr. W. Cedervall (Cardiff)	...	0 1
Mr. C. Bourne	...	1 1	Rev. R. Gibbings (Cardiff)	...	0 0
Mr. H. E. Leonard	...	1 1	Mr. C. Kirkby (Newport)	...	0 0
Mr. F. Merrick	...	1 1	Mr. F. Gardner (Newport)	...	0 0
Mr. F. Rickman	...	0 1	Mr. W. Jost (Newport)	...	1 0
Mr. G. Harding	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Gall (Newport)	...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. G. Wright	...	1 1	Mr. E. Possart (Cardiff)	...	0 0
Mr. E. J. Taylor	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Lewis (Newport)	...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Hall	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Weights (Newport)	...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. Pritchard	...	1 1	Mr. E. G. Williams (Cardiff)	...	0 0
Mr. F. Burford	...	1 1	Mr. W. Woodcock (Newport)	...	0 0
Mr. H. M. Prideaux	...	1 1	Mr. A. H. Green (Aberdare)	...	0 0
Mr. A. L. Stevenson	...	1 1	Dr. H. Parry (Ferndale)	...	0 0
Mr. W. Franklin	...	1 1	Mr. W. D. Wight (Aberdare)	...	0 0
Mr. W. Tribe	...	1 1	Mr. H. Evans (Cardiff)	...	0 0
Total...	...	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

After the match the South Wales players were entertained at the hotel by the committee of the association, and previous to breaking up Mr. N. Fedden, the president, addressed a few words of encouragement to the conquered team, applauding them highly for their pluck and spirit in coming such a distance and at this time of the year to play a match at Chess. Messrs. Bush and Cedervall suitably responded, and the party then hurried off to catch the 7-40 train for their return journey.

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

Chess is in "full blast" here, a thing indeed not to be wondered at, at this time of year. The other day I was painfully piloting myself along Fleet Street in an atmosphere so thick and murky, and on a pavement so muddy and miry, that positively at times I was almost puzzled to know where the mud and mire ended and the fog and murk began. It was indeed a regular bleak, dark, dank, suffocating London fog! Well, in the semi-darkness I suddenly stumbled somewhat awkwardly against a passer-by. As we roughly jostled each other we both grunted out something which in England passes as an apology and were passing on, when the light of a friendly lamp, struggling through the dense atmosphere, fell on our faces. It was my friend of Pursell's whom I had not seen for some little time. "Ah!" said he, "glad to see you. Here's glorious weather!" "Very," said I somewhat drily, "for those who like it," and I finished off with a sneeze that might almost have been heard at St. Paul's. "Now, there you go with your 'verys,'" said my friend, "I say it is glorious weather! Why one can do nothing but play Chess, and so everybody that can play at all is playing it now, and go where you may you are sure of a game."

In the CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB the great event is, of course, the Monster Winter Tournament of 180 players. In No. 1 section (second-class players) Mr. Jacobs is still leading with only  $\frac{1}{2}$  a point down, whilst next to him come the Rev. J. de Soyres, and Messrs. Block and Heppell who are each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points down, but as Mr. Jacobs has yet to play the two last his chances of being even now thrown out of the coveted place of honour still hang in the balance. In this section Mr. Porterfield Rynd has been obliged to resign through pressure of business. In the two sections of third-class players there have been some important changes in relative position. In one a young player, Mr. Zangwill, led for some time as he won game after game without a break, and some were of opinion that he would come in "hands down," but on looking at his score more closely it was seen that he yet had to meet some of the older and stronger players in the section. When opposed to two of these he broke down and his chances of winning are now not so bright. Messrs. Bussey, Lowe, and Stiebel lead this section, each having lost  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points. In the other section of third-class players a young player, Mr. E. O. Jones, led for some time, as he, like Mr. Zangwill, scored game after game without a break, but later on he, again like Mr. Zangwill, had to succumb to the prowess of some of the older players, and losing two games came down from first to fifth

place. At present Messrs. Cope, Cunningham, and Durrant are leading, each having lost one point, and as the three have yet to play with each other a pretty fight is sure to ensue. In many of the remaining sections the fight is still very evenly maintained, but Mr. Staniforth (fourth class) leads his section handsomely, being now credited with 10 won games without a break. On the 10th December a team of Knight players—the celebrated “fighting fourths”—journeyed down to Oxford to join issue with 10 members of the University Club. It will be remembered that last year the University was victorious, but this was not to be the case on the present occasion, for the City men achieved a somewhat one-sided victory, as the following score will show:

CITY OF LONDON (Fourth Class).				OXFORD UNIVERSITY.			
Mr. Ridpath	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Barnett, Wadham	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Hennell	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Newbolt, Baliol	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Frankland	...	...	1	Mr. Buchanan, New	...	...	0
Mr. Crawford	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Stoney, Christ Church	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. G. Sumner	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Ross, New	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Rabbeth	...	...	1	Mr. Gunnery, Christ Church	...	...	0
Mr. Coldwell	...	...	1	Mr. Tillyard, Baliol	...	...	0
Mr. E. Bailey	...	...	1	Mr. Le Patourel, Baliol	...	...	0
Mr. S. Hawkins	...	...	1	Mr. O'Brien, Baliol	...	...	0
Mr. H. Bailey	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Jackson, New	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<u><math>7\frac{1}{2}</math></u>				<u><math>2\frac{1}{2}</math></u>			

The University thus not winning a single game, though it drew 5. Great surprise was manifested at the result of the play on No. 1 board, and this surprise is easily to be understood when I point out that Mr. Barnett, who only drew his game against a City fourth, holds the proud title of champion of Ireland, having won that honour at the late Belfast meeting of the I. C. A. It will be in the recollection of most of your readers that a few months ago I took exception to some remarks made in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* as to the supposed deterioration in the playing strength of the third and fourth classes of the City Club by the rapid advance of various players into a higher class. I then stated that despite that one of the strongest bodies of second-class players in the world had been formed in the City Club by the gradual promotion of players from lower classes, these classes were still able to maintain their old full strength by the ascension of strong young members. This victory of the fourth class over Oxford amply verifies my statement. That three such practised players as Messrs. Barnett, Newbolt, and Buchanan could only score two draws amongst them, whilst the lower Oxford players went down to a man, is proof positive of the playing strength of the fourths. Nor is there any doubt as to their being fourths, for as

a matter of fact, with the exception of Mr. H. Bailey (10th board), every player is taking part in the pending tournament in the fourth class, whilst Mr. Bailey is not classed more than fifth. And be it known that the ten players who went to Oxford are not by any means the absolute "pick" of the fourths, for another ten quite as strong could easily be put into the field. On the 22nd December Mr. Porterfield Rynd gave a blindfold performance at the City Club. Mr. Rynd has for some time been known in Ireland as a blindfold player, but this was his first performance of such a nature in London, and this attracted a considerable number of spectators. The six players opposed to Mr. Rynd were all strong fourth-class (Kt) players, and were drawn from the team that covered itself with such glory at Oxford on the 10th Dec. The score at the finish was Mr. Rynd won 2, drew 8, and lost 1, a very creditable result indeed. At the conclusion of the play Mr. Gastineau (Vice-president) proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Rynd for his admirable performance, and this was passed with much cheering.

Herr Zukertort gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at the BRITISH CHESS CLUB on the 20th Nov., when he was opposed by 20 players. The result was Zukertort won 10, drew 1 and lost 9, the winners being Messrs. Cathcart, Jettley, Jones, Lowe, Lee, Locock, Ridpath, and Sheppard, and Dr. Klein, whilst Mr. Bull drew his game. On the 27th Nov. Mr. Bird also gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at the British, on which occasion the veteran was in grand form. He was opposed by 21 players and finished all the games in about three hours, winning 17 and losing 4 only, the lucky winners being Messrs. Crawford, Gwiner, Lowe, and Mills, the mere mention of whose names testifies to the strength of the team opposed to the single player. The annual general meeting of the British Chess Club was held on the 9th Dec. and was followed by a dinner, and both meetings were well attended. Mr. Newnes M.P.'s Amateur Challenge Cup of the B. C. A. was presented to Mr. Gattie, the holder for the present year. In the little triangular conflict Mr. Donisthorpe beat Mr. Mortimer by 9 games to 7 and 6 draws, Mr. Mortimer beat Mr. Reeve-Farrow by 7 games to 4, whilst the match between Mr. Reeve-Farrow and Mr. Donisthorpe is not yet finished. On the 18th December Mr. Zukertort played five games simultaneously against five of the strongest players of the British Club, the score at the conclusion being, Zukertort won two, drew two, and lost one. Messrs. Hunter and Trenchard were defeated. Messrs. Anger and Sheppard drew, whilst Mr. Heppell won his game (a French defence) in a very pretty style. The match by correspondence between the British Club and the St. Petersburg Club is now in full swing. The following are the moves so far:—

EVANS GAMBIT.		IRREGULAR.	
WHITE. (St. Petersburg.)	BLACK. (British.)	WHITE. (British.)	BLACK. (St. Petersburg.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	1 Kt to K B 3	P to Q 4
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	2 P to Q 4	B to Kt 5
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	3 Kt to K 5	B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	B tks P	4 P to K Kt 4	B to Kt 3
5 P to B 3	B to B 4	5 P to K R 4	P to K 3
6 Castles	P to Q 3	6 B to B 4	

In the struggle for the Baldwin-Hoffer trophy, North London still pursues the steady path of victory. On the 22nd November they defeated the Ludgate Circus Club by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and on the 20th December they defeated the South Norwood Club by 7 to 3. I notice that the second team of the North London Club has also been most successful in its various encounters.

The new-year is to give us an addition to Chess literature in the shape of a column to be started in a new weekly journal called *The Bohemian*, and described as "an unconventional paper." Messrs. L. Hoffer, C. Planck, D. Y. Mills, W. M. Gattie, and A. Guest are to have charge of the Chess column, and their names alone are an ample guarantee for the excellence of the column. Four-handed Chess is also to find a corner and will be conducted by Major Verney. Whist is also to be accorded a place, whilst I believe arrangements are being concluded with Messrs. F. C. Collins and J. G. Cunningham to conduct a Draughts column, and there will also be a puzzle column. Surely here will be food for every mind so far as pastimes are concerned. Of the general contents of this new literary venture I hear great things. It is intended to be a journal reflecting the best life of the artist's studio, the professor's class-room, the barrister's chamber, and the literary and social club. Its contributors will be cultured men who love art and science, literature and philosophy, for themselves and not for any mere pecuniary gains that they may derive from them. Its articles are intended to be as bright as a morn in May; its contents as "breezy" as when the "wind blows soft across the downs." Its first number is to come out on the 5th January, 1887, and the price is 1d., and it may be had of all news-agents. I think Chess-players, draughts-players, and whist-players alike, as well as the general public, could do much worse than by paying their 1d. for a copy of *The Bohemian*, or even sending up 6/6 to 13 Whitefriar's Street, E.C. as a yearly subscription.

J. G. C.

#### CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The match between Sheriff Spens and Mr. James Marshall for possession of the West of Scotland Chess Challenge Cup, has been won by the latter, by four games to three. At one stage

the score stood three games to one against Mr. Marshall, but the steady manner in which he won the three succeeding games, shows that he is possessed of considerable staying power. Though the youngest member of the Glasgow Chess Club, Mr. Marshall is now actually one of its strongest players.

The most important Chess match which has taken place in Scotland for several years, was played at Perth on Saturday afternoon, 27th November. This was a match between the Counties of Forfar and Perth. The Perthshire players were drawn from Perth, Crieff, Blairgowrie, and Coupar-Angus, while the Forfarshire team consisted of players from Dundee and Forfar. Each side was represented by nineteen players. These gentlemen fairly represented the Chess strength of the two Counties, for with the exception of Mr. Court of Glasgow, a native of Perthshire, who was unavoidably away, very few good players were absent. Mr. Court's absence was, however, much felt, as in addition to the likelihood of his scoring one win at least for his native County, the other Perthshire players would have had to meet opponents a shade weaker than those actually assigned to them—a circumstance which would probably have materially altered the total score. The match commenced at noon and terminated at 3-45 p.m., when Mr. David Forsyth, of the Glasgow Chess Club, who officiated as umpire, adjudicated several unfinished games. The result was a decisive victory for Forfarshire by 20 games to 9,—7 games being drawn. Negotiations for the match have been in progress for about two years, but several difficulties postponed it. The arrangements were admirably carried out by Mr. John S. Pagan of Crieff, who acted as secretary for Perthshire, and from whom the proposal for a match first emanated, and by Mr. John Kennedy, Dundee, who acted as secretary for Forfarshire.

A match between the Glasgow Chess Club and the Arlington Chess Club was played in the rooms of the former, on Saturday evening, 4th December. The Glasgow Chess Club won by 18½ to 5½. Mr. John Court, of the Central Club, acted as umpire.

The annual meeting of the Edinburgh Chess Club was held on Monday, 29th November, when the following gentlemen were appointed to form the committee for 1886-7 :—President, Mr. Christopher Meikle ; Vice-Presidents, Mr. John Macfie and Rev. C. J. Waterhouse ; Councillors, Messrs. G. P. Galloway, James Greenhill, W. W. Robertson, and Dr. James Cappie ; Treasurer, Mr. James Pringle, C.A. ; Secretary, Rev. George McArthur, M.A. ; with Mr. D. M. Latta as holder of the gold medal. It was reported that in the usual club competitions the prize-winners were Messrs. Latta, Meikle, Galloway, and Macfie, and that, in a handicap held during the year, Messrs. Robertson, Macfie, and Meikle had been successful.

D. F.

## ALMONDBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HUDDERSFIELD.

The annual Chess Prize presented by the Editor of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE** to the pupils of this School has been won by C. J. Sharman. We append the full score, from which it will be seen that there were ten competitors, and that Sharman did not lose a game; and for this achievement the Head Master of the School supplemented Mr. Watkinson's prize with a substantial addition. The winner is a son of Mr. John Sharman of Halifax, a noted Rifle Shot, and formerly Queen's Prizeman at the annual Rifle Competition at Wimbledon. F. M.

	T. Burley	Fisher	J. Eastwood	White	Horsfall	Beharrell	Sharman	J. Watson	Beanland	H. C. Dyson	No. of Games	Place	Age Years.
T. Burley .....	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	1	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5th	14
Fisher .....	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8th	14
J. Eastwood .....	1	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	1	4	4th	14
White .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	1	0	0	0	1	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5th	11
Horsfall .....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	7th	11
Beharrell .....	1	1	1	1	1	—	0	0	1	0	6	3rd	13
Sharman .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	9	1st	14
J. Watson .....	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	7	2nd	13
Beanland .....	0	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	—	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6th	12
H. C. Dyson .....	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	—	6	3rd	13

 $\frac{1}{2}$  = Drawn.

0 = Lost.

1 = Won.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**AMERICA.**—Very little further progress seems to have been made towards the realisation of the American International Chess Congress scheme. Some names have been added to the Committee, and a circular, addressed to Chess-players all over the world, will shortly be issued. Meantime Mr. Steinitz is assured by the London correspondent of his magazine that for every thousand dollars raised in the States five hundred may be reckoned upon from England. If our American cousins wish for British subscriptions, we hope they will take good care that no such scandal as that which disgraced their last Congress shall by any possibility be able to happen again.

The match between Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Lipschütz terminated in favour of the veteran player by a score of 5 to 3 and 5 drawn games. We congratulate Mr. Lipschütz on the excellent stand which he made in this match against such an antagonist, and we augur from the style he exhibited that, with youth on his side, he will yet improve so as to take a prominent place in the ranks of future masters.

The Brooklyn Chess Club was formally opened on November 2nd, when Mr. Steinitz played 12 simultaneous games and won them all. On November 25th Capt. Mackenzie also encountered a dozen opponents simultaneously at the Manhattan Club, and on some of the boards played more than one game, the total being 18. Of these he won 16, lost one, and one was drawn. The Captain has recently started a Chess column in a German New York paper.

In the last match at Boston between Messrs. Young and Ware the final score was—Ware, 3, Young, 5, drawn, 1. The opening adopted in each game was an eccentric form of the Evans gambit invented by Mr. Ware, who was thus “hoist with his own petard.”

The score in the match at St. Louis between Messrs. Max Judd and Koerper stood by last advices at one game each.

We have pleasure in welcoming Mr. T. P. Bull's re-entry into the editorial field, as he has the charge of a new column in the *Graphic News*, a splendidly illustrated weekly published at Detroit, Mich. (Editor's address:—244 Howard Street.) Mr. Bull has our best wishes in his new enterprise.

Philadelphia has won the correspondence match with the New York C. C., having scored the first game and drawn the second.

The Newark (N. J.) Club is holding its first handicap tourney. The prizes consist of percentages of the entrance fees. At New Orleans in a match at the Evans gambit between Messrs. Labatt and Blanchard the former won with a score of 5 to 2 and 1 drawn. Another match is in progress.

CUBA.—In the handicap tourney of the Havana Club, Sen. Golmayo won the first prize and Sen. Cervantes the second. Sen. Golmayo has now played nine matches of 5 games each with Sen. Vasquez, of which he has won 7 and Sen. Vasquez 2.

RUSSIA.—The telegraphic match between London and St. Petersburg began in November and has made some progress. The moves up to date will be found in our London letter. The Russian players have boldly offered an Evans gambit in their game, which London has accepted. The English game commenced with the more dull and cautious opening 1 Kt to K B 8.

GERMANY.—The Berlin Chess Club has removed to new quarters at 92 Wilhelm-strasse, and in anticipation of its coming festival it intends to make matters lively this winter with simultaneous and blindfold play, consultation games, &c. Two tourneys are already in progress, the first having five prizes, ranging from 100 to 20 marks, and 18 entries including nearly all the best players, while in the second there are also five prizes from 50 to 10 marks. On November 16th Herr Bardeleben contended blindfold with six opponents at once, defeating four of them, losing to one, and drawing with the other.

An elementary treatise on the game called "*Der Schachmatador*," revised and improved by Herr Minckwitz, has lately been published at Vienna.

The Dresden Chess Club, founded by Dr. Schmid ten years ago, is now, according to the *Schachzeitung*, the largest in Germany, having a roll of no less than 125 members. It recently celebrated its anniversary with a festival, at which two players dressed as Turks conducted a game with huge pieces on a monster board, the pieces being moved to order by two slaves. The black pieces represented the army of a negro State, and the Kings and Queens were arrayed gorgeously.

The *Schachzeitung* humorously suggests that England, France, and Russia should adjust their political differences by a "triangular duel," or series of Chess matches at Sofia, their respective champions being Lord R. Churchill, President Grévy, and either M. Sabouroff, or the Dadian of Mingrelia.

AUSTRALIA.—A telegraphic match took place on October 25th, between the Adelaide and Yorke's Peninsula Clubs; there were seven on each side, comprising all the best players of the respective clubs, and the result was a draw, each side winning two games, losing two, and drawing three. At Melbourne the third tourney for the president's silver cup is now in progress, with twenty-six entries. Two matches have also been played of married *v.* single, each side winning one. From Sydney we learn that the match between the two local clubs for Mr. Smith's trophy was won by the School of Arts' Club, with a score of seven to four and three draws. There were seven on each side, and each had to play two games with his opponent. The consultation match for the other trophy presented by Mr. Smith (See B. C. M. Vol. VI., p. 471) had not concluded when the mail left.

In a letter to the *International Chess Magazine* Mr. Gossip announces that he has assumed the title of Chess Champion of New South Wales, and intimates that from this to the championship of Australia there is but a step. We do not know on what ground this boastful claim is based, but we fear it is not likely to be put to the test, for we understand that the Melbourne

players at any rate have declined to meet him, and that it was chiefly for this reason that they refused the challenge of the Sydney School of Arts' Club to play a match by telegraph. Mr. Gossip has had the misfortune to make enemies wherever he has gone. He has always attributed his troubles to bad luck, and considered himself an ill-used man. We are afraid, however, that he has in great measure brought them on himself, and we can hardly wonder that the style of writing and speaking which he adopts has made him so objectionable to some of the leading Australian players that they will have nothing to do with him.

NEW ZEALAND.—The championship tourney of the Canterbury Club has been won by Mr. Hookham.

SWEDEN.—The Stockholm Club on Nov. 17th, celebrated its 20th birthday with a festival which the Crown Prince honoured with his presence.

The Göteborg Club is playing two correspondence games with the Christiania Club.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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A. M., South Africa.—Address noted. We are sorry we cannot supply the missing numbers, as they are sold out.

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## PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

B. Fison, Hendon.—In the solution of your three-mover no notice is taken of the Black K, who has three moves out, all of which should be treated, besides those of the Knight.

K. W. Winkler.—We have nothing of yours now except a pair of two-movers which are not quite up to our standard. Shall be glad to hear from you again with something longer and stronger. Your three-move *sui-mate* published some time back in this magazine was much admired.

A. F. M., Jamaica.—Much obliged for the specimen sheets of your forthcoming work. We have read them with equal interest and accord, and trust the remainder may be up to sample, in which case there can be small doubt as to the success of *The Poetry of Chess*!

W. F. Wills.—Mr. L's problem was composed in 1879 and entered in "Design and Work" second tourney, but withdrawn before publication.

G. Mc. A.—There is a decided likeness in the mate only, and *that* we should say, like every possible winning stroke, has long since become common property.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

### B. C. M. SOLUTION TOURNEY, 1887.

Concurrently with our new Problem Tourney which opens this month we offer the undermentioned prizes.

#### CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1st.—Solutions should reach the Problem Editor not later than the 22nd inst., and be accompanied with short reviews.

2nd.—Three points will be allowed for sending author's key, and the same for a perfect second solution, but not more than one "cook" will score. Partial "cooks" will score either two or one point according to our estimate of their respective importance.

3rd.—Three points allowed for demonstrating impossibility of solution.

#### PRIZES.

- { 1st. A Chess book or books to the value of 10s. 6d.
- { 2nd. Mackenzie's "Poetry of Chess."
- { 3rd. "The Chess Problem."

Presented by the Editor.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES :—

For greatest number of "cooks."—"The Chess Problem." Presented by H. J. C. Andrews.

For best score by any member of the scholastic profession, 10s. 6d., kindly offered by the Rev. F. Marshall.

### B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Up to the time of going to press the number of entries received for this Tourney amounts to 21, of which 13 are direct and 8 sui-mates.

Mr. Abbott informs us that he has received correct solutions of his four-mover in our last number from H. Meyer, E. N. Frankenstein, and "Peru," in the order named. The prize is therefore awarded to Herr Meyer.

BOHEMIAN CLUB TOURNEY.—Award. Four-movers.—1st prize, J. Kotre, Prague; 2nd prize, J. Pospisil, Prague; 3rd prize, W. A. Shinkman. Three-movers.—1st, J. Pospisil; 2nd, J. Cemooski; 3rd, K. Pospisil. In the four-move section L. A. Goldsmith, Brooklyn, L. Cimburek, E. Pradignat, and C. Planck were honorably mentioned in the order named.

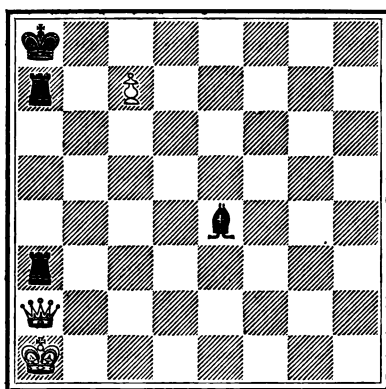
Noah's *Sunday Times*, New York, offers Cook's Synopsis, Gilberg's 5th American Chess Congress Book, Loyd's Strategy, 8 Vol. VII. *Chess Journal*, American Chess-Nuts, Lyon's Chess-Nut Burrs, Subscriptions to the *Sunday Times*, *Telegraph*, and *Review*, 20 copies of the Souvenir Chess Board, and other minor prizes in its problem and solution tourney. Each competitor may contribute from one to four original unpublished Chess problems, any or all of which can be, at his option, either two or three-move direct mates. Problems should be mailed to the "Chess Editor, *Sunday Times*, 21 Ann Street, New York," any time previous to February 1, 1887. Publication of the same will commence about January 1. Solutions, to be duly credited, must be sent to the Chess Editor within two weeks after the date of each newspaper. Messrs. Phelps, Cook, and Loyd will act as judges in the several sections. A Crane pocket board is offered for the best three-mover by the Chess Editor.

Although from time to time called upon to lament the decease of various well-known and esteemed Chess periodicals and columns, seldom indeed has the editorial pen to record the welcome resuscitation of an old friend of this kind long thought to be definitively buried. Professor Brownson of Iowa, has, however, during the past year, performed this Phoenix like feat in favour of his *Dubuque Chess Journal*, a magazine agreeably familiar to many English and to all American Chessists some decade and a half ago. We have to acknowledge receipt of the last number for 1886, which, besides containing nearly 30 problems, curios, &c., includes some amusing remarks by the editor as well as a letter from Mr. Shinkman on the subject of Pawn promotions in problems. Both maintain the law as it stands in all national codes of Chess-laws, and by virtue of which extra pieces are allowed to be made during the solution in excess of the regular number contained in the box.

In Herr Meyer's Chess Guide an opposite theory is, it appears, presented to the public, and this author has lately come forward again and entered the controversial lists in favour of his own view of the case.

We ourselves are always inclined to look at any proposed change of this kind from the *cui bono* point of view, in re the Chess problem, and from this standpoint we are inclined to think that—while little or no strategic advantage would accompany such a change in the rules of promotion—problem composers would often miss a handy and keenly pointed weapon from their armoury.

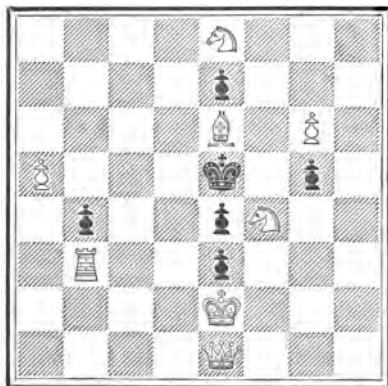
Professor Brownson gives, by way of a Chess joke, the following position to illustrate the result of restriction.



White to move and

The first problem tourney ever held in Sweden has just been brought to a conclusion. It took place in connection with *Jemtland's Tidning* of Ostersund, the most northern Chess paper in the world, under the auspices of the Chess editor, Herr Lindquist. There were three prizes of 100, 50, and 20 francs respectively, and the judges were Herren Arnell, Jespersen, and Jonsson. The problems, of which 54 were sent in from all parts of the world, were direct mate three-movers, and the prize-winners were 1 O. Meisling of Copenhagen, 2 W. Jensen of Copenhagen, 3 O Fuss of Clausthal. Honourable mention, P. Wennekendouk of Utrecht, and J. Pospisil of Prague.

FIRST PRIZE.



White to play and mate in three moves.

SECOND PRIZE.



White to play and mate in three moves.

## SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 382, by H. J. C. Andrews.—1 Kt to Kt 5, K to B 3 (A), 2 B to Kt sq, K tks R (a), 3 Q to R 8 ch, K takes Q, 4 B mates. (a) K to K 4 (b), 3 B ch, 4 Q mates. (b) B to B 2, 3 R takes B, &c. (A) Kt moves (B), 2 Q to K 4 ch, K to Q 3, 3 Kt takes B, 4 Kt or Q mates. (B) P Queens or R moves (c), 2 Q to K 4 ch, K to Q 3, 3 Q takes B ch, &c. (c) B to B 2 (d), 2 R takes B, K to Q 3 (best), 3 Q to B 6 ch, &c. (d) B else, 2 Q to K 4 or Q 5, accordingly, &c.

No. 383, by E. N. Frankenstein.—1 Kt to B 6, K P takes Kt (a), 2 Q to K 3, K to Q 4, 3 Q to Q 3 ch, &c. 2 R takes P, 3 R to Q 3 ch, &c. 2 Any other, 3 Kt to Kt 6, &c. (a) 1 Kt to K 3 (b) 2 Kt to Kt 6, Kt to B 4, 3 R takes Kt, &c. 2 Any other, 3 Q to Q 2 ch, &c. (b) 1 Kt to B 3 (c), 2 Q to Q 2 ch, Kt to K 4, 3 Q to Q 5 ch, &c. (c) 1 P to K 4 (d), 2 Q to Q 2 ch, K to K 2, 3 Q to Q 7 ch, &c. (d) 1 P to K 3, 2 Q to Q 4 ch, K to K 2, 3 Kt to Kt 6 ch, &c.

No. 384, by B. G. Laws.—1 B to Q 5, &c.

No. 385, by C. Planck.—1 B to K 4, B to K 6 (a), 2 B to Kt sq, B takes P, 3 Q to Kt 6 ch, K to B 6, 4 Kt to K 4 mate. If 3 K to Q 4, 4 B to K 4 mate. If 2 P to B 6, 3 Q to Kt 6 ch, &c. (a) 1 K to K 6 (b), 2 Q to K sq ch, K to Q 5, 3 Kt to B 5 ch, &c. If 2 K to B 5, 3 Q to Q 2 ch, &c. (b) 1 Other (except P to B 6), 2 Q to Q 2 ch, K to B 4, 3 Kt to Kt 7 ch, &c.

No. 386, by J. Keeble.—1 Q to Q B 8, &c.

No. 387, by C. E. Tuckett.—1 Q to K R 2, Either B or P moves (a), 2 Q to K 5 ch, Kt takes Q, 3 B mates. (a) K to Q B 4 (b), 2 Q to Q 6 ch, &c. (b) K to K 6, 2 Kt to Q B 2 ch, &c.

No. 388, by Dr. Gold.—1 R ch, 2 Kt to K 6 ch, 3 R to K 8 ch, 4 Q to B 5, 5 K to R 8, R takes R mate.

No. 389, by J. A. Miles.—1 Q Kt to B 5 ch, Kt takes Kt, 2 R to R 3 dis ch, Kt in, 3 Q Kt 2 ch, Kt in, 4 R to Q 7 ch, B in (best), 5 R takes R, R P one (a), 6 R takes B, P to K 5 mate. (a) B takes R, 6 Kt to B 6 ch, B takes Kt mate.

## SOLUTION OF MR. TOWNSEND'S CHALLENGE PROBLEM IN NOVEMBER NUMBER.

1 B to B 7 or Q to K 8 ch, K to Kt 5, 2 K to B ch, K to R 6, 3 Kt to Q 4 ch, K to R 7, 4 R takes P ch, B to R 5, 5 B to Kt 3 ch, P takes B, 6 R to R ch, K takes R, 7 Kt to B 3, Kt to B 8, 8 B to B 4, Kt moves, 9 takes Kt, Kt moves, 10 takes Kt, P mates.

The above, being the shortest solution that reached us last month, is by Herr Winkler, to whom, therefore, the book prize offered by the author is awarded.

# PROBLEMS.

No. 890.—By G. LIBERALI.      No. 891.—By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

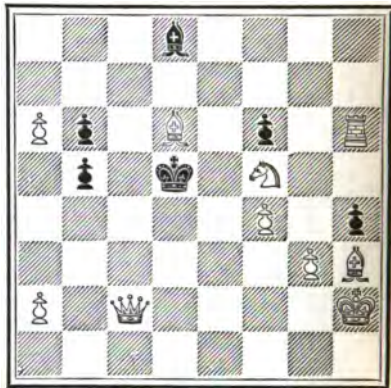
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 892.—By T. G. HART.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 898.—By J. A. MILES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and force sui-mate in five moves.

No. 894.—By O. MEISLING.

No. 895.—By K. W. WINKLER.

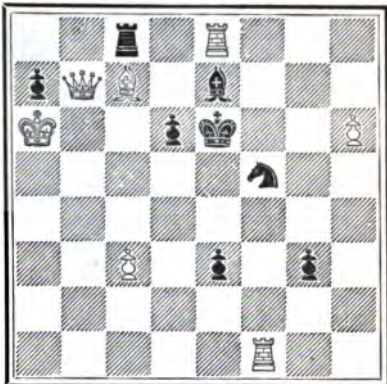
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

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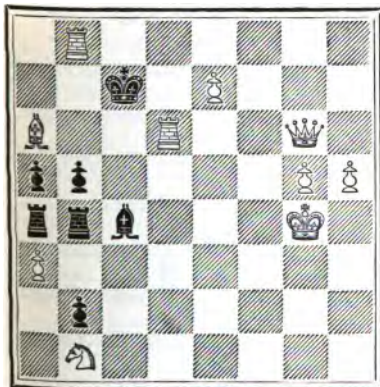
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 896.—By A. F. MACKENZIE.

No. 897.—By GEO. J. SLATER.

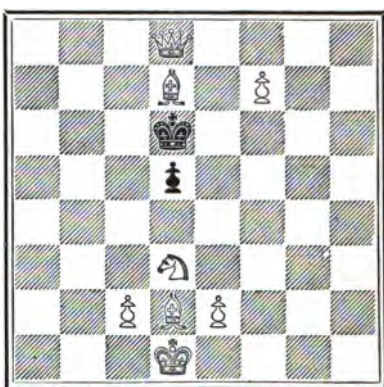
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WHITE.

White to play and force self-mate in six moves.

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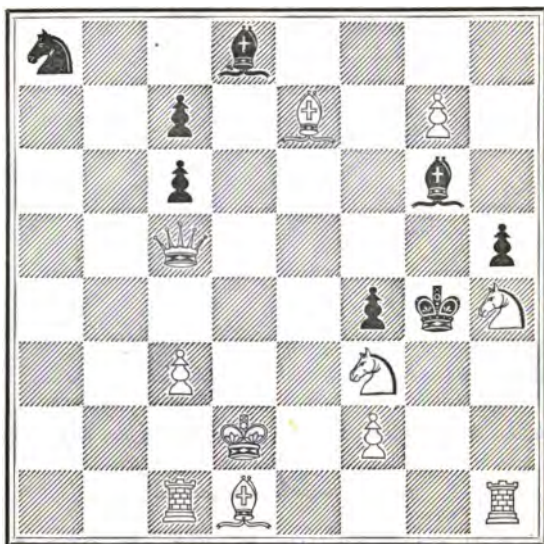
WHITE.

White to play and force self-mate in eight moves.

## B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV.

## PROBLEM I.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM II.

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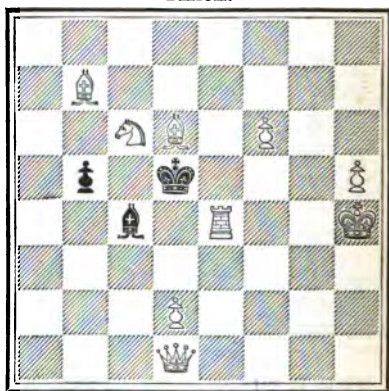


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM III.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

FEBRUARY, 1887.

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## THE UMPIRE.

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Septimus Halfback was an enthusiastic football player. He viewed everything through the medium of his favourite pastime. It even flavoured his conversation. An accidental reference to a "goal in life" by a public speaker, secured him the attention of at least one of his hearers—Septimus Halfback.

Unfortunately, Septimus was inclined to brag about his proficiency in other matters than football. For instance, he succeeded in impressing his friends with the idea that he was an expert and oracle in Chess, though his actual knowledge was painfully small. This was the result of persistent self-assertion, as no one could recollect his having played a game.

Now it so happened that Smiffkins and Pawson, mutual friends of Septimus, agreed together to play a match game of Chess. Neither was very well up in the fascinating pastime and each bethought him that it would be pleasant to have a great player like Halfback to act as umpire and elucidate the rules. Our friend could not refuse their request and resolved to brave it out.

Behold him then as umpire of the fateful strife. He insisted on giving the word to begin, and then the bold Pawson, playing the White men, recklessly dashed off with 1 P to K 4! After a quarter of an hour's perspiring consideration, Smiffkins ventured to reply likewise with 1 P to K 4, and the game was fairly under weigh, or, as Septimus would have phrased it, they had "kicked off." So slow were the proceedings that the umpire's mind gently glided off to more exciting scenes, when he was roused by an appealing voice; it was Pawson (who had been reading the rules) claiming that his opponent had touched a Pawn and ought to move it.

"Hands given!" shouted Septimus on the spur of the moment, "I distinctly saw him touch it with his hands." Pawson carried his point, but Smiffkins was huffy, and complained of such strictness, so the umpire having, as he thought, understood the point under debate, resolved to keep awake, and if possible earn a character for strict impartiality.

Presently Pawson rearranged an unruly piece, softly muttering *j'adoube*. "Hands!" cried the umpire. His friend claimed privilege and explained, but Septimus thought that he must not give way too easily, so said with a confident air, "*Jadub* isn't in the new revised rules, but as you got it out of the old Staunton rules I suppose we must let it pass."

The next incident was the moving of one of the White pieces by Black as if it was his own. Both combatants were non-plussed as to the penalty. "Well," decided the umpire, "I think that White may fairly claim the foul, and he is allowed a free—'kick' he was about to say, but corrected it into 'check.'" Pawson looked puzzled, but there happened to be a safe available check, and the game proceeded.

Septimus felt that he had been losing ground as umpire, and also that he owed Black a decision as soon as opportunity offered. Alas! the occasion presented itself only too soon. The board was rapidly clearing, and at last a White Pawn stood on its seventh square. Nothing could prevent its Queening and thus deciding the struggle. "Stop," cried Septimus, "that Pawn is off-side, it must be taken back two squares to bring it into play!"

Then Pawson rose in his wrath and denounced Septimus as a heartless swindler who knew less of Chess than any aged cow of average intelligence. Finding Smiffkins inclined to stand by the umpire, he swept the pieces from the board, and rushed out into the open street to cool his throbbing temples in the evening breeze.

"All this comes," said Septimus sadly, "of not playing under proper conditions. We ought to have had two umpires and a referee!"

F. EDMONDS.

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### PIERCE GAMBIT.

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The following is the result of a long correspondence with my brother, Mr. James Pierce, to test the value of his proposed defence 7... Kt to K 4, which was, I think, somewhat too summarily dismissed as inferior on page 310 of the last volume of B. C. M., and also to discuss more fully the attack commencing 7 Q B takes P instead of 7 Castles, which was only just glanced at in the previous paper.

The defence 7... Kt to K 4 arises after the moves 1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 3 P to B 4, P takes P; 4 Kt to B 8, P to K Kt 4; 5 P to Q 4, P to Kt 5; 6 B to B 4, P takes Kt; 7 Castles.

7. Kt to K 4

Mr. James Pierce's proposed defence. It has the merit of quickly bringing matters to a crisis!

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 8. P takes Kt | 8. B to B 4 ch    |
| 9. K to R sq  | 9. P takes P ch   |
| 10. K takes P | 10. P to Q 4      |
| 11. Q takes P | 11. Q takes Q     |
| 12. P takes Q | 12. Kt to R 3     |
| 13. B takes P | 13. R to Kt sq ch |
| 14. B to Kt 3 |                   |

If 14 K to R sq, the reply B to R 6 wins in a canter.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
|                  | 14. Kt to B 4 |
| 15. B to Kt 5 ch | 15. K to Q sq |
| 16. Kt to K 4    |               |

Venturesome.

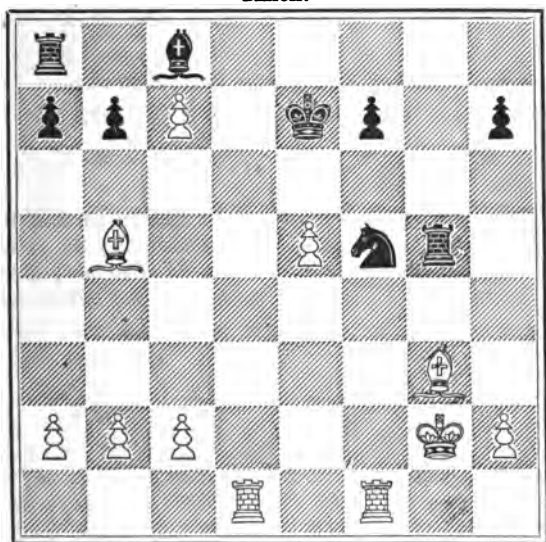
16. B to K 2

Had he played 16..., Kt to K 6 ch, the following is likely, 17 K to R sq, Kt takes R; 18 R takes Kt, B to K 2; 19 R takes P, with two Pawns more but with the loss of the exchange. On the whole no bad bargain.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 17. P to Q 6     | 17. B to Kt 4  |
| 18. Kt takes B   | 18. R takes Kt |
| 19. P takes P ch | 19. K to K 2   |
| 20. Q R to Q sq  |                |

White gives up the exchange. The position is rather difficult as Black threatens Kt to K 6 ch, B to K 3, and P to K R 4, all troublesome moves. I append a diagram.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play his 20th move.

If the loss of the exchange is here a necessity, surely the best way would be for White to take off the Kt at once.

20. Kt to K 6 ch

In another game Black elected to play here 20..., B to K 8! and the game then proceeded 21 K R to K sq, R to Q B sq; 22 K to B 3, Kt takes B; 23 P takes Kt, R takes B P; 24 R to Q 2, R to Q B 4; 25 B to Q 3, K R takes K P; 26 R takes R, R takes R; 27 B takes P, B takes P; 28 P to Kt 3, P to R 4; 29 K to B 4, P to B 3; 30 B to B 5, P to Kt 4; 31 R to Q 7 ch, K to B sq; 32 B to Kt 6, R to K 2; 33 R to Q 5, R to Q Kt 2; 34 R to R 5, R to Kt 3; 35 P to K Kt 4, P to R 5; 36 R to R 3, P takes P; 37 P takes P, R to Q 3; 38 B to B 2, R to B 3; 39 B to Q 8, R to B 6; 40 K to B 5, R takes B; 41 R takes R, B to Kt 8; 42 K to K 4, B takes R ch; 43 K takes B, and the game was declared a draw.

21. K to B 2

22. R takes Kt

21. Kt takes Q R ch

22. B to K 3

Black is fearful of R to Q 8.

23. B to K R 4

24. R to Q 3

25. R to Q B 3

26. B to K 2

27. B takes R

28. B to B 4

29. R takes B

23. P to K R 3

24. R to Q B sq

25. P to Q R 3

26. K to Q 2

27. P takes B

28. B takes B

29. K to K 3

It is obvious Black must lose if he play R takes P.

30. K to B 3

31. K to Kt 4

30. K takes P

31 R to B 5 ch would lead to K to Q 3; 32 P to Kt 4, P to Kt 8; 33 R to B 3, P to B 4; 34 K to K 3, R takes P; 35 R takes R, K takes R; 36 K to Q 4, P to Q Kt 4; 37 P to B 4, P takes P; 38 K takes P, P to K Kt 5; 39 K to Q 5 and the game is a draw.

32. P to Q R 4

33. P takes P

34. R to B 5 ch

35. P to Kt 4

31. P to B 3

32. P to Kt 4

33. P takes P

34. K to Q 3

35. Resigns.

The advantage throughout is with White, but it is not so great but that he may easily fritter it away, if he attempt to finesse too much.

I will next consider the effect of the attack 7 Q B takes P instead of 7 Castles, the previous moves being 1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to Q B 8, Kt to Q B 8; 3 P to B 4, P takes P; 4 Kt to B 3, P to K Kt 4; 5 P to Q 4, P to Kt 5; 6 B to B 4, P takes Kt;

7. Q B takes P

7. P to Q 4

In next game will be given the consequences of 7..., Q to B 3; If 7..., P takes P; White speedily gets a winning game by continuing 8 B takes P ch, &c. 7..., Q to R 5 ch is also bad, for then 8 B to Kt 8, and if Q to R 4; 9 Castles, &c.

8. Kt takes P

8. B to Q 3

9. P to K 5

9. P takes P

10. R to K Kt sq

10. Q to R 5 ch

11. B to Kt 8

11. Q to K 5 ch

12. K to B 2

12. B to K Kt 5

13. Q to Q 8

13. Q takes Q

14. B takes Q

14. Castles

Is this best? Perhaps 14..., K Kt to K 2 would be better.

15. P takes B

15. P takes P

16. P to B 8

16. K Kt to K 2

17. Kt to B 6

17. P to K R 4

18. B to K 4

18. R to R 8

19. B to R 4

19. P to Q 4

20. B takes Kt P

20. R to Q 8

21. Kt to K 8

21. Q R to Kt 8

22. P to B 4

This seems the only way to save the imprisoned Kt.

23. P takes P

22. K to Q 2

24. P takes Kt

23. K takes Kt

25. Q R to K sq ch

24. Kt takes P

26. B takes Kt

25. K to B sq

27. R to K 7

26. P takes B

28. R to K sq

27. R to K 8

Better than 28 R takes R P, R to K 7 ch; 29 K to B sq, &c.

29. R takes R

28. R takes K R

30. R takes R

29. R to K 8

30. B takes R

And the game ended in a draw.

Next suppose

7. Q to B 8

This leads to a very rapid development.

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 8. Kt to Q 5      | 8. Q takes P  |
| 9. Q takes Q      | 9. Kt takes Q |
| 10. Kt takes P ch |               |

Better than 10 B to K 5 or 10 Castles Q R, the first would be met by P takes P, and the other by Kt to K 3.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 11. Kt takes R | 10. K to Q sq |
|----------------|---------------|

Here again this seems best. If 11 Castles Q R, the following is probable: 11..., Kt to K 7 ch; 12 B takes Kt, P takes B; 13 Q R to Q 2, R to Kt sq; 14 Kt to Kt 5, R to R sq (giving White an offer to draw which he would be wise to accept); 15 B to B 7 ch, K to K sq; 16 R takes K P, P to Q R 3; 17 Kt to B 3, B to K 2, and Black ought to win.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 12. R to K Kt sq | 11. P takes P     |
| 13. K to Q 2     | 12. Kt takes P ch |
| 14. Kt to B 7    | 13. Kt takes R    |

It seemed essential to release this Kt at once to prevent its being permanently shut in by P to Q 3; it would not do to capture the Kt at once on account of Black's reply 14..., B to B 4 necessitating 15 B to K 3, P to Q 3 with the best game.

14. B to B 4

Perhaps 14..., P to Q 3 is better, preserving the K Kt P for a time.

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 15. R takes P     | 15. P to Q 3 |
| 16. B takes K B P |              |

16 Kt to Kt 5 might ultimately prove stronger.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 17. B takes Kt | 16. K takes Kt |
|                | 17. B to Q 5   |

Best. The play just here is very interesting and critical.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 18. K to B sq  | 18. P to K R 4  |
| 19. K to Kt sq | 19. B to Kt 5   |
| 20. R to Q 2   | 20. B to K 4    |
| 21. B takes B  | 21. P takes B   |
| 22. B to B 4   | 22. R to K B sq |
| 23. K takes Kt |                 |

At last!

23. R to K B 5

Black afterwards considered 23..., B to K 3 a stronger move, but the reply 24 P to Kt 3 is good enough.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 24. B to Q 3    | 24. B to B 6    |
| 25. R to K B 2  | 25. B to R 8    |
| 26. R to K 2    | 26. R to B 8 ch |
| 27. B to Kt sq  | 27. B to B 6    |
| 28. R to K 3    | 28. B to Q 8    |
| 29. R to B 3 ch |                 |

This check gives White the breathing time he requires.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 30. R to B sq | 29. K to Q 3  |
|               | 30. B to K 7  |
| 31. R takes R | 31. B takes R |
| 32. P to Kt 4 |               |

It was of course necessary to prevent K to B 5.

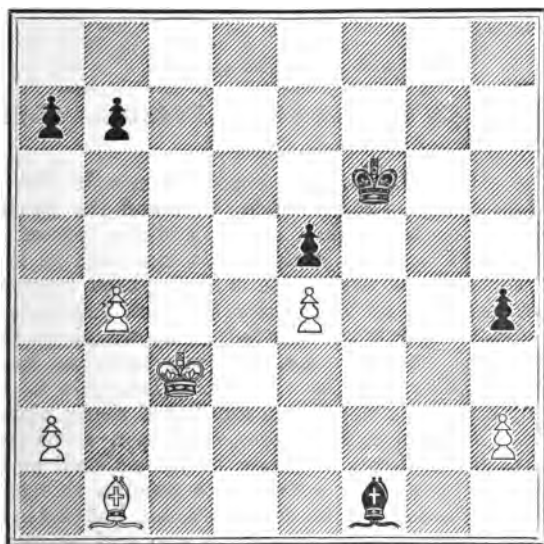
32. P to R 5

Also essential to prevent a block by P to K R 4.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 33. K to Kt 2 | 33. K to K 8 |
| 34. K to B 3  | 34. K to B 8 |

This end-game is so interesting and instructive I append a diagram.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play his 35th move.

## 85. B to Q 8

White could easily go astray here, indeed no other move would save the game.

Suppose 85 B to B 2?, B to Kt 7; 86 K to Q 2, K to Kt 4; 87 K to K 8, K to Kt 5; 88 K to B 2, K to R 6; 89 K to Kt sq, B to B 6; 40 K to B 2, K to Kt 5!; 41 K to K 8, B to R 8; 42 B to Q sq ch, K to R 6; 43 B to B 8, 43 B to B 8, B takes B; 44 K takes B, K takes P; 45 K to B 2, and Black must win.

## 85. B takes B

85..., B to Kt 7 would equally lead to a draw; for instance, 86 K to Q 2 (K to B 4 is equally good), K to Kt 4; 87 K to K 8, K to Kt 5; 88 K to B 2, K to R 6; 89 K to Kt sq, B to B 6; 40 K to B 2, K to Kt 5; 41 K to K 8, B to R 8; 42 B to B sq, drawing.

86. K takes B

86. K to Kt 4

87. K to B 4

And the game was abandoned as a draw.

For previous articles on this Gambit see pages 7, 87, and 809 of the last volume.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

January, 1887.

## CHESS MATCH BETWEEN BRISTOL CLUBS.

On the 6th of January an important match was played between the City Chess and Draughts Club and the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, in the rooms of the former, at the Athenæum. The match was important inasmuch as it was a "return" contest, and, the City Club having been victorious on the former occasion by a majority of seven games, it was a question of great interest whether the result would be reversed upon the second time of meeting. The matches which have been recently contested by the City Chess and Draughts Club have undoubtedly brought to the front a number of rising players the existence of whose skill had not previously been suspected, and Mr. J. Burt, the President, will long be remembered as having been instrumental, not only in exciting a taste for this scientific game amongst all classes of his fellow-citizens, but also in having brought into prominence more than one who will be recognised as worthy successors to those giants of the olden time, Messrs. Withers, Thomson, Henderson, and others of similar calibre.

It was originally arranged that the match should be contested by fifteen players on either side, but unforeseen engagements interfered with the attendance of a representative of either club. Consequently there were but fourteen pairs of antagonists, and shortly after six o'clock, the time announced for commencing, that number of boards was brought into requisition. Mr. N. Fedden, president of the Bristol and Clifton Association, stated that no more than two games were to be contested at each board, no second game was to be commenced after a quarter-past nine, and those unfinished at ten o'clock would be adjudicated upon. At the termination of play it was found that the City men had conquered, as shown in the following score list:—

Board.	City Club.	Won.	Bristol and Clifton.	Won.
1.—T. G. Wright .....		2	W. H. Frank.....	0
2.—T. H. Bethell .....		$\frac{1}{2}$	A. Michael.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3.—T. Harries.....		1	Dr. J. Pritchard .....	1
4.—C. Gilbert.....		0	J. N. Broughton .....	1
5.—F. Dunn.....		1	W. Hall.....	1
6.—G. J. Kembery.....		0	E. J. Taylor.....	2
7.—T. Lucas.....		2	A. Clarke.....	0
8.—T. D. Gibson.....		2	T. Hunt.....	0
9.—W. Griffin.....		1	H. R. Griffiths.....	1
10.—W. Briggs.....		1	H. Gay.....	1
11.—W. H. Colcock.....		1	J. E. Bush .....	1
12.—E. J. Budd.....		2	J. Sage.....	0
13.—W. Vowles.....		2	F. Smith.....	0
14.—J. Saunders.....		2	G. H. Weatherman.....	0
Total.....		<hr/> 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total..... <hr/> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

## NOTES, LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

**HERR MINCKWITZ.**—The retirement of Herr Minckwitz from the editorial chair of the *Schachzeitung*, in which he has been succeeded by v. Bardeleben and v. Gottshall, seems to afford an opportunity for some notice of his Chess career, too little known in England. For many years he has occupied a leading place among the finest players of Germany, though it must be admitted he has been less successful in international than in purely German tournaments. Want of first-rate practice has unquestionably told against him in the long run; he is not a mere Chess-player, being engaged in a business career, and having always devoted a large portion of his time to the literature of the game.

He is the son of the late Professor Minckwitz of Leipzig, a distinguished classical scholar and a poet of some merit, who died only a short time ago. Johannes Minckwitz, jun., was born on the 11th of April, 1848, and is therefore nearly of the same age with Zukertort and Blackburne. His proficiency in Chess at an early age led to his appointment as editor of the *Schachzeitung* in 1865; for the first few years with the co-operation of Dr. E. v. Schmidt, now of Moscow, afterwards with that of Anderssen. It was, we presume, necessary that one of the editors should be permanently resident at Leipzig, where the magazine is published; accordingly we find that, having been called away by business elsewhere, he was replaced in the years 1876-8 by Dr. C. Schwede. His successor published a short biographical sketch of Minckwitz in the volume for 1877, from which some of our data are extracted. In 1879 he returned to his post as sole responsible editor, and retained it until the close of last year, having in all conducted that periodical for at least 18 out of the last 22 years. A long acquaintance with the *Schachzeitung* enables us to state that Herr Minckwitz has always written modestly and becomingly about himself; though as regards other masters he has shown some dislikes which we cannot approve. We would not, however, be understood to mean that the tone of the *Schachzeitung* under his editorship has been other than a high one, befitting a magazine which claims in its title-page to represent the whole Chess world. Like many other distinguished players Minckwitz began as a problemist, and as early as 1864 obtained the first prize for sui-mates in a West-German competition. In 1869, at Hamburg, he tied for the third prize with Zukertort and Schallopp, and at Barmen in the same year came out second, being beaten only by Anderssen. He made his first appearance in an international tourney at Baden-Baden in 1870, when he failed to obtain a prize, but scored a win and a draw with Steinitz who ultimately came out first. Other German congresses where he distinguished himself were Crefeld, 1871, a tie with Anderssen and Louis Paulsen; and Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1878, fourth prize. In the international contests of the last few years he has been rather an unlucky player, having three times just missed a prize; at Wiesbaden, 1880, Berlin, 1881, and Hamburg, 1885. At Brunswick in 1880 he carried off the fifth prize. On these occasions the highest places mostly fell to the lot of foreign masters. He has, we believe, been defeated by v. Bardeleben in a club tourney, but not in a set match; and we doubt if at this moment the German Empire, excluding those who have emigrated, contains a stronger player than Herr Minckwitz. We had the pleasure of making his acquaintance at Dresden, in October, 1880; a long day was spent in Chess,

varied by the elegant hospitalities of our common friend Dr. Carl Schmid; and we came away with the most agreeable impressions of his geniality and social qualities, as well as of his masterly skill.

The new editors of the *Schachzeitung* are both young men, but scarcely so young as Minckwitz was when he began his editorial career. Herr v. Bardeleben is already well known in England as the winner of the Vizianagram tourney. A notice of Herr v. Gottschall appeared some little time ago in the *Schachzeitung*: he was born in 1868, and while still a school-boy obtained a reputation as a composer of problems. He has lately entered the arena of tourney-playing masters.

LETTERS OF GEORGE WALKER'S.—The veteran Yorkshire amateur, Mr. John Rhodes of Leeds, has placed at the disposal of the Editor some letters, received by him nearly half a century ago, from this eminent English author and player. Some passages appear to us worth reproducing at this distance of time. Our first extract is from a letter dated Dec. 21, 1840, a few days only after the death of Labourdonnais, and refers to the subscription then set on foot for the benefit of his widow. "I beg hurriedly to acknowledge the receipt of your kind enclosure, £5 6s. 6d. Surely Madame de La B. has a greater claim on us than even her husband, being an English lady without any means. We hope to raise enough to make her periodical payments for a year (perhaps) during which she may settle into some means of getting her livelihood. In France she would have no chance. *Bell's Life* will give you amounts, &c. We have to pay for funeral: but so far from having to pay doctors' bills *all* refused fees, and the whole of the medicine was given gratis. More than this the four medical men who attended him all along got me nearly £15 from their friends. I call this truly handsome." In a postscript he adds, "I give the whole of my leisure to this subscription, and my book stands still in the press." [This refers to the third edition of his *Treatise*, published in 1841.] A few days later he writes (Dec. 29, 1840) acknowledging a public contribution from Yorkshire and announcing that "Deville of the Strand took a cast after death. Should your Club like to have it (price about 25s.) write to Deville about it—as I have nothing at all to do with it and no time to see after such matters." [We wonder whether any copies are still extant. Personally we regard such casts as in general a ghastly substitute for the living likeness, and often preserving just what the survivors would least like to remember.]

A year later (Dec. 2, 1841) Walker writes to the same correspondent of his games with Cochrane, who had lately returned to England: "I have played nearly 40 games with Cochrane,

but win of him nearly 3 to 1. I would back you [*i.e.* Mr. Rhodes] to beat him even." [It would seem that Cochrane had not yet rubbed off his Indian rust, and that the tables must subsequently have been turned. It has always been stated that Cochrane, before his return to India, defeated every English opponent except Staunton; and Walker, writing of himself to *Westminster Papers* ix. 140, makes no claim to superiority over Cochrane.] ..... "I am taking a share in reviving the *Palamède*—the editor to be St. Amant, with Des Chapelles, Kieseritzky, Calvi and self." The second series of the *Palamède*, here referred to, lasted from 1842 to 1847: the former series had been edited by Labourdonnais.

We have likewise been favoured by Mr. Rhodes with a far more interesting relic, an autograph letter from Labourdonnais to George Walker. This letter will shortly become the property of the St. George's Club, who intend to preserve it framed and glazed. It is proposed to publish in the next number of the B. C. M. the original text with an English translation, and with a few additional notices of Labourdonnais, gleaned from various sources.

W. W.

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### CHESS-MONTHLY PROBLEM TOURNEY.

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The award in the long pending Second Problem Tournament of the *Chess-Monthly* has been published, and from the judges' report we gather that thirty-seven sets were sent in for competition, representing composers of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, India, the United States, Canada, Jamaica, and New Zealand.

The prizes were awarded as follows:—First prize, A. E. Studd; Second, D. Ristic; Third, Alois Perna; honourable mention being accorded in the order named to J. Drtina, F. Healey, Geo. Choculous, and A. F. Mackenzie. The Special Prize for the best problem of the tournament was taken by one of the three-movers in the first prize set. In a tournament for two-movers, running concurrently with the above, the prize was awarded to F. Healey.

We quote the three problems by Mr. Studd, also one since dedicated by him to the judges, Messrs. Zukertort, Blackburne, and Mason, and heartily congratulate our co-operator on his great success in such an important tourney. For the three best sets of solutions and reviews received by the 20th of February, we offer the following prizes:—First, "Chess, Its Poetry and Prose," by A. F. Mackenzie; Second, "Pearson's Problems;" Third, "Collins's Problems." Solutions to be sent to Mr. A. E. Studd, 4, Royal Crescent, Bath.

**SET I. AND SPECIAL PRIZE FOR THE  
BEST PROBLEM IN THE TOURNAMENT.**

**By A. E. STUDD.**

**BLACK.**

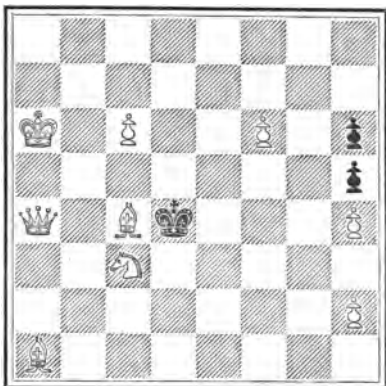


**WHITE.**

White to play and mate in three moves.

**SET I. By A. E. STUDD.**

**BLACK.**

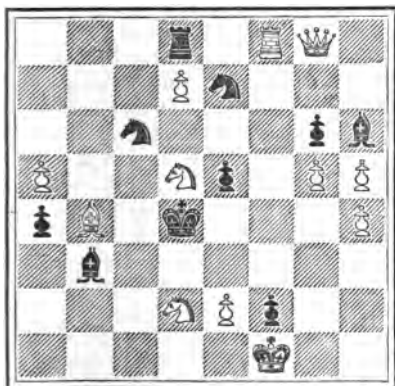


**WHITE.**

White to play and mate in three moves.

**SET I. By A. E. STUDD.**

**BLACK.**

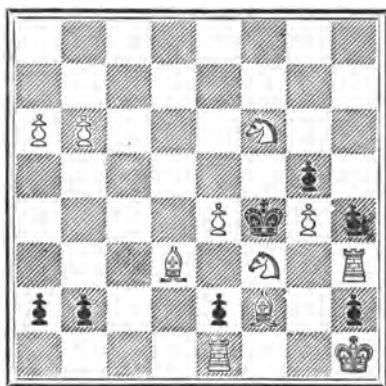


**WHITE.**

White to play and mate in four moves.

**DEDICATED TO THE JUDGES IN THE  
TOURNAMENT. By A. E. STUDD.**

**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**

White to play and mate in four moves.

# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME CCCCXCVII.

Played on the 6th and 8th December, 1886, in the Winter Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Mr. W. C. Coupland and Mr. J. G. Cunningham.

(English Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Cunningham.)	BLACK. (Mr. Coupland.)	WHITE. (Mr. Cunningham.)	BLACK. (Mr. Coupland.)
1 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	26 P to K 5	Kt to Kt 3
2 P to K 3	P to Q 4	27 B tks Kt	P tks B
3 P to Q 4	Kt to K B 3	28 Q to K 3	K to Kt sq
4 Kt to Q B 3	P to B 3 (a)	29 P to K Kt 3	P to Q Kt 4 (o)
5 Kt to B 3	B to Q 3	30 Kt to R 2	Q to R 4
6 B to Q 2 (b)	Q Kt to Q 2	31 R to B 5	P to B 4
7 R to B sq	Kt to B sq (c)	32 Kt to B 3	P to B 5
8 B to Q 3	P tks P (d)	33 Q to B 3	R to B sq
9 B tks P	Kt to Kt 3	34 K to Kt 2	R to B 4? (p)
10 Castles	Kt to Q 4 (e)	35 K to R 3	R to B 2? (q)
11 Kt to K 2 (f)	Castles	36 P to K Kt 4	Q to R 3
12 Kt to Kt 3	B to Q 2 (g)	37 Kt to Kt 5	R to K 2
13 Kt to K 4	Q to B 2?	38 Q to Q 2	P to R 5
14 P to Q R 3 (h)	P to Q R 4	39 R to B 3	R to K B sq
15 Q to K sq (i)	P to Kt 3	40 R to K B 3	B to K sq
16 B to Q 3	Kt (Q 4) to K	41 R tks P	R tks R
17 B to B 3	P to B 3 [2 (j)]	42 Q tks R	R to B 2
18 B to B 4	K to R sq	43 Q to K 4	R to K 2
19 P to K R 4	Kt to Q 4 (k)	44 R to Q B sq	K to B sq
20 B to Q 3	K R to Q B sq	45 Q to B 4 ch	K to Kt sq
21 Q to Q 2	Kt to B sq (l)	46 R to B 3	R to K B 2
22 Kt tks B	Q tks Kt	47 Q to K 3	R to K 2
23 P to K 4	Kt tks B	48 Q to K 4	P to B 4 (r)
24 Q tks Kt (m)	Q to B 5?	49 R to K B 3	P to B 5
25 Q to Q 2	Q to Kt 5 (n)	50 R to B 4 and wins.	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) The inference is that he contemplates P takes P to open the Queen's file, or that he means to make play with his K P supported by his K B Pawn. The course actually adopted is the former; the latter is more promising.

(b) Designedly playing a backward and defensive game and biding his time.

(c) This line of play is not so good in this opening as in the Giuoco Piano, owing to the Queen's Bishop being unable to participate in the attack on King's side. White may stop all chance of success by playing Kt to K 5 at the proper time. Meantime Black weakens his Queen's side, where White has already the rudiments of an attack.

(d) Gaining a move, but this particular move is usually thought not worth gaining, and the game supplies no evidence to the contrary.

(e) In harmony with his fourth and eighth moves, but not quite satisfactory in leaving his King's fifth unguarded.

(f) Carrying out the intention named in note (b). Black being backward in his development dare not assume the offensive.

(g) Here the constructive weakness of his game becomes manifest. The Bishop is a hindrance instead of a help.

(h) He threatens to win the exchange by B takes Kt, followed by Kt takes B, and B to Kt 4. This is a point in favour of his sixth move as a reply to Black's advance of Q B P one square.

(i) Aiming at another Pawn which Black cannot defend without prejudice to his position on Queen's side.

(j) With some idea of protecting his King's Knight. B to K 2, with K R to Q B sq in reserve, seems better from a defensive point of view. His object now should be to push forward his Queen's side Pawns, and if possible turn the battle in that direction.

(k) A loss of time which he can ill afford at this stage of the game.

(l) Here there is a slight pause in the attack, and Black's very best move is called for. The response as continued is not good enough. It is probable that no two players would agree in their selection.

(m) There is no objection to 24 R takes Kt.

(n) Black shrinks from an end-game, but he does not improve matters by avoiding the exchange of Queens.

(o) Q R to Kt sq to help on the B P offers itself as an alternative.

(p) At this point the game was adjourned and Black sealed his move. He might easily have selected a better.

(q) Mr. Cunningham suggests P takes P as preferable. Anything is better than shutting up the Queen. "What he looked for hez bust."

(r) Despondency. He has for some time given way to a skill destroying pessimism.

## GAME CCCCXCVIII.

Played in the match Bristol and Clifton v. South Wales,  
December 4th, 1886.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. J. C. Woods.)	(Mr. J. Burt.)	(Mr. J. C. Woods.)	(Mr. J. Burt.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	15 Q to Q 8	B tks Kt
2 Kt to K B 8	Kt to Q B 8	16 P tks B	Kt to R 6 ch
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 8	17 K to B sq	Q to Kt 4 (g)
4 P to Q B 8 (a)	B to K 2 (b)	18 Kt to K 2	Q to R 5
5 Castles	Castles	19 Kt to Kt 3 (h)	Kt to B 5
6 R to K sq	P to Q 8	20 Q to K B 5	Kt to K 8!
7 P to Q 4 (c)	B to Kt 5	21 Q to Kt 4 (i)	Q tks Q
8 B to Kt 5 (d)	P to K R 8	22 P tks Q	Kt tks Q P
9 B to K R 4	P tks P	23 K R to Q sq	Kt to K B 6
10 B tks Q Kt	P tks B	24 P to K R 8	Kt tks K P
11 P tks P	P to Q 4	25 Q R to B sq	Q R to Kt sq
12 P to K 5	Kt to K 5	26 P to B 4 (j)	Kt to Q B 5
13 B tks B	Q tks B	Resigns.	
14 Kt to Q B 8 (e)	Kt to K Kt 4 (f)		

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) As far as we know, this move is not given in any of the books, but it appears to be perfectly safe, though not so attacking as Castles, nor so solid as P to Q 8.

(b) If Kt takes P is a good reply to 4 Castles, it is surely the best now, for otherwise White can continue by P to Q 8, obtaining the strong Steinitz form of the opening.

(c) P to K R 8 first would be more cramping to Black.

(d) As he has allowed his Kt to be pinned, the best way to keep up the pressure is, perhaps, by P to Q 5.

(e) Q Kt to Q 2 looks better, leaving the Q B file open for his Rook to operate and guarding his other Kt.

(f) Black now turns the tables on his opponent, and from this point his play is excellent.

(g) Q to R 5 at once was still stronger, compelling the answer R to K 2, for if the Q or Kt defended the B P, Kt to B 5 would win right off.

(h) But here he should defend the B P with Queen, keeping the Kt at K 2 to prevent Kt to B 5.

(i) Determined at all hazards to get rid of Black's troublesome Queen, but he would have done better to get rid of his Kt by Kt to K 2.

(j) Losing thereby another Pawn. P to Kt 3, however, would only have put off defeat a little longer.

### GAME CCCCXCIX.

Played not long since at Simpson's Divan.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

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

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) It seems to make no difference whether this or Q to B 2 be played first.

(b) The best move in our opinion, but it should be followed by B to K B 4. If, as the books recommend, White plays 11 P to K B 4, we believe Black can either recover his Pawn, or gain a strong attack, by P takes P *en pass.*, 12 Kt takes P, Q to B 2, and if 13 Castles, Kt to Kt 5, 14 P to K R 3, P to K R 4, &c.

(c) But now he should, as Mr. Wayte has pointed out, take P in passing, and on the Kt retaking play B to K Kt 5, or, still better perhaps, Kt to Kt 5.

(d) We see no good object in this move; Castles, or P to B 3 was preferable.

(e) P to B 3 is the proper course; the text move leads to some lively skirmishing, of which, however, the outcome is to White's disadvantage.

(f) Kt to Q 6 would have got rid of a troublesome enemy in the adverse K B, and thereby materially improved White's position, as well as prevented Black's clever reply.

(g) We prefer the more attacking move Kt to Q 4, for if the Q went to Kt 3, there would follow P to B 4, and if 29 Q to Q 2, then the passed Pawn might march on at once.

(h) Fatal! Doubling the Rooks would have prolonged the struggle, but White's game was anyhow lost.

### GAME D.

The following games were played in the late match between Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Lipschütz.

#### FIFTH GAME.

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

And the game was drawn.

#### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) The invention of this defence is claimed by Mr. Mortimer, but it was played many years ago by the writer against Mr. Burn at a meeting of the Counties Chess Association.

(b) Of course the K P cannot be taken because of the reply P to B 3, winning a piece. Either the text move or B to Q B 4 is a good continuation for White; the latter, however, would compel Black to answer with 5 P to B 3, for if he played 5 Kt to Kt 3, then 6 Kt to Kt 5.

(c) Mr. Steinitz prefers P to Q 4 here, as played by Herr Englisch in the London Tourney of 1883, but Black seems to have a powerful rejoinder in Q to R 4; or he may simply proceed with P to Q 3, and if 9 P to Q 5, then P to Q Kt 4, followed by P to Q B 4 on the Bishop retreating.

(d) This looks like a premature attack, and should have been met by retiring the B to Q 2.

(e) There was no need to block up his Bishop, he should rather have moved it to K Kt 4, for if Kt took B, on the Q retaking White must move his K or lose a Pawn; or if White defended by Q to Q 2, the B could retreat to R 3.

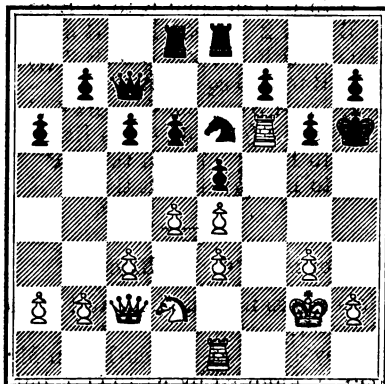
(f) Black's last move was very good, but this is a poor one; he ought, we think, to have played P to Q 4.

(g) P to Q 5, preventing the exchange of Bishops, would not be advisable on account of B takes Kt and Kt to B 5, but instead of the text move we prefer K to R sq or Kt to Q 2.

(h) This is less dangerous than it appears; White, however, threatened 21 Kt to R 6 ch, K to R sq, 22 P to Q 5, P takes P (forced or he loses a Pawn), 23 P takes P, B to B sq, 24 Kt to K 4, so that it was necessary to do something, but that something perhaps should have been P to Q 4.

Position after Black's 23rd move.

BLACK (MR. LIPSCHÜTZ.)



WHITE (CAPT. MACKENZIE.)

(i) See diagram. If K takes R, then R to B sq ch, and Black must go to Kt 2, giving up Queen and Pawn for the two Rooks.

(j) Kt to B 3 first looks better, as it cannot be done after the next move because of Kt to Q 2.

(k) Well played, threatening Kt to R 2, and effectually checking the attack.

(l) The Q should have gone to K 2. White must now submit to a draw or the loss of the exchange.

### GAME DI.

Tenth game, played November 8rd, 1886.

#### (Steinitz Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Lipschütz.)	BLACK. (Capt. Mackenzie.)	WHITE. (Mr. Lipschütz.)	BLACK. (Capt. Mackenzie.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	19 Q to K 2	Q to R 8
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	20 R to R 4 (i)	Kt to Q 2
3 P to B 4	P tks P	21 R tks Q B P	P to Q B 4 (j)
4 P to Q 4	Q to R 5 ch	22 P to Q Kt 4	B to B 3
5 K to K 2	P to Q 3 (a)	23 P to Kt 5	Q to Kt 2 (k)
6 Kt to B 3	B to Kt 5	24 P to Kt 6	P to Q R 3
7 B tks P	B tks Kt ch	25 R to R 4 (l)	B to K 4
8 K tks B (b)	Kt to B 3	26 R to Kt sq (m)	Kt to Kt sq (n)
9 B to Q Kt 5	Castles (c)	27 Kt to Kt 5	K to Q 2 (o)
10 B tks Kt	P tks B	28 Kt to B 7	K to B sq
11 Q to Q 3 (d)	Q to R 4 ch	29 R to K B sq	R to Q 2
12 K to B 2	B to K 2	30 R to R 3	P to R 3 (p)
13 K R to K B sq (e)	Q to Q R 4	31 B to B 3 (q)	B tks B
14 K to Kt sq (f)	K R to K B sq	32 R tks B	R to K 2
15 B to Q 2	Q to Kt 3	33 Q to Kt 4 ch	Kt to Q 2
16 P to Q R 4	P to B 4 (g)	34 Q tks Kt P	R tks P
17 P to R 5	Q to B 3	35 R tks K P	R to Q sq
18 P to Q 5	P to B 5 (h)	36 R tks Kt	Resigns. (r)

#### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This defence does not stand the test of modern analysis. P to Q 4 is much better.

(b) In a tourney game at Baden-Baden Mr. Steinitz once played here P takes B, followed by Kt to Q 5, but he only got a Rook and Pawn for the two minor pieces.

(c) By allowing the pinning of his Kt Black presently gets into difficulties, and if he now attempts to win a Pawn by Q to Kt 5 ch &c he would only gain a loss, *e.g.* 9 Q to Kt 5 ch, 10 K to K 8, Q takes P, 11 R to K Kt sq (to prevent Kt to Kt 5 ch), Q to R 6 ch, 12 R to Kt 3, Q to R 5 (best, for Q to R 4 loses a piece by 13 P to B 5, Q takes Q [if P to Q R 3, then 14 B to K 2], 14 P takes Kt [suggested ingeniously by Mr. Steinitz], Q takes R, 15 P takes P dis ch &c.), 13 P to Q 5, P to Q R 3, 14 B to R 4, P to Q Kt 4, 15 Kt takes P, P takes Kt, 16 K B takes P, and Black comes out with a Pawn minus and a bad position.

(d) The Q should have gone to K B sq, for now Black could with advantage win the K Kt P.

(e) Q to R 6 ch was useless, as the K would move to Q 2, and White could not take the R P without losing his Q. There seems, however, to be no reason why Mr. Lipschütz should not have played 13 P to Q 5.

(f) White may here win a P by Q to B 4, but he prefers to house his K safely before commencing a clever attack on the Q's side.

(g) He seems to have nothing better, unless it be P to Q 4, for P to Q R 4 or K to Kt 2 would be answered by R to R 3.

(h) This costs a P, and yields only a temporary respite.

(i) P to Q Kt 4 was still more forcible, we think.

(j) Q takes P and Q to Kt 2 would of course be bad, and it was necessary to prevent R takes P ch.

(k) Q takes R P would expose him to R to R 4 followed by K R to Q R sq.

(l) Intending to sacrifice the Kt at Kt 5, to which Black should have replied with B takes Kt.

(m) Without this fine preparatory move the contemplated sacrifice would be unsound, for if 26 Kt to Kt 5, P takes Kt, 27 Q takes P, B to Q 5 ch, 28 K to R sq, P to K B 4, 29 R to Q Kt sq, P takes P, 30 P to R 6, Q takes Kt P, and Black must win.

(n) Black has one more chance to capture the Kt, which, after driving the K to R sq by B to Q 5 ch, he should here have seized.

(o) The Kt cannot now be taken, for if P takes Kt, 28 P to R 6, whereupon, if Q takes Kt P, 29 P to R 7 and wins. Instead, however, of losing two moves with the K, Black could have played R to Q 2, preventing the Kt from going to B 7 on pain of R takes Kt, making room at Q sq for his K, and threatening to take Kt with P if he did not move. See diagram.

(p) Useless; his only resource lay in freeing his pieces at the cost of a Pawn by P to K B 4, or in giving up the exchange by R takes Kt.

(q) Mr. Lipschütz has conducted the whole of this attack in a masterly manner; he now gets rid of the only piece which Black has in play, which leads to a speedy finish.

(r) If R takes R White wins the other Rook by checking at B 8 and then at B 5.

Position after White's 27th move.

BLACK (CAPT. MACKENZIE.)



WHITE (MR. LIPSCHÜTZ.)

## GAME DII.

Eleventh game of the match, played November 6th and 8th.

(English Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Capt. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Lipschütz.)	(Capt. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Lipschütz.)
1 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	5 Kt to Q B 3	B to K 2
2 P to K 3	P to Q B 4 (a)	6 B to Q 3	Q Kt to Q 2
3 P to Q 4	Kt to K B 3 (b)	7 Kt to B 3	Castles
4 P to Q 5!	P to Q 3	8 Castles	P to K 4 (c)

9 P to K 4	Kt to Kt 3 (d)	28 R to K R sq ! B to K sq
10 P to K R 3	Kt to K sq	29 R P tks P (l) B P tks P
11 Q to B 2	P to Kt 3	30 K to Kt sq Kt to Kt 3
12 B to R 6	Kt to Kt 2	31 K R to R 2 (m) B tks Kt
13 P to K Kt 4 (e) B to Q 2		32 R tks B Kt to K sq
14 Kt to K 2	P to R 3 (f)	33 B tks P (n) R to Kt 2
15 Kt to Kt 3	R to Kt sq	34 B tks B (o) R tks P ch
16 K to R 2	Kt to R sq	35 K to B sq Q tks B
17 R to K Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4	36 R tks P ch Q tks R
18 P to Kt 3	Kt to B 2	37 R tks Q ch K tks R
19 Q to Q 2	Q Kt to K sq	38 P tks P P tks P
20 Q R to Q B sq (g) K to R sq		39 B tks P Kt to B 3
21 Kt to K sq	R to Kt sq (h)	40 Kt to Kt 5 ch K to Kt sq
22 P to B 4	P to B 3	41 B to K 2 R to B 5 ch
23 P to B 5	P to Kt 4 (i)	42 K to K sq R to R sq
24 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 2	43 Kt to K 6 ! Kt tks P
25 P to K R 4	K Kt to K sq (j)	44 Q to K 3 R to K R 5
26 Kt to R 5 !	Kt to R sq	45 Q to Kt sq ch K to B 2
27 R to Kt 2	K Kt to B 2 (k)	And White mates in three moves.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) The correct move is P to Q 4.

(b) A serious error ; his best course was to exchange Pawns and then play P to Q 4. White takes prompt advantage of his opponent's mistake.

(c) This needlessly blocks his game: he would obtain greater freedom by P takes P and then Kt to Kt 3.

(d) But now R to K sq, in order to bring the Kt via B sq to K Kt 3, was preferable.

(e) Not only keeping up the pressure, but preparing the way for a powerful attack.

(f) While Black thus vainly attempts a demonstration on the enemy's left wing, the latter continues quietly massing his forces on the right, and rather than permit this, our inclination would be to sacrifice a Pawn by P to B 4 at once, in order to liberate his locked up pieces.

(g) Lost time. The Rook was wanted on the K's side, for which purpose R to K B sq was advisable, or R to Kt 2 to prepare for doubling the Rooks or for R to K R sq, according to Black's play.

(h) P to Kt 4, staying the advance of White's K B P, was certainly best now.

(i) As the Kt P cannot be maintained here, we prefer P takes P.

(j) And now, perhaps, P takes P followed by B to K sq, was better.

(k) These Knights ring their changes of position fruitlessly, and, like the wandering Jew, find no rest.

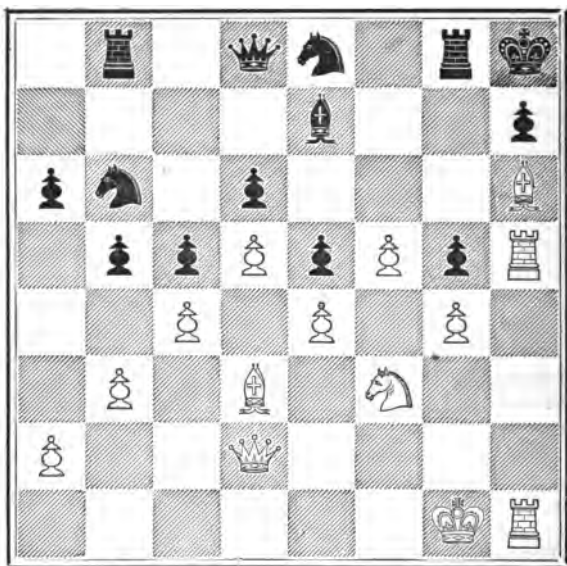
(l) It is remarkable that an intricate game should have progressed so far without the capture of a piece or Pawn.

(m) Threatening immediate destruction by 32 B to Kt 7 ch, R takes B, 33 Kt takes R, and if K takes Kt, mate in four moves.

(n) "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." He ought, of course, to have taken with the Kt, compelling Rook to take Kt, to avoid immediate mate. (See Diagram).

Position after Black's 32nd move.

BLACK (MR. LIPSCHÜTZ.)



## FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.—The *Deutsche Schachzeitung* came to us last month with an opening address from its new editors, Herren C. von Bardeleben and H. von Gottschall. In this they allude to the fact that with the January No. commences the *forty-second* year of the magazine's existence, and they evidently intend to do their utmost to keep it up to the high standard of excellence and impartiality which it has so long attained. In respect of longevity the German Chess Magazine has beaten all its compeers in every land. When a periodical of this nature in other countries, and indeed in Germany itself, loses its conductor, it often collapses altogether: but with the *Schachzeitung* editors may come and editors may go, and still the magazine seems likely to go on for ever. In the present issue both the editors contribute very interesting articles corresponding with the particular department of Chess which each takes up. As a rising young player Herr Curt von Bardeleben has long been known in Germany, and since he attained the rank of a Master by his victory in the Vizianagram Tourney, we believe he has considerably increased in strength. His powers as an analyst are seen to great advantage in the article on the Paulsen variation of the Scotch gambit with which the number opens, and by-and-by we hope to give a translation of it. Herr Hermann von Gottschall is a distinguished adept in what has been termed "the poetry of Chess," and accordingly his article is upon the subject of originality and imitation in problem composition. We wish the editors a long and pleasant connection with the magazine, and much success in their work.

An interesting experiment is being made at Berlin in bringing out with the new year a weekly Chess periodical. Its title is *Brüderschaft*, and its editors Herren Schallopp and Heyde. Under the same name the paper has existed previously for two years, but we believe that during that period it was not exclusively devoted to Chess. No other subject has now a place in it, and from the carefully edited and beautifully printed specimen copy which has been sent us, we are sure that at any rate it merits, and ought to obtain, a large circulation among German reading Chess-players. The number contains seven problems by well-known authors, an article about problems, with illustrations, eight excellent games chiefly played in the Berlin Chess Club, and a page of "Communications from the Chess world," forming the budget of current news. If 12 weekly pages of such contents (the size of the *Chess-Monthly*) at 8 marks per annum for Berlin and Brunswick, 9 for the rest of Germany, and 10 for foreign

countries, do not obtain a striking success, we shall be surprised. The only thing Chess weeklies (and for that matter monthlies too) have to beware of is scissors and paste, and in the issue before us we see no trace of any tendency of this sort. The publishers are Hacker, Nieper & Co., Brunswick, and Albert Heyde, 28 III Manerstrasse, Berlin W.

**AUSTRIA.**—The Gratz Chess Club held its annual meeting on Dec. 4th, whereat it was determined to throw open the club to strangers without charge, and, in order to encourage its weaker members to enter the tourneys, to make a payment for each won game out of the funds of the club, such payment to be graduated according to the strength of the player over whom the victory may be gained. Thus a drawn game with a strong player would count more than a won game with a weaker one. No odds will be given in these contests, but a weak opponent does occasionally upon even terms catch even a master napping, so that the inducement to do "their level best," will be great on both sides. As Gratz is much frequented by students and military men who do not permanently reside there, special season tickets at a lower rate than the usual club subscription are issued for their benefit.

**AUSTRALIA.**—An Australasian Chess Congress at Adelaide, in connection with the Jubilee Exhibition commemorating the 50th year of her Majesty's reign, and the 50th anniversary of the Colony of South Australia, seems likely to be an accomplished fact. The Adelaide Chess Club has put forth a circular stating its intention to hold the Congress in July or August next, and inviting subscriptions. It proposes to raise at least £200 to be given in prizes for a Masters' tourney between the leading players of Australasia and New Zealand, the entrance fee for which will be two guineas, and also for a minor tourney with an entrance fee of one guinea. No competitor will be allowed to enter who has not resided during the previous six months in one of the Australasian or New Zealand Colonies, and any player withdrawing from the contest will forfeit his entrance fee. The regulations of the tourneys will be, wherever applicable, those of the London Congress of 1883, but there are to be important exceptions: for instance, in order to lessen the duration of the contest, each player will have to finish one game a day for five or six days per week, and to prevent the eking out of the time limit (which will be 20 moves an hour) by the repetition of moves, after the same moves have been made three times consecutively, the game will be drawn. In the minor tourney there will be the choice of day or evening play, in order to suit the requirements of business men. Railway communication will be open by next July from Adelaide through Melbourne and Sydney to Brisbane, and it is therefore hoped that the attractions of the

Exhibition and Chess Congress combined will induce many to take part in the latter who would not otherwise have cared to face the long journey, or to spend a fortnight or three weeks from home. The *Melbourne Leader* expresses doubts about the success of the undertaking, owing to the failure of the Victorian players to get up a Congress some years ago, but we trust its presages will be falsified. Mr. C. M. Fisher has won the championship cup of the Melbourne Club by defeating Mr. Burns in the annual club tourney.

AMERICA.—The New Jersey State Chess Association will open its second annual tournament on Feb. 22nd at Newark. The entrance fee will be \$1, and the title of State Champion, as well as the Waterbury Cup, will be offered for one year to the player making the highest score. Such other prizes will be offered as the entrance fees permit. Mr. R. W. Pope of Elizabeth N. J. is the President of the Association, which has 42 members. The leading scorers in the Manhattan Club handicap were by the last advices, Messrs. Ryan, Schiefflin, D. Baird, and J. Baird.

In the New York Club tourney the leaders were Messrs. Huntington, Angresius, Limbeck, and Hanham.

From the *Philadelphia Times* we learn that the handicap tourney of the Franklin Club has been organised, and that several prizes will be offered for the best scores of Class A. players among themselves, while several more will be given for the best scores made in the entire tourney. According to the rules, every Class A. player may limit his play to his own class, but the players in that class with the exception of two, viz. Dr. Bradley and Mr. Ferris, have elected to play in the whole tournament. Whenever therefore either of these two is drawn with a lower class player, it will be equivalent to a bye in each case. There are 15 entries, but the number and value of the prizes are not yet announced.

Capt. Mackenzie recently paid a visit to Boston, and at four sittings (or rather standings) played a total of 58 games, of which he won 87, lost 15, and six were drawn.

RUSSIA.—The following ingenious method of describing the moves was invented by M. Gringmuth for the purpose of the telegraph match between London and St. Petersburg. Each square of the Chess-board is represented by two letters, and from this it will be seen that, in order to acknowledge the move sent by their opponents, and to formulate their own answer, only one word of eight letters has to be used:—*e.g.* in their game, St. Petersburg began with 1 P to K 4, represented by "gego." London replied also with 1 P to K 4, which was expressed by "saso." In acknowledging this, and giving at the same time their next move, St. Petersburg had only to telegraph, 2 "Kahiseso," im-

plying that in answer to P to K 4 they played 2 Kt to K B 3. The very simplicity of this plan constitutes its excellence, and it would seem almost impossible, provided that the cypher was correct, to make a mistake. We are indebted to the *Stratégie* for the above information, which does not appear to have been published in any of the English Chess periodicals.

## BLACK.

ma	na	pa	ra	sa	ta	wa	za
me	ne	pe	re	se	te	we	ze
mi	ni	pi	ri	si	ti	wi	zi
mo	no	po	ro	so	to	wo	zo
bo	co	do	fo	go	ho	ko	lo
bi	ci	di	fi	gi	hi	ki	li
be	ce	de	fe	ge	he	ke	le
ba	ca	da	fa	ga	ha	ka	la

## WHITE.

FRANCE.—M. Prédi, the publisher of the *Stratégie*, announces that he has on sale an Italian Chess work, 50 years old, by the late Sig. Gasbarri of Florence, containing a collection of 25 Chess problems of hitherto unknown difficulty, to which are added the Correspondence Games between the London and Edinbro' Clubs in the years 1824-25-26-27 and 28, with divers very interesting notes, a new method of accomplishing the Kt's tour of the board, and 25 most difficult problems in the Italian game of Draughts. Price 1 fr. 25 cents.

More than 20 amateurs are taking part in the annual handicap of the Cercle des Echecs. Each has to play two games with

every other, and M. Siry, who has won all the ten games which he has played, is at present leading.

The annual handicap tourney at the Café de la Régence will commence shortly, and this year it will have a greater importance than usual, in consequence of the large increase of 500 frs. in the subscriptions to the prizes.

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## REVIEW.

### THE CHESS PROBLEM.\*

This interesting volume is undoubtedly a most valuable addition to Chess problem literature, and should certainly find a place on the library shelf of every true student of that most fascinating art, the composition of Chess problems. During late years we have had many volumes of Chess problems published of various kinds and varying merits. We have had such selections as "American Chess-Nuts" where a vast number of problems were brought together without much regard to quality; good, bad, and indifferent being simply heaped together. We have had Pierces' valuable "English Chess Problems," where a large number of English composers were each represented by a limited number of selected problems. We have had selections from such eminent composers as Healey, and J. B. of Bridport, and others. Other composers have given us not selections merely, but reprints of all they have done in the problem line, whereby quality has been sacrificed to quantity. We have had problems of joint production, such as the collection of Kohtz and Kockelkorn, and we have had selections from two composers, such as the Brothers Pierces' problems. The present volume, however, has marked features of its own which cause it to differ from all that have gone before it in this department of Chess; for four of the most eminent of modern English composers have here brought together a joint selection from their best productions for the purpose of illustrating the modern theories in the art of problem composition. The names of the four authors are in themselves sufficient guarantee that the task has fallen into able hands, and a glance through the pages of the book itself will soon convince the reader that not only have the authors "spared no pains in the endeavour to produce something instructive, interesting, and

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\* THE CHESS PROBLEM: TEXT-BOOK, with illustrations, containing four hundred positions from the works of H. J. C. Andrews, E. N. Frankenstein, B. G. Laws, and C. Planck. Cassell and Co., Limited, London, Paris, New York, and Melbourne. Price 7s. 6d.

decidedly original," but that their efforts have been crowned with complete success.

The book commences with an exhaustive essay on the modern Chess problem, which covers no less than 80 pages. This is followed by 402 problems, comprising 66 direct mates by H. J. C. Andrews, 64 by E. N. Frankenstein, 106 by B. G. Laws, 104 by C. Planck, and 62 self-mates, enigmas, &c., by the various composers named. Four more truly representative English problemists it would be difficult—perhaps impossible would be the better word—to find, and a united selection from their various compositions such as this is, must be valuable from whatever point of view the critic may take; but it is especially valuable when regarded as an attempt (and a most successful one) to clearly define and illustrate what really constitutes a first-class modern English Chess problem. The four gentlemen are singularly adapted for the work they have set themselves out to do, for their united experience in the problem world travels over a long distance, commencing as it does with that of Mr. Andrews, whose practical knowledge of problems extends over upwards of forty years—was he not one of the original solvers of the great Indian problem on its first appearance as far back as 1846?—and who has ever kept pace with the advancing tastes of the age; then comes Mr. Frankenstein, possessed as he is of rare knowledge of the problems of the last twenty years, whilst finally we have Messrs. Laws and Planck, each a foremost man in the ranks of the younger English composers, and both men, not only of talent, but of absolute genius. What better quartet could be got together? Here we have practical knowledge of the older school of English composers represented by our Bones and Boltons, the transition school so well represented by the late "J. B. of Bridport," and the still living Frank Healey (though it must not be supposed that Mr. Healey, because he was necessarily of the "transition" school of twenty or twenty-five years ago, is not of the "modern" school of to-day), and lastly the most advanced and modern school, of which no more able representatives can be found than Messrs. Laws and Planck themselves.

Of the 402 problems themselves we have no time to give any individual account whatever, and reserve any detailed notice of this part of the book to a subsequent article. Sufficient it is to say now that here we get the gems of the four eminent composers whose united efforts have given us the book. A mere cursory glance through its pages, however, has afforded us much pleasure. Many and many an old tournament friend do we recognise. Many a gem of "purest ray serene" comes back to our memory; "brain-ticklers" that almost drove us mad when

we were a competitor in long-ago solving tourneys, and "pearls" of Chess-thought that yet live in our recollection as "things of beauty" that have been "joys for ever." In even our necessarily hasty glance we see all this, and we cannot do better than cordially recommend the book to the student and to the more advanced. What higher praise can we give than the bald statement that out of the 402 problems in the collection no less than 62 have won tournament honours, either as actual prize-winners or of "honourable mention?" 62 out of 402, or no less than 15 per cent. of the whole; fancy it! The brain-work, the midnight oil, and yet "the labour of love that physics pain!"

We have only been able, in the limited time at our disposal owing to the publication of the book being close to our time for going to press, hastily to read through the essay once, and this mere skimming of its surface entirely precludes us from giving anything like a full or detailed criticism upon it, and we must, therefore, merely speak now in general terms, leaving a further, and we trust, deeper critique for a later article. For the matter of this essay is no "milk for babes" in the problem art, but is deliberately put forth as the settled united judgment of the four able authors on the most advanced points of problem composition. It is quite true that the preface tells us that the essay itself, in its foundations and main structure, is the work of Mr. C. Planck—and, indeed, it bears ample internal evidence, not only of his calm and logical mind, but of his lucid and scholarly style,—but at the same time it informs us that after discussion and modification it has "received the assent of his (Mr. Planck's) colleagues, and may, therefore, be considered as representing the well-digested conclusions of four trained minds upon the most important questions relating to the CHESS PROBLEM in its modern form." An essay coming stamped with this authority must be received with respect; and for our own part, we do not hesitate to say that we most heartily subscribe to its general principles so far as we have at present gathered them up from our first reading, nor do we think that a more leisurely examination of the essay will in any way alter our opinion as to the leading principles. This, however, does not in any way bind us to follow out these principles in every detail as laid down by the authors, and it may be that in some of the smaller points we may be led to differ from them. But all this must rest over till our next month's article. Meanwhile we can only again most cordially recommend this instructive and authoritative work to the careful attention of all who may be interested in Chess problems and their construction.

J. G. CUNNINGHAM.

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*(To be continued.)*

## CHESS JOTTINGS.

Mr. Long's appeal in our December number has, we are happy to announce, met with a very liberal response from a large number of our subscribers. Old friends and new ones unite in wishing success to the magazine and showing their sincerity in a practical way. We shall now be enabled to add extra pages when necessity calls. We send out the February number to all old subscribers. We shall be obliged if those who have not yet remitted for 1887 will kindly do so at once.

The annual meeting of the Sunderland Chess Club was held 18th January in the Club-rooms, Fawcett-street, Mr. R. K. A. Ellis in the chair. Amongst those present were Messrs. Kirkup, Binns, Collinson, W. Bell, C. Bell, J. D. Bell, C. W. Bell, Scott, Gowland, Iliff, Patterson, Foster, Mitchell, Greenwell, Halcro, and Brewis. The officers and committee for the present year were elected as follows:—Mr. R. K. A. Ellis, President; Messrs. Foster and Binns, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Brewis, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. Halcro, Hon. Secretary; and Messrs. Parker, Patterson, C. Bell, Iliff, and Greenwell, Committee. After the formal business of the meeting was concluded, it was resolved that a match be arranged as early as possible with one of the neighbouring clubs. So far the club has proved an undoubted success, and it only remains for the Chess votaries who have not already joined the club to do so at once, and thus make it one of the most permanent institutions in the town.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D., New Zealand.—Subscription for 1887 to hand. Note for Problem Editor has been handed to him.

J. J. G., N. S. Wales.—Many thanks for the 20s. We have made you paid to end of 1887.

### PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

D., New Zealand.—You will find classification, epochs, &c., duly noticed in the new book. To reprint the solution you ask for would be useless, as the problem was unfortunately cooked. We note your criticisms and will bear them in mind when time permits.

A. Campo, Lodi.—How do you defeat 1 R to B 6 in your three-mover?

C. F. Peterson.—Probably you are right. We will look back and perhaps report later on.

J. A. A., Redhill.—It is better to compare with printed solutions before sending in solutions of problems in back numbers. As a rule we cannot undertake to go into such questions so long after date.

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

Chess here is pursuing the "even tenor of its way" very successfully. Chess resorts and clubs alike are full, and play active and steady.

Last month I alluded to the forthcoming appearance of *The Bohemian*. Well, the journal has appeared, and so far it has proved itself very good indeed. The Chess column presents many attractive features. It offers a weekly prize of half-a-guinea for the problem selected to appear on its first diagram week by week, and a monthly solution contest with a prize of one guinea. The series of short sketches of Chess notables is also likely to be popular. When I saw the first number I was afraid the conductors of the column were about to make it too exclusively the organ of the British Chess Club, which would have been a mistake, for a popular Chess column must not confine itself to one club or association however important. In later issues I am glad to say I found my fears were groundless, and that Chess the world over was to be the only limit the column knew. Many of us remember the days of the *Westminster Papers*, with its Chess and Card-games, and dramatic news, and how bright and sparkling it all was. Something of this was intended to be found in the *Bohemian*, and so far the intention has been fully carried out. Chess, Four-handed Chess, Whist, Draughts and Puzzles all find room, whilst the general literary contents are most excellent.

The CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB continues on its way rejoicing; for "time writes no wrinkles on its azure brow" (that is if a club can be said to have a brow, either azure or any other colour), and passing years seem but to add to its strength and vigour. A change has been made in the designation—but not in the classification—of the various grades of players. What have hitherto been called the "second-class players" now become "first-class amateurs," whilst the "third-class players" become "second-class amateurs," and so on with the other classes. This does not in the least interfere with the old system of odds-giving. The "first-class amateur" still receives Pawn and move from the masters, and the "second-class amateur" Pawn and two, the "third-class amateur" the Kt, and so on. The club is therefore now divided into masters, first-class amateurs, second-class amateurs, &c., instead of first-class players, second-class, third-class, &c. It was found awkward for a gentleman to be playing in the City as a second-class, and in some other strong club—the British for example—as a first, and the new designation does away with this awkwardness. The principal event in the City

Club is the great Winter Tournament of 180 members, and sectional play is rapidly closing. In the first section (first-class amateurs) Mr. H. Jacobs has sustained a couple of defeats and Mr. Heppell is now leading with  $10\frac{1}{2}$  out of 12; next come Messrs. Block and Jacobs and the Rev. J. de Soyres each with  $9\frac{1}{2}$  out of 12. In one section of the second-class amateurs Mr. L. Zangwill (a very young player) has won, whilst in the other Messrs. Cope and Cutler are leading.

On the 5th January the London University Chess team played its second match against the City Club. As in the first match, the City men were selected from various classes, commencing at the first amateurs downwards, each man being opposed to a University player of presumed equal, or nearly equal strength. In the first match the University, it will be remembered, won; but this time victory inclined to the "Cits," possibly because a more accurate gauge was made of the real force of the University men. The victory, however, was not by any means great as it was only a single game that turned the scale, as the following score will show:—

LONDON UNIVERSITY.		CITY OF LONDON.	
Rev. W. Wayte .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Anger.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Hunt .....	1	Mr. S. J. Stevens .....	0
Mr. Herbert Jacobs.....	1	Mr. W. T. Chappell .....	0
Mr. A. J. Shephard .....	0	Mr. G. A. Hooke .....	1
Mr. W. C. Coupland .....	0	Mr. L. Stiebel .....	1
Mr. L. Zangwill .....	1	Mr. B. F. Bussy .....	0
Mr. R. Rabson.....	1	Mr. E. O. Jones .....	0
Mr. U. B. Brodribb.....	0	Mr. J. H. Clark.....	1
Mr. T. W. Smith.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. W. Daniels .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. W. Murfleet .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. S. A. Hawkins .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. Nesbitt .....	0	Mr. E. A. Bailey .....	1
Mr. G. C. Hollings .....	0	Mr. F. A. Barrand .....	1
Total..... $5\frac{1}{2}$		Total..... $6\frac{1}{2}$	

Dr. Hunt and Mr. Stevens' game was played at the former's own residence, as he could not get down to the club, and there are dark rumours afloat that he provided a most sumptuous repast wherewith to regale Mr. Stevens, with the dire intention of causing that gentleman's stomach to act as his (the Dr.'s) secret ally. Stevens indignantly denies this, and I believe the truth is that the game was as good as the supper. Mr. Zangwill's game with Mr. Bussy was a really beautiful piece of Chess. The former early in the game sacrificed a Pawn for position, and from this point his play was simply in the very best style, and

his victory was well deserved. It may be interesting to note that out of the twelve University players four—Messrs. Jacobs, Shepherd, Coupland, and Zangwill—are able playing members of the City Club.

On the 18th December Herr Zukertort played five of the strongest members of the British Chess Club simultaneously, with the result that he beat Messrs. Hunter and Trenchard, and drew with Messrs. Anger and Shepherd, and lost to Mr. Heppell, a very good performance considering the strength of the opposing team. The two correspondence games going on between the British and the St. Petersburg Chess Clubs are now making fair progress. As I write they stand thus:—

EVANS GAMBIT,		IRREGULAR OPENING.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
St. Petersburg.	London.	London.	St. Petersburg.
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	1 Kt to K B 3	P to Q 4
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	2 P to Q 4	B to Kt 5
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	3 Kt to K 5	B to R 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	B tks P	4 P to K Kt 4	B to Kt 3
5 P to B 3	B to B 4	5 P to K R 4	P to K 3
6 Castles	P to Q 3	6 B to B 4	P to K B 3
7 P to Q 4	P tks P	7 Kt tks B	P tks Kt
8 P tks P	B to Kt 3	8 Q to Q 3	P to K Kt 4
9 Kt to B 3	B to Kt 5	9 B to Kt 3	Kt to B 3
10 B to Q Kt 5	K to B sq	10 Q to Kt 6 ch	K to Q 2
11 B to K 3	K Kt to K 2	11 P to Q B 3	

It will be seen that each game is in a very interesting position, the Irregular opening having specially worked off the beaten track. I may just mention that the BRITISH is now domiciled at 87, King Street, Covent Garden.

A very interesting match by correspondence between the North London and the Manchester Chess Clubs has lately terminated in favour of the North London, the scores being, North London,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Manchester,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . This victory bears out the opinion I have all along expressed as to the undoubted playing strength of the North London Club.

On Monday the 20th December a complimentary dinner was given to the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell by Mr. Herbert Baldwin, at Simpson's Divan, when about twenty representative Chess-players sat down to the festive board. Mr. MacDonnell made a most admirable speech in acknowledging the toast of the evening, which was the health and happiness of himself. A very merry evening was spent.

J. G. C.

## CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

A match between the Edinburgh Chess Club and the Newcastle Chess Club was played at Edinburgh, on Friday, 21st January, beginning at 4 and terminating at 10-30 p.m., with an interval of an hour for dinner—the local club entertaining the visitors. There were 14 players a side, and each pair played two games. The Newcastle Club won by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  games to their opponents  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . The match was admirably arranged, and the proceedings gave entire satisfaction. D. F.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

SOME misconception seems to have arisen relative to Condition 2nd in our Solution Tourney Programme. In stating that "three points will be allowed for sending author's Key," we meant *solution*, not merely the *key-move*. One object of such a competition, running concurrently with a problem tourney, is clearly the discovery of flaws in any important part of the author's scheme, and of course the mere key-move is ridiculously inadequate for this purpose, besides being far from proof positive that a competitor has really solved the problem at all. Hundreds of three-movers have come before us, turning chiefly upon the subtle beauty of White's second move, the initial coup being by comparison, easy. In order to preclude all further misunderstanding we shall require in future that the 2nd and 3rd moves be given in all but palpably unimportant variations. Several correspondents ask what is a "partial cook?" Does the term mean a dual? To this we reply that while a "partial cook" is always a dual the converse of this proposition by no means follows. A "partial cook" in fact can only occur on the 2nd or 3rd move of the *mainplay*. Competitors are required to note *duals* in other variations unless of evidently minor consequence.

*The Chess Problem*, by Andrews, Frankenstein, Laws, and Planck, is now published. Owing to an increase of over 80 pages in the estimated contents of this volume, the publishing price had to be raised to 7/6 at the eleventh hour.

We understand that both Messrs. A. F. Mackenzie's and Rowland's new ventures are also fairly embarked on the sea of literature, but we have not as yet had the pleasure of seeing either. Perhaps a perusal of any one of these works may tend to dissipate a curious theory with respect to "partial cooks" we have found prevalent—not merely among tyros, be it observed! The question has actually been put—"If White play a plausible

'try' instead of the correct key-move, and Black, *instead of the best defence*, reply in such manner as to permit mate in the allotted number of moves—does *that* constitute 'a partial cook?' This way of putting it savours much of a *reductio ad absurdum*. As in duty bound we, however, reply to anxious inquirers on this head, thus. A "cook" of *any degree* is no "cook" at all unless successful against every possible move of the defence.

We have been favoured with the opening numbers of "The Bohemian." The general contents are highly interesting, and the problem department, under Mr. C. Planck, is alone worth much more than the cost of each number. Besides a series of articles on the art, 10/6 is offered for the best problem in each week—ranging from three to five moves in length.

### B. C. M. SOLUTION TOURNEY.

Nos. I., II. and III. The following score three marks, each problem = total 9. J. H. Adamson, T. H. Billington, J. C. Bremner, J. O. Allfrey, G. Joyce, F. Marshall, J. A. Miles, J. Keeble, T. G. Hart, East Marden, F. Downey, K. W. Winkler, and F. W. Womersley.

J. G. Chancellor gives 1 Kt to K sq, and A. Dodd 1 P *queens* as key-move of No. 1. Neither answers. Their scores are therefore, 0·8·8. Total 6.

### REVIEWS.

No. I. is generally considered too obvious by our critics.

No. II. J. A. Miles writes "A fine problem." The rest do not rank it higher than "fair," "easy," &c., while one or two critics find much fault with the duals.

No. III. Opinions vary greatly, for example: "A real beauty; for difficulty, economy of force and construction this is very first class. The sacrifice of the Q is finely conceived. Besides these points are several very near tries which greatly enhance its merits and render it altogether a charming conception." F. W. Womersley.—"Very inferior." J. A. Miles.—"An otherwise excellent problem spoiled by duals." East Marden.—"An old trick." J. Keeble.—Other reviewers in general rank it as "good," or "difficult," or both.

### SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. I.—1 Kt P becomes R, B takes B (a), 2 Q to K Kt 5 ch, B takes Q, 3 Kt to K sq ch, P mates. (a) Kt to Kt 3, 2 Kt to K sq ch, P to B 6, 3 Q to B 4 ch, Kt takes Q mate.

No. II.—1 Q to K 5, Kt any (b), 2 R takes P ch, Any, 3 Kt mates accordingly. (b) P takes Q (c), 2 R takes B, Any, 3 Kt mates. (c) K to R 4 or Kt 4 (d), 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c. (d) B any,\* 2 Kt mates.

\* *Sic* in author's solution, if, however, 1 B to Q 5 there is a full length continuation by either 1 R takes P or Q takes Kt ch, &c.

No. III.—1 B to Kt 3, K takes R (e), 2 Q to B 3 ch, K takes Q, 3 Kt to Q 4 mate. (e) B to B 8 (f), 2 Kt to Kt 8 ch, K to B 4, 3 Kt to Q 7 mate. (f) B else (g), 2 Kt to Kt 8 ch, 3 Kt anywhere, mate. (Dual.) (g) P to Kt 5 (h), 2 Kt to R 7 ch, K to B 4, 3 Q to K Kt sq mate. (h) K to B 4, 2 Q to K Kt sq, K to Q 4, 3 Q or Kt mates. (Dual.)

### SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 390, by G. Liberali.—In this problem the *White* Kt standing at *Q R 5* should be *Black*. 1 Q to B 2, R takes P (a), 2 Kt to K 3 ch, K moves, 3 Q to B 4 mate. (a) P takes P (b), 2 Kt to Kt 6 ch, &c. (b) Q R takes Kt (c), 2 Q to Kt 6, &c. (c) R to Kt 4 (d), 2 Q to B 5 ch, &c. (d) B to B 2 (e), 2 Q to Q 4 ch, &c. (e) B to Q 5, 2 Q takes B ch, &c.

No. 391, by J. G. Chancellor.—1 B to Q Kt 4, B to B 2, 2 Q to B 6 ch, &c. 1 B to K 2, 2 Q to Kt 2 ch, &c. 1 K moves, 2 Kt to K 3 dis ch, &c. 1 P takes P ch, 2 Kt takes P, &c.

No. 392, by T. G. Hart.—1 Q to Kt 2, Kt to B 7 (a), 2 Q to R 8, P to Kt 7, 3 Q to R 8 ch, &c. If 2 K to Kt 4, 3 Kt to K 6 ch, &c. If 2 Any other, 3 Q to R 8 ch, &c. (a) 1 K to Kt 4 (b), 2 Q to R 3, K takes Kt, 3 Q to R 4 ch, &c. If 2 K to B 3, 3 Q to R 8 ch, &c. If 2 Any other, 3 Kt to K 6 ch, &c. (b) Any other move, 2 Q to R 3 ch, K moves, 3 Kt to K 6 ch, &c.

No. 393, by J. A. Miles.—This problem being marred by a solution in 4 by 1 Kt to Q sq, &c., we reprint it in another form at the author's request. (See No. 398.)

No. 394, by O. Meisling.—1 Q to Kt 3, &c.

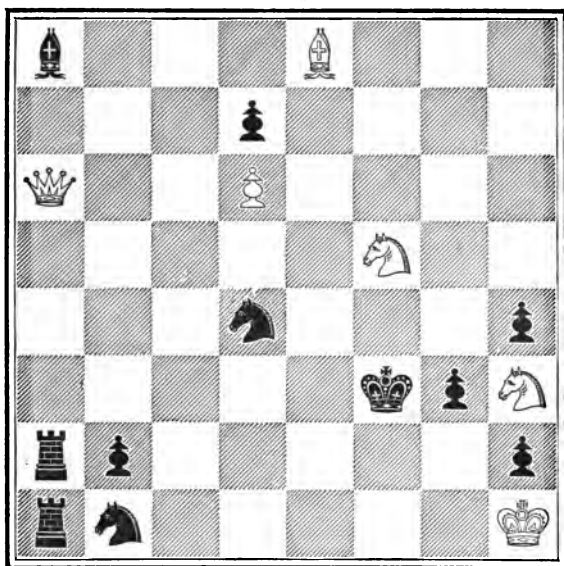
No. 395, by K. W. Winkler.—1 Q to Kt sq, K to B 2, 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c. 1..., Kt to R 3, 2 Q to K 4 ch, &c. 1..., K to Q 2 or Q 4, &c., 2 Q to Kt 5 ch, &c.

No. 396, by A. F. Mackenzie.—1 R to Kt 7 ch, K to B sq, 2 R to Kt 6 dis ch, K to B 2, 3 R to Q 7 ch, K takes R, 4 R to Kt 7 ch, K to B sq, 5 Q to B 2, Either R moves, 6 Q to B 5 ch, B interposes, mate.

No. 397, by George J. Slater.—1 B to B sq, P to Q 5, 2 P to B 8 becoming a Q ch, K to Q 4, 3 Q to K R 4, K to B 5, 4 P to K 4, K to B 6, 5 Q to Q R 3 ch, K to B 5, 6 P to B 8, K takes Kt, 7 Q to Q Kt 4, P takes P, 8 Q to K sq, P to B 7, mate. If 6..., P takes P, 7 Q to Kt 4 ch, K takes Kt, 8 Q to K sq, P to B 7 mate.

No. 898.—By J. A. MILES.

BLACK.

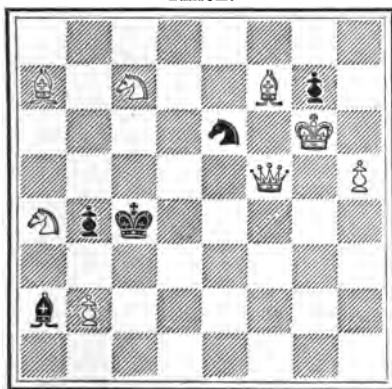


WHITE.

White to play and force self-mate in five moves.

No. 899.—By J. KEEBLE.

BLACK.

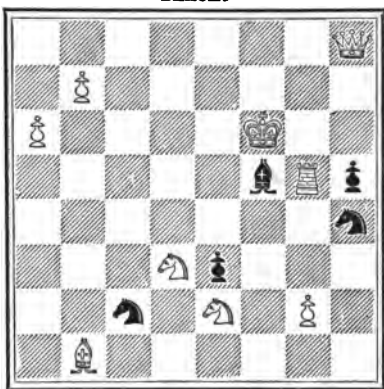


WHITE.

White to play and force self-mate in two moves.

No. 400.—By V. HOLST.

BLACK.



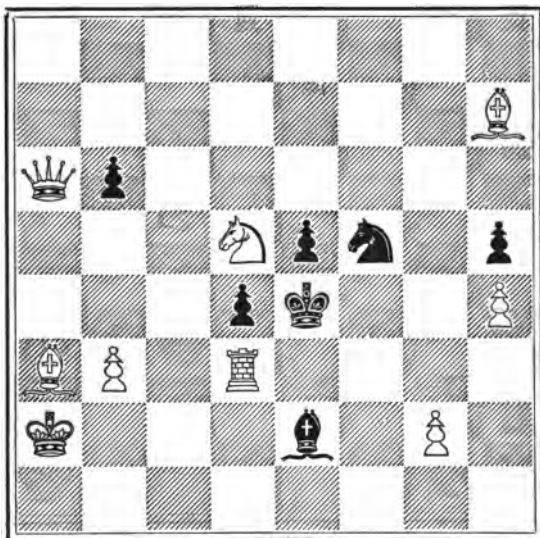
WHITE.

Put on Black King; then White to play and mate in two moves.

## B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV.

## PROBLEM IV.

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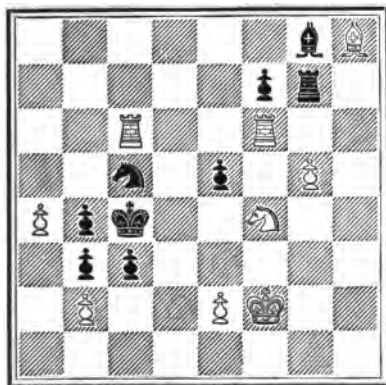


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM V.

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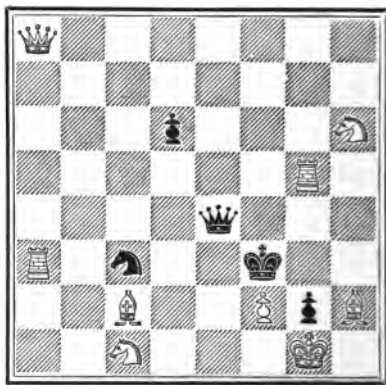


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM VI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

MARCH, 1887.

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## REVIEW.

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### STANZAS AND SONNETS.\*

A short notice of this book in our columns is not inappropriate, as about a score pages at the end are occupied by reprints of Chess poems that have previously appeared in the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE**. Our readers will therefore not be unfamiliar with Mr. Pierce's powers of thought and expression, which range "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." The bent of Mr. Pierce's muse is, perhaps, more to the sad and pathetic than to the bright and joyous, as witness his choice of subjects which include "Old Letters," "The Dead Joy," "Farewell," and others of similar import. Mr. Pierce can, however, be vigorous and cheerful when the mood is on him, as witness "To a Wave," "The Dance," &c. We have pleasure in recommending a perusal of this work. It is eminently worthy of our readers' attention, and we are sure they will be both wiser and better if they give it a careful study. We quote, in conclusion, a couple of specimens.

#### A VISION OF DEATH.

OFF in the hush of solitude, I dream  
How this my frame shall take its parting breath,  
How things of earth and things of heaven will seem  
'Mid all the dreaded circumstance of death !  
What friends will press around my bed, what hand,  
As if to guide the gloomy passage through,  
Shall clasp mine own in love ; and final, who,  
On the eternal threshold, dim shall stand,  
'Mid the unknown to lead me, and to teach  
What here we guess at random, or at best,  
Vainly surmise. Oh, Thou in whom we rest  
Our every hope, and lose each ghastliest fear,—  
Then, and till then, the hand of mercy reach,  
Through gather'd glooms of doubt or dark despair !

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\*Stanzas and Sonnets, by J. Pierce, M.A. London : Longmans, Green & Co. Price, 5s.

## FAME.

O poor self-seeker that, with blatant tongue,  
 Pratest of fame as 'grand and next to God,'  
 Thus hast thou looked on life, in this wise trod  
 The holy earth and of its glories sung?  
 Go to its inmost haunts, and there, alone,  
 Commune with nature, as before thee rise  
 Imperial, silent, ray'd in countless dyes,  
 The cloud, the shimmering lake, the mountain throne,  
 That cleaves with crimson'd snows the twilight air.  
 Behold how these, unseen or seen, are fair  
 Alike; how love fulfils itself, how nought  
 Vain glory covets, to life's purpose true.  
 For its own worth do thou the truth pursue,  
 And be not seeking but, like nature, sought.

## THEORETICAL EXCURSIONS.

## ON THE SCOTCH GAMBIT.

BY C. VON BARDELEBEN.

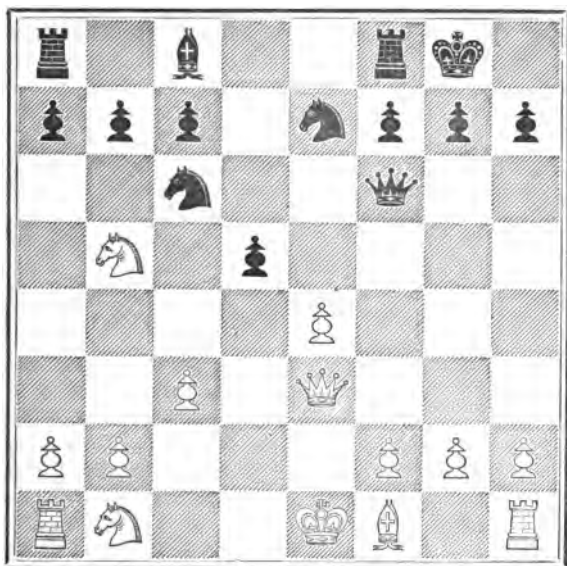
Translated from the *Schachzeitung*, with notes added,  
 by C. E. RANKEN.

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, the continuation 7 Q to Q 2, introduced into practice by L. Paulsen, enjoys a general favour, and is also not seldom specially employed in tournaments by eminent Masters at home and abroad. On this account, it is strange that theory has so far hardly meddled at all with the examination of this variation of the Scotch Gambit: (a) only now and then are there found short remarks in the notes to played games which advise the second player to take one or another course in answer to 7 Q to Q 2. Herewith comes next the question, whether it is necessary for Black to take special precautions against the threatening of Kt to Kt 5 which lies in the Queen's move of White. We believe the question must be answered in the negative, and are of opinion that nothing stands in the way of the second player's quietly developing himself further, and, in accordance with this, proceeding with 7 Castles. To be sure the move 7 P to Q R 3 is more cautious, but it has the inconvenience that it loses a time, while B takes Kt is not to be recommended on account of its strengthening the adverse centre. Let us then

examine whether Black can sufficiently defend himself by 7 Castles. White will, of course, play 8 Kt to Kt 5, whereupon follows, B takes B, 9 Q takes B, P to Q 4! In this position (b) (see diagram) there are now two principal modes of play to consider:—Firstly, 10 Kt takes B P, R to Q Kt sq. Here White has three main courses, [A], [B], [C].

Position after Black's 9th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

[A] 11 Kt takes P, Kt takes Kt, 12 P takes Kt, Kt to Kt 5! This remarkable move originates with Herr Gottschall, and it provides the second player with a brilliant game. B to Kt 5 would not be so good on account of 13 Kt to Q 2, K R to K sq, 14 Kt to K 4, Q to Kt 3, 15 P to B 3, B to B 4, 16 Castles, &c. Also 12..., 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 R 6 (c), 16 B to B 3, Kt to K 4, 17 Q to B 4, Q R to Q sq, 18 Kt to R 3, leads to no favourable result for Black. Let us now suppose, 13 P takes Kt, Q takes Kt P, 14 Q to Q B 3, R to K sq ch, 15 K to Q sq, Q takes B P, and White has no satisfactory defence; *e.g.* 16 P to K R 3 (d), B to B 4, 17 Kt to R 3, Q R to B sq, 18 Q to Q 2, R to K 8 ch! 19 Q takes R, B to B 7 ch, and wins. Or suppose,

13 Q to Q 2, Kt takes Q P! 14 Q takes Kt (if 14 B to K 2, then R to Q sq, 15 Castles, Kt to B 5, 16 Q to K 3, B to R 6, 17 B to B 3, Q to Kt 4, &c.), R to K sq ch, 15 B to K 2, B to Kt 5, 16 P to B 3 (if 16 Castles, B takes B, 17 R to K sq (e), B to B 6, 18 Q to Q 2, Q to Kt 4! 19 P to K Kt 3, Q R to Q sq, 20 P to K R 4, Q to Kt 5, 21 R to K 3, B to B 3, &c.), Q R to Q sq, 17 Q to Q Kt 5 (f) (if 17 Q to Kt 3, then B takes P, 18 Castles, R takes B, 19 R takes B, Q to K 2, is decisive in Black's favour), P to Q R 3, 18 Q takes Kt P, R to K 2, 19 Q to Kt 4, Q to K 4, 20 Q to K 4? (g) Q takes Q, 21 P takes Q, R takes P, with a good game. If White played 19 Q to Kt 3 instead of Kt 4, then Q to K 4, 20 Castles (if 20 Q to B 4, there follows Q to K 6, 21 P takes B, R to Q 6), Q to B 4 ch, 21 K to R sq, R takes B, 22 P takes B, Q to B 7, and wins. Or again, suppose, 18 Kt to R 3 (if Q to K 4, then P to Q R 4), B to Kt 5, 14 B to Kt 5, Kt takes Q P, 15 Q to K 4, Kt takes P, 16 Q takes B, Kt takes B, with the advantage. And once more, suppose, 18 B to Q 3, then Kt takes B ch, 14 Q takes Kt, R to K sq ch, 15 K to B sq, B to B 4, 16 Q to Q 2, Q to R 3 ch, 17 K to Kt sq, R to K 7, 18 Q to Q sq (if 18 Q to B sq, then Q to Q Kt 3), Q R to K sq, 19 Kt to R 3 (if Kt to Q 2, then B to B 7, 20 Q to Q B sq, Q to Q Kt 3), Q to Q Kt 3, 20 Q to K B sq, Q takes Kt P, 21 Kt to B 4, Q takes R, and wins.

[B] 11 P takes P (taking with the Pawn is still less to be recommended for White than with the Kt), Kt to B 4, 12 Q to K 2, Kt to K 4, 13 Kt to Kt 5 (the Kt will otherwise be easily cut off by P to Q R 8), R to K sq, 14 K to Q sq, B to Q 2, 15 Q to Q 2, Kt to Kt 5 (threatening Kt takes P ch), with an excellent position. Had White played 12 Q to B 3, then Kt to K 4, 13 Q to K 2 (if Q to Q sq, Q to K 2 wins), B to Q 2, 14 Kt to Kt 5, K R to K sq, 15 K to Q sq, Kt to Kt 5, and the position is still more favourable to Black than in the last variation.

[C] 11 Kt to Q 2 (White does best not to take the second Pawn), P takes P, 12 Kt takes P, Q to K 4, 13 Kt to Kt 5, Kt to Q 4, 14 Q to K 2, Kt to B 5, 15 Q to K 3, Kt takes P ch (Black can also play Q takes Kt), 16 B takes Kt, Q takes Kt, and the game stands pretty equal.

Secondly, 10 Kt to Q 2, P takes P (if B to Q 2, then 11 Castles, not 11 Kt takes B P, on account of Q R to B sq, 12 Kt to Kt 5, P to Q R 3, 13 Kt to Q 4, Kt takes Kt, 14 P takes Kt, Kt to B 4), 11 Q Kt takes P, Q to K 4, 12 Castles, P to Q R 3, 13 P to K B 4, Kt to B 4, 14 P takes Q (or 14 Q to B 3, Q to K 2), Kt takes Q, 15 Kt takes P, Kt takes R, 16 Kt takes R, B to B 4, 17 Kt to Q 6, Kt to B 7, 18 R to Kt sq, R takes Kt, 19 Kt takes B, Kt takes P, and the game is even.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Herr Bardeleben is apparently unacquainted with the existence of Mr. W. T. Pierce's analysis on this phase of the Opening, which was published in the B.C.M. in 1883.

(b) Mr. Pierce arrives at the same position by the transposition of Black's seventh and ninth moves.

(c) Up to this point the moves are the same as those in Mr. Pierce's analysis, but the latter here continues with 15 ... B to K 5, 16 P to B 3, B takes Q P, &c.

(d) We doubt if Herr Bardeleben has given White the best move at this point; at any rate the result of 16 Q to Q 2 ought to have been shown.

(e) 17 R to Q B sq looks better, and should have been noticed.

(f) We do not see the objection to Q to B 4.

(g) Surely White should rather Castle, which seems to enable him to escape from his difficulties.

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LETTER FROM LABOURDONNAIS TO  
GEORGE WALKER.

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Richelieu 89, 17 Janvier, 1837.

Mon cher Monsieur Walker,

Je vous remercie beaucoup de l'excellent article que vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer; il paraîtra dans le numéro du mois de Février bien traduit. Je recevrai toujours avec reconnaissance les articles que vous aurez la complaisance de m'envoyer, et je les ferai (*sic*) insérer de suite. Je regarde cela comme une bonne fortune. Je vous renverrai votre article à la première occasion que je trouverai. J'ai envoyé à Mrs. Bossange, au lieu de 6 numéros du dépôt, 20 du numéro de décembre qui est je crois assez intéressant; je continuerai ainsi s'ils veulent et ils pourront vendre les numéros séparément: je vous prie d'en fixer le prix avec eux. Je vous serai très obligé aussi de vouloir bien m'envoyer ce qu'il y a de meilleur et de plus moderne sur le whist, ainsi qu'un abonnement au Bell Life in London pour le Cercle des Échecs, rue de Menars no. 1 ou Richelieu no. 89. Veuillez nous donner quelques détails dans votre prochaine lettre sur Mr. Szen; je pense que vous avez des joueurs au moins de sa force. St. Amant n'a pas voulu jouer avec lui: il prétendait (*sic*) être préoccupé d'un procès que nous fait notre entrepreneur de l'ancien Cercle. Notre Cercle nouveau va très bien. Mais nous avons ici peu de belles parties. St. Amant, Boncourt, ne jouent presque plus; Mouret est mourant: et il se forme peu de joueurs forts. Je vous remercie pour les caractères; je ne suis pas encore

décidé. J'ai à la bibliothèque des manuscrits bien curieux qui me feront (*sic*) vivre quelque temps. Je vous remercie de vos bons avis, je m'y conformerai. J'ignore comment je comptrai avec Mrs. Bossange : ils pourraient prendre l'abonnement du Bell Life et ces livres de whist sur mon compte.

Recevez, mon cher Mr. Walker, l'assurance du sincère attachement de votre tout dévoué,

de la BOURDONNAIS.

Two postscripts are written on different margins.

L'on attend ici avec impatience le Bell Life : veuillez ne pas oublier et nous payerons comme il vous sera plus commode.

Je compte à la 1<sup>e</sup> occasion envoyer 12 Palamède complets à Mr. Greenwood, veuillez lui faire bien mes compliments.

In the above, *ferrai* and *ferront* (for *ferai* and *feront*) are perhaps old-fashioned rather than incorrect spellings : *prétentait* must be a mistake for *prétendait*. In no case is there room for doubt as to the spelling adopted by Labourdonnais : his handwriting though small is perfectly clear. The accents are almost entirely omitted, and the stops are few : but the letter appears to be that of an educated Frenchman.

#### TRANSLATION.

89 Rue Richelieu, 17th January, 1837.

My dear Mr. Walker,

I thank you much for the excellent article you have had the kindness to send me ; it will appear well translated in the February number. I shall always receive thankfully any articles you may be pleased to send me, and will have them inserted at once. I regard this [*i.e.* having G. W. as a regular contributor] as a piece of good fortune. I will return your article at the first opportunity I find. I have sent to Messrs. Bossange [the publishers in Great Marlborough Street, afterwards known as Barthès and Lowell], instead of the 6 numbers in stock, 20 of the December number, which is, I think, interesting enough ; I will continue this if they wish it, and they can sell the numbers separately ; I beg you to arrange the price with them. I shall also be much obliged if you will be so good as to send me the best and latest books on whist [the *Palamède*, like the *Westminster Papers*, combined whist with Chess], as also a subscription [*i.e.* a copy in return for a subscription mentioned below] to *Bell's Life in London* for the Paris Chess Club, 1 Rue de Menars or 89 Rue Richelieu. Please to give us in your next letter some particulars about M. Szen ; I think that you have players at least of his strength. St. Amant would not play with him : he declared he was too busy with a law-suit which our manager of the old club

is bringing against us. Our new club is going on capitally. But we get few fine games here. St. Amant and Boncourt have almost given up playing; Mouret is dying: and few strong players are coming on. [Jacques François Mouret had long conducted the Automaton when Maelzel was its exhibitor: he died soon after the date of this letter, and we are sorry to add that his life was shortened by drink.] I thank you for the characters: I have not yet made up my mind. [This allusion is obscure.] I have in my library some very curious manuscripts which will support me for some time. I thank you for your good advice, and will follow it. [Doubtless as to care of his health and taking exercise, which Labourdonnais habitually neglected.] I do not know how I shall reckon with Messrs. Bossange: they might take the subscription to *Bell's Life* and the whist books on my account.

Receive, my dear Mr. Walker, the assurance of the sincere attachment of your devoted friend

de la BOURDONNAIS.

P.S.—(1) *Bell's Life* is impatiently expected here: please do not forget, and we will pay for it in the manner most convenient to you.

(2) I count on sending a set of 12 *Palamèdes* by the first opportunity to Mr. Greenwood; please give him my compliments. [This is Mr. Greenwood Walker, the faithful recorder of the games between Labourdonnais and MacDonnell; no relation to George Walker.]

Louis Charles Mahé de Labourdonnais was the grandson of the celebrated Bernard François Mahé de Labourdonnais (1699-1755), governor of Mauritius, and a great opponent of the English in India. The generations between them must have been long ones, as the Chess player was nearly 100 years younger than his grandfather. The date of his birth is not exactly known: a French tradition places it in 1795, the year of Philidor's death; but the epitaph which may still be read in Kensal Green Cemetery says "died December 18, 1840, aged 43 years." This inscription was put up by George Walker, who had known him intimately during the last six or seven years of his life, and doubtless gives Labourdonnais' own account of his age; according to this his birth-year would be 1797. From about 1820 he was acknowledged as the first player in Europe, and was called "the king of Chess" by his admiring countrymen. His treatise of 1833 made no mark in the literature of the game: he took little pains with it, and theory was, with him, quite subordinate to practice. We shall not repeat the thrice-told tale of his contests with MacDonnell in 1834. The exact score in these

matches has never been determined, though made the subject of several controversies ; the latest discussion, to which Walker contributed, is in the *Chess Player's Magazine* for 1864, and the probable result seems to be that they played 88 games, of which 85 have been preserved ; Labourdonnais winning 44, MacDonnell 30, and 14 being drawn. The Anglo-Irish champion was much more successful in the later games of the series than at first. Walker has, however, pointed out that the Frenchman was heavily handicapped by the anxieties consequent on his narrow means, MacDonnell on the contrary having been completely at ease in his circumstances. The above letter, interesting as a proof of the friendly and even confidential relations between the writer and his correspondent, affords melancholy evidence of the hand-to-mouth life which Labourdonnais led to the end : and Walker's letters, as extracted in our last, disclose the destitute condition of his widow and orphan son.

The article in the *Biographie Générale* (Michaud) is evidently not the work of a Chess-player, and contains some incorrect particulars : notably the statement that Labourdonnais' treatise included a notice of the Evans Gambit, which he had learnt from MacDonnell. Comparison of the dates proves this to be erroneous. The Evans Gambit does not appear till the series of games between them, was well advanced, and, though unacquainted with the *Traité des Echecs*, we feel convinced that the opening in question was not noticed in it. We gather, however, from the *Biographie* two interesting particulars not mentioned in the English accounts of Labourdonnais : that he published a life of his grandfather (3 vols. 1827) ; and that the Isle of Mauritius, though now become an English colony, sent contributions to the fund raised for his family. To the honour of M. Thiers, then Prime Minister of France, it should be recorded that, at the moment of Labourdonnais' death, he was arranging that he should receive a pension from King Louis Philippe ; and that this pension was subsequently granted to the widow. Madame de Labourdonnais, thus placed beyond the reach of want, survived her husband many years.

The peculiarity of the signature "de la Bourdonnais" to the above letter may have been observed by our readers : and it is worth noticing that the spelling of "Labourdonnais" as one word is almost invariably found in French literature, including the *Palanède*, and is more correct than that fancied by the great player himself.

W. W.

Errata in our last. At p. 51, line 11 from bottom, we wrote "further contribution," printed as "public contribution ;" and p. 52 line 6, "in Westminster papers," not "to Westminster Papers."

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME DIII.

The following games conclude our selection from the late match.

## SIXTH GAME.

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

Drawn game.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) When, as in this game, Black has not played P to Q R 3, he may now safely bring out his B to B 4.

(b) In his match with Herr Zukertort Mr. Steinitz here advanced his Q P another step at once.

(c) Stronger perhaps than B to Q 2, for if White retook with Pawn, Black would castle, and White's centre Pawns would be rather weak.

(d) He should have attacked the Kt forthwith by P to R 3 or B to K 2, continuing afterwards with P to K B 4.

(e) This leads him into unnecessary difficulties which the obvious move R takes B would have avoided.

(f) P to K R 3, forcing the exchange of Knights, was perhaps preferable.

(g) White judiciously declines to exchange Queens, and he now threatens, if Black play P to B 4, to win a Pawn by R takes R and Q to Q 5 ch.

(h) This puts the Q too much out of play: B to K 3 or P to K Kt 3 was better.

(i) He evidently cannot take the B P without losing his Q P in return.

(j) We prefer here Q to B 3.

(k) It would be clearly imprudent by taking the offered Pawn, to let go his K B P, and allow the Q to enter his game.

(l) This premature advance permits Black to force a clever draw. The best course was to play P to Q Kt 3 and then K to B sq to prepare for P to K Kt 4.

(m) If the Rook covers, the draw is equally forced by Q to K 6 ch, 36 K to Kt 2, Q to K 5 ch, &c., but not Kt takes P ch, which would lose by 37 R takes Kt, Q takes R, 38 Q takes P.

### GAME DIV.

Twelfth game of the match.

#### (French Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Lipschütz.)	(Capt. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Lipschütz.)	(Capt. Mackenzie.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	24 P to K Kt 4!	R P tks P
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	25 P tks P	Q tks Q ch
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	26 K tks Q	K to Kt 2
4 B to K Kt 5	B to K 2	27 Kt to Kt 5	Q Kt to Q sq
5 P to K 5	Kt to Q 2	28 Kt P tks P	R to R sq ch
6 B tks B	Q tks B	29 K to Kt 3	Kt P tks P
7 P to K B 4 (a)	Castles	30 R to K R sq	Kt to Kt 3
8 Kt to B 3	P to K B 3	31 R tks R	K Kt tks R
9 B to Q 3	P to Q B 4 (b)	32 R to K R sq	K Kt to B 2
10 Q Kt to Kt 5	Q Kt to B 3 (c)	33 Kt to R 7	Q Kt to Kt 2
11 P to B 3	P to B 5 (d)	34 Kt to B 6	Kt tks Kt (h)
12 B to B 2	P to Q R 3	35 R to R 7 ch	K to B sq
13 Kt to Q 6	P to Q Kt 4	36 P tks Kt	R to R 2
14 Castles	K Kt to Kt 3 (e)	37 B to Q sq	B to Q 2
15 Q to K sq	P to B 4	38 B to R 5	B to K sq (i)
16 K to R sq	P to Kt 3	39 K to B 2?	B to B 3
17 K R to Kt sq	P to K R 4 (f)	40 K to K 3	P to R 4
18 Q to Kt 3	Q to K Kt 2	41 K to Q 4	P to Kt 5
19 P to K R 3	B to Q 2	42 B tks Kt	R tks B
20 Q to R 2	Q to R 3	43 R to R 8 ch	K to Kt 2
21 Q R to K B sq	K Kt to B sq	44 R to Kt 8 ch	K to R 3
22 Kt to Kt 7 (g)	K Kt to K 2	45 R to Q B 3	B to R 5
23 Kt to B 5	B to B sq	46 R to Q R 8 (j)	Kt P tks P

47 Kt P tks P	R to Q B 2	55 Kt to R 7 (k)	R to Q R sq
48 R tks P	B to B 3	56 R to R 6	K to Kt 2
49 R to R 6	K to Kt 3	57 R to R 2	B to Q 2
50 P to R 4	K to B 2	58 Kt to Kt 5	R tks P
51 P to R 5	K to K 2	59 P to B 6 ch!	B tks P
52 R to Kt 6	K to Q sq	60 R tks R ch	K tks R
53 P to R 6	R to B sq	61 Kt tks K P	K to Kt 3
54 P to R 7	K to Q B 2	62 Kt to Kt 7!	Resigns.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Both sides here depart from the usual continuation, which is, 7 Q to Q 2, P to Q R 3.

(b) This move cannot as a rule be made now without the preparatory one just mentioned, viz. P to Q R 3. By neglecting, however, to play Q to Q 2 White enables his opponent to advance P to Q B 4 in safety. See next note.

(c) The correct reply was P to B 5. If the Bishop then retreated, Black would win a Pawn by Q to Kt 5 ch; or if White played 11 Kt to B 7, Black could proceed with Kt takes K P, and would either win a Pawn, or two pieces for the Rook.

(d) But now P to B 5 is too late, and only serves to consolidate White's centre, so that P takes P is preferable.

(e) Kt to Q sq or R 4, in order to go to Kt 2, would have got rid of the troublesome White Kt, and Black pays dearly afterwards for not doing so.

(f) As this does not prevent the ultimate advance of White's K Kt P, it only exposes and weakens his own King's flank.

(g) Black should have guarded this square with his R before trying to exchange Kts.

(h) Too late he proceeds to oust the Kt from his strong post, for by doing so now he gives the adversary a passed Pawn which cannot be captured or stopped.

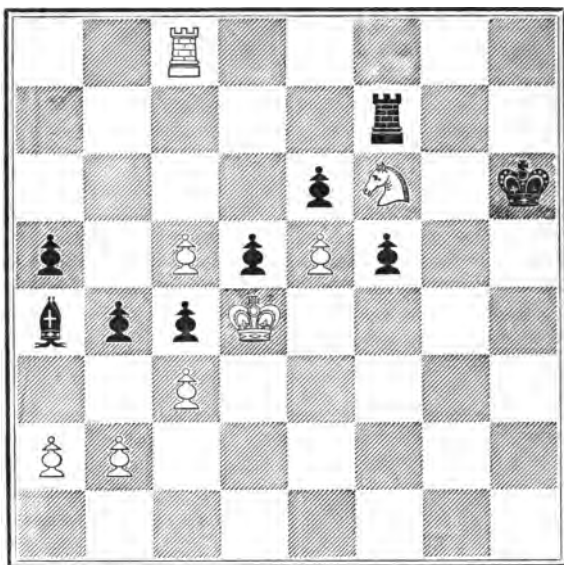
(i) "No mortal is always wise," and Capt. Mackenzie here makes an egregious slip for such a master. Mr. Lipschütz, however, kindly lets him off this time: he had an easy win now by 39 Kt takes B, K takes Kt, 40 R takes Kt, R takes R, 41 P to B 6.

(j) Instead of going after the R P, he should march on at once with his passed Pawn, *e.g.* 46 P to B 6, R to K Kt 2, 47 P to B 7, K to Kt 3, 48 R to K Kt 8, R takes R, 49 Kt takes R, B to Q 2, 50 P queens, B takes Q, 51 Kt to K 7 ch, and wins. (See diagram.)

(k) Mr. Lipschütz has made up for his two previous omissions by a very ably conducted ending, and this final manoeuvre is particularly well conceived.

Position after Black's 45th move.

BLACK (CAPT. MACKENZIE.)



WHITE (MR. LIPSCHÜTZ.)

### GAME DV.

Final game of the match, played 17th and 20th Nov., 1886.

(English Opening.)

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

21 Kt to K 5	B to R 5 (i)	41 P to Kt 5	R tks P
22 Kt tks Kt	P tks Kt	42 B to Q 4 (o)	B to B 5
23 B tks P at B 6	Kt tks P	43 P to Kt 6	R to B 6 (p)
24 R to Q 4!	Kt to K 5	44 P to R 4 (q)	R to B 8
25 B tks R	R tks B	45 P to R 5 (r)	R to Q R 8
26 K to K 2	B to B sq	46 Kt to R 2	R to Kt 8 ch
27 R to B 7	B to R 3 ch	47 K to B 2	R to Kt 4
28 K to Q sq (j)	Kt to B 7 ch	48 K tks Kt	R tks R P
29 K to Q 2 (k)	B to K Kt 4	49 R to R 7 (s)	R to Q Kt 4
30 R tks Q P	R tks P	50 Kt to B 3	R to K R 4 (t)
31 K to B 2	B to Q 6 ch (l)	51 K to K 4	B to R 7
32 R tks B	Kt tks R	52 Kt to Q 5	R to R 6 (u)
33 B to Q 4	Kt to K 8 ch (m)	53 P to Kt 7	K to R 2
34 K to Q sq	R to K 5	54 Kt to K B 4	R to Q Kt 6
35 B tks Q R P	Kt tks P	55 B to K 5	R to Kt 5 ch
36 Kt to B 3	R to K 8 ch	56 K to B 5	B to Kt 8 (v)
37 K to B 2	R to B 8 ch (n)	57 P queens	R tks Q
38 K to Kt 2	Kt to K 8	58 R tks P	R to K Kt sq
39 P to Kt 4	Kt to Q 6 ch	59 Kt to R 5	Resigns.
40 K to Kt 3	R to K R 8		

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) See Note (a) to the eleventh game of the match.

(b) It was better to take with the P in order to retain more chances of attack.

(c) Q Kt to Q 2 was stronger, with the object of going to Kt 3, and stopping the advance of the isolated Pawn, or he might gain time by checking with the B, and then castling.

(d) The K B should, perhaps, under the circumstances have been brought to K 2, and the K Kt to Q 2; at any rate B to K 2 is the correct play now, as will be seen two moves on.

(e) We doubt the wisdom of this advance. He could not, however, get rid of his isolated P here, for if P to Q 5, then 16 Kt takes P, Kt takes Kt, 17 R takes Kt, B to K 4, 18 R takes R, R takes R, 19 B to Kt 2, B takes B, 20 Kt takes B, R to Q 7, 21 R to Q sq, &c.

(f) Guarding his B, and threatening to take the Q P, which of course he could not do before on account of B to R 7 ch.

(g) Not a good post for the B, which should go to B 2 or K 2.

(h) Weakening his Pawns, and only driving the Bishop to a better square; had he played his next two moves now, he must have won a Pawn or the exchange.

(i) Counter attack is here, as often, the best defence ; from this point the game becomes more interesting.

(j) He gets into some difficulty by this move ; as Mr. Steinitz has shown, there was no harm in 28 K to B 3, for if Kt to Kt 4 ch, 29 K to Kt 4, Kt to K 3, 30 R takes R P, and White must win a piece.

(k) K to B 2 would save time, and avoid the attack.

(l) Mr. Lipschütz has fought a very plucky and skilful uphill battle ; he now recovers the exchange which he had lost, and at this point has certainly none the worst of the game.

(m) But here, instead of checking at once, he should have moved his Rook to Kt 6.

(n) This check also, and the next move of the Kt, are still more injurious to Black's prospects ; he should have proceeded forthwith to win the K R P, and then pressed on with one or more of his own Pawns.

(o) Making room for the R P to advance, and better then P to Kt 6 immediately, in which case he could have forced Black to give up his B for the P, but would have been obliged to exchange his own B very soon for one of Black's Pawns.

(p) We do not know that any move could save the game now, but surely this one, which seems pure waste of precious time, could do nothing towards it. He cannot play P to Kt 4 on account of the answer Kt to Q 5, threatening a fatal check at B 6 ; nor can he apparently move his R to R 8, as White would reply with Kt to Kt 5 in order to play P to Kt 7 ; his best chance therefore, perhaps, was R to R 4. We give a diagram on next page.

(q) Slow and sure, but Kt to either Q 5 or Kt 5 led to a speedier settlement, since he had nothing to fear from the discovered check.

(r) It was better to bring the K to B 4, or he might venture even on Kt to Q 5, for the Bishop dared not take R, and if he retreated to avoid being taken, then the R P would go on.

(s) We should prefer R to B 8 ch and then Kt to B 3.

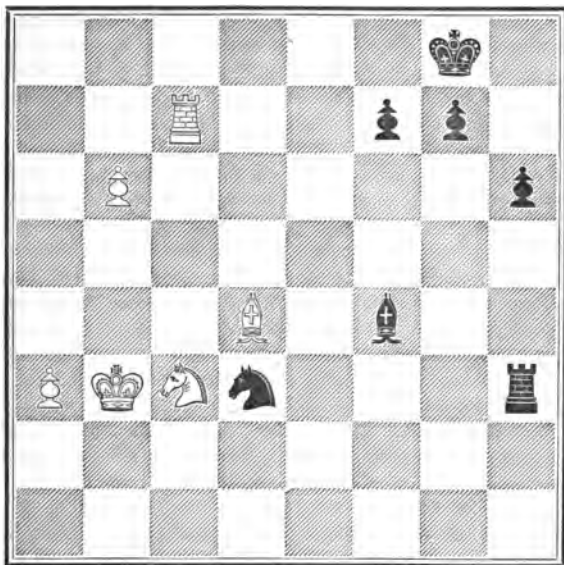
(t) If 50 R to Kt 6, then 51 K to B 4 and 52 Kt to Kt 5. Or if 50 R to Kt 5, then 51 Kt to Q 5, R to Kt 6 ch, 52 K to B 4 and wins.

(u) The R ought rather to check first at R 5 to drive away the King.

(v) Checking with the P would have spoilt the pretty ending which follows, but White could then have won thus:—56 P to Kt 3 ch, 57 Kt takes P, P takes Kt ch, 58 K to K 6, R to Kt 3 ch, 59 K to Q 5, R to Kt 4 ch (if K to Kt sq, then B takes B), 60 K to B 6 and wins.

Position after White's 48rd move.

BLACK (MR. LIPSCHÜTZ.)



WHITE (CAPT. MACKENZIE.)

### GAME DVI.

The following games were recently played by correspondence between the New York Chess Club and the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia.

(Steinitz Gambit.)

WHITE. (New York.)	BLACK. (Philadelphia.)	WHITE. (New York.)	BLACK. (Philadelphia.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	9 P tks P ch	K to Kt sq
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	10 P tks B (b)	Kt to B 3 (c)
3 P to K B 4	P tks P	11 Q tks R ch (d)	R tks Q
4 P to Q 4	Q to R 5 ch	12 B to Q 2	R to K sq ch
5 K to K 2	P to Q 4	13 K to Q sq	Q to B 7
6 P tks P	B to Kt 5 ch (a)	14 K to B sq (e)	B tks Kt
7 Kt to B 3	Castles	15 P tks B	Q tks B P
8 P tks Kt	B to Q B 4	And White resigned. (f)	

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This is Mr. Zukertort's defence, the alternative course being to check with the Q at K 2, and if the K goes to B 2, to check again at R 5. It used to be thought that this ensured a draw by perpetual check, but Mr. Steinitz is of opinion that White may safely venture to interpose the Kt P, and he backed his opinion by so playing himself in the last game of his match with Mr. Zukertort. The result of that game, apparently, did not encourage the Philadelphians to adopt the Q to K 2 ch defence.

(b) A startling departure from the normal continuation Kt to Kt 5. White evidently reckoned, or "guessed," as the Americans say, that a Rook and two minor pieces would be more than an equivalent for their Queen; but guessing does not do in a correspondence match, and they seem to have entirely overlooked the resultant position of exposure to their King in which a few more moves later they found themselves.

(c) Much stronger than taking the Q at once. The New York players clearly did not see the effect of this quiet and powerful *coup*, which now threatens mate in three moves.

(d) There is nothing else to be done; Q to Q 2 and B to Q 2 are useless on account of K R to K sq ch, and if P to K Kt 3, then of course B takes Kt ch, &c.

(e) B to K 2 was their best chance now, but Black would then have gained two pieces for the Rook by R takes B, 15 Kt takes R, Q takes Kt P, 16 R to K sq, B takes Kt, with a winning position.

(f) It seems rather early to resign, but in a correspondence game a conclusive analysis sent by the winners often leads their opponents to do so sooner than would be the case over the board, and this was apparently done here. The continuation given in the *Brooklyn Chess Chronicle*, is as follows:—16 R to K Kt sq, Q to B 7, 17 R to R sq, R to K 8 ch! 18 B takes R, Q takes B ch, 19 Kt to Q sq, Kt to K 5, 20 B to Kt 2 [A], Q to Q 7 ch, 21 K to Kt sq, Q takes B, 22 R to K sq, Q to Q 7, 23 R to Kt sq, P to B 6, 24 P to Kt 3, Q to Kt 7, 25 R to K sq, Q to K 7, 26 R to Kt sq, P to B 7, and wins.

[A] 20 P to Kt 3, Kt to B 7, 21 R to K Kt sq, Q takes Kt ch, 22 K to Kt 2, Q to Q 5 ch, 23 P to B 3, Kt to Q 8 ch, 24 R takes Kt [B], Q takes Q R, 25 P to B 6, Q to Q 7 ch, 26 K to R 3, Q takes B P, and wins.

[B] 24 K to R 3, Q takes P ch, 25 P to Kt 4, Q tks B P ch, 26 K to R 4, Kt to Kt 7 ch, 27 K to R 5, Q to Q B 3, 28 P to Kt 5, and Black mates in two moves.

## GAME DVII.

Second game in the match.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE. (Philadelphia.)	BLACK. (New York.)	WHITE. (Philadelphia.)	BLACK. (New York.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	32 R tks R	B tks R
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	33 P to K B 3 (m)	K to Kt sq
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3	34 K to B sq	K to B 2
4 P to Q 3	B to B 4	35 K to K 2	R to B 2 (n)
5 P to Q B 3	Q to K 2 (a)	36 B tks P	B tks B
6 Castles	B to Kt 3	37 R tks B	R tks P
7 P to Q 4	Castles	38 R to R 5	R to B 2
8 B tks Kt	Kt P tks B	39 R to R 6 (o)	R to Q 2
9 Kt tks P	Kt tks P	40 P to K R 4	R to Q Kt 2
10 R to K sq	P to K B 4	41 P to R 3	R to K 2 ch
11 Q to Kt 3 ch (b)	K to R sq	42 K to B 2	K to Kt sq
12 Kt to Q 2	P to Q 3 (c)	43 K to Kt sq	K to R 2
13 Kt tks P	Q to R 5 !	44 K to R 2 (p)	P to R 4
14 R to B sq (d)	B to R 3	45 K to Kt sq	R to K B 2
15 Kt to B 3	Q to K R 4	46 K to B 2	P to Kt 3
16 P to Q B 4 (e)	B to Kt 2	47 K to K 2	R to K 2 ch
17 P to Q 5 (f)	B tks Kt	48 K to Q 3	K to R 3
18 P tks B	P to K B 5 !	49 R to R 4	R to K 6 ch (q)
19 Q to Q 3	Q R to K sq	50 K to Q 2	R to Kt 6
20 B to Q 2 (g)	Q to Q B 4	51 K to B 2	R to K 6
21 P to Q Kt 4	Q tks P at B 3	52 K to Q 2	R to Kt 6
22 Q R to K sq	P to K R 3	53 K to K 2	P to Kt 4 (r)
23 B to B sq	R to B 3	54 R to R 6 ch	R to Kt 3
24 R to K 2	R to K 2 (h)	55 P tks P ch (s)	K tks P
25 B to Kt 2	R to Kt 3 (i)	56 R tks P (t)	K to R 5 !
26 Kt to K 5	P tks Kt (j)	57 K to B 2	R to Kt 7 ch
27 Q tks Kt !	Q tks Q	58 K to Kt sq	K to Kt 6
28 R tks Q	P to Q B 4 !	59 R to Kt 7 ch	K to R 5
29 P tks P (k)	B tks P	60 P to R 4 and Black finishes	
30 P to K R 3 (l)	R (Kt 3) to K 3	by forcing stalemate or perpetual	
31 R to Q sq	R to Q 3	check (u).	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This move, together with the preceding one, was nearly always adopted by Morphy and Löwenthal in reply to the 4 P to Q 3 Anderssen attack. Instead of 5 ..., Q to K 2 Anderssen preferred 5 ..., Castles for Black, considering that he would obtain sufficient compensation in position for the loss of his K P.

D 2

(b) We agree with all the annotators of this game that Kt to Q 2 at once was preferable to thus putting the Queen out of play.

(c) The New Yorkers obtain a fine game by the sacrifice of the Pawn. Mr. Steinitz, however, doubts its soundness, and thinks they should have played Q to B 8.

(d) Probably best, P to Kt 8 would evidently not be good on account of Q to R 6, followed presently by B to Kt 2; and if 14 Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt, 15 B to K 8, Black can proceed with R to B 4, threatening R to K R 4.

(e) We concur entirely with Mr. Steinitz that this was an unnecessary weakening of their Pawns, and that they should have brought the R back to K sq, having nothing to fear from the reply P to K Kt 4.

(f) This speedily loses the Pawn which they have gained; what objection is there to Kt to Kt 4?

(g) If White now try to preserve their advanced Pawn by 20 P to Q Kt 4, Black, as pointed out by the *Philadelphia Times*, can answer with Kt to Kt 6, whereupon, if 21 P takes Kt, P takes P, 22 B to K 8, R takes Kt, and wins; or if 21 K R to Q sq, Black can perhaps play R to K 7, but at any rate they will have a fine attack.

(h) Intending probably to make room for their Q at K sq in case of her being driven by the Pawn, but it would be more to the purpose to double Rooks.

(i) This also is weak play, allowing White to force exchanges, and wrest from them the attack.

(j) An interesting, though unsound, variation is suggested here by the *Philadelphia Times*, viz. R takes Kt, 27 B takes R, Kt to B 6, 28 Q takes R, Kt takes R ch, 29 K to R sq, Q to Q 2, 30 B takes P ch, Q takes B, 31 Q to K 8 ch, &c. (See diagram.)

(k) We prefer P to Q R 8, to avoid the disintegration of the Pawns; there was also something to be said for P to Kt 5.

(l) If 30 R takes P, then R takes R, 31 B takes R, P to B 6, 32 P to Kt 8, R to R 8, 33 R to R sq, R to R 5.

(m) It was much better to bring the K into action at once.

(n) K to K 8 is certainly preferable.

(o) The game now looks very like a draw; obviously, it would have been bad play to check at B 5 and take the B P, on account of R to B 7 ch afterwards.

(p) With the object of forcing Black to play P to R 4 to keep the K out, which done, the K returns.

(q) The first step in a fine series of manœuvres to draw by check or stalemate.

(r) They might also check at Kt 7, with a pretty fair certainty of drawing.

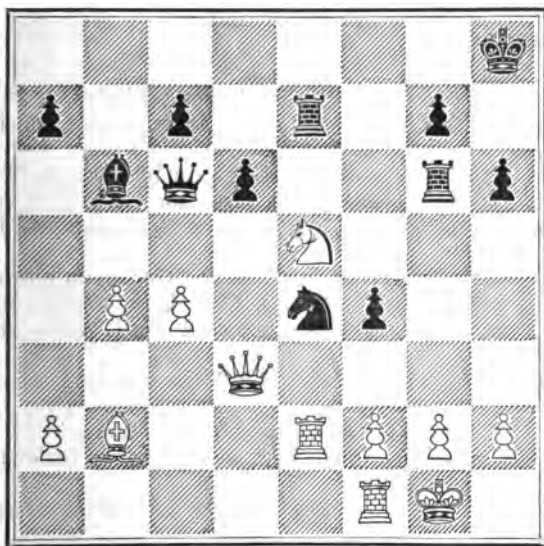
(s) A little investigation will show that the consequence of exchanging Rooks is likewise a draw.

(t) R to R 5 ch, instead of taking Pawn, would lead to the same result.

(u) For now R to Kt 8 ch, 61 K to B 2, R to Kt 7 ch, 62 K to B sq, R to B 7 ch, &c., and draws.

Position after White's 26th move.

BLACK (NEW YORK C. C.)



WHITE (PHILADELPHIA.)

### GAME DVIII.

Played in Scotland v. Ireland Correspondence match.

(French Defence.)

WHITE. (Mr. Hogben, of Derry.)	BLACK. (Mr. McConnochie, of Aberdeen.)	WHITE. (Mr. Hogben, of Derry.)	BLACK. (Mr. McConnochie, of Aberdeen.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	5 Kt tks P	B to K 2
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	6 Kt tks Kt ch	B tks Kt
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	7 B tks B	Q tks B
4 B to K Kt 5	P tks P (a)	8 P to Q B 3	P to Q B 3 (b)

9 B to Q 3	P to Q Kt 4 (c)	18 P to R 3	Kt to R 4
10 Kt to K 2 (d)	Castles	19 Kt tks Kt	Q tks Kt
11 Castles	B to Kt 2	20 R to K 5	P to K B 4
12 P to K B 4	Kt to Q 2	21 R tks K P	Q R to Q sq
13 Q to Q B 2	P to K R 3	22 R to K 5 (f)	R to Q 3
14 Q R to K sq	Kt to Kt 3	23 K R to K sq	P to R 3
15 Kt to Kt 3	Kt to Q 4	24 Q to Kt 3	K to R 2 (g)
16 Q to K B 2	Q to R 5	25 R to K 7	R to B 2
17 P to Q R 3	Kt to B 3 (e)	26 B to K 2	Resigns.

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) This early simplification leaves White's Q P and Q B P in a good position for the end-game, an important consideration in correspondence play.

(b) Acting on the constructing principle, which, Mr. Potter notes, is "sometimes served too obsequiously." It is now difficult for him to develop his pieces without compromising his game.

(c) Which he does with alacrity. He has an alternative in Kt to Q 2; (if) 10 Kt to B 3, Q to Q sq might come in to give him more command of the board until White shows his hand.

(d) "He was a careful man" in selecting this devious course to command K 5.

(e) "Fey!" He goes straight to his doom.

(f) Threatening Q to B 2, and stopping various obvious moves on Black's part.

(g) If R to Kt 3 he fears some "dark undercurrent woe" by B to K 2.

## GAME DIX.

Played February 3rd, 1887, at Crosby Hall.

## (Centre Gambit.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Rees.)	(Mr. Frankenstein.)	(Mr. Rees.)	(Mr. Frankenstein.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	7 Kt to Q 5	Q to Q 3 (a)
2 P to Q 4	P tks P	8 Kt tks B P ch	K to Q sq
3 Q tks P	P to Q Kt 3	9 Q tks Q	B tks Q
4 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	10 Kt tks R	Kt to B 3
5 Q to K 3	B to B 4?	11 B to K 3	Kt tks P
6 Q to Kt 3	Q to B 3	12 Kt tks P	P tks Kt

13 B tks P ch	K to K 2	26 B tks Kt	P tks B
14 P to Q B 8	R to K sq	27 Kt to B 6	B to B 8
15 P to B 8	Kt to Q B 4	28 P tks P	B to Kt 2
16 K to B 2 (b)	K to B sq	29 Kt to R 5	B to Q 5 ch
17 R to Q sq	Kt to Kt 2	30 K to Kt 3	B to K 4 ch
18 P to Q Kt 4 (c)	B to K 4	31 P to B 4	Kt to K 5 ch
19 Kt to K 2	P to Q 8	32 K to R 4?	B to B 8 ch
20 Kt to Q 4	Kt to K 2	33 K to Kt 4	B to Q 4
21 B to Kt 5	Kt to Q 4	34 K R to K sq?	Kt to B 7 ch
22 B tks R	K tks B	35 K to B 5?	B to Q 5
23 Q R to K sq	K to B sq	36 R to Q Kt sq?	
24 B to R 7	Kt tks B P	And Black mates in six moves,	
25 R to Q B sq	Kt to B 4! (d)	by 1 P to B 8, &c.	

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) In opening the game Black assumes an unusually benevolent attitude.

(b) The possibilities arising from Kt to R 5 do not appear to have entered the mind of either player.

(c) There is nothing to be said in favour of this move.

(d) White has hitherto been favoured by Fortune, but after this unexpected retort she goes over to the enemy. The conclusion is curious, not only for the ingenious way in which Black finishes the game, but also for the pertinacity with which White clings to his advantage in force.

## GAME DX.

We extract the following game, *in memoriam* of the late Mr. C. B. Vansittart, from the *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*. It was played Dec. 2nd, 1888, at the Academy of Rome.

## (Evans Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Vansittart.)	(Signor B.)	(Mr. Vansittart.)	(Signor B.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	9 Q to Kt 3 (a)	Q to K 2?
2 Kt to K B 8	Kt to Q B 8	10 B to R 8	Q to B 8
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	11 R to Q sq	B to Q 2 (b)
4 P to Q Kt 4	B tks Kt P	12 B tks P ch	Q tks B
5 P to B 8	B to B 4	13 Q tks Q ch	K tks Q
6 Castles	B to Kt 3	14 R tks B ch	K to Kt 3
7 P to Q 4	P to Q 8	15 Kt to R 4 ch	K to B 4?
8 P tks P	P tks P	16 Kt to Q 2!	K tks Kt

17 R tks Kt P	K to R 4	23 R to Kt 7	Kt to Kt 4
18 Kt to B 8	K to R 8	24 P to R 8	Kt tks P ch
19 R to Kt 8	B to K 6 (c)	25 K to R 2!	Kt to Kt 4 (f)
20 P tks B	Kt to B 8 (d)	26 R to K R sq	K to Kt 5
21 Kt to R 4	Kt tks P	27 Kt to R 6 ch, and mates in	
22 Kt to B 5 ch (e)	K to R 4	two more moves.	

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NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Another way of taking advantage of Black's weak 7th move is by 9 B takes P ch, K takes B, 10 Kt takes P ch, &c.

(b) K Kt to K 2 was better; if Kt to R 4, then of course 12 B tks P ch, winning the Queen.

(c) The only move to prolong the game.

(d) Again, this Kt should have gone to K 2.

(e) White here announced mate in 8 moves.

(f) If Kt to B 7, then equally 26 R to K R sq !

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FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.—The *Schachzeitung* informs us that the committee of the Berlin Chess Club have determined to celebrate the 60th anniversary of its foundation by three national tourneys and a concluding festival. For the first tourney there will be four prizes of 800, 150, 100, and 75 marks respectively, and in each of the other tourneys there will be likewise four prizes, the amounts not being yet settled. Seventeen players are taking part in the winter tourney of the Berlin Chess Club, of whom Herr Schallopp had won six out of seven games, Herr von Scheve five out of six, Herr Bardeleben three out of four, and Herr Caro eight out of eleven. The projected match between Mr. Steinitz and Herr L. Paulsen is, we fear, likely to fall through, owing to the great difficulty of collecting in Germany sufficient funds for the high stakes required by Mr. Steinitz's conditions.

The Stroebeck Chess Club is holding a winter tourney, with eleven entrants divided into three classes, and three prizes in each. The long sought-for permission to finish the ancient Chess tower at Stroebeck, in which a Chess Museum will be placed, has at last been granted by the Commune.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna Chess Club has this winter organised a tourney in which non-members can participate. The prizes, originally fixed at ten, four, two, and one ducats have been subsequently increased. At the general meeting of the club on November 30th Baron Kolisch was elected President, Herr Kaulla Vice President, and Herr Max Weiss Secretary.

Dr. Gold has published his second photographic Chess-board, containing, among others, the portraits of A. Schwarz, Hruby, Minckwitz, Schwede, von Gottschall, Pospisil, Pearson, Grimshaw, Chocholous, Salvioli, &c. &c.

AUSTRALIA.—Subscriptions in aid of the forthcoming International Jubilee Congress at Adelaide are, according to the *South Australian Chronicle*, coming in well, about £72 having been collected by the beginning of January, and this entirely from sources outside Adelaide itself. The project will, we are sure, have the hearty good wishes of all Chess-players in the old country, and, may be, some of their pecuniary support.

At Gawler, a place which has received the title of the "Modern Athens" of Australia, an exhibition of Chess with living pieces came off on December 22nd with great success. The first performance of the kind that ever took place in Australia was at Freeling not long ago, and this appears to have been the second.

In concluding a summary of the doings in the Australian Chess world during last year the *Leader* of January 1st says :—"Australia shares in the movement, which, with every succeeding year, renders this most ancient of pastimes more widely practised and appreciated. We do not, however, go with leaps and bounds ; it is but 'slowly, slowly, creeping on from point to point.' In addition to the inherent difficulty of the game, common to all lands, an obstacle to the spread of a taste for Chess is found in the brilliancy and geniality of the Australian climate, which render outdoor sports so much more attractive here than elsewhere. Yet we may truly say that while the year's history does not point to so wide an exercise of the game as we could desire, and no Chess stars have arisen upon the horizon, there has been no retrogression, and we can confidently await the time when the resources of a more leisured society will break down the barriers which at present stand in the way of Chess in Australia, and by the side of the great victories she has already achieved in field sports will be set the no less significant, if less ostentatious, triumphs won on the Chess-board."

AMERICA.—The committee for promoting the Sixth American Chess Congress has put forth a lengthy circular inviting subscriptions, but as it differs in no essential point from the preliminary programme, of which a *resumé* appeared in our issue of last December, we do not think it necessary to reproduce it. The withdrawal from the project of some of the leading New York clubs, as well as the ominous absence from the committee list of many prominent names, seems to show that the proposal is not receiving in America that amount of favour and support which it ought to have if it is going to be a success.

At the Brooklyn Chess Club an even tourney of two rounds,

with twenty entrants, is now in progress for the club championship. Mr. Steinitz gives instructions in Chess to the members once a week, and plays simultaneously with all-comers once a month.

Mr. Max Judd of St. Louis has won his handicap match with Mr. Koerper by a score of three to two. The even match between Messrs. Foster and Haller has also terminated. Score, Haller five, Foster four, drawn one.

The Indiana State Chess Association held a tourney recently, when the first prize fell to Mr. Kühne, who won seven games and lost two.

Capt. Mackenzie is on a professional Chess tour to the West and South. At Toledo, Ohio, he engaged in a series of games with Mr. Maurice Judd, the brother of Mr. Max Judd of St. Louis. He will next visit that city, and proceed afterwards to New Orleans.

The Baltimore Chess Club are about to form a Maryland Chess Association. The Louisville (Kentucky) Club has over one hundred members. The Dallas (Texas) Club, founded a year ago with seven members, has now seventy-five, and is going to build a fine club house for itself this year.

CUBA.—Four matches have now taken place at the Havana Club between Señores Carvajal and Vasquez, of which the latter has won three and the former one. The record of games, however, is much closer, thirty-five in all having been played, of which Sen. Vasquez scored seventeen, Sen. Carvajal sixteen, and two were drawn.

FRANCE.—The annual handicap tourney of the Café de la Régence had no less than eighty-six entrants, who are now being eliminated by the knocking out process. There will be four prizes, of the total value of three hundred francs, the other two hundred francs subscribed forming prizes for two additional tourneys, a major and a minor, to be commenced immediately.

On February 5th M. Taubenhause played twenty-one games simultaneously, and very rapidly, at the Café de la Régence, with the result that he won sixteen, lost three, and drew two.

On the 19th ult. M. Rosenthal was to play thirty games at once at the Cercle des Echecs, and the proprietors of the *Stratégie* offered as a guerdon to those who should vanquish him the well known works on end-games by the late Abbé Durand and M. Prêti.

RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg Chess Club has entered into new and luxurious quarters at the ancient hotel Delmuth close to the Nevsky Prospect. The club is at present very lively, for besides the daily contests of its one hundred members, and the telegraph match with London, it is playing two games by telegraph with Krasnoïarsk in Siberia, five thousand kilomètres distant from the Russian capital.

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

We have had a month of steady active Chess work here, but one not marked with many stirring incidents. Chess, however, flourishes in quietness, and goes apace in a serene atmosphere such as we are now enjoying. A little buzz, however, of excitement has been caused by the bringing out of Messrs. Andrews, Frankenstein, Laws, and Planck's lately published book, *The Chess Problem*. The universal opinion so far is undoubtedly that it is *the book par excellence* on the whole art and mystery of and concerning the modern Chess problem. You can't please everybody, however, and as a case in point, I may just mention that I yesterday met my friend of Pursell's. "Getting much Chess play?" was my first question. "Getting much Chess play!" he echoed, "How can I get much Chess play when everybody is bothering over that stupid book of young Planck and Laws! Why would you believe it, I have just seen Brown at the Divan with cigar, book, board and men before him. 'Have a game?' said I, quite friendly like. 'In a minute,' replied he; 'but first give me your opinion upon the possibility of initial position, as laid down in Planck's new book?' 'What?' cried I, 'what? Why you stupid, there is only one initial position, and that is when the sixteen White men and the sixteen Black are set up on their original squares, and you and I are just ready to make our first move. Set the men up, Sir. Set the men up!' But could you believe it, my dear Sir—and here my friend got almost lachrymose—he would not, not he! but there he sat over that confounded book, occasionally muttering something about 'clean mates' and 'economy of force,' and I never got a game at all! 'Economy of force' indeed, why I felt inclined to knock him down and pitch the book into the fire! That's my idea of 'economy of force.' Wait until I catch either Frankenstein or Laws, I'll teach them something about 'economy of force.'" I couldn't get my friend pacified. So whether the gentlemen referred to will have him bound over to keep the peace, towards themselves in particular, and all problemists in general, I know not.

The sectional play in the great winter tournament of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB is now very nearly concluded. Section No 1 (first-class amateurs) Mr. Heppell has practically won with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points down, for, though he has nominally one game yet to play, he is expected to score it by default, as his opponent is out of town, but if it were to be played and he should lose, he would still tie for the section, as his nearest rivals, Messrs. Block and Jacobs, and the Rev. J. de Soyres are all  $2\frac{1}{2}$  points down. In the two sections of second-class amateurs Mr. Zangwill has won

in one, as I mentioned last month, whilst in the other, Messrs. Jones and Cutler have tied. In other sections the winners are Messrs. Atkinson, Clarke, Levy, and Staniforth. On Saturday, 5th February, a match was played at Cambridge between a team of the City Club and a team of Cambridge University. The Cambridge team was made up of four dons and six undergraduates, whilst to meet them the City Club sent down three second-class and seven third-class amateurs. The struggle was a very keen one and ended in a draw, each side scoring five. The City at first led, as the first game fell to them, but Cambridge quickly equalised matters at another board. The "Cits" then made a burst and scored in rapid succession three games giving them a clear lead. The Light-blues, however, were equal to the occasion, and when time was called and unfinished games adjudicated upon the scores were found perfectly balanced. Great cheering then took place from both sides. The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the City Club was held on the 21st February, when there was a large gathering of members, Mr. Cutler (retiring president) occupying the chair. Mr. George Adamson (hon. secretary) read the general report, and Mr. Gastineau (treasurer) the financial statement, both of which were passed with applause; the secretary reporting that the Club was in a thoroughly healthy state and the number of members increasing, whilst the treasurer's balance had increased from £23 to £32. The election of officers then took place, when Mr. Geo. Adamson was elected president, Messrs. Cutler, Gastineau, and Howard vice-presidents, Mr. Gastineau (vice-president) treasurer, Mr. Geo. Adamson (president) hon. secretary, and Mr. Mackie assistant secretary, with a committee of fifteen members. Votes of thanks were heartily given to the retiring officers. I may mention that this is only the second time in the history of the club that one gentleman has conjointly held the two important offices of president and hon. secretary. In 1861 Mr. Howard, out of compliment to him for his long service as hon. secretary, was elevated to the presidential chair, still retaining the secretaryship, and now a similar compliment has been paid to Mr. Adamson who has been simply indefatigable for years past in the discharge of the onerous duties devolving upon a secretary of such a large and active Club as the City. Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Woon are playing a little match of five games up, and at present Mr. Woon is leading, the score being, Woon 2, Jacobs 1. Some consultation matches too are being arranged amongst the higher class players, and a team of blindfold players is being arranged. I believe that about ten of the City players have already signified that they are able to enter it, Mr. Porterfield Rynd and Mr. Loman being at the head, as they are open to play six blindfold games simultane-

ously, whilst Mr. Herbert Jacobs is also able to play almost a similar number. Mr. Blackburne will have to look to his laurels!

The annual general meeting of the BRITISH CHESS CLUB was held on the 15th February in their new Club-house, King Street, Covent Garden. Mr. Geo. Newnes, M.P., was elected president, Messrs. Donisthorpe, Hewitt, and Lewis vice-presidents, and Mr. F. H. Lowe hon. secretary, with a committee. I understand there are nearly 200 members now in the British.

The Baldwin-Hoffer Trophy has finally become the property of the North London Club, as this Club has won it this year, and this being the third time, not of asking, but of getting, it passes absolutely into their hands. In the contests of the season the North London has scored every match played, defeating without a break all its rivals, which were the Athenæum, Brixton, Ludgate Circus, London and Westminster Bank, Lower Norwood, and the Railway Chess Clubs. The trophy is a valuable drinking horn, and the North Londoners intend to hold "high jinks" at their annual dinner at the London Tavern on 8rd March, for on that occasion the trophy will be formally presented to them.

Mr. Amos Burn of Liverpool has been in London for a week or so lately. He has played a number of off-hand games both with Mr. Bird and Mr. Pollock. The match between him and the Rev. Mr. Skipworth has been hanging fire a little, but it is not yet off, for when I saw Mr. Burn last he intimated to me that it was his then intention to offer to go down to Lincolnshire and play Mr. Skipworth there. The match will have little or no money stake, but a silver challenge cup now held by Mr. Burn will pass into the hands of the winner.

We shall be having a busy time in March, for it will bring us the bustle of the Boat-race week, with the Inter-University matches and those between the United Universities and the St. George's, City, and British Clubs, with other engagements of the 'Varsity men.

J. G. C.

#### CHESS IN SOUTH WALES.

The impetus given to the Royal game of Chess owing to the ever-memorable International Tournament held in London in the year 1883, has, perhaps, been felt more throughout South Wales than any other part of Great Britain. In the autumn of the same year the Cardiff and County Chess Club was formed for Cardiff and district, and it was soon apparent that the cause of Chess must for a long time have been sadly neglected, for no less a number than 40 members were enrolled during the first season. The formation of this club was undoubtedly the commencement of the revival of Chess in South Wales. Many years previously the Welsh metropolis had been able to boast of a club which

contained some of the finest amateur talent to be found in the provinces; but from various causes—chiefly, we believe, migration—the club had collapsed. No sooner was the Cardiff and County Chess Club started than the members were eager to do battle and during the first season matches were played with the Swansea Chess and Whist Club, the only other Chess club in South Wales. Since then, always taking the initial step, Cardiff has played matches with Bristol and Clifton, Newport, Swansea, &c., with of course varying success, but these matches have been the means of creating an interest in the game and have led to the formation of several additional clubs in this part of the country. During the present season three new Chess clubs have been started in South Wales—at Penarth, Aberdare, and the Rhondda Valley. At the present time therefore there are no less than six Chess clubs in South Wales, of which Cardiff can honestly lay claim to be premier in every respect—both as regards membership and playing strength. All these clubs, we are glad to learn, are in a flourishing condition.

On the 29th January a match was played between Cardiff and Newport, fifteen players on each side. The result was a decisive victory for Cardiff by 17½ to 9½.

A match between Penarth and Rhondda Valley was played at Porth on February 10th, six a side. Penarth won by 7 to 4.

A most interesting encounter, and the first of the kind, took place on February 12th at Cardiff, between Cardiff and the united clubs of Aberdare and Rhondda Valley. There were nine players on each side. Cardiff won by 18 to 4.

#### CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The testimonial fund to Mr. G. B. Fraser has been closed, and the following is a complete statement of the Treasurer's intermissions with the subscriptions received:—

##### RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward from B. C. M. Vol.

VI., p. 479 ... ..	£37	6	6
Mrs. Rimington Wilson ... ..	2	2	0
Fred. H. Lewis, London ... ..	2	2	0
Dr. Spence, Dundee ... ..	1	1	0
Central Club, Glasgow ... ..	1	2	6
	£48	14	0

##### EXPENSES.

Lithographing and Stationery ... ..	£0	10	6		
Postages and charges for remittances	0	12	4		
				1	2 10
				£42	11 2

The balance of £42 11s. 2d. has been remitted to Mr. Fraser, who, in reply, writes :—

“I don't well know how to express my thanks to you and others for your kindness in connection with the testimonial, the amount of which is certainly, taking all things into account, beyond my expectations. I shall always feel grateful for the interest manifested in me as a brother Chess-player, and, although I have been amply repaid for all my labours in relation to the game by the pleasure which attends such investigations, I am deeply indebted to the Glasgow Chess Club for the unexpected form of recognition they have been good enough to give them. Will you convey to all the friends who have honoured me by their notice my most cordial thanks?”

The suggestion was one made to the Chess editor of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* by Messrs. Court and Russell, of the Central Club, Glasgow, at the meeting of the Scottish Chess Association in April last.

The Annual Handicap Tournament of the Glasgow Central Club terminated in the end of January. The pairing was determined by lot, losers in each round (except the first) retiring from the contest. The prizes in the chief tournament were won in the following order :—

- 1st prize, John Court, Class I.
- 2nd „ John Kirk, Class III.
- 3rd „ G. Buchanan, Class III.

By an arrangement which gave general satisfaction, three prizes were set apart for competition among losers in the first round. These prizes fell as under :—

- 1st prize, Jas. Marshall, Class II.
- 2nd „ Wm. Harrison, Class II.
- 3rd „ George Shand, Class III..

The teams in the great correspondence match between the Scottish Chess Association and the Irish Chess Association have now been closed.

The following are corrective of the list of players given at p. 392 of Vol. VI of the B. C. M. :—

#### SCOTLAND v. IRELAND.

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 21. Douglas Gordon, Turriff     | Wm. Hanrahan, Rush         |
| 50. Jas. Phillips, Helensburgh  | Rev. H. Hill, Ardee, Louth |
| 51. Dr. Johnstone Macfie, Glas. | John S. McTear, Belfast    |
| 52. J. Fraser, B.A., Edinburgh  | James Cairns, Liverpool    |

The following have been added :—

53. Rev. C. M. Grant, Dundee	Henry Wade, Strabane
54. Robert C. Lyness, Glasgow	Alex. Hill, Belfast
55. Baillie Wm. Hodge, Dum- barton	Wm. Steen, Belfast
56. John Marr, Old Meldrum	Fred H. Wilson, Londonderry
57. Chas. E. Stewart, Glasgow	S. A. Thompson, Belfast
58. W. Kendall Burnett, M.A., Aberdeen	J. B. Booth, Cork
59. Geo. L. Miller, Berwick- on-Tweed	C. S. Wakefield, Portadown
60. Wm. McCombie, Glasgow	R. Kyle Knox, Belfast
61. H. B. Mitchell, Coupar-Angus	Wm. H. Burns, Cork
62. Rev. F. R. Macdonald, Coupar-Angus	W. H. Honiball, Londonderry
63. Mrs. Harvey, Glasgow	Miss King, Dublin
64. Rev. R. Kemp, Blairgowrie	Henry Seaver, Belfast

The Scotch players have the move in the odd-numbered pairs;  
the Irish players in the others.

The following are the results of the games already finished,  
with the openings adopted :—

No.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	OPENING.
2.	Baxter .....	0 Persse.....	1 Evans
4.	Birch .....	1 Newsome..	0 Anderssen's
5.	Millar .....	0 Taylor .....	1 Scotch
6.	Chambers .....	1 Peake .....	0 Ruy Lopez
8.	Hillside .....	1 Middleton...	0 Bishop's Gambit
10.	Court .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Wollett ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch
11.	Chirrey .....	1 Downey ...	0 Ruy Lopez
13.	Forsyth .....	0 Harvey ...	1 Centre Gambit
17.	Mackenzie.....	1 Dill .....	0 Evans
18.	Finlayson .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Cudmore... $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bishop's Gambit
20.	McLeod .....	1 Nicholls ...	0 Queen's Gambit declined
22.	Barbier .....	1 Burnett ...	0 French
27.	Duff .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spaight ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch
31.	Kennedy .....	1 Boyle .....	0 Centre Gambit
34.	McConnochie ..	0 Hogben ...	1 French
35.	Mills .....	1 P. Rynd ...	0 Four Knights'
37.	Gilchrist .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Tennent ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ English
39.	Galloway .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rylski.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch
41.	Russell .....	1 Monck ....	0 Centre Gambit
43.	Fyfe .....	1 Copeman ..	0 Vienna
44.	Bremner .....	1 Boyd .....	0 Irregular
50.	Phillips .....	1 Hill.....	0 Sicilian
56.	Marr .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Wilson ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ French
	16	7	

D. F.

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## Obituary.

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We are exceedingly sorry to record the loss of a valued friend, and warm supporter of this magazine, by the sudden death of Cyril Bexley Vansittart, Esq., which occurred at Rome on Jan. 22nd, owing to disease of the heart. Mr. Vansittart was one of the partners in an English banking firm of that name on the Piazza di Spagna at Rome, and was a grand nephew of Lord Bexley, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer for several years in the early part of this century. Like his great uncle, he possessed a remarkable memory and considerable powers of calculation, and he devoted his leisure time to music and Chess. His skill in the royal game has long been known in Italy, but was only manifested in this country at the London Tourney of 1888, when he took part in the Vizayanagram contest, and, though not a prize-winner, obtained a very respectable place on the score sheet, and succeeded in defeating such good players as Messrs. Ensor, Gattie, Lee, and Piper, and in drawing with Messrs. Lord and Ranken. In 1884 Mr. Vansittart assumed the editorship of the well-known Italian Chess Magazine, *La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*, but his avocations, and probably the state of his health, did not permit him to conduct it for a longer period than one year, nor was he able to take part in the two Italian National Chess Tourneys of Venice and Rome. About this time, indeed, he appears to have retired from the practice of the game, and the specimen of his play which we give in our present issue is the latest that we can find.

Mr. Vansittart was the possessor of a very large and valuable Chess library which for many years he took great pleasure in collecting, but last year (see B.C.M. vol. 6, p. 396), in anticipation perhaps of his approaching end, he disposed of it to Herr Cohn of Berlin. It is a great compliment to this magazine that it was not among the books thus sold, and in fact a week or two before his death he wrote to the Editor for a back vol. in order to complete his set, which seems to have been the only Chess work which he had reserved. He died at the early age of thirty-five, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large number of friends. "The cords of the pall (says the *London Times*) were held by the two Counts Brazza (brothers of the African traveller), Count de Sercey, first Secretary of the French Embassy to the Vatican, and Commendatore Bernieri, president of the Roman Academy of Chess."

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## CHESS JOTTINGS.

We are sorry to announce that our veteran Problem Editor is laid aside by illness, and is unable to attend to his department this month. We are sure that all our readers will join with us in wishing Mr. Andrews a speedy return of his usual strength and vigour.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 27th, a very interesting and agreeable match was played between the City Chess and Draughts Club, Bristol, and the Montpelier Chess Club, at the rooms of the latter, Montpelier Hotel, St. Andrew's Road. After a severe struggle the first named scored the first two games decided, the home club the two next, and afterwards there was never a greater difference than one between the respective totals, and each side having gained twelve and a half points, the match resulted in a "tie." In justice to the City Club it should be mentioned that, being somewhat the stronger, one or two of their more skilful players, who are also members of the Montpelier association, represented the latter upon this occasion. Mr. J. Burt, president of the City Club, though present, withheld from participation in the competition. Mr. W. Berry, past president of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, and Mr. H. Gay were the captains of the respective teams. On the termination of play Mr. Burt, on behalf of the City Club, thanked their hosts for the kind and hospitable manner in which they had been received that evening. The result of the match he assured them was perfectly satisfactory to them, and he hoped the Montpelier representatives would give his club the pleasure of entertaining them at the Athenæum on some occasion during the next month if it could be arranged. Should they do so, he trusted the result of the return match would be the same as had occurred that evening.

On Friday evening, Feb. 11th, a match between the City and the St. Agnes Clubs, Bristol, was played at the rooms of the former, Athenæum, Corn St. The respective scores were as follow, the name of the City player being in each case placed first :—Mr. A. Langabeer,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , v. Mr. T. Jayne,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mr. W. H. Colcock, 2, v. Mr. J. Rumley, 0; Mr. E. J. Budd, 0, v. Mr. J. Saunders, 2; Mr. H. H. Davis, 2, v. Mr. G. Phelps, 0; Mr. G. E. A. Allen, 2, v. Mr. A. Rumley, 0; Mr. W. Hardwick, 2, v. Rev. T. W. Harvey, 0; Mr. J. H. Hooper, 2, v. Mr. A. East, 0; Mr. J. W. Padfield, 2, v. Mr. J. Bamborough, 0; Mr. W. Hunt, 1, v. Mr. W. Harrison, 1; Mr. W. Morrish,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , v. Mr. W. Harris,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mr. A. Michael, giving the odds of Queen's Knight in both games, 1, v. Mr. A. Marsh, 1; totals—City club, 16; St. Agnes club, 6. After the match had terminated, Mr. J. Burt, president of the City Club, thanked the visitors for their attendance on that occasion, remarking that he was sorry the result had been so much against the latter.

A match between teams selected from the Sunderland and South Shields Chess Clubs was played Tuesday evening Feb. 8th in the rooms of the Sunderland Chess Club, Fawcett Street. Being the first venture of the kind the members of the Sunderland Club may be congratulated upon the creditable score they made against a Club of the standing of that of South Shields, which included in its team such players as Messrs. Downey and Nicholson, whose names are so well-known in matches of this description. One of the "best men" in the visiting team was a lady player, who exhibited considerable power of endurance, and who only succumbed after a stubborn contest of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours duration. There were eleven players in each team, and they were paired as far as practicable in accordance with their strength of play. Mr. F. Downey and Mr. W. Halcro were the captains of the respective teams. Play commenced a little after seven o'clock, two games being allotted to each pair, with the proviso that no game be played after ten o'clock, games then unfinished to be adjudicated upon by Messrs. Downey and Halcro. The result was a victory for South Shields by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ .

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## REVIEWS.

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### COLLECTION OF CHESS PROBLEMS BY J. W. ABBOTT.

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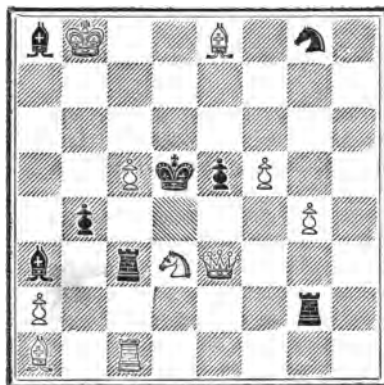
The author's name has been so long familiar, not only to the English Chess community, but to lovers of problems all the world over, that the announcement that he proposed to publish a selection of his works could not fail to be received with interest. In the book now lying on our table Mr. Abbott presents us with 121 problems in all, comprising 12 in two moves, 72 in three, 33 in four, and 4 in five moves. These are stated in the preface to have already made their bow to the public, a fact which, while guaranteeing to the solver the soundness of any position he may be attempting, greatly lightens the labour of the critic, as he may accept the test of their previous publication as an assurance of the non-existence of cooks "*et hoc genus omne ferarum.*"

Apropos of criticism Mr. Abbott remarks that he neither deprecates nor defies it, and from our perusal of his work we may safely acknowledge that he is justified in the standpoint he takes. Mr. Abbott's style is an excellent illustration of the English School of Problem composition, which, lacking perhaps to some extent in brilliancy, always presents its ideas in a concise and direct form, without especial regard to any hard and

fast laws as to purity of mating position or accuracy of construction. By these laws the majority of English composers decline to be fettered in any way, leaving it to the German and Austrian Schools to be remarkable for their invariable excellence in these respects: the attainment of the qualities mentioned is sometimes only to be reached at an expense to the difficulty of the problem, and in the collection before us there are several very hard nuts which might probably be found easier to crack were any alteration made in their shells. Returning more immediately to Mr. Abbott's problems it will be found that there is much that is meritorious in them apart from the especial difficulty of some: a perusal of the contents of the volume will show that our author is quite at home in all classes of problem, whether short or long, waiting or threatening. We think, however, that it is in his three-movers that Mr. Abbott is seen at his best, a supposition that is strengthened when we look at the large majority of this class of problem by which he has elected to be represented. Of the 72 presented to the critic and solver the following appear to be worthy of special notice: Nos. 16, 21, 31, 35, 36, 47, 51, 53, 55, 61, 75, 81, and 84. We give a diagram of No. 51, also of No. 36.

No. 51.

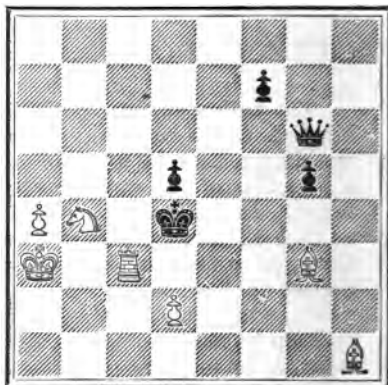
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WHITE.

No. 36.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves. White to play and mate in three moves.

The former is one of the best problems in the book, whilst the latter is a good example of a totally different style and bears testimony to the variety of the author's talents.

Of the two-movers we like best Nos. 1 and 8, and of the positions in four and five moves Nos. 90, 92, 102, 109, and the frontispiece, call for especial comment.

It only remains to be said that with the exception of a few very trifling errors, more of omission than of commission, the printing throughout this volume is excellent, and that its general appearance leaves nothing to be desired as to taste. The absurdly low price of one shilling places it within the reach of all, and we can cordially recommend Mr. Abbott's "Collection of Chess Problems" both to the master and the tyro. The former will find in the book much that is interesting, the latter much that is instructive. It is published by Mr. James Wade, 18, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W. A. E. S.

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## THE CHESS PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 71.)

The elaborate introductory Essay which forms such an important part of the book is avowedly put forth, according to the preface, as "a TEXT BOOK for the present generation of composers," and it certainly possesses every claim to be so considered, and we have no doubt that, in this country at least, it will be regarded as a standard of appeal for some years to come. It is divided into seven chapters, the first being Introductory, the next four treating respectively of "Beauty of solution," "Construction," "Difficulty," and "Classification," the sixth being occupied with "Sui-mates, &c.," whilst the question of "Problem Tourneys and Awards" forms the subject matter of the concluding chapter.

The Introductory chapter is a very brief one, and barely glances at the ancient style of composition with its lengthened solutions and train of checks, then touches upon the transition epoch when "*Theme*" became the order of the day, and the famous "Indian" and "Bristol" ideas sprang into life. After this brief retrospect the authors come to the consideration of the modern Chess problem which they sum up as "*the skilful blending of distinct ideas into one harmonious whole, with due regard to the generally recognised Principles of Construction.*" Now with this definition we have no fault to find whatever, provided that it is always borne in mind that the "blending" must be real and not merely artificial. A bundle of dried twigs, though fastened together with the greatest care and painted with the utmost skill, can never be a real shrub. So in a Chess problem the various ideas must not be merely fastened together for the sake of some

supposed effect or artificial beauty, but there must be an inward and subtle connection between the various ideas so that when blended together they become organically one, and the problem stands like a living tree with its variations as so many branches spreading around. The chief points of merit in a Chess problem are stated to be three which are thus placed in order of merit: (1) *Beauty of Solution*, (2) *Construction*, (3) *Difficulty*. Now we have no doubt that to many composers of even comparatively high rank this list will appear, at first, somewhat meagre and lacking in the classification of some points which they have hitherto regarded as of the highest merit. Yet we are strongly of opinion that properly understood these three points do indeed cover the whole ground, and that the other points in question really fall under one or other of the three heads.

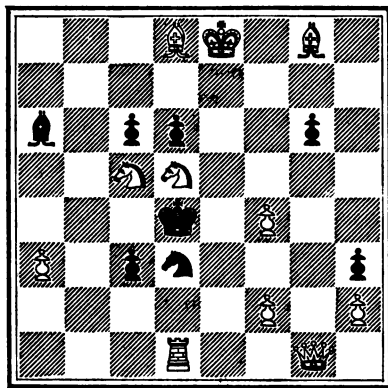
The second chapter is devoted to the consideration of "Beauty of Solution," upon which subject it treats at considerable length. The whole of the chapter is most thoughtfully conceived and will be found full of interest to every lover of the problem art whether composer, solver, or critic. The authors of the essay rightly place "Beauty" as the very foremost requisite of the problem, for is not beauty the true crown of glory of all artistic work? "Beauty," we are told, "may occur in three stages of the solution, and may be subdivided as follows—(1) The elegance and subtlety of the key-move; (2) The brilliancy and depth of the several lines of play; and (3) The excellence of the mating position." The authors decry both captures and checks in the key-move, pointing out, very justly, that "the initial move should, if possible, be quiet and unaccompanied by violence." A quiet key-move, it is manifest, must be more pleasing than a violent or attacking one at all times, and as checks and captures are the most violent moves possible, there is evidently good reason why an initial check or capture is always a blemish in a problem. It will be observed that the question of initial checks or captures does not depend upon the arbitrary dictum of any school of problemist. It is not a question of "you shall do this" or "you shall not do that." It springs from a great underlying principle recognised, more or less completely, by composers of every school. We have read treatises on problems wherein it was stated "you must not commence with a check," precisely as they would say, "you must have a White King on the board." The two things, however, are very different. The latter is imperative in itself as a rule of the game. The former gets its only weight from a true consideration of what is ideally best in the key-move. There may be, however, cases where a capture or check cannot easily be avoided without practically destroying the leading ideas which the composer intends to embody in his problem, though even

then the capture or the check remains, more or less, a blemish or a sin (perhaps in that particular case not unpardonable) against one of the canons of true art. Of captures as initial moves that of the Pawn is generally the most venial—not that the capture of a Pawn is in itself less reprehensible than that of a piece, but simply because the Pawn so captured is almost without exception a mere stop-gap to prevent a second solution, and has no active relationship whatever to the position in any other respects. The authors give No. 274 as an illustrative example where it is permissible to capture a Pawn, and as this problem has attracted some attention owing to a controversy over it in the pages of our contemporary the *Chess-Monthly*, we append it on a diagram.

No. 274. By C. PLANCK.

(First Prize in *American Mirror of Sports* Tournament.)

**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**

**White to play and mate in three moves.**

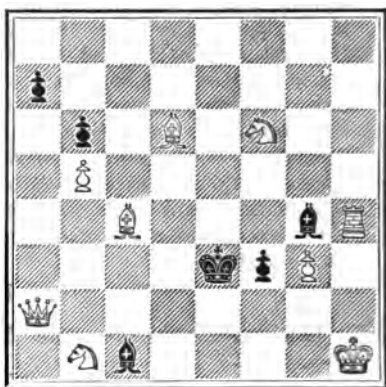
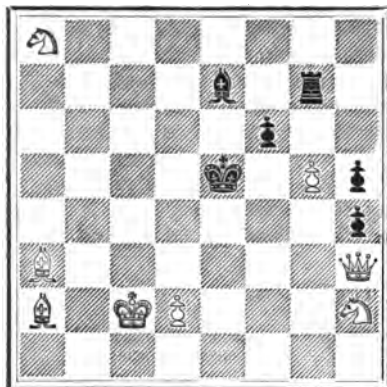
The key-move is 1 Q takes P, but the captured Pawn has no direct bearing upon the problem, except that were it not there a second solution would appear by 1 Kt to Kt 3 ch, &c., whilst at the same time the square it occupies is the very one that the Queen must go to in the actual solution. All this being granted the capture is still a slight blemish on the problem, but so slight compared to its merits in other respects that we are not surprised at its position as a prize-winner. As an example of very fine key-moves the authors give problems No. 107 and No. 131 which we here reproduce.

No. 107. By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

No. 131. By B. G. LAWS. (2nd Prize Problem in *Jamaica Gleaner* Tourney.)

BLACK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

White to play and mate in two moves.

In each of these problems the key-move is indeed most artistic. In No. 107 the B goes from a strong position at R 3 where it is seemingly in active use commanding as it does one square of the royal domain, thereby preventing the retreat of the B K to Q 8, and at the same time ready as it were to co-operate in an immediate attack, yet it quietly goes to B sq where it is apparently out of play altogether behind the barricade of White's own P. Perhaps, if one wanted to be hypercritical, it might be pointed out that the moving piece was originally *en prise*, and that this is a blemish, but that would be pushing criticism beyond all bounds, for the move in itself is so unexpected and so quiet that it stands almost as a model key-move. The initial move too of No. 131, 1 Q to R 5, is extremely pretty, and we well remember the pleasure it afforded us when we originally saw the problem in the *Gleaner*. It will be seen that the Q leaves what seems a very strong and attacking position for an apparently utterly weak one, and not only this but places herself *en prise* at the same time.

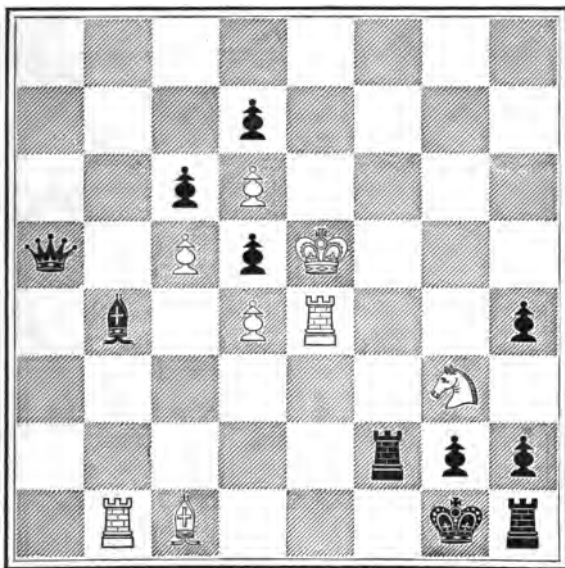
J. G. CUNNINGHAM.

(To be continued.)

Just as our last sheet was being worked off we were inexpressibly shocked to hear of the death of our old friend and Problem Editor, MR. ANDREWS, the sad event having occurred on Saturday last, Feb. 26th. We cannot say more at present than express our deep sympathy with the sorrowing family.

\*\* We must ask our friends for the present to forward solutions, and communications for the Problem department, to Fairfield, Huddersfield.

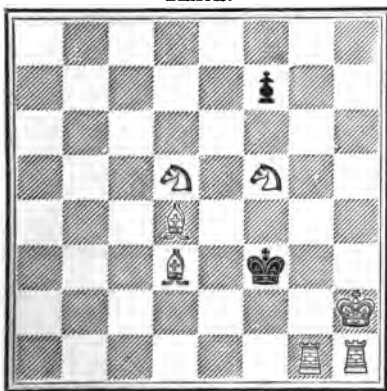
No. 401.—END-GAME (STUDY) BY ERNEST KRIEGER, OF MUNICH.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and draw.

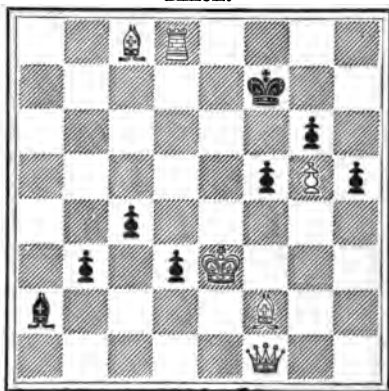
No. 402.—BY T. G. HART.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in six moves.

No. 403.—BY J. JESPERSEN.  
BLACK.



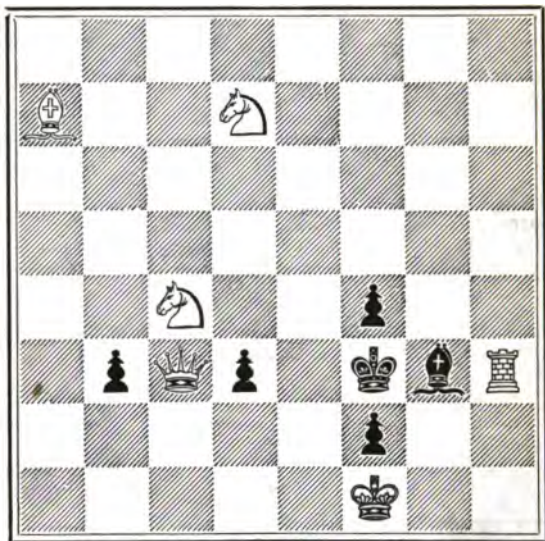
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV.

## PROBLEM VII.

BLACK.

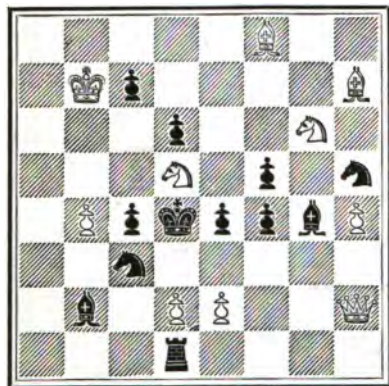


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM VIII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM IX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

APRIL, 1887.

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## IN MEMORIAM

H. J. C. A.

---

'T WAS thine to mould in forms of peerless art,  
The woven stratagem, the deep device,  
The stor'd up stroke, the subtle sacrifice,  
The joy that of the beauty makes a part.  
Such thy great legacy to all who know  
What music breathes upon the written page,  
Deep as the love that on from youth to age  
Moves in life's windings vast, its ebb and flow.

No longer now thy lot with wisdom new  
To charm us more, for death has called thee hence,  
Truths to reveal to thine awaken'd sense,  
Such that the thought that here with knowledge grew  
Shall seem but as a child's weak babbling vain,  
Unto the man with full-grown heart and brain.

J. PIERCE.

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

### GAME DXI.

Played in return match between Oxford University Chess Club  
and Southampton Chess Club, February 18th, 1886.

#### (French Defence.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(C. W. of Sunbury.)	(Mr. Buchanan.)	(C. W. of Sunbury.)	(Mr. Buchanan.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 8	14 Kt to B 7	Q to Q 2
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	15 Q tks Q ch	K tks Q
3 B to Q 8	P to Q B 4	16 Kt tks R	Kt(B 8) to K 2
4 P to Q B 8	P to Q Kt 8	17 Kt to B 7	K to K 8
5 Kt to B 8	B to Kt 2	18 Kt to Q 6	B to B 8
6 P to K 5	Kt to Q B 8	19 P to B 4	Kt to B 4
7 Castles	P to B 5	20 Kt tks Kt	K tks Kt
8 B to B 2	P to Q Kt 4 (a)	21 Kt to Q 2	B to K 2
9 Kt to Kt 5	P to K R 8	22 Kt to B 8	R to K B sq
10 Q to R 5	P to Kt 8 (b)	23 P to K R 8	B to K sq
11 B tks Kt P	P tks B	24 P to Kt 4 ch	K to Kt 8
12 Q tks P ch	K to Q 2	25 P to B 5 ch	K to R 2
13 Q tks K P ch	K to B 2	26 P to B 6	

And White won in a few more moves.

#### NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Losing time which ought to be devoted to the development of his pieces on King's side.

(b) Weak isn't the word for this move.

### GAME DXII.

Played in match between University of Oxford and Southampton Clubs on 5th December, 1885.

#### (Vienna Opening.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(C. W. of Sunbury.)	(Mr. Lynam.)	(C. W. of Sunbury.)	(Mr. Lynam.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	6 Castles	P tks Kt
2 Kt to Q B 8	Kt to Q B 8	7 Q tks P	Q to B 8
3 P to B 4	P tks P	8 P to Q 8	B to R 8
4 Kt to B 8	P to K Kt 4	9 Kt to Q 5	Q to Q 5 ch
5 B to B 4	P to Kt 5	10 B to K 8	P tks B

Mates in three moves.

## GAME DXIII.

Half-hour skirmish played in the train between New York and Elizabeth, N. J., November 26th, 1886.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE. (Mr. Pope.)	BLACK. (Mr. Crane.)	WHITE. (Mr. Pope.)	BLACK. (Mr. Crane.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	15 Kt to K 5	B to K 3
2 P to K B 4	P to Q 4	16 R to B 3	B to Q 4
3 P tks Q P	Q tks P	17 R to Kt 3	Kt to R 4
4 Kt to Q B 3	Q to Q sq	18 R to Kt 4	B to K 3
5 Kt to K B 3	P tks P	19 B tks R P	B tks R
6 P to Q 4	B to Q 3	20 B to R 7 ch	K to B sq
7 B to Q B 4	Kt to K B 3	21 Kt tks B P	K tks Kt
8 Kt to K 2	Kt to Q B 3	22 Q to Kt 6 ch	K to K 2
9 Kt tks P	B tks Kt	23 B to Kt 5 ch	Kt interposes
10 B tks B	P to K R 3	24 Q tks Kt P ch	K to Q 3
11 P to Q B 3	Kt to Q R 4	25 B tks Kt	Q to Q 2
12 B to Q 3	Castles	26 B to K 5 ch	R tks B
13 Castles	B to K Kt 5	27 Q tks R ch	K to B 3
14 Q to B 2	R to K sq	28 Q to B 5	Mate.

## GAME DXIV.

(Allgaier-Thorold-Freeborough.)

WHITE. (Mr. Halcro.)	BLACK. (Mr. —.)	WHITE. (Mr. Halcro.)	BLACK. (Mr. —.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	11 Q to K 2	Kt to B 3 (a)
2 P to K B 4	P tks P	12 Castles (Q R)	B to K 2
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	13 Kt tks P (b)	R to B sq
4 P to K R 4	P to Kt 5	14 B to K 5	Q to K sq
5 Kt to Kt 5	P to K R 3	15 K R to B sq	Kt tks B
6 Kt tks P	K tks Kt	16 P tks Kt	Kt tks Kt
7 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	17 Q tks Kt	B to Q 2 (c)
8 B tks P	P tks P	18 B to Q 3	R to R sq
9 B to B 4 ch	K to Kt 2	19 P to K 6 and wins (d).	
10 Kt to B 3	Kt to K B 3		

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) 11 B to Q 3 is probably the best defence, followed, if 12 Castles (K R) by R to B sq. He would lose valuable time by taking the Q P.

(b) This gives Black a choice of moves which is obviated by B to K 5 at once.

(c) Useless of course. Q to Kt 3 is more to the point.

(d) I find the same position in a game of my own, finished by 19 B takes P; 20 Q to K 5 ch, K to Kt sq; 21 Q takes B ch, K to Kt 2; 22 Q takes P ch. In my case the moves ran as follows:—13 B to K 5, R to B sq; 14 K R to B sq, B to Q 2 (if now Q to K sq White might continue with 15 Kt to Kt 5); 15 Kt takes P, Kt takes B; 16 P takes Kt, Kt takes Kt; 17 Q takes Kt, Q to K sq; 18 B to Q 8 &c.

### GAME DXV.

Played in match Sunderland v. South Shields,  
February 8th, 1887.

(Van't Kruy's Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Halcro.)	(Mr. Rooke.)	(Mr. Halcro.)	(Mr. Rooke.)
1 P to K 3	P to K 4	7 Kt tks P	Kt to Q 2 (b)
2 P to Q 4	P to K 5 (a)	8 B to B 4	P to K R 3
3 P to K B 3	P to Q 4	9 Kt to Kt 3	K Kt to B 3 (c)
4 P to Q B 4	P to Q B 4	10 Q to Kt 3	Q to K 2
5 P tks Q P	Q tks P	11 Kt to B 5	Wins Black
6 Kt to Q B 3	Q to Q sq	Queen or mates in one.	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) A distinctly new and original method of arriving at a bad game.

(b) Another remarkable move—not for its good properties.

(c) The climax; converting his adversary's questionable retreat into a good move.

### GAME DXVI.

PLAYED BY CORRESPONDENCE.

(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. R. Marriott.)	(Mr. G. W. Lennox.)	(Mr. R. Marriott.)	(Mr. G. W. Lennox.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	4 Kt to K B 3	Kt tks P
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to K B 3	5 P to Q 4	P to Q 4
3 Kt tks P	P to Q 3	6 B to Q 3	B to K 2

7 P to B 4 (a)	P to Q B 3	23 R to K Kt sq	R tks B ch
8 Kt to B 3	Kt tks Kt (b)	24 P tks R	P to B 5 ch
9 P tks Kt	Castles	25 K to Q 2	B tks P ch
10 P to K R 4 (c)	P to K R 3	26 K tks B	R to K sq ch
11 P to K Kt 4 (d)	R to K sq	27 Kt to K 5	Q tks R ch
12 K to B sq	B tks Kt P	28 K to Q 2	P to K Kt 3
13 B tks P	Q to B sq (e)	29 B to Q 7	R to K 2
14 B to K 3	B to R 6 ch	30 Q tks P	Q to R 7 ch
15 K to K 2	B to Kt 7	31 K to B sq	Q tks K R P
16 R to K Kt sq	Q to Kt 5	32 K to Kt 2 (g)	K to Kt 2
17 R tks B	Q tks R	33 Q to Q 5	Q to Kt 4
18 B to B 5 (f)	B to Q 3	34 Q tks Kt P	Kt to B 4
19 K to Q 3	P tks P ch	35 P tks Kt	R tks Kt
20 K tks P	Kt to R 3	36 Q tks P	R to K 7 ch
21 K to Q 3	P to Q B 4	37 K to Kt 3	Q to Q 4 ch
22 Q to K 2	B to B 5	And White resigned (h).	

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Tempting B to Kt 5 ch.

(b) If 8 Kt to B 3 the position is one that may occur in the French defence, with the difference that Black is a move behind.

(c) A spirited venture. Black's Q Kt and Q R are not in the play, so that the balance of available pieces is in White's favour. He now contemplates B takes P.

(d) This might do for a galloping skirmish, but is too fast for correspondence play. B takes P, the alternative attack, no doubt requires a preliminary move, and P to B 5 suggests itself. If followed by R to Q Kt sq, as opportunity permits (assuming B takes P to be stopped), White would have great command of the board, from which something more definite ought to arise in due time. There is no need to hurry at this stage of the game.

(e) Putting a stopper on White's progress, which for some moves is backwards.

(f) With an eye to winning Black's Queen in two moves, if circumstances permit. White's instincts seem to be strongly aggressive. Black's play requires nice calculation, and has it.

(g) Suppose 32 Q ch, K to Kt 2; 33 Q takes P, Q to K 8 ch; 39 K to B 2, Q to K 7 ch; 40 K to Kt 3, R takes Kt &c. There are several other variations founded on the effect of Black's move Kt to B 4.

(h) A good game highly creditable to both players.

## GAME DXVII.

Played February 14th, 1887, in the Worcester Club Tournament.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. F. G. Jones.)	BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.)	WHITE. (Mr. F. G. Jones.)	BLACK. (Mr. Ranken.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	19 Q to Q 2	R to K 2
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	20 Kt to K 2 (g)	Q R to K sq (h)
3 P to Q 4	P tks P	21 Kt to Kt 3	B to K 5
4 Kt tks P	Kt to B 3	22 P to B 5	K to Kt 2 (i)
5 Kt tks Kt	Kt P tks Kt	23 P tks P	R to K R sq
6 B to Q 3 (a)	P to Q 4	24 Q to B 3 ? (j)	P to Q 5
7 Q to K 2	B to K 2 (b)	25 Q to K sq	B tks P ch (k)
8 Castles	Castles	26 K tks B	Q to Q 4 ch
9 K to R sq (c)	B to Q 3	27 K to B sq	R tks Q
10 P to K 5 (d)	R to K sq	28 Q R tks R	K tks P (l)
11 P to K B 4	Kt to Kt 5	29 K R to B 5	Q to Q 3
12 B to K 3 (e)	Kt tks B	30 Q R to K B sq	P to B 4 (m)
13 Q tks Kt	P to B 3 (f)	31 Q R to B 4 !	R to K sq
14 B tks P ch !	K tks B	32 R to Kt 4 ch	K to B 2
15 Q to Q 3 ch	P to Kt 3	33 Kt to K 4	R tks Kt (n)
16 P tks B	Q tks P	34 R tks R	P to Q 6 (o)
17 Kt to B 3	R to Q Kt sq	35 P tks P	Q tks Q P
18 P to Q Kt 3	B to B 4	36 Q R to K B 4	Q to Kt 8 ch

And the game eventually was drawn.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) It is not good to push on the K P either now or at the next move.

(b) We much prefer this to P takes P, as recommended in some of the books.

(c) In reply to B to K 2 Gossip's "Theory" gives 8 Kt to B 3, Castles, 9 Castles as best; if so, White should play Kt to B 3 here, but then, it seems to us, Black has a good answer in R to K sq.

(d) The advance of this Pawn is still less commendable now than before; B to K Kt 5 is better, followed by Kt to Q 2.

(e) If 12 P to K R 3, then B to Q B 4 or Q to R 5.

(f) Probably Q to R 5 should have preceeded this attempt to break up White's Pawns.

(g) It would have been to Mr. Jones's interest to endeavour to force an exchange of Rooks here by Q R to Q sq, in order more fully to utilise the advantage of his Kt against the Bishop.

(h) A hasty move; the correct play was B to K 5, and if Kt to Kt 8, then P to K B 4.

(i) Black feared P to K Kt 4, on account of its letting in the Queen, but subsequent examination showed that there was no occasion for alarm on that score, *e.g.* P to K Kt 4, 28 Q to Q sq, Q R to K R sq, 24 Q to R 5 ch, K to Kt sq, 25 Q to Kt 6 ch, K to B sq, 26 Kt to R 5, K R to R 2 and wins.

(j) This loses a piece or the Q; the proper continuation was, of course, K to Kt sq.

(k) It is curious that in winning the Queen Black seems to get an inferior game. We think, that he would have perhaps done better had he played instead B takes B P, which would compel White to reply 26 Q to B 2. Black could then proceed with B takes P at Kt 8 having secured a valuable passed Pawn.

(l) It is difficult to suggest a better move, White of course threatened Kt to B 5 ch, and if K took P, Kt to K 7 ch, winning the Queen.

(m) R to K sq at once was stronger, or else R to R 5.

(n) Imperatively necessary, for if the Q retreats, Black has a lost game.

(o) The only move, we believe, to save the game.

### GAME DXVIII.

Played 28th February, 1887, in Worcester Club Tournament.

#### (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Rev. F. J. Eld.)	(Rev. C. E. Ranken.)	(Rev. F. J. Eld.)	(Rev. C. E. Ranken.)
1 Kt to K B 8	P to Q 4	16 B to B 8!	Q to B 2
2 P to Q 4	Kt to K B 8	17 R to B sq	Q to Q 3? (c)
3 P to B 4	P to K 3	18 P tks B P	Kt tks P (d)
4 Kt to B 3	P to Q Kt 3	19 P to Q Kt 4 (e)	Kt to Q 6
5 P to K 8	B to Kt 2	20 P to B 5 (f)	Q to B 3 (g)
6 P to Q Kt 8	B to Q 3	21 R to B 2	B tks B
7 B to K 2	Castles	22 R tks B	Kt tks Kt P (h)
8 B to Kt 2	Q Kt to Q 2	23 P to Q R 3	P to Q R 4
9 Kt to Q Kt 5? (a)	B to Kt 5 ch	24 P tks Kt	P tks P
10 B to B 3	B to K 2	25 R to B sq	P tks P
11 B to Kt 2	Kt to K 5	26 Kt to B 4?	B to R 8
12 Castles	B to K B 3? (b)	27 Kt to K 5 (i)	Q to Q 3
13 Kt to Q 2	P to Q R 3	28 Kt to Q 3	P to B 5
14 Kt to Q B 8	Kt tks Q Kt	29 Kt to Kt 2	K R to Q sq (j)
15 B tks Kt	P to B 4	30 Kt tks P	Q to Kt sq (k)

81 Kt to R 5	Q to Kt 3	86 Q to Q 2	R to B 6
82 Kt to B 6	B tks R	87 B to Q sq	Q to B 4
83 K tks B (l)	R to Q 2	88 Kt to K 2	
84 Kt to Q 4	R to B 2		
85 R to Kt sq	Q R to Q B sq	Abandoned as drawn.	

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) A premature onset, which should lead to loss of time and position.

(b) Q Kt to K B 3, or P to K B 4 was preferable.

(c) This manoeuvre was not properly thought out.

(d) If P takes P, then 19 Kt to K 4.

(e) B to Q Kt 4 would have been more troublesome to Black.

(f) An ingenious resource, which ought perhaps to have paid better than it actually did.

(g) If P takes P, 21 P takes P, Q takes P, then 22 Kt to Kt 3 &c, and if Kt takes P, then 22 B to Kt 4, winning the Kt.

(h) This gives up a piece for three Pawns, and was undoubtedly the best, for if Kt to K 4, White would answer with Q to Kt 3, having the superiority of position.

(i) R to K sq is the right move.

(j) Weak; the correct play was, P to B 6, 30 Kt to Q 3, P to K 4, gaining important time.

(k) Black again misses a chance here, for if B takes Kt, 81 R takes B, P takes R, 82 Q takes Q, R takes Q, 83 B takes R, then P to Kt 6, and the Pawns cannot be stopped.

(l) If Kt takes R, the B returns to Kt 4, winning a piece.

## GAME DXIX.

Ireland v. Scotland Correspondence match.

## (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. J. Crum, (Mr. G. F. Barry,		(Mr. J. Crum, (Mr. G. F. Barry,	
Glasgow.)		Glasgow.)	
Dublin.)		Dublin.)	
1 Kt to K B 3	P to K 3	9 P to Q B 4 (a)	P to Kt 3
2 P to Q Kt 3	B to K 2	10 R to K sq (b)	P to B 4
3 B to Q Kt 2	B to B 3	11 Q R to B sq	Kt to Q 2
4 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	12 Kt to K B sq	Q B to Kt 2 (c)
5 P to K 3	Kt to K 2	13 Kt to Kt 3	B to Kt 2
6 B to Q 3	P to Q Kt 3	14 B to Q B 3 (d)	P tks B P
7 Castles	Castles	15 B tks P	Kt to Q 4
8 Q Kt to Q 2	B to R 3	16 B to Q 2	P tks P

17 P tks P	Q Kt to B 3	25 B to Kt 2	Kt to B 5
18 Kt to K 5	R to B sq	26 P to B 3	Q to Kt sq
19 Q to K 2 (e)	R to B 2	27 Kt to K 4	Kt to B 4
20 B to Q 3 (f)	R tks R	28 R to Q sq	Q to B 2
21 R tks R	Q to Q R sq	29 P to K Kt 4 (g)	Q B tks Kt
22 Q to K sq	R to Q sq	30 Q tks B	B tks Kt
23 B to B sq	Kt to K 2	31 Resigns (h)	
24 B to B 3	Kt (B3) to Q 4		

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) 9 Q to K 2 to bring K R to Q's side, where the attack lies, is a better development. If Black exchanges he loses his best Bishop in this opening.

(b) Again he does not recognise that the true direction of his game is on the Q's side. This and the following moves give Black time to equalise.

(c) Where he might as well have gone in the first instance.

(d) Politely requesting the enemy to fire first.

(e) The performance is now really about to commence. We have arrived at something like the normal position, with the exception that Black's K Bishop is quite out of the game.

(f) Not ready yet! The game, after all, is to be nothing but capering.

(g) At last he sees something to be done worth breaking up his position for. The effect is instantaneous, but not in the way the performer desired or intended.

(h) If 31 P takes Kt, K P takes P, and White is obviously in so bad a case that the game is not worth spending any more time over, as a correspondence game.

## REMINISCENCES OF MORPHY.

As the first instalment of games in beginning the fifth year of our Chess department, we take pleasure in laying before our readers three lively and interesting parties contested in this city during 1864 and 1866 by the lamented Morphy against his friend and frequent adversary, Mr. Chas. A. Maurian, to whom he then yielded the odds of the Q Kt. These three games have never hitherto been published, and will, we believe, be found marked with that fresh and dashing style so specially characteristic of the great master's play when giving odds.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Games and Notes from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*,  
February 6th, 1887.

GAME DXX.

Played in New Orleans, May 9th, 1864.

(Evans Gambit.)

*Remove White's Queen's Knight.*

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Paul Morphy.)	(C. A. Maurian.)	(Paul Morphy.)	(C. A. Maurian.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	16 Q R to B sq	Kt to K 2
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	17 Q to K 3	P to K B 4
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	18 Q to Kt 5 (d)	P tks K P
4 P to Q Kt 4	B tks Kt P	19 K R to Ksq (e)	Kt to Q 4 (f)
5 P to B 3	B to B 4	20 Q to B 5 ch	Kt to B 3
6 Castles	P to Q 3	21 R tks K P	Q to Q 2
7 P to Q 4	P tks P	22 R to K 6	Q to B 2
8 P tks P	B to Kt 3	23 P to Q 5 (g)	Kt tks P
9 B to Kt 2	B to Kt 5	24 B tks P ch (h)	K tks B
10 B to Kt 5	K to B sq (a)	25 Q tks Q ch	K tks Q
11 B tks Kt	P tks B	26 R tks R	Kt to B 3
12 P to K R 3	P to K R 4! (b)	27 P to Kt 4	P tks P (i)
13 Q to Q 3	B tks Kt	28 P tks P	Kt tks P
14 Q tks B	R to R 3	29 R to R 7 ch	K to Kt 3
15 P to Q R 4 (c)	P to R 4	30 R to R 3	B tks P ch

And Black wins.

NOTES.

(a) Seemingly best. If, instead, 10 ..., B to Q 2, then 11 P to Q 5, Kt to K 4, 12 B takes B ch, Q takes B, 13 B takes Kt, P takes B, 14 Kt takes P, with a fine game.

(b) Well played; the capture of the B would cost White the game, e.g. 13 P takes B, P takes P, 14 Kt to Q 2, Q to R 5, 15 P to B 4, P to Kt 6, and mates in two moves.

(c) Apparently not so much for the threat of winning the B, as to bring the Q R to the attack via R 3, if necessary.

(d) 18 P takes P would be unfavourable, as Black would answer 18 ... Kt tks P, when if 19 Q to B 4 or B 3, then 19 ..., Q to B 3, &c.

(e) Better than P to Q 5 at once, as Black could play 19 ..., R to Kt 3, followed by 20 ..., P takes P, establishing a powerful centre and threatening P to Q 5 and P to Q B 3 at an early moment.

(f) By the proffered exchange of Queens tendered on this and his 21st move, Black gains markedly both in time and position.

(g) Evidently regarding the game as gone, and speculating on the chances of some blunder. 23 Q R to K sq would not do, because of 28 ..., R to K sq, 24 R takes R ch, Kt takes R, 25 R takes Kt ch, K takes R, 26 Q to B 8 ch, K to K 2, and White's checks are exhausted.

(h) Winning the exchange, but at the cost of a liquidation of forces fatal in the position of the game, against careful play.

(i) Best; of course, if 27 ..., K to Kt 2, then 28 P to Kt 5, &c.

### GAME DXXI.

Played at New Orleans during the year 1866.

(Centre Counter Gambit.)

*Remove White's Queen's Knight.*

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Paul Morphy.)	(C. A. Maurian.)	(Paul Morphy.)	(C. A. Maurian.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q 4	24 P tks P	Q R to B sq (i)
2 P to Q 4 (a)	P to K 3	25 Kt to Kt 5! (j)	Q tks Kt
3 Kt to K R 3	P tks P	26 Q tks Q B ch	K to R sq
4 B to Q B 4	Kt to K B 8	27 P to B 4	Q to Kt 5
5 Castles	P to Q Kt 3	28 R to B 3	B to Kt 3! (k)
6 P to K B 3 (b)	P to K 6	29 P to Kt 4!	B tks P ch
7 Q B tks P	B to K 2	30 P tks B	R tks P
8 Q to K 2	Castles	31 Q to Q 6 (l)	K R to B sq
9 Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q 4	32 R tks P	R to B 8 ch
10 B to B sq	Kt to Q B 3	33 R to Q sq	P to K R 3
11 P to B 3	B to Q 3	34 P to R 3	Q to R 5
12 B to Q 3	P to B 4 (c)	35 R tks R	R tks R ch
13 B to Q Kt 5	Q Kt to K 2	36 K to R 2	Q to K 8
14 P to Q B 4	Kt to Kt 5 (d)	37 Q to B 8 ch	K to R 2
15 P to R 3	P to B 3 (e)	38 Q tks B P ch	K to Kt sq
16 B to R 4	P to Q Kt 4	39 R to Q 3	Q to Kt 8 ch
17 P to B 5	B to B 2	40 K to Kt 3	Q to K 8 ch
18 B to Kt 3	K Kt to Q 4	41 K to Kt 4	Q to K 7 ch
19 B to Kt 5	Q to K sq (f)	42 K to R 4	Q to K B 7 ch
20 Q B tks Kt	Q tks B	43 P to Kt 3	Q to Kt 3
21 B tks Kt	B P tks B	44 R to Q 6	Q to B 2
22 Q tks Kt P	P to K 4 (g)	45 R to Q 7 (m)	
23 Q to B 6 (h)	B to K 3	And White wins.	

## NOTES.

(a) This seems actually a sort of anticipation of the Blackmar Gambit, especially in connection with his 6th move.

(b) For, after this, the Blackmar Gambit position is perfected.

(c) Shutting out the adverse K B, probably as being afraid of 18 Q to K 4, but leaving his K P very weak and hampering the movements of his own Q B.

(d) Very venturesome, indeed. The natural move was, we think, 14 Kt to K B 3.

(e) If, instead, 15..., P to Q R 3, then 16 P takes Kt, followed by 17 P to B 5, winning Black's K B.

(f) 19..., R to B 2, though rather cramping, is sounder, as it seems to save the Pawn.

(g) Again Black appears to risk too much; but he probably failed to take into account his opponent's fine resource in reply.

(h) An excellent move, taking full advantage of the adversary's error, and at once throwing him on the defensive.

(i) For here if, instead, 24..., B takes P, then 25 K R to K sq, B to K B 2; 26 R takes Q P, winning a piece!

(j) The *coup juste*, at least forcing the gain of another Pawn.

(k) Very ingenious, but unsound. Of course, if 29 P takes B, Black would reply 29..., R to B 7, and win.

(l) Which virtually puts an end to Black's last hope.

(m) The conclusion of a pretty bit of finessing evidently forecast when, at his 39th move, White played his R to Q 3.

## GAME DXXII.

Played in New Orleans during 1866.

(Evans Gambit.)

*Remove White's Queen's Knight.*

WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(Paul Morphy.)	(C. A. Maurian.)	(Paul Morphy.)	(C. A. Maurian.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 P to K 5	Kt tks B
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	11 Q to R 4 ch	Q to Q 2
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	12 Q tks Kt	Kt to K 2
4 P to Q Kt 4	B tks Kt P	13 R to K sq	P tks P (a)
5 P to B 3	B to B 4	14 Kt tks P	Q tks P
6 Castles	P to Q 3	15 Q to QR 4 ch	(b) B to Q 2 (c)
7 P to Q 4	P tks P	16 Kt tks B	Q tks Kt
8 P tks P	B to Kt 3	17 R tks Kt ch!	(d) K tks R
9 P to Q 5	Kt to R 4	18 B to R 3 ch	K to K sq (e)

19 R to K sq ch B to K 6! (f)	24 R to K 2! (k) R to K sq
20 Q to Kt 3! (g) K to Q sq	25 R to Q 2 R tks P
21 Q tks Kt P R to Q B sq (h)	26 R tks Q ch R tks R
22 P tks B Q to Q 6 (i)	27 B to K 7 ch! (l)
23 B to Kt 4 P to K B 4 (j)	And White wins.

## NOTES.

(a) 13 ..., Castles was proper. The text move was a hazardous experiment against such an antagonist;—and yet there was "method in his madness," as the following note shows.

(b) For if, instead, 15 Q takes Q, Black intended continuing 15 ..., Kt takes Q!, when if 16 Kt to Kt 6 dis ch, then 16 ..., B to K 3; 17 Kt takes R, K to B sq, with a winning position.

(c) 15..., P to Q B 3 was a better reply; though, even then, by 17 B to R 3, White would have secured a splendid game.

(d) A pretty stroke, which was probably overlooked by Black on his previous move.

(e) If 18..., K to Q sq, Black, of course, loses his Queen at once.

(f) A highly ingenious attempt to hoodwink his great adversary, for if now 20 R takes B ch, then 20..., K to Q sq!; 21 Q to Kt 3, K to B sq; 22 R to K 7, R to K sq!, after which Black should, we believe, emerge from his troubles and ultimately win.

(g) But this fine and very puzzling *coup de repos* completely baffles the adversary's stratagem, and subjects him to renewed difficulties.

(h) Missing, we believe, his last chance to turn the fortunes of the battle. 21..., Q to B sq would, of course, lead to his suffering mate in four, but why not 21..., B takes P ch; 22 K takes B, Q to Q 7 ch; 23 K to B sq, Q to Q 6 ch; 24 K to Kt sq, R to Q B sq, and we do not see any favourable plan for White to continue his attack.

(i) If, instead, 22..., Q to Q 7, the reply is 23 R to K 2 at once.

(j) Bad, of course, but there seems nothing better. If 23..., B to K sq, then 24 Q to K B 3!, and must win.

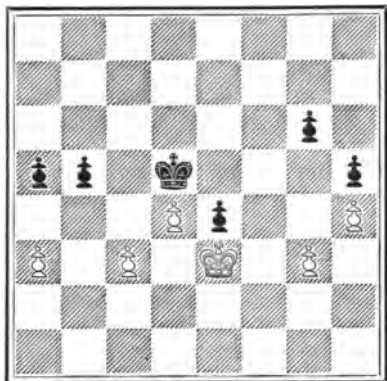
(k) This forces the winning of the adverse Q. Clearly, if 24..., Q takes R, White mates in three, beginning 25 Q to Q 5 ch.

(l) A charming *coup de grace*.

## TWO INTERESTING PAWN ENDINGS.

Mr. Max Judd recently contested nine games, simultaneously, in St. Louis, winning seven, drawing with Mr. L. Haller, and losing the following :

BLACK (MR. DUNCAN.)



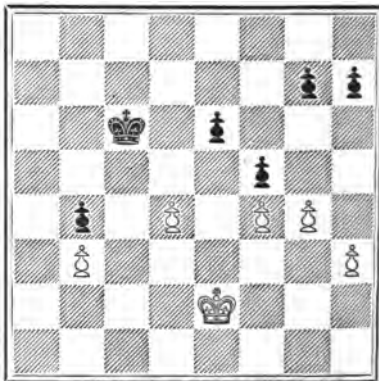
WHITE (MR. MAX JUDD.)

In this position White played K to his B 4, and Black won thus :— 1 ... , P to Q Kt 5, 2 R P takes P, P takes P, 3 P takes P, K takes P, 4 P to Kt 5, P to K 6, 5 K to B 3, K to Q 6, 6 P to Kt 6, P to K 7, 7 P to Kt 7, P queens, 8 P queens, Q mates. [After 2 R P takes P, Black could equally have won by P to R 5. Had White played 1 K to Q 2, then K to B 5, 2 K to K 8, and if K takes P, 3 P to Q 5, whereupon Black could not do more than draw.]

C. E. R.

The following instructive position occurred on the 49th move in a game in the intercolonial match between Messrs. Channon and Stanley.

BLACK (MR. STANLEY.)



WHITE (MR. CHANNON.)

It was Black's turn to play. He played 49 P to R 3, and the game was drawn. As Mr. Channon points out, he ought to have adopted the better continuation : 49 P takes P; 50 P takes P, P to R 3 best (if 50 P to Kt 3; 51 P to Kt 5, &c.) We cannot see how White can now save the game. If he play 51 P to B 5, then P takes P; 52 P takes P, K to Q 4; 53 K to K 3, P to R 4; 54 K to B 4, K takes P; 55 K to Kt 5, K to K 4; and Black must win. If, however, White try 51 K to K 3 or Q 3 then P to Kt 3 decides the game in Black's favour. We recommend a study of the position.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS BY A. E. STUDD IN THE  
FEBRUARY NUMBER OF THE B. C. M.**

**No. I.**

1 Q to Kt 6	B to Q Kt sq (a, b, c, d, e, f)	(c)	1 P to Q B 4
2 B tks B P	Kt tks P	2 Q to Kt 7	Any move
3 B to K 8 mate.		3 Q mates accordingly.	
2 Kt to Kt 4		(d)	1 P to K 5
3 Kt tks K P mate.		2 Q to Q 4	Any move
2 Any other		3 Q mates accordingly.	
3 B to K 4 mate.		(e)	1 P tks P
(a)	B to B 8	2 Q to Kt sq ch	P to K 5
1 P tks Q or		3 Q tks P mate.	
2 Q to Q 4	P to K 5	(f)	1 R tks B or B to
3 Kt tks B P mate.			Kt sq or any
2 Any other			other move.
3 Q to K 4 mate.		2 Q to Kt 4	Any move
(b)	B tks Q	3 Q to K 4 mate.	
1 K to Kt 4			
2 Kt tks B P ch	K to Kt 4		
3 B to K 7 mate.			

**No. II.**

1 Q to Q B 2	K to K 4 (a, b, c)	(b)	1 K to B 4
2 B to Kt 8	Any move	2 Kt to K 4 ch	K moves
3 Q or Kt mates accordingly.		3 Mates accordingly.	
(a)	K tks B	(c)	1 K to K 6
2 K to Kt 6	K moves	2 Kt to Q 5 ch	K to B 6
3 Q mates.		3 Q to K 2 mate.	

**No. III.**

1 Q to K 6	B tks R (A, B, C, D, E, F)	(b)	2 Kt tks B
2 Kt to K 8	B tks Q (a, b, c, d)	3 Kt to B 3 ch	Any move
3 Kt to B 2 ch	K to Q 4	4 Q mates accordingly.	
4 P to K 4 mate.		(c)	2 K tks Kt
(a)	P tks P	3 Q to R 3 ch	Any move
2 Any move		4 Q mates.	
3 Q to Q 5 ch			
4 Kt or Q mates.			

<p>(d)</p> <p>2 Any other move</p> <p>3 Q to Kt 4 ch K tks Kt or P to K 5</p> <p>4 Q mates.</p>	<p>(B)</p> <p>2 P to K 5</p> <p>3 R tks P ch B tks R</p> <p>4 Q tks B mate.</p>
<p>(A)</p> <p>1 R tks R</p> <p>2 Q to Q 6 Kt tks B !</p> <p>3 Q to Q Kt 6 ch K tks Kt</p> <p>4 P to K 4 mate.</p>	<p>(C)</p> <p>1 Kt tks Kt</p> <p>2 R to B 4 ch Kt tks R !</p> <p>3 Q tks Kt Any move</p> <p>4 Mates accordingly.</p>
<p>(B)</p> <p>1 B tks Kt</p> <p>2 R to B 4 ch P tks R (A, B)</p> <p>3 Q to B 6 ch Kt to K 4 or K to K 6</p> <p>4 Q mates accordingly.</p>	<p>(D)</p> <p>1 Kt to B 4</p> <p>2 B to B 3 ch K to B 4</p> <p>3 Kt to K 4 ch K moves</p> <p>4 Kt to B 7 mate.</p>
<p>(A)</p> <p>2 K to K 6</p> <p>3 Q tks B Kt tks Q or K tks R</p> <p>4 R or Q mates accordingly.</p>	<p>(E)</p> <p>1 B to B 7</p> <p>2 P to K 3 ch K to Q 6</p> <p>3 Q to Kt 4 Any move</p> <p>4 Q mates accordingly.</p>
	<p>(F)</p> <p>1 Any other move</p> <p>2 R to B 4 ch Any move</p> <p>3 Q mates.</p>

## No. IV.

<p>1 B to Q Kt sq P to R 8</p> <p>(A, B)</p> <p>2 B to K Kt sq P tks B</p> <p>3 K tks P K to K 6</p> <p>4 Kt to Q 5 mate.</p>	<p>3 R tks Q P to Kt 8 (Q)</p> <p>4 B to K 3 mate.</p>
<p>(A)</p> <p>1 P tks B (Q)</p> <p>2 R tks Q P to K 8 (Q) ch</p>	<p>(B)</p> <p>1 P to R 8 queens</p> <p>2 P to Kt 7 Q to R 4</p> <p>3 P to Kt 8 (Q) ch Q interposes</p> <p>4 Q tks Q mate.</p>

## REVIEWS.

No. I. This is a problem. Black's reply 1 R to Q Kt sq is a masterly defence and leads to an artistic and deep rejoinder. G. J. Slater.—The main-play is highly ingenious and most difficult. J. G. Chancellor.—The main idea is splendid but its beauty is immeasurably enhanced by the artistic manner in which it is carried out. The way in which all the White pieces are in

turn employed to give check-mate is a beautiful feature in the workmanship. T. G. Hart.—A splendid problem, both for difficulty and beauty. The treble sacrifice of the Queen is especially fine. A. D. Edgeworth.—A difficult problem, the idea being well hidden and requiring a diligent working out. F. Downey.—D. D. Persse sends wrong solution.

No. II. The play is pretty and, for the kind of problem presented, difficult. There are several sparkling moves, particularly when White plays 2 B to Kt 8. G. J. S.—A capital block position: the second moves, especially B to K 8 after Black plays 1 K to K 4, are difficult and pretty. J. G. C.—Of a different genus to its predecessor, but the way the end is brought about is very interesting and scientific, the second move in the main-play being particularly smart. T. G. H.—A very fine example of its kind and beautifully rendered. A. D. E.—A beautiful problem, the mates almost invariably being excellent: it forms an artistic contrast to its fellow three-mover, making two very difficult problems in the set. F. D.—A most ingenious and interesting problem. Every piece and Pawn on the board come directly into use in the different mates. D. D. P.

No. III. A truly grand problem, the only weak spot being the key-move, though after an exhaustive examination I have come to the conclusion no better could be found. There are many beautiful and difficult moves in the different variations, and the whole presents a finish that commands the admiration of the solver. G. J. S.—The main-play is a charming piece of mechanism, and each variation by itself is full of interest and beauty. I consider the problem to be a masterpiece and a marvel of constructive skill. J. G. C.—A truly wonderful problem which must have run the champion composition a very tight race. I think the judges could not have had much hesitation in awarding this set first honours. T. G. H.—A fine and very difficult composition beautifully put together: the amount of variety it contains is wonderful, and some of the variations are very hard to see, notably the main-play. The clever way in which duals are avoided is very fine. A. D. E. (Wrong in variation E.)—The after-play is difficult but I think the key is not so. F. D. (Wrong in main variation and variation A, variation B and D omitted.)—This problem strikes me as being rather heavy in construction. I hope I have not missed any variations. D. D. P. (Main variation and variations A D and E omitted, wrong in variation F.)

No. IV. This problem is a good example of the "leading astray" class, and presents some interesting features, one of them being several very near tries. G. J. S.—Very original: the dessert after the substantial meal already provided. J. G. C.

(Main-play omitted.)—Very refreshing after the heavy work of finding out the other three. T. G. H. (Main-play omitted.)—A neat problem, with no great variety, but very well constructed ; it has several near tries. A. D. E. (Main-play omitted.)—Though there are many mating positions which can be formed with Black's assistance, I cannot discover any other solution than the one sent. F. D.—A pretty little conceit—no "threat?" D. D. P. (Main-play omitted.)

The Prizes for the three best sets of solutions and reviews are awarded to Messrs. G. J. Slater, J. G. Chancellor, and T. G. Hart, in the order named.

### CHESS MATCH AT BRISTOL.

#### THE BRISTOL AND CLIFTON CHESS ASSOCIATION V. THE CHESS CLUBS OF BATH AND DISTRICT.

This important match was played on Saturday, March 12th, at the Imperial Hotel, White Ladies' Road, in the commodious Chess-room of the Bristol and Clifton Club, in the presence of a large number of local players and others from a distance, who came purposely to witness the high-class play that is always exhibited at these meetings of the strongest votaries of the Royal game that can be found in the West of England. Among the visitors were Mr. J. E. Sturges (president of the Bath Club), Messrs. Cadbury and Griffiths (Bath), Mr. E. Hippisley (Wells), Messrs. E. G. Clark, T. Gibbings, J. Linton, A. Cleland, &c., and during the evening several members from the City Chess and Draughts Clubs watched the play, especially that of their president, Mr. J. Burt, who was playing on the side of Bath. The Bath team was not so strong as was expected, the well-known player, Mr. W. H. Pollock, being obliged to break his engagement at the last moment. Messrs. May and Duck also were absent. Mr. E. Thorold, however, himself a tower of strength, was as usual at the head of the Bath players, and with him came his sister, Miss Thorold, who is a player of no mean pretensions. The lady fully justified the confidence placed in her ability by scoring the only double event on the Bath side. The strongest efforts had been put forth by the Match Committee of the Clifton Club during the last few weeks to get up for the occasion a suitable team to meet their doughty opponents ; and the members of the Association ought now to be satisfied that by the judgment exercised and the success realised, the selection of the players to represent the club has been fully justified. Fortunately, Mr. D. Y. Mills, who is an old member, was able to attend and give the benefit of the skill and experience he has acquired in the highest

Chess circles of the metropolis. Mr. N. Fedden, the president, was in his usual place in charge of the team, while Mr. L. J. Williams, the holder of the champion cup of the Association (1886), held the post of honour at board No. 1. The presence of the well-known lady player, Miss M. Rudge, in the local team also gave the match additional interest, her skill and steadiness being highly appreciated. Score :—

## BATH AND DISTRICT.

	Games.
Mr. A. Rumboll...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Thorold ...	... 1 0
Mr. J. Burt ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
Mr. F. Morley ...	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Van Gelder ...	... 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. E. Hill ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. A. Hill ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Highfield...	... 0 0
Mr. G. B. Cable...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. C. Moore ...	... 0 1
Mr. C. Pettit ...	... 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Cave ...	... 0 1
Miss Thorold ...	... 1 1
Mr. H. G. Lee ...	... 0
Mr. G. Shepherd ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$

Total... ... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

## BRISTOL AND DISTRICT.

	Games.
Mr. J. L. Williams ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. N. Fedden ...	... 0 1
Mr. D. Y. Mills ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
Rev. G. H. D. Jones ...	... 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Harsant ...	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Rudge ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. J. E. Vernon ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. T. Perry ...	... 1 1
Mr. T. G. Wright ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. L. Leonard ...	... 1 0
Mr. O. Hunt...	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. J. Taylor ...	... 1 0
Mr. F. Burford ...	... 0 0
Mr. F. Merrick ...	... 1
Mr. T. N. Broughton ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$

Total... ... 13 $\frac{1}{2}$

At the close, Mr. Fedden, the president, thanked the Bath players for their attendance, and congratulated his fellow players on having at last turned the tables on their old opponents. The Bath president, Mr. Sturges, suitably responded.

## THE CHESS PROBLEM.

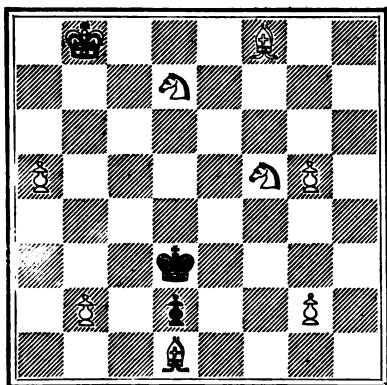
(Continued from page 118.)

The remarks on the "object of the key-move" and the great natural division of problems into "Blocks" and "Threats" are very good, as are also the passing references to several minor points connected with the initial move. That artifice, however, which the authors term "forelaying" is almost worthy of being accounted something higher than a "little point." Indeed to our mind the modern problem owes much of its excellence to the way this principle of "forelaying" has been carried out. In a four or five-move problem, to make an apparently objectless initial move the use of which cannot be seen till the actual mate is given,

argues great constructive powers on the part of the composer and gives corresponding pleasure to the solver, and any such key-move must ever rank high for artistic merit. The authors give No. 329 as an example of this "forelaying."

No. 329. By C. PLANCK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

White's move here is 1 P to Kt 6, seemingly one of the most useless moves on the board, and certainly having no immediate effect on the position, and it is not till the solution is worked out that we discover that the advance of the P has cut off the further retreat of the K in one variation, and has allowed the B to check at R 5 in another. The remarks on the question of the choice of a piece to make the key-move are very sound, and the reason given why the Kt is so much favoured for that purpose by many composers is no doubt correct. Some of the most beautiful problems we know commence with a Rook move, and we are of opinion that a judicious Rook move is always a pleasing feature in a solution. A friend of ours once said to us in commenting upon one of his own problems, "a Rook's always a stubborn beast and hard to break into harness!" "Yes!" was our reply, "but when he is well broken in he can show some pretty paces!" The authors condemn all bizarre key-moves, such as promoting a Pawn, taking *en passant*, Castling, &c., and we agree in their general condemnation of such moves, though it is the individual opinion of the writer of this article, that something can be said in favour of "Castling" being a permissible key-move, though, of course, never a good one except in a puzzle-problem.

In treating of the middle stage of the solution where the greatest opportunities for beautiful play come in, the authors

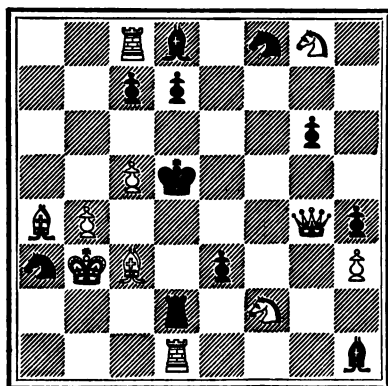
point out that two things are to be considered, "Beauty of Idea," and "Beauty of Arrangement," the former being theoretically more valuable than the latter. In the modern problem, however, "Beauty of Arrangement" is practically of the most importance, for a perfectly original well defined idea is almost a thing of the past so well has the field been gleaned over, and modern composers have *per force* to content themselves with arranging and setting ideas which have already been used. But "arrangement" as used here must be understood to mean much more than the merely placing of the men on the board in a certain position. It embraces the utilisation of the particular powers of each piece in carrying out the idea, and it is in this field that the seeker after "Beauty of Arrangement" finds his most bountiful harvest.

On the question of variety the authors have very decided opinions. To their minds a variation to be of any benefit must have some beauty in itself; a variation which is utterly wanting in beauty being a loss rather than a gain to a problem. But of beautiful variations a problem cannot have too many, and these may be altogether dissimilar in play provided that they are always in themselves beautiful. Of wooden-headed variations, however, we have a perfect horror. We have seen two-move problems with hosts of variations, not one of which had even the "shadow of a shade of a shred" of beauty in it to repay the wearied solver for toiling through their stupid array. As a specimen of a two-mover with numerous variations the authors give

No. 257. By C. PLANCK.

(Special Prize for variety in Surrey Chess Association Tourney.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

This problem possesses little or no merit, as the authors point out, beyond the number of variations brought about without discovered checks or the successive capture of pinned pieces. Apart from the number of its variations, indeed, it is a very poor problem, and we are quite of the authors' opinion that the system of offering prizes for number of variations merely, without reference to their merit, is radically wrong. We reproduce the problem here more for the purpose of putting on record an opinion we expressed years ago as to variations in two-move problems. It is our strong feeling that *if the same White piece capture the same Black piece in giving mate in a two-move problem it is only one variation though the capture be made on different squares.* The authors state that "the capture of Black's Q B on three different squares ought perhaps scarcely to count as three distinct variations," so far carrying out our ideas and reducing the variations from 15 to 13; but we further reduce them to 10 by making R takes R mate only *one* variation whether Black has played R to Q 6, R to Q 5, or P to K 7, and similarly we make only *one* variation when B plays either to K 2 or B 8, the mate in each case being Kt takes B.

It is the authors' opinion that five or six good variations are as many as can be got out of a three-move problem; more variations of course can be got, but the excess are usually poor. As the length of solution increases, the possibility of variety lessens. Problem No. 274 (diagram of which we have already given) is mentioned as a good illustration of a well varied three-mover, containing as it does six variations all of merit.

The vexed question of the "dual" is glanced at in the present chapter. Some difference of opinion is supposed to exist on this point between the German and the English school, the former holding that many of our English composers are too strict in their view as to the injury duals do to a problem. We do not think, however, that our Teutonic cousins will dissent from the doctrine on this point laid down in the present work, which to our mind is both logical and conclusive. A dual is always a blemish, but that blemish is of varying degree; it may be so slight as practically to reach the vanishing point, or it may be so great as virtually to destroy the problem. The harmfulness of a dual increases in proportion as the dual itself occurs more nearly to the key-move. The harmfulness, too, of a dual is increased when such dual occurs in an otherwise excellent variation. Similarly the harmfulness of a dual decreases as it approaches the mating move, and when it occurs too in a mere off-variation or one of a commonplace nature. As the authors point out, "a dual destroys all beauty which follows it," and though the play arising from the dual may be in itself beautiful (this, however,

is very rare), yet none the less by its destruction of the composer's intended "beauty" it is a blemish.

In the third or final stage of the solution the authors state that Purity is the very first requisite to Beauty. A "pure" mate may be defined as one wherein every square of the entire "Royal domain" of the Black King is only once guarded or blocked. If any one of these squares is doubly guarded, or guarded and at the same time blocked, the mate is impure, and the same occurs if the mating move is an unnecessary double check. The authors, however, point out one exception, and that is when a blocking piece is necessarily pinned, and with this exception we entirely agree. The more beautiful the variations are in the mid-play the greater the blemish when the final mate is not clean, whilst in mere off-variations the fact that the mate is more or less impure becomes a very trifling blot.

J. G. CUNNINGHAM.

(*To be continued.*)

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## FOREIGN NEWS.

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GERMANY.—The Committee of the Fifth German Chess Congress, which is to be held at Frankfort this year, has already published the programme. The Congress will be opened on July 17th, at the Assembly Rooms of the Zoological Garden, at 4 p.m., with greeting of strangers, pairing for the tourneys, and other business of the Association, after which in the evening there will be a friendly gathering. Play will begin on the 18th, and will be continued each day, with some exceptions, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 4 to 8 p.m. There will be a Masters' Tourney, with an entrance fee of 25 marks (25 shillings), and a further deposit of 25 marks, to be returned to each competitor if all his games are played out. The first prize in this tourney will be 1000 marks, the second 750 marks, the third 500 marks, the fourth 300, the fifth 200, and sixth 150. Further prizes may perhaps be offered. Each entrant to play one game with every other, and drawn games we conclude (though this is not stated), will count one half to each. In the *Haupt Turnier*, or principal tourney next to the Masters', the play will be in sections, and the winners of these will afterwards contend together for their respective places. Entrance fee, 10 marks. First prize, 800 marks; second, 175 third, 125; fourth; 100. One game to be played with each competitor. There will also be two lower game tourneys, a problem tourney, a solution tourney, free tourneys, consultation

games, a blindfold exhibition, a banquet, and excursions to places of interest. In the Masters' Tourney every other afternoon will be devoted to the playing out of unfinished games. Non-members of the German Chess Association can be admitted to take part in the Congress by paying an additional fee of 10 marks. With regard to the Problem Tourney, we have no doubt that, but for the illness and death of the late Mr. Andrews, an announcement of the conditions would have appeared in our last issue. It is now rather late to give them, as the entries close on April 15th. However, we may state that either one direct-mate, unpublished, three-mover or four-mover, or one of each must be sent in, under the usual requirements of motto and sealed envelope, to Herr J. Günther, 126 Oederweg, Frankfort a/M., by the above date, together with a fee of 3 marks for non-members of the G. C. A. The prizes will be, for four-movers, 100, 70, 40, and 20 marks respectively, and for three-movers, 70, 50, 30, and 20 marks. Competition with more than one set is prohibited. The judges are Dr. Schwede and Herr Kürschner. Entrances for the game tourneys close on July 10th, and must be sent to the same person and address as those of the Problem Tourney. For the Solution Tourney an unpublished four and three-mover will be the nuts to crack. Competitors may choose which they will elect to solve. For the full and correct solution in writing of the four-mover within  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours a prize of 20 marks is offered. For that of the three-mover within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour, under the same conditions, 10 marks. No entrance fee. The game-tourney competitions will most likely be over about the end of July. The winners in the Masters' Tourney, *Haupt Turnier*, and Problem Tourney will receive certificates of honour.

At the general meeting of the Berlin Chess Club on January 11th, Herr Schallopp (President) and all the other officers were re-elected. The numbers on the books now reach 81. On Jan. 18th, Herren Caro and Hülsen gave a double blindfold performance, the former of four simultaneous games, of which he won 1, lost 1, and drew 2, and the latter of three games, of which he won 2, and lost 1.

**RUSSIA.**—A new Chess club has, through the zeal of local amateurs, been founded at Helsingfors in Finland, which already counts 80 members. Two tourneys are in contemplation, of which the first is intended to establish the relative strength of the best players of the club.

**ITALY.** In addition to the loss which Italian Chess has sustained by the death of Mr. Vansittart, we have now to record the decease of another well-known player, Sig. L. Sprega, who died recently at Rome of a long standing and incurable complaint, which he bore with a noble fortitude. Sig. Sprega was a problem

composer of no mean calibre, and many of his compositions have appeared in the columns of the *Nuova Rivista*, as well as in other foreign Chess magazines.

The Crown Prince of Amedeus, Duke of Aosta, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Turin Cercle des Echecs.

FRANCE.—At the request of the Spanish colony in Paris, the Queen Regent of Spain has conferred upon M. Rosenthal the title of Chevalier of the Order of Charles the Third. On Feb. 19th, at the Paris Cercle des Echecs, M. Rosenthal played 30 simultaneous games, of which in five hours he won 26, lost 1 to M. Dupont, and drew 3 with M. M. Boistertre, Brunel, and Gille. M. Taubenhause recently challenged M. Rosenthal to a match for a reasonable stake. The latter replied that his engagements would only permit him to play in the summer, but he offered him in the meantime a match by correspondence for a stake of 2500 fr., allowing M. Taubenhause to obtain any assistance that he pleased: this, however, was declined.

CANADA.—The fourteenth Congress of the Canadian Chess Association took place at Montreal in the latter part of January. There were nine competitors in the grand tourney, all of whom made very even scores, there being only a difference of two points between the highest and lowest. At the top of the list were Messrs. Barry and McLeod, with 5 won games each, and on playing off the tie the former was the victor. Next to them came Mr. Cooke with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and then Dr. Hicks, and Messrs. Champion, Hurlburt, and Short, each of whom obtained a total of four.

AMERICA.—The *International Chess Magazine* for March, which came to hand very late, contains a list of 67 donors and subscribers to the proposed Sixth American Chess Congress, the amount at present promised being about \$860. This is a long way off from the \$5000 which is the minimum sum required, and we fear that owing to the unfortunate quarrel between Mr. Steinitz and some of the leading New York players, and the secessions from the scheme to which we have before alluded, there will be great difficulty in raising sufficient funds.

The second annual tournament of the New Jersey Chess Association was held at Newark in February. There were no less than 40 competitors, who were paired out till six only were left, two who had lost no games, and four who had lost one each. These played a pool, and the result was that Mr. Stokes of Millville for the second time won the first prize, a silver cup. The second prize went to Mr. Hynes of Newark.

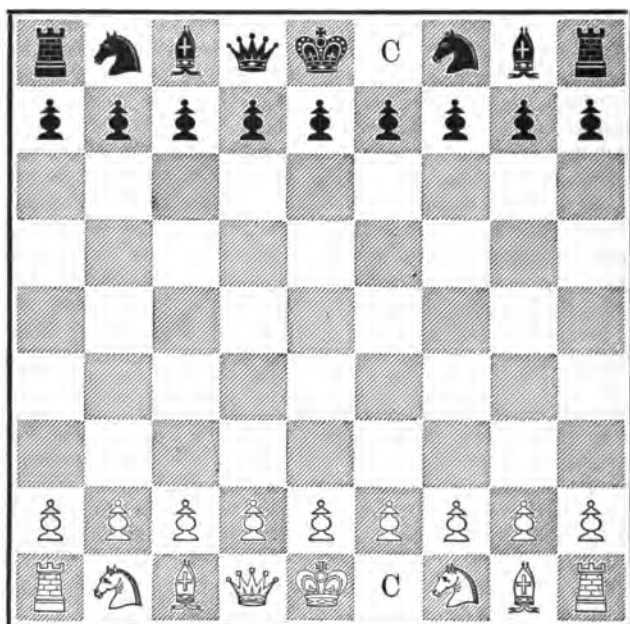
The handicap tourney of the Manhattan Club is finished, and the winners are Messrs. Schifflein, Clapp, Ryan, and J. G. Baird, in the order named. The percentage system of computing the score was adopted.

Capt. Mackenzie has ended his stay of a fortnight at New Orleans, where he fought many hard battles, consisting of single combats, simultaneous, and consultation games. He has now gone to Havana, where he is engaged to play with Senores Golmayo and Vasquez.

The *American Chess Review*, after a five months' existence, has "suspended publication" with the February number. Mr. Wadsworth will forward the *Auburn Citizen* to subscribers until they have had their money's worth.

### THE NEW GAME OF CHESS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

(Eighty-one squares.)

Mr. Foster, the Chess editor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, sends us an article taken from his Chess column, in which he advocates the introduction into the game of a new piece called Chancellor, possessing the combined powers of a Rook and a Kt. He contends that this is a legitimate development of the present game, and proposes to place this piece on the next square to the right hand of the King, which is occupied in the ordinary board

by the K B, and to remove the latter to K R sq, in order to keep the Bishops on different colours, adding a new file outside of this for the K R and his attendant Pawn, and thus making the forces to consist of nine pieces and nine pawns on each side, and the battle-field to be of 81 squares. (See diagram.) We are sorry that we have no space to re-publish Mr. Foster's article. No doubt some of the reasons which he gives in support of his proposition are not without weight and value, but Chess-players as a rule are very conservative beings, and we fancy that the large majority of them would think that the game is quite complicated enough as it is without the introduction of new difficulties such as he proposes. That the proposal would revolutionise the game, and render all the existing treatises upon it worthless, Mr. Foster may not care about, but most Chess-players certainly would do so; and thus, though, with regard to such a change, they would not perhaps utter the cry of "non possumus," they might fairly say "non volumus." Let those who wish for "fresh fields and pastures new" in Chess betake themselves to the four-handed game, or invent any other that they please, but let them not disturb the serenity of Caïssa's countenance as she smiles on worshippers who have learnt to love her as she is, and are striving to promote the unity and universality of her kingdom. We are quite aware, as Mr. Foster says, that the game of Chess would not be what it is now, had there not been from time to time alterations and developments in it; we cannot, however, hold this to be any argument for a radical change not demanded by the general voice of the Chess community, and we do not think he is justified in applying the epithets of "croakers" and "crazy fools" to those who are not in favour of his innovation.

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### THE CHESS MASTERS OF THE DAY, IMPARTIALLY CONSIDERED BY AN OLD ENGLISH PLAYER.

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[An article appeared in *The Fortnightly Review* of December last bearing the signature of L. Hoffer, Secretary of the B. C. A., entitled "The Chess Masters of the Day." We are informed that the British Masters who have read it are unanimous in condemning its tone and spirit, and a short letter of protest has been inserted in the March number of the same magazine, from H. E. Bird, specifying their principal objections to it. In a letter to us Mr. Bird incidentally mentions that the article bears the semblance of having been prepared by more than one writer, and he suggests that a confusion of ideas may account for the discrepancies in it. He then proceeds to question Mr. Hoffer's

authority for adding B. C. A. after his name, presumably for the purpose of giving weight to the article which it is contended does not meet with the general approbation of members of the British Chess Association, or other real lovers of Chess and friends to its cause and advancement. The remarks of Mr. Bird, which we understand are heartily concurred in by all the British Chess Masters, we give precisely in his own words.—EDITOR.]

However entertaining and amusing the article which appears in *The Fortnightly Review*, entitled "The Chess Masters of the Day," bearing the signature of L. Hoffer, may prove to the general reader, there are reasons why it is not likely to pass the more observant Chess friend and true lover of the game without grave misgivings and deep regret, and it is probably not very rash to predict that notwithstanding the smile that may be evoked here and there at the expense of the unhappy lampooned Chess Masters, the feeling most predominant at the close of reading the article will be very near akin to extreme disappointment.

It is but fair at the outset to observe that the writer does not seem to claim that his article is a disquisition on the game of Chess; that it is not so may at once be granted, but it is unfortunate that even as a record of what it purports to be, viz., "The Chess Masters of the Day," a few lines will suffice to show that it is not sufficiently connected, reliable, or complete to form a chapter in Chess history, or to be of any lasting interest from a descriptive Chess Master's point of view.

Having first generalised the main contents of the article, we may then proceed to point out its shortcomings, as well as the more serious objections to it.

Of the 13 pages and 538 lines to which the article extends, more than three-fourths are devoted to foreign players; that apportioned by the author to panegyric of his present colleague, Zukertort, and to sneers and personalities bordering on vituperation of his past friend, the World's Champion, Steinitz, being about equally balanced.

To the English Chess Masters mentioned, four in number, Bird, Blackburne, Burn, and Mackenzie, the space allotted is less than a fifth of that given to four foreign Masters, Zukertort, Steinitz, Rosenthal, and Löwenthal, the writer himself also figuring somewhat conspicuously.

The reason for the introduction, and at such length, of the name of the distinguished Hungarian player, Löwenthal, into an article presumably by title intended for living Masters, is not at all apparent—he died in 1876. Anderssen, far more successful, if not far greater as a Chess-player, considered by many, including the writer of this article, as King of all Chess-players, who lived

till 1879, is not even mentioned. The selection may seem to have been made for effect, and for the purpose of reproducing certain too oft repeated jokes and quaint notions commonly attributed to Löwenthal; that highly agreeable and justly popular gentleman having apparently been regarded (if the expression may be permitted) as a very convenient peg on which to hang some funny sayings and ideas.

Horwitz, who died in 1884, is also in the article, supplying further pleasantries. There will not be wanting, however, many Chess-players who will consider a description of Anderssen's play, and great Championship and Tournament victories of 1851, 1862, and 1870 of at least equal interest.

Rosenthal of Paris, next to Steinitz and Zukertort, absorbs the largest space among living players, more in fact than all the British Masters combined; here again supposed witticisms and pleasantries open up at the expense of the volatile and amiable Polish player; no other plausible explanation appears to offer for the prominency and length of space devoted to Rosenthal. The name of a much greater though more demure Master, happily still in the flesh, Von Heydebrand Der Lasa, considered by many, including Morphy, as the finest Chess-player of his time, and certainly one of the most distinguished of foreign writers, is not even mentioned.

The Prussian Masters are entirely omitted; Paulsen, most modest and distinguished, one of the greatest players, certainly, and not second to any but Blackburne as a blindfold artist, why is he forgotten? Bardeleben, winner of the Vizayanagram all-comers' Tournament, Criterion, London, 1883, is another unaccountable omission. Where is the incomparable Schallop, the present Prussian champion? His welcome visits from Berlin, and performances unsurpassed for brilliancy at Hereford in 1885, as well as London and Nottingham this year, are still pleasurably remembered by us all. The absence of Paulsen, Bardeleben, Schallop, and Riemann, all living Masters of the highest excellence, has the effect of excluding Prussia altogether, and makes a portentous void, as it would do in any article on Chess.

Tschigorin of St. Petersburg would probably at the present time be equal favourite against any player in the world except perhaps Steinitz. Though behind the Champion in Tournament record, the young Russian player has been successful against him in three out of four individual contests.

Tschigorin is leader of the Russian Chess Committee in the St. Petersburg Chess Club now conducting the telegraph match against the British Chess Club. His absence from a list of the greatest living Masters is a grave oversight, and this most likely is accidental; the omission of the only great Russian Chess

representative we have had the honour of welcoming to our Chess Circle could hardly have been intended.

Coming to players of the past in our own country, Great Britain is made to occupy a very far back seat, and in this respect at least Russia, Prussia, and England, through their representatives, may join in mutual sympathy and condolence.

There can be no jealousy where all are ignored. We are tempted to ask "What can be thought or said of an article which, professing to portray and describe Chess Masters, devotes near a page to Löwenthal and more to Rosenthal, yet not a line to Staunton or to Buckle?" Can the Reviewer have forgotten that Staunton and Löwenthal were contemporary, if not, what can be the explanation of such an omission?

Howard Staunton's name is certainly not second to any, however illustrious; ever known in Chess he will ever be remembered as the greatest Chess-player of his day, and was the most vigorous and entertaining of Chess writers. Having witnessed his play during 1845 to 1849 when he was still in full force, deep impressions remain with us of his extraordinary powers of combination, his soundness and accuracy. Although comparisons of Chess-players who lived or were in practice at different times appear of little use or value, we yet have been tempted once more to compare Staunton's, Anderssen's, Morphy's, and Steinitz's best games without arriving at any conclusion except that Anderssen's style still appears more inventive and finer than any other, while Steinitz is pre-eminent for care and patience.

H. T. Buckle, writer and author, who died in 1862, was for many years the strongest amateur player, mostly considered a shade weaker than Staunton, but regarded by many as equal, like Steinitz in style, sound and safe, running no risks, exactly the reverse of that of Bird, who became his opponent on equal terms in 1852.

All Chess admirers, not in this country alone, but throughout the world, would like to have seen the names of Staunton and Buckle, and the more recent ones of Boden and Wisker as much as those of Löwenthal and Horwitz. Less convenient for facetious observation, it is yet more than probable that the grand Chess researches, works and sayings of the English champion and Shakespearian Editor, and the Diary Chess Extracts of the highly accomplished author of "The History of Civilization" (in which reference is made to the relief and enjoyment afforded by Chess), would have interested the Chess public fully as much as the description of Löwenthal's shirt front, Rosenthal's grammar, Winawer's inodorous and unsavoury cigars, or the fact that the author had played billiards with M. Grévy, the

President of the French Republic, and that he was in a position to contradict the statement that Zukertort came over in two ships. There are many old players and admirers, and perhaps some young ones, who would have felt both gratified and interested at a brief descriptive sketch of De La Bourdonnais and MacDonnell, and their great and never to be forgotten contests; Staunton and St. Amant's championship match, England v. France, which occasioned more genuine interest and enthusiasm than any other Chess event of this century, would also have been a welcome and pleasing addition.

Coming to English players, the absence of the name of the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell, one of the most accomplished writers, experts, and masters of the game, cannot be satisfactorily explained. He is (though rarely practising) full of vigour. Independently of his skill as a player he is regarded as a living institution in Chess. For a quarter of a century, with the late Mr. Boden, and Bird, still living, he has been one of the foremost amateurs; as a writer he has contributed as much to the amusement and edification of Chess readers as any author known. He always has been, and is still highly popular, with many intensely so; his geniality is so great, as well as his wit, that his society is eagerly sought, and always enjoyed. The omission of the name of such a notable and worthy representative and general favourite, is alone sufficient to detract from the value of the article to no inconsiderable extent if really intended as a trustworthy narrative and record of the world's Chess Masters.

The Amateur Masters are not so numerous that they need have been passed over. The Rev. W. Wayte is alike distinguished for his honorary writings in support of Chess, and his brilliant victories at times against the finest players extending over a long period, not very far short of the experience of the writer of these lines. He is, in addition to his many well-known scholarly qualifications, a very distinguished amateur Chess master, a liberal supporter of the game, and by many looked up to as the head of the circle. His name would grace any article. Mr. Minchin's national and international services are too well-known to require comment and he would deprecate any reference to them; still I must express the opinion that he has earned the gratitude of the entire Chess-playing world for his disinterested services in promoting and so largely contributing to the success of great and popular gatherings. Mr. Thorold's eminence as an exponent, and modesty and courtesy as an opponent are known to all; whilst Mr. Watkinson, though now out of practice, was an equally forcible player, and has rendered inestimable benefits to the cause of Chess by conducting for many years a journal of the highest class, which has never

wounded the susceptibilities of a member of the circle. The life-long services of the Rev. Mr. Skipworth ought not to be forgotten; he is when free from his official duties quite formidable as an adversary, and is ever ready and willing to test conclusions with the best of players. The Rev. C. E. Ranken too, a very strong player and analyst, has in many ways been of great service to the cause of Chess.

Should the reader's stock of astonishment be at all limited, heavy draws will have been already made upon it, yet another call, however, remains, and that the most recent and in many respects the most unaccountable. The advent of a new Chess master after a lapse of twenty years is in itself an event of considerable interest in the Chess world. W. H. K. Pollock was early last year admittedly a master, in the opinion of many considered competent to judge. In August of last year he won the first prize in the "Irish Chess Association one game Master Tournament," winning from Blackburne, Burn, and six leading Irish players. He is most modest and very chivalrous, always ready to play on convenient occasions for pure love of the game and credit of victory alone. This is truly a strange omission.

The author's assertion with regard to Morphy is that "He was head and shoulders above the players of his time." What precise degree of superiority that may imply in Chess is not easy to define, and must be left to the imagination of the reader. As a matter of fact Mr. Hoffer never saw Morphy, and his statement is based upon his published games and public Chess opinion, which it is true mostly awards Morphy the highest place in modern Chess History; his title, however, is principally based upon his victories over Anderssen and Löwenthal, the former in bad health, and not in his best form at the time. Staunton and Buckle, the best English players of their day, never encountered Morphy. Against Harrwitz he won five to three, and fourteen to six against Barnes. Morphy's record, though great, is not superior to Staunton's before, and Steinitz's after him. There do not appear sufficient grounds for estimating one more highly than the other. Foreign critics sometimes as well as English ones have been apt for purposes of inferential comparison to exalt one player and proportionately disparage another; thus Chess critics with whom Staunton does not stand in the highest favour in the past, or Steinitz in the present, too often indulge in the most extravagant statements as to Morphy's immeasurable superiority not based on conclusive grounds when the games and evidence are closely and impartially tested.

The rapidly advancing Chess skill of so many young amateurs in the present day is a great stimulus to the rising generation of Chess-players, especially to such as aim at a high state of pro-

iciency, and though this may be regarded as one of the most interesting and popular features in the pursuit, the author of the article in question makes no reference to this branch of the subject. The gradual introduction of the game as a mental recreation into seats of learning and industrial establishments, and the formation of many Working Men's Chess Clubs are now well known; the result is that for the first time within the recollection of present players several amateurs have come to the front scarcely inferior in force to the new Master, Pollock, whilst some in style may compete with him. Anger, Donisthorpe, Guest, Hooke, Hunter, Jacobs, and Mills, with the most successful of the past University Chess teams, Chepmell, Gattie, Gwinner, Locock, Plunkett, and Wainwright, are names scarcely less familiar than those of the half dozen older masters left, who form the remnant of the little band of twenty recognised masters living in 1854.

Chess has become far more general than it formerly was because it is better understood. Old fashioned notions that it was too serious and necessitated an unreasonable absorption of time, are passing away. A well-known amateur whose games please the public much and are greatly admired in Professor Ruskin's letters, has played many of his best specimens within an hour, some in half that time. This same player states that he recurs with great interest (though melancholy in its character) to some games he has played with those afflicted in various ways, on account of the solace and consolation as well as pleasure it has been found to afford them. The excellent contests some blind boys made against him with their raised boards, and the enjoyment they expressed and felt as conveyed to him by the Master of the Asylum, is vivid in his remembrance. Chess has proved highly beneficial to such of the lower classes as have been fortunate enough to resort to it in place of more exciting and expensive indoor games. The mental exercise called into play is of the most healthy character, and those who interest themselves in the welfare of their less fortunate brethren may benefit them, and society, by assisting to diffuse a better knowledge of its advantages for those at present uninterested in it.

There may be something in the author's opinion that no extraordinary mental power is needed for Chess excellence, but his views probably would have been more valuable if less general, and expressed with such qualifications as the history of its masters suggests; his idea, however, that any one of average capacity may play average Chess, is not in accordance with experience, if indeed it is not decidedly in opposition to it. Some of the finest players may appear to Mr. Hoffer to possess but average intellect, but whether he is right or not one thing is

certain, that many with the greatest endowments and known powers of calculation and thought have failed at it, and some have been candid enough to admit that they abandoned the game because dissatisfied with their own progress and skill at it. Buckle in his opinion given by Macdonnell in "Life Pictures" (the amusing and interesting work of the latter) considers imagination and calculation necessary, but discards any idea of superior mental capacity.

It is clear, however, that the qualifications necessary to be met with cannot well be defined. We have never found any successful attempt to do so. Franklin did not attempt it. We find by experience that a likely man fails and an unlikely one succeeds. Stock-brokers have been very successful—mathematicians quite the reverse. Twenty or thirty eminent players, barristers and solicitors, may be quoted to four engineers and accountants, the latter, however, including one of the Masters. The Church has been very prolific as well as medicine.

From the programmes of our more recent tournaments we find the most distinguished names of supporters, and the British Chess Association is honoured with those of Lord Tennyson, Lord Randolph Churchill, Professor Ruskin, and Sir Robert Peel on its presidential list. The late Prince Leopold was Patron of the St. George's Club, and President of the Oxford University Chess Club. The late J. P. Benjamin, Q.C., and formerly, Sir C. Russell were among its admirers and supporters. Sir H. James and Sir H. Giffard also honour the list; and a very brilliant amateur in past days (scarcely inferior to John Cochrane and Mr. Daniels), W. Mackeson, Q.C., still honours the Chess clubs with an occasional visit, willingly taking a board and invariably running a hard race of combination with the best performers. Earl Granville, the Marquis of Hartington, the Marquis of Ripon, and the Right Hon. H. C. Childers, M.P., have also appeared as patrons and supporters.

Blackburne, Steinitz, and Zukertort, our three greatest Professional Players, will not feel highly complimented to hear for the first time that their excellence arises from twenty years hard labour, and that inferentially their capacity otherwise is but common. Memory, a quality not mentioned by the Reviewer or by Mr. Buckle, must be essential in the playing of Chess for hours without sight of board or men; it must be also advantageous in the ordinary game when many variations have to be worked out, or the earlier combinations might be forgotten when the latter are maturing.

Steinitz is now residing in New York (this fact might well have been stated), and the attacks upon him in his absence moreover, can hardly interest or gratify Chess readers. These

attacks are in the worst possible taste, and calculated to lead to controversy with his friends and supporters, who are still numerous, both here and abroad. They will arouse a well merited and just sense of indignation, for despite his faults of temper and a disposition at times prone to be touchy and contentious, Steinitz is a true Chess artist, a painstaking, careful, conscientious, and impartial annotator, whilst as a describer of play he is unrivalled. Willing at all times to render full justice to the skill, style, and play of others, he has been frequently heard to observe that the difference in force between the six leading Chess-players is so slight, that the result of a contest between two of them would be always uncertain.

As a Chess-player he is far from lacking modesty. No "head and shoulders" comparison or claim of superiority has ever been made by Steinitz. He is exceedingly courteous to young aspirants, and fairly communicative to all; he is, when vexed, as likely (or more so) to offend his best friends as strangers. With all his shortcomings, however, it is doubtful whether any real admirer of Chess from its highest aspect will feel aught but regret at the remarks applied to him; the space devoted to these attacks (exceeding that allotted to all the English players) might well have been devoted to Chess in its social aspect, to its advantages and prospects, or to some more agreeable phase of it than extreme personality. Even another page or two of Chess-players' jokes and eccentricities would have been less objectionable.

The personalities and lack of impartiality in the article cannot but be regarded as very serious drawbacks; it is not written in a tone which is likely to benefit Chess or advance its cause, and it is to be feared that it will afford but little instruction or lasting interest and pleasure to its readers.

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## CHESS JOTTINGS.

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The contest for the Sussex Challenge Cup was concluded at the Rooms of the Brighton Chess Club, February 26th, Mr. Wilson of Brighton winning with a total of five games.

This is the first time that Mr. Wilson has contested for this prize, but his victory has occasioned no surprise in the local Chess circles, for he has lately been showing very fine form.

On Saturday, March 5th, a very interesting and enjoyable match was played between representatives of the Bristol City Chess and Draughts Club and of the Cardiff and County Chess Club, at the Rooms of the latter, the Park Hotel, Cardiff. Score:—Bristol, 10; Cardiff, 4. On the termination of the

match, Mr. Burt thanked the Cardiff gentlemen for their hospitality and invited them to visit Bristol on some date in April, for the purpose of playing the return match, when perhaps better success would await them. Mr. Lennox and Mr. Cederwall, sen., responded.

A match, of which we append the score, was played at Oxford on March 5th, between old and present members of the University Club. An exceptionally strong team was brought up for the occasion by Messrs. Ranken and Welsh, in which there were no less than five head masters of Colleges or Schools, but they had as their opponents most of the winners of last year against Cambridge, including Mr. Barnett the Irish Champion, and in addition Mr. Roberts, erst of Dublin, who as a youth displayed such precocity in Chess some years ago. On this occasion, however, he did not shine, as he lost both his games to Mr. Wainwright. Mr. Coker played in excellent form, and twice defeated the Secretary of the O. U. C. C. After the match the visitors were entertained at dinner by the Club in Balliol College, and in the evening Mr. Ranken played with the members simultaneously 12 games in all, of which he lost 2, won 9, and left one unfinished.

OLD.		SCORE.	PRESENT.	
Mr. G. E. Wainwright (Univ.)	1	1	J. Roberts (Hertford)	... 0 0
Rev. C. E. Ranken (Wad'm.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	R. W. Barnett (Wadham)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. J. Coker, (New Coll.)	1	1	F. G. Newbolt (Balliol)	... 0 0
Rev. F. J. Eld (St. John's)	1	0	A. G. Ross (New)	..... 0 1
Rev. W. Grundy (Worcester)	0		W. Stoney (Ch. Ch.)	..... 1
Rev. J. F. Welsh (Ch. Ch.)	0	0	C. M. Grace (Queen's)	... 1 1
Rev. E. H. Kinder (B. N. C.)	1		R. Gunnery (Ch. Ch.)	... 0
C. C. Lynam (Hertford)	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	S. J. Buchanan (New)	... $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. T. Griffith (Oriol)	... 1	1	J. E. Farmer (Magdalen)	0 0
Total		... 10	Total	
			... 6	

On Thursday and Friday the 10th and 11th of March, a series of novel and picturesque games with living Chess pieces was played between the Newcastle and Sunderland Chess Clubs at the Circus, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On Thursday the Newcastle Club was represented by Mr. W. S. Vaughan the President, and the Sunderland Club also by its President Mr. R. K. A. Ellis. The ring of the Circus was boarded over and in sight of the audience there was cleverly spread out in red and white checks a Chess-board 36 feet square. Then there was a flourish of trumpets and the Kings and Queens, Bishops, Knights, Rooks, and Pawns, all in masquerade, trooped in, led by two gentlemen ushers and followed by a couple of ancient "Beefeaters" with

halberds. Pages bore up the flowing trains of the Queens and each actor in the play acted his or her part to perfection. The gauntlet was thrown down by the white Queen's Knight and taken up by the opposing Knight whereupon each of the player's swords flashed from its scabbard and the game commenced. Every time a Queen was moved her subjects bowed, while a salute was given by his subjects to the King. Each captured man bowed to his capturer and the Bishop bestowed his blessing upon even a captured pawn before the "Beefeater" took him into custody. On Thursday two games were played (a Queen's Gambit and a Philidor) each team being alternately victorious. On Friday the audience was, notwithstanding the heavy snowstorm raging at the time, a large one, and the interest displayed on Thursday in this novel form of encounter was in no wise abated. Mr. Vaughan conducted the play of the home team assisted by Messrs. Zollner, Downey, and Clay, while the Sunderland team (in the absence of Mr. Ellis) was represented by Messrs. Halcro, Foster, Heywood, and Weatherley. The first game played was a Steinitz Gambit, opened by the Newcastle players, and resulted (as this gambit so often does) in a draw. In the second game the Sunderland team led off with a King's Gambit, which was declined by the Newcastle players, and a close contest ensued, ending in the Sunderland side remaining with a Knight and three Pawns to four Pawns. At this stage Mr. Vaughan proposed a draw, which was, of course, refused by Sunderland, but as the evening was growing late it was arranged that the game should last another ten minutes and at the expiration of this period the game was declared to be a draw.

The return match between teams of the Sunderland and South Shields Clubs was played on Monday, March 7th, in the rooms of the Literary Society, at South Shields. The contest was a stubborn one, the result being so doubtful throughout that it was only by the last game finished that South Shields secured the victory. The following is the score:—South Shields, 10½, Sunderland, 9½.

Teams representing the Sunderland Chess Club and the North Shields Chess Club met in Sunderland on Wednesday, March 16th, the result being as follows:—Sunderland Team, 12½, North Shields Team, 10½.

The royal, intellectual, and fascinating game of Chess is growing more popular than ever in the County Palatine and adjoining counties, as may be seen from the rapid establishment of new clubs and the increasing inter-club matches. New clubs have recently been formed at Bolton, Burnley, Preston, and Macclesfield, and on Saturday afternoon, March 19th, no less than four inter-club matches were fought in the immediate district.

Shaw Church Institute defeated Manchester Y.M.C.A. (4th class) by seven games to five and one draw, seven players a side. Bolton defeated Wigan by 15 games to five and one draw, eleven players a side. Manchester (Piccadilly) defeated Macclesfield by 15 games to two, nine players a side. Manchester (St. Ann's 2nd) defeated Northwich by winning all the eight games played. The next annual meeting of the British Chess Association will most probably be held in Manchester on the invitation of the Manchester and District Chess Association. The third match between the united clubs of Lancashire and Yorkshire—50 players a side—will, in all probability, be fought at Leeds next autumn. The Rochdale Chess Club still keeps to the fore as regards matches and tournaments; its membership roll is steadily increasing, and the attendance at its bi-weekly meetings this season has been greater than in any previous year. The winter tournament is rapidly drawing to a conclusion. The fourth game between the Rev. A. Pagan and Mr. J. T. Palmer for the championship of the club was contested on Friday evening, the 11th of March. A variation of the Scotch Gambit was adopted, and Mr. Pagan soon obtained a most formidable attack, which his opponent carefully defended, and ultimately evaded with the loss of a pawn. Shortly afterwards, however, Mr. Palmer, in capturing a detached and undefended pawn of his adversary's, overlooked a simple mate in two moves, and at once resigned the game. Score:—Pagan, three games; Palmer, one game; three games to play.

The return match, seven a side, between the Rochdale and Royton Clubs, was played at the rooms of the former on the 18th March. The first match resulted in a draw, each side winning seven games and drawing one; and, strange to say, the present contest came to a similar termination, the only difference being one win less on each side. Score:—Rochdale, 6; Royton, 6; Drawn, 1.

The following is a copy of a circular which has been sent out to the supporters of the proposed NORTHERN CHESS MAGAZINE:—  
“The lamented death of Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, who was for many years Problem Editor of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, has caused an important vacancy in the editorial staff of that organ. It is proposed that this vacancy be filled by the promoters of the NORTHERN CHESS MAGAZINE, who, now that so unfortunate an occasion has arisen, have decided to merge their new venture into that widely-known journal. So important an accession to the staff of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE is an ample guarantee that not only will its prestige be maintained, but that the interests of local Chess will be adequately represented. It is hoped that subscribers to the NORTHERN CHESS MAGAZINE will transfer their support to the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

The subscription price of the latter is 6/- per annum, post free, and it is proposed to forward the three numbers already published this year to every new subscriber, so as to make the yearly volume complete. Those who wish their subscription to begin from the present date, may have the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE sent post free to the end of the year, for 4/6." We may say that the proposal to amalgamate came from ourselves, and we think we have been very fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of several young and enthusiastic amateurs. The result is that Mr. James Rayner will now take charge of the Problem department, and Northern Chess will in future have the space allotted to it which its importance deserves. The many important events and topics dealt with this month have compelled us greatly to enlarge our borders, and the publication of the magazine has thus unavoidably been delayed.

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### CHESS IN YORKSHIRE.

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Never before in the history of "broad acre county" have the prospects of Yorkshire Chess been so bright and hopeful as they are at the present time. On all sides universal activity prevails; clubs have recently been established in and about the towns of Leeds, Sheffield, York, Bradford, Wakefield, Halifax, Harrogate, and other largely populated centres, and to-day the Caïssian devotee may find in almost every small town and village of any note, a resort "where the players most do congregate," where he can cross Pawns with a brother Knight of the great army. This is as it should be. The great improvement manifested is mostly of somewhat recent development and may be chiefly traced to three or four distinct sources, viz.:—THE WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION, THE WOODHOUSE CHALLENGE CUP, THE YORKSHIRE COUNTY CHESS CLUB, and THE BRADFORD OBSERVER CHALLENGE TROPHY.

The WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION claims first notice on account of its age—if for no other reason. Established in 1855 it was founded "to afford a yearly opportunity for a friendly gathering of the various players in the County, in order to enlarge their Chess acquaintance and otherwise to promote the general interests of the royal game." In constitution it is a federation of the Leeds, Huddersfield, Bradford, Wakefield, and Dewsbury Chess Clubs, and its meetings are held in yearly rotation at each of the above named towns. The club under whose auspices the gathering happens to be held takes the entire man-

agement of the meeting, elects the officers, and generally expends a sum of not less than £10 in prizes for tournament play, or in any other way that is calculated to further the interests of the game in Yorkshire. From these brief notes it will be seen that the Association is more of a "social circle" than a permanently active organisation and if somewhat spasmodic in its working, it has nevertheless during the *thirty-three* years of its existence done splendid work for the cause and may justly be regarded as the parent stem from which the other institutions have sprung.

During the progress of the meeting held at Huddersfield in April, 1886, a proposal was made that the W.Y.C.A. should be amalgamated with the newly founded Yorkshire County Chess Club, and a committee composed of representatives of the various clubs interested met at Dewsbury to consider the matter and unanimously passed the following resolution—"That this meeting recommends that it is not desirable to amalgamate the West Yorkshire Chess Association with the Yorkshire County Chess Club." Long may this sentiment be maintained! Long may the W.Y.C.A. continue to flourish and prosper,

"For a social game is the game for me."

We come now to the WOODHOUSE CHALLENGE CUP, which is a handsome trophy that was presented by Alderman Woodhouse, J.P.—then Mayor of Leeds—to the officials of the W.Y.C.A. at the Leeds meeting held in the spring of 1884. It was given for the purpose of stimulating competition in play amongst the leading Yorkshire clubs. Right worthily has this laudable object been achieved, and the thanks of every Yorkshire Chess-player are due to the donor for his large-hearted generosity. During the first season's contest the competition was confined to those clubs who were members of the Association, and the honourable distinction of being first Cup-holders was gained by the representatives of the Bradford Club; a pleasing souvenir of their success is to be seen at the chief Chess resort in that town, this being an arranged group of the photos of the players who took part in the various matches. In the next season, 1886, the competition was thrown open to all Yorkshire Clubs, and a new competitor, "The Sheffield and District Chess Association," entered the lists and so well did the representatives of the cutlery town play, that they vanquished all opposition offered by the teams of Leeds, Bradford, and Wakefield, and thus gained the Championship and carried off the Cup.

This brings us to the present season, and for our readers' benefit we give the chief points of the rules which to-day govern the contest. Each club must play one match against all other clubs entering the competition. The maximum number of

players which can be engaged in each match is twenty, the minimum eight, the town with the least population having the right to fix the number of players contesting. One game only is played at each board, and the club with the best aggregate score of won matches (draws counting half each) is entitled to hold the cup for twelve months; in the event of any club achieving this distinction three times (not necessarily in succession) the trophy passes into their absolute possession. The dates of play and places of meeting are balloted for by a committee consisting of official representatives of the competing clubs. The duration of play in each match is *four* hours—but upon the completion of two hours' play either player may claim that the game be suspended for twenty minutes, such suspension covering the claims of both players. The clubs which took part in this year's contest were Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Halifax, and Wakefield, and the official ballot was as follows :—

FIRST ROUND, January 22nd, 1887.

Leeds v. Halifax, at Halifax.

Sheffield v. Wakefield at Wakefield.

Bradford a bye.

SECOND ROUND, February 5th.

Leeds v. Bradford, at Leeds.

Sheffield v. Halifax, at Sheffield.

Wakefield a bye.

THIRD ROUND, February 19th.

Sheffield v. Bradford, at Bradford.

Halifax v. Wakefield, at Halifax.

Leeds a bye.

FOURTH ROUND, March 5th.

Sheffield v. Leeds, at Sheffield,

Wakefield v. Bradford, at Wakefield.

Halifax a bye.

FIFTH ROUND, March 19th.

Halifax v. Bradford, at Bradford.

Leeds. v. Wakefield, at Leeds.

Sheffield, a bye.

The club rivalry which the competition has generated is of a keen and healthy character, and has certainly given a great impetus to the game, it being no unusual occurrence this season to see a crowd of interested spectators numbering at times as many as one hundred gathered round the players, watching each move and noting and discussing at a respectful distance the various changes which the games and score sheet assumed. Nor

has this interestedness been confined to Yorkshire alone. Outside the county, and especially in Lancashire, has the progress of the competition and the doings of the various competitors been watched with interest.

We have not space sufficient to allow of our dealing with the matches in detail, and therefore subjoin the following tabulated result.

	Leeds. Games won.		Halifax. Games won.		Bradford. Games won.		Sheffield. Games won.		Wakefield. Games won.		Totals. Match score.	Game score.
Leeds .....	—		$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	1	7*	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$ *
Halifax .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	—		1	5	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	14
Bradford .....	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	—		1	$14\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\dagger 4\frac{1}{2}$	2	$32\frac{1}{2}\dagger$
Sheffield .....	0	9	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	—		1	7	2	29
Wakefield .....	0	1	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—		0	9

\* Including two games forfeited by Wakefield.

† Including one game forfeited by Wakefield.

Speaking of the respective clubs we may say that for many years Leeds has been recognised as the leading Yorkshire Chess organisation. Established in 1832 it has since that time always taken a prominent part in all matters intended for the furtherance of the game in the home county. To some of its past and present members, in conjunction with Wakefield and Huddersfield, belongs the credit of founding the West Yorkshire Chess Association. In bygone days, too, it has carried out with success correspondence matches with the Liverpool and Leicester clubs, but this reputation was somewhat tarnished by defeats received at the hands of Bradford in 1885, and Sheffield in 1886. Since the first of these reverses great efforts have been made to recover the lost prestige with the result that this season it is generally acknowledged that "the best club has won the Cup."

The next on the list is Halifax, whose players we heartily congratulate upon the excellent score they have made in their first attempt to become Cup-holders. To draw with the winners and defeat Bradford is no small achievement, and we predict with some confidence that in future contests the men of Halifax will be heard of to advantage. Their loss against Sheffield we do not by any means regard as a criterion of their strength, and shall look with interest for the result of their next meeting with the "cutlers."

Next in order come Bradford and Sheffield with an equal score of two each. If number of members were a correct index

of playing strength then Bradford would be a long way ahead of every other Yorkshire club, its muster roll standing at about 150. But quality forms a very important element in match teams, and it happens that the Bradfordians are stronger on 20 boards than any other number. This fact has been demonstrated on more than one occasion, especially when playing Leeds.

To Bradford belongs the distinction of being first Cup-holders, and also providing this season's sensation by inflicting a crushing defeat on Sheffield in the third round, and by so doing investing the contest with a series of possibilities hitherto unknown.

Coming now to the Sheffield and District Chess Association we are compelled to admit that the "Cutlers" possess an undoubted advantage over the other competitors, inasmuch as theirs is an organisation which embraces the various clubs in the town and district, and also individual members not connected with any club. As already pointed out the Cup was last year carried off by the Sheffielders, who exhibited a strength of play which was as gratifying as it was unexpected. This year they made a good commencement by defeating Halifax by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Wakefield by 7 to 1. These victories augured well and pointed to their retaining the championship, but Bradford and Leeds proved nuts too hard to crack, and their chances of holding the coveted trophy twice in succession were settled when Leeds defeated them on their own ground by 11 to 9.

The last on the list is Wakefield, who unfortunately have not been able to score a single match. Notwithstanding this they deserve every praise for the plucky manner in which they have fought, and at times too when the result of their matches would not in any way advance their chance of the prize. The club certainly labours under the disadvantages which a small organisation is liable to, but before another season comes round we hope that their genial secretary, Mr. W. Rea, will have new blood at his command, which will bring back the reputation of the "merrie men of Wakefield" of days gone by.

I. M. B.

*(To be continued.)*

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#### YORKSHIRE ITEMS.

The match against Lancashire is now assured, and will take place much earlier than expected.

The latest score in the correspondence match with Sussex is Yorkshire  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , Sussex  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Hull United Liberals v. West Hull Liberals.—A match between these clubs was played in the rooms of the latter on Monday, March 21st, twelve players a side. Score: United  $18\frac{1}{2}$ , West  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

On Tuesday evening, March 22nd, about forty members of the Bradford Chess Club responded to the invitation of their president, Alderman Frederick Priestman, to spend a social evening at his residence. After tea a match was contested between the married and single members, which resulted in a draw. Score,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  each. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Alderman and Mrs. Priestman for the kind manner in which the members of the club had been entertained. The Host in responding said that "nothing gave him greater pleasure than to receive at his residence the members of a club of which he considered it an honour to be president."

West Yorkshire Chess Association.—The thirty-second annual meeting of this Association will be held in the Industrial Hall, Dewsbury, on Saturday, April 23rd. The Hall will be open for play at noon. Tea (*à la fourchette*), will be provided at six p.m., after which the annual business of the Association will be disposed of, and the Woodhouse Challenge Cup, and "Bradford Observer" Challenge Trophy presented to the winners. A series of tournaments will be arranged and not less than £10 given in prizes.

\* \* Reports of matches, tournament results, and all other matters of interest connected with Yorkshire Chess intended for this Magazine should be addressed to Mr. I. M. BROWN, 19, Bagby Street, Leeds.

### YORKSHIRE COUNTY CHESS CLUB.

The second annual meeting of the Yorkshire County Chess Club was held on Saturday, March 26th, at the Grand Restaurant, Boar Lane, Leeds, prizes to the value of £16 15s. being offered for competition in tournaments, &c., as follows:—

#### TOURNAMENTS.

Class A.—First Prize, value £5; Second Prize, value £1 15s. (presented by Fattorini and Sons, Bradford.)

Class B.—First Prize, value £3 (presented by Mr. T. Holliday, Huddersfield); Second Prize, value £1.

Class C.—First Prize, value £2 10s.; Second Prize, value £1.

#### SOLUTION TOURNEY.

First Prize, value 12s. 6d.; Second Prize, value 7s. 6d. Time limit, one hour. Six problems, comprising two-movers and three-movers, were submitted for solution.

#### PROBLEM TOURNEY.

First Prize, £1; Second Prize, 10s. Competition open to Yorkshire (resident) composers. Each competitor to send from

one to three three-movers (direct mates), with full solutions. Each problem must have a separate motto, and must reach the Hon. Sec., Mr. James Rayner, 128, North Street, Leeds, on or before June 1st, 1887. The competing positions will be published simultaneously in the *Leeds Mercury*, *Bradford Observer*, and *Sheffield Independent*. Judges: Jas. White, Hartwig Cassel, and T. B. Rowland. The award will be published on Saturday, September 3rd, 1887.

The rules governing the tournaments were—

1. The competitions are open to all Yorkshire players, affiliated with the County Club.

2. The players will be paired by ballot. To the Game Tournaments there will be an entrance fee of one shilling.

3. Time limit, twenty moves an hour.

4. The first two rounds must be played at this meeting.

5. Play to commence at 2 p.m., and continue till 5-30 p.m., and all games unfinished will be adjudicated upon by a committee elected at the meeting. The committee may order any game to be continued for a limited time. All drawn games to be replayed before entering next round. At 5-30 p.m. the drawing for the second round will take place, and after an hour's interval for tea play will continue till 9-30 p.m.

6. First move to be decided by lot. The games must be recorded and shall become the property of the County Club, the committee having the right to dispose of them.

The clubs represented were Leeds (18), Bradford (9), Wakefield (6), Dewsbury (3), Halifax (2), Doncaster (2), Harrogate (2), Huddersfield (1), Leeds Chess and Draughts Club (1), Burley-in-Wharfedale (1), and the pairing and results came out as here given.

#### CLASS A.—FIRST ROUND.

##### Winners.

T. Smith, Leeds.  
E. B. Hussey, Leeds.  
J. S. West, Leeds.  
C. G. Bennett, Leeds.  
T. Holliday, Huddersfield.  
H. Waight, Halifax.  
T. Y. Stokoe, Leeds.  
J. E. Hall, Bradford, drew twice with S. B. Slack, Sheffield.

##### Losers.

W. Rea, Wakefield.  
A. Bilbrough, Leeds (retired).  
A. W. Common, Halifax.  
G. A. Schott, Bradford.  
F. H. Wright, Wakefield.  
J. A. Woollard, Bradford.  
J. White, Leeds.

#### SECOND ROUND.

T. Smith, drew with  
E. B. Hussey.  
J. S. West, to play  
J. E. Hall or Slack, to play

C. G. Bennett.  
H. Waight.  
T. Y. Stokoe.  
T. Holliday.

## CLASS B.—FIRST ROUND.

L. H. Browne, Bradford.	M. Rhodes, Dewsbury.
J. L. Bisbey, Leeds.	J. Staynes, Wakefield.
F. C. Howell, Leeds.	T. Tate, Leeds.
A. Knight, Doncaster.	J. Woodhead, Dewsbury.
A. G. Cowling, Leeds.	E. Dobson, Bradford.
G. W. Blythe, Harrogate.	W. Jackson, Dewsbury.
J. A. Guy, Bradford.	W. R. Scholefield, Wakefield.
T. A. Guy, Bradford, drew twice with J. Craven, Leeds.	

## SECOND ROUND.

F. C. Howell.	L. H. Browne.
G. W. Blythe.	A. Knight.
J. L. Bisbey, to play	J. Craven or T. Guy.
A. G. Cowling, to play	T. A. Guy.

## CLASS C.—FIRST ROUND.

I. M. Brown, Leeds.	J. T. Tannett, Leeds.
J. Millard, Leeds.	H. Hudson.
R. E. W. Baker, Harrogate.	J. B. Manning, Wakefield.
C. Moss, Leeds.	E. J. Wacheux, Leeds.
C. Croft, Burley.	J. Garside, Bradford.
J. Moorhouse, Leeds.	G. Walker, Sheffield.
A. Fattorini, Bradford.	C. Johnson, Doncaster.

E. Day, Wakefield, a bye.

## SECOND ROUND.

I. M. Brown.	R. E. W. Baker.
J. Moorhouse.	A. Fattorini.
C. Moss.	C. Croft.

E. Day v. J. Millard, to play.

Play commenced about 8 o'clock and continued until 5-30, when all the games unfinished were adjudicated upon by Messrs. Jas. Rayner and H. Cassel, and the ballot for the second round proceeded with. From the results given it will be seen that seven games were decided in each class in the first round, whilst only six games were finished in the three classes in the second round. The games Hall v. Slack and Guy v. Craven are those still to be played in the first round. All undecided games will have to be brought to an issue before the ballot for the third and final rounds which will be played at a meeting to be announced at the next meeting of the County Club committee. Play in the second rounds ceased at 9-30, and after adjudication the various results were announced by the Hon. Sec., Mr. Jas. Rayner, who along with Messrs. Jas. White, I. M. Brown and H. Cassel, carried

out all arrangements excepting those connected with the solution tourney, which was managed solely by Messrs. Rayner and Cassel and commenced at 8-15. Six problems were submitted to the following solvers:—I. M. Brown, 8 points, first prize; "A. Daniels," 5 points, second prize; E. J. Wacheux and W. Jackson, 4 points each; A. G. Cowling, J. Woollard, and F. H. Wright, 3 points each; G. A. Schott, W. Rea, and A. W. Common, 2 points each; and L. H. Browne, 1 point. J. Musgrove, Baker, and West did not score. The problems were—one two and one three-mover, by C. Planck; one two and one three-mover, by B. G. Laws; two two-movers, by James Rayner. The total number of competitors is below that which competed at Bradford, where the first meeting was held last year, but the reduction is mainly due to the Bradford players. Last year over forty Bradfordians alone took part in the competitions, while this year only nine put in an appearance. Still Yorkshire players were strongly represented, and the event is certain to popularise the game, and it only requires thorough organisation to make Yorkshire Chess second to none.

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## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

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### CHESS IN LANCASHIRE.

Chess in Lancashire has a chronic tendency to sink into skittles. Its prominent players, with a very few exceptions, do not seem to see the onus that lies upon them of advancing the cause of the game; they are content to give Knight or Pawn and two every day to a few players in their clubs; to plume themselves on an imaginary high reputation; and, either by indifference or active opposition, put difficulties in the way of every movement likely to increase public interest or encourage young students. Of course I am referring now to the great clubs of Liverpool and Manchester. They have always represented Chess in Lancashire—do so still perhaps—though it does not need much prophetic vision to see that they will not, much longer. What has been done here the last five years? The record is not a long one. The few customary annual matches have been played, we have had visits once or twice a year from some master, have been literally dragged by Yorkshire into two county matches, and that is about all. Bristol, Hereford, and Nottingham have set us an example in enterprise by their successful county meetings; Yorkshire has organised, and maintains with the greatest possible enthusiasm, two county associations; Surrey and Sussex arrange and carry on

matches by correspondence, and yet Lancashire, the home of some of the strongest players out of London, possessing every advantage of population and with every facility for inter-club communication, can do practically nothing. It is a serious reproach to us and one that is becoming every day more generally felt.

What a good thing it is that popular feeling has so little regard for vested interests. The Athenæum, the Manchester, and the Liverpool clubs have long had a vested interest as it were, in local Chess, and local players might all have thought it necessary to join one or other of these time-honoured fossils. We should then have had the pleasure of seeing youthful enthusiasm gradually succumbing to the influence of old and experienced indifference, and probably have to face the fact that there was no hope for better things. As it is, the extraordinary revival of Chess in England is having its effect. The old stick-in-the-mud associations are beginning to find that every good player in the district will not join them as a matter of course, that other clubs are beginning to compete for members, and that new clubs are springing up whose strength in some cases it might be wise not to try. Manchester can furnish an instance of this. It has had two clubs for years and but for the enterprise of a few men, would have no more now. These few players, presumably dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs, started a new club—the St. Ann's. It has succeeded better than they could have hoped, has increased rapidly in numbers and strength, and is now at least equal to any other Manchester club. The St. Ann's, however, is a club without the curse of a reputation—it is making one, and I think I am within the mark when I say it has played more matches this season than its two older rivals together have in any three. Something very similar has occurred in Liverpool. A young club, the North Liverpool, one of three only recently formed, has this season played double the number of matches that the Liverpool club have seen fit to do.

I believe both the British and Counties Associations are anxious to hold their meetings this year in our neighbourhood. Liverpool had the offer of both, but with characteristic discretion has declined to receive either. The British may possibly go to Manchester. How quickly new clubs are springing up! The "latest out" are at Burnley and Preston, and both are doing particularly well. If Warrington and Lancaster would start a club, and there is no reason why they should not, I think every town in the county would be supplied.

KING'S ROOK.

P.S. Since writing you, I hear that a strong second team (20) of the Liverpool (including more than one first team man) have only just succeeded in beating the North Liverpool.

## CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

During the month of March the Arlington Chess Club engaged in two important matches, both played in their own Rooms, Arlington Street, Glasgow. On Saturday evening, 5th March, a team of fifteen of their members encountered the Glasgow Chess Club, but were defeated by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . On the evening of the 19th March they defeated the Queen's Park Chess Club (Glasgow) by 15 games to 12.

The scores in the correspondence match between Scotland and Ireland stood, as at March 24th,—Scotland 20, Ireland 11. D.F.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

"Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring!" sings the poet, and as I write on this 21st day of March, I must suppose that we have entered upon that delightful time of the year. The first day of Spring indeed! No Sir, the almanacks are a fraud in this respect at any rate. The sky is heavy and leaden, and snow is on the ground, whilst as for the wind, "it is a keen and nipping air," and easterly withal. I have just met my friend of Pursell's, and I confess I have never seen him looking more wretched. Influenza had got him for its own, and with watery eyes and reddened nose he stood a spectacle for gods and men. "Why, what's the matter?" said I. "The matter!" replied he, "Why, I went down to see the commencement of the match between MacDonnell and Blackburne on the 15th March, and the tram was almost snowed up and I got wet through, and to mend the matter, I was so delayed by the storm that when I got to Simpson's the first game was finished, and so I did not see the match after all." The match in question is one of three games up, and as I write the score is Blackburne 2 love. The third game was played on Saturday, the 26th March, and after a very hard struggle ended in a draw. The score now is, Blackburne, 2; drawn, 1.

In the Winter Tournament of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB the sectional play is now finished. In the section of first-class amateurs Mr. Heppell has won, with the fine score of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  out of a possible 14. Next to him come the Rev. J. de Soyres and Messrs. Jacobs and Mocatta, each with  $10\frac{1}{2}$  out of 14, closely followed by Messrs. Block and Chappell, each with 10 out of 14. In one section of second-class amateurs Mr. C. G. Cutler has won after tying with Mr. E. O. Jones. In the other second-class section Mr. L. Zangwill came in first. I have mentioned in former letters the winners of the other sections. All these gentlemen are now playing off for final place. In the little match between

Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Woon the former has won, the final score being  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . A little consultation match has been going on between Messrs. Heppell and Chappell against Messrs. Jacobs and Woon. It consisted of two games up, and the former allies won right off, the score standing Heppell and Chappell, 2; Jacobs and Woon, 0.

The Spring Tournament of the City Club is now being arranged and play will commence early in April. The first section will consist of Messrs. T. Block, W. T. Chappell, G. A. Hook, Herbert Jacobs, J. Knight, R. Loman, A. Mocatta, W. H. K. Pollock, S. J. Stevens, and C. J. Woon. Mr. Frankenstein has very generously given a handsome prize, which will fall to the winner of this section, whilst the entrance fees will form a second prize. Several other sections are being formed. A little match is going on between Messrs. Knight and Jacobs, and as I write each player has scored one. I know no player more "full of fight" than friend Jacobs, for no sooner does he emerge from one fray than he is in the thick of another. By the way I may just state that amidst all Mr. Jacobs' devotion to Chess he does not neglect business. He was called to the Bar a few weeks ago and has already held a brief, and what is more, won his case. I've had the pleasure of seeing him in the Law Courts duly "arrayed in wig and gown," and young as he is he then looked "a most ancient and reverend seignior." May his professional career be as prosperous as his Chessical one!

A Spring Tournament has been started at the BRITISH CHESS CLUB with 16 entrants, made up as follows:—1st class, Messrs. Gunsberg, Hoffer, and Zukertort; 2nd class, Messrs. Hewitt, Mills, Mundell, and Wainwright; 3rd class, Messrs. Marett and Trenchard; 4th Class, Messrs. Cathcart, Lowe, and Mackeson; 5th class, Messrs. Ingoldsby and Rabson; 6th class, Messrs. Bennett and Levinson. All these gentlemen have to play one game with each other, and although no exact days are fixed for play the Tournament has already made good progress. Herr Zukertort is clearly leading, his present score being  $11\frac{1}{2}$  with only  $\frac{1}{2}$  point down. Next to him come Mr. Hoffer with 8, Mr. Mills with  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , Mr. Gunsberg 7, and Messrs. Hewitt and Wainwright 4 each. On the 12th March Mr. Blackburne gave a blindfold exhibition at the British Chess Club, on which occasion he encountered eight players simultaneously; Mr. Blackburne was in very good form and won 6 games, drew 1 with Mr. Gattie, and lost one to Mr. V. Jettley.

On Thursday, the 3rd March, the North London Chess Club had a dinner at the London Tavern to celebrate their final success in the Baldwin-Hoffer Trophy contest. Dr. Hunt was in the chair, and there was a very large attendance of members and friends, at least 70 gentlemen being present. The toast of the evening,

"Success to the North London Chess Club," was very warmly received, as was also that of "the President." A right merry and enjoyable evening then followed, and it is rumoured that several quiet streets in the neighbourhood of Hackney and Dalston were unaccountably enlivened towards the "small hours" by sundry valiant North Londoners returning home still bent upon sounding the praises of their wonderful club. And they had a right to be merry on such an occasion, for their club has proved itself, far and away, the best of all the local clubs of the Metropolis, and as it may not come in their way to win another such trophy, let them shout to their heart's content. "Hurrah then for the brave North London Club!"

On Saturday, 12th March, a very exciting contest took place at the Rooms of the City Club, the "Salutation," Newgate Street, when the London University Chess team tried conclusions with the Surrey County Chess Association. This was the first time that the University had met the full strength of a strong Association, as in its two matches with the City Club the latter put in only a selected team and not their full list of strongest players. What would be the result when opposed by an unrestricted County team was a knotty point to settle. In the end the County was victorious, but the University played well and was not disgraced; and Mr. Jacobs, who has worked so hard to get the team together, may be congratulated on the result. I append the score, the Association players being arranged alphabetically.

SURREY COUNTY ASSOCIATION.		LONDON UNIVERSITY.	
Mr. H. J. Banks.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Coupland .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Burroughs .....	0	Mr. L. Zangwill .....	1
Mr. Clarke ....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Rabson .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. F. Gover.....	1	Mr. Herbert Jacobs .....	0
Mr. Gortley .....	1	Mr. Tomlinson .....	0
Mr. Green .....	1	Mr. I. Zangwill.....	0
Mr. Griffiths .....	0	Dr. Hunt .....	1
Mr. Harold Jacobs.....	0	Mr. Marfleet .....	1
Mr. Kindell .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Cathcart.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Rabbeth .....	1	Mr. Nesbitt .....	0
Mr. Sargent .....	1	Mr. Shephard .....	0
Mr. Vincent .....	1	Mr. Sherlock .....	0
Mr. J. Wilson .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Frankland .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Winter-Wood .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. W. Smith .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>8<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>		<u>5<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>

I am very glad to notice that a Chess Club has been formed in connection with Somerset House, of which Mr. C. C. Atkinson has been elected President; Messrs. Herbert Baldwin and R. H.

Brooks, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Edward Jones, Hon. Secretary. It often struck me as strange that amongst such an important and intelligent body of gentlemen as the Civil Service staff at Somerset House is, no Chess Club should exist, and that the more as I knew that several of them were very fond of the game. I am glad therefore that this gap has been filled up, and I wish every success to the newly formed Club. The first match of the club has already been played, which if it did not win, it did not lose. It was played on the 24th March, against the Putney Club, and the score was :—

SOMERSET HOUSE.		PUTNEY.	
E. O. Jones .....	1	S. O. Meynott .....	0
J. J. Adney .....	0	G. H. Challis .....	1
W. J. Ingoldsby .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. E. Rabbeth .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
R. H. Brooks .....	1	C. Richardson .....	0
V. Alexandre .....	2	W. Leuchars .....	0
J. Talbot .....	0	A. Asprey .....	1
H. Baldwin (absent) .....	0	R. Reid .....	1
J. Keater (absent) .....	0	G. Reid .....	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
$4\frac{1}{2}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$	
<hr/>		<hr/>	

It will be noticed that the newly formed club lost two games by forfeit, so that out of seven games actually played the score was Somerset House,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; Putney,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

I have yet to record the formation of another new Chess Club. It is named the Lewisham Chess Club, and it owes its birth chiefly to the exertions of the Rev. W. Hook Longsdon. Mr. Longsdon will be remembered by many of your readers as being one of the Cambridge University players a few years ago. Many too of your Yorkshire readers will know Mr. Longsdon, as he was for some time a member of the Leeds Club, and played therein several games with some of the then leading players of that club, including Messrs. Cunningham, Hussey, Stokoe, and White. The newly formed club has already "fleshed its maiden sword," for its first match was played on Wednesday, 23rd March, against a team of the City third-class amateurs—the celebrated "fighting fourths," as they are still lovingly called. The victory was with the "Cits," the final score being, City of London Chess Club (third-class), 6; Lewisham, 4. This was not a bad start, however, for the new club, and the members regard it as an augury of future success.

The "University week" opened on Tuesday, 22nd March, when a united team of Light and Dark-blues (past and present) tried conclusions with the City second-class amateurs. This is the third occasion on which the two Universities have met the "Cits" in

battle array. On each of the former trials of strength the victory was with the City, but on this occasion the "Varsities" proved themselves too much for their foes. The presence of several experienced players at the head of the united team easily explains the small score made by the City men on the top eight or ten boards, for at each of these the "Varsity" man was either a class higher than his opponent or if of the same class he stood therein of equal strength. On these boards therefore the City expected to be in a minority, but on the other hand at the lower boards expected to secure such a majority as would not only wipe off the balance against them at the top boards, but give them a substantial majority on the total score, and on the former two occasions this actually took place. Such, however, was not the case now, for whilst the "Varsities" secured a majority of three on the top boards, the City men were not able to do more than keep matters equal on the lower boards, and consequently the "Varsities" won the match by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , as shown in annexed score:—

UNIVERSITIES.		CITY SECONDS.	
Mr. G. E. Wainwright (Oxford)...	1	Mr. C. G. Cutler .....	0
Mr. W. H. Gunston (Cambridge)	1	Mr. L. Zangwill .....	0
Mr. F. P. Carr (Cambridge).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	Mr. E. O. Jones .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. D. Locock (Oxford) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. Stiebel .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. G. Gwinner (Cambridge)	1	Mr. J. J. Watts .....	0
Mr. R. W. Barnett (Oxford).....	0*	Mr. T. Durant .....	1
Mr. H. F. Lowe (Oxford) .....	1	Mr. J. G. Cunningham ...	0
Mr. A. R. Ropes (Cambridge) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. Clarke .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. G. Newbolt (Oxford).....	0	Mr. J. Sargent .....	1
Mr. R. S. Topham (Cambridge)...	1	Mr. J. R. Hunnex .....	0
Mr. A. G. G. Ross (Oxford) .....	0	Mr. G. Wallace .....	1
Mr. C. Warburton (Cambridge)...	0*	Mr. J. Wilson.....	1
Mr. W. Stoney (Oxford) .....	1*	Mr. E. Hamburger.....	0
Mr. H. E. Robinson (Cambridge)	1	Mr. A. A. Kennedy .....	0
Mr. C. M. Grace (Oxford) .....	0	Mr. W. C. Coupland .....	1
Mr. H. Morgan-Brown (Camb.)...	1*	Mr. C. W. Huntley .....	0
Mr. S. J. Buchanan (Oxford) ...	1	Mr. Henry Lawson .....	0
Mr. E. H. Duke (Cambridge) ...	0*	Mr. E. Ridpath .....	1
Mr. J. H. Griffith (Oxford) .....	1	Mr. W. J. McLellan .....	0
Mr. Bryant (Cambridge) .....	0	Mr. W. T. Marshall .....	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
$11\frac{1}{2}$		$8\frac{1}{2}$	

\* Unfinished games.

Play started at 7 p.m., and from the first the City got the worst of it, and when time was called at 10-30 the score was, Universities, 9; City, 5, with 6 unfinished games. Mr. H. E.

Bird proceeded to adjudicate these latter, giving  $2\frac{1}{2}$  of them to the Universities and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to the City, and so still leaving the united team with the victory by three games ahead. Loud cheers greeted the announcement of the result, and in these the voices of the defeated were quite as loud as those of the victors. Mr. G. Adamson (President of the City Club) moved a vote of thanks to the visitors for the entertaining contest they had given the City, and also for the handsome beating they had inflicted upon them, remarking that it was only out of such defeats that the City players gathered experience and strength.

I have only space to mention that on Wednesday, 23rd March, a team of Oxford University players met a team of the St. George's Club, whilst a team of Cambridge University tried conclusions against the British Chess Club, the result being in each case unfavourable to the Universities, a thing, however, not to be wondered at considering the known strength of the players opposed to them. On Friday, 25th March, the united Universities were defeated by the Brighton Chess Club. I must reserve my remarks upon these matches till next month.

Of course the great event so far as Chess is concerned during Boat-race week, is the Inter-University match itself. This took place on Thursday, 24th March, at the St. George's Chess Club, Albermarle Street, W., play commencing at 2 p.m. with seven competitors a side. Oxford drew "first blood" at 4-30 by Mr. Ross defeating Mr. Topham, and this was speedily followed by a second victory for the "Dark-blues" by Mr. Buchanan unhorsing Mr. Morgan Brown. With two games up the score looked comfortable for Oxford, but a glance round the remaining boards showed that Cambridge was not likely to be easily beaten. And this was soon proved by Mr. Duke (Cambridge) defeating Mr. Gunnery (Oxford), whilst the "Light-blue" Captain, Mr. Gwinner, scored against Mr. Barnett, leader of the "Dark-blues," and at 5 o'clock Mr. Schott (Cambridge) defeated Mr. Newbolt (Oxford), making the score Cambridge, 3, Oxford, 2, with two games of the first round still unfinished. Meanwhile the second games had been started on those boards whereon the first round had been completed, but of these only one game was completed, and this—between the two Captains—ended in a speedy draw. At 6 o'clock time was called, when no less than 6 games (two of the first round and four of the second) were left for the adjudication of the umpire, Herr J. H. Zukertort. On boards No. 2 and 3 the umpire gave draws, whilst at board No. 4 he gave a win for the "Dark-blue" player Mr. Stoney, and the score was, Cambridge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; Oxford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; and matters were therefore again balanced. This balance was continued at the next board, when after a considerable investigation of a critical position Mr. Zukertort pronounced for a draw. At

the remaining two boards, however, victory decidedly was on the side of the Cantabs, and so the final score was Cambridge, 7; Oxford, 5, as shown below:—

CAMBRIDGE.		OXFORD.	
H. G. Gwinner (Trinity)...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	R. W. Barnett (Wadham)	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. S. Topham (Christ's)...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	A. G. G. Ross (New) .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
G. A. Schott (Trinity) ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	F. G. Newbolt (Balliol) ...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
C. Warburton (Christ's) ..	0 *	W. Stoney (Ch. Church)...	1 *
H. E. Robinson (St. Cather)	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	C. M. Grace (Queen's) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ *
H. Morgan-Brown (T. H.)	0 1*	S. J. Buchanan (New) ...	1 0*
E. H. Duke (Pembroke)...	1 1*	T. B. B. Gunnery (Ch. Ch.)	0 0*
	<u>7</u>		<u>5</u>

(The six games marked [\*] were adjudicated by Herr Zukertort.)

I think that in such an important match as the Inter-Universities it is a pity that such a great proportion of games as 6 out of 12 should have to come under the fiat of the adjudicator. But what else could be expected when four hours were only open to play, and two games on each board were expected to be got through? As a matter of fact only about an hour was left for the second round, and certainly the shortness of the time would naturally tend to hurried play. I trust that in future matches between the Universities the "one board one game" plan will be adopted. I must reserve further remarks on the play till next month. This is the 15th annual match between the two Universities, and of these Cambridge has won 10, Oxford 4, and 1 has been drawn. At 7 p.m. the united teams dined at the Criterion as the guests of the St. George's Chess Club. The Earl of Dartrey occupied the chair and was well supported. The noble Chairman in proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to University Chess," said that he had had personal opportunities of testing the strength of some of the University players, and could testify to their undoubted talent. He saw among the rising players several who would in the future be competent to take leading places in the Chess world when the present leaders had withdrawn from the arena. Other toasts followed, the last of which, "the health of the Chairman," was very warmly received.

I have just seen a copy of Mr. A. F. Mackenzie's book, "*Chess: its Poetry and Prose*," and perhaps you will pardon me if I here state how highly pleased I am with it. Covering rather different ground from that so ably occupied by that splendid book "*The Chess Problem*," of Andrews, Planck, &c., it is yet in its way quite as good, and to the young composer its practical lessons in composition must be simply invaluable.

The news of the sudden decease of Mr. H. J. C. Andrews was a great shock to me. I had a letter from him dated only a few days before his death, and though he therein spoke of being slightly indisposed, I had no idea that anything fatal would ensue. "Face to face with grip of friendly hand" I have only met Mr. Andrews twice in all my life, but I looked upon him as a friend, as for some years past our intercourse by letter has been constant and of the most intimate character, and from these letters with their touches of quiet humour (almost boyish in their nature) I had gathered the highest respect for the man. Mr. Andrews did not move much—if at all—in ordinary metropolitan Chess circles, and therefore his death does not cause that "snapping of bonds" which that of many a meaner man might do; but to the great world of English Problemists—nay let me strike out the adjective and say of problemists the world over—his loss will come as that almost of a personal friend. "A prince and a great man" in the problem world has fallen, and we now can but mourn his loss. Perhaps, now that he is gone, I cannot do better than give one or two extracts from the many letters I have had from him.

On the 12th November, 1885, he wrote thus concerning solving problems :—

"For many years I have adopted your plan of solving from the diagram (no matter how long and strong the problems were). The toughest job I ever had in this way was unravelling all the five-movers in Kohtz and Kockelkorn's book, without board and *sans* reference to the printed solutions. I also invariably solved all the problems in various tourneys of the *Westminster Papers* in a similar manner; but much of this facility was no doubt due to a fixed habit ingrained by years of constant practice."

In a letter of the 6th June, 1885, he wrote on the same subject :—

"Ever since I solved the 'Indian' problem from the diagram alone I have followed the same rule. It is the only way for a solver to acquire facility in 'wading in deep waters.'"

On the 19th November, 1885, Mr. Andrews, referring to Mr. Potter's retirement from Chess, writes :—

"As regards Potter's retirement, depend upon it, whatever he may think and say, his mind will change *some day*. In my own case (prior to 1872), I 'gave up Chess' for nearly ten years, only to be irresistibly re-attracted and plunged into the vortex! I never yet knew of a genuine case of the kind amongst experts unless caused by persistently bad health. The fascination is otherwise undying!"

On the 6th November, 1885, speaking of some lately published book of problems, he says :—

"I also quite agree with you and differ from Potter as to the advisability of new composers waiting awhile and not rushing so hastily into print with an often ill digested hodge-podge of problems including every 'pot boiler' they have ever inserted in columns however obscure."

Writing on 3rd of January, 1886, of some little Chess quarrel, Mr. Andrews says:—

"Is it not strange how absurdly sensitive many good Chessists are? One would think that half the race is like the late Duke of Albany, born minus one necessary skin, or like a celebrated race-horse (Newminster), with so delicate a cuticle that even the crawling of a too critical fly across his back caused him the most exquisite torture! \* \* \* "Fortunately all Chessists are not made of such peppery materials, else retirement—à la Potter—would soon become the fashion amongst the peace-loving worshippers of Caïssa."

On the 4th June, 1886, Mr. Andrews, referring to Mr. Mackenzie's 14 move *sui-mate* (which I see now adorns his new book as frontispiece), writes:—

"I am rather surprised that fine composers like A. F. M. do not give up making *suis* of the old fashion—one grain of quiet strategy to a bushel of checks!—and direct their energies to "short and sweet" specimens of the genius. In that direction a wide field is still open to authors. Now and then we do get a *sui-gem* of the right sort, but they "are few and far between." Such is 339 in April B. C. M., a 3-er as quiet and well varied as a direct mate of the period. Mr. Frankenstein told me he considered that quite a model of its kind."

In another letter, writing on the same subject, Mr. Andrews says:—

"Most of the long drawn out sort [of *sui-mates*] furnish but a Falstaffian repast to the solver, 'a half-penny worth of bread to a most intolerable lot of sack!'"

And now his kindly heart has ceased to beat, and his active brain is but dull and lifeless clay! Yet his work for Chess may, in some respects, be considered as complete. He lived to see the English school of problemists pass from the ancient style, through the transition epoch to the present advanced position which it holds as the exponent of the best modern form of the Chess problem, and to this advance he more than any other man has contributed from his first introduction to Chess and Chess Problems.

J. G. C.

P.S. Another game was played in the Blackburne—MacDonnell match on Saturday, April 2nd, Mr. MacDonnell winning. The score now, therefore, is Blackburne, 2; MacDonnell, 1; Drawn, 1.

## Obituary.

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### THE LATE H. J. C. ANDREWS.

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We have a melancholy duty to perform this month. In our last number a few sad lines announced the sudden death of Mr. Andrews, the Problem Editor of the Magazine, and now we must, however inadequately, attempt some slight sketch of his career in its connection with our own Chess life.

We believe his first appearance under our editorship was in the *Huddersfield College Magazine*, September, 1876, when he wrote in defence of the difficulty of the "Indian" problem, difficult at the time of its publication, because of the "novelty of the idea."

Since that time he contributed a series of extremely valuable articles to the *H. C. M.*, of which the following is a summary:—1886-7: Four papers on Mr. Wm. Bone, in series of "English Problem Masters," illustrated with 16 problems on diagrams. An elaborate review in two parts of Problems by Kohtz and Kockelkorn. 1877-8: Parts V. and VI. of papers on Mr. Wm. Bone, and Parts I. to III., completing the series, on the Rev. H. Bolton. In these papers 48 problems, mostly on diagrams, were given as illustrations. 1878-9: An elaborate review of Miles's *Chess Gems* in three parts. Reviews of Problem collections by Pearson, Klett, and Valle.

In addition to this Mr. Andrews was the judge in three *H. C. M.* Problem Tourneys, which involved much serious and responsible labour.

His editorship of the Problem department in the *BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE* is a splendid instance of conscientious, well-directed, and brilliant work in every department of Problem literature.

We leave other pens to tell the story of his career in other fields. Mr. J. P. Taylor, his personal friend; Mr. Ranken and others, all bear witness to his high qualities of mind and heart, and the few press notices added show the high estimation in which Mr. Andrews was held by his brother editors.

For ourselves, we feel his loss to be irreparable. For more than ten years our correspondence has been constant, close, and ever friendly. We met him personally for the first time in June, 1884, at the house of Mr. Wayte; in June, 1885, we saw him several times, on one occasion at the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Andrews being a great lover of music and

one of the chorus at these celebrations. In May of last year we called on him at his office in Cornhill, and little thought when parting from him that it was the last time we should meet.

It is proposed that a subscription be opened in this magazine for a memorial tablet to Mr. Andrews. This has our warmest sympathy, and we shall be glad to receive the names of any of our subscribers who wish to contribute. The maximum amount has been fixed at £1 1s. 0d. We also intend to hold an international Problem Tourney, to be entitled the "ANDREWS" Tourney, with handsome prizes, and for this also we hope to receive warm support. Mr. Andrews has rendered inestimable services to the cause of Chess, and we are sure that our readers will feel it a privilege to aid in raising these tributes to his memory. The first list of subscriptions to both of these funds will appear in our next number.

It is also our intention at no distant date to present our readers with a cabinet photo of our late Problem Editor.

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On Saturday night, February 26th, 1887, my old friend Mr. Andrews died, almost suddenly, from the effects of an attack of jaundice, from which he had been suffering for some time. The funeral took place at Brockley Cemetery on March 8rd. Less than a week before I had enjoyed a pleasant chat with him on Chess and literature in general; and though he was then confined to his bed, his spirits seemed higher, and his health certainly not worse than on a previous visit. Therefore, although I was aware that his state was somewhat critical, the news of his death came with a great shock upon me, as on all his friends; and even now I feel scarcely in the mood to write the notice which Mr. Watkinson has requested, and must ask my readers to be content with a somewhat brief account of Mr. Andrews' career.

Mr. Henry J. C. Andrews was born in June, 1828, at Croom's Hill, Greenwich, and his first Chess problem was published in the *Illustrated London News* when he was about 19. But it was not as a problem composer that he was best known during the early part of his Chess life. So great was his skill over the board that he made about even games with the Rev. J. Owen and other well-known players only just short of first-class rank. He took a great interest in the Chess world of that era. Well do I remember his animated accounts of the sensation made by the triumphant progress of the youthful Morphy, who entered the European Chess arena at about this time. That Andrews, had he studied the game alone, would have rivalled Morphy I do not imagine, but I feel convinced that players of all but the very

highest rank would in him have found a foeman worthy of their steel.

Finding a special faculty for problems developing, Mr. Andrews wisely abandoned the game and devoted his attention to the fascinating pursuit of composition. At that period the style of problem in vogue was formed on the productions of Bone and Bolton, a mate in 6 or 7 moves being quite a trifle, while positions in which White was expected to win with a certain Pawn in some score of moves were not uncommon. To Mr. Andrews will belong the credit (together with Mr. F. Healey and "J. B. of Bridport") of somewhat reducing the length of these "wounded snake" positions; but for depth and difficulty Mr. Andrews' problems are probably equal to those of *any* composer, either ancient or modern; and when he condescended so to do he could be light and brilliant as well as others, for he has won prizes not only for deep and brain-racking enigmas, but for three-movers; even for that "trifle light as air" the humble two-mover! But great as were his powers as a composer, it was perhaps as a judge and critic that he excelled the most. Few great Problem Tourneys either here or in America were conducted of late without some help from him either as judge or referee. His literary powers will be well-known to all readers, and they were exercised in other fields besides that of Chess, for he had made his mark as a journalist many years ago, and was at the time of his death engaged on a novel which may yet see the light.

In personal character Mr. Andrews was all that is amiable, pleasant-mannered, even-tempered, and was always willing to place his great critical powers at the service of any of his Chess friends. In his own private circle he was much beloved, and his loss will leave there a blank as great as that now apparent in the Chess firmament, from which a light of the first magnitude has been so suddenly withdrawn.

J. PAUL TAYLOR.

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Bournemouth, March 18th, 1887.

DEAR SIR,

I should like to add my testimony to the sterling character of the late Mr. Andrews, whose loss to the Magazine I am sure all your readers will most sincerely deplore. I first made his acquaintance about ten years ago at the house of Mr. Nash of St. Neots, and was then much struck with his great mental capacity, combined with a geniality of manner and evenness of temper which made his society exceedingly charming. When he kindly undertook the duties of Problem Editor to the *Chess Player's Chronicle* at the time I was conducting that periodical,

I soon discovered what a valuable acquisition I had obtained. His analytical powers were wondrous, and his judgment always clear and accurate. Our business relations were of the most friendly nature, and since we have been associated together on the staff of the B. C. M. that friendly intercourse has been continued by the mutual aid which we have given each other in our several departments. Mr. Andrews did not seem a very healthy man, but his almost sudden decease in the very prime of life is an event which must be a great blow to his sorrowing family, and will be deeply regretted by a world-wide circle of friends who never personally knew him.

Yours faithfully,

C. E. RANKEN.

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MR. MILES, the veteran problemist, speaks as follows:—  
“Poor Andrews! He had the melancholy satisfaction of living to see his problems published. He, like the dying swan, uttered his last song just before death. And he was indeed a noble swan floating majestic on Caïssa’s stream;—a ‘rara avis.’ All true-hearted votaries of Chess must deeply bewail his loss.”

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MR. W. GRIMSHAW.—“I was extremely sorry to hear of the sudden death of Mr. H. J. C. Andrews. I am afraid it will be a long time before there will be any one to take his place as a true Chess-player and as a problem critic and judge.”

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C. W. of SUNBURY.—“I read the announcement of the death of Mr. Andrews with unfeigned regret. I am truly sorry that the Chess world should have lost so bright an ornament. I never met Mr. A., but it was my ill luck, for we tried to meet on several occasions but failed. In my Chess memory now extending over 80 years (!), I can call to mind no one from whom I have received more kindness than Mr. Andrews, and I deeply regret his loss. For the sorrowing family I can only add my warmest sympathy.”

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FROM THE *English Mechanic*.—“We regret to have to record the death of the celebrated problem composer, Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, for some years one of the editors of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, and joint author of the work recently noticed in this column, “*The Chess Problem Text Book.*” Here will best be

seen some of his imperishable contributions to Chess literature in the shape of problems which for their depth and beauty are, in their own style, matchless. Several have won prizes in Tourneys."

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FROM *Manchester Weekly Post*, March 5th.—"The eminent English problem composer, Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, died on Saturday last. Mr. Andrews was distinguished not only for his many brilliant contributions to problem literature, but for his ability as a judge in problem tournaments. He was the problem editor of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE**."

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FROM *Leeds Mercury*, March 5th.—"We are sorry to have to announce the death of Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, the Problem Editor of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE**. He died last Saturday evening, rather suddenly. Personally we feel like having lost a friend, for he was ever ready to assist in anything we ever asked of him; and the number of requests we made is not a small one, and the replies must have cost him a great amount of time and labour. We believe the whole Chess world, and especially the problem portion of it, will feel his loss in no small degree. He was one of the important links in the chain connecting the old with the modern school of problemists."

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FROM *Liverpool Weekly Courier*, March 5th.—"It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death, on Saturday evening last, of Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, problem editor of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE**, and the recognised leader of the English problem school. When we say that we have to thank him for help as great as ready, when we acknowledge his unwearied devotion to our game and to its study in this country, and when we realise his sudden death as the loss of a personal friend, we believe we do but echo the thanks, the testimony, and the grief of every one who knew him."

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FROM *North Shields Daily News*, March 9th.—"It is with deep regret we have to announce the death of Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, at his residence, on the 26th February. For 40 years Mr. Andrews has held a conspicuous position as a Chess problem composer; while as judge, analyst, and critic, he has stood pre-eminent, his fame in this respect being equalled only by Conrad Bayer, of Germany. His loss to all who are problem lovers is intensified by its following so quickly the publication of that

admirable work, 'The Chess Problem,' which contains many of Mr. Andrews' finest productions, and which we have just been perusing with so much pleasure. It is a matter of consolation that we have this collection, which will remain with us as an imperishable tribute to his memory; and often when studying some of his many masterpieces, those of us who knew him well will be tempted to exclaim in the Laureate's beautiful words—

'Oh for the touch of a vanished hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!'

---

FROM *Sheffield Independent*, March 12th.—“While yet mourning the loss of Mr. C. Bexley Vansittart, we were further grieved by the sad news of the death of another of our most respected and esteemed correspondents, viz., Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, of Sydenham, Kent, who died after a few weeks' illness, at his residence, on the 26th ult. Chess-players throughout the world will receive the news with much regret, and feel the loss of England's leading problemist, solver, analyser, and reliable Tourney Judge. Mr. Andrews, though he was by no means an old man, may be reckoned as one of the old school, having made his bow to the Problem world as far back as 1846, as one of the solvers of the famous 'Indian' Problem, whose names were published in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* during that year. His first problem was submitted to Mr. H. Staunton, and published in the *Illustrated London News*, January 29rd, 1847. During the succeeding decade he frequently contributed to various periodicals, but after, to the regret of many, he almost abandoned Chess until 1872, since which year the most active period of his career was continued without intermission. He competed in four International Problem Tournaments, viz., Westminster Club Tourney, 1875; “City of London Chess Magazine,” 1876; “New York Clipper,” 1876, and Löwenthal Tourney, 1878. In the first named he won the second prize, was second to J. Berger, and ahead of C. Bayer. Gained first prizes in the second and third, and in the fourth he obtained first prize for best set, and a special prize. As a problem solver and analyst it is well known that Mr. H. J. C. Andrews was not surpassed; with him there was no such word as ‘fail.’ In the solution tournaments in the “Westminster Papers” he came out first in *all* the competitions from 1874 to 1878, a feat any solver might be justly proud of. His control of the pen was equally as powerful as his control of the pieces, and from time to time he used it to some good purpose. He was Problem Editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle* prior to joining the staff of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, the problem

department of which bears testimony to the great care and attention he has ever devoted to it. Ever courteous and kind, and ever obliging, he was a friend to all. We deeply mourn his death, and tender our deep sympathy to his bereaved and sorrowing family."

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FROM *Wit and Wisdom*, March 19th.—"The death, on Saturday, 26th ultimo, at The Chesnuts, Park End, Sydenham, Kent, of the well-known problemist, Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, is an almost irreparable loss to the Chess-problem world, and a source of great sorrow to those who knew him. Mr. Andrews was for many years the Problem Editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, and at the time of his death held that post in connection with the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

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FROM *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, March 20th.—"We are sure that every Chess-player throughout the world familiar with the history of the royal game, and especially every lover of the poetry of Chess, will share our profound regrets upon learning of the recent death of that veteran leader of the English Chess-problem world, Mr. H. J. C. Andrews. We use the term 'leader' advisedly, for not only was Mr. Andrews a link that connected almost the earliest school of English problem art with its most modern development, but he was remarkable as having moved onward in his own works with the progress of the art he loved. His first published problem that we have been able to find appeared over forty years before his death—in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* of February 6th, 1847; his last, unless we err, in the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE of December, 1886, a beautiful specimen of modern Chess strategy. Mr. Andrews' name is a household word throughout the problem world in every land, and his many achievements as competitor and his valuable services as editor, critic, and judge in his special department of the game during his long career are a part of Chess history. The affectionate terms in which his brother editors of the British Chess press refer to his worth and his kindly helpfulness are the best testimony as to the loss that the problem world has suffered. Mr. Andrews, during the past six years and more—in fact, from the start of the periodical, was the conductor of the ably-edited problem department in the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE. He was born June 8th, 1828, and was, therefore, in his fifty-ninth year at the date of his death, February 26th last."

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## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY JAMES RAYNER.

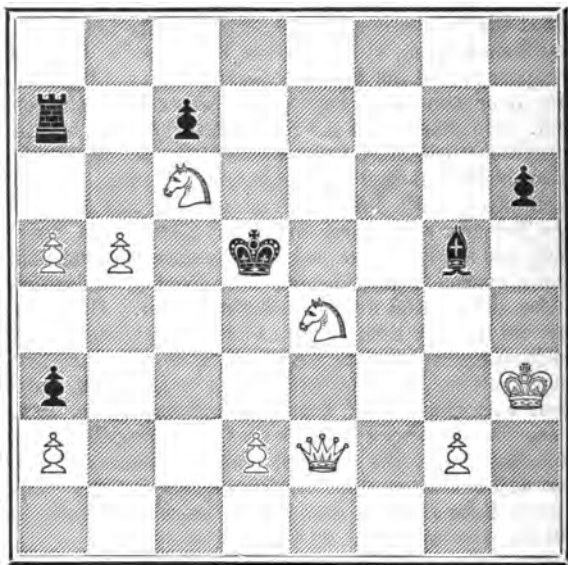
The death of Mr. H. J. C. Andrews robs this department of a talented and popular editor, and the Chess world of one of its staunchest supporters. Mr. Andrews has justly been regarded the leading problem authority in this country, and his appointment as judge in a competition always created confidence and satisfaction. His extensive knowledge of the compositions of the past and his sound judgment as a critic eminently qualified him for the post of arbitrator. He was a problemist of the first rank, and it must be a great consolation to his many friends and admirers that his problems are now permanently preserved in the lately published book, "The Chess Problem." As a solver he had no superior, and his long career shows an unbroken list of conquests over the most subtle and abstruse stratagems ever composed. He was one of the few who forty years ago mastered the celebrated "Indian," then believed to be an exceptionally difficult problem, but this achievement pales into insignificance when compared with his performances in the *Leeds Mercury* Sui-mate Tourney and others of recent date. His writings on Chess subjects are characterised by elegance and versatility, for he had in a special degree the rare faculty of investing dry, sober facts with a charm and novelty not their own. Of his personal character we can say little, but in our correspondence with him we have found him courteous, patient, and ever willing to assist a brother Chessist. The vacancy caused by his loss is indeed hard to fill, but with the help of the old contributors we hope to be able to carry on his work if not with the same skill, at least with a desire to succeed. We shall of course continue the Problem Tourney without alteration, but we have decided slightly to modify Rule 2 for solving, and in the solution department will be found an announcement on the subject.

We greatly regret to announce the death of a well-known and clever composer, Mr. W. Coates of Cheltenham, which occurred there rather suddenly a few weeks since. Mr. Coates was quite in the prime of life as regards age, but he had long been ailing in health, and we fear there is reason to believe that his bodily weakness was aggravated by mental anxiety arising from his circumstances. He was just about, we hear, to remove from Cheltenham to Manchester, to enter upon a new educational sphere of labour there, when the attack of illness which has ended fatally came upon him. He leaves a widow and several children unprovided for, and if any of our readers would like to contribute to the fund which is being raised in their behalf, the Rev. C.

E. Ranken, St. Ronan's, Malvern, would be happy to receive their donations. Mr. Coates was a prize winner in many problem tourneys, and we think it would be a good idea to publish a small collection of his best problems for the benefit of his family. He was also an exceptionally good correspondence player, and in this department of the game he was likewise very successful, his name figuring as a winner in many tourneys conducted by post-card, and quite recently in one of Mr. Nash's tourneys.

We reprint the following elegant position as a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. W. Coates. It was one of the second prize set in the Löwenthal Problem Tourney of the *Huddersfield College Magazine*, 1879-80.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION.

1 Q to R 5, K to B 5, 2 Q to Q sq, K takes P, 3 Q to R 4 ch, &c. The above is only the main-play; there are several variations.

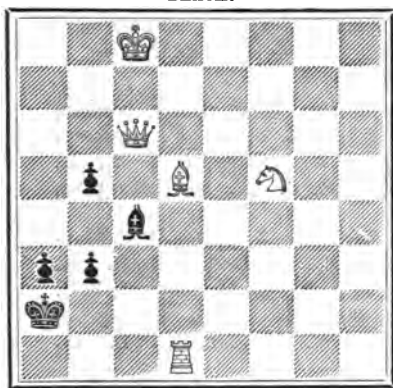
The *Birmingham Daily Times* offers the following Prizes for Problem Composers and Solvers:—(1) One Guinea for best three-mover, (2) half a Guinea for best two-mover, sent in before May 1st. Also a Solution Prize of half a Guinea for best set of solutions of problems, all problems to be sent in under a nom de plume together with a sealed envelope containing name and

address of the sender, with the solution, and addressed to Chess Editor, *Daily Times*, Birmingham. A copy of every Friday's issue can be sent to any address post free for thirteen weeks for thirteen stamps or six copies to same address for thirteen weeks for four shillings, (special for clubs.)

We have just received the result of the Counties Chess Association Problem Tourney. The winners are:—1. "Etak," B. G. Laws, London. 2. "Apple Fritters," C. Planck, London. 3. "Revolution," Jas. Rayner, Leeds. The competition, which started in 1885, was on the set principle, each composer sending three problems in two, three, and four moves respectively. We publish this month seven problems from the winning sets.

The "Bohemian," which is quite a power in the Chess world, has brought to light a curious illustration of unconscious imitation (?). We append the two compositions for the benefit of our readers.

By G. E. BARBIER.  
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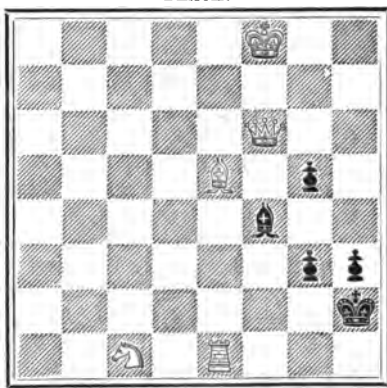


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

1 B to Kt 8.

By D. GRINGMUTH.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

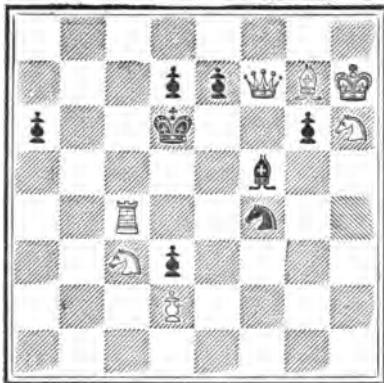
White to play and mate in three moves.

1 B to Kt 8.

The *Daily American* has just concluded a most successful problem tourney. Seventy-two positions were sent in, sixty-six of which were published. The judges were W. A. Shinkman, G. Reichhelm, and J. C. J. Wainwright. These gentlemen adopted a scale of points aggregating a total of 100 upon which to base the merits of the respective problems, and their united judgment gave the following result: 1. G. J. Slater, Bolton, 246 points. 2. H. and E. Bettman, Cincinnati, 243½ points. 3. T. Taverner, Bolton, 237½ points. 4. A. B. Block, Galveston, 215 points.

## FIRST PRIZE.

By G. J. SLATER, Bolton, England.  
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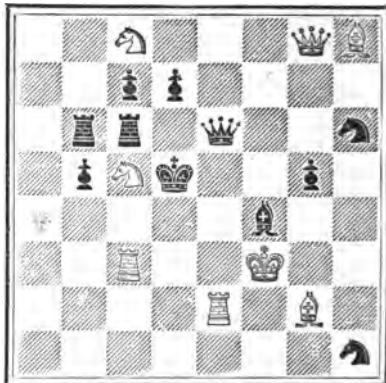


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.  
1 Q to Kt 8.

## SECOND PRIZE.

By H. & E. BETTMAN, Cincinnati.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.  
1 R (K 2) to Q B 2.

## B. C. M. SOLUTION TOURNEY.

Nos. IV., V. and VI.—J. H. Adamson, 6, 3, 3. J. Keeble, 6, 3, 3. A. Dod, 6, 3, 3. J. O. Allfrey, 6, 3, 0. F. Downey, 6, 3, 3. T. G. Hart, 3, 3, 3. F. W. Womersley, 6, 3, 3. F. Marshall, 6, 3, 3. East Marden, 3, 3, 3. T. H. Billington, 6, 3, 3. G. Joyce, 3, 3, 3.

No. VII., VIII. and IX.—J. C. Bremner, 3, 3, 3. East Marden, 3, 3, 3. F. W. Womersley, 3, 3, 3. A. Dod, 3, 3, 3. F. Downey, 3, 3, 3. J. H. Adamson, 3, 3, 3. T. G. Hart, 3, 3, 3. F. Marshall, 3, 3, 3. J. A. Miles, 3, 3, 3. T. H. Billington, 3, 3, 3. J. O. Allfrey, 3, 3, 3. K. W. Winkler, 3, 3, 3. G. Joyce, 3, 3, 3. J. Keeble, 3, 3, 3.

## REVIEWS.

No. V.—“Very easy.” G. Joyce.—“Rather easy; a crowded position.” F. W. Womersley.—“Decidedly monotonous: R takes Kt occurs in every variation but one.” East Marden.—“Key-move rather apparent, not much variety, and duals a serious blemish.” T. H. Billington.

No. VI.—“A real beauty.” G. Joyce.—“Neat and pretty, but easy.” F. W. Womersley.—“An exceedingly good example of a three-move sui-mate.” J. H. Adamson.—“Good first move, but the methods of mating are too obvious.” East Marden.—“A very neat little composition, the key being well hidden.” T. H. Billington.

No. VII.—“Pretty idea with a bad key.” J. Keeble.—“Clumsy.” J. A. Miles.—“Obvious.” East Marden.—“Poor.” F. Downey.—“Very easy.” J. O. Allfrey.

No. VIII.—“Very fair.” J. Keeble.—“Very good.” J. A. Miles.—“Ungainly.” East Marden.—“Clumsy composition with preponderance of duals. T. G. Hart.—“A crowded position with a violent initial move.” F. W. Womersley.—“Unattractive and faulty.” F. Downey.—“Crowded and dually.” T. H. Billington.

No. IX.—“Very clever; good key, and excellent variations.” J. Keeble.—“Good and difficult.” J. A. Miles.—“Pretty and artistic.” T. G. Hart.—“Easy but well constructed.” East Marden.—“Best of the three but too easy for first class.” F. W. Womersley.—“Neat.” F. Downey.—“Pretty and neatly set.” T. H. Billington.

### SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. IV.—Author's solution begins with 1 R to Kt 3 but the problem succumbs to 1 Kt to B 6 ch, K to B 5, 2 P to Kt 3 ch, Kt takes P, 3 B to Q B sq mate.

No. V.—1 Kt to Q 3, K moves (a), 2 Q R to Q 6 ch, K moves, 3 Kt mates. (a) R moves (b), 2 R takes Kt ch, K to Q 5, 3 R to K B 4 mate. (b) B to R 2 (c), 2 K R to Q 6, B takes Kt, 3 P takes B mate. Any other, 3 R takes Kt mate. (c) P to K 5 (d), 2 R takes Kt ch, K to Q 5, 3 R to Q 6 mate. (d) P to B 7 (e), 2 K R to Q 6, Any, 3 R takes Kt mate. (e) P takes P, 2 K to K 3, K moves, 3 R takes Kt mate. There are several duals.

No. VI.—1 Kt to B 7, Q takes Q or moves (a), 2 R to K Kt 3 ch, K to B 5, 3 Kt to K 2 ch, Kt takes Kt mate. (a) P to Q 4, 2 B to Q sq ch, Q to K 7, 3 Kt to Q 6, Q takes B mate.

No. VII.—1 Kt to B 6, P to Kt 7, 2 Q to Kt 3, P to Kt 8 bec. Q or R ch, 3 Q to Q sq ch, R or Q takes Q mate. If 2 ..., P bec. a Kt, 3 Kt to Q 2 ch, &c. If 2 ..., P bec. a B, 3 Q tks Q P ch, &c. There is a bad dual continuation by 2 Q to Q 2, &c. Several solvers point out that if Black claim a Dummy Pawn then the former line of play will not answer but that it can be solved by the latter. The “Dummy Pawn” is only recognised by the B. C. A., and as a matter of fact is not allowed in problem tourneys.

No. VIII.—1 Q takes P, Kt to Kt 5, 2 Q to K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt takes Q, 2 B to Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K takes Kt, 2 B to Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to B 3, 2 Kt takes Q B P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to Kt 2, 2 B takes Kt ch, &c. Several duals.

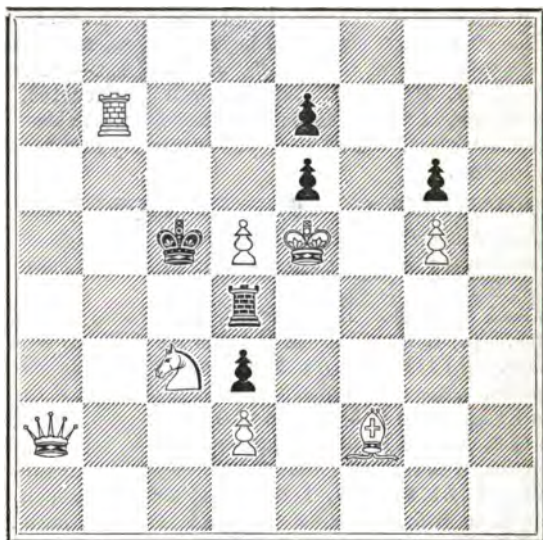
No. IX.—1 B to R 6, B or P to B 4, 2 Kt to B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B to Q 5, 2 Q to K 7 ch. If 1..., K takes P, 2 B to Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P to Kt 4, 2 Q to R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P to Kt 3, 2 Kt to Q 3 ch, &c.

NOTE.—For the remaining problems we shall not include “partial cooks” or “dual continuations” in the award of points, but all variations must be sent. If any solver has not received credit for solutions he is requested to communicate with us at once, because in the removal of papers some letters have been lost. Solutions of problems 398 to 408 next month.

## B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV.

## PROBLEM X.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM XI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM XII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

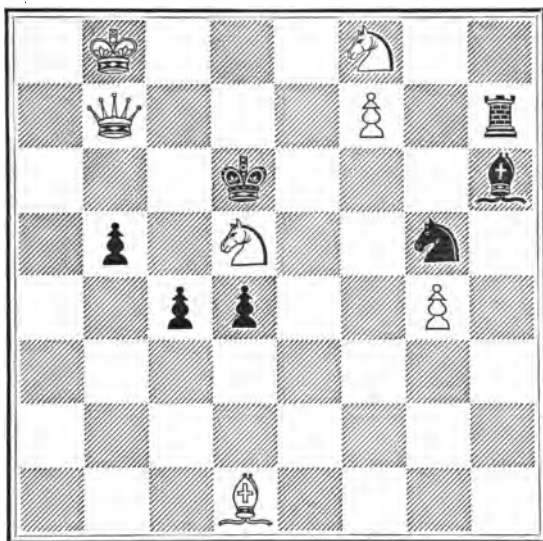
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 404.—By B. G. LAWS.

First Prize Set in Counties Chess Association Tourney.

Motto :—" Etak."

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WHITE.

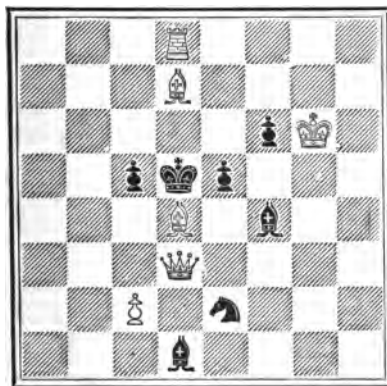
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 405.

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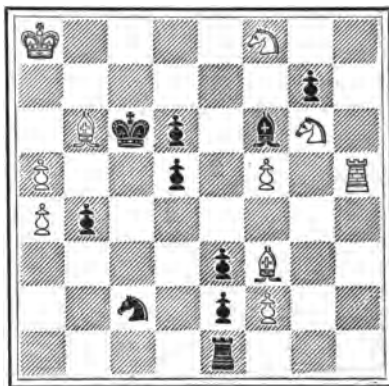
No. 406.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

By C. PLANCK, LONDON.

From Second Prize set in Counties Chess Association Tourney.

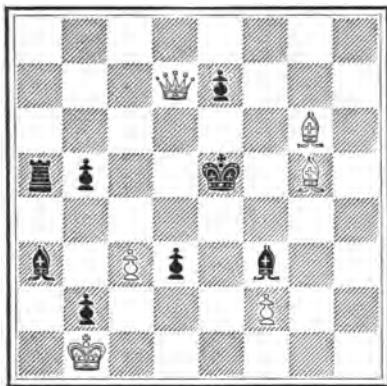
Motto :—"Apple Fritters."

No. 407.

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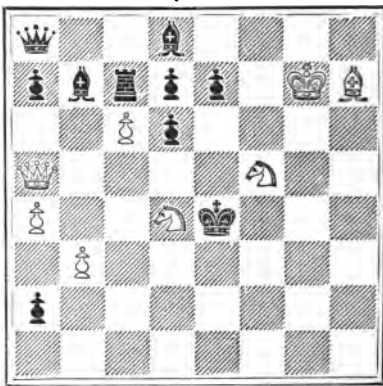
No. 408.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

By JAS. RAYNER, LEEDS.

From Third Prize set in Counties Chess Association Tourney.

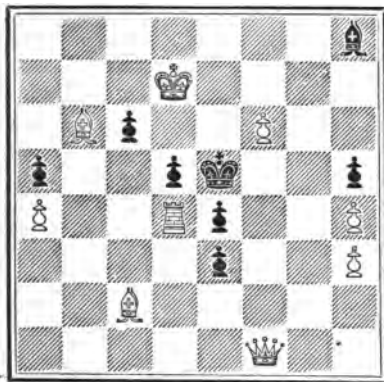
Motto :—"Revolution."

No. 409.

BLACK.

No. 410.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

MAY, 1887.

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## CHECKMATE.

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### I.

THE season was spring, the month it was May,  
The birds had been building and cooing all day:  
And nature was clothed in her loveliest dress,  
When a youth and a maiden were playing at Chess.  
Young Cupid he happen'd to pass that way,  
And swore by his quivers he'd ruin their play:  
Then twanging his bow, away sped the dart,  
Ah! keen was the pleasure and pain to each heart.

### II.

“Heigh ho! she plays well; in the battle of life,”  
Sighed the youth, “what a treasure she'd prove as a wife:”  
He heeds not the game, for the maiden was fair,  
Then Cupid, the rogue, touched the rose in her hair:  
It fell on the board and scattered the men,  
They could not replace them in order again:  
Their Chess it was o'er, but strange to relate,  
Though the game was ne'er finished they each found a  
mate.

A. S.

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# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME DXXIII.

Played at Oxford, March 5th, 1887, in the match between old and present members.

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Mr. Steinitz is very partial to this defence, and quite believes in its validity.

(b) The usual continuation is P to Q 4.

(c) P to Q 4 or P to B 3 is preferable.

(d) The Bishop should rather go to K 3, but still better would be Kt to Kt 3, followed by Kt to B 5 or Kt to Q R 4.

(e) The Rook is inoperative at Q sq, and ought either to remain unmoved or go to Q Kt sq.

(f) R to R 7 is stronger play.

(g) A lost move, the object of which is not apparent.

(k) With his command of the open Q R file White has now the best position.

(i) Mr. Roberts' last move was very good, but he should now have followed up his advantage by 34 R takes K R, Q takes R (best, for if R takes R, then Q to B 7), 35 R takes R, Q takes R, 36 Q to K 6, winning a valuable Pawn.

(j) A good reply also would be P to Q 4.

(k) This practically loses the game, whereas Q to R sq would avoid all dangers, for if then R to K Kt sq, the answer would be R to R 8.

(l) Q to B 2 was now his only chance.

### GAME DXXIV.

Played at Board No. 7 in the correspondence match now progressing between Yorkshire and Sussex.

#### (Evans Gambit.)

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

#### NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) Mr. Potter in his analysis of this interesting variation gives 14 Q to Q Kt 5; 15 Q takes Q, Kt takes Q; 16 B to Q 2, with a good game; and this line of play is consistent with the principles which govern the Evans Gambit. Mr. Smith does not improve matters by allowing his Queen to be driven about until his opponent hits upon a position to suit him.

(b) Threatening Q takes B followed by Kt takes B P ch. Black probably foresees a loss somewhere, but considers it the best preparation to hold on to everything until the pressure of exigencies compels him to part. His justification lies in the fact that he cannot at present say where the storm will break.

(c) He dare not Castle on account of B takes P ch. White's position is now worth far more than the Pawn he has sacrificed for it.

(d) Unsatisfactory. With half a dozen of the enemy's pieces seeking an opening he wishes to keep a double guard on every point, and this is the only piece at liberty. K to Q sq to release his K B would be met by Q R to Q sq.

(e) 22 Q or B takes Kt would lead to a neat mate in three moves.

(f) 26 Q to Kt 3 ch might be met by the interposition of Knight (at Kt 5) and Queen; and an exchange of Queens would improve Black's chance of drawing the game.

(g) Leading up to the forthcoming *coup*. The happy position of White's pieces at this point is the natural result of a strong attack quietly but persistently pressed.

### GAME DXXV.

The first game in the match between Mr. Burn and Mr. Skipworth, played at Tetford, 17th February, 1887.

(Scotch Gambit.)

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

81 P to K R 4	P to Q B 4 !	39 K to Q 3	K to K 3
82 R to Q 2	P to Q Kt 4	40 P to K B 4	K to Q 3
83 P to R 4	Kt to B 5	41 K to B 2	K to B 3
84 R to Q R sq	Kt tks B	42 R to R sq	K to Kt 4
85 R tks Kt	R tks R ch	43 P to Kt 3	R to K 3
86 K tks R	P tks R P	44 R to Q sq	R to K 7 ch
87 R tks P	R to Q Kt sq	45 K to Q 3	R to K R 7
88 R to R 2	R to Kt 3	46 K to K 3	R to R 6 ch

And White resigned.

#### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This is Mr. Fraser's attack, as to the merits of which opinions are divided. If instead, White plays Horwitz's move 5 Kt to Kt 5, the best reply we think is B to B 4, and if 6 Q to B 3, then Kt to Q 5.

(b) If there is a more satisfactory defence than this, it has not yet been discovered: the object of the check is, of course, to prevent White from playing his Q Kt to B 3.

(c) Mr. Skipworth afterwards preferred 9 Kt to Kt 5, and he ingeniously remarks that had Black then played Q to Q 4, he would have continued with 10 Q takes Q, Kt takes Q, 11 Kt takes B P, K takes Kt, 12 B to Q B 4 &c. Black, however, would not have played 9...Q to Q 4 but Q to K 4, so that we do not think there would be much in 9 Kt to Kt 5. The text move is certainly not the strongest line, which perhaps may be 6 R to K sq, to prevent Black from immediately Castling, for if he did so, he would lose a piece by 10 B to Q Kt 5.

(d) White's last move seems quite to have paralysed his attack, as he has now no good mode of prosecuting it.

(e) Kt to K 4 would be more forcing, for White must take, which would equally release Black's K B, and give him a freer game.

(f) We do not think Black did well to exchange his B for the Kt a few moves ago, and now White might have bothered his opponent considerably by 20 P to K B 4, &c.

(g) An error which loses another Pawn and the game. He should play B to Q 6, and, with his two Bishops against two Knights, might have given Mr. Burn a good deal of trouble to win. There is no need to comment on the rest of the game, which is for the most part accurately played, but of course White had no chance.

## GAME DXXVI.

The second game in the match between Mr. Burn and Mr. Skipworth.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Burn.)	BLACK. (Mr. Skipworth.)	WHITE. (Mr. Burn.)	BLACK. (Mr. Skipworth.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	21 Kt to Q 2	Kt to Q 8
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	22 Kt to B 3	P tks K P
3 P to K Kt 3 (a)	B to B 4 (b)	23 Q P tks P	Kt to B 5
4 B to Kt 2	Castles	24 P tks P (k)	P tks P
5 K Kt to K 2	Kt to B 3	25 B to R 6	Kt to K 6 (l)
6 Castles	P to Q R 3 (c)	26 B tks R	R tks B (m)
7 P to K R 3	P to Q 3	27 Kt to Q 2	Kt tks R ch (n)
8 K to R 2	B to Q 2 (d)	28 B tks Kt	B to K 6
9 P to K B 4	Kt to Q 5	29 B to B 4 ch	K to R sq
10 P to Q 3 (e)	P to B 3	30 Q to K 2	B to B 5
11 P to B 5	P to Q Kt 4	31 K to R 3	Q to B 4
12 P to K Kt 4	P to Kt 5	32 Q Kt to B sq	B to K sq (o)
13 Kt to Ktsq (f)	Kt to K sq	33 B to Kt sq	Q to R 2
14 Kt to Kt 3	P to B 3	34 Q to Q 3	P to R 3
15 P to K R 4	R to Kt sq	35 Q to Q 6	K to Kt 2
16 P to B 3 (g)	P tks P	36 Q to K 7 ch	B to B 2
17 P tks P	Kt to Kt 4 (h)	37 Kt to R 5 ch	K to Kt sq
18 P to Kt 5	Q Kt to B 2 (i)	38 Kt tks P ch	K to Kt 2
19 Q to R 5	Q to K 2 (j)	39 Kt to Q 7	
20 P to Q R 4	P to Q 4	And Black resigned.	

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) A move to which, it seems, Mr. Burn is very partial, but which is not mentioned in any treatise on this opening.

(b) Mr. Skipworth rightly now prefers P to Q 4, by which Black appears to obtain a perfectly even game.

(c) We believe this move was important, to provide against the exchange of Kt for B by Kt to R 4.

(d) White's "plan of campaign" is very strong, and we should have been disposed to take more vigorous measures to counteract it, perhaps by Kt to K sq, in order to follow with P to B 4.

(e) Mr. Burn afterwards thought he should have played Kt takes Kt, and then Kt to K 2, and no doubt he was right.

(f) The enforced retreat of this Kt to his own square seems to justify the opinion expressed in the last note.

(g) It was necessary to drive away the Kt before proceeding with P to Kt 5 and Q to R 5, because it attacks the Q B P, but the better way of doing this was by Kt to Q 2 and Kt to B 8, as will be seen immediately.

(h) Black had no occasion to remove his Kt now, since he would win the exchange and a Pawn if it were taken: his proper course, we think, was Q to R 4, threatening Kt to Kt 6, which would compel White to move his Q R P or play B to Q 2, and in either case the Kt would go to Kt 6, getting rid of White's dangerous Q B.

(i) We agree with Mr. Skipworth that he had here a perfectly defensible position; his right line of action appears to be as follows:—P takes P, 19 P takes P (best), Q to Kt 3 (this is the move recommended by Mr. Skipworth, but without the exchange of Pawns, which has the advantage of allowing the Kt to be played to B 3 if the P goes to Kt 6.) Now, if 20 Q to R 5, the reply is B to K 6, and if 20 Q to K 2 or R to B 3, Black answers with Kt to Q 5. If, on the other hand, White plays 20 P to R 4, then Q Kt to B 2, 21 P to R 5, Q to R 2, and Black has not at all a bad game.

(j) The exchange of Pawns is better even now, but otherwise this move seems to us to be absolutely necessary, for if not, White can advance P to Kt 6 with fatal effect.

(k) Mr. Burn subsequently thought this exchange premature, but what could he do, for if P to Kt 6, the answer is P to R 8?

(l) Good, threatening to win the Queen by B to K sq.

(m) But this little trap, into which Black could hardly have expected a player like Mr. Burn to fall, was a serious error. Mr. Skipworth should, of course, have retaken with his Q, whereupon White must still remove the Kt at B 3 to save his Q, and we then prefer Black's game.

(n) B to K sq first was certainly stronger, as Mr. Skipworth intimates, and even at his next move he might have yet played it.

(o) From this point to the end Black's play is decidedly weak, which he explains, like some of his previous moves, to be owing to time-limit pressure. He had, however, here an inferior position, and it is difficult to suggest any course by which he could have improved it.

## GAME DXXVII.

Played at the Belfast Chess Club in the recent match between that and the Dublin C. C.

(Giucoco Piano.)

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

## NOTES.

(a) How often we see unsoundness successfully ventured upon !

(b) Instead of this weak evasion, why not 6 P takes P ? Then 6 ... Kt takes P, 7 P to Q Kt 4 or 7 Q to Kt 3, would gain something for White.

(c) The position now is similar to one in the Q B P game, with one move (P to Q 3) added for White, and two moves (B to B 4 and Kt to K B 3) added for Black.

(d) Naturally, therefore, Q to Q 4 is the move expected of Black. Strange to say, however, the added moves deprive it of its old efficacy. It would now lead probably to 8 Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt, 9 B to Q B 4, Q to B 4, 10 P to Q 4, Kt to Kt 5, 11 Castles, Q to R 4, 12 P to K R 3, B to Q 3, 13 B to K 2, P to B 4 &c.

(e) By retiring his Bishop to this square, and by next drawing White's Bishop to Q B 2, Black obliges himself to give up the K P at move 18.

(f) A weak move. In fact White is playing Black's game.

(g) A clever piece of strategy. White's moves are anticipated in a way that he doesn't perceive; and the ending is played by Black in fine style.

### GAME DXXVIII.

The following games were played at New Orleans during Capt. Mackenzie's recent visit.

#### (Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE. (Mr. McConnell.)	BLACK. (Capt. Mackenzie.)	WHITE. (Mr. McConnell.)	BLACK. (Capt. Mackenzie.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	18 Q to K 3	Kt to his 5
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	19 Q to her R 3	R to Kt 3
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to Q 5	20 Q to R 4 ch	K to B sq
4 B to B 4 (a)	Kt tks Kt ch	21 Q tks B P	R to K sq
5 Q tks Kt	Kt to B 3	22 P to Q B 3 !	P to K R 4
6 P to Q 4 (b)	P to Q B 3 (c)	23 R to Q 3	P to K R 5
7 P tks P	Q to R 4 ch	24 R to B 3	Q R to K 3
8 Kt to B 3	Q tks P	25 R to K sq (i)	K to Kt 2
9 Castles (d)	B to Q 3	26 Q to her B 7	Kt to B 3
10 P to K Kt 3	P to K Kt 4	27 Q tks R P	P tks P
11 B to Q 2	P to Q Kt4 (e)	28 B P tks P	R to K sq (j)
12 Kt tks P (f)	P tks Kt	29 P to Q R 4	P to Q 4
13 B to B 3	P tks B (g)	30 K to B 2 (k)	P tks P
14 B tks Q	B tks B	31 R tks Kt	R tks R ch
15 Q to B 5 (h)	P to Q 3	32 K to K 2	R to Q sq
16 Q tks Kt P	B to R 6	33 R to Q B sq	R to Q 6
17 K R to Q sq	K R to Kt sq	And White resigns.	

#### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) It is usually thought better to take the Kt and then Castle. The *Times-Democrat*, to which we are indebted for the score of these games, says that the following lively variation, not yet in the books, was pointed out by Captain Mackenzie. 4 Kt takes P, Kt takes B, 5 Kt takes B P, K takes Kt, 6 Q to R 5 ch, having two Pawns for the piece and a good attack.

(b) He would gain only a temporary advantage of position here by Q to Q Kt 3, compelling Q to K 2.

(c) The simple move P takes P seems also the best, for if White continue with 7 P to K 5, Black could safely reply with P to Q 4, and if 7 B to K Kt 5, then P to Q 3.

(d) He might also play 9 B to B 4, Q to Q 5, 10 B takes P ch, K takes B, 11 P to K 5, B to Kt 5, 12 Castles &c., for if now B takes Kt, the answer is P takes Kt.

(e) It was needful to push on this Pawn to gain time, and to prevent White from playing his Kt to K 2 and B to B 3, but Captain Mackenzie foresaw in advancing it that he would have to give up his Q for the minor pieces.

(f) If B to Kt 3, then P to Q Kt 5 &c.

(g) Q to B 4 would lead to a lost game on account of B takes P ch &c.

(h) Injudicious; by going after Pawns with his Queen both now and afterwards White loses much time, and allows his opponent to get up an over-mastering attack.

(i) Instead of this move, and the subsequent Pawn hunt by the Queen, it would have been better to drive on the Q Kt P and Q R P at once.

(j) We see no reason why Black's fine *coup* which follows next should not have been made now.

(k) This is weak, but he seems to have no satisfactory line of action, the best probably being P takes P. The following pretty variation is given by the editor of the *Times-Democrat*. Suppose 30 P to R 5, P takes P, 31 R takes P, B to Kt sq, 32 Q to Kt 7, R takes R, 33 Q takes B, Kt to Kt 5 and wins.

## GAME DXXIX.

### (Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Capt. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. McConnell.)	(Capt. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. McConnell.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	16 P to R 6	P to Kt 3
2 P to K B 4	P tks P	17 Q to her B 4	Castles (K R)
3 B to B 4	Q to R 5 ch	18 Q tks P	P to B 6! (e)
4 K to B sq	P to Q 3 (a)	19 Q tks Q P	P tks P ch
5 Kt to K B 3 (b)	B to Kt 5	20 K tks P	Q to R 6 ch
6 Kt to B 3	B tks Kt	21 K to Kt sq	Kt to R 4!
7 Q tks B	Kt to Q 2	22 R to K sq	B to K 4! (f)
8 P to Q 4!	P to K Kt 4	23 Q to R 6	B to B 5
9 B to Q 2	B to Kt 2	24 Q to Q B 6	Q to B 6!
10 B to K sq (c)	Q to K R 3	25 Q tks Kt	P to Kt 6!
11 B to B 2	Kt to Kt 3	26 P tks P	B tks P
12 B to Kt 3	Kt to B 3	27 B tks B (g)	Q tks B ch
13 P to Q R 4 (d)	P to Q B 3	28 K to B sq	Q to B 6 ch
14 P to R 5	P to Kt 5	29 K to Kt sq	K to R sq
15 Q to Q 3	Q Kt to Q 2	And White resigned.	

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Not by any means the best defence to the Bishop's Gambit.

(b) We prefer P to Q 4, and if Black continues with B to Kt 5 then 6 Q to Q 8, threatening Q to Q Kt 8.

(c) Captain Mackenzie is not up to the mark in this game; he should have played here Kt to Kt 5, and if Black answered with K to Q sq, then P to K 5.

(d) Here again P to K 5 is certainly stronger.

(e) While the White Queen is away in her happy hunting grounds, Black carries the war into the enemy's country, and by a few brilliant strokes is victorious in his well-devised attack.

(f) Beautifully played; neither the Kt nor the B can be taken.

(g) There does not appear to be any way at this point to save the game.

## GAME DXXX.

Played in the Yorkshire v. Sussex correspondence match.

## (Centre Gambit.)

WHITE. (Sergt. Maj. McArthur, (Mr. J. Rayner, Chichester.)		BLACK. (Sergt. Maj. McArthur, (Mr. J. Rayner, Leeds.)	
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	15 K to B 2 (c)	P to B 4
2 P to Q 4	P tks P	16 Kt to K B 8	K R to K sq
3 Q tks P	Kt to Q B 8	17 P to B 8	B to Q 2
4 Q to K 8	Kt to B 8	18 Q to B 2 (d)	B tks P ch
5 P to K 5	Kt to K Kt 5	19 Kt tks B	Q tks Kt ch
6 Q to K 4	P to Q 4	20 K to B sq	Kt to K 4
7 P tks P e. p. ch	B to K 8	21 Q to Q 2 (e)	Kt to Kt 5
8 B to K 2! (a)	Kt to B 8	22 Q tks Q	Kt tks Q ch
9 P tks P	Q tks P	23 K to B 2	Kt tks P
10 Q to Q R 4	Castles	24 Kt to Q 4	Kt to B 5
11 B to K 8	Kt to Q 4 (b)	25 P to K R 4	Kt tks B
12 Kt to Q B 8	Kt tks B	26 Kt tks Kt	B to B 8
13 P tks Kt	Q to Kt 8	Resigns. (f)	
14 Kt to Q sq	B to Q B 4		

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) If 8 P takes P, Black plays Q to Q 8 ch followed by Kt takes B P ch.

(b) His advanced development enables him to play boldly—more boldly apparently than White had calculated upon.

(c) 15 Q to Kt 5 would simplify.

(d) If 18 Q to K B 4, B takes P ch, 19 Kt takes B, R to K 5, 20 Q to Kt 5, P to K R 3 and wins.

(e) The only move to avoid loss.

(f) If 27 K R to Q sq, R to K 5, 28 R takes R ch, K takes B, 29 R to Q sq ch, K to K 2, 30 R to Q 4, P to Q Kt 3 and wins.

### CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

**EDINBURGH CHESS CLUB.**—The annual competition of this Club has just been completed. Mr. Latta, the medalist of last year, retains the gold medal, the other prize-winners being Mr. Meikle, Dr. Rattray, and Rev. G. M'Arthur, M.A. The following is the score of the contest :—

	Latta	Meikle	Rattray	M'Arthur	Galloway	Broun	Cappie	Robertson	Macfie	Total
Mr. D. M. Latta .....	—	2	1	1	1	1½	2	1½	2	12
Mr. C. Meikle .....	0	—	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	11
Dr. J. C. Rattray .....	1	1	—	0	1½	1	1½	1½	2	9½
Rev. G. M'Arthur .....	1	0	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	9
Mr. G. P. Galloway .....	1	1	½	0	—	1½	1	2	1½	8½
Mr. A. M. Broun .....	½	0	1	1	½	—	1	1	2	7
Dr. J. Cappie .....	0	0	½	1	1	1	—	1½	½	5½
Mr. W. W. Robertson .....	½	1	½	1	0	1	½	—	½	5
Mr. J. Macfie .....	0	0	0	1	½	0	1½	1½	—	4½

**SCOTTISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.**—It has been arranged that the Fourth Annual Congress of the Scottish Chess Association will be held in the rooms of the Edinburgh Chess Club, 4, Queen street, Edinburgh, during the week beginning 11th July.

**ABERDEENSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.**—This Association, which was constituted on February 18th, 1886, and has similar objects to those of the Scottish Chess Association—limiting its operations to Aberdeenshire—began its first annual congress at the Bath Hotel, Aberdeen, on Friday, 23rd April, 1886. The members of the association were then about forty in number, including most of the principal players of the city and county of Aberdeen. The patrons of the association are the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Forbes, Mr. R. O. Farquharson of Haughton, Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, Mr. H. Lumsden of Pitcaple, and Mr. Charles Lyall Grant of Kingsford. The president is the Rev. Robert Semple, Ruthrieston, and the hon. secretary and treasurer Mr. Daniel Baxter, banker, Alford.

The players in the Major Tournament of the first congress were Mr. D. Baxter, Alford; Rev. Robert Semple, Ruthrieston; Mr. Gray, Darrahill, Belhelvie; Mr. Geo. Milne, Castle Street, Aberdeen; Mr. G. H. Condon, Cherryvale, Aberdeen; Mr. F. M'Crae, King Street, Aberdeen; Mr. W. K. Burnett, advocate Aberdeen; Mr. D. Gordon, Town and County Bank, Turriff; Mr. A. I. M'Connochie, Aberdeen; Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie; Mr. David Walker, Udny; and Mr. A. M'Corquodale, Alford. On the first day of meeting all the players attended, and nearly twenty games were played off. Play was subsequently continued as players found it convenient to attend, and this was done till recently, when the tournament was completed, with the following result:—

	M'Crae	M'Connochie	Semple	Gray	Walker	Burnett	Gordon	M'Corquodale	Milne	Baxter	Marr	Condon	Games won.
F. M'Crae.....	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. I. M'Connochie .....	0	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. R. Semple .....	0	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rob. Gray .....	0	0	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	0	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Walker .....	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. K. Burnett.....	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
D. Gordon .....	0	1	0	1	0	1	—	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. M'Corquodale.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	1
Geo. Milne .....	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	1	—	0	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Baxter.....	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	—	0	1	7
John Marr .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. H. Condon .....	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	—	2

It will be seen that the President of the Association has proved himself to be also the champion, with a good score of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  wins out of a possible 11. Mr. F. M'Crae comes next with 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  wins.

The second annual meeting of the association was held in the Bath Hotel on Friday, 8th April last, and was attended by a large number of members. The membership now is 45, and the Rev. Robert Semple and Mr. Daniel Baxter retain their respective offices of president, and secretary and treasurer. Play in the Major Tournament commenced after the termination of the business meeting, and several games were played over the board. Play in this manner will be continued, as members meet, till 7th May, when unplayed games must be begun by correspondence.

**MR. JOHN R. DUGUID.**—Mr. John Robert Duguid, President of the Glasgow Chess Club, died at his residence, 4, Minard terrace, Partick, Glasgow, on the 26th March, at the ripe but not great age of seventy-two. For some time he had been in failing health, and for many months was entirely confined to the house. Mr. Duguid had a fine knowledge of the game, though he preferred to be a spectator rather than a combatant. Chess in Scotland is indebted to him for the great interest which he always took in all projects connected with the development and progress of the game. The Glasgow Chess Club especially is indebted to him for the great interest he showed in its welfare. At one time during his presidency the fortunes of the club were at a very low ebb, but through bad fortune and good fortune his wise and judicious advice was always available in every matter connected with the club. His urbanity, geniality, playful but always kindly humour, and judicious counsels made him universally esteemed by all the members of the Glasgow Chess Club, and his loss will be a great blank in that club of which he was so prominent a member.

**SCOTLAND v. IRELAND.**—The scores in the Correspondence Match at 22nd April stood—Scotland 25, Ireland 13, unfinished 26.

**GLASGOW CHESS CLUB.**—The Championship of the Club has this year been won by Sheriff Spens, Glasgow. Mr. G. E. Barbier came in second.

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## CHESS IN YORKSHIRE.

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*(Continued from page 163.)*

In the previous portion of our light resumé of Yorkshire Chess we noticed the WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION and the WOODHOUSE CHALLENGE CUP. In the present issue we shall confine our attention to the YORKSHIRE COUNTY CHESS CLUB and the BRADFORD OBSERVER TROPHY, and next month conclude our article with a general review of the whole subject.

THE YORKSHIRE COUNTY CHESS CLUB was established during the year 1885, and is the outcome of the following resolution proposed at the Wakefield meeting of the West Yorkshire Association by Herr Hartwig Cassel, of Bradford, a gentleman to whose indefatigable labours the Bradford Chess Club is much indebted for its present prosperous condition.

“That the officers of the W. Y. C. A. be authorised to endeavour to establish a Yorkshire County Chess Club. That a place of meeting of the secretaries of all the clubs in Yorkshire be

decided upon, and a date of such meeting fixed." After a lengthy discussion this resolution was carried and Mr. W. Rea, the Wakefield hon. sec., took the matter in hand and called the secretaries of the various clubs in the County to a meeting held at the Bull Hotel, Wakefield, on September 5th, 1885. Only the representatives of the Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Wakefield, and Halifax clubs attended the meeting, but letters were produced which had been received from Huddersfield, Hull, Whitby, Ripon, Sheffield Athenæum, Halifax Central, Burley-in-Wharfedale, and others, and as most of the communications expressed sympathy with the movement, it was decided that a County Club should be established. Mr. Rea was elected hon. sec., Mr. H. Waight (Halifax), hon. treasurer, and a committee chosen to draw up a code of rules and objects of constitution for presentation at the first general meeting which was held on Saturday, October 18th, 1885, in the rooms of the Leeds Chess Club. The Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon was elected President, an office which he graciously accepted. At the general meeting representatives of the Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield Association, Hull Church Institute, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Shipley, Harrogate, and Ripon clubs were present. Dr. Gordon Black (Harrogate), vice-president, occupied the chair. The Hon. Sec. read a circular setting forth the objects to be aimed at. The entrance fee was fixed at 5s. per annum for clubs or associations of less than twenty members, and 10s. per annum for clubs or associations of twenty members or more. It was also decided that any Chess-player might become a member of the County Club upon payment of 5s. per annum.

The following rules were then discussed and passed :—

1. That the County Club be an association of all the clubs or individuals in Yorkshire who may desire to join the same.

2. That the annual subscription for clubs or associations of twenty or more members be 10s., and for clubs or associations below twenty members, and individuals, 5s.

3. That the officers consist of one president, twelve vice-presidents, one treasurer, one secretary, and a committee consisting of one representative from each club joining the County Club. The officers to be elected at the annual meeting, and voting to be allowed by proxy at the meetings of the committee.

4. That the committee shall meet quarterly, or oftener, if necessary, and that a meeting of members be held annually on the first Saturday in October of every year.

5. That the committee may alter or add to these rules; that fourteen days' notice of intention to alter shall be given to the secretary.

The objects of constitution were also declared to be as follows :—

1. To organise Chess more thoroughly in Yorkshire.
2. To promote tournaments to be held in the various towns of Yorkshire.
3. To arrange inter-town matches in Yorkshire for trophies, or otherwise.
4. To arrange inter-county matches.
5. The engagement of a professional Chess master to visit clubs for the purpose of instruction.
6. To arrange for the more effectual publication of Chess news in the county Chess organs.
7. To encourage problem and solution competitions.
8. To choose from amongst its members representatives to take part in national or international tournaments.

Arrangements were also made for carrying into effect object number two, and it was unanimously decided that the inaugural tournament meeting should be held at Bradford on January 25th, 1886, and a right royal gathering it proved to be. The Mayor of the town—Alderman Smith—kindly placed his suite of rooms in the public Town Hall at the disposal of the committee of management, which was composed of local Chessists, assisted by the hon. sec. of the County Club—Mr. James Rayner of Leeds—who was appointed on December 6th, 1886, *vice* Mr. W. Rea, resigned.

Handsome prizes amounting in aggregate value to about Twenty Pounds were offered for competition, and players from all parts of the county attended and competed for the possession of them. A problem solution contest was tried and proved one of the most attractive items of the programme, and ended in this year's "University" player, Mr. G. A. Schott, winning first prize. Mr. B. G. Laws, of London, along with the Hon. Secretary, were the judges in this competition. A local "Wood-shifters" tournament, which as the name implies was confined to the "weakest of the weak," was another interesting item which caused much merriment, some of the "pieces" in the hands of the "Wood-shifters" being endowed with powers which a strong player when in difficulties would hail with delight. Well do we recollect how on one occasion "Her Majesty" of sable hue escaped a certain doom by adding to her ordinarily dexterous movements the powers of the Knight; at another board was seen a novice manipulating with devoted patience his single Rook against his opponent's solitary Bishop, evidently firmly believing that being in the happy possession of the more valuable piece there was a way to victory if he could only find it, but his antagonist proved a wily "Wood-shifter," and hugged to the open board.

Altogether in the various competitions no less than *ninety-four* competitors were engaged, and the chief prize, a handsome marble clock and ornaments, presented by the President, the Marquis of Ripon, was ultimately won by Mr. F. H. Wright, of the Wakefield Club. The meeting was without doubt a grand success, and undoubtedly did much to further the cause of Chess in Yorkshire.

During the last summer and autumn (1886) the officials of the County Club arranged a correspondence match with the powerful Sussex Chess Association, whose members are mostly noted adepts at this style of play. Twenty players on each side were chosen to do battle, and the result was a drawn match, each side scoring ten games. This result is highly creditable to the Yorkshiremen, and so enthusiastic was the spirit shown that already a return match has been entered upon, and this time Yorkshire bids well for victory. Challenges have also been sent to other County associations; and it is quite on the cards that the gauntlet will be thrown down to both Scotland and Ireland before long. Of the second annual tournament meeting held in Leeds on March 26th, 1887, we shall say nothing further than that it proved as successful as was expected, and refer our readers to last month's issue for full details.

The next important matter which the County Club's officials have in hand is the match—over the board—against Lancashire, fifty players a side: this contest will be decided in Bradford on a date yet to be fixed. On the previous occasions of this always popular match victory rested with the Lancastrians, but the number of players engaged, 80 a side, severely handicapped the Yorkshiremen, and placed them at a disadvantage, as the “white rose” representatives have to be called up from all parts of the County, and in many cases this means at least a two days' engagement, so great is the distance some of the players have to travel to their rendezvous.

We are sure that this season's contest will prove far more interesting and be more stubbornly fought than on any previous occasion, and that the steady correspondence play, public tournament play, and the keenly contested inter-club matches of the past twelve months will show some good results in the coming battle, and although not sanguine as to Yorkshire's victory, we most certainly think that the men of Lancashire will meet foemen worthy of their steel.

THE BRADFORD OBSERVER CHALLENGE TROPHY.—When the “Woodhouse Challenge Cup” was first contested for, efforts were made to induce all Chess clubs in the West Riding of Yorkshire to compete for the possession of it, but hardly any of the clubs in the second rank joined in the competition,

this being no doubt owing to the fact that their chances of winning against the strongest clubs would be very slight. However in order to cater for their playing capabilities the proprietors of the *Bradford Observer* generously presented, about two years ago, a handsome challenge shield for competition amongst those clubs which are not of sufficient strength to compete with those contesting for the cup. The shield is of sterling silver with a Chess-board engraved in the centre, and upon the squares of this the names of the winning clubs will be placed. It is known as the *Bradford Observer Challenge Trophy*.

The rules of the competition which decides who are to be the fortunate holders of this work of art differ somewhat from those which govern the "Cup" contest; these differences briefly outlined are that the maximum number of players which can be engaged in each match is eight, and the minimum five, and that the club losing a match is at once thrown out of the contest, and so on until the final pair meet to fight for supremacy.

Four clubs, viz., Manningham Liberal, Dewsbury, Doncaster, and Wakefield Parish Church took part in the competition last year, and in the first round Dewsbury and Doncaster disposed of Wakefield Parish Church and Manningham respectively, and Dewsbury rather easily defeated Doncaster in the final, and thus became first holders.

This season six clubs, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Manningham, Farsley, Wakefield Parish Church, and the Leeds Chess and Draughts Club entered the contest, and the first round played on April 2nd resulted as follows:—Dewsbury beat Doncaster, Manningham beat Wakefield Parish Church, Farsley beat Leeds Chess and Draughts Club. Second round played April 9th:—Dewsbury beat Farsley, Manningham a bye. Final round:—Dewsbury *versus* Manningham. The representatives of these clubs met at Dewsbury on April 16th to fight the battle for supremacy. Eight players on each side were engaged, and the games were very keenly contested, so much so that the result of the match depended upon the result of the game played between Messrs. Egglestone (Dewsbury) and Bell (Manningham), and this unfortunately ended in a dispute. Rule 7 of the competition says, "The duration of play in each match to be four hours, and that upon the completion of two hours' play the game may be suspended upon the claim of either player for a period of not exceeding twenty minutes, such suspension to cover the claim of both players."

In accordance with the terms of this rule the Manningham player left the room to obtain some refreshments, and was absent so long over the specified "twenty minutes" that during his absence the game was claimed by the Dewsbury Captain,

who afterwards waived the claim on condition that the two players should contest another game and the match be decided upon its result. This was done a few days afterwards, but play proceeded at such a slow rate that only 16 moves were made in about three hours, and as the Manningham player refused to continue the game again the matter was referred to a committee of the West Yorkshire Chess Association, composed of delegates representing the affiliated clubs, who decided that the match be replayed at Leeds on May 7th. I. M. B.

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### ITEMS.

**YORKSHIRE v. LANCASHIRE.**—The following dates have been submitted to Lancashire for choice—May 21st, June 11th and 18th.

**YORKSHIRE v. SUSSEX.**—The latest score in this match is Yorkshire, 11; Sussex, 4.

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### WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the above Association was held in the Industrial Hall, Dewsbury, on Saturday, April 23rd, under the management of the officials of the Dewsbury Club, and was well attended and thoroughly representative of West Yorkshire Chess; players and visitors being present from Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Manningham, and Ossett. Amongst the visitors were Ald. Fox, Mayor of Dewsbury, Ald. Gaunt, Mayor of Leeds, Ald. Woodhouse, Leeds (donor of the Woodhouse Challenge Cup), Mr. John Watkinson, Huddersfield, and Mr. C. A. Dust, Manchester. Special press representatives were also present from the *Bradford Observer*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Sheffield Independent*, *Manchester Post*, *Yorkshire Post*, and the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE**.

Three tournaments were formed in grades A B and C, according to the playing abilities of the entrants, and play commenced about three o'clock. In Class A sixteen players entered, and were balloted into sections of four players each, to compete for one prize of 25s. in each section. Eleven players were classified B; two sections of four players and one with three were formed, one prize of 20s. being offered in each section. Eight C players competed in two sections for a prize of 15s. each. The first rounds were played during the afternoon, and unfinished games adjudicated upon at six o'clock, after which those present sat

down to a substantial tea (*à la fourchette*). When the cloth had been cleared the business meeting of the Association commenced under the Presidency of Trevor C. Edwards, Esq., Town Clerk of Dewsbury, who was supported by the visitors named before and the following gentlemen :—Mr. W. J. Egglestone, Hon. Sec., Mr. Seth Ward, President, Dewsbury C. C., Mr. W. W. Hunter, President, Wakefield C. C., Mr. F. E. Foster, Sheffield, Herr H. Cassel, Bradford, and Messrs. Jas. White, Jas. Rayner, and I. M. Brown, of Leeds.

The President called upon the Sheffield and District Chess Association, the present custodians of the Woodhouse Challenge Cup, to return the cup to the possession of the Association. Mr. F. E. Foster in giving up possession said it was scarcely necessary for him to state that the Sheffield players considered it a great honour when they won the cup twelve months ago. They tried hard during the past few months to retain possession of it for another year, and though they had not been successful, and regretted very much having to part with it, they could not let it pass from their hands without congratulating the victors on the excellent play they showed during the recent contest for the trophy. The manner in which the winners this year had played reflected great credit on the Leeds Club. (Applause.) He would, however, say that the Sheffield players would do their utmost to have the cup back again in Sheffield on some future occasion.

Alderman Woodhouse being asked by the President to present the cup to the Captain of the successful team, said he would not attempt to conceal his gratification at having the opportunity of presenting the cup to the representatives of his own town, for he believed that during the past twelve months there had been a good deal of activity and industry amongst the Leeds players, and he was much pleased to know that the club was in a prosperous condition. One feature of the competition was very gratifying to him. He had thought that during the last fifteen or twenty years Chess was on the decline, and that there was not the enthusiasm manifested in the game that there was twenty years ago. But during the last two or three years great interest had been taken in Chess in the West Riding, and if he had in the smallest possible degree contributed to this he felt amply repaid for having given a cup for competition. (Applause.) He congratulated the Leeds Club on the success they had achieved, and said he hoped they would keep the cup in the old town for some time. (Applause.)

Mr. James Rayner, the Leeds Captain, in accepting the trophy, said it was an additional honour to hold that trophy, for with it it carried the championship of West Yorkshire for twelve

months. It was a sore disappointment to the Leeds members when Bradford won it on the first occasion, and a greater still when Sheffield the following year unexpectedly bore it off. This year there had been a great deal of enthusiasm displayed among the Leeds men, and it was generally felt that it was due to the generous donor of the cup that it should be won by Leeds. Their victory on this occasion was some reparation for previous defeats. He believed the existence of the trophy had done a great deal towards extending the game in the county. Not only had the number of Chess-players increased tenfold, but there were now over thirty separate organisations in the county devoted to the interests of the game, and the general quality of the play had also greatly improved. Last year a county team was able to hold its own in a correspondence match with the Sussex players, who were widely famed for their correspondence play; and this year the Yorkshire players were simply, in sporting parlance, "romping" with the same antagonists. The county had, however, not reached the grand object of its work, which was to beat Lancashire over the board, but he believed that a couple of months hence, when probably Yorkshire and Lancashire would again meet, the Yorkshire players would make a much better show than they had previously done. (Applause.) He hoped the cup would long be an incentive to players, attractive to spectators, and beneficial to the game. (Cheers.)

The President next referred to the *Bradford Observer* Trophy, competed for by clubs which did not enter the major competition, and which would have been presented but for a dispute existing between the Dewsbury Club and the Manningham Liberal Chess Club. It was not for him or the Association to inquire into the merits of the dispute, and the matter must be dealt with under rule 14, which provided for the settlement of disputes by a committee consisting of two members of each club in the Association. In the meantime Dewsbury would continue to hold the trophy until a decision had been arrived at.

Mr. White then moved, and Mr. Cassel seconded, the adoption of a code of new rules, and after a little discussion the rules were adopted with slight amendments. The rules are as follows:—

1.—That this Association be called the "West Yorkshire Chess Association."

2.—That any Club may become a member of the West Yorkshire Chess Association on payment of 5s. per each twenty members, with a maximum of 20s. Individuals not connected with associated clubs may become members on an annual payment of 1s.

8.—That meetings shall be held annually in the month of April, alternately at the towns whose clubs have become members. The club whose turn it is to entertain the Association to pay local expenses only, as printing, finding room, &c.

4.—Prizes will be given by the West Yorkshire Chess Association from funds obtained from the annual subscriptions, donations, and entrance fees, for tournaments and other contests.

5.—That the officers of the West Yorkshire Chess Association be elected at the annual general meeting, and that they consist of one President, one Vice-President, one Treasurer, one Secretary, and a Committee composed of two delegates from each club, the Association editors of the West Yorkshire Chess organs to be *ex-officio* members of the committee.

6.—The officials of the West Yorkshire Chess Association may at any of the special general meetings of the committee make out the programme as they think fit, making the annual meeting one of a social gathering only, or one of serious tournament play, instruction, or practice from a master, &c.

7.—The tournaments shall be conducted in sections of four competitors in each, and that two prizes shall be given in each section; that the same rules apply to consolation tourneys, the entrance fee to be 1s. for each competitor.

8.—That money prizes be discontinued, and that all prizes be in kind.

9.—That the charges for tea do not exceed 1s. 6d.

10.—That the Secretaries of all the clubs of the Association meet in the month of October in each year, and arrange the match fixtures for the ensuing year.

11.—That all disputes in contests under the auspices of this Association be decided by the committee, their decision to be final.

12.—That these rules may only be altered at a meeting of the Association.

The Association cordially accepted the invitation of Mr. L. H. Browne (hon. sec. of the Bradford Club) to visit Bradford next year for the purposes of the meeting. Alderman F. Priestman (president of the Bradford Club) was elected president, and Alderman Woodhouse was elected vice-president, of the Association for the ensuing year; and Mr. Cassel and Mr. R. Whitaker were elected to act as secretary and treasurer respectively.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. Watkinson, concluded the business meeting.

The remaining competitors in the tournaments then resumed play, and at half-past nine Messrs. Cassel and Watkinson adjudicated upon unfinished games. The results of the tournament play are as follows :—

## CLASS "A."

Section 1.—Mr. West (Leeds) beat Mr. Slack (Sheffield). Mr. Craven (Leeds) drew with Mr. Whitaker (Bradford). Mr. West took half of the prize, and Messrs. Craven and Whitaker divided the remainder.

Section 2.—Mr. Woollard (Bradford) drew with Mr. Hall (Bradford). Mr. Toothill (Leeds) beat Mr. Common (Halifax). Mr. Toothill took half, and Messrs Woollard and Hall divided the remainder.

Section 3.—Mr. Foster (Sheffield) beat Mr. Rayner (Leeds). Mr. Askam (Sheffield) drew with Mr. Bennett (Leeds). Mr. Foster took half, and Messrs Askham and Bennett divided the other half.

Section 4.—Mr. White (Leeds) beat Mr. Hunter (Wakefield). Mr. Holliday (Huddersfield) beat Mr. Hussey (Leeds). Messrs. White and Holliday divided the prize.

## CLASS "B."

Section 1.—Mr. Rea (Wakefield) beat Mr. Dyson (Huddersfield). Mr. Jackson (Dewsbury) beat Mr. Myers (Leeds). Messrs. Rea and Jackson divided.

Section 2.—Mr. Cowling (Leeds) beat Mr. Mercer (Sheffield). Mr. Ogden (Manningham) beat Mr. Tate (Leeds). Mr. Ogden beat Mr. Cowling, and took the prize.

Section 3.—Mr. Woodhead (Dewsbury) beat Mr. Tiptaft (Sheffield). Mr. Browne (Bradford) a bye, there being no competitor for him. Messrs. Woodhead and Browne divided.

## CLASS "C."

Section 1.—Mr. Moorhouse (Leeds) beat Mr. Manning (Wakefield). Mr. Wacheux (Leeds) beat Mr. Pierce (Leeds). Messrs. Moorhouse and Wacheux divided.

Section 2.—Mr. Bisbey (Leeds) beat Mr. Harrison (Sheffield). Mr. Snow (Sheffield) beat Mr. Brown (Leeds). Messrs Bisbey and Snow divided.

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FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

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CHESS IN LONDON.

The various matches in connection with 'Varsity week were played so late in the month that I was only able to give a mere passing notice of several of them in my letter for April, and I therefore revert to them in my present letter. As I stated

last month Cambridge University played the British on Wednesday, 23rd March. The teams consisted of ten players a side. At the top of the 'Varsity team were Messrs. Gunston and Carr, both of whom are "old University hands" and recognised strong amateurs, and against these the British pitted Mr. Locock—a past Oxford man and a fine player, and Mr. F. Anger, a strong metropolitan amateur. The next player on the 'Varsity side was Mr. Gwinner, who played in this year's 'Varsity match, but who from henceforth will pass into the ranks of the "past" University players, as he has now played in the five annual matches allowed to each 'Varsity player. Mr. Gwinner is also a strong metropolitan amateur, and it will be in the recollection of your readers that he tied with the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell in the Tennyson competition of last year's B. C. A. meeting, whilst he played for the British against the *Cercle des Echecs*, giving a very pretty mate to Mons. Vessen. Against Mr. Gwinner the British placed the name of Mr. Thomas Hewitt, a strong player, but unfortunately the name was all that appeared, for Mr. Hewitt was prevented from playing and his game was lost by forfeit. The remaining players on the British side were mostly "veterans seasoned to a hundred fights," and even where they were younger players such as Mr. Lowe (an old Oxonian player) they were men who had rapidly come to the front. It was to be seen therefore at once that the Cantabs had a hard task before them, and in the result they were defeated by 6 to 4.

On the same day, 23rd March, the Oxford University met the St. George's. Unlike the "Light-blues" in their encounter with the British, the "Dark-blues" did not call up any of their heavy reserves in the shape of strong passed players, but relied upon their actual playing team, but making up the eighth board with Mr. A. T. Griffiths. Against these the St. George's played a very formidable team indeed, including such players as Mr. F. Gover (renowned all over Surrey), Lord Dartrey, Mr. Marmaduke Wyvill—second prize-winner in the 1851 tournament (Herr Anderssen winning first), and who despite advancing years is still fresh and vigorous in Chess—Genl. Pearse, and Mr. F. C. Burroughs, both very strong players, and it certainly strikes me that the Oxford players were overweighted on this occasion, bearing in mind as I do that it is not many months ago that an Oxford team made up almost of the same players went down almost to a man before the City thirds (the old "fighting fourths"). However on this occasion the representatives of the "Dark-blue" showed much better form, for the St. George's only won by the odd game, and indeed had Mr. Newbolt not being so impetuous in throwing away two games the match would have been drawn. In this connection I may again

reiterate the surprise I expressed last month that in matches of importance any other plan than "the one board one game" plan should be adopted. In the match before us on some boards only one game was got through, whilst on one particular board no less than four games were played! Now I must emphatically say this is not match play, or at any rate it is not the way that matches ought to be played. Indeed so far as this particular match is concerned it defeats to a great extent the very object for which the match is held. It is given as a sort of "preliminary canter" for the Oxonians preparatory to their fight with Cambridge, and as the great thing wanted by these young players is steadiness and a cultivation of the staying powers, it seems to be hardly wise to have a system of play which, by allowing four games to be run over on one board in the comparatively short space of time devoted to the match, seems to hold out a premium for "skittle" play. Score:—St. George's C. C., 8; Oxford University C. C., 7.

The united Universities were defeated by a team of Brighton players on the 25th March, the following being the score:—Brighton,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; Universities,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

The thirty-fifth annual dinner of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB was held on Monday, April 18th, at the Salutation, Newgate Street. Mr. Geo. Adamson (President and Hon. Sec.) occupied the chair, whilst the vice-chairs were filled by Messrs. H. F. Gastineau, C. G. Cutler, and J. Manning (Vice-Presidents), and there was a large attendance of members and friends. The veteran Mr. Bird was present as the special guest of the club. After the usual loyal toasts Mr. Cutler proposed "success to the City Club," which was followed by "the health of the Vice-Presidents and managing Committee." The next toast, "the health of Mr. Geo. Adamson, Hon. Sec.," was received with much applause and was drunk with musical honours. "The health of Mr. H. F. Gastineau" was also well received. "The honorary members" was responded to by Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Zukertort. "The Chess press" was acknowledged by Mr. P. T. Duffy (of the *Illustrated London News*), and the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell (of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*), each of whom made a characteristically humorous speech. A most excellent programme of songs and recitations was also got through, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Herbert Jacobs and acknowledged by Mr. Adamson, brought one of the most enjoyable dinners of the City Club to a termination.

In the Winter Tournament of the City Club the play off for final place is making good progress. At present Mr. J. T. Heppell (1st) and Mr. F. H. Coldwell (3rd) are leading, each with 5 out of a possible 6, and as they have not yet met each other much interest will centre in the result of their encounter.

In the 1st class division of the Spring Tourney the leaders at present are Messrs. Block, Hooke, and Pollock, but as little play has yet taken place others may yet come to the front. Mr. Pollock has already defeated Mr. Jacobs, and has an adjourned game with Mr. Mocatta, he giving pawn and move in each game. In the little match between Messrs. Knight and Jacobs the score now stands, Knight, 8; Jacobs, 1.

In the BRITISH CHESS CLUB the Handicap Tournament is nearly concluded, and Mr. J. H. Zukertort is certain to come in first, his present score being  $18\frac{1}{2}$  out of 14, with one game to play (against Mr. Hoffer), and as no other player can now equal the score, he has virtually already won the first prize. The other leading players are Mr. I. Gunsberg, 8 out of 11, Mr. L. Hoffer,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  out of 12, Mr. D. Y. Mills,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  out of 10, Mr. H. F. Lowe, 8 out of 12, and Mr. G. E. Wainwright, 8 out of 18.

A smoking concert was held at the British Chess Club on the 18th April, with Mr. Newnes, M.P., in the chair, when a most enjoyable evening was spent.

On the 31st of March six members of the newly formed Somerset House Chess Club repaired to Simpson's Divan where Mr. Blackburne was waiting for them. Giving them "the odds of his eyes" he defeated four of their number, Messrs. Alexandre, Baxter, Brooks, and Longman, whilst Messrs. Ingoldsby and E. O. Jones secured a draw each. I am glad to see that this young club is giving such excellent signs of life and activity, and I trust it may soon be able to hold its own even with the strongest of the local clubs.

The match between Messrs. Blackburne and MacDonnell resulted in the victory of the former, the final score being Blackburne, 2, drawn, 1.

I am highly pleased to be able to announce that a short (and shall I say sweet?) match has been arranged between Mr. J. H. Blackburne and Mr. J. H. Zukertort. It will be played at the British Chess Club, and will consist of five games up. The match is a subscription one, prizes being given both to winner and loser. The Chess community have mainly to thank Mr. F. H. Lewis for the happy idea of bringing these two celebrated players into friendly contest once more, though he no sooner threw out the idea than it was at once taken up by several other true lovers of the game. Mr. Zukertort is now in excellent health, and if his capital performance in the handicap of the British is to be any guide to his present form, he will be a most formidable foe. He beat Mr. Blackburne by 7 to 2 in their last match, though whether he can repeat that performance now remains to be seen.

The London Four-handed Chess Club held its annual dinner on the 19th April. Col. Verney presided and there was a large attendance. J. G. C.

report of the annual dinner of the North London Chess Club may

[It has been suggested to us that our London correspondent's be misunderstood. We do not think so; but still gladly take this opportunity of saying that his remarks were of course written purely in jest, and that there is not the least foundation for any rumours of unseemly behaviour after the dinner.—EDITOR.]

#### CHESS IN IRELAND.

Let people talk as they will, the crisis in Ireland is too severe to permit of much play. To Unionist and Separatist alike it would seem a crime in any man to stand aloof for the mere sake of a game of Chess. Whether the country is to become free from Imperial rule by the coercion of the National League system, or free from the National League system by the coercion of Imperial rule—few can afford to be neutral. We do not know of any great Chess tournament ever held in the midst of a rebellion. No doubt it would be a desirable attainment—to induce the insurgents and loyalists to lay aside their arms and in common submit themselves to the sway of majestic reason for operations on the checkered board in the mimic warfare of Chess. A consummation devoutly to be wished for—if, while the calm lasted, terms of enduring peace were made. However desirable, that could scarcely be feasible; and it is to be feared that even in Dublin, as it is, there is little chance of a successful meeting this year of the Irish Chess Association. There has not been any announcement yet. The Association is otherwise in full swing doing battle against the Scottish Association in correspondence games to the number of eighty. The game between Mr. R. P. Fleming and Master K. A. Rynd of Dublin came to abrupt termination ere it had been well opened; as did also that between Mr. D. Y. Mills and Mr. Porterfield Rynd. In the former case, Mr. Fleming it is true found himself about to be mated—not, however, by his opponent, but to a fair partner, and being then also about to set out for Canada where a good appointment awaited him, he resigned the game, though his opponent has not yet scored it against him. In the latter case, Mr. Porterfield Rynd in London finding himself unable to attend to the game, while it was yet in the opening and even, offered a resignation and the game was scored against him.

On the 18th of April a match was played at the rooms of the Belfast Chess Club, 5 Murray Terrace, College Square, Belfast, between rival teams of the Belfast Club and the Dublin Club. The following is the score:—

DUBLIN.		BELFAST.	
Mr. Gunning .....	1 0	Mr. Neill .....	0 1
Mr. Soffe .....	1 1	Mr. Hill .....	0 0
Mr. Hobson .....	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Harvey .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Peake .....	1 1	Mr. Godwin .....	0 0
Capt. Woollett .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	Mr. Tennent .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0
Mr. Drury .....	1 1	Mr. Carey .....	0 0
Total... 9		Total... 3	

The rules in force were those adopted by the Irish Chess Association at their successful meeting in Belfast last year. The return match is to be played in Dublin in October.

The Dublin team was right hospitably entertained in Belfast. There was a Club dinner the day of their arrival, and Mr. Wm. Steen, Mr. Gamble, and other members of the Salvio Club were invited to meet them.

Mr. Gunning and Mr. Neill are both rapid players and their two games were over in about 20 minutes. The next games to be finished were the first games of Messrs. Soffe, Peake, and Drury, who almost simultaneously scored for Dublin. The last games to conclude were those between Messrs. Hobson and Harvey. They were both very stiff well contested games, exceeding the ordinary length. Elsewhere through the kindness of the players we are enabled to give some of the play. CHESSOPHIL.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—The Handicap Tourney of the New York Chess Club resulted in the first prize, \$40, being won by Mr. Huntington, the second, \$25, by Mr. Limbeck, the third, \$15, by Mr. Kaltenbach, the fourth, \$10, by Mr. Storck, and the fifth, \$5, by Mr. Angresius.

The following State Chess Associations all held their meetings on Washington's birthday—New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Rhode Island. We have already, last month, noticed the New Jersey meeting. That of New York State was held at the rooms of the New York Chess Club with 26 entrants, and Mr. Delmar won the championship and a handsome Chess table. In the evening he played simultaneously with 18 opponents, losing 5 games, drawing 2, and winning 11. In the Ohio State Tourney there was a tie for the Championship between Mr. Payne and Professor Smith, and on this being played off, the latter was victorious. There were 85 players in attendance, and the Rev. D. Rhodes

was elected President. Of the Rhode Island meeting we have no account. On the same day (February 22nd), the Baltimore Chess Association began its annual handicap with 17 entrants. There was a probability of a team match taking place between the Manhattan and New York Clubs. At the latter, in addition to the Championship contest, a tourney was in progress for 8 prizes offered by the editors of the *Brooklyn Chess Chronicle*, and among the 24 entrants were Messrs. Delmar, Hanham, Loyd, and other strong players of the club.

While at New Orleans Captain Mackenzie played 47 single games, of which he won 38, lost 9, and drew 5. Eight simultaneous play exhibitions were given, the Captain winning 87 of the games, losing 17, and drawing 13. The grand total of games played was 166. He arrived at Havana on March 3rd, and next day began a match of 5 games up with Sen. Vasquez, the Mexican champion, drawn games not to count. The result was a victory for the Captain, his opponent only scoring 1 game. On the 5th he played 10 simultaneous games, winning 9, and drawing 1, and on the 16th commenced a match with Sen. Golmayo the champion of Cuba, which he won by 5 games to 2, and 2 drawn.

We are sorry to record the death of Mr. E. Barbe of Chicago, who was editor of the *American Chess Journal* during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881.

FRANCE.—The *Chess-Monthly* for April contains a graphic account of an interview between President Grévy and a deputation consisting of M. A. de Rivière and other Chess-players resident in Paris, which took place at the Elysée on March 18th. M. Grévy's sympathy with the cause of Chess in France has been displayed on various occasions by his presentation of Sèvres vases and other handsome prizes to be competed for at National and International Tourneys held in Paris. It was the knowledge of this enthusiasm of the President for Chess which induced the Committee of the proposed American Congress to take the bold step of asking him to contribute a prize to be competed for in New York on that occasion, and M. de Rivière was invited to be the medium of communication as being an old friend of M. Grévy. After first obtaining a letter of introduction from the American ambassador, he and his associates proceeded to the Elysée on the day appointed, and were very cordially received by the President, who, however, was obliged to say that there was no precedent for granting such a request, and that he should have to consult the Foreign Minister. If M. Grévy had been asked as an influential, and we suppose wealthy, private person to give a prize out of his own pocket for such a purpose, we have no doubt he would have had no difficulty in consenting, but when the gift would of necessity be an official and a national one, handed over to a foreign country for an object

which would not benefit France, we can well understand his hesitation. France has indeed presented to New York her statue of Liberty, but that was the spontaneous offering of one Republic to another, and was an act of sympathy which must, of course, be exceptional; moreover, we can see no reason why one such national gift should be made a plea for a second.

The handicap tourney at the Cercle des Echecs has terminated with the following result:—First prize, M. Siry; Second do., Dr. Champrigaud; Third do., Count de Tamisier.

The handicap at the Café de la Régence is not yet finished, but the championship tourney has been started, and eight first-class players are taking part in it. A minor tourney has been arranged for the lower classes.

The *Stratégie* announces with a regret which will be widely felt the death of M. Bavoux of Besançon, a distinguished painter and enthusiastic Chess-player, the founder of the Chess Circle at that place, and the probable posthumous winner of the President of the Republic's correspondence tourney prize. He had been confined to his bed with paralysed limbs for many years, and found in the game of Chess his only relief from pain and weariness.

The well-known Parisian player M. Seguin, the senior amateur of France, is also dead at the age of 78.

GERMANY.—The winter tourney of the Berlin Chess Club is drawing to an end, and Herr Schallopp is leading. Dr. Tarrasch has been paying a fortnight's visit to Berlin, and has contested a large number of games with its strongest players both at the Club and the Cafés. In the winter tourney of the Munich Academical Chess Club the first and second prizes were shared by Herren Mabilis and Varain, candidates in philosophy and medicine. We understand on good authority that the necessary funds for the match between Messrs. Paulsen and Steinitz have nearly been made up, and that the champion will very shortly cross the Atlantic to defend his laurels at Berlin.

BOHEMIA.—A tourney on a rather novel principle of handicapping has recently been held at Prague. The system is that of allowing inferior players to add games to their score, which of course is not new, but the method of doing so we think is. A committee was appointed to draw up a tourney table estimating the totals which, playing on even terms, each competitor would be likely to make, and the difference between these totals represents the number of games which each had to receive or give. For instance if A (the best player) was estimated to win 30 games, B 24, C 18, D 6, then B would have 6 games or 30—24 added to his score, C would have 12 games reckoned to his account, and D no less than 24. There were ten entrants

for the tourney on this system, and each had to play two games with every other. The first prize was gained by Dr. Jeitteles, who won 14 games and had 4 given to him; the second and third prizes were divided between Herr Neustadtl with 16 won games and 1 given, and Herr Porges who won 17 games and had none given. The totals of the games actually won in the handicap reckoned also for the score in the *Haupt Turnier*, in which it will be seen that the same three just named were the prize-winners, but with their order reversed. The *Schachzeitung* strongly recommends this system as the best for handicap tourneys.

ITALY.—The *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* for April contains a full and very sympathetic obituary article upon the late Mr. Vansittart, from which it appears he was playing Chess at the club in Rome up to 11-30 p.m. on the night of his death. He returned home, went to his bed-room, and as he had not risen by ten next morning, was then sought for by his mother, who found him lying dead, and fully dressed, at the foot of the bed, into which he had not entered. He had broken a blood vessel near the heart.

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## CHESS JOTTINGS.

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The ninth Chess match promoted and contested by the City Chess and Draughts Club, Bristol, with local and neighbouring clubs during the past winter months, has been played at the Athenæum with the Montpelier Club, each side bringing thirteen representatives into the field. Score: City, 12; Montpelier, 7. It has been the object and aim of the committee in instituting these series of matches to promote the cultivation and to socialise the game of Chess as much as possible amongst all classes as a healthful and intellectual recreation. Members to the number of 45, of all degrees of strength, have taken part in friendly rivalry, the result of which is highly gratifying. Many players who were mere novices a few months since have made rapid progress, and they bid fair to become formidable exponents of the game. In all, 207 games have been played, with the following result:—Matches won, 7; matches lost, 1; matches drawn, 1; number of opponents in the several contests, 79. When it is considered that this club was newly founded in June last with only a dozen members, and now numbers 76, the committee may be congratulated for so successfully inaugurating an era of playing the game in a purely social and friendly spirit.

Those who have asked us how, when, and where copies of the once popular "St. Patrick's Chess Club Pamphlet" could be procured, now have an opportunity of gratifying their desire to

obtain them, since the eight numbers which appeared have been re-issued in one volume by Dr. W. A. Murray, 2 Upper Mount Street, Dublin. The text of the work is printed by a cyclostyle, or other similar copying apparatus as the original numbers were, and the whole has been so far revised that much superfluous matter is left out, valuable additions made, and as many as twenty extra diagrams introduced, which illustrate game positions. There are twenty-six games, mostly by leading local players, eleven problems of some merit, a few interesting end-games, poems, and spicy articles, all neatly copied on good paper, and forming a pleasing work of 72 pp. The only thing wanted to complete it is an index, which we would advise the compiler to add. The price is 2s., and we shall be happy to supply copies to intending purchasers.

The ancient county town of Sussex now possesses an enthusiastic body of Chess-players. The number of members in the recently formed club at Lewes is nearly 60, about 40 of whom are fairly strong players. They have lately played two matches with the Brighton Chess Club, drawing the first, and winning the second by 3 games. They are now playing games by correspondence with the Chichester Chess Club, and the St. Nicholas Chess Club, Brighton.

Reviews of Mr. Bird's "Modern Chess," and of Mr. Mackenzie's new work, will appear in our next number. List of donations to the ANDREWS Tablet and Problem Tourney Fund is unavoidably left over till next month.

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### CHESS IN LANCASHIRE.

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One can never be too careful! Here was I, last month, hinting at apathy in high places, giving instances of lost opportunities and bewailing a general lack of enthusiasm, and all the time the Liverpool Club was preparing to astonish us with a step as enterprising as it must have been unexpected. That hitherto exclusive body announced that on every Wednesday evening during the month of April it would throw open its rooms to the public, or rather to that Chess-playing portion of it who felt inclined to come, and would be glad to see and find opponents for all visitors. The circular issued went on to say that the invitation was given as an experiment and, if successful, would probably be continued during the next winter season. It has been successful, unquestionably—on every open night the rooms, to the exclusion even of members, have been crowded with strangers, and their hosts have exerted themselves most actively

to make the time pass pleasantly. The first night, opponents were found for each visitor and every table in the room was occupied. On the second, a friendly match (14 a side)—members v. visitors—was contested, the former proving stronger by 15 to 10. The third Wednesday was devoted to consultation play in which several of the club members took part. There is no falling off in the attendance, and no lack whatever of appreciation by the visitors of the privilege offered to them. Such a movement is a credit to its promoters, and cannot fail to benefit not only them but the local standing of Chess. I notice that several weekly columns applaud the idea highly and recommend its adoption to their local clubs.

Matches last month have been few, and with one exception unimportant. On the 2nd the Manchester and Birmingham Clubs met at Crewe, and the former scored a most decisive victory, winning 8 games to their opponents 2, 8 being drawn.

Among minor matches I notice that the Southport Club drew against a Knight team of the Liverpool, and lost for the third time this season to the North Liverpool. Bolton lost by 6 to 10 against Atherton, but turned the tables in the return match by beating them with a team of 16 nearly two to one.

The Liverpool clubs seem to have finished their tournaments all at once. In the City Club, L. E. Whitby (2nd class) is first in both the "major" and "Saturday" handicaps; and at the "Imperial" the seventh annual tourney shows T. J. Bell (1st division) and F. W. Bird (2nd division) as chief prize-winners. The "New-comers" tourney has been won by R. F. Green (1st class). This club, by the way, has just closed its most successful season by a supper and the customary annual meeting. The officers have all been re-elected, and the hon. secretary, Mr. D. W. Jesse, has been presented "in recognition of his services" with a very handsome clock. At the club meeting on the 25th April it was suggested that next season's tournament should be played in divisions—one game every fortnight—the winners in each division playing off for prizes. This plan will shorten the tournament and leave open every alternate Monday for matches, consultation or simultaneous play, &c.

I must join in the general congratulation of two Bolton problemists: Mr. G. J. Slater has gained 1st prize in the two-move tourney of the *Nashville American*; 1st prize in a similar contest in the *St. John, N. B. Globe*; and is winning, under his *nom de plume* "Betsy B.," the British Championship Cup in the *Sheffield Independent* Solution tourney. Mr. T. Taverner takes third prizes in both the *Auburn Citizen* and *Nashville American* Problem tourneys. It is a great pleasure to record these successes for Lancashire. Some of those Yorkshire solvers have had it too much their own way lately.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A. Miles.—Thanks for problem. You are credited with full score to Nos. 4, 5, and 6. The omission was due, as pointed out in a note last month, to the miscarriage of the papers, &c., of the late Mr. Andrews.

K. W. Winkler, and J. C. Bremner.—We are quite satisfied with your statements, and you score full marks for Nos. 4, 5, and 6. See reply to J. A. Miles.

J. Firth.—Your two-mover succumbs to a second solution by 1 Q takes P. We shall be glad to receive an amended version.

Ernest Krieger.—Kindly examine the published solution to your end-game. Your intention is good, and we hope you will be able to make the position sound.

E. Pradignat.—Many thanks for problems, which are most welcome.

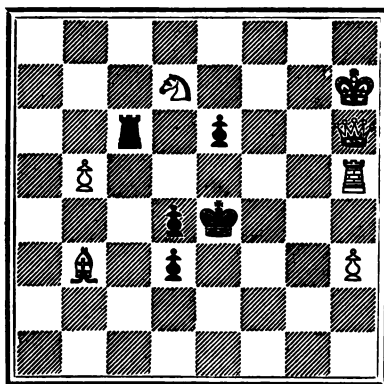
## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY JAMES RAYNER.

The first problem in Yorkshire C. C. C. problem tourney, under motto of "Yorkshire," was "cooked." We give No. 2 in this competition, and trust that our solvers will point out any flaws. Yorkshire composers are reminded that June 1st is the last day for receiving problems.

*Motto*—"Honi soit qui mal y pense."

BLACK.



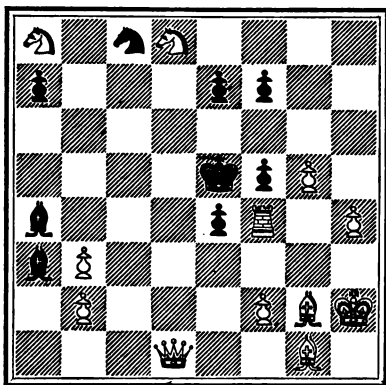
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Plagiarisms are very unpleasant but happily not of frequent occurrence. When such charge can be supported upon clear and undoubted evidence no condemnation is too severe, but in a case of mere suspicion it is only fair to suspend judgment until the composer has had a chance to offer an explanation. The award in the Counties Problem Tourney enables us to make a statement respecting the similarity of the three-mover of the set "Revolution" in the tourney just concluded, and the three-mover "Eureka" in the *Liverpool Weekly Courier* Tourney. Both problems are by the same composer, and the circumstances of their appearance are as follows:—"Revolution" was sent to the "Counties" nearly two years ago, and as more than the usual length of time elapsed and nothing was heard of the problem, the composer assumed that the tourney was not to be held. He was by no means anxious to lose his problems, so when the *Liverpool Courier* announced its tourney he determined to enter his three-mover as a competitor, but discovered that no copy had been kept. Memory proved faithful; to what extent can be best learned by a comparison of the appended diagram and No. 409 for last month.

### "EUREKA."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three.

(White) 1 Q to Q 8; 1 P takes Q, 2 R to Q 4, &c. If 1 B to Q 8, R takes K's P ch, &c. If 1 B to B 8, Kt takes B ch, &c. If 1 Kt to Q 8, Q to Q B 8 ch, &c. If 1 P to K 8 or B to Q 2, Kt takes B's P ch, &c. If 1 Others, R takes B's P ch.

The above problem appeared in the *Courier* in due course, but in the meantime "Revolution" had been published in the "*Counties Book*." Some eagle-eyed solver saw the family likeness

and pointed it out to the judge, who deferred his award until the attention of the composer had been drawn to the matter. There was therefore no chance for "Eureka," and it was accordingly withdrawn. Of the two compositions we think "Eureka" much the superior, for not only are the same themes presented in a better garb, but fresh ones are so closely woven in that they form not the least interesting features of the problem. We shall be glad to receive the opinions of our readers on the subject.

The *Brooklyn Chess Chronicle* announces a two-move problem tourney open to the world. Each composer may send from one to four direct and unconditional problems marked "For *Chronicle* Tourney." Problems, accompanied by the names, address of composers, and full solutions, must be mailed from foreign countries by the 31st of July. Prizes of 20, 15, 10, 5, and 2 dollars respectively are offered for the six best problems, besides a number of special prizes for ladies. The judges, whose names will be made known later, will adjudicate upon the problems according to originality, beauty of idea, difficulty, economy of force, and merit of construction, and will award points ranging from one to ten for each of these classes. All communications should be made to J. B. and E. M. Munoz, 458, Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The *Montreal Gazette* also announces a problem tourney open to the world. The tourney will be divided into two sections:—two-movers and three-movers, direct mates. No competitor must send more than one of each. Problems, with distinguishing mottoes, full solutions, and sealed envelopes, must be addressed to J. Henderson, 172, St. Hypolite Street, Montreal, Canada, on or before June 1st, 1887. The problems will be judged by the following scale:—beauty of idea and meritorious arrangement, 15 points; difficulty, 15; novelty of idea or arrangement, 10; accuracy of construction, 10; variety, 5; economy of force, 5. Three prizes in value of 10, 5, and 3 dollars for three-movers, and 9, 5, and 3 dollars for two-movers. In connection with the above a solution tourney will be conducted, and prizes ranging from 5 dollars to 1 dollar are offered for best solutions.

The *Sheffield Independent* has just finished a most successful solution tourney. About 100 solvers started last October, and of that number one only, G. J. Slater, Bolton, gains the highest possible total of marks. "With the Cup," says the editor, "he gains the title of Champion Solver of Great Britain, a title justly won, as it was contested for by nearly all the foremost and strongest solvers of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales." Without entering into the right of the *Sheffield Independent* to enjoy a monopoly of the disposal of this title, we join with them in heartily congratulating the winner upon his performance, and

to assure him that such a title in his hands would be safe and well retained. Following the Cup-holder came Sergt. Major McArthur, H. H. Davis, W. Jay, and C. Curbe, and the four prizes are to be divided. In the two-move section no less than 22 solvers, including five ladies, are equal with the full possible number of marks. The conditions of the tourney are of such a nature that the problem to be solved is how this band can be separated. Numerous other prizes of a special kind are awarded, and all who have patiently toiled on to the end will probably have a share of some prize.

Mr. Geo. E. Carpenter, of Tarrytown, is about to make a collection of 20,000 problems for his own use, and in order that his book may not be too bulky, he will put 120 diagrams on a page. Our authority, the "Vienna Weekly News," does not tell us that he is to index the contents, append solutions, &c., but if such is his intention we fear it will be more cruel than kind to hope that he may live to accomplish his task. The book, if carefully compiled, is sure to be most valuable and ought to form a sort of Encyclopædia of the Problem Art.

The *Dublin Mail* is to have a Jubilee Tourney, not an anniversary of a long and prosperous career, but a loyal and patriotic effort to celebrate the "Queen's Jubilee" by a solution competition open to all. This will commence on May 7th, and continue until August. Over £3 in Chess works are offered to the successful solvers.

The time for sending in Problems for the *Birmingham Daily Times* Tourney has been extended to June 7th.

### B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Additional solvers of Nos. IV., V. and VI.—J. A. Miles, 6, 8, 8. K. W. Winkler, 6, 8, 8. J. C. Bremner, 6, 8, 8.

Nos. X., XI., and XII.—J. C. Bremner, 8, 8, 6. T. G. Hart, 8, 8, 8. F. W. Womersley, 8, 8, 6. F. Marshall, 8, 8, 8. J. O. Allfrey, 8, 8, 8. J. H. Adamson, 8, 8, 8. J. Keeble, 8, 8, 8. J. A. Miles, 8, 8, 8. T. H. Billington, 8, 8, 8. K. W. Winkler, 8, 8, 8. East Marden, 8, 8, 0. A. Dod, 8, 8, 6. F. Downey, 8, 8, 8.

### REVIEWS.

No. X.—"Elementary." East Marden.—"Good, but very easy." J. A. Miles.—"Easy, but very neat." J. C. Bremner.—"Pretty idea well worked out, but lacks variety." T. H. Billington.—"Lacks variety." T. G. Hart.—"Poor for a tourney." F. W. Womersley.—"Pretty, but rather easy, and lacks variety." J. Keeble.—"Exceedingly neat." A. Dod.—"Extremely good." F. Downey.

No. XI.—“A clever problem.” J. Keeble.—“Excellent in every thing but difficulty.” F. W. Womersley.—“Best in the tourney so far.” T. G. Hart.—“Not difficult, but very neat.” T. H. Billington.—“Key easily seen, but variations pretty.” J. O. Bremner.—“Good.” J. A. Miles.—“Easy key; good variations.” East Marden.—“A fine problem; the best yet.” A. Dod.—“Best problem so far: play pretty, construction and economy both very good.” F. Downey.

### SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. X.—1 Q to R 6, P takes P; 2 Q to K 6, K to B 5; 3 Kt to K 4, R takes Kt mate.

No. XI.—1 Q to K B sq, K to Kt 2; 2 Q to R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K takes R; 2 Q to B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P to B 5; 2 Q to Q Kt sq, &c.

No. XII.—No solution. The author's intention is 1 Q to Q Kt 8, but it is defeated by 1..., P takes R. If 2 B takes P ch, K to B 5, and there is no mate, for when the Q checks at Kt sq the Black Rook can cover at Q 6. We have allowed three points for author's key and three for proving impossibility of solution. Solvers are kindly referred to Rules 2 and 3 in the January number of this magazine.

### SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 398, by J. A. Miles.—1 Q to Q 8 ch, K to Kt 5 ch; 2 Q to K 4 ch, K takes Kt; 3 Kt to R 6, Kt to B 6; 4 Q takes Kt on B 6, B to Kt 2; 5 Q to Kt 2 ch, B takes Q mate.

No. 399, by J. Keeble.—1 Q to Kt sq, K to Kt 6; 2 Kt to Kt 6, B takes Q mate. If 1..., P to Kt 6; 2 B to B 5, B takes Q mate. If 1..., B to Kt 6; 2 Q to B 2 ch, B takes Q mate.

No. 400, by V. Holst.—Place the Black King on K 5; then White mates by 1 Q to Q B 8, &c.

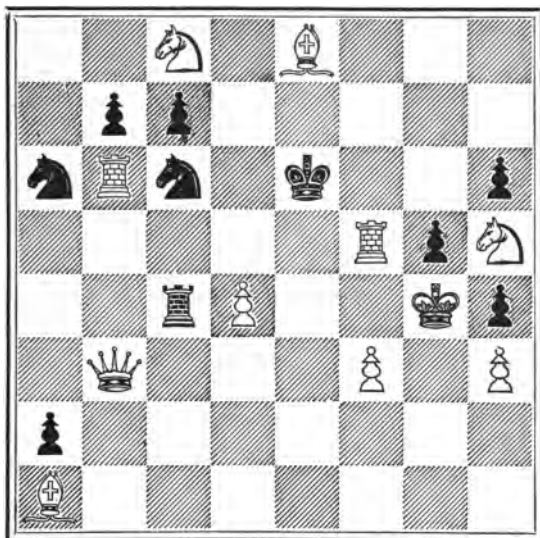
No. 401, by Ernest Krieger.—We have discovered an easy mate in two to this End-game by 1 B to Q 2 ch, R to B 8; 2 B to K 8 mate. The author's solution is withheld in order that the position may be amended.

No. 402, by T. G. Hart.—1 R to Kt 8, P to B 3; 2 Kt to R 6, P to B 4; 3 K to Kt sq, P to B 5; 4 B to Kt 7, K to Kt 6; 5 B to K 2, P to B 6; 6 B to B sq, P to B 7 mate.

No. 403, by J. Jaspersen.—1 B to R 4, K to K 2; 2 Q takes B's P ch, &c. If 1..., P to Q 7; 2 Q takes Q B P ch, &c. If 1..., P to B 5 ch; 2 Q takes B's P ch, &c. If 1..., K to Kt 2; Q to B 4, &c.

No. 411.—By T. G. HART, HULL.

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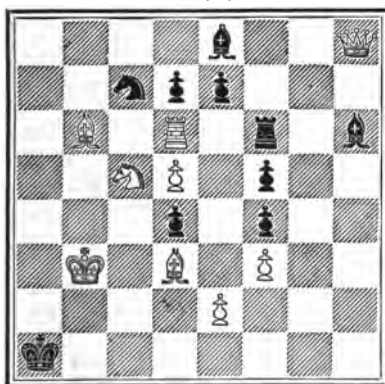


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

No. 412.—By W. GRIMSHAW. No. 413.—By F. AF GEIJERSSTAM.

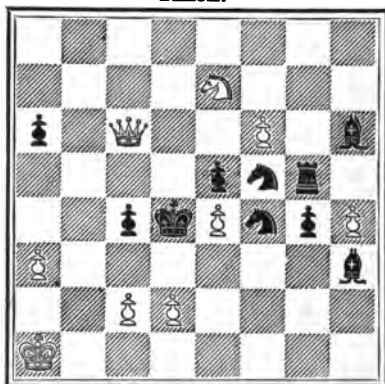
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



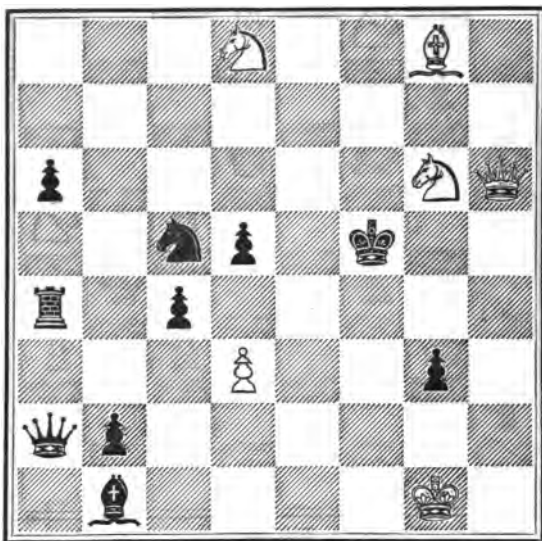
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

## B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV.

## PROBLEM XIII.

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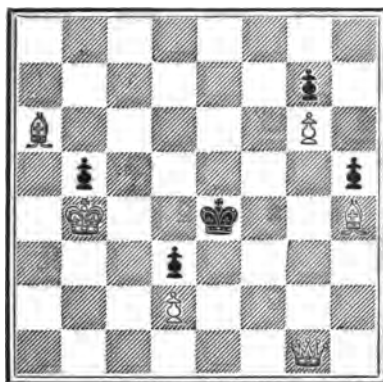


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM XIV.

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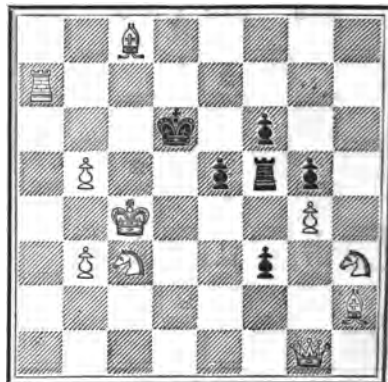


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM XV.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

JUNE, 1887.

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## THE FAIR PROBLEM SOLVER.

—:O:—

AMY'S face is quite a study,  
As she smoothes each wandering tress,  
Rippling in the firelight ruddy,  
Rapt in thoughts of nought but Chess.

---

For she never even raises  
Eyes that oft times melt and burn ;  
Sing her peerless beauty's praises,  
Yet her head she will not turn.

---

Trace her eyebrows closely knitted,  
Pet the little puckered brow,  
Steal a kiss (she'll never miss it),  
Even that's unnoticed now.

---

Stay! she wakens from her dreaming,  
Glances up with air sedate,  
While her roguish eye, soft beaming,  
Seems to say, "I've found a mate."

Haco.

## BIRD'S MODERN CHESS—PART V.

A PAMPHLET of 36 pages devoted exclusively to the Evans Gambit ought to recommend itself to all lovers of that opening, more especially when the writer is an expert and a favourite like Mr. Bird. His proclivities are suggestive rather than analytical. "MODERN CHESS"—he notes—"has so far been a collection of Chess masterpieces, selected to illustrate the best specimens of style, and the most noteworthy and instructive contests of more recent years at certain vitally important, keenly practised, and growingly popular forms of début which have not yet received the stamp of due authority or proper notice in the books, and may, therefore, perhaps be still regarded as comparatively unapproved openings."

The Evans Gambit is an opening of such infinite variety that it is possible for a player to devote years to the evolution of one or two of its numerous lines of attack and defence and yet be very much abroad in others. The variation chiefly favoured by Mr. Bird is that in which after the first five moves (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 tks Kt P; 5 P to B 3) the second player retires his Bishop to B 4. "B to B 4 has always been approved by leading English players"—a remark which is open to question. "I have never yet tried B to R 4, were I to do so I should retire at next move to Kt 3 (Kolisch v. Paulsen) and as Suhle and Zukertort truly remark, it is immaterial whether the Bishop retires to B 4 at his fifth move, or to R 4, if he gets to Kt 3 at his sixth."

Mr. Bird now introduces as "innovations" the following lines of play:—

FOR FIRST PLAYER.

Castling later than usually recommended, sometimes on Queen's side, and against certain lines of play not at all.

FOR SECOND PLAYER.

To gain time, one, or even two moves, for advance of Pawns on Queen's side by a new development on King's side of P to K B 3 being played at move 8 or 9, Kt to K Kt 3 being deferred one or more moves (Mayet v. Hanstein.)

Circumstances under which Queen's Bishop's Pawn may be advanced and sacrificed. (Anderssen v. Bird.)

Advantage of King to Bishop's square, in phases of the attack when Q Kt is pinned.

We fear Mr. Bird's claim to these innovations as "features of novelty" that have occurred to him may be disputed, but

this is a matter we leave to our German friends. His proposed continuation is thus:—5 B to B 4; 6 P to Q 4 (“perhaps more frequently played” than Castles, says Mr. Bird, adding “of course I prefer it because it saves time”), P takes P; 7 P takes P, B to Kt 8 (B to Kt 5 ch is considered inferior on the strength of an old game between Messrs. De Rivière and Brien, v. *Praxis* p. 182); 8 B to Kt 2, Kt to R 4; 9 P to Q 5, Kt to K 2; 10 B to Q 8, P to Q 8. (Diagram I.) Here Mr. Bird notes “White has not castled and he does not appear to have suffered any disadvantage by not doing so,” and adds, “by postponing castling instead of adopting it as a matter of course at moves 5, 6, 7, or 8, many new forms of attack may be played. B to Kt 2, P to Q 5, Kt to B 8, can each be played a move earlier.” Mr. Bird admits that the practice of all the great masters has been to castle before the 9th move, but submits that “the exact point at which castling should take place will form as interesting a question in the future as the order of all the other great moves has in the past.” Beyond this he makes no attempt to prove his case, nor does he even supply an illustration of the effect of castling on Queen’s side.

DIAGRAM I.

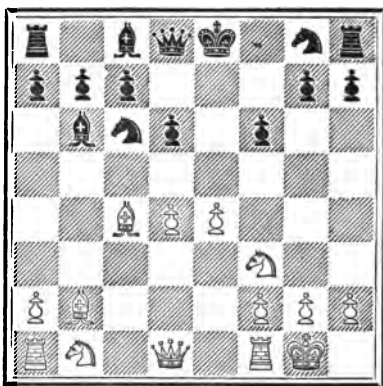
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WHITE.

DIAGRAM II.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mr. Bird's second “innovation” is reached by the usual play after 5 B to B 4; 6 Castles, P to Q 8; 7 P to Q 4, P takes P; 8 P takes P, B to Kt 8 (normal position); 9 B to Kt 2, P to K B 8. (Diagram II.) He illustrates it, which the reader will please note for subsequent reference, by a game between Messrs. Mayet and Hanstein, which he describes as “the only game on record until *Bird's Modern Games*, where this idea of

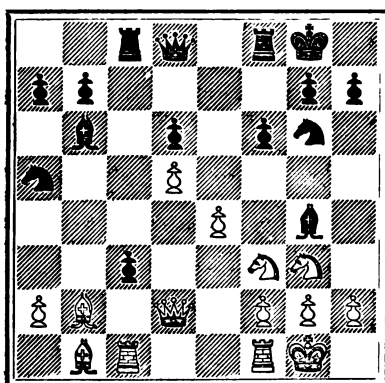
defence was tested." 10 Kt to R 4, P to Kt 3; 11 R to K sq, K to B sq; 12 Kt to R 3, K to Kt 2; 13 P to B 4, P to K B 4; 14 Kt takes P ch, P takes Kt; 15 Q to R 5, Q to B 3; "Black has not a very comfortable game;" 16 P to K 5, Q to Kt 3; 17 Q to Q sq, P to K R 4; 18 R to K 3, P to R 5; 19 P to K R 3. Here Hanstein played K to K B sq, which Mr. Bird considers inferior to P takes K P, or even Kt to K R 3. The question is whether Black has a better position than that which arises by 9 Kt to Kt 3, and whether, as Mr. Bird puts it, he has gained time, "one or even two moves for advance of Pawns on Queen's side." There is another game to which Mr. Bird refers, but he does not quote it, although he played the defence, and Steinitz in the *Field* (1880) declared it to be one of the finest games played for years. The latter also noted with regard to the force of P to K B 3, in lieu of Kt to Kt 3, that "the progress of this game bears out the best critics' misgivings." Blackburne played (normal position) 9 P to Q 5, Kt to R 4; 10 B to Kt 2, Kt to K 2; 11 B to Q 3, P to B 3(?); 12 Kt to R 4, Castles; 13 Kt to Q 2, Kt to Kt 3; 14 Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt; 15 Kt to B 3, P to K Kt 4; 16 R to Q B sq, B to K Kt 5; 17 B to K 2? Mr. Steinitz thinks White had an advantage which he gave up at this point, and suggests 17 P to K R 3 as the move to retain it, followed if B to R 4 by 18 P to Kt 4, B to Kt 3; 19 K to Kt 2 to advance K R P, or K B P, after Kt to Q 2. The game was ultimately drawn.

How Mr. Bird arrives at the starting point for his third idea is a mystery. We give it in his own words for the benefit of ingenious solvers. "I have advanced Pawns early in several openings with much success, moves 10 to 12 in the Evans, as most recently played by me, frequently run thus: White 10 Castles; 11 P to Q 5 "(in Diagram I. this move is already made)"; 12 Kt to Q B 3; Black 10 P to K B 3; 11 P to Q B 4; 12 P to Q B 5, my counter-attack on the Queen's side culminates before White establishes an irresistible and successful attack on the King's side. I believe the defence should prove satisfactory." He fortunately gives an illustrative game between Herr Andersen and himself which runs thus:—(normal position) 9 P to Q 5, Kt to R 4; 10 B to Kt 2, Kt to K 2; 11 B to Q 3, Castles (Mr. Bird notes "P to Q B 4, and P to K B 3 will be my 10th and 11th moves when next defending"); 12 Kt to B 3, P to Q B 4; 13 Kt to K 2, P to B 3; 14 Q to Q 2, B to K Kt 5(?); 15 Q R to B sq, Kt to Kt 3; 16 Kt to Kt 3, R to B sq; 17 K to R sq(?). Andersen played this move too early as is shown by Wormald and Cook. B to B 3 is preferable until further discoveries. 17 ..., P to B 5; 18 B to Kt sq, P to B 6. Here is the point at which Mr. Bird comes in. (Diagram III.) It is no doubt

effective but it is built upon weak play on the other side. White continues 19 B takes P, Kt to Q B 5; 20 Q to K sq, R to K sq; 21 K Kt to Q 2, Kt to Q R 6; 22 P to K B 4, Q Kt takes B; 23 Kt takes Kt, B to Q 2 (a comment upon his 14th move). White resigned on the 41st move. In another game, between Kolisch and Paulsen, Mr. Bird notes with respect to White's move R to Q B sq, that "B to Q B 3 is better," and this corresponds with our experience of this variation.

DIAGRAM III.

BLACK.



WHITE.

With regard to his fourth innovation (K to B sq when the Q Kt is pinned) Mr. Bird supplies no illustration whatever, in Part V. It is in fact no innovation at all.

The foregoing statement of Mr. Bird's views is by no means straightforward reading in his pamphlet. His details are fragmentary and distributed about generally. He gives the day-book instead of the ledger and leaves his readers to make a debtor and creditor account for themselves. It will, however, be seen from the above that the general character of his suggestions is that the player should take the risk of an uncomfortable game in consideration of a possibly compensating advantage in the end. Messrs. Zukertort and Steinitz have made similar recommendations—the former in advocating the Compromised Defence, the latter in writing up the risky defence he personally favours. They analyse, of course, to suit their own styles of play, for which the student must make due allowance. Says Mr. Bird frankly, "it is urged, I know, by the great authorities that I like hair-breadth games, and that they suit me, and even my best friends

in the circle are not disposed to accept any dictum of mine at variance with defences adopted and sanctioned by Anderssen, Morphy, Steinitz, and other great players, and which are still recommended by the book authorities."

The advantage of castling early in the Evans is that the first player has time for the consideration of purely attacking combinations, without fear of the disastrous consequences that not unfrequently arise when "there are any checks about" while he is thus occupied. This is the best point of a strong gambit attack. With regard to the advisability of postponing the second player's move of K Kt to Kt 3, it stops Kt to K R 4 on the other side, while Mr. Bird shows in his illustrations no corresponding advantage through postponing it. The main points for the second player to consider are:—

1. The defence of his position on King's side against the final attempt to break through, with supported Pawns.
2. The advance of his Pawns on Queen's side.
3. The coalition of his divided forces in the centre of the board, after which victory is, as a rule, not very far off.

The Knight's move above named is a distinct contribution towards the first point; the move P to Q B 4 comes in for the second point. Advanced to the fifth square it is usually a premature attack, besides leaving Q 4 open for the White Knight posted at K 2 or K B 3. Some years ago we played for two seasons a series of games in this variation to test this identical point, along with others relating to the first player's attack on King's side. Our opponents at that time were veterans who had known the Evans Gambit from its infancy and practised every variation as it came out. They knew the why and the wherefore of every move, and, like Mr. Bird, notwithstanding repeated losses, their opinion "that the defence should in the end prevail," remained unchanged. We find the general result of our practice summed up in sundry maxims made at the time. Here are three of them.

1. One, two, or even three Pawns may safely be given up in the commencement of a game *provided* that the sacrifice of each Pawn accomplishes two results, viz., brings an additional piece into play and keeps an adversary's piece at home.

2. "The beaten path is the safest;" any premature attempt to force the game loses it.

3. When you have the choice of an "attacking" move, and a "developing" move, and both seem equally good, choose the latter.

With regard to the Q B Pawn we concluded that the best plan was to keep it at Q B 4 until the Kt P could be got up to support or work with it, and if possible to reserve the power of

further advancing either Kt P or B P according to White's play.

We agree with Mr. Bird in his appreciation of Kt to Q Kt 2 for the second player after P to Q Kt 4. He appears, however, to be at a loss to find a good square for his Q Bishop. He plays him to K Kt 5 observing truly enough that "to pin a Knight that you cannot well afford to take looks like lost time." We consider it best to keep him at home to guard K B 4 from the White Knight. This involves P to Q R 3, to help on the Kt P, and R to Q R 2 to guard the King's side, the second file being cleared all along, for this purpose, at time of need. The following game, elegantly played as regards the defence, will elucidate these points, and show how they fit in, one with another.

(Normal position) 9 P to Q 5, Kt to R 4; 10 B to Kt 2, Kt to K 2; 11 B to Q 3, Castles; 12 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to Kt 3; 13 Kt to K 2, P to K B 3; 14 Q to Q 2, P to Q B 4; 15 Kt to Kt 3, P to Q R 3; 16 B to B 3, B to B 2; 17 Kt to B 5, P to Q Kt 4; 18 R to B sq, P to Kt 5; 19 B to R sq, B to Kt 3; 20 P to Kt 4, B takes Kt; 21 Kt P takes B, Kt to K 4; 22 Kt takes Kt, Q P takes Kt; 23 K to R sq, Kt to Kt 2; 24 R to K Kt sq, K to R sq; 25 R to Kt 3, Kt to Q 3; 26 Q R to K Kt sq, R to R 2; 27 R to R 3, P to B 5; 28 B to Kt sq, P to B 6; 29 Q to K 2, Q to K sq; 30 R to Kt 6?, Kt to B 2; 31 R to Kt 2, Kt to Kt 4; 32 K R to Kt 3, P to K R 3; 33 P to R 4, Kt to R 2; 34 R to Kt 6, B to Q 5. The defence is now complete. Black mated on the 54th move.

Mr. Bird gives a number of statistics to show the actual results of games played when the second player's Bishop retires on the 5th move to R 4, to B 4, to K 2, to Q 3, &c. These, like all others that we have seen of the same kind, do not go far enough and are of little value. They assume correct play and equal strength throughout, or that the average of blunders in mid-game and end-game is the same on both sides. He also gives a number of examples of play between moves 11 to 16 on each side, but unaccountably omits moves 9 and 10, which are not the same in every case. All this, without diagrams, is somewhat bewildering. Then we have a game between Neumann and Schulten, copied with notes from the *Westminster Papers*. The extraordinary notes to this game we have always considered as showing "symptoms of beer." They certainly do not deserve to be handed down to posterity as an exhibition of the wisdom of annotators of the period. Nor do they confirm Mr. Bird's opinion.

For the rest Mr. Bird gives a collection of games which certainly ought to be known to everybody who plays the Evans Gambit, and which, so collected, are most valuable. It cost us many an hour's search through the dusty pages of old magazines

and newspapers to find some of these games, when we were considering the advanced stages of the Evans. For it is an opening which may be studied all through, and is easily divisible into at least seven chapters. The first finishes with the normal position, eight moves; the second deals with the further placing of the pieces into the best positions for attack and defence; the third involves preliminary skirmishing and exchanges to free the board; the fourth is a preliminary attack, Q and two pieces; the fifth brings up the reserves, Pawns on K's side with Rooks to support them; the sixth is the grand attack with every available piece on the board; and the seventh the advance of Black's Pawns; after which comes victory or defeat.

It follows that a careful examination of the best games is essential to a thorough comprehension of the resources of this début. This applies especially to the variation most approved by Mr. Bird, in which "a move gained either in attack or defence will vitally affect the issue." The student must be aware of the issue before he can be aware of the importance of certain preliminary moves. Mr. Bird's pamphlet is very available for this purpose. With additional labour in analysis to fill up the gaps it might have been made much more valuable, and with a little attention to arrangement it would have been considerably more intelligible. As it is the student will certainly not be dissatisfied with his shilling's worth. There is plenty of provender: he must supply his own digestive organs.

E. F.

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### CHESS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

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Play in the third annual Isle of Wight Chess Tournament commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 2nd, at the Town Hall, Ryde, by permission of the Mayor (B. Barrow, Esq.), and was continued every succeeding Wednesday in the large dining room at Sandown Station, the use of which was kindly granted by Mr. Jas. Conner, Engineer and Traffic Manager, I. of W. Railway. There were twelve competitors, each of whom was required to play one game with every other—drawn games to be final, and count one-half. The tourney proper was brought to a conclusion on March 9th. All the games were well contested, and there was a very close and exciting struggle for the first prize, Rev. Roger J. Wright (Wroxall) and Mr. W. Hoskin (Ventnor) tying for that honour with 8 wins each out of 11 possible. These two gentlemen agreed to divide the first two prizes between them, each being considered "First Prizeman." Subjoined is the tabulated result, showing the position attained by each competitor:—

Prizes	Wright	Hoskin	Garrett	Lindley	Pope	Tompsett	Way	Joyce	Cole	Brittain	Binns	Livesay	Totals
1 & 2 { Rev. R. J. Wright (Wroxall)	—	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
{ Mr. W. Hoskin (Ventnor) ...	1	—	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	18
3rd Mr. L. F. Garrett (Ryde) ....	1	0	—	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
4th { Mr. S. L. Lindley (Sandown)	1	0	0	—	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	17
{ Mr. R. Pope (Bonchurch) ....	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	17
Mr. G. W. Tompsett (Ventnor)	0	0	1	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	17
Mr. J. L. Way (Sandown) ...	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	—	1	0	0	1	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. A. Joyce (Newport)...	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	16
Rev. W. B. Cole (Shanklin) ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	15
Mr. G. W. Brittain (Ventnor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	1	13
Mr. W. Binns (Shanklin) ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	1
Mr. J. G. Livesay (Ventnor). Retired.													0

Subsequently Messrs. Wright and Hoskin played off their tie, solely for the purpose of determining which of them should compete for the "Championship of the Isle of Wight" and the "Barrow" Challenge Cup with Mr. J. E. Erskine of Ryde. After two very stiff games had been played (both being drawn) Mr. Hoskin won the third, Mr. Wright losing a Bishop early in the game through an oversight.

The contest between Messrs. Erskine and Hoskin ended on April 13th in a victory for the former by 3 games to 1, the rule laid down being that "the winner of the first three games shall hold the title of 'Champion of the Isle of Wight' for one year: and the 'Barrow' Challenge Cup shall go with the Championship."

The cup alluded to was kindly given, three years ago, by B. Barrow, Esq., Mayor of Ryde. It will become the property of the player who wins it three times in succession. Mr. Erskine has now won it twice. It was previously held by Dr. Fournartin (Parkhurst), and Mr. R. Pope (Bonchurch).

A Chess handicap tourney (for members of the Ventnor Chess Club) is now in progress. The prize is a set of Staunton Chessmen, and it is almost certain that Mr. G. W. Brittain will prove the winner, he having at present won 6 games and lost 0: Rev. R. J. Wright and Mr. W. Hoskin coming next, each with 6 wins and two losses. Mr. Brittain was too leniently handicapped by the committee, who underrated his powers. He is a very deserving young player and is making rapid progress, having commenced Chess-playing only some 16 months ago. The Ventnor Chess Club is now in a very flourishing condition, thanks chiefly to the exertions of Mr. Hoskin, the energetic Hon. Sec. R. J. W.

# GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME DXXXI.

Match between Blackburne and Zukertort.

First match game, played at the British Chess Club, on Saturday,  
May 7th, 1887.

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Herr Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Herr Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	14 P tks B	Kt to B 5
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	15 Q to Q 2 (d)	B to R 4 (e)
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	16 P to B 3	P to Q 5
4 P to Q 3 (a)	Kt to B 3	17 B tks Kt	P tks P
5 B to K 3	B to Kt 3	18 P tks P	P tks B
6 Q Kt to Q 2	P to Q 3	19 K to Kt 2	Kt to Q 4
7 Kt to B sq	Kt to K 2	20 B tks Kt	Q tks B (f)
8 Kt to Kt 3	P to B 3	21 K R to K sq (g)	Q to Kt 4 ch
9 Q to K 2	Castles	22 K to B 2	Q to R 5 ch
10 Castles Q R	P to Q 4 (b)	23 K to Kt 2	Q to Kt 4 ch
11 B to Kt 3	Kt to Kt 3	24 K to B 2	Q to R 5 ch
12 P to K R 3 (c)	R to K sq	25 K to Kt 2	Drawn. (h)
13 Kt to B 5	B tks Kt		

## NOTES FROM THE "FIELD."

(a) In his previous match with Zukertort, Blackburne played here 4 P to B 3. In dispensing with this move in the present instance, he thought of gaining time; but it does not seem to have been successful.

(b) Black has the better development, and assumes, with this important move, the offensive.

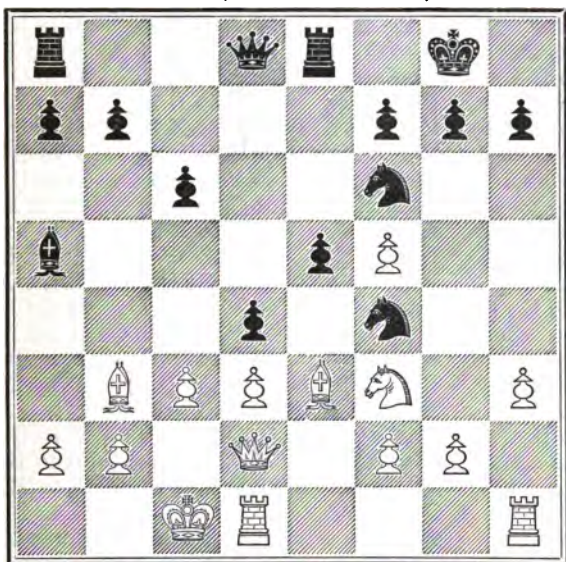
(c) Partly for the purpose of an advance, and partly defensive. Supposing he had played at once 12 Kt to B 5, Black would have replied 12 B takes Kt; 13 P takes B, Kt to B 5; 14 B takes Kt, P takes B; 15 Q to Q 2, Kt to Kt 5; with the better game for Black.

(d) A weak move. 15 Q to B sq should have been played. The advantages of the move suggested are obvious.

(e) A clever rejoinder, which Blackburne probably did not take into consideration. Of course he did not expect Zukertort to capture the K Kt P.

Position after Black's 16th move.

BLACK (HERR ZUKERTORT.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

(f) Black missed a golden opportunity of obtaining here, probably, a winning advantage if he had played 20 P takes B. White's weak Q B P could not have been defended successfully against all the forces Black could have brought to bear upon it.

(g) Obviously White cannot capture the B P, because of 21 R to K 7 ch; 22 R to Q 2, Q takes Q P, &c.

(h) Black could take the K B P, which would yield a draw in all probability, after a long and tedious ending, in spite of the Pawn ahead. Both players not being at the time equal to a long sitting, Blackburne readily accepted Zukertort's offer to draw the game.

## GAME DXXXII.

Second match game, played on Tuesday, May 10th.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Herr Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Herr Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	3 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3
2 Kt to K B 3	P to K 3	4 P to Q Kt 3	P to B 4

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

## NOTES FROM THE "FIELD."

(a) The usual and perhaps preferable development for Black here is 6 P to Q Kt 3, followed by 7 B to Kt 2, &c.

(b) It is doubtful whether 9 B to K 2 is not better; an attack in combination with this Bishop rarely succeeds.

(c) Premature. It would have been better to play here 10 P takes P; 11 P takes P, weakening the power of the adverse Pawns on the Queen's side.

(d) With a view of a counter attack; sounder play, however, would have been 12 R to K sq, with the object of breaking through in the centre with 13 P to K 4, &c.

(e) To make room for the Q B to attack the Knight.

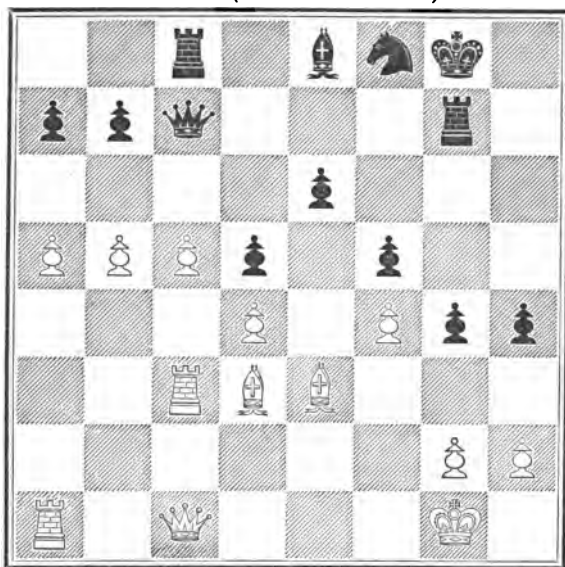
(f) Both this and the next move are admirably timed, and completely paralyse Black's intended attack.

(g) A forced advance. If 29 P to B 5, then 30 B takes Kt, Q takes B, and B takes P, &c.

(h) Anticipating Black's possible manœuvre of bringing the Knight to K 5, over R 2 and B 3, in which case White would have captured it with advantage.

Position after Black's 41st move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (HERR ZUKERTORT.)

(i) Obviously Black cannot play 42 P takes P, because 48 R takes P, followed by an attack on the Q R P, which Black would ultimately lose, and for the same reason he cannot allow White to take the Pawn.

(j) A fine combination which might have successfully concluded a beautifully played game, but for an unexpected breakdown at the very last moment.

(k) The only move in this precarious position. If 45 Kt to Q 2; 46 P to Kt 6 would be fatal.

(l) Here follow a series of weak moves. Stronger would have been 48 P to Kt 7. Obviously if the Bishop moves, then 49 Q takes Kt ch, winning; and if the Bishop does not move, of course Q takes B, threatening to make a second Queen.

(m) Another useless move. 49 Q to R 5, or in fact any other move would have won.

(n) A subtle move, but the only one at Black's disposal.

(o) With this move White loses the chance of winning the game. 50 Q to Q 8, attacking the K R P, would have won.

(p) 51 R to Kt sq would have still secured a draw. For if 51 R to B 7, then 52 P to R 7, R (R 6) to R 7; 53 P queens, R takes P ch; 54 K to R sq, and Black has a perpetual check.

(q) Here again White could have saved the game with 52 R to Kt sq, or anywhere else on the file, then 52 R (R 6) to R 7; 53 P to R 7, R takes P ch; 54 K to R sq, R to R 7 ch; 55 K to Kt sq, and Black can only draw.

(r) The resignation was too precipitate; subsequent analysis showed that White might probably have still drawn the game had he played 55 R to K sq. (See p. 258.)

### GAME DXXXIII.

Third match game, played on Thursday, May 12th.

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

#### NOTES FROM THE "FIELD."

(a) The old defence, which was superseded for some time by Anderssen's 8 Kt to K 2; but we believe the text move to be preferable.

(b) It is doubtful whether this manoeuvre is not premature. Black could have prevented the forcing open of the Q R file.

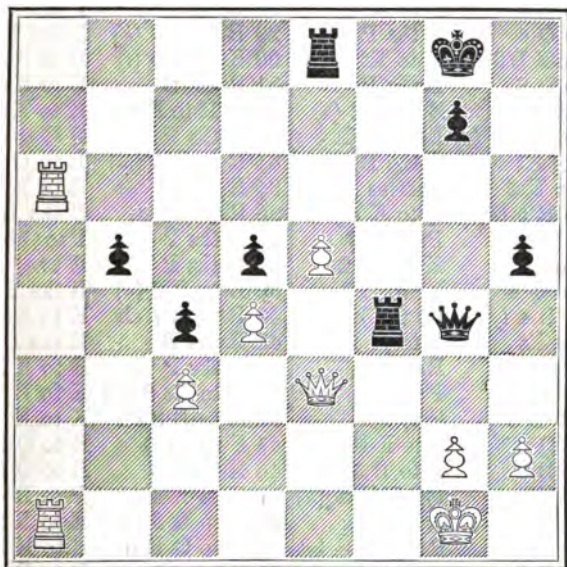
(c) Threatening 25 P to Kt 5; that is probably the reason of all the exchanges. Black's Pawns on the Queen's side, however, do not seem to be so secure, after the exchange of pieces, as might be desired.

(d) 25 P to R 3 would have proved much better later on, as the Queen would have been defended when at K Kt 5.

(e) Perhaps it would have been better to play 26 K to R 2 previous to the text move, so as to avoid the forced exchange of the Rook.

Position after Black's 26th move.

BLACK (HERR ZUKERTORT.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURN.)

(f) Obviously forced. If 29 P to R 3, then 29 Q to Q 8 ch, followed by 30 R to B 8, with fatal result.

(g) A bad move. 30 Q to B 4 would have secured a draw.

(h) This loses right off, as the sequel shows. 31 Q to B 4 might still have been played. If then 32 P to K 6, or 32 P takes P, Black could have replied 32 R to K 5, &c.

(i) The initiation of a beautiful final combination.

(j) If Black had played here 33 R to B 8 ch, the following pretty variation would have ensued: 34 K takes R, Q takes Q; 35 R takes Q, P queens ch; 36 R to K sq, Q to B 5 ch; 37 K to Kt sq, Q takes P ch; 38 K to R sq, and wins.

(k) For if 35 P queens, then 36 Q takes Q, which Black overlooked, else he would have adopted a different line of play.

## GAME DXXXIV.

The third in the match between Messrs. Burn and Skipworth.  
(The match was abandoned after this game.)

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Skipworth.)	BLACK. (Mr. Burn.)	WHITE. (Mr. Skipworth.)	BLACK. (Mr. Burn.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	28 R tks P	P tks P
2 P to Q 4	P tks P	29 R to R 7 ( <i>k</i> )	P tks Kt ch
3 Kt to KB 3 ( <i>a</i> )	B to Kt 5 ch	30 K to B 3 ( <i>l</i> )	B to Kt 4
4 P to B 3	P tks P	31 P tks B	B to Kt sq
5 P tks P	B to K 2 ( <i>b</i> )	32 K R to R 6 ch	K to Kt 2
6 B to Q B 4 ( <i>c</i> )	Kt to K R 3	33 K tks P	Q R to B sq
7 B tks Kt	P tks B	34 R to Q 6 ( <i>m</i> )	R to Q B 3
8 Kt to K 5	Castles	35 R to Q 7 ch	R to B 2
9 Q to R 5 ( <i>d</i> )	Q to K sq	36 R tks R ch	B tks R
10 Castles ( <i>e</i> )	P to Q 3	37 B tks P	P to Q 5 ch ( <i>n</i> )
11 Kt to B 3	K to Kt 2	38 K tks P	R to Q R 3
12 Kt to Q 4	Kt to B 3	39 B to B 2 ( <i>o</i> )	R tks P
13 P to B 4 ( <i>f</i> )	Kt tks Kt	40 R to R 7 ch	K to Kt sq
14 P tks Kt	P to K B 4	41 R tks B	R tks B
15 Q tks Q	R tks Q	42 R tks P	R to K Kt 7
16 P to K 5	P to B 3	43 R to Kt 3 ( <i>p</i> )	K to B 2
17 Kt to B 3	P to Q 4	44 R to B 3 ch	K to K 3
18 B to Q 3	P to K R 4 ( <i>g</i> )	45 P to Kt 6	R to Q 7 ch
19 R to B 3	P to R 5	46 K to K 8	R to Q sq
20 R to Kt sq	R to K Kt sq ( <i>h</i> )	47 K to K 4	P to R 4
21 Kt to Q sq	R to B sq	48 R to B 6 ch	K to K 2
22 Kt to K 3	P to K R 4 ( <i>g</i> )	49 R to Q R 6	R to K Kt sq
23 R to R 3	R to Q Kt sq	50 K to B 5	R to B sq ch
24 P to Kt 3 ( <i>i</i> )	P tks P	51 R to B 6	P to R 5
25 P tks P	K to Kt 3	52 K to Kt 5 ( <i>g</i> )	R to Q R sq
26 K to B 2	B to K 3	53 P to Kt 7	P to R 6
27 Q R to K R sq	P to B 4 ( <i>j</i> )	54 R to B 2 and	Black resigns.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) As Mr. Skipworth says in his notes, Q takes P here is the more popular and perhaps safer move. At any rate we prefer 3 B to Q B 4 to Kt to K B 3, because it is more attacking, especially if Black plays B to Kt 5 ch.

(*b*) An error which places him at a disadvantage at the very outset. The B should retire to B 4.

(*c*) White now threatens Q to Q 5, Q to Kt 3, and Kt to K 5, and the best means of avoiding the danger seems to consist

in giving up the Pawn gained by P to Q 4. The text move is clearly an inferior resource.

(d) The following was stronger, 9 Q to Kt 4 ch, B to Kt 4 (or he loses the exchange and a Pawn), 10 Q to Kt 3, P to Q 3 (he appears to have no better move), 11 Kt tks P, R tks Kt, 12 P to K R 4, &c.

(c) We agree with Mr. Skipworth that this is preferable to either Q takes P or Kt to Kt 4. In the latter case the game would probably have proceeded thus:—10 Kt to Kt 4, B to Kt 4, 11 Kt to Q 2, K to Kt 2, 12 P to K R 4, P to K B 4, &c.

(f) This practically involves the exchange of Queens, and was no doubt premature; the correct course, we think, was Kt takes Kt, and then B to Q 3, which would prevent Black from playing P to K B 4.

(g) The advance of these Pawns weakens Black's position, and prepares the way for the successful attack which Mr. Skipworth presently obtains. Mr. Burn ought rather to have utilised his majority on the Queen's side by B to K 3, followed by P to Kt 3 and R 4.

(h) We do not see the object; P to Kt 3 and then B to K 3 were still available.

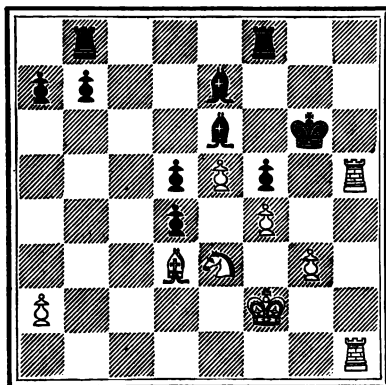
(i) Excellent. If Black refuses to take the P, he could be compelled to do so by Kt to Kt 2.

(j) Of course, if R to K R sq, the reply is P to Kt 4.

(k) Also finely played. (See diagram.) There was, however, much to be said for Kt to B 2, seeing that if Black guarded the doubled P with his B, he would be mated in two moves.

Position after Black's 28th move.

BLACK (MR. BURN.)



WHITE (MR. SKIPWORTH.)

(l) The Pawn might as well be taken at once, for obviously the B dared not check, and if P to Q 5 ch, the K would retreat to B 2.

(m) R to K B 6 seems more forcing.

(n) It is difficult to suggest any satisfactory course for Black now: the sacrifice of the Pawn at any rate does not help him; perhaps R to Q R 3 was his best chance.

(o) A subtle device, which, however, should not have entrapped an old stager like Mr. Burn. Nevertheless it was a good move, quite independently of the trap.

(p) If we mistake not, White might have adopted bolder tactics here, *e.g.* 43 P to K 6, K to B sq (best, for R cannot take P on account of 44 R to Kt 8 ch, &c., and if R to K 7, then 44 K to Q 5, &c.), 44 P to Kt 6, R takes P, 45 R to B 7 ch, K to K sq, 46 P to Kt 7, and wins.

(q) This ending is very well played by Mr. Skipworth; the present move is the only one to win, and it wins only by a hair's breadth, for, as he has pointed out, if R takes R, 53 P takes R ch, K to B sq, 54 K to R 6, P to R 6, 55 K to R 7, P to R 7, 56 P to Kt 7 ch, &c.

### GAME DXXXV.

Played at the Yorkshire County Chess Meeting.

#### (French Defence.)

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

34 R to Kt 8 ch	K to B 8	43 P to Kt 7	R to Kt 4 ch
35 R to K R 8	R to Q 6 ch	44 P to B 5	R to Kt 5
36 K to Kt 4	R to K 7	45 R to B 6 ch	K to K 4
37 P to K R 4	P to R 4 ch (i)	46 R to K 6 ch	K tks P
38 K tks P	R to R 7	47 B to B 2 ch !	K to B 5
39 B to B 4	R to Q 5	48 R to K 4 ch	R tks R
40 R to B 8 ch	K to K 2	49 B tks R	R tks Q R P
41 R to B 7 ch	K to Q 8	50 P Queens and Black resigned	
42 B to Kt 8	R to Kt 5	on the 60th move. (j)	

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) This would wait. 7 B to K 8 stops Black's retort.

(b) Equally impatient. Many players would have been satisfied with Q to B 2.

(c) A consequence of his 7th move. He helps Black's game.

(d) This leaves him with a poor arrangement of Pawns, insufficient command of K 4, and a backward development of pieces.

(e) The other Rook here would be more in accordance with economy of force, but as the game goes it makes no difference. Black secures a winning advantage.

(f) The old impatience crops up again. He had only to play 25 K to B sq, threatening R to R 8, followed by the other R to K 8, and White would be disarmed.

(g) His King is wanted in the centre. K to B sq whatever happens.

(h) An awkward position to drift into. He should now be content to draw. He is outplayed in the end-game.

(i) He might as well resign at once. The chance of 37 R to Kt 7 ch seems equally unsatisfactory. 38 K to R 5, R to Q 5; 39 K takes P, R takes B P; 40 P to R 5 (if K to R 5, R takes P ch), R to R 5; 41 R to Q B 8 and the impending ch is killing.

(j) It is much to Mr. Waight's credit that he carried off this game after his unfortunate start.

## GAME DXXXVI.

Played in the late match between Mr. W. V. Wilson, the Sussex champion, and Mr. W. Mead. The result of the match was, Wilson, 5; Mead, 8; Drawn, 1.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. W. Mead.)	(Mr. Wilson.)	(Mr. W. Mead.)	(Mr. Wilson.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 8
2 Kt to K B 8	Kt to Q B 8	4 P to Q 8	P to Q 8

5 P to B 3	P to K Kt 3 (a)	24 Q to Kt 5	Q to K R 5
6 P to Q 4	P tks P (b)	25 R to K 4	P to Kt 5
7 P tks P	B to Q 2	26 R to Kt 4	P to Kt 3
8 B to Q 3 (c)	B to Kt 2	27 Q to R 6	Q to K 2
9 B to K Kt 5 (d)	P to K R 3	28 R to K 4 (i)	Q to Q 2
10 B to R 4	P to K Kt 4	29 K R to K sq	P to K B 4
11 B to Kt 3	B to Kt 5	30 R to K 7	Q to B 3
12 B to Kt 5	Q to K 2 (e)	31 Kt to Kt 5	Q to Kt 2
13 Castles	Kt to Q 2 (f)	32 Q tks Q ch	K tks Q
14 P to K 5	P tks P (g)	33 R tks P ch	K to R 3
15 P tks P	Kt at B 3 tks P (h)	34 P to Q R 4	K to R 4
16 B tks Kt	B tks B	35 R tks P ch	K to Kt 5
17 B tks Kt ch	B tks B	36 Kt to B 3	R to Q 7
18 Kt tks B	Castles Q R	37 R to Kt sq	P to B 5
19 Kt tks B	R tks Kt	38 R to K B 7	R to Q 5
20 Q to Kt 4	P to K R 4	39 R to B 5 (j)	R to R 3
21 Q to B 5	K to Kt sq	40 R to Q 5	K to B 5
22 Kt to B 3	Q R to Q sq	41 R tks R ch	K tks R
23 Q R to K sq	Q to Kt 5	42 R checks and after a few moves Black resigned.	

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) According to Steinitz, Zukertort, &c., but the giant's robe does not fit everybody. Something more simple and direct better suits the British mind.

(b) Not according to Steinitz, Zukertort, &c. He provides White with another square for his Q Kt, besides opening the King's file for direct attack.

(c) But White does not take advantage. The Bishop is not likely to do him any good on this square.

(d) Useless on its own merits, nevertheless he makes capital out of it ultimately, Black kindly assisting.

(e) A large order upon his reserve of ingenuity. It is unusually early in the game for this sort of thing. He begins to realise the fact recorded in note (b).

(f) A further draft on the same bank. He is taking it out of White for his poor development.

(g) This is a falling off of conduct from its ideal. He clears the ground for White's artillery, and stands to have a very badly doubled Q B Pawn. 14 P to Q 4 could not turn out worse for him.

(h) He shows too much alacrity in Pawn hunting, and loses a piece in consequence.

(i) 28 Kt to Kt 5 is simpler. After P to B 3 (best), Kt takes P would win three Pawns for the piece, force the exchange of Queens, and leave an easy end-game.

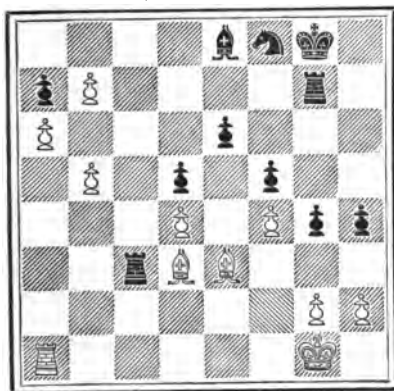
(j) Slow and sure. He might also play R takes P and recover with the Knight, but any way is good enough in such a position. "The pore red man is fast becoming extinck."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR,—In the following very interesting position (Diagram I.), at the 45th move of the second game of the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort, Black played 46 R takes B, and the annotator in the *Field* intimates that he had nothing better, and that from that point White ought to have won. In analysing the game I have come to the conclusion that the legitimate issue was a draw, and that Black had no need to allow his opponent to make a Queen. Instead then of R takes B, I should make Black play R takes P, whereupon 46 P takes R, Kt to Q 2, 47 R to Q B sq (this is better than R takes P or P to Kt 6), R takes B (if he exchanges Rooks he will lose), 48 R to B 8 (if R to B 7, Black wins by P to Kt 6, 49 P takes P, P takes P, 50 K to B sq, R to Q 8 ch, 51 K to K 2, B mates), P to Kt 6, 49 P takes P (best), P takes P, 50 K to B sq, K to B 2, 51 R to B 7 (if 51 K to K 2, then R to Kt 6, and if 51 R to Q 8, then K to K 2, 52 R takes Kt ch, K takes R, 53 K to K 2, R takes B ch, and wins), K to B 3, 52 K to K 2, R to Kt 6, 53 R takes Kt, B to R 4 ch, 54 K to Q 2, R takes P, and draws. Also in the final position (Diagram II.)

Position after White's 45th move.

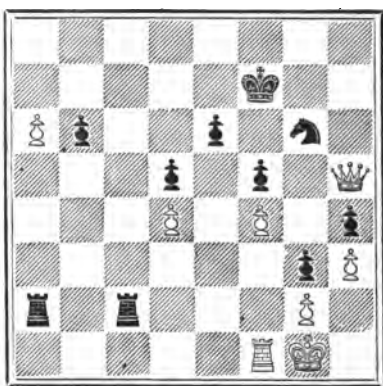
BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

Position after Black's 54th move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

where White resigned, the *Field* is no doubt correct in saying that the resignation was too precipitate, but wrong, I think, in stating "subsequent analysis showed that R to K sq would lead to a draw," for suppose 55 R to K sq, then K to Kt 2, and now if 56 Q to B 3, R to B 7 wins, if 56 Q to Q sq, Kt takes P wins, if 56 P to R 7 or K to R sq, the R simply takes R P, and comes back again, and if 56 Q to Kt 5, then R to K 7, 57 R to Q B sq, R (R 7) to B 7, 58 R to R sq, R takes P ch, 59 K to R sq, R to R 7 ch, 60 K to Kt sq, R (B 7) to Kt 7 ch, 61 K to B sq, R to R 8 ch, 62 K takes R, R takes R, and Black must win. Instead, however, of playing the R to K sq at once, White should have first checked with his Q at R 7, and then continued with R to K sq or B 3, in which case I do not see how Black could do more than draw.

Yours truly,

C. E. RANKEN.

## CHESS JOTTINGS.

The concluding portion of "Chess in Yorkshire," and the Reviews of the "Chess Problem" and "Chess: its Poetry and Prose," are unavoidably held over till next month for want of space. We are very sorry, too, at the last moment to be compelled to omit the "Problem World" and a page of Problems.

The return match between the Bristol and Clifton and Bath District Chess clubs took place at Bath on Thursday, May 5th, and the meeting of the players was held in the Banqueting hall of the Guildhall, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the local club by the Mayor of Bath. The first match of this season was played at Clifton on Saturday, March 12th, when with sides of 15 each, and after a hard fight, the Clifton club scored a victory by 18½ to 10½. The sides on Thursday contained 16 players each; and the Bath team was nearly the same as before, being strengthened slightly by the introduction of Mr. T. H. D. May and the Rev. J. Pollock, brother of the celebrated W.H.K. The Bristol and Clifton side was thought to be rather weaker, owing to the absence of Miss Rudge, Mr. D. Y. Mills, and the Revs. J. E. Vernon and G. H. D. Jones; but the fresh blood introduced into the local team brought out some spirited play, especially in the case of the Rev. W. P. Buncombe and Mr. F. Rickman, who were the only players in the match that scored the double event. The play was very close and severe, the local team again scoring a victory only by the same small majority as in the first match of the season. Score: Bristol, 18; Bath, 10.

COUNTY CHESS MATCH.—Hampshire v. Sussex. This long talked of contest became an accomplished fact on Saturday, May 21st. Play commenced before 3 p.m. at most boards, and at all by 3-30. Hampshire obtained a slight lead at starting, the score about 4 o'clock being called "Hampshire 7, Sussex 4;" but "9 all" soon followed, and a neck-and-neck race was then maintained till near the finish. When the played out games were all completed, Hampshire had a majority of four; three unfinished games were each adjudicated drawn, leaving the majority unaltered, and deciding the match in favour of Hampshire by 80 games to 26. This result secured by a County without any Central Chess organisation against a well-established, well-managed County Chess Association, is most gratifying to the promoters on the Hampshire side, and highly creditable to Hampshire Chess talent. The opinion was freely and widely expressed on Saturday that the event should pave the way for the formation of a Hampshire County Chess Association, and it is evident that the materials for the success of such an undertaking are ready to hand if a few influential members of the leading clubs will seize the opportunity.

The third match between the Royton and Rochdale Chess Clubs was contested May 21st, at the Liberal Club, Royton, and resulted in a decisive victory for the visitors. The previous matches were both drawn, each team scoring the same number of games. Score: Rochdale, 8; Royton, 8.

The return match, Surrey v. Sussex, was played in the King's Apartments, Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Saturday, May 7th. Score: Sussex, 12; Surrey, 7. The previous match, played at Croydon, was won by Surrey, 10; Sussex, 9.

In March two matches were arranged between the Brighton and Lewes Chess Clubs, one of the conditions being that Brighton should not allow her first-class players to take part in the contests. Owing to this arrangement Brighton drew the first match, and unfortunately lost the second by three games, the club only having placed in the field its third-class men, with a second-class player as captain. The Lewes players, probably elated at their success in beating a weak team of Brightonians, publicly challenged the Brighton club to send 20 of its strongest to Lewes for a match. The Hon. Sec. of the Brighton club offered to accept the challenge upon conditions that the Lewes men accepted the odds of the *Queen's Knight* at each board. Lewes accepted the terms, and on Wednesday evening, May 11th, the match took place at the George and Dragon Coffee Tavern, Lewes. This match is the first that has ever been played in Sussex in which a team has given such great odds as the *Queen's Knight*. Brighton took the lead, and finally won

by the grand score of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , the Lewes score consisting of two wins and three draws. Mr. H. W. Butler, the Brighton captain, being one man short, played the first two Lewes men simultaneously, scoring one game and a half out of two. The Brighton team consisted of Messrs. H. W. Butler, F. Edmonds, W. V. Wilson, H. Erskine, W. Mead, W. Andrews, W. G. Taunton, F. W. Comber, B. Pritchett, G. Humphreys, and H. Rainbow.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at Stamford during the week commencing Monday, 1st August, 1887, when the usual programme will be observed. The Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Tetford Rectory, Horncastle, is the Hon. Sec., and any information can be obtained from him, as soon as the arrangements are made.

Mr. David Forsyth, who for some years has assisted in editing the capital Chess column of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*, having removed to Edinburgh, Mr. Jas. Marshall, a very promising young player with a good knowledge of the game, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Forsyth's services to Chess are, we are glad to see, to have some recognition in the shape of a testimonial on the occasion of his leaving Glasgow.

The *Glasgow Weekly Citizen* has recently commenced a Chess department under the able and experienced editorship of Mr. G. E. Barbier, a gentleman eminently fitted for the post. He is making the column a great success.

Professor Tomlinson, F.R.S., has kindly sent us a copy of a newly published book by himself, entitled "Essays, Old and New." The volume only contains one or two references to Chess, but as its author is an honoured member of our fraternity we have great pleasure in recommending a perusal of the work to our readers. The subjects of the various essays are popular ones, and are treated in a most interesting and charming manner. Arthur Helps and "A. K. H. B." have familiarised us with articles of a similar kind, but we place Mr. Tomlinson's writings on quite as high a level as those of the above named distinguished essayists.

The Oxford City Chess Club besides having a tournament of their own in progress have been in for several matches lately. On May 18th they met the University for the third time this season, both the previous contests having resulted in ties. Strangely enough, if the competitors had been, as before, limited to 12 or 13 a side, this match too would have been a tie; but the increase to 20 a side gave the victory to the City, who scored 21 games to 16; although on the top 5 or 6 boards the University had a marked advantage. On the 21st a team from the North London Club journeyed down, and played a match with the following result:—North London,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; Oxford City,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

## FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—Capt. Mackenzie came back from Cuba to New Orleans at the beginning of April, and then proceeded to St. Louis to play a short match with Mr. Max Judd. Since his return to New York the Captain played 20 simultaneous games, of which he won 17.

A "boom" appears to be passing over America for establishing State Chess Associations. Some of the latest formed are those of Georgia and Massachusetts.

On April 11th the New York and Newark Clubs played a team match with nine on each side, the former club giving the odds of P and two moves in all the games. Result: New York, 6; Newark, 3. A return match was to take place on April 22nd.

The New York and Manhattan Clubs also began a series of team matches last month, with 16 on each side. The first came off on May 7, and was played in sections of eight each,

Mr. Steinitz announces in his magazine that the subscriptions to the proposed American Congress now amount to \$2264, of which sum, however, \$500 are contributed by himself.

The tourney for the three prizes offered by the *Brooklyn Chronicle* at the New York C. C., concluded with the following result: first prize, Mr. Doyle; second, Mr. Kaltenbach; third, Mr. Delmar.

The seventh annual Chess tournament of the St. Louis Chess, Checker, and Whist Club, ended in a tie for the chief honours between Messrs. Haller and Holman. On this being played off, Mr. Haller won. The consultation match between Mr. Max Judd on the one side and Messrs. Haller, Holman, and Robbins on the other, was won by Mr. Judd, with the score of 2 to 1.

The following is the result of the late New Orleans handicap tourney: first prize, Mr. Callander (Cl 1); second, Mr. Small (Cl 3); third, Mr. Trist (Cl 2); fourth, Mr. Claiborne (Cl 1); fifth, Mr. Dunn (Cl 1). There were 34 entrants for the second annual handicap.

We have received copies of a paper published at Milwaukee, and entitled *Yenowine's News*. It contains a racy Chess column, and from it we learn that a tourney of 13 players is being vigorously fought at the Milwaukee Club.

ITALY.—A tourney, in which 17 players are taking part, was commenced on April 1st, at the Turin Chess Circle. At this club a course of instruction in the theory and practice of the game has been instituted, and non-members are allowed to participate on application to the secretary.

Dr. Tondini has won the first prize in class 1 of the tourney at the Artists' and Patriotic Club of Milan.

At Easter the Roman Academy of Chess was visited by Mr. Wayte, of London, and the Count de Tamisier of Paris. The former contended successfully on the chequered board with the latter, and also with Sig. Forlico, while the Count too crossed swords with Sig. Guasco, the result giving victories to each.

Prof. Mussini, Director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Sienna, and painter of the celebrated Chess picture, has been named by the King of Italy a Knight of the Order of Civil Merit of Savoy.

AUSTRALIA.—The *South Australian Chronicle* of March 26th, announces that up to that date about £145 had been collected for the Adelaide Jubilee Chess Congress.

On March 12th, Mr. C. M. Fisher played simultaneously, at Melbourne, with 17 members of the Victoria Chess Club, with the result that he won five games, lost two, drew three, and seven were left unfinished. A very good suggestion follows the account of this match, namely, that two strong players should each engage simultaneously the same number of opponents, who would, of course, be equally apportioned as to strength, and that the player who won the greatest number of games in a given time should be the victor. It was probable that a contest on this plan would shortly take place at Melbourne.

FRANCE.—The handicap tourney at the Café de la Régence had the following issue: first prize, M. Taubenhaus (Cl 1); second, M. Weissmann (Cl 2); third, Messrs. A. de Rivière and Tauber a tie. Seven players are taking part in the championship tourney of the Café, among whom are M. M. Clerc, De Rivière, and Taubenhaus.

RUSSIA.—On April 19th, M. Tchigorin gave a blindfold performance at the St. Petersburg Club. He had eight opponents, and with great spirit he succeeded in defeating seven of them, and drew with the eighth. Some curious clerical errors have occurred in the telegraphic transmission of the moves in the match with London, but they have always been corrected afterwards by the confirmatory letter.

GERMANY.—In the winter tourney of the Berlin Chess Club, the prize-winners are as follows:—1st, Herr Schallopp; 2nd, Herr Seufert; 3rd, Dr. Simonson.

AUSTRIA.—The winter tourney of the Vienna Club had the following issue:—First prize, Herr Bauer, who won all his 28 games; second, Herr Csánk, with 24½; third, Herr Holzwarth, with 21; fourth, Herr Kohn, with 20 points.

## CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

A meeting was held on Monday, 18th May, in Milne's Library, 1, Crown Street, Aberdeen, to consider as to a resuscitation of the Aberdeen Chess Club, which was established in 1853. The Rev. Robert Semple was called to the chair. After discussion, it was unanimously agreed to re-establish the club, and that it should meet on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in Milne's Library, at 6 p.m. The annual subscription was fixed at 10s. 6d., and the Rev. Mr. Semple, Mr. W. K. Burnett, Advocate, Aberdeen, and Mr. A. I. McConnochie, C. A., Aberdeen, were appointed a committee to prepare rules and make the necessary arrangements.

A Chess Club (the St. Margaret's) has been formed in connection with the St. Margaret's Reading and Recreation Rooms, 13, Eglinton Street, Glasgow. The Chess room is open for play every evening from 7 till 11 o'clock. The Secretary is Mr. C. Beck.

The 14th session of the Queen's Park Chess Club was brought to a close by a meeting of members on the evening of Friday, the 29th April. The business of the meeting was to present Mr. J. H. C. McLeod with a handsome travelling Chess-board, the gift of the President (Mr. John D. Chambers), competed for by the members of the club in a handicap which lasted the greater part of the session. Mr. McLeod, playing in the first class, lost only two games, and became the owner of the valuable prize. Dr. E. Duncan, in a kindly speech proposed the President's health, and the members parted till the club resumes its session in October.

The annual general meeting of the Glasgow Chess Club was held on Saturday, 7th May. Sheriff Spens presided. In opening the business, the Chairman referred to the great loss the club had sustained through the death of their president, Mr. John R. Duguid; and on his motion it was unanimously agreed that the secretary be instructed to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Duguid, this being the first meeting of the club since his decease. The Treasurer read his report for the past year, which showed a considerable balance in the club's favour. The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Sheriff Spens; Vice-presidents, Messrs. John Gilchrist and John D. Chambers; Secretary, Mr. William Black; Treasurer, Mr. James Marshall. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer were vacated by Mr. David Forsyth, who has gone to reside in Edinburgh, and has become a member of the Edinburgh Chess Club. In acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, Sheriff Spens referred to the promising future of the club, owing to an arrange-

ment which has been made with the directors of the Athenæum, whereby they agree to provide a room in their new premises in St. George's Place, for the exclusive use of the club, and which room will be open every lawful day from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. This will enable members to have evening play, the want of which has undoubtedly prevented many gentlemen from joining, and it is expected, when the new arrangements have been completed, there will be a considerable accession of members. A vote of thanks was awarded to the retiring office-bearers.

Mr. Forsyth still retains the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Scottish Chess Association, and members will please note that his address is now 16, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

D. F.

### YORKSHIRE COUNTY CHESS CLUB.

A meeting of the Committee of the Yorkshire County Chess Club was held in the rooms of the Leeds Chess Club on Saturday evening, May 23rd. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. H. Waight (Halifax) in the chair, Messrs. Jas. Rayner, Hon. Sec., and I. M. Brown (Leeds), Mr. T. A. Guy (Bradford), Herr Cassel (Manningham), Mr. W. Rea (Wakefield), and Mr. T. Holliday (Huddersfield). The Hon. Secretary was authorised to arrange with the Lancashire officials for the following details to govern the county match. 1—That only one game be played on each board. 2—That there shall be a time-limit of twenty moves per hour. 3—Play to commence at 2.30; adjudications at six p.m. After considerable discussion, the following team was elected to play against Lancashire, on June 18th, at Bradford, the names not being given in playing order:—Messrs. White, Stokoe, Toothill, Smith, West, Shepard, Hussey, Bennett, Stringer, Howell, Rayner, Spencer, Whitaker, Hall, Woollard, Huntsman, Freeborough, Ayre, Philips, Cassel, Waight, Common, Whitley, Ward, Knight, Parker, Rea, Wainwright, Donnithorpe, Wright, Hunter, Holliday, Wilson, Askham, Slack, Foster, Jackson, Wyvill, Schott, Lamb, MacMaster, Scholefield, Padgett, T. Guy, J. Guy, Ogden, Day, Fieldsend, Mallett, and Macaulay. The following were chosen as reserves:—Dobson (Bradford), Farrow, Crake, Cowling, Tetley, Tate, Needler, Egglestone, Critchley, Gorell, W. Jackson, Barton, Huntsman, Musgrove, Moorhouse, Rossall, I. M. Brown, L. H. Browne, Dyson, and Hobson. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Rayner, Brown, Cassel, and T. Guy, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. During the afternoon the third rounds of the County Tournaments were played, with the following results:—

CLASS A—T. Holliday, Huddersfield, beat J. S. West, Leeds ; C. G. Bennett, Leeds, drew with E. B. Hussey, Leeds.

CLASS B—F. C. Howell, Leeds, beat G. W. Blythe, Harrogate ; A. G. Cowling, Leeds, drew with T. A. Guy, Bradford.

CLASS C—C. Moss, Leeds, beat J. Millard, Leeds ; I. M. Brown, Leeds, drew twice with J. Moorhouse, Leeds.

All drawn games must be played on or before June 4th, 1887.

### YORKSHIRE ITEMS.

THE BRADFORD OBSERVER TROPHY.—Dewsbury *versus* Manningham.—The final contest in this year's competition for the above work of art, should have been decided at Dewsbury on the 16th of April, but for an unfortunate dispute which arose respecting one of the games. The matter was subsequently referred to a committee of delegates representing the West Yorkshire Chess Association, who decided that the match should be re-played at Leeds on the 7th of May. The two clubs therefore met at the Masonic Hall, the head-quarters of the Leeds Chess Club, and after 3½ hours' play the result was announced as follows:—

DEWSBURY C. C.		MANNINGHAM LIBERAL CLUB.	
Mr. S. Ward .....	½	Mr. H. Cassel (capt) .....	½
Mr. W. Jackson .....	1	Mr. H. B. Priestman.....	0
Mr. W. J. Egglestone .....	1	Mr. T. R. Hill .....	0
Mr. J. Woodhead (capt).....	1	Mr. W. C. Ferrand .....	0
Mr. M. Rhodes .....	0	Mr. W. Bell .....	1
Mr. A. Archer.....	0	Mr. G. Hoyle .....	1
Mr. J. Lister .....	1	Mr. J. Clough.....	0
Mr. H. Ellis .....	0	Mr. T. Hameyer.....	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
4½		8½	
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Mr. H. B. Priestman, on behalf of the losers, congratulated the winners upon their victory. Mr. Cassel presented the trophy, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Leeds Club for the use of the room, this being coupled with the names of Mr. Jas. White and Mr. Jas. Rayner, who had been appointed as adjudicators, but whose services were fortunately not required.

YORKSHIRE *versus* LANCASHIRE.—This match, in which 50 players a side will be engaged, is to be decided at Bradford, on June 18th. The *venue* of the contest is the Alexandra Hotel.

YORKSHIRE *versus* SUSSEX.—The latest score in this correspondence match is Yorkshire 15, Sussex 6.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

In the CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB things have been pretty lively during this month, what with tournaments and matches. The great winter tournament has come to an end, and the first prize falls to Mr. J. T. Heppell (1st class), with a score of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  out of 9. The second and third fall to Mr. L. Zangwill (2nd class) and Mr. F. H. Coldwell (3rd class), who each score 6 out of 9, whilst the 4th prize is taken by Mr. J. H. Clarke (3rd class) with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  out of 9. The other prize-winners are Messrs. Coles, Harding, Staniforth, Atkinson, Levy, and Cutler in the order named. Some little time ago I stated that the City had adopted a new system of defining the *status* of its players, and that henceforth the masters would be termed first-class players, and that what had hitherto been termed "second-class players" would thereafter be designated "first-class amateurs," and so on with the other classes. Well, this new system has not approved itself either to the Committee or the body of players. The old "fighting fourths" did not like to be termed "third-class amateurs," whilst the "seconds" were afraid that they would be confounded with the masters by the use of the words "first-class," the word "amateur" being dropped in most cases. Hence they have reverted to the old practice, and the "fighting fourths" rejoice once more in their old name, which they have made so famous. You will notice that I use the now abandoned new names in finishing up the account of the winter tournament, but from this time forward I shall use the term "second-class" as designating that class of players who come next to the masters, and of whom Mr. Heppell has shown himself such an able representative of late. In the Spring Tournament there are now 6 sections under way; of these the most important is No. 1 section, wherein Mr. W. H. K. Pollock represents the masters (giving the odds of P and move to the remaining players in the section), whilst the remainder of the section is made up of most of the leading seconds (but not including Mr. Heppell, whose time was taken up in the play-off of the Winter Tournament.) At present Mr. Hooke is leading with a score of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  out of 6, and Mr. W. H. K. Pollock with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  out of 5. Next to these come Mr. Knight with 4 out of 5, and Mr. Stevens with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  out of 6. The little match of 5 games up (draws not counting), between Messrs. Jacobs and Knight, has concluded in favour of the latter player, the final score being—Knight  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , Jacobs  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

In connection with the BRITISH CHESS CLUB, the most important event has been the match between Zukertort and Blackburne, of which I give an account elsewhere. The handicap tourney of the club has now finished, and the prizes have fallen as follows :—1st, Mr. J. H. Zukertort (1st class), with the fine

score of 13½ out of 15 (he drew with Mr. Mills, lost to Mr. Hoffer, and won all the rest); 2nd, Mr. L. Hoffer (1st class), with 11 out of 15; 3rd and 4th tied for by Messrs. I. Gunsberg and D. Y. Mills (2nd receiving odds of first two moves), who each scored 10½ out of 15. Close to the winners were Messrs. Lowe (4th class, odds of P and two moves) and Wainwright (2nd class, odds of first two moves), who each scored 10 out of 15.

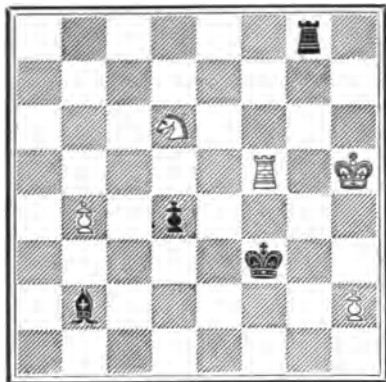
I understand that arrangements are now being made for a match between Messrs. Bird and Blackburne, on similar terms to the match now being played between the latter player and Zukertort. The principal conditions are 1st—No stakes, but a purse of £25 to be played for, £15 to go to the winner, £10 to the loser. 2.—The winner of first five games to be victor, draws not to count. 3rd—Time-limit 20 moves per hour. 4th—Play to commence about a fortnight after completion of pending Blackburne-Zukertort match. It is evident that these short and friendly matches continue to maintain their popularity, and I trust they long may do so, as it is evident that Chess gains thereby.

#### MATCH BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE'S AND THE CITY CHESS CLUBS.

The annual match between the St. George's and the City Clubs is always looked forward to with great interest as one of the most important Chess fixtures of the Metropolitan season. The match for this year took place on Thursday, 12th May, in the rooms of the City Club, "the Salutation," Newgate Street, E.C. Fifteen players a side took part in the play—against 16 last year—and play was announced to commence at 6, but it was not until fully half-an-hour after that time that active operations actually commenced. There was a large attendance of spectators, including Mr. Bird, Mr. Blackburne, Mr. Adamson (president City Club), Mr. Gastineau (vice-president), and other well-known players.

At Board No. 1, great interest naturally centered, as there that well-known strong amateur, the Rev. W. Wayte, was present to do battle for the St. George's, whilst that rising young master, Mr. W. H. K. Pollock, championed the cause of the City. Mr. Wayte had the move, and adopted a Vienna which passed into a Four Knights' game. Mr. Pollock seemed to play somewhat irresolutely in the early stages of the game, and Mr. Wayte certainly got the better development, and pushing his advantage won a Pawn. In doing this, however, he had advanced each Rook on its own file, and Pollock boldly played his K down the middle of the board, leaving Wayte's two R's isolated and somewhat out of play. These ingenious tactics of Pollock were so far successful that the game was at length drawn, though Mr. Wayte retained the extra P even to the end. I give a diagram of the position.

BLACK (MR. POLLOCK) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MR. WAYTE.)

BLACK (DR. BALLARD) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MR. HEPELL.)

In this position Mr. Pollock (being in check) played K to K 7, and Mr. Wayte again checked at K 5, whereupon Mr. Pollock offered a draw which was accepted. Mr. Pollock afterwards informed me that when he offered the draw he was under the impression the match was going in favour of the City, and that had he been aware of the real state of affairs he would have continued the game a little longer, relying upon his advanced Pawn, supported as it was by the K. Whether he could have done more than draw, however, is a question, and Mr. Wayte is certainly to be congratulated on the stand he made against his undoubtedly strong opponent.

At Board No. 2, Mr. J. T. Heppell (captain of the City team) was opposed to Dr. Ballard, for St. George's. As both players are well known in Chess circles here, and as this was their second trial of strength in a St. George's v. City match, considerable interest was taken in their encounter. Mr. Heppell opened with a K B's gambit. The game followed the lines of recognised modern play, but at the 10th move Mr. Heppell played Q to Q 3—a move strongly recommended by Potter—instead of K to Kt sq. In reply Dr. Ballard played 10 Kt to Q B 8, thereby bringing about the ultimate loss of Q B P, but obtaining a free game with chances of attack. Mr. Heppell was in his very best form, however, and at move 18 the game presented the position as diagrammed. It now proceeded 18 P to Kt 5 (a questionable advance just at this stage), 14 Kt to Kt sq (Kt to K sq frequently played in kindred positions but with Q at home), Kt to Kt 3 (defending the B P 'tis true, but weak for all that), 15 Kt to K 2! P to B 6, 16 Kt to Kt 3, Q Kt to K 4 (ingenious but unavailing),

17 Q to K 8! P takes P ch, 18 K takes P, Kt takes P ch, 19 K to B sq, Q to Kt 3, 20 P takes Kt (not R takes R for 20 Kt to B 6 followed by 21 Q to Q 8, recovers the piece), B takes P, 21 Kt to Kt 5, B to K 8, 22 Kt to Q 4! B takes B, 23 R takes Kt, and White won in a few more moves.

At Board No. 3, Mr. W. M. Gattie (holder of Amateur Champion Cup) fought for St. George's, and Mr. T. Block for the City. Mr. Gattie adopted a Vienna, and a very stubborn and well-fought game ensued, which on Mr. Block's part was fought with that steadiness and tenacity which he has so often displayed, but these availed not in the present instance, for Mr. Gattie ultimately won the game.

Mr. G. A. Hooke was the City representative at Board No. 4, Mr. F. H. Lewis being for St. George's. Mr. Lewis adopted a Centre Counter Gambit, always a somewhat hazardous defence, and it proved so in this case for Mr. Hooke early got advantages, and playing in his well-known scientific style won the game.

Mr. J. I. Minchin, hon. sec. of the St. George's and captain of the team, played for St. George's at Board No. 5, whilst Mr. F. Anger represented the City. Mr. Minchin played a Vienna, and the game was for some time very even, but at length Mr. Minchin got the better position and finally won. Taking the Boards in rotation then it will be seen how close and severe the fight was all along the line, for at the 5th Board the score was even, St. George's  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , City  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Mr. S. J. Stevens played for the City at Board No. 6, against Mr. Giles-Puller for St. George's. Mr. Stevens opened with a Ruy Lopez, and the game was a long and interesting one, but at times Mr. Stevens seemed to refine too much, and he got at length a bad game, and not all his heroic efforts could avert defeat. The defeat of three such experienced players as Messrs. Block, Anger, and Stevens was undoubtedly a great blow to the City, but it was the fortune of war.

At Board No. 7, Mr. Salter, for St. George's, opened irregularly (P to Q 4) against Mr. Wainwright for the City. The Oxonian, however, soon began to make the running, and won in good style.

At Board No. 8, Mr. Gover was the St. George's champion against Mr. Mocatta for the City. The latter defended himself with a French, and after considerable play won a Pawn, and things seemed going very well with him when he lost a R by a slip, and from this he never recovered, and Mr. Gover soon afterwards won.

The Rev. C. E. Ranken did battle for St. George's at Board No. 9, whilst Mr. W. T. Chappell fought for the City. I may here explain that it was only at the last moment that Mr.

Ranken was able to join the team, and as the two teams had already been paired he had to occupy a much lower board than he would otherwise have done. Mr. Chappell is, however, a doughty player and he was not rendered nervous by the unexpectedly strong opponent set down before him. Mr. Ranken opened with an Evans which took on the normal form until the 8th move. As everybody knows, the 9th move in the Evans is a crucial one (Blackburne was once asked in the Divan by a young player, "Oh! Mr. Blackburne, what is the best 9th move for White in the Evans?" "Young man," replied Blackburne, "I am not here to answer conundrums, but to play Chess! Make your move, Sir.") upon which opinions differ. Mr. Ranken attempted to solve the conundrum in the present game by playing 9 B to K Kt 5, which certainly is not so strong as other variations. Mr. Chappell was, however, plainly at sea in it, for in a very few moves he had an almost hopeless game, and Mr. Ranken pushing his K B P and establishing his R on the 7th rank, speedily forced the game.

Mr. Jacobs played for the City at Board No. 10 against the veteran Wyvill for St. George's. The game was a Bird's opening but proved a very hollow affair, as Mr. Wyvill did not do himself justice, and by playing a series of weak moves enabled Mr. Jacobs to win on the 18th move.

The game at Board No. 11 was a very stoutly contested affair, and indeed was the last game but one to be finished. Mr. Burroughs for the St. George's opened with a Ruy Lopez against Mr. Knight for the City. The latter obtained some slight advantage and ultimately won a Pawn. Learning the critical state of the score Mr. Knight endeavoured in every way to make his material advantage into a winning one, but Mr. Burroughs, no less alive than his adversary to the importance of the game, successfully repelled every attack, and the game was at length drawn.

At Board No. 12, Mr. Zangwill was for the City, Mr. Ball being for St. George's. Mr. Zangwill (who is only classed as a 8rd) was only put in at the last moment, Mr. Loman, who should have played for the City, not turning up. Mr. Zangwill had, however, a somewhat easy task, for Mr. Ball did not defend himself well in the Sicilian which he adopted, and at length lost a piece by a blunder and speedily resigned.

At Board No. 13, Mr. Marett played for St. George's against Mr. Fenton for the City, the latter winning after a well-contested game.

Board No. 14 was occupied by Mr. Vyse, as the representative of the City, and by General Pearse, as that of St. George's. Mr. Vyse opened with a Ruy Lopez which was successfully defended by General Pearse, who scored the game.

At Board No. 15, Colonel Minchin played for St. George's against Mr. Woon for the City. The Colonel opened with a Scotch, and Mr. Woon, in order to avoid either Blackburne or Paulsen's attack, changed off Kt and B bringing the White Q to Q 4. He continued, however, by Kt to K B 3 instead of at once challenging the exchange of Q's by playing his own Q to that square. He at once got a bad game, and following this up by several very weak moves, admirably taken advantage of by Colonel Minchin, he had at length to resign. I annex the score :—

ST. GEORGE'S C. C.		CITY OF LONDON C. C.	
Rev. W. Wayte .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. K. Pollock .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. W. R. Ballard .....	0	Mr. J. T. Heppell .....	1
Mr. W. M. Gattie .....	1	Mr. T. Block .....	0
Mr. F. H. Lewis .....	0	Mr. G. A. Hooke .....	1
Mr. J. I. Minchin .....	1	Mr. F. Anger .....	0
Mr. Giles-Puller .....	1	Mr. S. J. Stevens .....	0
Mr. D. M. Salter .....	0	Mr. G. E. Wainwright .....	1
Mr. F. F. Gover .....	1	Mr. A. Mocatta .....	0
Rev. C. E. Ranken .....	1	Mr. W. T. Chappell .....	0
Mr. M. Wyvill .....	0	Mr. H. Jacobs .....	1
Mr. F. C. Burroughs .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. J. Knight .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. F. Ball .....	0	Mr. L. Zangwill .....	1
Mr. C. Marett .....	0	Mr. R. F. Fenton .....	1
Genl. Pearse .....	1	Mr. W. E. Vyse .....	0
Col. Minchin .....	1	Mr. C. J. Woon .....	0
	8		7

Mr. J. H. Blackburne was present in the capacity of umpire, but his services were not required, as all the games were finished before 11, the time for ending the play.

This is the fourth match between these strong clubs, and the campaign so far has ended in a draw, each club having now scored two matches. The first match took place in 1881, when St. George's won by 14 to 11. Then came the matches of 1885 and 1886, both of which the City won, in the former case by 12 to 8, in the latter by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ . Now comes the victory of St. George's in 1887, with 8 to 7. In these 4 matches, therefore, the City has won  $39\frac{1}{2}$  games, the St. George's  $36\frac{1}{2}$ . This state of balanced accounts is perhaps a good thing for Chess, for had victory continued constantly to incline to one side, there might have been a danger that this important annual fixture would have been broken off. As it is there is every prospect of the two clubs continuing to try their strength for years to come.

J. G. C.

## THE BLACKBURNE-ZUKERTORT MATCH.

This important match commenced at the rooms of the British Chess Club, King Street, Covent Garden, on Saturday, 7th May, at 2 o'clock. There was a large attendance of spectators present, including most of the leading players and amateurs in town. The match was a friendly one, brought about by the good offices of that tried and trusty friend of Chess, Mr. F. H. Lewis, and the principal conditions were, 1st—The winner of the first five games to be the victor, draws not to count. 2nd—Play to take place on three days a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the British Chess Club. 3rd—Time-limit 20 moves per hour. 4th—The winner to receive £15, and the loser £10.

On sitting down to play both players looked in good form, Mr. Blackburne especially seemingly being in the best of health, though hardly so stout looking as he was a little while ago, whilst Mr. Zukertort seemed entirely to have thrown off that jaded and worn look which he had on his return from the States, which he retained unfortunately for many months. Mr. Blackburne had the move in the first game, and contrary to general expectation did not open with his favourite "Scotch," but instead adopted a "Giuoco Piano" of the gentlest type. The game did not present any features of very marked interest, and at move 21 Zukertort commenced a series of checks with his Q at Kt 4 and R 5, in reply to which Mr. Blackburne moved his K alternately to B 2 and Kt 2, and neither player varying, the game was therefore drawn.

The second game was played on Tuesday, 10th May, and proved a much more eventful contest than the one that preceded it. Zukertort having the move opened with his favourite P to Q 4, and for some moves the game proceeded on well-known lines. Very soon, however, each player began to develop an attack of his own, Zukertort pushing the P's on the Q's flank, whilst Blackburne pushed on those on the K's flank. The latter's game at one time looked very risky, but he contrived cleverly enough to get it consolidated again, but still Zukertort's strong Queen's Pawns were coming on like "the cruel crawling foam." At last they broke through, and the position on the extreme left became very similar to that which occurred in the celebrated game which Zukertort won against Mason in the first round of the 1883 London Tournament. Now, as then, he had undoubtedly a winning position. But the win was not to come for after queening one of his advanced Pawns, Zukertort played a succession of weak moves which first turned a winning position into a drawn one, but with the draw easy and certain, and then

a safe draw into one almost lost in its nature, but yet where possibilities of drawing still lurked even to the last had Zukertort not impulsively abandoned the game as lost. Worse moves have occurred in match games, but I do not at the moment recollect such a series of weak moves following each other in such rapid succession.

The third game was played on the 12th May, Blackburne again having the move. He elected this time to play a Ruy Lopez, which Zukertort defended by 3 Kt to K B 3, and the game followed on in a well-beaten path until Zukertort brought his Q to K sq, when a rapid exchange of pieces ensued, Zukertort having an eye in all this on Blackburne's Q P, but the whole manoeuvre was unsound, as his own Pawns were left weaker than those of Blackburne, and in the end Zukertort resigned.

The fourth game was played on Saturday, 14th May. Mr. Zukertort had the move and again opened with 1 P to Q 4. In this game Blackburne castled on the Queen's side, a proceeding which while it exposed him to a strong attack, yet enabled him to get also a strong attack on Zukertort's castled K, and at the 39th move he had a manifest advantage but missed his chance, though the game still remained somewhat in his favour, but eventually it was drawn.

The fifth game was played on Tuesday, 17th May. Blackburne had the move and opened with a Vienna. Blackburne began to play somewhat weak about the 19th move, and Zukertort gradually drew ahead in the game, and won at the 66th move.

The sixth game was played on Thursday, 19th May. Zukertort had the move and the game was ultimately drawn.

The seventh match game was played on Saturday, 21st May. Blackburne had the move and opened with a Ruy Lopez. The game was a highly interesting one throughout, for quite early in the game Blackburne offered the sacrifice of his Queen, but in a move or two Zukertort had to give up his Q to avert mate and Blackburne won two Pawns. With this material loss against him Zukertort played very stubbornly for a draw, and it was not until after six hours' play that he hauled down his flag, and acknowledged himself beaten.

J. G. C.

[The score at the time of our going to press is Blackburne, 4; Zukertort, 1; Drawn, 5; Zukertort having resigned in the 10th game so early as the 25th move. The little match in which Mr. W. H. K. Pollock concedes Pawn and move to Mr. Lee, now stands Lee, 5; Pollock, 1; 6 being the goal.—EDITOR.]

## SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 404, by B. G. Laws.—1 Kt to K B 6, K to B 4; 2 Q to R 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K to K 4; 2 Q to K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to K 8; 2 Kt to K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B takes Kt; 2 Q to Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R takes P; 2 Q to Kt 6 ch, &c.

No. 405, by B. G. Laws.—1 Q to R 6, &c.

No. 406, by B. G. Laws.—1 R to R 6, P takes R (a); 2 Kt to B 4, R to Q 8; 3 B to R 5, &c. (a) 1..., P to Kt 6 (b); 2 B to R 5, P to Q 5; 3 B to B 8 ch, &c. If 2..., Any other; 3 Kt to K 7 ch, &c. (b) 1..., R to K R 8 (c); 2 B takes P on K 7, Kt to Q 5; 3 B to R 6, &c. (c) 1..., R to Q R 8; 2 B to R 5, R takes P; 3 Kt to K 7 ch, &c.

No. 407, by C. Planck.—1 B to K 4, &c.

No. 408, by C. Planck.—1 Q to Q 2, K to Q 4 (a); 2 Kt to K 8 ch, K to K 4; 3 Kt (K 3) to B 2, &c. If 2..., K to B 4; 3 Q to R 5 ch, &c. (a) 1..., B takes P (b); 2 Kt to Kt 8 dbl ch, K to K 4; 3 Q to Kt 5 ch, &c. If 2..., K to Q 4; 3 Kt to B 8 dis ch, &c. (b) 1..., K to K 4; 2 Kt to B 3 ch, K to K 8; 3 Kt (B 5) to Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 409, by J. Rayner.—Author's solution, 1 Q to B 8, &c. Also solved by 1 B takes P, 1 B to R 8, and 1 R to Q sq.

No. 410, by J. Rayner.—1 Q to K Kt sq, K to Q 3 (a); 2 Kt to B 5 ch, P takes Kt; 3 Q to B 5 ch, &c. If 2..., K to B 2; 3 Q takes R's P ch, &c. (a) 1..., P to B 4 (b); 2 Kt to Kt 4 ch, P takes Kt; 3 Q to Q 4 ch, &c. If 2..., K to Q 3; 3 Q to B 5 ch, &c. (b) 1..., B takes Kt; 2 Q to Kt 3 ch, K to B 4; 3 Kt to Q 4 ch, &c.

"Honi soit."—1 R to K B 5, K takes R; 2 Q to R 4 &c. If 1..., P takes R; 2 B to Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P to Q 7; 2 Q to B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P to K 4; 2 Q to R 4 ch, &c. Solved by R. Simpson, J. O. Allfrey, and F. W. Womersley.

No. 411, by T. G. Hart.—1 R (B 5) to Kt 5, Kt to Kt 5; 2 R to R 6, Kt or P takes R; 3 R to K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to B 5; 2 R takes Kt, P takes R; 3 R to K 5 ch, &c. "Very neat."—J. A. Miles. "A capital specimen of the modern sui-mate."—J. R.

## B. C. M. SOLUTION TOURNEY.

Nos. XIII., XIV., and XV.—A. Dod, 3, 3, 3. J. H. Adamson, 3, 3, 3. J. C. Bremner, 3, 6, 3. J. Keeble, 3, 3, 3. J. A. Miles, 3, 3, 3. F. Marshall, 3, 3, 3. T. H. Billington, 3, 6, 3. East Marden, 3, 3, 3. J. O. Allfrey, 3, 3, 3. K. W. Winkler, 3, 6, 3. T. G. Hart, 3, 6, 3. F. W. Womersley, 3, 6, 3. R. Simpson not in competition.

## REVIEWS.

No. XIII.—“Spoilt by duals.” East Marden.—“Several duals.” T. H. Billington.—“Very fine problem.” J. A. Miles.—“Fine idea accompanied by duals.” J. Keeble.—“Mainplay good but very little in the other variations.” J. C. Bremner.—“Several duals, otherwise a fine problem.” A. Dod.—“Pretty.” K. W. Winkler.—“Good and difficult.” T. G. Hart.—“One idea with a lot of padding.” F. W. Womersley.

No. XV.—“Poor.” A. Dod.—“Exceedingly easy.” East Marden.—“Very poor.” J. Keeble.—“The simplest sui we have yet had.” J. C. Bremner.—“Very bad indeed.” J. A. Miles.—“Very simple.” T. H. Billington.—“Obvious at first sight.” East Marden.—“Very poor.” T. G. Hart.—“Very simple, especially for a tourney.” F. W. Womersley.

## SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XIII.—1 Kt to B 6, P takes P; 2 B to R 7, &c. If 1..., B takes P; Kt (Kt 6) K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt takes P; 2 Kt to R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K to Kt 5; 2 Kt (Kt 6) K 5 ch, &c. Also 2 Kt (B 6) K 5 ch, &c. Also 2 Kt to Q 4 &c. If 1..., Kt to K 8; 2 Kt (Kt 6) K 7 ch, or 2 Kt to R 4 ch, &c.

No. XIV.—Two solutions. Author's: 1 B to B 8, K to Q 4; 2 K to B 5 &c. If 1..., K to Q 4; 2 Q to K 3 &c. If 1..., K to B 5; 2 B to Kt 7 ch, &c. Also solved by 1 B to Kt 7 ch, Any, 2 Q to K Kt 5 ch, &c.

No. XV.—1 Kt to K B 2, R to B 5 ch; 2 Kt (B 2) K 4 ch, R takes Kt ch; 3 Q to Q 4 ch, R takes Q mate.

## THE ANDREWS PROBLEM TOURNEY.

We have to announce that the proposition of a Memorial Tablet to our late Problem Editor has, for various reasons, been withdrawn.

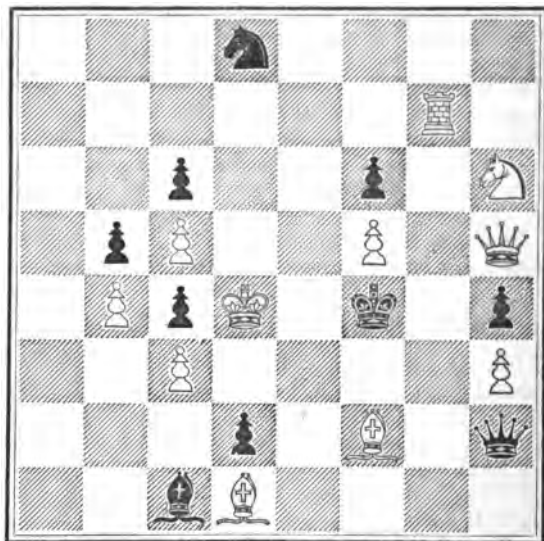
As the ANDREWS PROBLEM TOURNEY is now, therefore, the only scheme before the public for perpetuating his memory, we hope our readers will do their best to make it a great success. We publish the first list of subscribers, and trust next month to be able to add many more to it. The conditions, &c., of the Tourney, will probably be given in our July number.

						£	s.	d.
Rev. W. Wayte	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Editor B. C. M.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
W. T. Pierce	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
J. G. Chancellor	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
James Rayner	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0

## B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV.

## PROBLEM XVI.

BLACK.

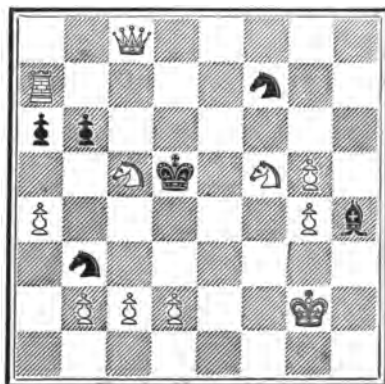


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM XVII.

BLACK.

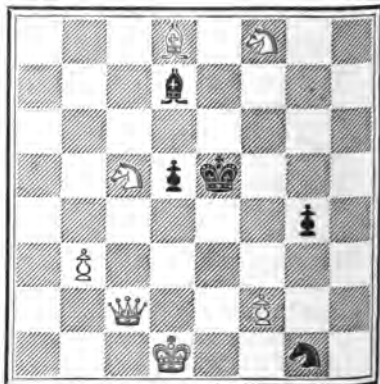


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM XVIII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

JULY, 1887.

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## CHESS, ITS POETRY AND ITS PROSE.

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BY A. F. MACKENZIE.

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Of the many works upon Problem Composition which have made their appearance during the last twenty years Mr. Mackenzie's must rank very high: indeed we question whether, with the exception of Loyd's "Chess Strategy," there is in our own language a more valuable treatise than this, comprising as it does an exhaustive analysis of every class and style of composition, elaborate chapters upon Originality, Difficulty, Economy, Beauty, Variety, and Construction, accompanied by voluminous hints for beginners upon practical composition and practical solving, and a selection of the author's problems.

Taking the work in detail we pass over a formidable looking frontispiece in the shape of a *sui-mate* in fourteen moves (which we commend to the notice of any ambitious solver with a few months' leisure time at his disposal), and, pausing for a moment to admire and appreciate the spirit of the dedication of the work, come to the author's preface: this is commendable for its modesty, though clearly indicating that Mr. Mackenzie has the courage of his opinions, which, considering the pronounced success that has attended upon their practical illustration, is but natural, and the reader as he goes through the book, though he may here and there disagree with the author's views, cannot fail to be convinced that they are put forth in the very best of good faith, and that, as stated, it is his aim to "inspire the student without misleading him."

The volume proper opens with an admirably written introduction, and we may here remark that all the ensuing chapters will be found to be excellent reading. We do not mean to imply

that we expected them to be otherwise, but the reader cannot fail to be struck by Mr. Mackenzie's exceptionally happy style, and the admirably chosen language in which he has expressed his views upon the various matters of which the volume treats.

Having first relieved his feelings by an enthusiastic eulogy upon the Problem Art, which is truly described as a beautiful and intellectual recreation, our author settles down to his work and proceeds to define the various requisites of a Chess problem, the different classes which exist, and the relative merits of positions in different numbers of moves. These having been fully discussed, a comparison is instituted and in respect of length the palm awarded to the three-mover as hitting off the medium of popularity and general worth; as regards style neither the "Rex solus," nor that which is represented by an overcrowded board is advocated, but the student is recommended a happy mean between these two extremes, in which the White and Black forces shall be fairly equal, and attack and counter attack be blended in an harmonious whole. The problem thus described, with the concomitant qualities of Beauty, Variety, Economy, and Difficulty (which are treated of later on in the volume) may be considered by the hypercritic as a "rara avis" of which there are but few specimens, and to seek after which would be a loss of time. On the other hand it is possible for every one to work up to a certain standard of perfection, and, being guided in his work by the principles which alone will ever enable him to reach it, to produce many more or less excellent results, though perchance he may never attain to an immaculate triumph. This we take it is the gist of the Advice to Beginners with which Mr. Mackenzie closes his introductory chapter, and the student will find in those which follow a great deal of general information, and many useful hints, which will be of the greatest service and assistance to him in his earlier attempts at Problem Composition.

The first chapter is devoted to the consideration of Themes, and is appropriately commenced by a statement of the author's opinion that "Broadly the theme of a problem is the reason for that problem's existence." In this we most cordially concur, and regret that such a sterling truth should be as little recognised as it is by many English composers of the present day. Dividing themes into three classes (1) The simple, (2) The compound, and (3) The complex, Mr. Mackenzie briefly dismisses the first two as being more or less synonymous, characterising No. 1 as completely worn out, and No. 2 as being merely a repetition of No. 1, but with a greater display of ingenuity in the elaborating of its idea. The greater portion of the chapter is devoted to advocating the claims of a complex theme, which is described as the blending

of two old ideas into one problem, a reserving clause being interpolated in favour of what may be termed the "duplicating" problem, which the reader is asked to look upon as the highest form of composition. This latter we may at once dismiss as a special style which commends itself to a few composers, but is rarely met with, probably on account of the difficulty of its illustration (which, to our thinking, is but seldom repaid by the result): coming to the consideration of the complex theme as understood by our author we find ourselves strongly at variance with him, for we can never admire, or assist in advocating, the style of composition which practically takes two or more old problems and endeavours to make them into one. The result is invariably an unwieldy mass in which "theme" is practically non-existent, and from which the solver derives neither interest nor pleasure. We do not think with Mr. Mackenzie that these are the problems of the future: in our opinion the problem that will always stand pre-eminent is that which contains the expression in its main-play of some distinct idea or conception: this may not (we might almost say *can* not) in these days be original, but it is in the setting of the gem depicted that the author will find full scope for the display of his handiwork, and according to the results he attains will he merit and receive the admiration of the solver and the approval of the critic. That Mr. Mackenzie should advocate the "blending" theory at all is a matter of considerable surprise to us, for in his published works we find but little trace of it, his problems on the contrary nearly always possessing a distinct mainplay, and we can only conclude that when it comes to a question of practice the sense of artistic beauty, which he possesses to a high degree, overrules any opposing theory. However we can at the worst dismiss the matter as a case of "grammatici certant," and, first remarking that the chapter concludes with an interesting disquisition upon the better known themes, accompanied by some hints to young composers as to their rendering, proceed to the succeeding chapter upon Originality. This is of necessity a short one, for, as Mr. Mackenzie truly remarks, originality is a quality which hardly exists nowadays as far as Chess Problems are concerned, the earlier members of the present generation having pretty well exhausted all original ideas. Agreeing with the opinion we have just expressed that it is only in his mode of rendering an idea that any composer of our times can show his individuality, Mr. Mackenzie alludes briefly to the curious coincidences that now and again crop up, and closes his remarks under this head by again recommending the blending theory, which is advocated as tending to originality (?), a tuition for beginners which we must again condemn as false and dangerous.

The chapter upon Variety which succeeds contains many valuable observations. Whilst giving full credit to the desirableness of plenty of variety in a problem our author is careful to stipulate that such variety shall be spontaneous, and not be obtained by the mere addition of extraneous pieces: this is a point over which many composers constantly come to grief, being apparently under the impression that the more variations a problem has the finer it is. The fallacy of this idea is well exposed here, and amongst other useful hints to composers which appear in this chapter we may especially commend the remarks upon what may be termed "disconnected variety," the effect of which, as pointed out, is very often the complete giving away of the solution.

We next come to the author's view upon Economy with which in the main we concur. Ridiculing the absurdity of the very common expression of "Too many pieces employed," Mr. Mackenzie points out that economy is best shown in the strategic effects obtained from the skilful and artistic use of the pieces employed for the rendering of the idea, whether they be few or many, and, whilst cautioning the young composer against wanton waste, he recommends him equally to avoid the opposite extreme of stinting himself in the use of the pieces at his disposal. He then proceeds to consider the principles of economy as applied in correcting the faults of a problem, and, more especially with reference to the "waiting" genus, advises that when a Black piece or pieces have to be added to get rid of some flaw, an addition should be made at the same time to White's force, which shall be sufficient to bring the Black piece into active service. With this doctrine we cannot agree, for our own opinion is that the addition of any number of Black's pieces that may be found necessary is to be preferred to adding a single White piece that does not take part in the mainplay of the problem. This is what Mr. Mackenzie calls the "Teutonic Theory of Economy," and with it he states that he to a great extent differs, though we cannot but note that he at the same time admits that there is "much force in it." A. E. S.

*(To be continued.)*



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME DXXXVII.

Played May 12th, in the City of London and St. George's Clubs' match.

(Evans Gambit.)

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

And White mates in three moves.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Whether this or B to Kt 5 is the better defence it is not easy to say, but if Kt to R 4 be adopted, it should be followed, when as in this game it is permitted, by Kt takes B.

(b) White may now try the risky attack B takes P ch, &c.; the text play, however, is undoubtedly the strongest.

(c) The books give Kt takes B here, but Mr. Chappell did not approve of developing his opponent's game by taking the Bishop.

(d) There was no need, we believe, to retreat, for P to K 5 appears to be perfectly sound.

(e) But now P to K 5 would have been met by Q P takes P and B to K B 4.

(f) If K Kt to Kt 3 or B 3, the reply would still be P to K 5.

(g) A serious error; the correct move was P to B 3, in order at all hazards to keep out the Q Kt.

(h) If R to B 2, then 20 B takes P.

(i) White's forces are at this point all in action, while Black's pieces on the Q's side are practically boycotted.

(j) If B takes B, then 21 R to Kt 7 ch, K to R sq, 22 K R to K 7, &c.

(k) This is decisive, and of course much better than winning the Queen for the two Rooks.

(l) Q to Q 2 would be finis at once, but in this position White had so much choice that it may account for his over-looking it.

### GAME DXXXVIII.

Played 80th March, 1887, in the Ventnor Club Handicap.

(Centre Gambit.)

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

#### NOTES BY R. J. WRIGHT.

(a) 4..., P to K Kt 3 is usual here, but Kt to K B 3 is often played instead, and either is superior to the text-move.

(b) Best, for if 7 B to Q 3, then Kt takes B, or if 7 Q to B 3, then Kt takes P ch; 8 Q takes Kt, B takes B.

(c) It is still unsafe to take the P, because of 11..., Kt to K 5; 12 Q to Kt 3, B to Q B 4, &c.

(d) Injudicious, and a cause of subsequent trouble to Black; K R to K sq would have been a good move; or P to Q Kt 3.

(e) Audacious! but results in the speedy loss of this bold P!

(f) Deliberately sacrificing the Kt for a promising looking but really fictitious and short-lived attack!

(g) The efficacy of this move was not foreseen by Black when he gave up his Kt.

(h) Ingenious, but desperate!

### GAME DXXXIX.

Played in the match St. George's v. City, May 12th, 1887.

#### (Four Knights' Game.)

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

#### NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) 5 P to Q 3 should come first, unless he proposed to continue with P to K R 3.

(b) This is one of the positions in which Black receives some compensation for a move lost and a doubled Pawn in the advantage of an open file leading up to White's King. In this case there are two lost moves, and White, if he thinks it worth while, may plant one of his Kts in due time on K B 5.

(c) Which enables Black to liberate his pieces and recover his lost time by the sacrifice of a not very valuable Pawn. The alternative is the usual *Giucoco Piano* move, P to Q 4, with R to K sq in reserve, and Kt to K 3 in prospect.

(d) 12 B takes Kt, P takes B would leave Black with a curious formation, not altogether unsatisfactory, notwithstanding the two broken wings.

(e) A bold thought boldly carried out. In his reply White recognises the importance of the open K Kt file.

(f) With a Pawn in hand P to B 6 ch seems playable, but this is a question of style. The Pawn would be lost, but the time gained should enable White to recover its equivalent. Here is an interesting variation. 19 P to B 6 ch, K to B sq; 20 Kt to Kt 7, P to K R 4; 21 B to Q 5, Kt to Q sq; 22 P to Q 4, P takes P (or B to Kt 3; 23 P takes P, P takes P; 24 Q R to K sq, R to R 3; 25 R takes P, R takes P; 26 Kt takes P); 28 Q R to K sq, Kt to K 3; 24 R takes Kt, P takes R; 25 Kt takes P ch, K to K sq; 26 P to B 7 ch, K takes P; 27 Kt takes B dis ch, &c. Of course Mr. Pollock would not stand this; he would compromise in the earlier moves. As actually continued White captures the K R P on his 32nd move.

(g) Just in time. Black now deems it desirable to keep his Bishop on the diagonal commanding his Q R 2, and also provide another defence for the K R P. Much calculation comes in here.

(h) Always with an eye to the main chance. A player disposed to frivol would go after the Bishop.

(i) The Rook's Pawn is lost; what can he get for it?

(j) A fine thought, threatening P takes P; P takes P, B takes P; (if) P takes B, R mates. Whether preferable to his original conception is another question. Let the result show.

(k) The manner in which Mr. Pollock evolves one idea out of another is remarkable, and suggests Coleridge's criticism on Shakspeare that "he goes on kindling like a meteor through the dark atmosphere." In actual possession of Pawns he is nowhere, but he is rich in expectations.

(l) Returning to the thought which prompted his 30th move, after having disturbed White's Pawn arrangements in a manner likely to stop him from winning, or at all events certain to minimise his chances.

(m) Both Kt and Bishop have worked hard in this game. That they should not be divided in death is poetical justice.

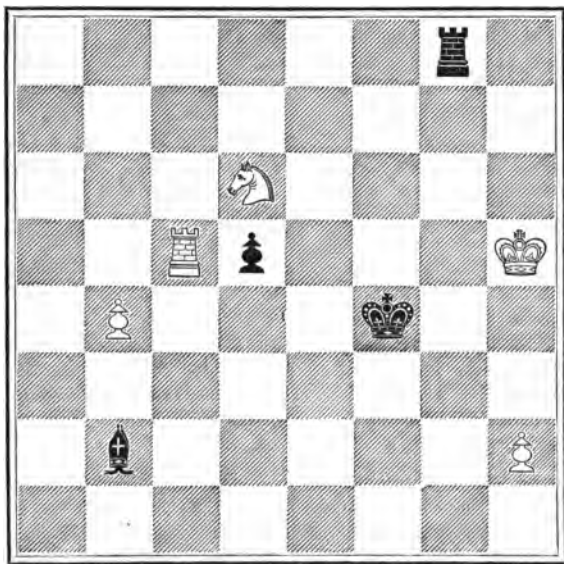
(n) Black now begins to realise. The accuracy of his forecast is striking.

(o) The ultimate result of all this hard fighting is that Black, by counter attack, has kept his loss down to one Pawn, while his chances of making a Queen are not to be despised. He is a move nearer than White, showing that he has taken a somewhat shorter cut to victory, over rougher ground and with a bad start. It is victory to be able to draw such a game, but it is questionable whether he could not have done better.

(p) A more promising continuation is 49 R to Kt 4 ch; 50 K to R 4, R to Kt 8; 51 Kt to B 2, P to Q 5. Black might win something, but hardly the game, for there is always the contingency that when his King was released White might give up his Kt for the Black Pawn. Black could, however, instead of R to Kt 8, play 50 B to B 6; 51 R to R 5, B to K 2, which ought to be good enough to win, in course of time. It is an interesting study for problem solvers. (See diagram.) If after 49 R to Kt 4 ch White were to play 50 K to R 6, then B to Kt 2 ch; 51 K to R 7, B to B sq; 52 R to B 6, R to Kt 2 ch; 53 K to R 8, R to Kt 8, &c.

Position after White's 49th move.

BLACK (MR. POLLOCK.)



WHITE (MR. WAYTE.)

## GAME DXL.

The following games were played in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort. The score is taken from the *Field*.

Fourth Game, played May 14th, 1887.

## (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE. (Mr. Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	81 Q to Kt 8	Kt to K sq
2 Kt to K B 8	B to Kt 5 (a)	82 P to Q B 4	Kt to Q 3 (n)
3 Q Kt to Q 2	Q Kt to Q 2	83 Q tks Kt P	K R to Q sq (o)
4 P to K 4 (b)	P to K 8	84 Q to Kt 4	Kt to B 4
5 B to K 2	P tks P	85 Q tks P	Kt to Q 5
6 Kt tks P	K Kt to B 8	86 Q to Kt 2 (p)	Kt tks P ch
7 Q to Q 8	P to B 8 (c)	87 K to R sq	R to R sq
8 Kt to Kt 8	B to Q 8	88 Kt to B sq	P to B 4
9 B to Q 2	Q to B 2	89 K R to Kt 8	Kt to Q 5 (q)
10 Castles (K R)	Castles (Q R) (d)	40 Q tks Q	P tks Q
11 P to B 4	P to K R 4	41 R to K 8	R to K Kt 2 (r)
12 K R to B sq (e)	P to B 4 (f)	42 R to K Kt 8	Q R to R 2
13 P to Kt 4	Kt to Q Kt sq (g)	43 P to B 5 (s)	P to B 5
14 Q to R 8	P to R 5	44 R to Q 8	P to K 4
15 Kt to B sq	P tks Kt P	45 R to K sq	R to R 4
16 B tks P (h)	B tks B	46 P to B 8	R to K Kt sq
17 Q tks B	Kt to B 8	47 Kt to Q 2	Kt to B 4
18 Q to Kt 2	B tks Kt	48 Kt to K 4	Kt to Kt 6 ch
19 B tks B	Kt tks P	49 Kt tks Kt	P tks Kt
20 R to B 8 (i)	P to R 6	50 R to Q 2	K R to R sq
21 R to Kt sq	Kt tks B ch	51 R(Ksq) to K 2	K to Kt sq
22 P tks Kt (j)	Q to B 8	52 K to Kt sq	P tks P ch
23 Q to R 8	K to Kt sq	53 R tks P (t)	R(Rsq) to R 2
24 K R to Kt 8	R to Q 2	54 R tks R	R tks R
25 R to Kt 4	K R to Q sq	55 K to Kt 2	R to Kt 4 ch
26 Q to R 5 (k)	R to Q B sq (l)	56 K to B 2	R to B 4
27 Q to K 5 ch	K to R sq	57 K to Kt 8	R to Kt 4 ch
28 Q to Kt 8	R to R sq	58 K to B 2	R to B 4
29 Kt to K 8	Q to B 2 (m)	59 K to Kt 8 (u)	R to Kt 4 ch
30 Q to Kt 5	Q to B 8	60 K to B 2	Drawn game.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This move was played by St. Petersburg in the pending match with London, and bears the trade mark of M. Tchigorin, who adopted it against Mr. Zukertort in the London tourney of 1888. It is inferior we think to B to B 4.

(b) Apparently a bid for obtaining his favourite majority of Pawns on the Queen's side. P to Q B 4 was also quite feasible.

(c) Threatening now B to K B 4.

(d) This makes the game more lively, but Castles K R would be safer.

(e) Securing a necessary retreat for his Kt, and taking up a strong post for attack.

(f) It looks as if Mr. Blackburne might have played with more advantage here, P to R 5, 18 Kt to B sq (best), B to K B 4, 14 Q to Kt 8, Kt to K 5, and if 15 P to B 5, then B to B 5, followed presently by P to K Kt 4.

(g) A clever sequel to his last move, causing White to lose time by the enforced removal of his Q from the line of the Rook.

(h) Of course, much better than taking the R P, *e.g.* 16 Q takes R P, Kt to B 8, 17 Q to R 4 (best), B takes Kt, 18 B takes B, Kt takes P, 19 Q to R 8 ch (if P to B 5, then Kt takes Kt ch, and B takes R P ch), Q to Kt sq, 20 B takes P ch, K to B 2, 21 Q takes Q ch, R takes Q, 22 B to K B 8, P to Kt 6, &c.

(i) B to Q sq was unadvisable on account of P to R 6, for if 21 P to Kt 8, then Q to B 8.

(j) It would be unsafe to take with Rook and to let Black open an attack on the R P.

(k) An excellent reply, rendering Black's last move nugatory, for if now Q takes P, White wins the Q by R takes P ch, and would then be able to secure a draw.

(l) A lost move, the R should have gone to R sq.

(m) It does not appear that R to R 8 would be of any use, as White would answer K to B sq.

(n) A most ingenious conception; he sacrifices two Pawns for the attack, and comes within an ace of victory.

(o) R (Q 2) to Q sq would be met by Q to B 6.

(p) This seems his only resource, for if 36 K to Kt 2, Kt takes P, and the Q cannot retake without being lost. (See diagram.)

(q) As pointed out by the *Field*, Black may now capture the R P safely with his Kt, but we doubt if it would enable him to win, for suppose then 40 Q takes Q, Kt takes Kt dis ch (he may with equal advantage play Kt to B 6 dis ch, 41 K to Kt 2, Kt to R 5 ch, &c.), 41 K to Kt 2, P takes Q, 42 R takes Kt, and now if R to Kt 2 ch, 44 R to Kt 8, R takes R ch, 45 K takes B, it will be no means easy for Black to do more than draw.

(r) R to Q Kt 2 looks better, to enable him to bring up his King; he intends, however, P to B 5, and then to double Rooks on the Kt's file.

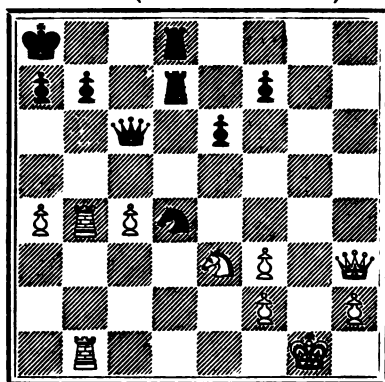
(s) It was very important for White to get the opportunity of making this move.

(t) Black has steadily, and with great ability, maintained the attack all the way through. His opponent now gives him a chance, which, however, as we are informed by the *Field*, owing to pressure of time-limit, he failed to seize; he should have exchanged both Rooks, and would then have won as follows:—R takes R, 54 R takes R, R takes R, 55 K takes R, K to B 2, 56 K to Kt 3, K to Q 2, 57 K to Kt 4 (if P to B 4, then K to K 3), K to K 3, 58 K to Kt 5, P to K 5, 59 P takes P, K to K 4, and wins.

(u) If K to K 3, Black wins by R to B 5.

Position after Black's 85th move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

### GAME DXLI.

Fifth Game, played on Tuesday, May 17th.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Zukertort.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	9 Kt to B 3	P tks P
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	10 Q to Q 4	B to R 4 (c)
3 P to B 4	P to Q 4	11 K to K 3 (d)	B tks Kt
4 P to Q 3	B to Q Kt 5 (a)	12 B to Kt 5 ch (e)	P to B 3
5 B P tks P	Kt tks P (b)	13 P tks B	P tks B
6 P tks Kt	Q to R 5 ch	14 Q tks P	Q tks Q ch
7 K to K 2	B tks Kt	15 K tks Q	Castles (f)
8 P tks B	B to Kt 5 ch	16 R to Q Ktsq (g)	P to Q R 3

17 R to Q sq	Kt to B 8	39 K to Kt sq	K to K 5
18 B to R 8 ( <i>h</i> )	K R to K sq	40 K to B 2	K to B 4
19 P to K B 4	P to B 8	41 K to Kt sq	P to K R 5
20 R to Q 5	Q R to Q B sq	42 R to B 2 ch	K to K 5
21 Q R to Q sq	P to Q Kt 8 ( <i>i</i> )	43 R to Q 2	R to Q B 8
22 Q R to Q 8	R to B 2	44 B to R 7	Kt to Q 4
23 B to Q 6 ( <i>j</i> )	R to B 2	45 R to Q 4 ch	K to K 4
24 R to K 8	Kt to R 4	46 B to Kt 8 ch	K to K 8
25 B to Kt 4	Kt to B 5	47 R to K 4 ch	K to B 8
26 Q R to Q 8	P tks P	48 R to K 2	Kt tks P
27 P tks P	R to B 7 ( <i>k</i> )	49 B to K 5 ch ( <i>l</i> )	K to B 4
28 R to Q 8	R to K 7 ch	50 B tks Kt	R tks B
29 K to B 8	R tks K P	51 R to B 2 ch	K to Kt 8
30 R tks R ch	R tks R	52 R to Q 2	K to R 4
31 B to Q 6	K to B 2	53 R to K 2	R to Q R 6
32 K to B 2	R to K 8	54 R to K 6	R tks P
33 B to Kt 8	P to Kt 4	55 R tks P	P to Q Kt 5
34 R to Q 7 ch	K to Kt 8	56 R to Q B 6	P to R 5 ( <i>m</i> )
35 R to R 7	P to Q R 4	57 P to R 8	P to R 6
36 R to Q 7	Kt to K 6	58 R to B 8	R to Kt 7
37 R to Q 2	K to B 4	59 R to R 8 ch	K to Kt 8
38 B to Kt 8	P to K R 4	60 R to Kt 8 ch	K to B 4

And after a few more moves White resigned.

#### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) We prefer the line of defence P takes K P.

(*b*) If instead P to Q 5, White should not take the Kt at once, but play 6 P to Q R 8. (See B. C. M., vol. 6, p. 455.)

(*c*) The foregoing variation first occurred in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Steinitz in 1876, and was then thought to be unsound, on account of White's 10th move. Subsequent analysis, however, has apparently shown that it may be safely ventured, and the text-move is the proper continuation.

(*d*) If 11 K to Q 2, then Q to Kt 5, winning back the piece, for if the Kt goes to K sq or Kt sq, then, of course, Q to Q 8 ch; and if 11 P to K R 8, then Q to B 5 ch, 12 K to Q sq, P takes Kt.

(*e*) If 12 P takes B, Black draws by Q to K 8 ch, and if 13 K to B 4, Q to R 5 ch, &c.

(*f*) Black has now a Kt against a B for the end-game, and a better disposition of Pawns.

(*g*) It was not of much use attacking this Pawn unless it were followed by P to Q R 4, which seems to be the correct course.

(*h*) P to Q R 4 or B 4 was still preferable, though not so strong as at the last move.

(i) A good move, preventing R or B coming to B 5, and preparing for the advance of the Pawns by-and-by.

(j) This, it is true, does not help him much, but in such a position what would?

(k) We agree with the *Field* that this is practically decisive, but of course there is plenty more fighting to be done yet.

(l) He gets the exchange of B for Kt, but it is too late.

(m) P to R 6 is a little better perhaps; if K to Kt 5, then P to R 8 ch.

### GAME DXLII.

Sixth Game, played on Thursday, May 19th.

#### (Irregular Opening.)

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

Drawn game.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) A move much affected by Harwitz and other imitators in this opening. It is certainly preferable to B to Q 2 or B to K Kt 5.

(b) Should White attempt now to get rid of the Q B by Kt to R 4, he would lose a Pawn, *e.g.* 11 Kt to K R 4, P takes P, 12 Kt takes B, P takes Kt, 13 P takes P, Kt takes P, and the Kt, of course, cannot be taken.

(c) These are Mr. Zukertort's favourite tactics, which, however, seem to ignore the attack which Black is preparing on the K's side. Our choice here would have been to exchange Kts, and then Kt to K 5, almost compelling the B to take, and disregarding the passed Pawn.

(d) This looks bold, inasmuch as it gives White a very advanced passed Pawn; but Mr. Blackburne, no doubt, thought to neutralise the advantage by his coming attack before it could be utilised.

(e) If B takes Kt, 18 P takes B, Q to Kt 8, 19 B to R 5, Q to Kt 4, 20 B to B sq, &c.

(f) But now we think Black would have done well to take the Kt, *e.g.* B takes Kt, 19 P takes B, Q to Kt 8, 20 Q to Kt 8, R to Q 7, 21 B to B 4, P to K 6, &c.

(g) Q to B sq, as suggested by the *Field*, seems his best resource.

(h) A good move, really protecting his Q P, because Black threatened B to Kt 5, and then to exchange both Kt and B, and win the Pawn.

(i) It was better, we think, to retreat the Kt to Q 4, for the exchange of pieces favours White's game.

(j) B takes Kt at once, followed by P to B 8, would prevent the exchange of Queens, but we do not think it would enable him to win the coveted Q P.

(k) The wisdom of allowing White the advanced passed Pawn is now manifest. Black has to play for a draw, for if he double his Rooks on the Q's file, White would reply with R to Q B 8, and his Q P would be safe; nor can Black bring round his K to stop the Pawn without weakening his K's flank, besides which, White would then have time to support the Pawn with his King.

(l) A necessary precaution, to prevent any possibility of P to Q R 5.

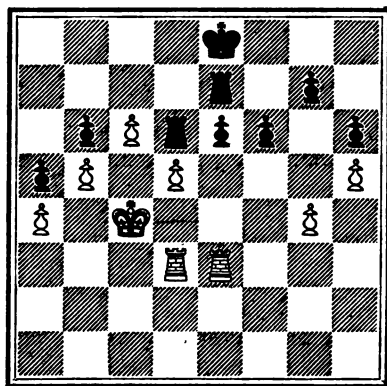
(m) Cleverly played, for if the B K went to Kt 4, then 47 R (B 4) to K 4, R to Q 8, 48 R takes P, R takes R, 49 R takes R, R takes R, 50 P to B 7, R to K sq, 51 P to Q 5, and wins.

(n) Mr. Zukertort has manoeuvred for a long time to advance this Pawn (see diagram), but has always been hitherto frustrated. If now P takes P ch, 54 R takes P, R (K 2) takes R, 55 R takes R, R to K 2 (best), 56 R to Q 7, R takes R, 57 P takes R ch, K to Q sq, 58 K to Q 4, K to K 2, 59 K to K 4, K to Q sq, 60 K to B 5, and wins.

(o) He may equally draw by P to K 4, there being no possible way of breaking through.

Position after White's 58rd move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

### GAME DXLIII.

Seventh Game, played on Saturday, May 21st.

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

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

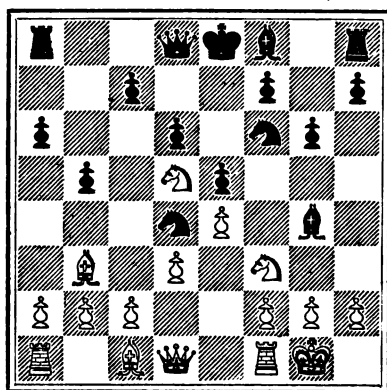
## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This move is very rarely a good one so early in the Ruy Lopez, and the present case is no exception to the rule. B to Kt 2 or Q 2 was here the correct play.

(b) In making this premature attack, Mr. Zukertort evidently overlooked his opponent's pretty answer. We give a diagram.

Position after Black's 9th move.

BLACK (MR. ZUKERTORT.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

(c) The alternative course is Kt takes Kt, whereupon 11 Q takes B, Kt to B 3, 12 B takes P ch, K takes B, 13 Q to K 6 ch, K to Kt 2, 14 Kt to B 6, Q to K sq, 15 B to R 6 ch, K takes B, 16 Q takes Kt, R to K Kt sq, 17 P to K B 4, and wins.

(d) The only move to avoid loss; if B takes P, then 12 Kt takes Q, Kt takes Kt, 13 Kt takes P.

(e) As the *Field* remarks, it would have been better to take the B, preserving his two Bishops. B takes Kt was also quite sound, but it led only to an equal game, *e.g.*, 13 B takes Kt, B takes P, 14 B to Kt 5, B to K 2, 15 B takes B, K takes B, 16 K R to Q B sq, B takes P, 17 R takes P ch, R to Q 2, 18 R to B 3, &c.

(f) If P to Kt 5, then 15 P to R 5, and White would eventually win the Kt P.

(g) Threatening P to K B 4. Black's reply not only prevents this, but enables him to bring his K to Q 2 if required, which he could not do before without losing his Q B.

(h) A weak move. R to Kt 7 would win a P easily, for if in reply B to Q 2, then K R to R 7, followed by B to R 5.

(i) This seems a needless precaution; the Pawn can still be won by R to Kt 7, &c., and we wonder why Mr. Blackburne did not do it.

(j) Threatening to take the Q P, and making room for the advance by-and-by of his Q B P.

(k) The Pawn could not have been saved, let Black play as he would, but White wins it now with the disadvantage of having Bishops on different colours.

(l) The best move, preventing P to B 4 and R 4. Black is now obliged to give up the R P, as his two pieces cannot stir till the K comes to their aid.

(m) P to R 4 would forfeit nearly all his advantage of position, but bringing up the K would be good play.

(n) Query, could Black venture P to Kt 5 here? We think he could, but it is a nice point, and we leave the analysis to our readers.

(o) It was necessary to get his K in front of the adverse Pawns.

(p) We cannot help thinking that there was some use in the discovered check, *e.g.*, 36 R to Kt 6 dis ch, K to B 2 (he could hardly dare to let go his Q P), 37 R to B 6 ch, K to Q 2, 38 R to B 4 dis ch, K to K 2, 39 R to Kt 4, shutting off the King.

(q) This allows Black to plant his Rook in an embarrassing position, completely hindering the advance of White's Pawns for some time; it would have been better to play 37 B to Q sq, perhaps, and if R to R 8, then 38 K to Q 2.

(r) The game for the last few moves has looked very like a draw, but White's manoeuvres with his B had a deep purpose; by a fine piece of strategy he has now gained a move, by which he is able to push on his hitherto retarded Pawn.

(s) An irremediable error; the B should go to Q 8, with good chances of drawing.

(t) Decisive, leaving Black helpless, for if he play K to K 2, then 51 P to Q 6 ch, K to B 2, 52 R to B 8, and wins.

(u) A cruel and beautiful finishing stroke. This termination is a most instructive lesson in the art of playing an end-game with Bishops on different colours, the main principle of which for the player who has the advantage is not to exchange Rooks.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SIR,

June 6th, 1887.

In his account in your last issue of the St. George's and City match, your correspondent says that I attempted in my game to solve the problem of the best 9th move in the Evans gambit by playing 9 B to K Kt 5, which he justly designates as an inferior move. Had I really done so, I should have been worthy of the place on the list which I occupied, but the game itself in the present number will show that for once J. G. C. has made a mistake.

Yours sincerely,

C. E. RANKEN.

DEAR SIR,

In two letters to the *Field* Mr. Zukertort has confidently asserted that my analysis of the interesting position in his second match-game with Mr. Blackburne (see p. 253, diagram I. of your last number) is wrong, and that White can in any case win. Possibly so, but the line of play adopted by Mr. Zukertort certainly will not do it. After my moves 45..., R takes P, 46 P takes R, Kt to Q 2, he continues thus, 47 P to Kt 6, P to R 3 (the only move), 48 R takes P, and if R takes B, 49 R to R 8, which he says easily wins. Very good, but suppose now 49..., P to Kt 6, 50 P takes P (best), P takes P, 51 K to B sq (of course, if 50 or 51 R takes B ch, K to B 2 and wins), K to B 2, 52 K to K 2 (if 52 P queens, then Kt takes Q, 53 R takes Kt, R takes B, and wins, or if 52 R to Q 8, R takes B equally wins), R to Kt 6, 53 P queens, Kt takes Q, 54 R takes Kt, B to B 3, and I should like to know in what way White can now win. If the game can be won at all, it would be by 48 B takes P or R to Q B sq, as I showed in the *Field*, but even then Black could give up a minor piece for the passed Pawn with good chances of drawing.

Mr. Zukertort is not infallible, as I have in your pages often proved, but the whole tone of his supercilious letters is as much as to say, "I am Sir Oracle, and he who dares to check at me to confusion is dight."

Yours faithfully,

Malvern, June 27th.

C. E. RANKEN.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**CHESS IN ROME.**—The *Accademia degli Scacchi* has twice changed its locality within a short period. It now meets at the Café Morteo, next door to the National Theatre. There is another and better known Café Morteo in the Corso; intending visitors, therefore, should note the address accurately. In the event of another change it is to be hoped that the new direction will be communicated to the principal Chess organs. The hours of play are mostly from 9 to 12 p.m., a rather late beginning when the day has been spent in antiquarian studies. I had not thought my small experiences of the Club worth mentioning; but the *Nuova Rivista* for May paid me the compliment of thinking otherwise, and as its meaning is not quite correctly given in June B. C. M. p. 258 it is perhaps as well to make the correction. I had not the pleasure of meeting Count Tamisier, whose visit must have been later than mine. He played, it is stated, with various success against Cav. Guasco. My play on two evenings (March 21-22) consisted of a game won from Cav. Guasco, two won and two drawn with Cav. Forlico. I remained some days longer in Rome, but was prevented by a severe cold from going out again at night. Should these lines be read by any of the distinguished Roman players, I must beg them to believe that I was grateful for their very cordial reception, and much disappointed at not being able to continue playing with them.

W. W.

**IN THE TRACK OF VON DER LASA.**—At two of the most interesting centres of Greek remains in Sicily, Segesta and Girgenti, I noticed with pleasure in the visitors' book the honoured signature "v. Heydebrand u. d. Lasa, Wiesbaden." The Baron's visit, in April 1886, had preceded my own by just a year. Since his retirement from the diplomatic service the Baron, it is understood, has been a great traveller and has made the tour of the globe.

W. W.

**AMERICA.**—The series of team contests to which we alluded last month between the New York and Manhattan Clubs terminated in a victory for the former by a total score of 17 games to 15. Four differently composed teams from each club tried con-

clusions with one another during four successive weeks, but there were only eight on each side, not sixteen as we before stated.

In the return match between the New York and Newark Clubs, the first named, giving their opponents the odds of Pawn and move in all the games, won by the same score as in the previous match, viz. 6 to 8.

The New York C. C. has challenged the New Jersey Chess Association to a match, which was to come off on Decoration day, and the newly-formed Brooklyn Club has challenged the Manhattan Club.

From the *Boston Post* we learn that the first meeting of the Massachusetts State Chess Association took place at the Boston Chess Club on May 30th. There were 34 competitors, divided into four classes with the usual grades of odds, but the members of each class contended first with one another on even terms, and only the final winners of these were handicapped for the major tourney. The losers in the first round of each class were relegated to the minor tourney, and the losers in the last round were entitled to play in the consolation tourney. The following is the summary of the tournament and award of prizes:—First prize, \$10, John W. Hawes; second prize, \$5; third prize, set of chessmen and chess table (in doubt); fourth prize, *BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE*, H. E. SNOW. Minor tournament—First prize, Staunton and Wormald's "Chess Openings," F. F. Woodward; second prize, Selkirk's "Chess," H. N. Stone; third prize, "Chess Fruits," G. H. Simmons; fourth prize, set of chessmen, W. H. Howe. "Consolation" tournament—Prize, an elegant set of chessmen and casket, C. F. Burrille.

Capt. Mackenzie's recent visit to Boston resulted in his scoring 37 games, losing 15, and drawing 6. This was by far the best resistance to his powers made by any club during his late tour. The Captain is now on his way to Europe, in order to take part in the Frankfort Congress.

A new association, entitled the Columbian Chess Club, has been established at No. 1, Second Avenue, New York. It has already over 70 members, and the following are its officers:—President, Mr. Reichard; Vice-president, Mr. Kaltenbach; Secretary, Mr. Ellsworth; and Treasurer, Mr. Schubert.

FRANCE.—A return match between the Cercle des Echecs and the British Chess Club was to have taken place last month, but owing to the difficulty of getting a representative team to journey to the French capital at this season, it has been postponed to the autumn.

Messrs. A de Rivière and Taubenhause are leading in the unfinished tourney for the championship of the Café de la Régence.

The President of the Republic has presented a Sèvres vase as the first prize in the second French national correspondence tourney, which will be held in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1889. The tourney will be open to all residents in France or Algeria, and will commence in September next, so that the result may be declared at the same time with that of the other tourneys which will take place at Paris in 1889. All games unfinished at that period will be adjudicated. The second prize will consist of the entrance fees (12 francs each), if the number of entries does not exceed nine, and of two thirds, if the entries are between nine and fifteen. The late M. Bavoux, of Besançon, was the organiser of this tourney, and it will be managed by the Chess Club of that town, and by M. N. Prédi of Paris.

CANADA.—The first match for the championship of the Quebec C. C. has been won (appropriately as far as the name is concerned) by Mr. Champion, who defeated Mr. Andrews with the score of 3 to 1 and two draws.

AUSTRALIA.—The committee of the Adelaide Jubilee Intercolonial Chess Congress met at Mr. C. J. Shuttleworth's office, King William-street, on April 27th, to formulate a prospectus for the playing events during the congress. There were present :—Messrs. Shuttleworth (in the chair), D. J. Adcock, H. Barrett, H. Charlick, T. F. Machin, J. Mann, A. M. Simpson, and A. W. Marshall. It was decided that the Town Hall Exchange-room should be engaged for the last fortnight in August, on the 17th of which month the major tournament should commence. The prizes for this contest were fixed as follows :—First, £50 (with the championship of Australia); second, £30; third, £20; fourth, £10; and fifth, £5. A minor tournament was also resolved upon with prizes of £10, £8, £6, £5, £3, £2, and £1 respectively. Messrs. G. Chamier, H. Barrett, J. Mann, A. M. Simpson, R. M. Steele, D. J. Adcock, C. J. Shuttleworth, and W. Marshall were appointed a committee to attend the play and decide upon all matters in dispute. Amongst the intercolonial players expected to take part in the chief tournament are Mr. Hookham, from New Zealand, and Messrs. Crane, Gossip, Heimann, and Hicken, from New South Wales. There is also a probability of Mr. C. M. Fisher, the champion of Victoria, and one or two other strong chessists from that colony entering. Of South Australasians Mr. H. Charlick, of Adelaide; Mr. Holloway, of Kadina; and Mr. H. Fuss, of Moonta Mines will compete. The entries close on August 10. The Chess editor of the *Australasian* announces that the proprietors of that paper will give a prize of £5 5s., to be awarded to the winner of the most brilliant game of the series to be played at the Adelaide Chess

Congress, to be called "*The Australasian Brilliancy Prize.*" The adjudication will be left to the committee of the congress, or whomsoever they may appoint.—*South Australian Chronicle.*

The attendance at the Melbourne Club having lately become unsatisfactory, the new Secretary, Mr. Cameron, has taken steps to remedy this, and at a meeting of the Committee it was resolved to make Monday a special club night, on which any member may be sure of finding an opponent. As soon as the attendance is more regular, it is intended to hold another tournament.

The major tourney of the Sydney School of Art Club has collapsed, owing to a dispute in the committee as to the amount to be devoted from the club funds in prizes for that contest.

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### CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

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The annual meeting of the Dundee Chess Club was held in the Club Room, on Monday evening, 30th May, the President, Mr. W. N. Walker, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. J. Kennedy, read the report and financial statement, which showed the club to be in a prosperous condition, and that the membership had increased during the past session. Dr. A. B. Spence, Honorary President, presented the Club with a Silver Queen Challenge Trophy. The President in presenting the Trophy to the first holder, Mr. W. A. Clark, alluded to the deep debt of gratitude the Club owed to Dr. Spence for his handsome and costly present. The Trophy is a silver statuette of Her Majesty the Queen seated on a throne, and placed on a handsome square pedestal, also of silver.

A Chess Club has been formed at Lochgilphead, Argyllshire. The Secretary is Mr. John Wilson, Commercial Hotel, Lochgilphead.

Members of the Scottish Chess Association are reminded that the Fourth Annual Meeting will be held in Edinburgh, beginning on Monday, 11th July. Intending entrants should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. D. Forsyth, 16, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, and those who have not paid subscriptions for the current year should remit before that date. D. F.

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\* \* The August and September numbers of the B. C. M. will be published in one cover about the middle of August.

We shall be obliged if our American exchanges will kindly see that the proper postage is paid on their papers. We have had several cases of late where the local American stamps have only been affixed, and this causes an extra charge at this end.

## YORKSHIRE V. LANCASHIRE, 50 PLAYERS A SIDE.

The above match, which for some time past has been the chief topic of interest in the Chess circles of both counties, was decided at Bradford on June 18th, and ended, after a hotly fought contest, in a win for Lancashire by the narrow majority of two games. This result is highly creditable to the Yorkshire representatives and is in no small measure due to the organisation which has been successfully carried out in the County during the past three years.

The arrangements for the match were carried out by Mr. James Rayner, Hon. Sec., Y.C.C.C.; Mr. I. M. Brown, Hon. Sec., Leeds C.C.; Messrs. H. Cassel and W. Bell, Manningham; Mr. J. Gorrell, Hon. Sec., Bradford C.C., and Mr. H. Waight, Hon. Treasurer, Y.C.C.C. Mr. Brown also acted as official score-keeper. The Lancashire players arrived in Bradford shortly before two o'clock, and were met by Messrs. Rayner, Cassel, and Gorrell, and conducted to the Town Hall, where the programme opened with a reception of both teams by the Mayor (Ald. Angus Holden), the Council Room being thrown open for the occasion. His Worship (who wore his chain, and was accompanied by the Town Clerk, Mr. W. T. McGowen) was briefly introduced to the company by Herr Cassel.

The Mayor said it gave him the greatest pleasure to welcome so distinguished a gathering as the Lancashire County Chess-players to Bradford, and to give them a thoroughly hearty Yorkshire greeting. He could quite understand that whatever the result of the contest might be, it was the case in this game as in all others, that it was a pleasure to come into contact with better players than one's self, and that benefit was to be derived from defeat (applause). That was the spirit in which the Yorkshire players had assembled. They anticipated another thrashing, but had reasonable ground for hoping that it would be less severe than former defeats. He believed they would be well satisfied if out of the fifty games they won twenty (laughter); but they hoped that eventually the time might come when they would be able to hold their own, and even vanquish their opponents. Whatever was the result of that match, he believed it would be conducted and ended in the same good spirit which had characterised previous similar contests (applause).

Mr. REYNER (president of the Manchester Chess Club and the Manchester and District Chess Association) acknowledged the Mayor's welcome, and at the same time expressed the thanks of all Lancashire Chess-players to the Yorkshire players there as-

sembled for the very handsome manner in which they had endorsed the observations which the Mayor had made. Whatever the result of the contest might be—and he was not prepared to prophesy with regard to it—the games played would be a source of pleasure and improvement not only to those who were concerned in them, but also to many who would afterwards read and study them. In conclusion, he said he would pledge the Lancashire players to do everything that lay in their power to make the return visit as pleasant and agreeable to Yorkshire players as they had determined to make the present visit to them, and he had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his hospitable reception.

Mr. JAMES RAYNER seconded the proposal, and said that the matches between Lancashire and Yorkshire were of great benefit to the game of Chess, for while a few years ago Chess-players could only be numbered by tens, they were now to be counted by hundreds.—The resolution was carried with acclamation, and the Mayor having responded, the company, after partaking of refreshment provided by his Worship, adjourned to the Alexandra Hotel where arrangements had been made for play. There they were paired, and at a quarter past three play commenced in four rooms which were set apart for the purpose. The players wore red or white roses, according to the county with which they were associated. Each pair of players were provided with an ingenious time-keeping contrivance, which consisted of a couple of small clocks, one at each end of an inclined bar which worked on a pivot, each clock being set going and stopped at the will of the players, by the elevation or depression of the end of the bar upon which it was fixed. The purpose of these timekeepers, which were supplied by Messrs. Fattorini & Sons, was to register the time occupied by each player in making his moves, the time-limit rule of twenty moves an hour being applied to this inter-county match for the first time. The first game concluded was that on board 26, between Messrs. Cohen and Cassel, which was given up as a draw at 3-40. This was speedily followed by a win for Lancashire at board No. 1, Mr. Freeborough, of Hull, resigning to the well-known master, Mr. A. Burn. For some time after this the score alternated, first in favour of one side and then the other, and at five minutes past five the score was Lancashire 7, Yorkshire 6. At 5-10 Mr. J. Cairns, of Liverpool, resigned to Mr. R. H. Phillip, of Hull. At 5-30 the score was Lancashire 11, Yorkshire 8; and at 5-45; the time agreed upon for adjudication, the result read, Lancashire, 14½; Yorkshire, 13½. This left 22 games for the decision of the following gentlemen, who were appointed to act as adjudicators:—Upon games Nos. 1 to 10, Messrs. Burn and Freeborough; Nos. 11 to 33, Messrs. Miniati

and Cassel; Nos. 84 to 50, Messrs Leather and Rayner. Adjudication concluded, the players were entertained at dinner by the Yorkshire County Chess Club in the large dining room of the hotel. Alderman F. Priestman, the president of the Yorkshire Chess Association and the Bradford Club, and vice-president of the County Club, presided and was supported by John Rhodes Esq. J.P., D. Parry Esq. (both of Leeds), and a number of the prominent players in each team. The usual loyal and other toasts were given, that of the Lancashire team being coupled with the name of Mr. Burn, and the final result, Lancashire 26, Yorkshire 24, announced by the official score-keeper, was received with much enthusiasm by both teams. The score was as follows:—

YORKSHIRE.		LANCASHIRE.	
1 E. Freeborough (Hull)...	0	A. Burn (Liverpool) .....	1
2 Jas. Rayner (Leeds) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	R. K. Leather (Liverpool) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
*3 Rev. E. J. Huntsman (Sheffield .....	1	*N. T. Miniati (Manchester) 0	
*4 H. Wright (Halifax) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	*G. W. Wright (Manchester) $\frac{1}{2}$	
*5 F. Toothill (Leeds) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	*S. Wellington (Liverpool)... $\frac{1}{2}$	
6 G. A. Schott (Bradford) $\frac{1}{2}$		J. M. Pollitt (Manchester)... $\frac{1}{2}$	
*7 F. H. Wright (Wakefield) 1		*W. W. Rutherford (L'pool) 0	
8 R. H. Philip (Hull) .....	1	J. C. Cairns (Liverpool)..... 0	
9 J. S. West (Leeds) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	R. B. Hardman (Manchester) $\frac{1}{2}$	
10 P. Whiteley (Halifax) ...	0	T. B. Wilson (Manchester) 1	
*11 T. Spencer (Bradford)... $\frac{1}{2}$		*R. F. Green (Liverpool)..... $\frac{1}{2}$	
*12 F. E. Foster (Sheffield) $\frac{1}{2}$		*W. McClelland (Manchester) $\frac{1}{2}$	
13 T. Y. Stokoe (Leeds) ...	0	I. G. Boulaye (Manchester) 1	
*14 C. G. Bennett (Leeds)... $\frac{1}{2}$		*O. H. Labone (Liverpool) ... $\frac{1}{2}$	
*15 Jas. White (Leeds) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	*J. Hodgson (Atherton) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
*16 J. E. Hall (Bradford) ... $\frac{1}{2}$		*G. Worrall (Manchester) ... $\frac{1}{2}$	
*17 W. Grimshaw (Whitby) 0		*G. Imlach (Liverpool) .....	1
18 R. M. Macmaster (Brad.) $\frac{1}{2}$		F. G. Hamel (Manchester) $\frac{1}{2}$	
19 S. Ward (Dewsbury) ... $\frac{1}{2}$		Dr. Blumberg (Southport)... $\frac{1}{2}$	
*20 J. A. Woollard (Bradford) $\frac{1}{2}$		*J. Riddel (Manchester) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
21 A. P. Wilson (Hudd'field) 0		J. J. Lewis (Manchester) ... 1	
, 22 H. C. Padgett (Bradford) $\frac{1}{2}$		J. S. Edgar (Liverpool)..... $\frac{1}{2}$	
*23 S. M. Cockin (Halifax)... 1		*R. Marriott, jun., M'chester) 0	
24 J. Needler (Hull)..... $\frac{1}{2}$		T. H. Higginbotham (Manr.) $\frac{1}{2}$	
*25 F. F. Ayre (Hull)..... 0		*W. H. Rowe (Liverpool) ... 1	
26 H. Cassel (Manningham) $\frac{1}{2}$		S. Cohen (Manchester) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
27 T. Smith (Leeds)..... 0		C. A. Dust (Manchester) ... 1	
*28 T. Fieldsend (Bradford) 0		*W. Sculthorpe (Liverpool)... 1	
*29 J. Walton (Hull) .....	0	*J. Thompson (Manchester) 1	
*30 W. Rea (Wakefield)..... $\frac{1}{2}$		*J. H. Symington (L'pool) $\frac{1}{2}$	
31 E. B. Hussey (Leeds) ... 1		E. Mitchell (Manchester) ... 0	

32	G. E. Mallett (Bradford)	1	J. Heap (Manchester)	.....	0
*33	C. Ogden (Manningham)	1	*W. J. Pescall (Manchester)		0
*34	W. R. Schofield (Wakfld.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	*W. J. McDonald (Liverpool)		$\frac{1}{2}$
*35	J. W. Barton (Rotherm.)	0	*J. Bletcher (Manchester)	...	1
36	J. W. Stringer (Leeds)	...	H. Blanchard (Lancaster)	...	0
37	W. Gledhill (Burley)	...	R. B. Duff (Liverpool)	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
38	F. C. Howell (Leeds)	...	A. H. Howard (Manchester)		1
39	S. Day (Wakefield)	.....	H. Turner (Manchester)	...	0
40	W. Jackson (Dewsbury)	1	Rev. Canon Dodd (Liverpool)		0
*41	A. G. Cowling (Leeds)	...	*B. A. Davidson (Liverpool)		0
42	T. A. Guy (Bradford)	...	A. Grierson (Manchester)	...	1
*43	J. A. Guy (Bradford)	...	*M. Benfey (Manchester)	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
*44	E. Dobson (Bradford)	...	*J. W. Hart (Manchester)	...	1
45	A. Knight (Doncaster)	...	J. Leake (Manchester)	.....	0
46	T. Tate (Leeds)	.....	W. Jones (Manchester)	.....	1
47	L. H. Browne (Bradfd.)	0	R. Stockton (Manchester)	...	1
48	E. Lait, jun. (Hull)	.....	S. Wright (Liverpool)	.....	0
49	E. J. Wacheux (Leeds)	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. T. Palmer (Rochdale)	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
50	W. Bell (Manningham)	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. R. Lown (Wigan)	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....		24	Total.....		26

\* Adjudicated.

## YORKSHIRE ITEMS.

**YORKSHIRE v. SUSSEX** Correspondence Match, 15 players a side.—Latest advices give the score in this match as follows: Yorkshire, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sussex, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . As only thirty games have to be contested it will be seen that the Yorkshiremen have placed victory to their credit. The only question now is how many games will they win by?

**REPARTEE.**—Scene: Pairing of players at the County Match, June 18th, 1887.

Official Announcer: "The player having the move will score the game, and his opponent will attend to the clocks."

Waggish Lancastrian: "I have the move, but suppose I lose my game, *how shall I score it?*"

Official Announcer: "To the credit of your opponent, Sir."

All items of interest connected with Yorkshire Chess, reports of matches, tournament results, &c., should be addressed to Mr. I. M. Brown, 19, Bagby Street, Leeds.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

"Hang out your banners on the outward walls." And we have been hanging them out in profusion, and not banners alone but Chinese lanterns and fairy lamps, and all sort of devices in gas and crystal. "Chess, Sir?" Well, I confess amidst all that has been going on lately Chess has had to rest a little. We have had too many live Kings, Queens, Bishops, and Knights (newly promoted ones too some of these latter) moving about, for any of us to bother about the mimic ones on the Chess-board.

Many people here are asking whether the British Chess Association is still in existence or not. It certainly has been very quiet for some time past, though I trust it has not become a thing of the past altogether. It seems a pity that amongst the many other methods we have had for celebrating the Queen's Jubilee that no Chess Jubilee Congress was held. For Chess like everything else has made wonderful strides in the Victorian era. When the Queen had only been on the throne a few months Geo. Walker brought out his *Philidorian*, only six numbers of which were published. This was quickly followed by Staunton's *Chess Player's Chronicle* in 1840. In 1846 was played the great match between Staunton and St. Amant, and in 1851 the first International Chess Tournament was held in London. What mighty strides has Chess in all departments made since those days? Now with such a history as Chess in England has had during the period of Her Majesty's reign, it seems a pity that no steps were taken to have a great Chess Congress in London during the Jubilee year, and in this connection the British Chess Association might have been expected to have done good work. However up to this all remains quiet, and I am afraid no great Chess re-union will take place in this country this year.

The Spring Tournament of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB is progressing rapidly. In Section No. 1 the first and second places have been tied for by Mr. G. A. Hooke and Mr. S. J. Stevens, who each scored  $7\frac{1}{2}$  out of a possible 9. Next to them came Mr. W. H. K. Pollock (giving P and move to all other competitors) with 7 out of 9, a very excellent performance indeed considering the odds given. Mr. Hooke and Mr. Stevens have played one game to decide the tie, and this ended in a draw, whilst the second stands adjourned. In Section No. 2 Mr. S. Hawkins has won the first prize. I am asked to mention that the little match between Messrs. Jacobs and Knight, and won by the latter, was played at a time-limit of 30 moves per hour.

In the BRITISH CHESS CLUB a Smoking Concert was held on the 26th May and proved highly successful. The BRITISH

arranged to send a team to France early in June to play the *Cercle des Echecs* as was done last year, but at the last moment difficulties sprang up and the match stands adjourned for the present.

The little match between Mr. F. H. Lee and Mr. W. H. K. Pollock, in which the latter gave the odds of P and move, has been decided in favour of the odds-receiver, the final score being Lee 6, Pollock 1. When Mr. Pollock's score at the same odds in the City Tournament is considered, this performance of Mr. Lee's points him out to be a strong and rising player.

I have not heard anything further of the Bird-Blackburne match, but as I believe both players are going to Frankfort to take part in the International Tournament to be held there in the middle of July, it is not likely any play will take place in it for the present. Mr. A. Burn is also going to take part in the Frankfort Tournament, so that England will be well represented.

J. G. C.

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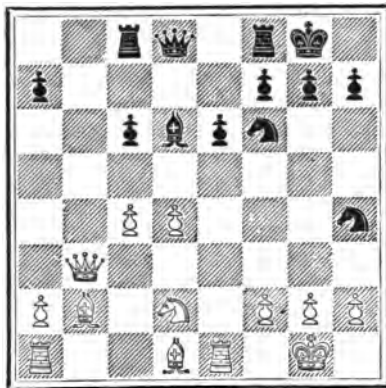
### THE BLACKBURNE-ZUKERTORT MATCH.

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This highly interesting match was concluded on Thursday, 9th June, when Mr. Blackburne secured a substantial victory by 5 wins to Mr. Zukertort's 1, but the severity of the engagement and the stubbornness of the defence will be apparent when it is considered that to obtain these 6 wins no less than 14 games had to be played. The Englishman's victory, however, is, as I said before, a substantial one, and although I cannot help admiring the plucky way in which Mr. Zukertort has fought what has been from the first an uphill battle, I cannot help expressing my feelings of pleasure that the victory has been so pronounced and decisive, and that Mr. Blackburne, to some extent at any rate, may be said to have wiped off the blot left on his escutcheon by his former poor performances as a match player.

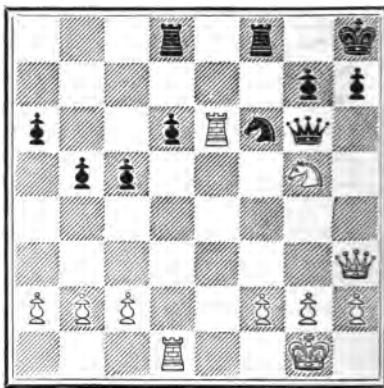
Taking up the thread of the match where I dropped it in your June number I now commence with the eighth game, which was played on Tuesday, 24th May, at the British Chess Club. Mr. Zukertort had the move and opened with Q P two, and the game up to the 9th move followed exactly in the lines of the second game of the match. At this point, however, Mr. Blackburne, retaining doubtless a vivid recollection of the crushing advance of White's Pawns on the Queen's side, took steps to prevent this occurring in the present game, so he at once played 9 ..., P takes P, thereby breaking up the ranks of the foe. I give a diagram of the game at the 17th move.

Position after White's 17th move.  
**BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE) TO PLAY.**



**WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)**

Position after Black's 22nd move.  
**BLACK (MR. ZUKERTORT.)**



**WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE) TO PLAY.**

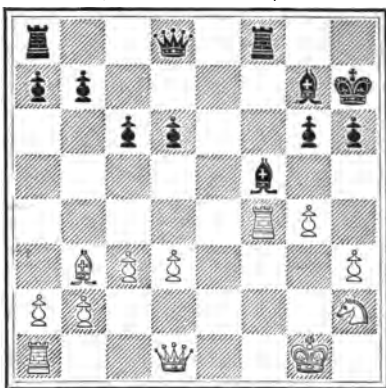
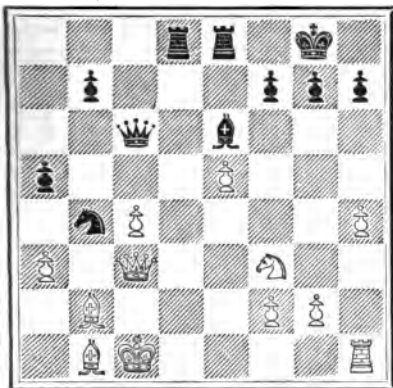
Mr. Blackburne now played 17 ... P to B 4, a very strong move indeed, and the game went on 18 P to Kt 3, Kt to Kt 3; 19 Kt to B 3, P takes P; 20 Kt takes P, B to B 4, but nothing came of it eventually and the game was drawn on the 32nd move.

The ninth game was played on Thursday, 26th May, Blackburne having the move. He opened with a Ruy Lopez which was very steadily defended by Mr. Zukertort. Blackburne, however, at length got his Rooks into what looked like commanding positions, one occupying, as it did, the open King's file, and both attacking Zukertort's Queen's Pawn which seemed badly posted for defence. I give a diagram of the game at the 22nd move. Blackburne now played 23 Kt to K 4, to which Zukertort replied by pushing the Q's Pawn when White dare not capture the B P, and the game ended in a draw thus, 23 ... P to Q 4; 24 Kt takes Kt, R takes Kt, 25 R takes R, Q takes R, drawn.

These two draws following each other in succession raised the hopes of many of Mr. Zukertort's friends that he had seen the worst of his misfortunes, and that he would still be able to stem the tide which had been flowing against him, but these hopes were doomed to speedy extinction by the result of the tenth game, which added another victory to the score of the English player. This game should have been played on Saturday, 28th May, but Mr. Blackburne was not well enough to play that day and it was postponed until Tuesday, 31st May, when Mr. Zukertort had the move. Still holding to his predilection for the Q P opening he again played 1 P to Q 4. The game followed the same lines as the eighth of the match up to Zukertort's 6th

move (B to Kt 2), but now Blackburne instead of replying 6 ..., B to Q 2 adopted much more forcible tactics by at once dissolving the Pawns, followed on the 8th move by B to Kt 5 ch. To this check Zukertort injudiciously interposed the Q Kt, and this weak move was at once admirably taken advantage of by Mr. Blackburne who indeed from this point had a practically won game. At the 22nd move the game presented the following appearance.

Position after White's 22nd move.      Position after White's 19th move.  
**BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE) TO PLAY.**      **BLACK (MR. ZUKERTORT) TO PLAY.**



**WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)**

**WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)**

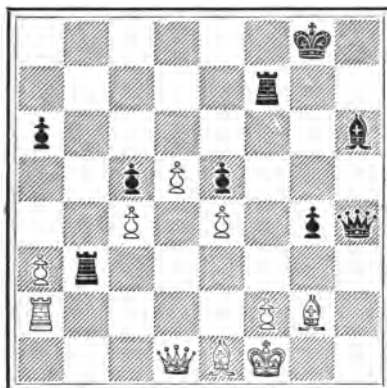
Blackburne now played 22 ..., R to Q 6, and Zukertort at once resigned, for mate or the loss of the Q was before him. This victory brought up Blackburne to 4 against Zukertort 1, and a speedy termination of the match was now looked for, but it was not until other four games had been played that Blackburne was able to score the remaining game necessary for him to win the match.

The eleventh game of the match was played on Thursday, 2nd June. Blackburne again opened with a Ruy Lopez, and the game followed pretty much in the wake of the seventh game. Mr. Zukertort again made a sound defence and Blackburne never got any "grip" of his opponent. I give a diagram of the game on the 19th move. Zukertort here played 19 ..., Q to R 5, and the game went on 20 R to B 3, B to Q 2; 21 Q to K sq, Q takes Q ch; 22 R takes Q, R takes R; 23 Kt takes R, R to K sq; 24 R takes R, B takes R; all of which pointed to a draw, and accordingly the game was drawn on the 29th move.

The twelfth game of the match was played on Saturday, June 4th; Mr. Zukertort, who had the move, departed from his usual Q P opening and instead adopted an English opening (1 P

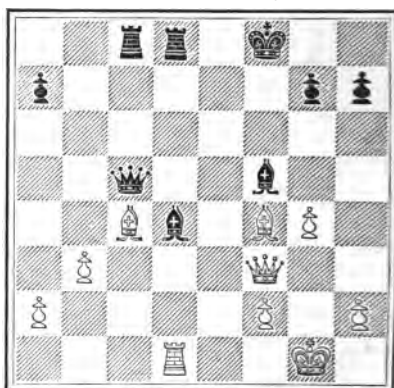
to Q B 4) which Blackburne defended by 1 ..., P to K 4, which gives a sort of inverted Sicilian. Zukertort pushing a fancied advantage too hastily found himself obliged to sacrifice the exchange on the 20th move, obtaining little in return although Blackburne's Pawns were left somewhat scattered. From this point Blackburne followed up his advantage with great skill, and at move 45 he attained what many spectators concluded to be a winning position. Of this I give a diagram.

Position after White's 45th move.  
BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

Position after White's 25th move.  
BLACK (MR. ZUKERTORT) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

Here 45 ..., R to Kt 6 seems the winning move, to which White appears to have no satisfactory reply. Mr. Blackburne, however, played 45 ..., R (Kt 6) to B 6 (which certainly looks a forcing move), to which Zukertort replied by 46 Q to R 4, and by bringing his Q to K 8 and K 6 managed to exchange Queens with a defensible game, but he subsequently by a blunder left Blackburne with a clear piece ahead, though with an inferior Pawn position. At move 59 Zukertort got his R well into the game with a check to which Blackburne replied by moving his K, allowing Zukertort another check, whereas he might have interposed his B and the ending then would have had glimpses of winning in it for him, though the play would have been difficult and intricate. As it was, Zukertort got a see-saw check, and the game was drawn on the 72nd move.

The thirteenth match-game was played on Tuesday, the 7th June. Mr. Blackburne had the move, and for the first time in the match opened Q P two and a "Queen's Gambit declined" ensued, and for many moves the game followed almost precisely the lines of one of the Steinitz-Zukertort match-games, but on

the 14th move Blackburne sacrificed his Kt for a P and a strong attack. On the 18th move he could have recovered the piece, retaining the Pawn, but the combination required some study, which Blackburne unfortunately could not give to it as the time-limit was pressing him—I never bless the man who invented the time-limit business when I come across good games spoiled through its operations—so he played a simpler though still a strong move, gaining thereby another Pawn, and still retaining an attack. On the 22nd move, however, he had to sacrifice the exchange to retain the attack, thus leaving himself a full Rook down, and on the 25th move he gave Zukertort an opportunity of breaking the attack down with sufficient force to win. I give a diagram of the game when this happened. Had Zukertort here played 25 ..., Q to B 3, it seems clear that whether the Queens be changed or not the attack is broken leaving material force on the side of Black. Instead of this, however, Zukertort played 25 ..., B takes P ch, and after many moves the game was drawn.

The fourteenth and last game of the match was played on Thursday, 9th June. Mr. Zukertort had the move and for the second time tried his hand at an English opening. The game was a very interesting one, and it was not until 70 moves had been played that the game was decided in Blackburne's favour. The game was carefully opened on both sides and soon began to look "drawish," and this was increased by the R's and Q's being speedily exchanged, though Black was left with a somewhat weak Q P, and his Kt was more cramped in its movements than that of White's. Zukertort from this point played exceedingly well for a long series of moves, still more cramping Blackburne's game, but at moves 41 and 46 he lost opportunities of gaining clear and possibly winning advantages, and Blackburne defending himself admirably was enabled to keep the foe at bay. On the 48th move Zukertort sacrificed a Pawn but was enabled thereby to advance his K B P to its 6th, supported by the K, and again the position became very critical for Blackburne. Nothing, however, came of it, and a series of see-saw moves was set up by Blackburne to gain time. Having accomplished this he initiated a beautiful combination, sacrificing his only remaining piece but winning the game. I give a diagram of this most interesting position on the following page.

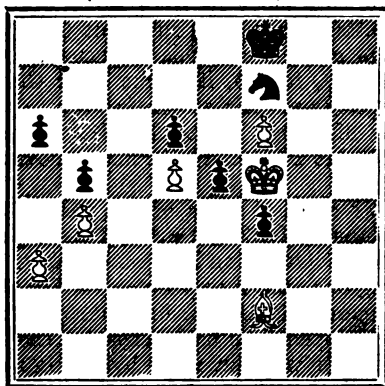
The game now went on 61, Kt to R 3 ch ! 62 K to Kt 5, K to B 2 ! 63 K takes Kt (whether the Kt be taken or not grist comes to Black's mill), K takes P, and Black forced down the Pawns and White resigned on the 70th move. As soon as Zukertort announced his resignation he warmly grasped Blackburne by the hand and congratulated him on his well-deserved victory. ♀

♂ 8

remember it as but yesterday when Blackburne shook hands with Zukertort in 1883, when the latter by winning his game against the former was made sure of the splendid first prize in the great Tournament of that year, and now the same performance takes place but with the facts changed, victor then is vanquished now! So with the kindly greeting of winner by loser I close my account of this match wherein a native-born player has once more carried the English flag bravely to the front.

J. G. C.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE) TO PLAY.



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. Jespersen.—We are grateful for your favours, particularly for the honour you have done us by the dedication problem. The latter shall receive a careful examination.

J. Firth.—The amended version is welcome and apparently sound.

R. Steif.—Your problem has three solutions. After 1 B to Kt 7 or R 8, P to R 4; 2 P to B 3 and mate next move.

East Marden.—Some of your suggestions we shall adopt, but we do not quite agree on the matter of duals. Many thanks for subscription.

### ANDREWS MEMORIAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Amount previously announced	...	...	5	14	0
E. J. Winter-Wood	...	...	0	10	6
East Marden	...	...	0	5	0
					£6 9 6

The conditions of this tourney will be announced next month.

## CHESS IN LANCASHIRE.

There is little or no Chess news for Lancashire this month. Three matches—all of a half-hearted and don't-care-much-about-it character—are the only signs of life, and I am afraid that unless the weather changes my report for July will be a blank. As may be supposed there is not much jubilation here over our victory at Bradford. Little interest and no enthusiasm has been displayed over the county match either before or since, and that Lancashire won by even so narrow a majority is more than she deserved. Your Yorkshire correspondent will no doubt do full justice to the affair. It passed off exceedingly well and the visitors were charmed by their hospitable reception.

After numerous postponements the Manchester and Nottingham Clubs have at last managed to meet at Matlock on the 12th June. As usual the former club sent a weak team. They hardly ever do themselves justice in out-matches, and on this occasion succeeded in losing the match by three games to two and four draws.

The third contest took place at Liverpool between the "North-end" and the Bolton Clubs. I was not present but I hear that the home team scored a victory. This young club, by the way, is rapidly increasing in strength, its five representatives at the county match did not lose a single game.

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## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

By JAMES RAYNER.

From the "Yanowine's News" we learn the result of the "Wanderer" problem tourney. The judges, Messrs. Bettmans, Phelps, and Slater, have made the following award: Two-movers—1. J. C. J. Wainwright. 2. A. F. Mackenzie. 3. E. Pradignat. Three-movers—1. E. Lindquist. 2. F. Moller. 3. A. F. Mackenzie. A special prize has been awarded to C. D. Hamilton for best problem where all the mates are by the Q.

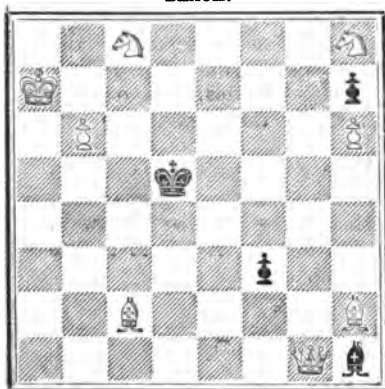
The *Sheffield Independent* has concluded a very successful problem tourney. The number of problems entered for competition was very large and included compositions from nearly every English composer of note. A novel method was adopted for adjudicating upon the rival positions, and whatever may be said of its judicial value it certainly has the merit of popularity. The solvers were invited to take part in a "Selecting Competition," by naming the three probable prize-winners in the order of merit. For every problem thus placed first the editor allowed three marks; for the second, two; and for the third, one. The combined opinion of the judges gave the following result in the

three-move section:—1. E. J. Winter-Wood, Croydon, 80 marks ; 2. Geo. J. Slater, Bolton, 26 ; 3. B. G. Laws, London, 23 ; Honourable mention, W. Geary, London, 17 ; E. J. Winter-Wood, 14 ; and Geo. J. Slater, 18. In the two-move section there was more unanimity of opinion, and wide margins separate the three winners. 1. Geo. J. Slater, Bolton, 82 marks ; 2. H. H. Davis, Bristol, 37 ; 3. H. C. Evans, London, 20. Honourable mention : H. H. Davis, Bristol, 18 ; T. Taverner, Bolton, 16 ; and T. Taverner, Bolton, 14. The first prize problems are given below.

### FIRST PRIZE.

By E. J. WINTER-WOOD, Croydon.

BLACK.



WHITE.

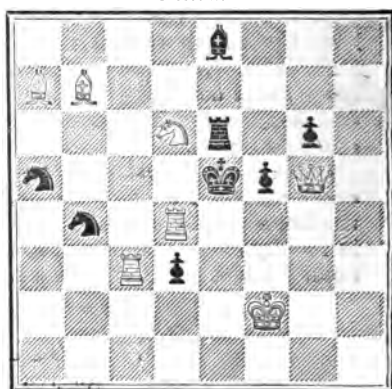
White to play and mate in three moves.

1. B to Q 6.

### FIRST PRIZE.

By GEO. J. SLATER, Bolton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

1. R to Kt 8.

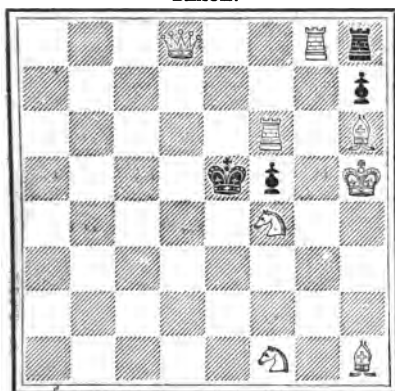
Another tourney, to be divided into sections of two-movers and three-movers respectively, is announced in the same paper. Each competitor may send one or two problems to each section up to 31st July. As the problems are printed under numbers no sealed envelopes or mottoes are necessary, but each problem must be accompanied by solution in full and composer's name and address. Prizes for three-movers :—Value in Chess Works, £1, 15s., and 10s. For two-movers :—15s., 10s., and 5s.

Lovers of sui-mates are asked to turn their attention to the problems on next page, and we can assure them of excellent fare. Both are beautiful compositions and by no means easy to solve. The first-named gave us considerable trouble but we were greatly pleased with the solution. The composer asks us to state that the problem has already been published in one of Dr. Gold's columns, but as it is new to our solvers we do not hesitate to

give it. The companion problem is not quite so difficult as pretty a solution. For the first correct solutions we offer a copy of the "Problem Art."

By J. A. MILES, Norwich.

BLACK.



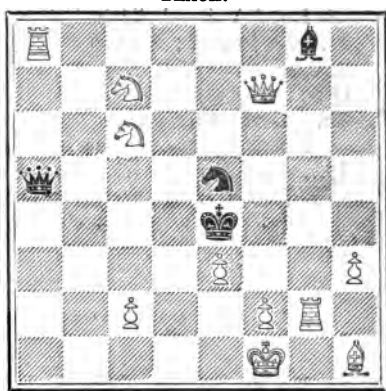
WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in seven moves.

Dedicated with high esteem to Dr. S. Gold,

By J. A. MILES, Norwich.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in six moves.

### B. C. M. SOLUTION TOURNEY.

Nos. XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—J. Keeble, 3, 3, 3. East Marden, 3, 3, 3. T. G. Hart, 3, 3, 3. F. W. Womersley, 3, 3, 3. T. H. Billington, 3, 3, 3. K. W. Winkler, 3, 3, 3. J. O. Allfrey, 6, 3, 0. J. H. Adamson, 3, 3, 0. F. Marshall, 3, 3, 0. R. Simpson not in competition.

### REVIEWS.

No. XVII.—"Fair." J. Keeble.—"A restrictive key and too many duals for it to rank as first class. A very excellent position." F. W. Womersley.—"Sacrifice of Q beautifully planned." T. G. Hart.—"Clever and ingenious." East Marden.—"A magnificent problem." R. Simpson.—"An excellent problem." J. H. Adamson.

No. XVIII.—"A most excellent problem." J. Keeble.—"Excellent, the best in the tourney so far." East Marden.—"One of the gems of the tourney." F. W. Womersley.—"A splendid first move with pretty and well-varied after-play." T. G. Hart.—"A very cleverly constructed problem and the best we have had." T. H. Billington.—"A beautiful conception with a capital key." R. Simpson.

### SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XVI.—Two solutions. Author's: 1 Q to K 8, Kt to B 2; 2 B to K sq. &c. If 1..., Kt to K 6 ch, 2 Q takes Kt, &c. Also solved by 1 Q to K 2, Kt to B 2; 2 Q takes P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to Q 3 ch; 2 Q takes Kt, &c.

No. XVII.—1 Kt to Q 3, Kt to Q 5; 2 Q to B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to B 4; 2 Q to B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to Q 4; 2 Q to K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to R 4; R to K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to Q sq; 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c. If 1..., B takes P; 2 Q to Kt 7 ch, &c. Several duals.

No. XVIII.—1 Q to K R 7, K to Q 5; 2 Q to R 6, &c. If 1..., K to B 5; 2 Kt to Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B to B 4; 2 Q to Q B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B to Kt 4; 2 Q to K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P to Q 5; 2 Q to K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt (B 8) takes B ch, &c.

### SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 412, by W. Grimshaw.—1 B takes Kt, P takes B; 2 Kt to Kt 7, &c. If 1..., P to Q 4; 2 K to R 3, &c.

No. 413, by F. Af Geijersstam.—1 Kt to Q 5, Kt to Kt 3; 2 Kt to B 7, Kt takes P; 3 Q to Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to Q 3; 2 Kt to B 3, Kt takes P; 3 Q to Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to K 2; 2 Kt takes Kt, P to B 6; 3 Q to Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to K 6; 2 Kt takes Kt 3, B to B sq; 3 P takes R. If 1..., Kt to K 7; 2 Kt to B 7, Kt to B 5; 3 Kt to K 6 ch, &c.

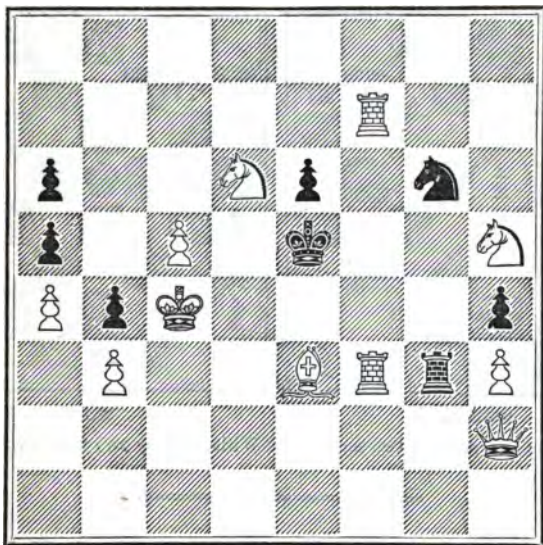
Mr. Studd asks to be allowed to correct an omission in the solutions given in the April number to the four problems in the February number of the B. C. M. In the main-play of the solution to the dedication four-mover Black's first move is given simply as 1 P to R 8, instead of 1 P to R 8 (bec. a B). One or two correspondents write to ask if he favours the "Dummy Pawn" theory, and lest others may form the same erroneous idea he wishes to state that he does not at all hold with the idea that a Pawn on reaching the eighth square may remain a Pawn. In all cases he maintains that some piece must be claimed for it. In the problem in question the claiming a Bishop constitutes Black's principal defence.

The Sussex County Problem Tourney closes with fifteen problems, and the Yorkshire Problem Tourney with twelve. We hope soon to give the result of both competitions.

## B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV.

## PROBLEM XIX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM XX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM XXI.

BLACK.



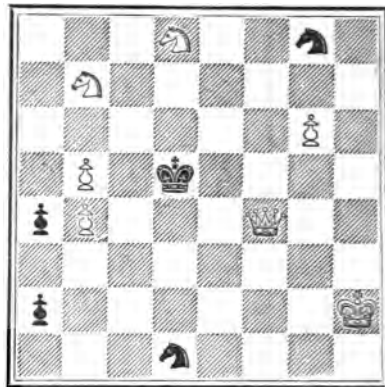
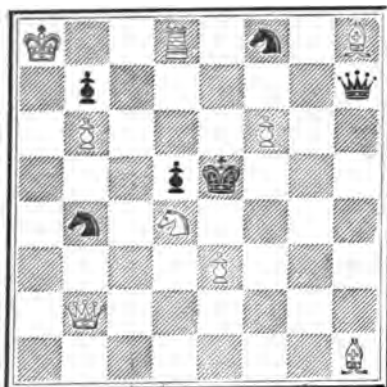
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 414.—By E. PRADIGNAT, No. 415.—By C. PLANCK, M.A.,  
LUSIGNAN. LONDON.

BLACK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

WHITE.

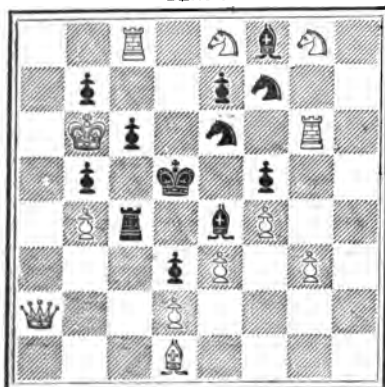
White to play and mate in two moves.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 416.—By CAMPO ACHILLE, No. 417.—By F. H. PATZAK,  
LODI, ITALY. WEIN, GERMANY.

BLACK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

White to play and sui-mate in six moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1887.

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## THE SLOW GAME.

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Our game lack'd fire and venture: interlock'd  
The combatants, no room was found to strike.  
Wearied and slow the movement, seeming like  
Some dull gray day whose ceaseless rains have mock'd  
Our faintest hope of sunshine. So to the end  
Show'd our encounter, till, as that dark day  
Towards eventide in glory dies away,  
And heaven and earth in rosy splendours blend,  
So thro' a rift at last the battle flew,  
The host was broken up, when final came  
The strategy that fir'd the heart like flame,  
The fatal loveliness that smote and slew.—

Thus in ourselves goes on the dreary strife  
Till our good Angel strikes, and death is life!

J. PIERCE.

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## COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

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The annual meeting of this flourishing association was held at Stamford during the week commencing August 1st. The result of the first-class tournament was that Mr. Blake, of Southampton, carried off the first prize of £10, Mr. D. Y. Mills won the second prize of £4, the third £2, being divided between Messrs. Bird, Pollock, and Thorold. The following is the score:—

	Blake.	Mills.	Bird.	Thorold.	Pollock.	McDonnell.	Locock.	Total.
J. H. Blake .....	—	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5
D. Y. Mills .....	0	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4
H. E. Bird .....	0	0	—	1	1	0	1	3
E. Thorold .....	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	3
W. H. K. Pollock .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	1	1	3
G. A. MacDonnell .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	—	0	2
C. D. Locock .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

## THE CHESS PROBLEM.

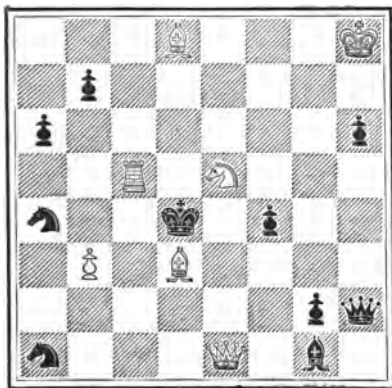
(Concluded from page 143.)

The third chapter treats of Construction, which is sub-divided into (1) Possibility of initial position, (2) Economy, (3) Naturalness, (4) Minor requisites. The remarks under the 1st and 3rd of these sub-divisions are only brief, as is indeed all that is required. The problem in its initial position must be a possible position, that is, one that could have been arrived at by actual legal moves from the original position of the 32 chess-men arranged in order as at the commencement of a game. From this "hard and fast" rule there can be no deviation whatever in problems properly so called. The German Masters refine upon this plain principle, and go so far as to say that "the initial position must be such as could occur in a game *before the promotion of any Pawn*." We entirely dissent from any such ruling. It is illogical and it only tends to limit and weaken the resources of the problemist. We can easily imagine beautiful problems which can only be realised by using promoted Pawns in the initial position, and there is no reason why they should not be used. Nevertheless the introduction of such promoted Pawns should be sparing at the best, and that only when no other resource is open to the composer. Under this head the authors condemn the "dummy Pawn" as being impossible according to modern rules of play. The "naturalness" here spoken of must not be confused with "symmetry," which is referred to later on in the essay. "Naturalness" may be defined as such an orderly arrangement of the pieces as might have been produced by likely lines of play. The initial position of a problem must be "possible," and it ought to be as natural as it possibly can be made.

The question of "economy of force" in a Chess problem is a great one. Here more than in any other one thing is the constructive skill of the composer brought out, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that we should attach a clear and definite meaning to the term. The authors define "economy" thus: "*Economy in a Chess problem is measured by the ratio of the total amount of work done during each and every variation to the total amount of force used in the construction.*" To this general definition the authors add two sub-definitions—(1st) *The work done by any piece at any stage of solution increases in value as we approach the mate.* (2nd) *The fewer the number of pieces used to produce a certain amount of force the better.* As illustrating the full idea of economy the authors compare the two following problems.

No. 299.—By C. PLANCK.

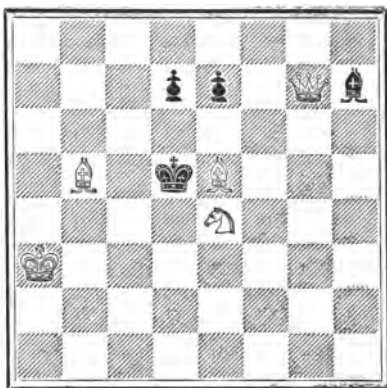
BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 312.—By C. PLANCK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Key-move 1 B to Q Kt 5.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Key-move 1 B to Q 6.

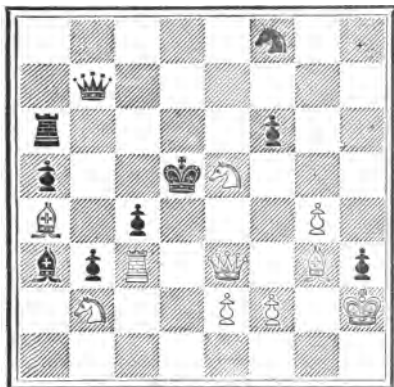
As the authors point out, the amount of force used in No. 299 is about double that employed in No. 312, yet from the point of economy this is amply balanced as more than double the work is done in the former problem to that done in the latter.

Of the *minor requisites* it is not necessary to treat at length. The authors point out that a threatened initial check for Black is a bad point in construction, as is also the initial placing of the White Queen *en prise*. In the opinion of the writer of this review both these statements must be taken in a qualified sense as there are occasions when both these minor flaws may be advantageously disregarded, and indeed the authors themselves give a problem as illustrating an exception to the second minor requisite.



No. 54.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



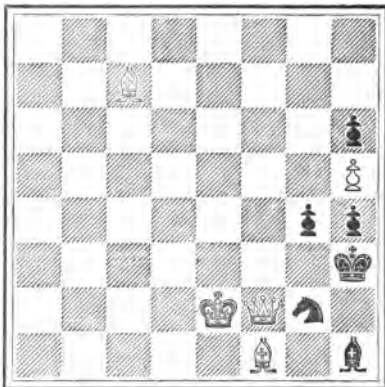
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

Solution—1 Kt (K 5) takes P, Q to K R 2 ;  
2 Kt to Q 6, R to Kt 3 ; 3 Kt to K 8, Any  
of 35 replies, 4 R B or Kt mates : other  
variations.

No. 336.—By C. PLANCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

Solution—1 Q to R 7, P to Kt 6 ;  
2 B to Kt 6, K to R 7 ; 3 B to Kt sq ch,  
K to R 6 ; 4 Q to Q 7 mate.

The difficulty in No. 54 is the three consecutive Kt moves leading to a perfect block. In No. 336, the authors say, will be found a problem wherein the difficulty lies in the key-move, and yet the key-move is not likely to be thought of until the whole idea of the problem is grasped.

The subject of the fifth chapter is "Classification." The chapter is a long one and deals with what is undoubtedly a difficult subject, inasmuch as there are several distinct systems of classification "which have no connection with each other." These are summarised under the following heads :—

- (A) By theme.
- (B) By style.
- (C) By length of solution.

Under the first system—that by Theme—the authors give 12 principal divisions though these do not by any means exhaust the list, so divergent are the themes that present themselves. These twelve are—

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Avoiding stalemate. | (7) Inducing obstruction. |
| (2) Capturing.          | (8) Interchanging.        |
| (3) Checking.           | (9) Obstructing.          |
| (4) Clearing.           | (10) Paralysing.          |
| (5) Doubly providing.   | (11) Sacrificing.         |
| (6) Forelaying.         | (12) Withdrawing.         |

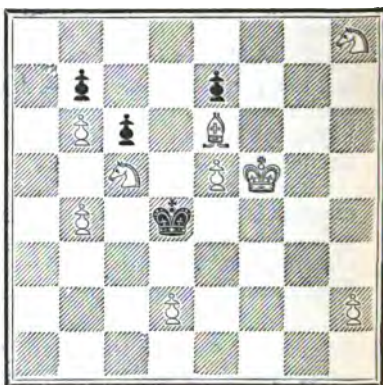
It is pointed out that these "fundamental pieces of strategy" can hardly in themselves be considered Themes and "that it is only when two or more of them are logically connected that we develop a true thematic idea." Under the different heads above enumerated the authors give much important matter and many illustrative positions. The first one has much to do with the Indian Theme, though the idea of "withdrawing" is also incorporated with it. On the second and third principles the authors have little to say, as they are both objectionable forms of strategy in themselves. The next, however—clearing—is treated of at great length as it is a most important strategical point in modern problem composition. It plays a most important part in the celebrated "Bristol" theme of world-wide fame. As a good illustration of this principle the authors give No. 836. Here clearing is combined with interchanging as the Q must go to R 7 to allow the B to come in front of her in order that it may command the Kt sq. As an illustration of "double provision" the authors point to No. 807.

No. 807.—By C. PLANCK.

No. 837.—By C. PLANCK.

BLACK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

White to play and mate in five moves.

In this problem after 1 B takes P, K to K 4, it will be seen that the Q is forced to R sq in order to anticipate several alternative defences of Black's. Forelaying is illustrated by several problems, one of the most curious being No. 837, where the forelaying is done by the K. It is soon seen that the K must

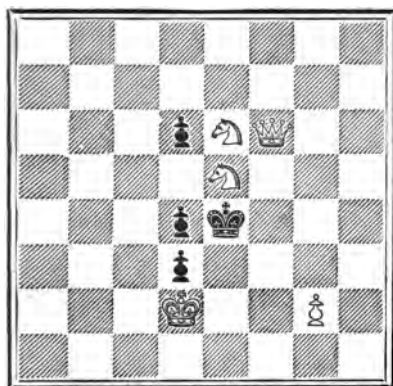
move but at first sight it would seem that it could either go to Kt 5 or 6, and it is only after we discover that Kt 5 must be left open for the Kt that we see why the Kt 6 is the only square open for the K to go to. "Inducing obstruction" is a favourite device of many modern problemists. As an example the authors give the following problem.

No. 310.—By C. PLANCK.

No. 255.—By C. PLANCK.

Fourth prize (*ex æquo*) *Letts's Household Magazine* Tourney.

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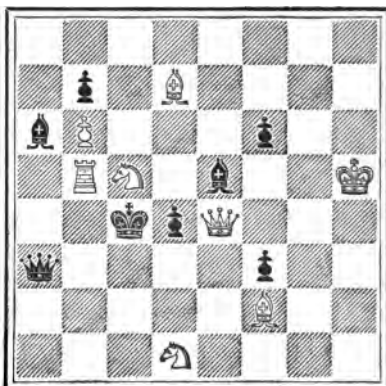


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solution—1 Kt to K B 4, P takes Kt ;  
2 Q to B 7, P takes Kt ; 3 Q to K 6 mate.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

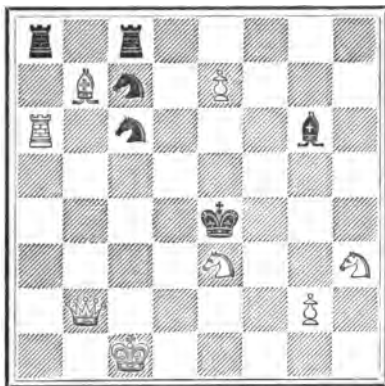
Solution—1 Kt to Q 3.

The double sacrifice here draws the P to B 5 as a block. As an example of "Interchanging" we have already had No. 336. "Obstructing" and "Paralysing" are both useful devices in the hands of the problemist. As an example of the latter we give problem No. 255. In commenting on this problem the authors say "although the Q prevents two mates after the key-move is made and has fourteen squares at command, yet she is unable to produce dual play, and further she necessitates the adoption of five different mating moves." As an example of a "sacrifice" the authors give No. 121, whilst "withdrawing" is illustrated by No. 181.

No. 121.—By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

No. 181.—By B. G. LAWS.

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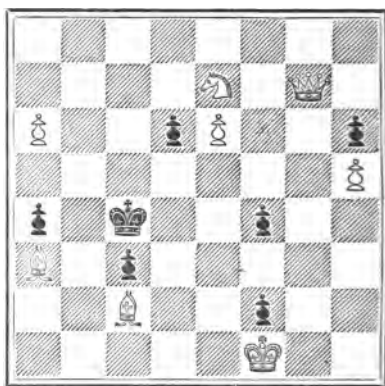


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solution—1 Kt to Q B 4, K to B 4;  
2 Q to K 5 ch, Kt takes Q; 3 Kt to K 3  
mate : other variations.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solution—1 Kt to Kt 8, K to Q 4;  
2 Q to K R 7, Any; 3 Mates accordingly.

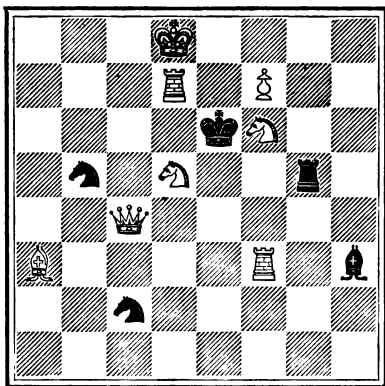
This excellent chapter concludes with some lengthy remarks on Classification by style, and a few brief remarks on Classification by length of solution, to which we cannot advert further at present from consideration of space, though the whole of them are well worth full consideration. Of course exceptions may be taken here and there to the nomenclature which the authors have adopted in all the three classifications, but particularly under head Classification (A), and some may complain that the sub-classifications run into each other. This, however, cannot easily be avoided for the subject is difficult in itself, and going over much untrodden ground the authors have had often to invent terms to set out their meaning as best they could, and we are therefore not disposed to quarrel with their classification taking it as a whole.

The sixth chapter deals with Sui-mates and kindred subjects, whilst the seventh chapter winds up this most interesting essay by some remarks on Problem Tourneys and awards. Space again prohibits our doing more than alluding to these excellent chapters, but we cannot forbear giving a specimen of Mr. Laws's genius as a composer of sui-mates.

No. 368.—By B. G. LAWS.

Hon. mention *Leeds Mercury Tourney*, 1882.

**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**

White forces self-mate in nine moves.

**Solution**—1 P to B 8 (Kt) ch, K to K 4; 2 B to Q 6 ch, Kt takes B; 3 R to K 7 ch, B to K 3; 4 Kt to K Kt 6 ch, R takes Kt; 5 R takes B ch, K takes R, 6 Kt to B 7 double ch, K to K 4; 7 Q to B 3 ch, Kt to Q 5; 8 Kt to Q 7 ch, K to K 5; 9 Q to B 6 ch, Kt takes Q mate.

In the opinion of the writer of this article this was far and away the most beautiful problem in the tourney. The judges objected to the idle Black Rook on Kt 3 in the mating position, and we do not say that this is not a blot, but it is of the smallest account when put in the scale against the perfectly pure mate, the open position of the Black King in the mating position, and the beautiful play of the four Knights leading to the symmetrical Knight mate. All of this is in the highest form of art, and of the "long shot" checking suis we know no prettier specimen than this one of Mr. Laws's.

We have thus run over this highly interesting and most valuable essay, we fear at times doing but scant justice to it, and we can only conclude by expressing a hope that all interested in the problem art will become students of its pages. J. G. C.



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

### GAME DXLIV.

The following games are from the late match between Messrs.  
Blackburne and Zukertort.

Eighth game, played at the British Chess Club on Tuesday,  
24th May, 1887.

(Irregular Opening.)

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

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Any move is welcome which with safety introduces variety into this dull opening; otherwise the development of the Q B at Kt 2 is considered preferable.

(b) In a similar position in the second game of the match Mr. Blackburne played B to Q 3 instead of exchanging both Pawns, which allowed his opponent to secure his favourite majority on the Q's side.

(c) The *Field* points out that Black could have retaken with the Rook, since of course White dared not capture the Q Kt P.

(d) P to Kt 3 was certainly stronger, to keep out the Kt.

(e) Kt to B 4 seems a better retreat.

(f) This, it appears, was a slip; he had intended to take with the Bishop, thereby gaining time instead of losing both it and position.

(g) Mr. Zukertort thinks Black ought rather to have played here P to K 4.

(h) Preventing P to K R 3, and enabling him to plant one of his Kts at K 4.

(i) Black might have taken the Q B P, but in that case White would have got a troublesome attack by 30 B to B 2, P to Kt 3, 31 B to B 3, &c.

(j) The mutual offers of these exchanges show that both players had no hope of doing anything more than draw.

### GAME DXLV.

Ninth game, played on Thursday, 26th May.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Zukertort.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	14 B tks B	Kt tks B
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	15 Kt to B 3	P to B 4
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3	16 B to Kt 3 ch	K to R sq
4 P to Q 4	P tks P (a)	17 Q to K R 4	P to Q Kt 4
5 Castles	P to Q R 3	18 B to K 6 (e)	B tks B
6 B to R 4	B to K 2	19 R tks B	Q to Q 2
7 R to K sq (b)	Castles	20 Q to R 3 (f)	Q R to Q sq
8 P to K 5	Kt to K sq	21 R to Q sq	Q to K B 2
9 Kt tks P	Kt tks Kt	22 Kt to Kt 5 (g)	Q to Kt 3
10 Q tks Kt	P to K B 3 (c)	23 Kt to K 4	P to Q 4
11 B to B 4	P tks P	24 Kt tks Kt (h)	R tks Kt
12 Q B tks P	B to B 3	25 R tks R	Q tks R
13 Kt to Q 2	P to Q 3 (d)	Drawn game.	

### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) If Kt takes P, then 5 Castles, or P to Q 5, or Q to K 2.

(b) White may also play 7 P to K 5, but not 7 Kt takes P, on account of Kt takes Kt, 8 Q takes Kt, P to B 4, winning a piece.

(c) But if here, P to Q B 4 or Q Kt 4, White replies with Q to K 4.

(d) This looks risky, and we believe it ought to entail upon Black some amount of disadvantage, for suppose now 14 B takes Kt, P takes B, 15 Q takes Q, B takes Q, then not 16 R takes P, as given in the *Field* and *Chess-Monthly*, but 16 B to R 4, and the isolated Pawn will be hard to defend. Perhaps, however, instead of 14..., P takes B, Black might continue with B takes B.

(e) If P to B 3 or 4, the answer would be B to B 4.

(f) Obviously threatening to win a piece by R takes Kt.

(g) He would have played badly in taking the Q P, for then would follow R takes R, 23 R takes R, Q takes P.

(h) White could not, of course, take the Q B P, without losing a piece, nor could he, we think, have kept up the pressure by 24 Q to Q 3, for then Q to B 4 (best, for of course if 24..., P takes Kt, 25 Q takes R, and wins, or if 24..., P to B 5, 25 Q to Q 4, Q to B 2, 26 Kt to B 5, &c.), 25 Kt takes Kt (if Kt takes P, then Kt to K 5), Q takes Q, 26 R takes Q, R takes Kt, &c.

### GAME DXLVI.

Tenth game, played at the British Chess Club on Tuesday, 31st May.

#### (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE. (Mr. Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	13 R tks B	Kt tks R
2 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3	14 K tks Kt	B to Q 2
3 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	15 Q to R 3	K R to K sq
4 Kt to K B 3	P to B 4	16 P to R 4 (e)	P to Q R 4
5 P to Q Kt 3	Kt to B 3	17 K to Q sq	Kt to Kt 5
6 B to Kt 2 (a)	P tks Q P	18 B to Kt sq	P to K 4 (f)
7 K P tks P	P tks P	19 P tks P (g)	Q to B 3
8 P tks P	B to Kt 5 ch	20 Q to B 3	B to K 3
9 Q Kt to Q 2 (b)	Kt to K 5	21 P to R 3	Q R to Q sq ch
10 Q to R 4 (c)	Castles	22 K to B sq	R to Q 6 (h)
11 R to Q sq	Q to B 3 (d)	Resigns.	
12 B to Q 3	B tks Kt ch		

#### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) There is no harm in this move if properly followed up, but B to K 2 and Castles first forms a safer development.

(b) A *lapse* which spoils the game; he should have interposed the Bishop.

(c) White has no means of avoiding some loss; if 10 P to Q 5, then Kt takes Kt, 11 Kt takes Kt, P takes P, 12 P takes P, Q takes P, 13 B takes P, R to K Kt sq, 14 B to Kt 2, R to Kt 3, with a winning position.

(d) An excellent move, still keeping up the pressure, and threatening to gain the exchange, which, curiously enough, cannot be prevented. (See diagram.)

(e) *Cui bono?* Was it not better to move the K at once?

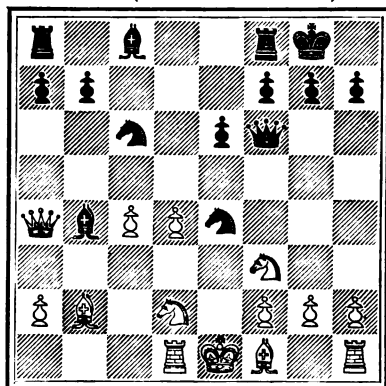
(f) A fine stroke, sacrificing a Pawn in order to break up White's game.

(g) If Kt takes P or P to Q 5, the reply is B to B 4.

(h) This elegant finishing *coup* wins the Q or mates.

Position after Black's 11th move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

### GAME DXLVII.

Eleventh game, played on Thursday, June 2nd.

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This is much better than driving the adverse Bishop by P to Q R 3 and Kt 4, and then pinning the Kt by B to Kt 5, as played in the 7th game of the match.

(b) It seems more in accordance with the principles of this close form of the Ruy Lopez to play P to K R 3, and afterwards B to K 3, Q to Q 2, &c.

(c) Our choice would have been to exchange both the minor pieces here, so as to keep a Kt against a Bishop for the end-game.

(d) White's last move was somewhat risky, and this good rejoinder imparts some life to the previous dullness of the contest.

(e) The only safe defence, for if K to Kt 2 or Q to B 3, Black answers with B to K 4.

(f) Practically forcing the exchange of Queens, as the Q could be driven about if she retreated to Kt 4. The rest of the game needs no comment. Black is obliged to exchange Rooks or to lose position, and the draw is then assured.

## GAME DXLVIII.

Twelfth game, played at the British Chess Club on June 4th.

## (English Opening.)

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

39 Q to K 3 ?	R to Kt 6	57 R to Q Kt 2	R tks B ch
40 K to B sq	R to K B 2	58 K to K 2	B to R 4
41 R to R 2	P to Kt 4 (l)	59 R to Kt 6 ch	K to B 2 (s)
42 Q to B sq	P to Kt 5	60 R to Kt 7 ch	K to K sq
43 B tks R P	B to B sq	61 R to K R 7	B to K 2 (t)
44 B to K sq (m)	B to R 3	62 R to R 5	B to Q 3
45 Q to Q sq	K R to K B 6 (n)	63 P to Kt 5	R to K Kt 6 (u)
46 Q to R 4	K to R 2 (o)	64 R to R 8 ch	K to Q 2
47 Q to K 8	Q to B 3	65 R to K Kt 8	B to K 2
48 Q to K 6 !	R to B 5	66 P to Kt 6	P to R 4
49 Q tks Q	K R tks Q	67 R to Q R 8	B to Q 3 (v)
50 K to K 2	R to Q Kt 3	68 R to R 7 ch	B to B 2
51 B to Q B 3	B to B 5	69 R to R 6	B to Q 3
52 P to B 3	R to Kt 6	70 R to R 7 ch	B to B 2
53 R to B 2	B to Kt 6 (p)	71 R to R 6	B to Q 3
54 P tks P	K to Kt 3 (q)	72 R to R 7 ch	
55 B to B 3 (r)	R tks B		Drawn game.
56 K tks R	B to K 8		

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) M. Rosenthal considers the inverted Sicilian to be a perfectly sound defence to this opening.

(b) Mr. Zukertort did not think it advisable to play P to Q 4 either here or subsequently, probably because he feared his Q P would become a mark for attack, but he has to submit to a cramped game for some time in consequence.

(c) This seems to relieve White a little. B to K 8 would have developed another piece without uniting the adverse Pawns.

(d) In making this move, which threatens B takes P, Mr. Zukertort, it appears, intended to give up the exchange. We agree with him that the sacrifice was unsound, but do not see that 19 K R to Kt sq instead of Q to R 4 would have done him any service, for Black could then have replied with P to B 5.

(e) R to Q B sq would prevent the advance of the Q P for the present, which, however, Black seems not to mind.

(f) Stronger of course than P takes P or Q takes R P, which latter would be answered by Q to R 5.

(g) There does not appear much use in this; Q to B 2, followed by B to Q 2 was preferable.

(h) It looks as if Black might now with advantage force the exchange of Rooks or Queens by R to Kt 7, followed by Q to Kt 3 if the Q went to Q sq or Q 3.

(i) It was certainly imprudent for White to open the Rook's file, as will be seen immediately.

(j) If P takes P, Black would obtain a winning attack by P to K 5, 86 B takes P, Q to R 7 ch, 87 K moves, R to K sq, &c.

(k) Mr. Zukertort thinks he should now have brought his R to Q sq and Q 3.

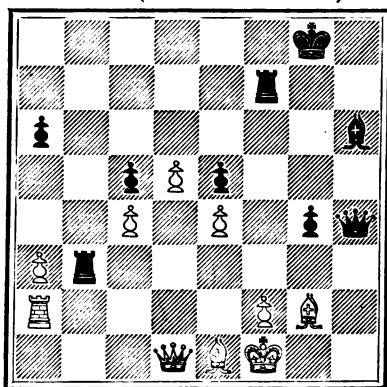
(l) To prevent the adverse B coming to R 3, and also with a view to augmenting the attack.

(m) Perhaps B to Q B 3, shutting out the K R, was better, but White in any case has a bad game now.

(n) This is the crisis of the battle (see diagram). Had Mr. Blackburne here played R to K Kt 6, he must have won, for it threatens R takes B, and if to obviate that White played 46 P to B 3, then followed P takes P, 47 B takes R, Q takes B, 47 B to R sq, B to K 6 and wins.

Position after White's 45th move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

(o) Somewhat too timid; B to B 5 or K 6 would not do, but it was not yet too late to bring the R to K Kt 6.

(p) It was probably more prudent to exchange Pawns first.

(q) Black could now win a piece by 54 R takes B, 55 R takes R, R to B 7 ch, 56 K to Q sq, R takes B, but in that case Mr. Zukertort meant to continue with 57 P to Q 6, followed by R to Q 3 and Q 5, which he says would draw at least.

(r) An oversight which ought to have cost the game; Mr. Blackburne, however, does not play the ending up to the mark, and consequently lets his opponent off with a draw.

(s) There was no danger in K to Kt 4, for if then 60 P to Q 6, R takes B P, and the passed pawn can always be stopped. Black could also win after K to Kt 4 by capturing White's centre Pawns in detail, and giving up his B (if necessary) for the passed Pawn.

(*t*) The B should have gone to B 3.

(*u*) If K to B 2, 61 R checks, and the K cannot go to Kt 3. Also 60..., R takes B P would now be unsafe, since in that case White could bring up his King.

(*v*) R takes Kt P would have given him yet another chance of winning.

### GAME DXLIX.

Thirteenth game, played June 7th.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Zukertort.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Zukertort.)
1 P to Q 4 ( <i>a</i> )	P to Q 4	27 R tks R ch	R tks R
2 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	28 B to K 3	Q to K 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	29 P tks B	B to B 3 ( <i>n</i> )
4 B to B 4	P to B 4	30 K to Kt 2	P to Q R 4
5 P to K 3 ( <i>b</i> )	Kt to B 3	31 P to Q R 4	P to R 3
6 Kt to B 3 ( <i>c</i> )	P tks Q P	32 B to K 6	B to Kt 4
7 K P tks P	P tks P ( <i>d</i> )	33 Q to Kt 7	B to K 2
8 B tks P	B to K 2	34 Q to B 3	B to Q 3
9 Castles	Castles	35 Q to R 5	Q to K 5 ch ( <i>o</i> )
10 R to B sq ( <i>e</i> )	B to Q 2	36 K to B 2	Q to B 7 ch
11 Q to K 2	R to B sq	37 K to B sq	Q to Kt 8 ch
12 K R to Q sq	Q to R 4	38 K to B 2	Q to Kt 7 ch
13 Kt to K 5	K R to Q sq ( <i>f</i> )	39 K to B sq	Q to R 8 ch
14 Kt tks P	K tks Kt	40 K to Kt 2	Q to B 3
15 P to Q 5	P tks P	41 B to Q 4	Q to K 2
16 Kt tks P	K to B sq ( <i>g</i> )	42 Q to Kt 6	Q to Kt 2 ch
17 Kt tks Kt	B tks Kt	43 K to B 2	B to Kt 6 ch ( <i>p</i> )
18 R to Q 5 ( <i>h</i> )	P to Q Kt 4 ( <i>i</i> )	44 P tks B	R tks B
19 R tks P	Q to R 5	45 Q to R 7 ( <i>q</i> )	Q to Kt 3
20 P to Q Kt 3 ( <i>j</i> )	Q to R 6	46 Q to Kt 8 ch	K to K 2
21 R to Q 5	Kt to Q 5 ( <i>k</i> )	47 Q tks P ch	K to Q 3
22 R tks Kt	B tks R	48 Q to B 8 ch	K to K 4
23 R to Q sq	Q to B 4	49 Q to Kt 7 ch	K to Q 3
24 Q to B 3	B to B 4	50 Q to B 8 ch	K to K 4
25 P to K Kt 4	B tks P ch ( <i>l</i> )	51 Q to Kt 7 ch	
26 K to B sq	B to R 5 ( <i>m</i> )	Drawn game. ( <i>r</i> )	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) It is very seldom that Mr. Blackburne opens the game with any other move than P to K 4.

(b) If 5 Kt to Kt 5, P takes Q P, and if 6 Kt to B 7 ch, then Q takes Kt, followed by B to Kt 5 ch. Or if 5 B takes Kt, R takes B, 6 Q to R 4 ch, B to Q 2, 7 Q takes P, then B to B 3, 8 Q P takes P, Kt to Q 2, 9 Q to R 3, R to R sq, 10 Q to Kt 3, Kt takes P, with the better position.

(c) But now we believe White could certainly gain something by Kt to Kt 5, for if Black replied with Q to R 4 ch, the K would go to K 2.

(d) It used to be a dictum of Mr. Zukertort's that it is bad play to exchange these Pawns so early in this opening.

(e) P to Q 5 would get rid of the isolated Pawn, but Mr. Blackburne has ulterior views in retaining it.

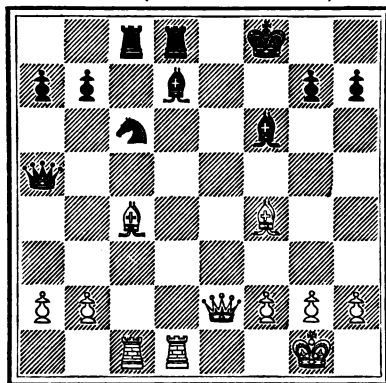
(f) The position is similar to one which occurred in the match between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort (see B.C.M. vol. 6, p. 150), and the former, by retiring his B at this stage to K sq, prevented the sacrifice which now follows, and which appears to be sound.

(g) B to K 3 would be bad on account of Kt to B 7.

(h) White could have recovered his piece here by 18 R takes B, R takes R, 19 Q to K 6, with the better game. (See diagram.)

Position after Black's 17th move.

BLACK (MR. ZUKERTORT.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

(i) This was his only resource to save the Queen.

(j) If B to Q 6 ch first, the Kt covers, and Black escapes from his difficulties.

(k) Counter attack is here, as often, the best defence. White is practically obliged to take the Kt, for if 22 Q to R 5, then B to K sq, &c., and if 22 Q to Q sq or Q 2, then B to K 3.

(*l*) Mr. Zukertort rightly remarks that he threw away a chance of winning now by 25 Q to B 3, for if 26 Q takes Q, R takes Q, 27 P takes B, Black continues with B takes P ch, or if 26 Q to Kt 3, then B to K Kt 3, with a safe game.

(*m*) He ought rather to exchange Rooks, and play Q to Q 5.

(*n*) It would be imprudent to win either R P, *e.g.* Q takes R P, 30 B to B 5 ch, B to K 2 (if K to K sq, 31 Q to K 4 ch, K to Q 2, 32 Q to Kt 7 ch, and mates next move), 31 P to B 6, B takes B, 32 P takes P double ch, K to K 2 (best), 33 Q to B 7 ch, K to Q 3, 34 Q to Q 5 ch, K moves, 35 Q takes R ch, &c.

(*o*) If Q to B 3, then 36 B to Kt 6, R to R sq, 37 B to Q 4, and Black had nothing better than Q to Kt 4 ch, which would lead to a draw.

(*p*) Owing to the strength of White's position and of his two Bishops, Black could not hope to win, and might easily lose; the exchange of pieces, at any rate, is in his favour.

(*q*) P to B 6 looks as if it would give Black more trouble.

(*r*) For the K goes back to Q 3; if he went to K 5, White could reply advantageously with K to K 2.

### GAME DL.

Fourteenth and last game, played at the British Chess Club on June 9th.

#### (English Opening.)

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

85 P to Kt 4	Kt to Kt 2 (h)	54 K to K 6	K to B sq
86 K to Q 3	K to Q sq	55 K to B 5	K to Kt sq
87 Kt to K 4	K to K 2	56 K to K 6	K to B sq
88 B to Kt 6	B to K B sq	57 K to B 5	Kt to Q sq
89 B to B 2	B to Kt 2	58 B to Kt 6	Kt to B 2
40 P to K R 4	B to K B 8	59 B to B 2	K to K sq
41 P tks P (i)	K B tks P (j)	60 B to R 4	K to B sq
42 Kt tks B (k)	P tks Kt	61 B to B 2	Kt to R 8 ch
43 K to K 4	K to B 3	62 K to Kt 5	K to B 2
44 B to K R 7	B to K sq (l)	63 K tks Kt	K tks P
45 B to K B 5	B to Kt 3	64 K to R 5	K to B 4
46 B to Q Kt 6 (m)	B tks B ch	65 B to R 7	P to K 5
47 P tks B	K to B 2	66 K to R 4	P to K 6
48 P to B 4 (n)	Kt P tks P	67 K to R 3	K to K 5
49 K to B 3	K to K sq	68 K to Kt 2	P to B 6 ch
50 K to Kt 4	Kt to Q sq	69 K to Kt 3	P to B 7
51 P to B 6	Kt to B 2	70 K to Kt 2	K to Q 6
52 K to B 5	K to B sq		Resigns.
53 B to B 2	K to Kt sq		

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) If 4 P to Q 4, P takes P, 5 P takes P, P to Q 4, and White must either push on the Q B P prematurely, or submit to the isolation of his Q P.

(b) Much better than Kt to B 3 as adopted in the twelfth game of the match. It will be observed that both parties now succeed in preventing the opponent from playing P to Q 4.

(c) Here, however, Mr. Zukertort thinks he could have played P to Q 4 in safety, and saved time by it.

(d) We now much prefer White's game. Perhaps, as Mr. Zukertort says, Black would have improved his position a little here by B to Kt 4; P takes P would evidently be bad, by bringing White's K B into a strong post at K 4.

(e) This looks risky; K to R 2 was probably a safer course.

(f) Increasing White's advantage; it seems better to play Q to Q 2, and then, if permitted, B takes Kt.

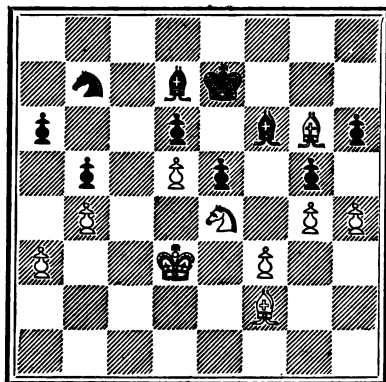
(g) Black naturally brings his K round to the support of his weak Q's side.

(h) And now, having made the weak point tolerably safe, he prepares the way for the K to go back again.

(i) The advance of the R P, like the reserved force in a battle, should have been decisive, but the manœuvre is spoilt by this hasty capture; he should have played 41 B to K 3, whereupon would follow P takes P, 42 B takes P, P to R 6, 43 K to K 2, and the R P must presently fall. We give a diagram.

Position after Black's 40th move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. ZUKERTORT.)

(j) If P takes P, then, of course, B to K 8 winning it.

(k) He could still win by B to K 8, forcing the exchange of pieces, and then marching up his K towards the R P, which, it will be seen, Black could not defend.

(l) B to B sq and Q 2 continuously appears to be the correct course, in which case we do not see how White could force the game.

(m) Once more, according to the *Field* and *Chess-Monthly*, he misses the road to victory, which would have been secured by 46 B takes B, K takes B, 47 B to Kt 6, K to B 3, 48 B to B 7, K to Kt 8, 49 B takes P, Kt takes B ch, 50 K takes P, Kt to B 2 ch, 51 K to K 6, &c.

(n) White's play for the last few moves has been weak, and this is a culminating blunder from which there was no hope of recovery: our notes therefore end here. We do not know the cause of Mr. Zukertort's break down, for he had conducted all the first part of the game exceedingly well. Mr. Blackburne finally wins by a pretty sacrifice of his Kt, after first wasting a good many moves to make up his number for the time-limit. It must have been a little unsatisfactory to him to finish the match with a game which he ought to have lost, but this by no means detracts from the credit of his previous performance, and we congratulate him heartily on his well-earned victory.

### YORKSHIRE ITEMS.

The most interesting item which we have to report this month is that Yorkshire is soon to have the privilege of witnessing a match between those widely known and highly respected masters Blackburne and Zukertort. The match is to be played at Bradford, and we hear on good authority that play is expected to commence about the middle of September, and that the conditions and prizes will be almost identical with those of the late contest between Blackburne and Zukertort. The credit of bringing the match about is due to the Hon. Secretary of the West Yorkshire Chess Association, Herr Cassel, and we hope every Yorkshire Chess-player, who possibly can, will second his efforts by attending some portion of the play. If this is done it goes without saying that the contest will do much to assist the efforts of those who are working to make our Chess organisations second to none.

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An interesting convivial meeting of the members of the Leeds Chess Club was held in their club rooms on Saturday, July 16th, for the purpose of celebrating the club's success in winning this season the Woodhouse Challenge Cup, which distinction, as many of our readers are aware, carries with it the title of Championship of Yorkshire. During the afternoon a photographic group of those assembled was taken, and later on a substantial tea was partaken of. After the table had been cleared the members again gathered round the festive board under the presidency of the Worthy Mayor of Leeds, Sir Edwin Gaunt, president of the club, who opened the proceedings by saying that it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to meet his fellow-members of the Leeds Chess Club, and he sincerely congratulated them upon their success in winning the Challenge Cup. It was also gratifying to him to know that Yorkshire Chess generally was in a healthy condition; and especially was he pleased with the result of the County match played against Lancashire on the 18th of June. Having been a member of the Leeds Chess Club for many years past, he was much interested in its welfare and glad to see it in a prosperous condition, and it was with feelings of lively satisfaction that he proposed the toast of "Future Success and Prosperity to the Leeds Chess Club."

The Cup, which was generously kept well supplied with the "King of wines" by Vice-president Mr. J. Craven—who also provided cigars and a bounteous supply of fruit—was then passed round, each member trying his best to out-do his predecessor in the matter of good wishes, and many were the reminiscences which were related before the cup had completed its first round.

Letters of apology received from Ald. Bower, Mr. John Rhodes, J.P., and Mr. W. C. Myers, were read by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. I. M. Brown), who also, in the name of the members of the club, presented to Sir Edwin Gaunt a copy of a Chess work containing the moves in the games of two correspondence matches played against the Liverpool Chess Club in 1838, 39, 40, and 41, Leeds winning both matches, with a score of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The next item of the programme was the presentation to Mr. E. B. Hussey (the late Hon. Secretary) of a set of ivory Chessmen. The Mayor made the presentation, and Mr. Hussey returned thanks to the subscribers for their kindness. The health of the present Hon. Secretary (Mr. Brown) was afterwards drunk, and songs were sung by Messrs. Wacheux and Stokoe, the last named rendering in good style—

#### THIS FINE OLD GAME OF ANCIENT DAYS.

It shows how States are govern'd, how mutual aid should be,  
How subjects should protect their King, the King from harm be  
free;

And how the Queen should love her Lord, and the Bishop rule  
his See;

And how the Knight should die in fight for his King and liberty—  
This fine old game of ancient days, this game of orient clime.

"The health of Sir Edwin Gaunt," coupled with the name of Lady Gaunt and family, was proposed by the Captain (Mr. James Rayner), and having been duly honoured and responded to the rest of the evening was spent in play over the chequered board.

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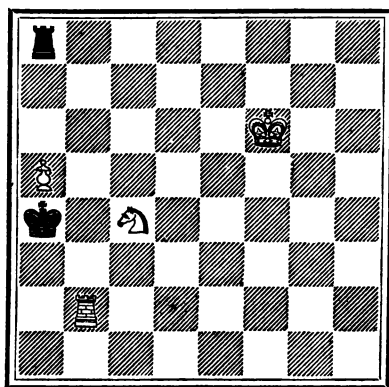
Apropos of the stories which have of late gone the round of the Chess columns—we heard one the other day at the Leeds Club's social meeting which will perhaps bear repetition. A short time after Steinitz had introduced the gambit which bears his name, a leading member of a well-known provincial club had occasion to spend a few days in London on business, and thought he would while away a spare hour or two at Simpson's Divan. Before proceeding thither he brushed up his already extensive knowledge of the newly introduced opening with the object of course of astonishing whoever he might cross pawns with. On arriving at the well-frequented rendezvous he was not long in meeting with an opponent who generously insisted upon his taking first move. This was too good an opportunity to be missed, so our hero lost no time in offering the prepared game—bit, which the stranger quietly accepted and after some little further play gained such a material advantage that the expectant victor was compelled to haul down his flag, which he did with apology for oversights, &c. "Try it again," said the stranger, "I

rather like to play this sort of game," and try it again our hero did, and yet again, and still again, but all to no purpose; the defender went steadily on until he had placed several games to his credit; then our provincial friend cried "Enough," and addressing his opponent said—"Well, Sir, when at home I beat everybody I play at this opening but your play surprises me; I am fully conversant with every variation of the opening which I thought would not yet be so well-known here, but no matter what I try you get the better of me, and as my spare time is now over I must thank you for entertaining me, and perhaps you will kindly allow me the pleasure of knowing who my opponent is." The answer was courteous and to the point. "Certainly, my dear Sir, I shall have much pleasure, and I'm glad to have met you. My name is STEINITZ." Result—almost total collapse of our provincial friend who does not now require to be told the reason of his failure.

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It will be well within the recollection of many of our readers that the official score in the match between Lancashire and Yorkshire was a win for the former by a bare majority of two games, a result so close as to be regarded as a moral victory for the tykes. Since the official declaration one of the positions which was adjudicated a drawn game has been submitted to the analytical skill of the *Leeds Mercury's* solvers with the result that the difference between the moral and actual victory is further reduced by one game. The position, which is a most interesting one, is as follows.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to move.

The object Black has in view is of course to keep up this stale-mate position by perpetual checking. White, however, by some really clever play gains the desired move and wins. No blame is or can be attached to the adjudicators, the mode of winning being too intricate to discover in a hurried adjudication of a few minutes' duration.

Whilst on the subject of the County match we will take the opportunity of saying that the *notes* upon the game played at Board No. 1 between "Master" Burn (Liverpool) and Mr. E. Freeborough (Hull), and which was published in the *Liverpool Courier*, have caused much dissatisfaction in Yorkshire high quarters. The notes are from the pen of Mr. Burn, and we have heard leading Yorkshire players strongly assert that the comments are far from being marked with the courtesy with which a defeated opponent should be treated, more especially when the victor has the unchallenged reputation of being at any rate Pawn and move the stronger, if not more.

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We intended saying something about the Yorkshire County Chess Club Problem Tourney, but as this subject will be dealt with by our Problem Editor we conclude our notes with the following letter lately received.

July 25th, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—Shall I be in order in suggesting that a series of articles dealing with the Chess careers of noted Yorkshire Chessists would doubtless prove interesting to the majority of the readers of our magazine?

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

[We think such a series—including both players and problemists—would be very attractive. We shall be glad to receive short sketches of leading amateurs either within or without the county in which we live.—EDITOR.]

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## FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIA.—We have received the first number of the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, a new Chess magazine published at Vienna, and edited by Prof. Berger and Dr. Gold. It consists of 24 pages, very clearly printed on good paper, and it opens with an address to the Chess public enumerating a long list of co-operators. Then follows the first of a series of articles upon the Openings, illustrated by three of the games between Labourdonnais and Macdonnell. After these come three of the Blackburne-Zukertort match games, together with six other original ones, some analytical remarks on the Kieseritzky and Bishop's gambits, four end-games on diagrams, four-and-a-half pages of Chess news, and

fourteen original problems. We wish our new contemporary all the success which it seems evidently to deserve. From its columns we learn that a Chess tourney of 17 players has lately been held at the Philharmonic Circle of Trieste, the first prize of which was gained by Herr Hruby.

FRANCE.—M. Rosenthal announces in the *Monde Illustré* an international correspondence tourney open to all residents in Europe, Algeria, Tunis, and Egypt. Three prizes will be given, the first consisting of a bronze statuette, "Victorious Diana," the latest work of Carrier-Belleuse, valued at 2500fr. The second prize will be the entrance fees, which are fixed at 10fr. for each player, and the third will be all the numbers of the *Monde Illustré* since July 1st, 1884. All communications must be addressed to M. Rosenthal, 43, Rue de la Seine, Paris.

The championship tourney at the Café de la Régence resulted in the first prize being gained by M. A. de Rivière, the second by M. Hirschkopf, and the third by M. Taubenhause. M. Hirschkopf is a young Polish amateur lately come to Paris, who, says the *Stratégie*, will soon be classed among the masters.

M. de Rivière in the various Chess columns which he edits is advocating the establishment of a French Chess Association, and a provisional committee, of which M. Clerc is the president, has been formed for carrying out this project.

As it was found impossible at this season to get up a return match with the British Chess Club, with ten players on each side, like that of last year, M. Rosenthal was delegated by the Grand Cercle des Echecs to proceed to London on July 16th, accompanied by one of its members, Captain Berthon, to organise a consultation match between the two clubs, or failing this, some simultaneous games between M. Rosenthal and the members of the British Chess Club. The visitors were hospitably entertained at a banquet by the B. C. C., and M. Rosenthal played some simultaneous games, of which he only lost one to Mr. Heppell.

AUSTRALIA.—From the *South Australian Chronicle* we learn that the probable competitors in the Inter-Colonial Exhibition Congress at Adelaide will be, Messrs. Charlick and Holloway of Adelaide, Messrs. Gossip and Heimann of Sydney, and perhaps also Mr. Piper, late of the City of London club, who has recently migrated to Australia. From Melbourne the entries seem doubtful, Mr. Burns having apparently retired from active play, and Messrs. Crane, Esling, Fisher, and Goldsmith, being in all likelihood deterred by business engagements. Mr. Witton, however, and Mr. Tullidge will probably represent Victoria, and Mr. Hookham will come as the champion of New Zealand. The tourney was to commence on August 17th.

The first prize in the Sydney School of Arts Club has been gained by Mr. Heimann, with 33 won games, 2 lost, and one drawn. At the Old Sydney Club Mr. Ridley and Mr. Crane tied for the chief prizes, Mr. Lea being third.

AMERICA.—The Manhattan Club has defeated the Brooklyn Club in two team matches with a total score of 18 to 6. The annual championships of the Manhattan and New York Clubs have begun, and that of the Brooklyn is finished, with the result that Mr. Eno took first honours and the gold medal.

In the newly-formed Columbia C. C. at New York, which now numbers over 100 members, a tourney for the championship and a gold medal is now in progress. The eighth championship Chess tourney of the New Orleans Chess, Chequer, and Whist Club has also commenced with ten entries.

The St. Paul "*Pioneer Press*" has contained a most excellent Chess column during the past six or eight months, which we have not had an opportunity of alluding to before. Mr. Emmet Hamilton has the department in charge, and he is, in our opinion, a model Chess editor, giving to each branch of the game its due attention. We cordially wish the column the success it so well deserves.

We have received several numbers of a new weekly American Chess organ entitled "*The Columbia Chess Chronicle*," published at No. 1, Second Avenue, New York. The subscription is \$1.50, and the magazine appears well worthy of support.

GERMANY.—The fifth Congress of the German Chess Association was opened, according to programme, on July 17th, at the Assembly Rooms of the Zoological Gardens, Frankfort-on-the-Main, with greeting of strangers and pairing for the various tourneys. For the Masters' tourney there were 21 entries, of whom nine represented Germany, four Austria, four England, two Russia, one France, and one America. Their names will be found on the score-sheet given over leaf. Play commenced on July 18th, and was continued each day, with some exceptions, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 8 p.m., at the rate of 20 moves an hour, the alternate afternoons being devoted to the playing out of unfinished games. The result of the tourney will be seen from the score-list. We are of course disappointed that our representatives did not do better, but we nevertheless congratulate the winners of the highest prizes on their victory. We miss this time from the list of entrants Messrs. Bird, Rosenthal, Tchigorin, &c., but on the other hand we are glad to find a considerable access of rising young players.

The following is the final score :—

	1. Alapin.	2. v. Bardeleben.	3. Berger.	4. Blackburne.	5. Burn.	6. Englisch.	7. Fritz.	8. v. Gottschall.	9. Gunsberg.	10. Harmonist.	11. Mackenzie.	12. Meüger.	13. Dr. Noa.	14. Louis Paulsen.	15. Schallop.	16. v. Scheve.	17. Schiffers.	18. Dr. Tarrasch.	19. Taubenhaus.	20. Max Weiss.	21. Zukertort.	Total.
1.....	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
2.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	12
4.....	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
5.....	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
6.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
7.....	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	6
8.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—	0	1	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	8
9.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
10.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
11.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
12.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
13.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	9
14.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	11
15.....	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	0	1	11
16.....	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	0	0	1	8
17.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10
18.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	1	0	1	12
19.....	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
20.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
21.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following are the winners :—

	Marks.	
Capt. G. H. Mackenzie .....	First prize .....	1000
J. H. Blackburne .....	Second prize ..	750
Max Weiss, Vienna .....	Third prize ..	500
Herr v. Bardeleben .....	Fourth prize ..	800
J. Berger, Gratz.....	Fifth prize .....	200
Dr. Tarrasch, Nuremberg.....	Sixth prize.....	150
B. Englisch, Vienna.....	Seventh prize...	100
L. Paulsen.....	Eighth prize ...	80
E. Schallop .....		

Tie and  
division.

Tie and  
division.

Tie and  
division.

The *Haupt Turnier*, which is the principal tourney next to that of the Masters, had 19 entrants, who were divided into two sections of 10 and 9 respectively. The following table gives

the issue of the play in each section. The three highest scorers in the one had then to contend with the three highest in the other for the possession of the three prizes, and the result was that the first fell to Herr Bauer, and the second and third were divided between Herren Mieses and Richter.

## DIVISION I.

	Ahlhausen.	Barnes.	Bauer.	Beck.	Keller.	Mabillis.	Malthan.	Pappenheim.	Dr. Rosenthal.	Varain.	Won games.
Ahlhausen .....	—	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barnes .....	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	8
Bauer .....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	7
Beck .....	1	0	0	—	0	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Keller .....	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mabillis .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	1	—	1	0	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malthan .....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	3
Pappenheim .....	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	—	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Rosenthal .....	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Varain .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

## DIVISION II.

	Baus.	Brillow.	Dr. Dostal.	Flad.	Mieses.	Neustadl.	Richter.	Schwan.	Seger.	Won Games.
Baus .....	—	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brillow .....	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Dostal .....	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flad .....	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5
Mieses .....	1	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Neustadl .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	7
Richter .....	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	5
Schwan .....	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seger .....	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

There were also two lower game-tourneys, in which chiefly local players took part, and a problem solution tourney, the winners of which were Herr von Gottschall, who solved the three-mover in 16 minutes, and Herr Mieses, who unravelled the mysteries of the four-mover in 1 hour and 20 minutes. Herr

Fritz, of Darmstadt, gave an excellent blindfold performance on July 28th; he had ten opponents, and in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours he defeated seven of them, lost to one, and drew with the other two. On July 19th there was a grand banquet at which eighty guests sat down, the president being Herr Günther, and the vice Herr E. Rosenthal. At this entertainment a Chess poem was recited by Herr Maude, and various toasts were proposed and acknowledged. On the 24th about 50 members of the association spent a long day in a most enjoyable visit to the Niederwalde and other places of interest on the Rhine.

The Berlin Chess Club celebrated its 60th anniversary on June 4th by a grand banquet. At this several telegrams and letters of congratulation were read, and notably one from Baron von Heydebrandt und der Lasa, who was unanimously elected Hon. President of the club. There was also a paper by Herr Levy upon the history of the club, which excited much attention and interest. On June 24th a general meeting was held to make arrangements for the second portion of the celebration, which is to consist of various tourneys open only to German Chess-players, and which will begin on August 15th.

The prizes in the late tourney of the Augustea Club of Leipsic were gained by Dr. Max Lange, and Herren Mieses, Boch, Zachau, Roegner, and Kutschmar, in the order named. The correspondence match with the Berlin Club has been won by the Augustea with the score of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the Berliners losing one game and drawing the other. The latter propose to seek their revenge in a monster team match between the two clubs, which will probably come off shortly at Wittemberg. The Augustea men have held a jubilant banquet to celebrate their victory,

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

East Marden.—Subscription to hand for which accept our thanks. Your wishes on the other matter may be realised next time.

T. G. Hart.—Your prediction is not quite verified. Perhaps "the wish was father to the thought." A closer examination of the problem in question will show you a few ugly duals. Many thanks for problems which shall be duly examined.

K. W. Winkler.—We still fail to see a second solution to Problem XVIII. You miss Black's principal defence. Try 1..., B to B 4, and we think you will find the problem sound and good. We have none of your problems on hand.

Problems received with thanks from T. G. Hart, T. B. Rowland, G. E. Barbier, and J. A. Miles.

T. H. Billington.—See "note" in Solution department.

## SCOTTISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The fourth Congress was begun on Monday, 11th July, in the Rooms of the Edinburgh Chess Club, 4, Queen Street, Edinburgh. The programme consisted of:—

1.—Major Tournament (entry money 10s.), Prizes, 1st, Championship Cup, value £25, for one year, and £4 4s. 0d.; 2nd, £2 2s. 0d., and 3rd, £1 1s. 0d.

2.—Minor Tournament (entry money 5s.), Prizes, 1st, £3 3s. 0d., and 2nd, £2 2s. 0d.

3.—Handicap Tournament (entry money 2s. 6d.), Prizes, 1st, £3 3s. 0d., and 2nd, £1 11 6d.

In the Major Tournament there were 9 entrants, viz., Mr. G. B. Fraser, Dundee; Mr. D. Y. Mills, London; Mr. Christopher Meikle, and Mr. D. M. Latta, Edinburgh; Sheriff Spens, and Messrs. G. E. Barbier, John D. Chambers, James Marshall, and James Young, all of Glasgow. Several well-known players were unable to attend. The following are the results of the play in the Major Tournament:—

	Mills	Fraser	Barbier	Meikle	Chambers	Marshall	Spens	Latta	Young	Total
D. Y. Mills .....	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	1	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
G. B. Fraser .....	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
G. E. Barbier .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	6
C. Meikle .....	1	1	0	—	0	0	1	1	1	5
J. D. Chambers .....	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	1	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
James Marshall .....	0	0	0	1	1	—	—	1	0	3
Sheriff Spens .....	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	1	1	2
D. M. Latta .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	1
James Young .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

The Championship was won by Mr. Mills of London. Messrs. Fraser and Barbier having made the same score, agreed to divide the 2nd and 3rd prizes.

In the Minor Tournament there were 12 entrants, viz., Mr. Robert Brander, Lossiemouth (an octogenarian); Mr. J. MacKenzie, Islay; Mr. James Phillips, Helensburgh; Mr. W. H. Maslin, Alloa; Mr. A. W. Buchan, Portobello; Messrs. Wm. Black, and George Shand, Glasgow; and Messrs. Charles Matthew, A. D. Vardon, W. W. Robertson, George G. Gibson, and John Macfie, Edinburgh. The following is the score-sheet of the Minor Tournament:—

	Black	Macfie	Robertson	Phillips	Vardon†	Mackenzie	Maslin	Shand	Matthew	Gibson	Buchan	Brander	Total
Wm. Black .....		1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	9
John Macfie .....	0		$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. W. Robertson .....	0	$\frac{1}{2}$		1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Phillips .....	0	1	0		0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	6
A. D. Vardon .....	1	0	0	1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	6
J. Mackenzie .....	0	0	0	1	0		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Maslin .....	0	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$		1	1	0	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. Shand .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	5
C. Matthew .....	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		0	1		5
G. G. Gibson .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		1		3
A. W. Buchan .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		1	2
R. Brander .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		0

Those games left blank in the score-sheets were not played owing to want of time, but none of them affected the scores of the prize-winners. Mr. William Black, the Secretary of the Glasgow Chess Club, won the 1st prize in the Minor Tournament, and Messrs. W. W. Robertson and John Macfie tied for 2nd. On playing off a deciding game Mr. Macfie won. Mr. Robertson has now tied for the same prize three times in succession; he was successful in winning the deciding games on the former occasions.

In the Handicap Tournament there were 16 players, classed as follows:—

Class I.—Rev. George McArthur, M.A., and David Forsyth, both of Edinburgh, G. B. Fraser, D. Y. Mills, Sheriff Spens, J. D. Chambers, Jas. Young, and D. M. Latta.

Class III.—W. W. Robertson, A. D. Vardon, A. W. Buchan, G. Shand, Jas. Phillips, J. Mackenzie, and Charles Matthew.

Class V.—Robert Brander.

Class I. gave to Class III. Pawn and two moves, and to Class V., Rook. This contest was conducted on the pairing system, one game being decisive. The following are the pairings and results:—

FIRST PAIRING.	WINNERS.
Fraser v. Brander .....	Fraser
Phillips v. Chambers .....	Phillips
Young v. McArthur .....	McArthur *
Latta v. Forsyth .....	Latta
Robertson v. Mackenzie .....	Robertson †
Vardon v. Shand .....	Shand
Buchan v. Mills .....	Mills
Matthew v. Spens .....	Spens

\* After drawing a game. † After drawing two games.

## SECOND PAIRING.

## WINNERS.

McArthur v. Robertson .....	McArthur
Spens v. Latta .....	Spens
Fraser v. Phillips .....	Fraser
Mills v. Shand .....	Mills

## THIRD PAIRING.

Fraser v. Spens .....	Fraser
Mills v. McArthur .....	Mills

## FOURTH PAIRING.

Fraser and Mills drew their game and they agreed to divide 1st and 2nd prizes.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Association was held on the evening of Friday, 15th July, at 8 o'clock. There were about 25 members present. Sheriff Spens presided. The following office-bearers were appointed for the ensuing year:—President, Sir Wyndham C. Anstruther, Bart., of Carmichael. Vice-Presidents, G. B. Fraser, Dundee; Sheriff Spens, Glasgow; Christopher Meikle, Edinburgh, and John C. Chambers, Glasgow. Directors, John S. Pagan, Crieff; Dr. James Clerk, Rattray, Edinburgh, and Blairgowrie; Arthur Russell, Cupar-Fife; D. Y. Mills, London; A. I. McConnochie, Aberdeen; Rev. George McArthur, M.A., Edinburgh; John Russell, Glasgow; D. M. Latta, S. S. C., Edinburgh; W. W. Robertson, Edinburgh, and Peter Fyfe, Glasgow. The Chairman then said that, as they were aware, Mr. David Forsyth, who had been secretary of the Glasgow Chess Club, and, since its commencement, secretary and treasurer of the Scottish Chess Association, had now removed to Edinburgh. His (the Chairman's) idea as to this fact was that it should in no way whatever interfere with Mr. Forsyth continuing to be the secretary and treasurer of the Association. Personally, he had felt Mr. Forsyth's loss in Glasgow very much. For several years Mr. Forsyth had assisted him in regard to the Chess editing, and, as secretary of the Glasgow Chess Club, had done very good work. At the time he left Glasgow, a movement arose among the West of Scotland players to recognise his services by presenting him with a Chess testimonial; and, on behalf of the subscribers, he (the Chairman) had pleasure in handing him a set of Chess-men, and asking him to accept of the gift, with best wishes for his success. (Applause.) Mr. Forsyth's re-election as secretary and treasurer of the Association having been unanimously agreed to, Mr. Meikle bore testimony to Mr. Forsyth's merits, and Mr. McArthur called special attention to his invention of an excellent Chess notation. Subsequently Mr. Forsyth suitably acknowledged the testimonial.

The Treasurer's statement showed that at the beginning of the present year there was a sum of £58 8s. 6d. in bank at the credit of the Association, and it was estimated that the receipts for the current year would more than meet the expenditure.

The place of next meeting was the subject of some discussion, Dundee having been suggested as a suitable place. As, however, there is to be an International Exhibition in Glasgow in 1888, it was unanimously resolved that the meeting should be held in Glasgow in July or August, the particular date to be announced in Scottish Chess columns in the month of April.

The programme of the Problem Tournament suggested at the previous meeting was considered, and it was remitted to the Rev. George McArthur of Edinburgh, and Mr. John Russell of Glasgow, to adjust the conditions.

It was reported that the prize in the Correspondence Tournament which has been in progress for 2½ years, was won by Mr. John D. Chambers. It was remitted to Mr. Chambers, and to Mr. John Gilchrist of Glasgow, to arrange a new Correspondence Tournament among members of the Association, and a sum of £3 was voted towards the prize fund, provided there was a satisfactory number of entrants. Votes of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, and to the Edinburgh Chess Club for the accommodation afforded to the Association during the week of Congress, concluded the proceedings.

#### CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT.

As stated above, the prize has been won by Mr. John D. Chambers of Glasgow. The Tournament was started in January, 1885, with 16 entrants, and was conducted on the pairing system. The players were paired throughout by ballot as follows:—

FIRST PAIRING.	WINNERS.
D. Forsyth, Glasgow v. W. R. Stewart, Dalmellington .....	Forsyth *
Jas. Young, Glasgow v. J. H. Scott, Inverness ...	Scott
J. C. Bremner, Broughty Ferry v. J. Mackenzie, Islay .....	Mackenzie
W. McCombie, Glasgow v. G. L. Miller, Berwick-on-Tweed .....	Miller
Wm. Heggie, Glasgow v. J. Phillips, Helensburgh	Phillips
W. W. Robertson, Edinburgh v. Edmund Hunt, Glasgow .....	Hunt
J. D. Chambers, Glasgow v. G. P. Galloway, Edinburgh .....	Chambers
John Court, Glasgow v. D. M. Latta, Edinburgh	Court

## SECOND PAIRING.

Forsyth v. Scott.....	WINNERS. Forsyth *
Chambers v. Mackenzie.....	Chambers
Court v. Miller .....	Court
Hunt v. Phillips.....	Hunt

## THIRD PAIRING.

Forsyth v. Court .....	Court *
Hunt v. Chambers.....	Chambers

## FOURTH PAIRING.

Chambers won against Court. .

\* After drawing a game.

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## CHESS JOTTINGS.

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Owing to the discontinuance of the *Manchester Weekly Post* Mr. Dust's excellent Chess column has been transferred to the *Manchester Evening News*, 3, Cross Street. The first under the new dispensation appeared August 6th, and offers abundant evidence that the editor intends keeping up the very high standard previously attained.

We have received from Mr. F. Downey a copy of a photographic group of Chess editors of Great Britain and Ireland, comprising every name of note in the editorial firmament. It is the result of co-operation between Mr. Downey and Mr. T. B. Rowland, 9, Victoria Terrace, Clontarf, Dublin, from whom copies may be obtained. The price of the larger size is 9/-, and of the smaller (cabinet size) 1s., postage extra. Autographs accompany each individual picture. We strongly recommend our readers to send for a copy of the group. It is a splendid work of art and does great credit to the well-known firm Messrs. J. Downey & Sons, of South Shields.

The *Celtic Times* of July 16th contained No. I. of a very important Chess department under the editorship of Mr. A. Morrison Miller, 49, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin. The price of the publication, which is principally of interest to the sporting community, is a penny a week, and we advise our readers to send for a specimen copy.

Our London letter is unavoidably crowded out this month. The October number will probably be considerably enlarged, and will contain, among other things, the concluding part of Mr. Studd's review of Mr. Mackenzie's new work, and a selection of games from the Frankfort Congress.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY JAMES RAYNER.

We have pleasure in announcing the conditions of the "Andrews Memorial Problem Tourney," and as this is the only scheme to perpetuate the memory of the late editor of this department we cordially invite the co-operation of all problemists to make it successful. The competition will be confined to three-move direct mate problems, and composers may enter from one to three problems, each containing full solution together with name and address of the author. As the competing positions will be published under numbers, mottoes and sealed envelopes are unnecessary. Problems to be addressed to John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield. Joint compositions of two or more persons and unnatural positions will be excluded. Through the generosity of several staunch supporters of Chess we are enabled to offer the following prizes:—First, £3; Second, £1 10s.; Third, £1; Fourth, 10s.; Fifth, 7s. 6d.; Sixth, B. C. M. for one year. The time for entries from Europe will close on Nov. 30th, 1887, from America Dec. 31st, 1887, and from Australia Jan. 31st, 1888. We have been fortunate enough to secure the services of C. Planck, M.A., and Dr. S. Gold as judges, and we feel assured that these appointments will give universal satisfaction. They will base their award upon the following scale:—

Beauty	{	of ideas	...	...	20	}	40
		in method of illustration	...	...	20		
Construction	{	(Originality (of arrangement)			10	}	40
		Correctness	...	...	10		
		Economy	...	...	20		
Difficulty	...	...	...	...	...		20
Total							100

Particulars of a Solution Tourney will be announced at a later date.

Yorkshire and Sussex are remarkable for Chess activity. All branches of the game are liberally supported, and players, solvers, and problemists have regular tournaments for the exercise of their skill. Each county has just concluded a successful problem tourney. In the former twelve problems were submitted to Messrs. White, Rowland, and Cassel for adjudication, and they give their award as follows:—First prize, "Hock," by Jas. Rayner, Leeds; Second prize, "Nil Desperandum," by J. Crake, Hull.

Fifteen problems were entered for the Sussex tourney, and the judge, J. Rayner, gave his decision as follows:—First prize, "I'll make one," by H. W. Butler, Brighton; Second prize,

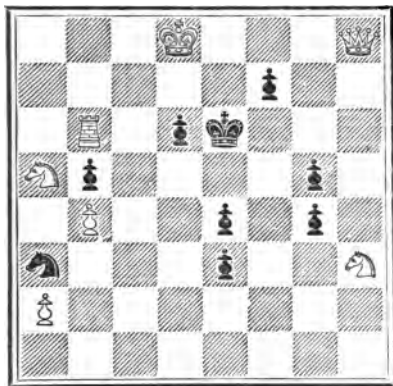
"Pro re nata," by Sergt.-Instructor Scott, Chichester; Third prize, "Stet," by Sergt.-Instructor Scott; and Honourable mention, "Morceau," by Sergt.-Instructor Scott. The first prize-winner in each tourney is given below, so that our readers can compare the respective merits of the two problems.

### First Prize in Yorkshire Tourney.

"Hock,"

By Jas. Rayner, Leeds.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

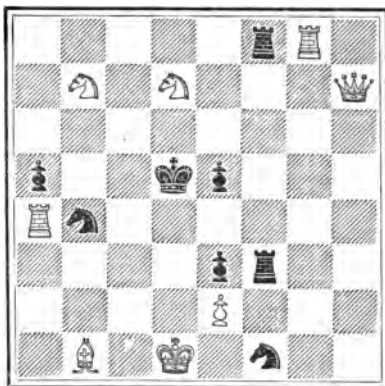
1 Kt to B 6.

### First Prize in Sussex Tourney.

"Ill make one,"

By H. W. Butler, Brighton.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

1 Kt to Kt 8.

The time for entries in the *Sheffield Independent* problem tourney has been extended to August 31st, 1887. In connection with this competition there will be a solution tourney commencing on September 3rd, 1887. It will be divided into two sections, one for two-movers, and the other for three-movers. Solvers may enter one or both sections, and for each several good prizes are offered.

Problem and solution tourneys are rife. The *Yenowine's News* offers four prizes for the best two-move and three-move problems respectively sent in to K. D. Peterson, P.O. Box 332, Milwaukee. The *Nashville American* also offers prizes to the best positions sent in to A. B. Hodges, Nashville. A solution competition will be held in each case.

We have not received a single solution to the sui-mates by J. A. Miles in our last number, and in order to give our readers another opportunity to master these beautiful problems we withhold the solutions for another month. In addition to the book already offered the author offers a copy of a Chess work to the second correct solutions.

### B. C. M. SOLUTION TOURNEY.

Nos. XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—J. C. Bremner's name was inadvertently omitted from the score sheet last month. His score for these problems is 6, 3, 3.

Nos. XIX., XX., and XXI.—J. C. Bremner, 3, 6, 3. T. G. Hart, 3, 6, 3. J. O. Allfrey, 3, 6, 3. K. W. Winkler, 3, 6, 3. East Marden, 3, 6, 3. J. H. Adamson, 3, 6, 3. F. W. Womersley, 3, 6, 3. J. Keeble, 3, 6, 3. F. Marshall, 3, 6, 3. T. H. Billington, 3, 6, 3.

R. Simpson not in competition.

### REVIEWS.

No. XIX.—“A very neat position.” J. C. Bremner.—“Far superior to its predecessors.” T. G. Hart.—“Pretty.” K. W. Winkler.—“Above the average.” East Marden.—“Very good.” J. Keeble.—“Rather good.” T. H. Billington.—“A very neat and well-set problem.” F. W. Womersley.

No. XXI.—“Lacking in variety with several dual mates.” R. Simpson.—“Well constructed but commonplace.” T. G. Hart.—“First-class problem, well constructed, and very difficult.” J. C. Bremner.—“Rather difficult.” T. H. Billington.—“A very fine problem, the whole idea being admirably set.” F. W. Womersley.

### SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XIX.—1 B to Kt sq, Kt to B 5; 2 R to Q 3, Kt takes R; 3 Q to Kt 2 ch, Kt takes Q mate. If 2..., R takes R; 3 B to Q 4 ch, R takes B mate. If 2..., Any other; 3 R to Q 5 ch, P takes R mate.

No. XX.—Three solutions. Author's: 1 Q to Kt 8, K takes R; 2 Q to Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P to B 6; 2 Q to Kt 3, &c. If 1..., K to Q 3; 2 Q to Kt 5, &c. Solved also by 1 Q to B 5, K to Q 3; 2 R to Q 4 ch, &c. Also in two moves by 1 Q to R 5, &c.

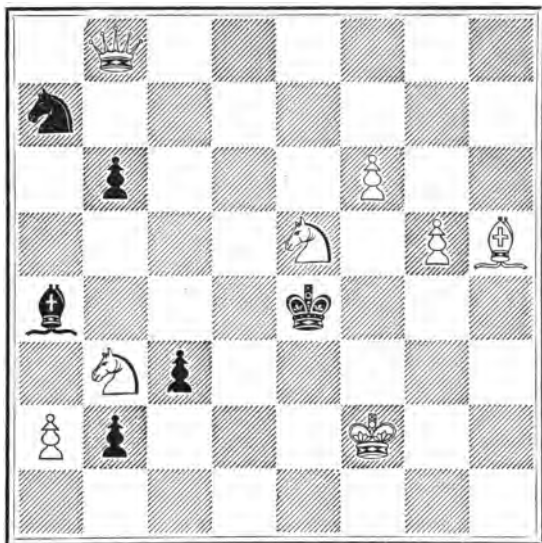
No. XXI.—1 Q to Kt 2, Q takes Q; 2 Kt takes P ch, &c. If 1..., K to B 3; 2 B to Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P to B 5; 2 Q to Q B 2, &c. If 1..., Kt takes K's P; 2 Q to Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K B moves; 2 P to K 5 ch, &c. Several duals.

NOTE.—Problem XXIV. closes Tourney No. IV. We shall give the final score in the Solution Tourney next month. The result of the Problem Tourney will be made known as early as possible.

## B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV.

## PROBLEM XXII.

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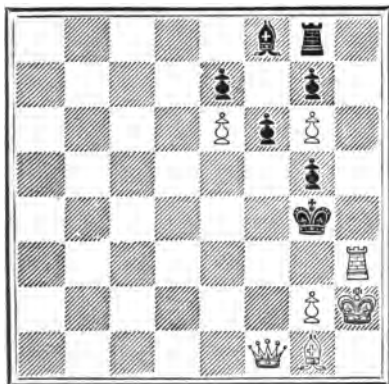


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM XXIII.

BLACK.

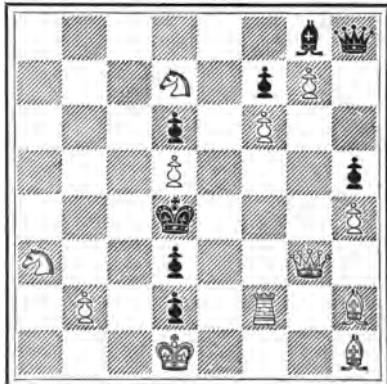


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM XXIV.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

No. 418.—By M. J. MURPHY,  
QUEBEC. Respectfully inscribed to  
T. B. ROWLAND, Dublin.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 419.—By SERGT.-MAJOR  
MACARTHUR, CHICHESTER.

BLACK.

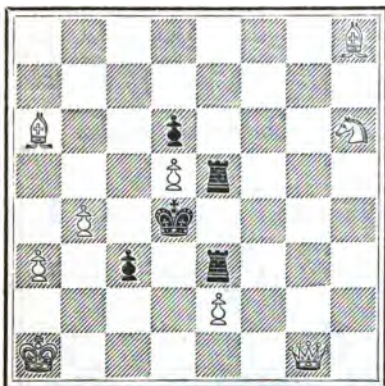


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 420.—By T. G. HART,  
HULL.

BLACK.

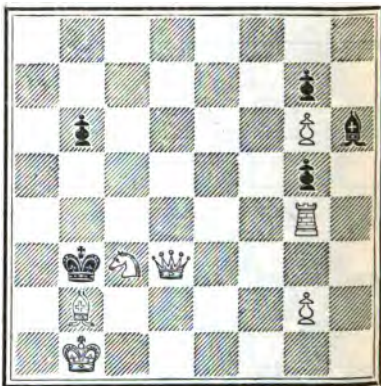


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 421.—By DR. S. GOLD,  
VIENNA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in six moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

OCTOBER, 1887.

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## CHESS, ITS POETRY AND ITS PROSE.

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By A. F. MACKENZIE.

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*(Concluded from page 276.)*

The succeeding chapter is devoted to what is perhaps the most capable weapon in the composer's armoury construction. Indeed the word "Construction," as relating to Chess Problems, may be said (in the words of Count Smorltork in the immortal Pickwick Papers) to "surprise by himself" a study of no inconsiderable magnitude. It is here that the Problemist now finds the best field for the exercise of his abilities, and through it alone the master of the art is enabled to impress upon his work the stamp of his genius. What can be greater than the contrast between a perfectly constructed problem and a position that indicates the fatal traces of slovenly construction? The value of construction is fully recognised by Mr. Mackenzie who points out in detail the various powers for good which it places in the hands of the composer, and furnishes the student with many useful hints as to their application. We consider this one of the best chapters in the book, and strongly recommend to the student's consideration the twelve General Rules with which it concludes. A careful observance of these will be a material aid to him in the production of a good problem.

Difficulty is the next subject which commands our author's attention: this, he remarks, is a quality surrounded by much mystery, for whereas one solver will almost instantly detect the solution of a problem, another will puzzle over the same position for hours. Again, even the most expert solvers at times overlook a "cook" which at once makes itself apparent to a very tyro. To give any hard and fast definition of difficulty is therefore almost impossible, nor does Mr. Mackenzie attempt the task: he contents himself by first considering its effect upon the solver,

and then proceeds to discuss the means of its introduction into a problem, summing up his remarks by the opinion that originality (from which would naturally result the most difficulty) being practically extinct, it is by the masterly manipulation of the forces at his disposal that the composer can best attain that artistic deception which constitutes the difficulty which to a greater or less extent should exist in every problem. "Charms lightly won," says Mr. Mackenzie, "are lightly valued: one must be puzzled to be truly pleased, perplexed to be charmed, bewildered to be fascinated."

The concluding chapter upon the qualities requisite to a perfect Chess problem treats of the all important one of Beauty, and this again, like Difficulty, is not an easy quality to define, resulting as it does from the separate or combined presentation of Theme, Originality (if possible), Variety, Economy, Construction, and Difficulty—in fact Beauty may be said to be dependent upon all those adjuncts to the Chess Problem which have already been considered in detail. All of these, with one exception, are the natural tributaries of Beauty—the exception is Difficulty, and, as Mr. Mackenzie does not fail to point out, this is a quality which now and again clashes with Beauty, the relative importance of the two, when such is the case, being "a question upon which opinions are much divided." Our own opinion is that Difficulty should always be sacrificed to Beauty, the aim of the composer to our thinking being rather to gratify than to puzzle. In this view we are pleased to find that Mr. Mackenzie coincides; he says "There would seem to be little doubt that upon the sister Beauty should both reason and artistic taste bestow the crown. Since Difficulty *may* be uninteresting and dull, but Beauty never; and since artistic Difficulty must be beautiful, losing his very individuality in extolling the charms of his sister, Beauty should be held of paramount importance and of the highest worth."

Here we must conclude a detailed criticism of the first part of the volume. The succeeding chapters deal with key-moves; mating positions and mating moves; duals, and other details of Practical Composition which prepare the student for the disquisition which follows upon it; this he will find extremely interesting and most instructive, for here the author, taking the tyro by the hand, introduces him into his sanctum and initiates him into the mysteries of the art of composition, ably illustrating his remarks by examples taken from his own problems which are shown in their various stages of existence from conception to maturity—from the egg to the butterfly. This is followed by hints upon the "Art of Solving," and with a chapter upon Suicidal Strategy, which, like all the rest of the work, is very

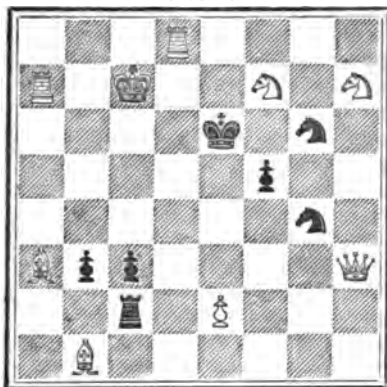
ably written, Mr. Mackenzie brings us to a selection of his problems—the practical illustration upon the Chess-board of the theoretical views he has advanced upon paper.

In the presentation of his problems Mr. Mackenzie has followed Loyd's mode of publication, each position being immediately accompanied by its solution and by remarks upon its merits or peculiarities. A valued correspondent, writing to us upon the work, objects to this, as being too much in the self-laudatory and showman style, but personally we consider it a good system, the little chat upon each position which the author has with his readers adding, in our opinion, materially to the interest and enjoyment derived from its study. The collection of 105 direct mate problems comprises 59 in two, 35 in three, 10 in four, and 1 in five moves, a preponderance in favour of two-movers which is somewhat unusual in an assemblage of problems by a single author, but which will doubtless be welcome to lovers of lighter fare than that provided by elaborate and abstruse positions in four and five moves; for these latter many solvers have neither the time nor the inclination, and in catering for the public taste Mr. Mackenzie has no doubt elected to study the wishes of the majority.

The collection opens with 6 two-movers, apparently amongst Mr. Mackenzie's earliest efforts at composition, of which No. 4 in some measure atones for the shortcomings of its companions. Nos. 7, 8, and 9 are three-movers, No. 8, a problem of great merit, rather dwarfing the others by comparison. This is one of the author's happiest efforts, and is remarkable both for beauty and difficulty; we accord it a diagram later on. Nos. 10 to 18, with one exception, are two-movers again, of which 10, 14, 17, and 18 call for no special comment; the exception, No. 16, is a charming little three-mover which failed to receive its due in the tourney in which it was entered owing to an incompetent award on the part of the judge. No. 19 is a good three-mover, and No. 20 a four-mover in which the first move is as bad and inartistic as the second move is the reverse. No. 21 is a magnificent problem and one of the best in the collection. Admirable alike for its beauty and brilliancy it is, to our thinking, one of the best two-movers extant, and we must take the opportunity of thanking the author for the compliment he pays us by his dedication of it to ourselves. No. 22 is a fair three-mover, No. 23 a ditto two-mover. No. 24 is another grand problem, which Mr. Mackenzie himself considers to be his best two-mover; personally we prefer No. 21, as being the more graceful and the more perfect in construction, and that our readers may have an opportunity of forming their own opinions upon the matter we append diagrams of the two positions—they form a pair of problems which any composer may well be proud to call his own.

No. 21.

BLACK.

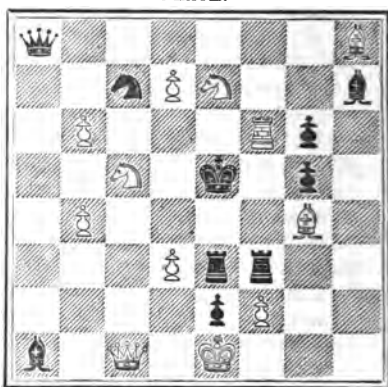


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 24.

BLACK.



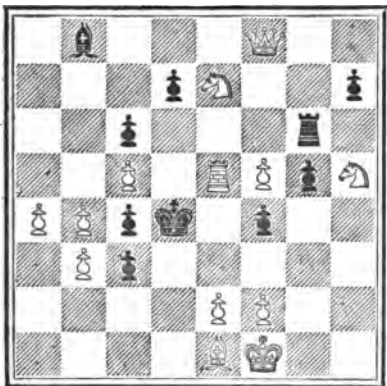
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 25, a three-mover, suffers from a bad first move but is remarkable for its complexity, and to this doubtless it owed the high place it obtained in the Tournament of the "Mirror of American Sports." Mr. Mackenzie himself evidently thinks highly of the problem; we therefore place it by the side of No. 8, though we do not personally admire it as much as we do that position.

No. 8.

BLACK.

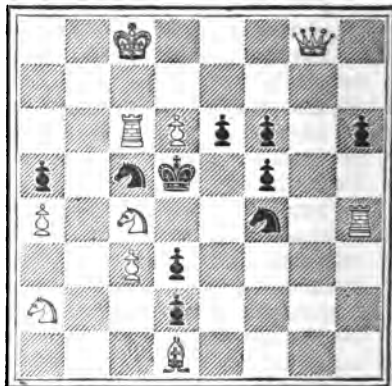


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 25.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 26 has little to recommend it, and, as the author admits, it is only to a succession of curious chances that it owes its place amongst his prize compositions at all. We now come to a long stretch of two-movers, Nos. 27 to 68 being all of that class. These will be found more or less interesting; amongst the "more" we may include Nos. 27, 28, 29, 34, 40, 45, 51, and 62. Of the twenty-seven three-movers that follow upon these, 69, 76, 80, 82, 83, 85, 92, and 93 will be found worthy of special notice, whilst of the nine four-movers which succeed, Nos. 100 and 108 strike us as being the best. A solitary position in five moves, of average merit, concludes the series of regular problems, and here the exhausted solver, who has puzzled his way through all the intricacies presented by them, might fairly claim a rest. Mr. Mackenzie, however, gives him no breathing time, but at once tackles him with a series of sui-mates, and eccentricities, the more noteworthy of the former being Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 16, 19, and 20, while the latter may be said to be "much of a muchness," each having about an equal part of "method in their madness."

The chapter upon Tournaments which concludes the Poetry of Chess contains many sound arguments against the one judge system, and also against the set system. With the former we cordially concur, but must admit to being sufficiently old-fashioned to disagree with the latter; the drawback of the set system is of course the possibility of one unsound position proving the ruin of its companions; this is occasionally the case but there are generally one or more special prizes which may prove "balm in Gilead" to the unhappy composer.

The Prose of Chess comprises 88 pages of elementary instruction in the game, which Mr. Mackenzie states is introduced into the work at the suggestion of local supporters in spite of "protests received from abroad." We cannot but think it a pity that these protests did not bear fruit, and succeed in inducing Mr. Mackenzie to publish his Elements separately: their appearance, even as an appendix, in a work which in a very able and profound manner deals with the highest and most scientific branch of Chess, is, to say the least, inconsistent, and in a manner detracts from the unity of the volume.

Here our task is ended: the labour of reviewing a work of the magnitude of the present is no light affair, but in this case it has been greatly lessened by the interest and admiration which the volume inspires. If there are some of the doctrines it contains from which we ourselves and others may perhaps differ, these, having recorded our dissent from them, we may dismiss as being more or less a matter of individual taste: upon such it would be impossible to set a hard and fast law, and, even assuming that certain of Mr. Mackenzie's views *are* wrong, there is so much of

other valuable information and advice in his work which deserve and receive our admiration and approval, that the points upon which we disagree sink into the happy insignificance which so agreeably characterises a Home Rule Minority in the present Parliament; the sterling worth and merit which distinguish the volume generally constitute so large an Unionist Majority that a "division" would be a work of supererogation, and, in conclusion of our review, we can only repeat that we consider Mr. Mackenzie's book, taking it all round, to be one of the best upon the Art of Problem Composition that has yet been published. Intending purchasers can obtain it from the Editor of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE**, price 10/6, post free, or by applying direct to the Author, c/o Messrs. De Cordova & Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

A. E. S.

### KING'S KNIGHT'S OPENING.

#### SCOTCH GAMBIT.

1  $\frac{P \text{ to } K 4}{P \text{ to } K 4}$     2  $\frac{Kt \text{ to } K B 3}{Kt \text{ to } Q B 3}$     3  $\frac{P \text{ to } Q 4}{P \text{ takes } P}$     4  $\frac{Kt \text{ takes } P}{}$

Mr. Long, in a previous number of this Magazine, in order to prevent the difficulties arising after 4 ..., 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, proposed that Black should exchange pieces at move 5, thus—5 ..., B takes Kt; 6 B takes B, Kt takes B; 7 Q takes Kt, and continued Q to B 3; 8 Q to B 3, P to Q 3, overlooking apparently that White could now obtain an advantage by playing 9 B to Kt 5 ch, B to Q 2!; 10 B takes B ch, K takes B; 11 Q to Q Kt 3, &c.

I think Black might do better if he were to retain the use of his K B, and instead of playing 4..., B to B 4; exchange Kts at once, *e.g.*, 4 ..., Kt takes Kt; 5 Q takes Kt. Black may now either play Q to B 3, which seems best, or play the more defensive move P to Q 3. I have tested both these moves by correspondence and will give the results.

#### FIRST GAME.

6 Q to K 3

5 Q to B 3

White has several other replies which are worth noticing. (1) Q takes Q; (2) B to K 3; (3) P to K 5; and (4) Q to B 3.

(1) 6 Q takes Q, Kt takes Q; 7 P to K 5, Kt to Kt 5; 8 B to K B 4 (if 8 P to K B 4 the reply is B to B 4), B to B 4; 9 B to Kt 3, B to Q 5, &c.

(2) 6 B to K 3, B to Q 3 (this looks odd, but it threatens B to K 4); 7 P to B 4, Q takes Q; 8 B takes Q, P to K B 3; and the game seems pretty even.

(8) 6 P to K 5, Q to K Kt 3 (as in Mr. Long's variation) ; now if 7 Q to B 3, Q to Kt 3, with the attack.

(4) 6 Q to B 3, Q to Q Kt 3 ; 7 B to K 3, B to Kt 5 ; 8 B takes Q, B takes Q ch ; 9 Kt takes Q, R P takes B ; 10 Kt to Q 5, K to Q sq, followed by Kt to K 2, and again there seems to be very little to choose between the two sides.

7 P to B 3

6 B to Kt 5 ch

7 B to R 4

8 B to B 4

8 Kt to R 3 is not so strong and would probably lead to B to Kt 3 ; 9 Q to Kt 3, Q to Kt 3 ; 10 Q takes Q, R P takes Q, &c.

9 P to B 4

8 Kt to K 2

9 B to Kt 3

10 Q to B 3

10 P to Q 3

11 B to K 3

11 Q to R 5 ch

12 B to B 2

12 Q takes B ch

13 Q takes Q

13 B takes Q ch

14 K takes B

14 B to K 3

15 Kt to Q 2

15 Kt to Kt 3

16 P to B 5

16 B takes B

17 Kt takes B

17 Kt to K 4

18 Kt takes Kt

18 P takes Kt

The game, as seems natural, ended in a draw.

## SECOND GAME.

5 P to Q 3

This hardly seems so satisfactory as the previous defence Q to B 3.

6 Kt to B 3

6 Kt to B 3

6..., P to Q B 3 would leave the Q P weak.

7 B to K Kt 5

7 B to K 2

8 Castles

8 Castles

It would, perhaps, have been more prudent to have displaced the B by P to K R 3.

9 P to K 5

9 P takes P

10 Q takes P

10 B to Q 2

Black must submit to some loss, for if 10 ..., Q to K sq ; 11 Q takes Q B P should win ; and if 10..., B to Q 3, the reply is of course 11 B takes Kt.

11 Kt to K 4

11 B to Q 3

Best: for if 11 ..., Kt to Q 4 ; 12 R takes Kt wins.

12 Kt takes Kt ch

12 P takes Kt

13 Q takes P

13 Q takes Q

14 B takes Q

and White has the advantage.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

## CHESS IN YORKSHIRE.

(Concluded from page 211.)

In previous jottings our attention has been devoted to the County Club, the West Riding Chess Association, and the annual competitions for the Woodhouse Challenge Cup and *Bradford Observer* Trophy. Widening now our survey, we find that the cause is also being materially assisted by the praiseworthy efforts of individual clubs both affiliated and unaffiliated. In the south east of the county, the players of the old established Hull Church Institute Club lead the van in their district, and their efforts are well seconded by the members of the Central Liberal C.C., the West Liberal C.C., St. Augustine's, and The De la Pole Café C.C. Altogether Hull can muster at least 150 players, amongst them being Messrs. E. Freeborough and J. Crake, names which would command respect in any assemblage of English Chessists.

North-east, in the picturesque and quaint old seaport town of Whitby, is to be found a small but persevering band led by the widely known and much respected Mr. W. Grimshaw, whose efforts problematic have touched the sympathetic chords of many a connoisseur of the "entrancing art." At Scarborough, the queen of northern watering places, the game is practised, and the time was when the Scarborough club was known to possess players of strong calibre. Coming inland to the fine old city of York, we find the Ebor Chess club, which in a great measure owes its existence to the efforts of Mr. Harry Jackson, late of Dewsbury and London, a young and devoted enthusiast whose efforts are well seconded by the hon. secretary Mr. C. E. Simpson, who informs us that the club now musters a membership of fifty, and having played and won matches is already "making history."

A few miles westward from York stands the aristocratic town of Harrogate, famed for its waters and cleanliness, and may we add its Chess club, which under the able management of the genial secretary, Mr. A. B. Booty, is making good headway. The club meets every week and a cordial welcome is extended to all visitors; the membership roll is in a healthy condition and we hope next season some efforts will be made to compete for the "Cup" or "Trophy," as we feel sure a team could be got together which would worthily maintain the honour of the town. Some two or three leagues north of Harrogate we touch for a second time a cathedral city—Ripon—and here about twenty of Caissa's devotees have banded themselves together and meet every Monday and Friday during the winter months, to enjoy that pleasure which is to be derived only from our scientific game. A fast railway journey of about fifty minutes takes us from Ripon to Leeds, the metropolis of the county, and if on Monday or Thursday evening you wend your way to the Masonic Hall, Great

George's Street, you will receive a hearty welcome from those assembled in the well filled club-room, and perhaps meet the County Club's secretary, and problem editor of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE**, Mr. J. Rayner, also the well-known problemist and solver, "Jacobus," whose carefully edited column in the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement* is for all round excellence not surpassed by any contemporary in either hemisphere. You may also possibly be favoured with a view of the Challenge Cup, for here is its resting place until at any rate the trees begin to bud again; you will no doubt be glad to hear from the hon. secretary that the club is in a sound financial position and that its members are ever willing to help forward any scheme having for its aim the development of the game in the home county. Should your visit be off the club's regular meeting nights, you will find play going on every day at the Leeds Draughts and Chess club, Haley's Temperance Hotel, Briggate, and although we believe that here the votaries of the "dambrod" outnumber those of Caïssa, you will nevertheless meet some fairly skilful opponents if inclined to play. Outside of club life the game is in a flourishing state, play going on daily at the Central Liberal Club, Park Row, the Mechanics' Institute, Cookridge Street, and the Young Men's Christian Association, East Parade. Before bidding adieu to Leeds we must not omit to mention the existence of two more Chess societies, viz:—the Leeds Blenheim and Headingley Hill, both of which ought to prove good nurseries for the town's club. Leaving Leeds for Bradford by rail we pass en route within a stone's-throw the villages of Farsley, Pudsey, Laisterdyke, and Manningham, at all of which places a club is established and the love of play spreading. On entering Bradford we make our way to the Central Café in Market Street, and soon the fact becomes apparent that we have arrived at the headquarters of Bradford Chess, and the chief rendezvous of the players. Calling for a cup of refreshing mocha we sit quietly and take a few observations. On all sides we see votaries of the game engaged in pleasant combat, and every now and then hear good humoured banter and chaffing remarks passed on the merits of some skittle game in progress. In a quiet corner nook we observe an elderly gentleman who shall be nameless, engaged in a "skittle" with an opponent of younger mien; gathered round the board are several onlookers, and judging from the interest they manifest and the remarks made we become convinced that the elder player is having to do his best to outwit them all; his successful tactics do not, however, appear to give him that lively satisfaction we expected from a victory over so many allies, but soon we are told that our old friend is unfortunately rather deaf, and we enjoy his hearty laugh at his opponent's expense when the joke is explained. We are now approached by a gentleman who enquires if we

would like a short game, and on settling down for play learn with pleasure that our opponent is Mr. J. Gorrell, one of the secretaries of the Bradford Chess Club, and from his lips we hear that the club is in a prosperous condition and that strong efforts are to be made next season to emulate the deeds of 1885, when Bradford won the cup. In answer to our enquiries we are informed that the prospects of the game in the surrounding suburbs are bright and hopeful, and that to-day the board and men are kept for play in many public places, where a few years ago such things were unknown. Before continuing our journey we are introduced to Herr Cassel, the late secretary of the Bradford Club and present captain of the Manningham team, and who also edits the Chess column in the *Bradford Observer Budget*, and may fairly lay claim to being the originator of the County Club, and whose labours in general remind us of the old saw, "the horse pulls hard when the waggon is going the way he wants it to go."

Bidding good-bye to Bradford we pay a pop visit to Halifax which lies some miles away to the South, and are gratified to be able to record the fact that in Halifax, Chess is in no danger of waning. We visit the established club at the Temperance Hotel, Haley Hill, shake hands with our friend Mr. H. Waight, who ably fulfils the duties of hon. treasurer of the County Club, and catching a fast train are whirled by the iron steed on to Ilkley, a pretty town pleasantly situated on the banks of the Wharfe and not far from the historical Bolton Abbey. We are informed that the Chess Club was founded on the 18th of October, 1886, at Mr. Bartle Hutton's, Wells Road, in whose comfortable room the society meets every Wednesday evening during the season, viz. Oct. 18th to March 30th. The foundation was practically an amalgamation of the Ilkley Liberal Chess Club, which had been in existence some years, and of the junior organisation in connection with the Ilkley Conservative Club. The club is in the happy possession of a "Silver King" presented by E. A. Brotherton, Esq., "in order to stimulate and fire an interest to older players and to spur on the younger players."

Before bidding farewell to our Ilkley friends we will walk on to the pretty little village of Burley-in-Wharfedale, the home and burial place of the late Right Honourable W. E. Foster, M.P., and have a quiet chat with Mr. Walter Gledhill, of Poplar Cottage, who captains the ten players who form the village Chess club.

Donning now our seven league boots we stride across the county to a point about nine miles south of Leeds and halt at Dewsbury. After receiving a cheering welcome from Mr. W. W. Egglestone, the hon. secretary of the club, which meets every Friday evening at the Church Institute, we are shown the handsome *Observer Trophy* which the Dewsburians succeeded in winning for the second successive time, and hear that the business

affairs of the club are all "taut and trim," and that the game is all alive in many places of public resort. We offer our congratulations and after expressing a hope that the Dewsbury team will next year measure its strength against the competitors in the Cup contest, we leave them and pass forward to Wakefield, which is but a short railway journey distant.

On alighting from the carriage we enquire for the Chess club and are directed to the Church Institute, Westgate, where the "citizens" meet every evening for "pleasant strife," and where Chess-players no matter of what nationality will find a Yorkshire welcome. In answer to our questions Mr. W. Rea, the hon. secretary, tells us that his club is seen at a disadvantage when judged by the challenge cup competitions, inasmuch as being small in numbers they have great difficulty in filling the gap caused when a good player is compelled to fall out of the ranks. However this is a state of affairs that new blood and good practice will overcome, and we cannot pass on without expressing our keen admiration of the pluck and perseverance of the Wakefield men, and hope that the day is far distant when they will decline the annual contest. We have also to record the existence of a Chess society at the Wakefield Parish Church, and would suggest that a good strong club might be got to represent the town if this young branch would join the main stem.

At Huddersfield we found Chess, so far as the local club is concerned, in a rather desponding mood, but on the principle that "every dog" must "have its day," we suppose Huddersfield has had its, and that it will have to wait a little while ere it retakes the high position it held some years ago. Though, by the way, the club has still some life left in it for we hear that the president, Mr. Thomas Holliday, has just won the principal prize in the first class tournament in connection with the County Chess Association. Upon that distinction Huddersfield is to be congratulated. The club has passed through many changes, and from the local records we found that at one time it had about 50 members besides some patrons including the late Mr. T. P. Crosland, M.P., Mr. E. A. Leatham, who for many years represented Huddersfield in Parliament, and Sir John William Ramsden, Bart. Now, however, the number is greatly reduced, and the interest manifested is nothing like what it used to be when Mr. J. Watkinson, Mr. J. H. Finlinson, Mr. Arthur Finlinson, Mr. T. Holliday, Mr. E. Dyson, and others who might be mentioned used to frequent the club-rooms and take part in the play. The first three we found have retired from "active service" some years. Mr. Watkinson has a record which will bear looking at. In 1861 he played a match against Mr. E. Thorold, of Sheffield. At one part of the match Mr. Thorold was three games ahead, the score being—Thorold, 4; Watkinson, 1;

and the latter's friends counselled his resigning. But the then president was more "game" than to think of giving up, and a little alteration in the conditions of play, namely the exclusion of onlookers, made all the difference, for Mr. Watkinson won the next six games and Huddersfield's honour was well upheld. Mr. Watkinson also played Mr. M. E. Werner in 1860-1; but Mr. Werner having lost the first two games judiciously resigned. Mr. Watkinson also was foremost in the tournaments at the meetings of the West Yorkshire Chess Association, at one of which he, the two Finlinsons, and Mr. Holliday, carried away first prizes in four out of the five tournaments. We find that in 1871 Huddersfield sent four out of the ten players who took part in the Lancashire and Yorkshire match at Bradford, namely, Mr. J. Watkinson, Mr. C. W. Whitman, Mr. W. Parratt, and Mr. J. H. Finlinson, and out of the five games which were won by Yorkshire four were won by Huddersfield players, three of whom also succeeded in drawing three games, namely, Messrs. Parratt, Whitman, and Finlinson. The total score was Yorkshire 5 games won; Lancashire, 4; and draws, &c., 11. Mr. J. H. Finlinson at one time took very high rank as a problem composer and solver, and won many prizes; and he was also a very strong player, as contestants at the West Yorkshire Meetings know to their cost. It is related that on one occasion Mr. Finlinson was playing with the Hon. and Rev. Yorke Savile and they got to a point of the game where it was a matter of doubt whether the hon. and rev. player would not win. At a critical point the Rev. Yorke Savile was startled by his opponent thundering out check with the Queen. He instinctively removed his King out of check upon which Mr. Finlinson took an inoffensive Rook, and the hon. opponent exclaimed "Dear me, I did not notice that you could take the Rook"; "nor," said Mr. Finlinson, relating the incident afterwards, "did the hon. and rev. gentleman seem to know that the Rook might in the first instance have taken the Queen when I said check." That is not a bad story either which is told about two Huddersfield players of the older school, the Rev. J. K. Montgomery, and Mr. David Marsden, who was one of the earlier presidents of the club. The two gentlemen were playing; six or eight boards were "going it" in different parts of the room; an air of stillness prevailed, when there came from one of the players a dark gruesome word; it seemed to come from the lower depths of his inner consciousness—expressing to the full the wrath he felt at being victimised by a minister. We could a "tale unfold" about some of the older players which would "freeze" your young players' blood, but we must cry "hold, enough," and pass on. Many of the gentlemen who were members of the club years ago are either dead or have left the country, or abandoned the game in favour of some other

or more exciting amusement, but Dr. Scott still remains and astonishes some of the younger competitors by the rapidity of his moves and the skilful way in which he manipulates the pieces. Mr. Holliday is a steady player who delights in the game and is often to be found in London, Paris, or Vienna, "taking lessons" at the hands of the big guns. We heard a capital story of him the other day. He was in Paris and played at one of the cafés a gentleman who, as Mr. Holliday was duly informed, had lately been among the winners in a big tournament, and won him. Turning to some of the bystanders, with a twinkle in his eye which showed how much he enjoyed the fun of the observation, he said "*Je desirer vous apporter quel qu'un que pouvoir faire,*" or something to that effect, which his good tempered opponent took in good part, otherwise there must have been a regular "holiday" duel. *Pardon, M'sieu.* It is to be hoped that there are brighter days in store for the Huddersfield Club. Its meetings were held last season at the Waverley Temperance Hotel, Kirkgate, on Thursday evenings. There is also a good deal of Chess-playing in the evenings at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Devonshire Buildings, and at Thornton's Temperance Hotel, New Street, which is also a draughts resort. Before we leave we may mention that the celebrated Horwitz has paid two visits to Huddersfield, once in 1859 and the other in 1864; and Herr Zukertort paid a visit in 1881 and delighted his opponents, among whom was Mr. J. White of Leeds, with his brilliant play both in his "blindfold" Chess and in the simultaneous games. Huddersfield regrets to find that the Chess career of the genial doctor, whose racy anecdotes so amused the members of the club, has of late years been less brilliant than they hoped it would be, and they yet trust that he will some day regain his lost prestige. Mr. H. E. Bird has also paid several visits which have been greatly appreciated.

From Huddersfield we steer to Sheffield, of cutlery renown, and a veritable Tom Tiddler's ground so far as Chess societies are concerned; indeed we doubt very much if any place outside London can boast so many Chess organisations as Sheffield. First and foremost is the Sheffield and District Chess Association which gathers under its wing the best players of many of the clubs in the town and surrounding districts, and which achieved honourable distinction during the season of 1886 by winning the Woodhouse Cup in excellent style at the first time of trying. Much of the Association's popularity and success is certainly due to the persevering labour of the obliging hon. secretary, Mr. R. Snow, a gentleman of far more genial temperament than his name implies. Next in importance to the Association are the Athenæum and the Arundel Clubs, both of which have amongst

their members some well-versed exponents of the game, and will probably in the near future find the following Societies capital recruiting grounds :—Oxford Street Liberal ; The Reform ; St. John's, Owlerton ; Walkley Conservative ; West End Juniors ; St. Peter's Liberal ; and Stocksbridge.

Seven miles North-east of Sheffield stands Doncaster, kept sweet by its "butter-scotch" and alive by its races, and here our last call shall be made. Having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. A. Knight, who captains the thirty Chessists who form the club—which we heartily wish could lay claim to so wide-spread a reputation as the great "St. Leger"—we are not long in receiving an introduction to the club-room and the members assembled, and our pleasure is not diminished when we hear that a call has been made upon Leeds, the Cup holders, to pay a long-due visit to the canny old town, and with the announcement that the claim is to be fulfilled we bring our ramble through some of the Chess preserves of Yorkshire to a conclusion, fully persuaded that it only requires thorough organisation to make Yorkshire Chess second to none. I. M. B.

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### THE EVANS.

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In a notice of the fifth part of Mr. H. E. Bird's "Modern Chess," the Chess editor of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* remarks that "there is no more beautiful opening on the Chess-board than the Evans Gambit. It was invented in 1830 by Captain Evans, at that time a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and afterwards the commander of a large merchant vessel. One morning as Captain Evans was sailing along the coast of Africa he awoke very early, and began to think about the 'Giucoco Piano,' and to bewail its unaccountable popularity, and its unrelieved dreariness. Then came the question—Why not do something to improve it? Almost instantly with this thought there flashed across his mind the flank movement of the Pawn, which constitutes the Evans attack. Out of bed jumped the captain at once, and getting board and men proceeded to analyse his invention. Thus did he immortalise himself. But though nobody, not even the most Germanic Teuton, grudges the English captain the honour of the invention, yet strictly speaking to Labourdonnais and Alexander Macdonnell belong the honour and glory of having produced the wonderful and beautiful variations that go to make up what is now called the Evans Gambit. These famous players elaborated and perfected the inventor's idea, polished it into a thing of beauty such as the imagination never dreamt of, making it a joy for ever to all who love the poetic in Chess."

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME DLI.

Played in the Lancashire and Yorkshire match at Bradford,  
18th June, 1887.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. R. H. Philip, Hull.)	BLACK. (Mr. J. C. Cairns, Liverpool.)	WHITE. (Mr. R. H. Philip, Hull.)	BLACK. (Mr. J. C. Cairns, Liverpool.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	17 Q to B sq	B to K 3
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3 (a)	18 K B tks B	P tks B
3 P to B 4	P tks P	19 Q to R 3	Q to K 2 (k)
4 P to K R 4 (b)	B to B 4 (c)	20 Q to R 5 ch	K to Q 2
5 Kt to B 3	Kt to Q 5 (d)	21 B tks B	Q to Kt 2
6 B to B 4 (e)	P to Q 3	22 R to K B sq	R to K B sq
7 Kt tks Kt	B tks Kt	23 R tks R	Q tks R
8 Kt to K 2	B to Kt 5 (f)	24 R to B 2	Q to Q B sq
9 P to B 3	B to B 3	25 R to B 7 ch	K to B 3
10 Castles	P to B 6	26 P to Q 5 ch	K to Kt 3
11 P tks P	B to R 6	27 Kt to Q 4	P tks P
12 R to B 2	B tks R P (g)	28 P tks P	Q to K sq
13 R to R 2	B to Q 2 (h)	29 Kt to K 6	Q to Kt 4
14 P to Q 4	P to K Kt 4 (i)	30 B to K 3 ch	K to R 4
15 P to B 4	B to Kt 5 (j)	31 P to Kt 4 ch	K to R 5
16 P tks P	B tks P	White mates in two moves. (l)	

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) This reply gives White the choice of so many strong attacks to which there is no satisfactory defence that it is not surprising to find the practice reverting to Kt to K B 3 and B to B 4 in preference.

(b) A sudden thought of Mr. Philip's to try the effect of the K R P Gambit with the Q Kt out. Black has two replies in the ordinary game, B to K 2, and P to Q 4. In this variation he is limited to the former, which is hardly good enough in the face of Kt to Q 5 or Q Kt to K 2.

(c) The presumption here is that he means to give up the Gambit Pawn, and let White make the most he can of his central attack.

(d) It is not clear what he hoped to gain by this proceeding to make it worth while. Kt to K 3 and P to Q B 3 is possibly the combination in view, but it does not interfere with White's game.

(e) White has now recovered the time expended over his fourth move, and got a good game, with possibilities in store.

(f) At first sight this is a point in Black's favour, but as will be seen he does not make much by it.

(g) Helping his opponent. He might safely leave the K R P till he had more time to take it.

(h) 13 Q to Kt 4 ch would be simply a temporary gratification. White now takes up the attack and conducts it in first-rate style.

(i) He thus answers to the purpose easy things to understand, but his response does not cover the whole question. White threatens Q to Kt 3, besides Kt or B to B 4.

(j) Again insufficient as a reply to White's fine move, which in its conception included the fine continuation.

(k) 19 B takes B is preferable, although even then the prospect of queening the detached K R P is not reassuring.

(l) This game was played at board No. 8. After No. 1, conducted by Mr. Burn, the next win for Liverpool comes in No. 17.

## GAME DLII.

For most of the following games played at the Frankfort Congress we are indebted to the courtesy of Herr Minckwitz.

### (Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Bardeleben.)	(Herr Paulsen.)	(Herr Bardeleben.)	(Herr Paulsen.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q B 4	20 B to Q Kt 3	Q to B 2
2 Kt to Q B 3	P to K 3 (a)	21 Kt to B 3	B to B 3
3 Kt to B 3	Kt to K 2	22 B to Q 4	B tks B
4 P to Q 4	P tks P	23 P tks B (h)	K to Kt 2
5 Kt tks P	P to Q R 3	24 Q R to B sq	Q to Q 3
6 B to K 3	Q Kt to B 3 (b)	25 Kt to K 5 (i)	Kt to Kt 4
7 B to K 2	P to Q 4	26 Kt to B 4	Q tks Q P (j)
8 P tks P	Kt tks P	27 Q to K 7 ch	Kt to B 2
9 Q Kt tks Kt (c)	Q tks Kt	28 K R to K sq	P to Q Kt 4 (k)
10 B to B 3	Q to R 4 ch	29 Kt to K 5	R to R 2
11 P to B 3	Kt to K 4	30 R to B 7	R tks R
12 Castles	B to K 2 (d)	31 Q tks R	Q to Q 3
13 B to K 4	Castles	32 Q to R 7	B to K 3
14 Q to K 2 (e)	P to B 4	33 Kt tks P	R to K sq (l)
15 B to B 2	Kt to B 2	34 Kt to R 4	K to B sq (m)
16 P to K B 4	B to B 3	35 Kt tks P	Q to Q 2
17 B to B 2 (f)	P to K 4	36 Q to B 5 ch	K to Kt sq
18 P tks P	B tks P	37 Q to K 3	Kt to Q sq
19 K to R sq (g)	P to K Kt 3	38 Q to Kt 5 ch	Resigns. (n)

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) The defence to this opening now in vogue, invented, if we mistake not, by Herr Paulsen himself, is to leave the K P intact, and to bring out the Q Kt to B 3, followed by P to K Kt 3 and B to Kt 2.

(b) P to Q 4 at once seems preferable.

(c) We wonder why Herr Bardeleben did not rather exchange the other Kt and then retire his B to Q 2, thereby isolating a Pawn, and keeping his own majority of Pawns on the Q's side.

(d) Kt takes B ch would not have improved his position, but perhaps Kt to B 5 may have been better.

(e) This looks somewhat mild, yet we doubt if anything was to be gained by the more vigorous measures P to K B 4 or Q to R 5.

(f) Here, however, the strongest continuation appears to be 17 Kt to Kt 3, for if then Q to B 2, 18 B to B 5, R to Q sq (best), 19 Q to K 3, with a fine attack.

(g) Obviously Kt takes P would be useless, on account of B takes Kt, and then B takes P ch, &c.

(h) Finely played, for by threatening to win the exchange, he delays still further the development of Black's Q B and Rook.

(i) Again an excellent move; if now Kt takes Kt, 26 P takes Kt, Q to K 2, 27 P to K 6, menacing Q to K 5 ch, and R to B 7.

(j) He swallows the bait, and loses the game; the Q should have gone to B 3.

(k) Driving the Kt where he wants to go, but there is nothing better.

(l) This deprives him of all chance, whereas by B takes B, or P takes Kt, 34 R or B tks B, Q to Q 7, he might still have made a good fight.

(m) If K to B 3, then equally 35 Kt takes P, and if K takes Kt, 36 B takes B ch, R takes B, 37 Q takes Kt ch, and wins.

(n) For if K to B sq, then 39 R to K B sq, whereupon if B takes B, 40 P takes B, &c., or if B takes Kt, then 40 R takes B ch, Kt to B 2, 41 Q to R 6 ch, and wins.

## GAME DLIII.

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Gunsberg.)		(Herr Harmonist.)	
1 P to K 4		P to K 4	
2 Kt to K B 3		Kt to Q B 3	
WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Gunsberg.)		(Herr Harmonist.)	
3 B to B 4		B to B 4	
4 P to Q 3		P to Q 3	
K 2			

5 B to K 8	B to Kt 8	17 B tks Kt	Q to Q 5
6 Q Kt to Q 2	Kt to B 8	18 B tks Kt	B tks B
7 Kt to B sq	P to Q 4 (a)	19 P tks B (g)	R to R 8 ch
8 P tks P	Kt tks P	20 K to B 2	Q to R 5 ch
9 Q to Q 2	P to K R 8	21 K to B 8	Q to R 4 ch
10 Castles (b)	B to K 8	22 P to Kt 4 (h)	R to R 6 ch
11 B to Q Kt 5 (c)	Q to Q 8	23 K to Q 4	P to B 4 ch
12 Kt to Kt 8	P to B 4 !	24 K to K 5	Q to R sq
13 B tks B	R P tks B	25 K to B 4	Q to Q sq (i)
14 Kt tks K P (d)	Q tks Kt	26 Q to Kt 2	R tks P
15 Q R to K sq	R tks P		
16 P to Q B 4 (e)	Castles (f)		

Resigns.

#### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) A welcome and apparently justifiable departure from the conventionalism of the opening, though in general the too early advance of this Pawn leaves the K P exposed to attack.

(b) We should prefer B takes B, followed by Kt to K 8 and Castles K R.

(c) As White intended to open the adverse Q R file presently by B takes B, this move was injudicious, because it takes away the guard of the R P. R to K sq seems a good substitute.

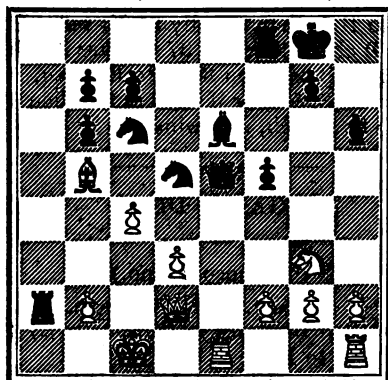
(d) An unsound sacrifice, leading to some pretty play; he would have done better, however, to protect his Q R P instead.

(e) P to Q B 8 was essential here, but Mr. Gunsberg was evidently playing the dangerous game of underrating his opponent.

(f) Very elegant: if now White takes the Queen he is mated in two moves.

Position after Black's 16th move.

BLACK (HERR HARMONIST).



WHITE (MR. GUNSBERG.)

(g) It was safer not to capture the B, but to drive away Q by Kt to K 2.

(h) An irretrievable error: the K should return to B 2, in which case Black seems to have nothing better than perpetual check.

(i) Much stronger than either P to B 5 or anything else. The quiet skill of Black's final moves indicate the hand of a master.

### GAME DLIV.

#### (Queen's Gambit Declined.)

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

#### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Black's *début* is unusual, but we hear that this sort of close defence to the Queen's Pawn game was adopted several times with success during the Frankfort Congress.

(b) The Queen here seems rather out of play; we prefer Q to B 2, giving him the opportunity of advancing the K P if circumstances permitted it.

(c) Kt to K R 4 now would prevent the necessity of exchanging his B for the Kt.

(d) A good move: if in reply White retreats his Kt, then follows P to K 4, and if White plays 14 Kt to K 5, then, of course, B takes Kt, followed by Q to Kt 4.

(e) We question the policy of this advance, for it leaves the Q P weak, and White cannot afterwards push it on without its being isolated.

(f) B to Kt sq looks better, in order not to block his Rook.

(g) We fail to see the object of this move.

(h) Owing to White's shillyshallying with his Kt, Black obtains now a decided advantage of position.

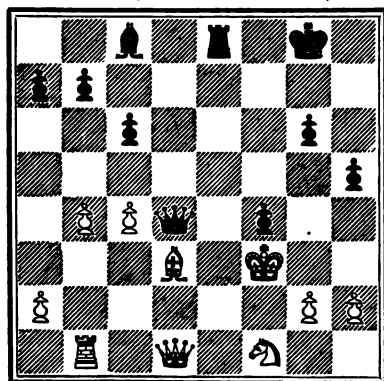
(i) And here again Herr Englisch loses valuable time; he should exchange Queens at once and play B to Q 3.

(j) A deep device, the meaning of which will be seen presently.

(k) The finish, of which we give a delineation, is beautifully played by Herr Schiffers; in consequence of Black's 30th move, White cannot escape the loss of his Queen or mate.

Position after Black's 34th move.

BLACK (HERR SCHIFFERS.)



WHITE (HERR ENGLISH.)

## GAME DLV.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE. (Mr. Gunsberg.)	BLACK. (Herr v. Gottschall.)	WHITE. (Mr. Gunsberg.)	BLACK. (Herr v. Gottschall.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q B 4	6 B to K 3	P to Q 3
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	7 B to K 2	B to Q 2 (a)
3 Kt to B 3	P to K Kt 3	8 Castles	Kt to B 3
4 P to Q 4	P tks P	9 P to B 4	Castles
5 Kt tks P	B to Kt 2	10 Q to Q 2	R to B sq

11 Q R to Q sq (b)	Kt to K Kt 5	19 Kt to Q 5	P to K 8
12 B tks Kt	B tks B	20 P to B 5 (f)	P tks Kt (g)
18 Q R to K sq	B to Q 2 (c)	21 P to B 6	B to R sq (h)
14 Kt (Q 4) to K 2	B to K sq (d)	22 B to Q 4 (i)	B to Q 2
15 R to B 3	Q to Q 2	23 R to R 4	P to K R 4
16 Q R to K B sq	P to Q Kt 4	24 R tks P	B to Kt 5 (j)
17 P to Q Kt 3 (e)	Q to Kt 2	25 R tks B ch	Resigns.
18 R to R 8	P to Kt 5		

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Kt to B 3 is preferable.

(b) He should, we think, have played P to K R 3, in order to avoid both the loss of a move and the exchange of B for Kt.

(c) For otherwise the B would be entrapped by P to B 5.

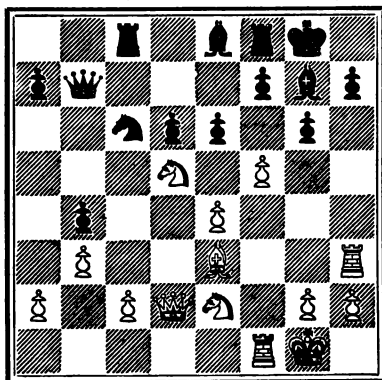
(d) It is hard to see any promising move for Black, but this retreat is incomprehensible.

(e) He would obviously gain nothing by taking the Pawn.

(f) Black was evidently unprepared for this brilliant manoeuvre, which seems perfectly sound, but there are numerous variations. We diagram the position, so that our readers may work them out.

Position after White's 20th move.

BLACK (HERR GOTTSCHALL.)



WHITE (MR. GUNSBERG.)

(g) If B to K 4, White, we suppose, would still continue with P to B 6.

(h) B takes P was probably the best course, for if R took B, Black could at any rate bring his Q into co-operation at K 2.

(i) Excellent, defending the B P, and threatening Q to R 6.

(j) There is clearly no escape, for if P takes R, 25 Q to Kt ch, K to R 2, 26 Q takes P ch, K to Kt sq, 27 R to B 8, and wins.

### GAME DLVI.

The following game secured Herr Weiss a tie for the second and third prizes.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Herr Weiss.)		(Herr v. Bardeleben.)	
1 P to K 4		P to K 4	
2 Kt to K B 8		Kt to Q B 8	
8 B to Kt 5		Kt to B 8	
4 P to Q 8		P to Q 8	
5 Kt to B 8		B to Q 2	
6 P to K R 8		B to K 2 (a)	
7 B to K 8		Castles	
8 Q to Q 2		Q to K sq (b)	
9 B to B 4		B to K 8 (c)	
10 B to Kt 8		Q to Q 2	
11 B tks B (d)		P tks B	
12 P to Q 4		P tks P	
18 Kt tks P		K to R sq (e)	
14 Castles Q R		P to K 4	
15 K Kt to K 2		P to Q Kt 4	
16 P to B 8		K R to Q Kt sq	
17 K to Kt sq		P to Q R 4 (f)	
18 Kt to Q 5		P to Kt 5	
19 Kt to Kt 8		P to R 5	
20 Kt to B 5		Kt tks Kt	
		21 Q tks Kt	B to B sq
		22 P to R 4	R to R 4 (g)
		23 Q to B 4	P to Kt 6
		24 B P tks P	P tks P
		25 P to R 8	Kt to Q sq
		26 R to Q 8	Q R to Kt 4
		27 P to Kt 4	P to B 8 (h)
		28 K R to Q sq	Kt to Kt 2 (i)
		29 R tks Kt P	Kt to R 4
		30 R tks R	R tks R (j)
		31 Q to B 8	P to Q 4
		32 P tks P	P tks P
		33 P to R 4	R to Kt 5 (k)
		34 B to B 5!	Q tks P
		35 R tks P	R to Kt sq
		36 B tks B	Kt to B 5
		37 B tks P ch (l)	K to Kt sq
		38 B tks P (m)	R to R sq (n)
		39 Kt to R 6 ch	Resigns.

### NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) It is much better to develop the K B at Kt 2, for at K 2 he is decidedly in the way of the other pieces.

(b) With the object of relieving his cramped game by Kt to Q 5.

(c) The *Field* points out that Black could with more advantage have played Kt to Q R 4 here.

(d) Is not this a confession of lost time in his manœuvring the Bishop, and would not Kt to Q 5 be preferable?

(e) And now Black might gain time and also, we think, position, by Kt takes Kt, and then P to K 4. At his next move it is too late, and would cost a Pawn.

(f) Perhaps Kt to Q R 4, almost compelling P to Q Kt 8, was stronger.

(g) As shown by the annotator in the *Field* Black had probably a winning move at this point in P to Kt 6, for if 23 B P takes P, Kt to Kt 5, 24 Q to B 4, Kt takes P, and if 25 K takes Kt, P takes P double ch, 26 K to Kt sq, R to R 5, followed by Q to B 8 or Kt 4, according to White's play. We give a diagram of the position.

(h) Black has failed in his attack, and this attempt to resuscitate it by advancing his Pawns results in further weakness and loss. It is, however, difficult to suggest an alternative course.

(i) An oversight which is practically fatal; the Kt should have gone to B 2.

(j) If Kt takes Q, 31 R takes R, K to Kt sq, 32 Kt to R 6 ch, P takes Kt, 33 B takes P, &c.

(k) B to Kt 5 was more promising, and it would at any rate have saved the loss of a piece, though it could not save the game.

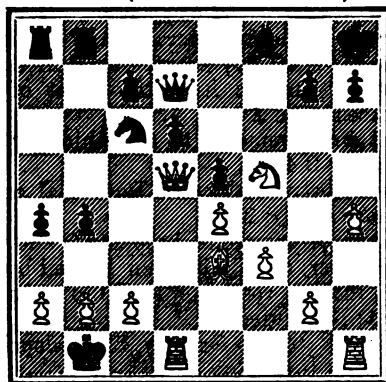
(l) B to Kt 4, as the *Field* suggests, would be simpler, and more decisive.

(m) And here the same authority shows that Herr Weiss could have won more prettily by 38 R to Q 7, threatening mate, for if then Q takes R, she is lost by 39 Q takes Kt ch, &c.; or if R takes P ch, 39 Q takes R, Q takes R, 40 Q to Kt 8 ch, K to B 2, 41 Q to B 8 ch, K to K 8, 42 Q to Kt 8 ch, Q to B 2, 43 Q to B 8 ch, K to Q 4, 44 Q takes Kt ch, and wins.

(n) If R takes P ch, 39 Q takes R, Kt takes Q, 40 Kt to R 6 ch, K to B sq, 41 B to B 6, winning back the Queen.

Position after White's 22nd move.

BLACK (HERR BARDELEBEN.)



WHITE (HERR MAX WEISS.)

## GAME DLVII.

(French Opening.)

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

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This move has been generally, and perhaps justly condemned, but the mode of play adopted by Herr Schallopp in the present game may perhaps have the effect of lessening the censure pronounced upon P to K 5.

(b) A great improvement, to our thinking, upon the old continuation P to K B 4.

(c) In a game between Messrs. Rosenthal and Hunter the former played here B to B 2.

(d) Intending, of course, to keep his Q and B *in statu quo*, but it would be better, as will be seen by-and-by, to bring the Q home at once, making room for the B to go to Kt 8 and B 2, and leaving the Q R P unmoved.

(e) We prefer P to B 8, for now Black deprives himself of the power of making that move.

(f) Leaving White's K P a perpetual thorn in his side.

(g) Black could not have arrested the oncoming of the R P without loss, but he should now perhaps have prevented the disintegration of his Pawns and the opening of the R's file by P to K Kt 3.

(h) White has now a formidable looking attack, but the necessity of defending his K P prevents him from using his whole force in prosecuting it.

(i) To obviate B or Kt to Kt 5.

(j) Both the attack and defence have for some time been very ably conducted, and this is an excellent move. We give a diagram of the position.

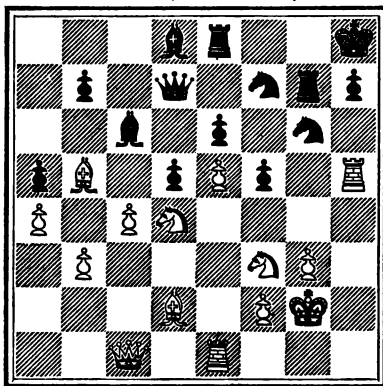
(k) Resulting in the loss of a Pawn in return and the break up of his position.

(l) It would be much better to play P takes P, and give up the exchange.

(m) An oversight, but the game could not be saved.

Position after White's 80th move.

BLACK (MR. BURN.)



WHITE (HERR SCHALLOPP.)

### GAME DLVIII.

A pretty game played in the 19th round.

(King's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE. (Herr Fritz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE. (Herr Fritz.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	3 Kt to K B 3	P to Q 3
2 P to K B 4	B to B 4	4 B to B 4	Kt to K B 3

5 Kt to B 8	Kt to B 8	19 Q to R 5	B to Kt 8 (g)
6 P to Q 8	B to K Kt 5 (a)	20 B tks Kt P	P tks B
7 B to Kt 5 (b)	Kt to Q 2	21 R (K 8) to B 8	R tks R
8 B tks Kt	P tks B	22 R tks R	Kt to K 4 (h)
9 P to K R 8	B tks Kt	28 R to B 5	Kt to Kt 8
10 Q tks B	R to Q Kt sq	24 Q to R 6	Q to K 2 (i)
11 Kt to K 2 (c)	P tks P	25 Kt to R 5	P to B 4 (j)
12 P to Q 4	B to Kt 8	26 R to B 6	P tks P
18 B tks P (d)	B to R 4 ch	27 R to K 6!	P tks P dis ch
14 P to B 8	R tks P	28 K to R 2	Kt to R 5!
15 Castles	Castles	29 Q to B 6 ch (k)	K to Kt sq
16 Kt to Kt 8	P to B 8 (e)	30 R tks Q	R tks P ch
17 Q R to K sq	K to R sq	and draws by perpetual check.	
18 R to K 8 (f)	P to Kt 4		

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Black may get rid of his opponent's K B by Kt to Q R 4, but as White may return the compliment, Black would do well to make the preparatory move P to Q R 8.

(b) The continuation just mentioned, Kt to Q R 4, is perhaps still available, as it is more important for White than for Black to be quit of the adverse K B, and there was nothing to fear from either Kt to Q 5, or B takes Kt; in the latter case, however, White could not safely retake with Pawn, on account of the reply Kt takes K P or Kt to K R 4.

(c) Kt to R 4 would now be bad, as the exchange would leave Black with a Kt against a Bishop.

(d) P to B 8, first, was the proper course, avoiding the loss of a Pawn, but probably Herr Fritz hoped by the sacrifice to get an irresistible attack.

(e) We greatly prefer Q to B 8.

(f) It does not appear whether this was an oversight or intentional; in the latter case, it would be quite like Herr Fritz, who is the Hotspur of German Chess.

(g) We fail to discover any objection to P takes B, for if 20 R takes P, then R to Kt 4, 21 Kt to B 5, Q to K sq, &c.

(h) He would have done better to play Q to K Kt sq, and if 28 R to B 7, Kt to B sq, or if 28 R to B 5, then R to Kt 4.

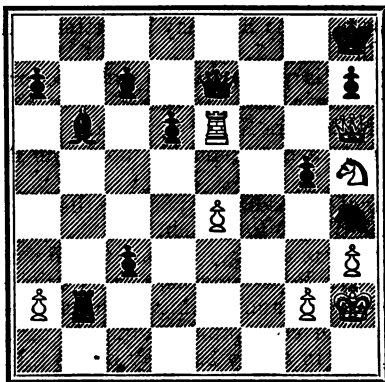
(i) Again, Q to K Kt sq seems to be the correct move.

(j) This is his only resource now to save the game.

(k) A beautiful ending (see diagram) which is rare indeed in match games; if Q takes Q, then of course R to K 8 ch, and mates next move.

Position after Black's 28th move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (HERR FRITZ.)

## GAME DLIX.

Played in the team match between 19 players from the State of New Jersey, and a like number from the New York Chess Club, at New York City, May 30th, 1887.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE. (R. W. Pope, New Jersey.)	BLACK. (H. Otten, New York.)	WHITE. (R. W. Pope, New Jersey.)	BLACK. (H. Otten, New York.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	18 Q to K sq (e)	K to R 2
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	14 Q to Kt 8	P to Q B 3
3 P to K Kt 3 (a)	Kt to K B 3	15 P to Q R 4 (f)	P to Q R 4
4 B to K Kt 2	B to B 4	16 P to Q Kt 3	Kt to K 3
5 Kt to K B 3 (b)	P to Q 3	17 B to Kt 2	Q to Kt 3 ch (g)
6 P to Q 3	P to K R 3 (c)	18 K to R sq	P to Q 4 (h)
7 Kt to Q R 4	Kt to Q 2 (d)	19 P tks B P	Kt to Q 5
8 Kt tks B	Kt tks Kt	20 Kt to Kt 6	Kt tks Kt
9 Castles	Castles	21 Q tks Kt ch	K to Kt sq
10 Kt to K R 4	Kt to K 2	22 K R to Kt sq !	K to R sq
11 P to K B 4	P tks P	23 B tks P	Q to B 2
12 P tks P	P to K B 4	24 B tks Kt	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) At page 198 of this year's vol. of the B. C. M. will be seen another specimen of this form of the Vienna Opening, with notes by the present writer. He there erroneously stated that it was not to be found in any treatise on the game, but as it is

in Cook's Synopsis, which he had omitted to consult, he now acknowledges his mistake. The move 3 P to K Kt 3 is the invention of Herr L. Paulsen.

(b) Perhaps K Kt to K 2 may be better here, so as not to block the K B P.

(c) P to Q R 3 is preferable, in order to prevent his K B being exchanged for a Kt. If then 7 B to Kt 5, P to K R 3 would force White to take Kt, or unpin it.

(d) This is not a commendable move, the B should retreat to Kt 3.

(e) He cannot immediately push on the K P, on account of P tks P, 14 P takes P, Q to Q 5 ch.

(f) P to Kt 3 was stronger without the advance of the Q R P.

(g) This, as Mr. Pope remarks, is only driving the King just where he wanted to go, and putting his own Queen out of play.

(h) An unsound conception leading to fatal results. His game, however, was in a very bad way before this.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

### PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

A. W. Common.—Your interpretation of the term "suitmates" is quite correct, and the way you "cooked" the specimens by Miles and Gold clearly proves your knowledge to be practical. It is strange that your suspicions were not aroused, for the Kt at B sq plays no part in your solution.

T. G. Hart.—Many thanks for congratulations and problem. The latter has been examined and as it seems correct we give it this month. The others shall receive attention and be reported upon.

Cecil A. L. Bull.—Your problems are acceptable. The 5-er is a happy effort and we hope it may prove sound. The 3-er shall be examined at an early date.

J. O. Allfrey.—Kindly examine the published solution to Problem XXIV. After 1 P takes Q becomes a Q, B to R 2; 2 Q to K 6 ch, K takes Q; 3 Kt to B 2 ch, K takes R without giving mate.

J. C. Bremner.—Accept our congratulations upon your numerous successes. We were much interested with your "spotting" performances. You succeeded much better with the winner than another Northerner who stated that it "smacked of the East coast." Your neat composition is marked for early insertion.

A. B. Hodges.—The "slips" came duly to hand although the letter containing them was open when it reached us. Apparently there is no need for a modern Diogenes to go in search of an honest man.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—The Championship Tourney of the newly formed Columbia Chess Club ended in favour of Mr. G. Kochler, who gained the first prize consisting of a gold medal and a suitable engraving.

Master Hallock, a boy of 13, has won the first prize in the minor tourney of the Minnesota Chess Association.

There were only ten entries for the Championship Tourney of the New Orleans Chess Club, and the result was that the chief honours fell to Mr. R. S. Moore.

Mr. Sellman, having removed from Baltimore to Wilkesbarre in Pennsylvania, has given a great impetus to Chess in the latter town. There was to be a major and a minor tourney in September, and the club has felt emboldened to challenge the Philadelphia Club to a match of two games by correspondence. Mr. Wendel is President of the Wilkesbarre C. C. and is editing a local German Chess column.

The first prize in the Championship Tourney of the Milwaukee Club was won by Mr. Elliot, who was then challenged to a match by Mr. May, the second on the list, but Mr. Elliot vindicated his position by promptly defeating him with a score of 5 to 3 and 1 drawn.

Mr. Hodges, the champion of Tennessee, paid a visit recently to St. Louis, and engaged in a match with Mr. Max Judd, but had to leave after six games had been played. The score when the match was broken off stood thus, Hodges 3, Max Judd 2, Drawn 1. The St. Louis champion is about to visit Cuba to try conclusions with the Havana magnates.

The victory of Capt. Mackenzie at Frankfort is of course very popular in America, as it is also in Europe. Mr. Steinitz in his magazine seems rather annoyed at the title of "Champion" being applied to the Captain, and challenges him to a match of ten games up for a minimum of \$1000 a side, allowing him two games to start with. We are quite sure that Capt. Mackenzie is as unlikely to accept these terms, as he is to assume any such title as Champion on account of his recent success in a one-game-round Masters' Tourney, with all drawn games counting a half. It is stated that a match has been arranged between Mr. Steinitz and Mr. Delmar for \$500, Mr. Steinitz conceding four games out of the ten which are to decide the victory.

Major Hanham not long since visited Boston, and after being successful in some off-hand games with Mr. Young, the Boston champion, he began a match with him of four games up. When the score stood at 2 to 1 and 1 drawn in Mr. Young's favour, and an unfinished game, which was a dead win for Mr. Young, was about to be

adjourned, Mr. Hanham made his move, and Mr. Young instead of sealing up his reply, played it at once on the board. For this contravention of the rules his opponent claimed the game, but it was adjudged by the umpires to be drawn, whereupon Mr. Young resigned the match and withdrew from the Boston Club. We cannot but think Mr. Young to have been somewhat hasty in doing so, though doubtless he must have naturally felt great irritation. We agree with Mr. Steinitz, to whom Mr. Young appealed, that the umpires had no right to come to any such decision, and that the only penalty should have been the unnecessary exposure of his intentions during the hour of adjournment. Mr. Young had again been challenged by Mr. Ware to a match for the championship of the club, and had replied that having beaten Mr. Ware in three matches, he was willing only to play another at the odds of Pawn and move. We suppose, however, that this match will not now take place.

ITALY.—A Chess circle numbering more than 40 members has been established at Naples. At Venice, in connection with the Exhibition, Chess has lately received a considerable revival from the visits of Count de Tamisier of Paris, Herren Pollack of Vienna, Martinolich and Mazzorana of Trieste, Signori Forlico of Rome, Aumiller of Verona, &c., and the Venetian Chess circle has also been permanently strengthened by the acquisition of Sig. Constantine of Trieste, and Dalla Rosa of Milan.

AUSTRIA.—The Congress of the Czech Chess amateurs was held at Pilsen (of lager beer notoriety) on Aug. 14th and 15th. In the chief tourney there were six entries, and J. Kotré obtained the first, and F. Moucka the second prize. In the blindfold tourney, (a new feature if we mistake not) which had four entries, the victor was Herr Traxler. Herr Dobrusky won the solution tourney, and also gave a simultaneous exhibition with 12 opponents, of whom he worsted 9, lost to 2, and drew with 1. For this he received a gift of honour from the ladies of the Bohemian Chess Association.

GERMANY.—The Berlin Chess Club celebrated its 60th anniversary, as we announced in our last issue, not only by the festival already noticed, but also by a tournament confined to German players. For the chief tourney there were but nine entries, a paucity perhaps owing partly to the season, and partly to the fact that the Frankfort Congress, which preceded it, must have wearied some of the intending competitors. We append the full score of the principal contest, from which it will be seen that Herr Harmonist gained the first prize of 300 marks, Herr Von Scheve the second of 200 marks, and Herr Schallopp the third of 150 marks. There were also a second-class tourney, solution tourney, and consultation game tourney, &c.

	Caro	Cordel	Harmonist	Kirdorf	Dr. Lasker	Rothlander	Schalopp	V. Scheve	Dr. Simonson	TOTAL
Caro .....	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	0	5
Cordel .....	0	—	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Hamonist .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	7
Kirdorf ..	0	0	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Lasker.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	—	1	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rothlander.....	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	0	0	1
Schalopp .....	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	—	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
V. Scheve .....	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	6
Dr. Simonson .....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$

In the new number of *Knowledge* Mr. I. Gunsberg states that the recent international tournament at Frankfort was not productive of many novelties in the treatment of the openings. He considers that undue prominence was given to the Ruy Lopez and Queen's Pawn openings. Several times the second player in the Queen's Gambit Declined eschewed P to Q B 4, and defended successfully with P to Q B 3. The Sicilian Defence was tried, and found to be entirely wanting, and probably will not be resorted to again in these contests by modern (younger school of) players. The normal form of the King's Gambit, now discarded apparently without sufficient reason, was played with success by Metger against Englisch. On more than one occasion the Vienna Game failed to yield a satisfactory result to the first player, who persisted in 3 P to K B 4 after Black's Kt to K B 3. Tarrasch, says Mr. Gunsberg in conclusion, obtained a good game by defending the Steinitz Gambit, played against him by Burn, with 4 Q to R 5 and 5 P to K Kt 4.

AUSTRALIA.—The winter tourney of the Adelaide Chess Club, after dragging its slow length along till nearly the end of July, terminated in the following final scores, Harrison 11, Watson  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , Cheadle 10, Laughton  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , Burden  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , Macdonald  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , Machin 7, Earl  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , &c. The prizes were to be awarded on the Gelbfuhs system.

A pleasant little match was played at the Chess room of the Turn Verein, Melbourne, on July 30th, between the Victorian Chess Club and the Deutscher Turn Verein Chess Club, with six on each side, when the athletic Germans were defeated by 3 games to 2, and 1 drawn.

Play was to begin in the Intercolonial Congress at Adelaide on August 17th. About a dozen competitors were expected to take part in the principal tourney.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

As I was going along the Strand on one of the hot days in August I stumbled against my friend of Purcell's. The day was bright and beautiful, the sunshine delightful, but my friend looked the very incarnation of discontent. "What's up?" said I. "Up?" replied he, "nothing's up! everything's down!" "Well your spirits are at any rate," said I, "what's the matter?" "Matter enough," he replied viciously, "here I've been at Purcell's, not a soul there; looked in at Simpson's, empty chairs; been in at Gatti's, not a creature playing Chess; looked in at the British and found only one old gentleman reading a newspaper! Chess has taken itself wings and flown, Sir!" and he finished with a sigh. And indeed there were some grounds for that sigh for Chess has indeed been very quiet here of late. Hot weather, Frankfurt Tourney, and Counties meeting have all combined to bring about this, hence my letter this month will be of the briefest.

In the CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB the Spring Handicap came to an end in July. In No. 1 Section Messrs. Hooke and Stevens had tied as I mentioned in July. In playing off the tie Mr. Stevens won the second game, the first being a draw, and so carried off the section. The prize-winners in the other sections are Messrs. S. Hawkins, T. Block, W. C. Coupland, and the Rev. J. E. Watson. All these gentlemen are worthy of the laurels they have won. Mr. Hawkins is a recognised "fighting" member of his class in the club. Mr. Block scored  $7\frac{1}{2}$  out of a possible 9, and as he had to give odds to several strong players he has once more vindicated his full right to be considered a strong second. The Rev. Mr. Watson won his section with the fine score of 9 games out of a possible 9, and his victory was very popular in the club as he is a plucky player who has hitherto hardly done himself full justice through being a little rash and venturesome at times, but by correcting this fault in the late tourney he reaps his reward. Mr. Coupland too won his section with the fine score of 9 games out of a possible 9. The secretary, Mr. Geo. Adamson, has already got the arrangements for the Winter Tournament well forward, and has secured the names of 120 players out of the 140 which are required. The tournament will commence in the middle of October, and it is expected to be one of the most lively and spirited that the City has had. The prizes to be divided amongst the winners of the ten sections will be about £40 in value. Besides this, however, there will be some other prizes which I think will give added interest to the play. Messrs. Frankenstein, Mocatta, and Rabbeth are the donors of these prizes, and they will

be set aside as consolation prizes to be competed for by the players who come in "second" in the sectional play. Then a special prize is offered by Mr. H. Baldwin for the quickest played game of good quality.

In the BRITISH CHESS CLUB matters have been very quiet. On the 18th July Mons. Rosenthal and one or two other members of the *Cercle des Echecs* of Paris visited the club. In the afternoon Mons. Rosenthal engaged in six simultaneous games the result being that he won 4, drew 1, and lost 1, the winner of the latter being Mr. J. T. Heppell, who by the way is gradually but unmistakably proving himself one of the soundest and steadiest of our metropolitan amateurs.

I notice Mr. Ranken's correction of my remarks on the 9th move of the game between himself and Mr. Chappell in the St. George's v. City match. I am sorry that I have fallen into error, but the fault was not mine in the first instance, for after the game in question had been finished I got Mr. Chappell to go over the moves with me and he certainly then played White's 9th move as B to K Kt 5, but his score of the game had evidently got a little "mixed."

I made some remarks in your July number on the omission of any Chess reunion in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. Mr. Bird has taken the matter up very spiritedly, and in a vigorous letter to the *Times* advocates the holding of a Jubilee Congress. It is now somewhat late in the day to get such a gathering together for this year, but I believe the project has been warmly adopted not only by first-class players but by leading amateurs also; and there are good prospects that the Congress will become an accomplished fact. I now understand that the British Chess Association has taken up the matter in earnest and there is every hope that a successful Jubilee gathering will be held early in the winter. This will comprise a Master Tournament, "Tennyson" and "Ruskin" Tournaments, and an Amateur Championship Tournament, the chief prize in the latter carrying with it the holding of the Challenge Cup of the Association (the gift it will be remembered of Mr. Newnes, M.P.) now held by Mr. Gattie. Should this meeting be brought about it will redeem 1887 from being, what at one time was threatened, a year singularly barren in Chess-play of first-class importance in England.

The victory of Capt. Mackenzie in the Frankfort Tournament was very popular here. Indeed I may say that if the first prize had not to fall into the hands of a representative of British Chess, there is no other player who by winning it could have given such satisfaction to players here as the gallant Captain. He has played—and played well too—in many tourneys, but fate has been against him and the highest prize has hitherto been denied to him.

He now wins that coveted honour, and he wins amidst the kindly greetings of all who love geniality, manliness, and honourable conduct. Blackburne has once more proved himself the "stubborn British bull-dog" that he always is in an all-round fight, and I am sure that next to coming in first himself he is pleased that the first place this time is Mackenzie's. Of course we are disappointed at the comparatively poor performances of Burn, Gunsberg, and Zukertort. Three such players and not a prize-winner amongst them! However such is Tournament luck, and the heat at Frankfort was so intense during much of the play that one wonders that Chess could have been played at all. The two games a day too, and the morning play, were against our English team. But why make excuses? They are beaten to-day; well then let them win to-morrow. At the same time people here are asking why was not some effort made to induce Messrs. Bird, Mason, and Pollock to strengthen the English contingent. I think that one (if not more) of these well-known players should have been present, and had this been the case different results might have been looked for. There were rumours that the German masters played into each others' hands in order to try to get first place to Germany, but a more unfounded charge I believe was never made, yet it remains that with Germany having so many strong representatives England's chances would have been all the better had one or two more of our strong players been present.

Capt. Mackenzie paid us a "flying visit" on the conclusion of the Frankfort meeting, when he received a very cordial welcome at the hands of those players who met him. On the 12th August a complimentary dinner was given at the British Chess Club to Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Blackburne; Mr. Geo. Newnes, M.P. was in the chair, and there was a goodly assembly of members to honour the popular guests. Arrangements had also been made for the Captain to give an exhibition of simultaneous play at the City Club, when many of his old friends there hoped to greet the victor of Frankfort. This unfortunately never came off as the Captain was hastily summoned to America where no doubt he will receive "a thousand-throated welcome." There was talk too of a match between the Captain and Mr. Blackburne, though I trust this is only postponed and not abandoned.

J. G. C.



## CHESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The following report which, in view of the coming season, is still of interest, has been unavoidably held over for want of space.

A meeting of club secretaries has been held at Liverpool, and it really seems as if there were some prospect at last of a Lancashire Chess Association being organised. Not that the secretaries met for such a purpose, they were simply invited, with the sanction of his committee, by Mr. W. W. Rutherford of the Liverpool Club, in order to discuss the yet unsettled question of inter-club matches. It is not very easy to arrange first team matches in this part of the country. To begin with there are only four clubs in the county who can boast say of ten first-class players; of these four, three are in Manchester, and many of the best men belong to two, some to all three clubs. Liverpool is their natural rival, but the Liverpool Club has sentimental objections to playing nearly the same team twice or three times and having two or three chances of a drubbing. There were several challenges going about during the early part of last season, and a wonderful deal of letter-writing. Only one match came of it all, however, that between the Liverpool and Manchester Clubs, and the matter was felt in both towns to be generally unsatisfactory. Mr. Rutherford, than whom there is no one better qualified or having a better right to take the initiative in such a project as this, has been of opinion that certain points now at issue between local clubs would be the better of a settlement once for all, that they might readily be settled at a friendly conference, and that being decided they would tend to the encouragement of inter-club play. The propositions he brought forward at the meeting were (I am quoting from the local Chess column):

1. "That it is desirable for each club represented at this meeting to have a programme of inter-club matches for the season 1887-8."

2. "That for the purpose of arranging such matches, it is expedient that the leading clubs should set apart such a number of their available match-playing members as would result in a team of ten being ordinarily available as a first team and without having recourse to the second team."

3. "That each club, sufficiently strong, set apart a further number of their members to form a second match team of ten, without having recourse to the members of the first and third teams."

4. "That in making up a second team, and for that purpose setting aside a first team, it shall be obligatory on the club secretary to furnish his opponents with a list of members who are

in the first team, such list to include only members who usually play in the first team, and who are therefore barred from playing in a second team. The principle being that no member shall be included in a second team who appears usually to play in the first."

5. "That a like regulation shall apply to the third team, so as to bar members usually playing in the first and second teams."

6. "That members of more than one club shall not be eligible, except by special arrangement, to play against the same team twice in one season."

There was not as may be supposed much to be said against these proposals, and the majority were readily agreed to. Nos. 2 and 6, however, represented all the little existing grievances too fully to be let pass without question. On the former point the Manchester Club, who were represented by Messrs. Rhodes, Marriott, and Reyner, urged that ten was not a large enough team, that they had twenty or twenty-five first-class players, all of whom would expect to play in first team matches. Mr. Rutherford politely intimated that he did not believe in the 20 or 25 first-class—that his club (Liverpool) always played some second-class men in its first team of ten, and that he was ready to produce a team, none of the members of which claimed to be first-class, who would "knock sparks" out of the second ten in the Manchester Club. (I should tell you that I was not present at the meeting, and am indebted for this report to the very graphic description furnished me by an eye-witness.) The Manchester Club are thinking the matter over.

With regard to No. 6 the Athenæum and the St. Anne's both felt themselves in some difficulty. If the Manchester had played Liverpool, and if all its team were then to be barred from playing against Liverpool for other clubs, some of the strongest men would be unavailable. Mr. Miniati, representing the St. Anne's, made the reasonable proposal that objection should not be taken to one or two members of a team having played previously. He would willingly draw the line somewhere and he drew it at three. The Athenæum did not say much and evidently did not like No. 6 at all. The Manchester, who thought they saw their way to arranging to play Liverpool first, did not care much any way, so the Liverpool and St. Anne's will have to settle the last proposition between them. We shall probably see matters settled after the secretaries have had an opportunity of talking it over with their respective committees—of course no one cared to commit his club to a definite policy. Mr. Rutherford was prepared with a formidable list of challenges, particulars of which I annex; and the meeting proceeded to the useful and more hope-

ful discussion of playing-regulations. I think experiences on this point are becoming very nearly unanimous. The two-game delusion is about exploded; the time-limit is settling into the happy mean between skittles and tediousness; and it is only the man with a lost game who has any hope from adjudication.

It was agreed that in first team matches play should begin at 3 p.m., should cease at 6-30: that only one game should be played; that any player before beginning his game should have the right to demand a time-limit of 18 moves per hour; that unfinished games should be adjudicated by the umpire or umpires agreed upon, but that no unfinished game should be scored unless a win could be demonstrated; that the rules of play be those of the London International Tournament of 1883, as set forth in the book of the tourney.

Mr. Rutherford then gave the following challenges on behalf of the Liverpool Club:—

Liverpool District v. Manchester District, to two consultation games by telephone at a time limit of 15 moves per hour; date 17th December, 1887. (Accepted.)

Liverpool District v. Manchester District, to two matches against combined clubs, either one team (10) or two teams (20), on 21st January, 1888. (Accepted for both teams.)

Liverpool (Club) v. Manchester (Club); 15th October, 1887. (Accepted.)

Liverpool (Club) v. Athenæum; 10th November, 1887. (Under consideration by the Athenæum Club.)

Liverpool Club v. St. Anne's; 10th December, 1887. (Accepted conditionally.)

The clubs represented at the meeting were: Manchester, J. B. Reyner and Rhodes Marriott; Manchester Athenæum, J. Wagner; Liverpool, R. K. Leather and J. Symington; St. Anne's, N. T. Miniati; Imperial, W. J. O'Brien; North End, R. B. Duff; Southport, Dr. Blumberg; Birkenhead, J. Roach; Liscard, Slade. Chairman, W. W. Rutherford, Liverpool Chess Club. After the usual votes of thanks were given and acknowledged the meeting was adjourned until September next. Such a gathering as this is the most promising beginning of a County Association. It has been got together by the right people, it has taken in hand subjects that can only be properly dealt with by a combination of local clubs, and if the meeting in September can only decide one way or the other with regard to the propositions now under consideration, the advantages of a Lancashire Chess Association will be obvious to every one concerned.

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I see Mr. Slater's recent successes have been noticed abroad. The editor of the Kingston (Jamaica) *Tri-Weekly Gleaner*, a

gentleman certainly not given to indiscriminate praising says, "Speaking of Mr. Slater reminds us that we have been considerably perplexed to understand how 'a representative team' can be brought forward of which he is not a member. We fancy he has won more prizes than any composer living, and his success is of to-day as it was, we believe, eight or ten years ago. There is no British composer more prolific, versatile, and accomplished."

\* \* \* \*

Things are shaping themselves for a very lively Chess season hereabout. The sudden break in the weather seems to have had an enlivening effect upon honorary secretaries, who are bustling about with annual reports and evincing, even for the beginning of the season, an unwonted anxiety to arrange matches. The ball will be opened by the Liverpool club, six of whose strongest members, headed by Burn, are to play the Irish Chess Association. The contest will take place at Liverpool on the 8th October, and, if one may judge by the reputation of the two clubs, is likely to be a severe one. The week following, Liverpool goes to meet its old rival Manchester with, I believe, a team of ten. There will be some important tourneys as soon as the annual meetings bring members together. Manchester is arranging a championship contest—there is no need for one in Liverpool—and is also giving enterprising players another chance for the Bateson-Wood trophy. I hear the annual handicap at Liverpool is likely to be well patronised, Mr. Burn has consented to take part in it, and there are hints of one or two special class prizes. It is a great pity that the Manchester Club cannot settle in suitable quarters. It has already made three changes and now finds a fourth necessary. This sort of thing cannot but have a prejudicial effect. Claiming to be a representative society, its locale should be as fixed as the City Hall—it should be known at every hotel and by players all over the world. If its members are kept dodging about, as they have been doing lately, it is more than likely some of them will be lost altogether, and certainly no one will know where to find them. "Wanted an honorary secretary, must be diplomatic, energetic, and autocratic. Apply any time at the Liverpool Club." Mr. Symington is the second member whose appointment to office has been followed by an appointment abroad, and the loss of two such strong players as he and Mr. Wilson to the club is no slight one. I am glad to see that Mr. Rutherford has undertaken the secretarial duties for the present and until the annual meeting. The club was never so successful as under his management, and all the members are hoping that he may again be induced to take office. The annual meeting takes place, by the way, on the 26th September, and I notice

that some important alterations in the rules are to be proposed. I hope to attend, take notes, and send you a small supplementary report of what is done.

The "Imperial," the second in importance of the Liverpool clubs, promises to have a very lively season. Mr. D. W. Jesse, the secretary, has issued a pamphlet, containing besides a list of the club officials a succinct code of club and tourney rules, and a table of fixtures already made for the season. The annual handicap tourney is to be started for which there are an increased number of prizes offered, and to stimulate ordinary play two practice prizes have been offered by the president and another member. These will be awarded to the player who can show the best score in his games played at the club, his class and the odds at which he is to play with other members being fixed by the committee. There is no news yet about the other Liverpool clubs, they have not yet awakened for the winter.

It is to be hoped that no difficulties will be made over the Glasgow-Manchester match. The challenge came from the Scotchmen, who hitherto seem to have been averse to playing any but local matches. Now, however, they propose to come up to Carlisle, and to meet the Manchester team there—if they do we shall see a good match.

P.S. Liverpool, 27th September.

I had the honour of being present at the Liverpool Club last night, and am satisfied that the internal affairs of that body do not suffer from lack of general interest. The ballot for a committee was quite exciting, the discussion as to more "open nights" as enjoyable as it was animated (no more open nights by the way), and the satisfaction expressed at the new appointments unmistakable. In electing Mr. Burn president, the club has not only performed a duty to that player, but has taken a step which must result in every way beneficially. Mr. Rutherford found himself unable to resist the unanimous wish that he should once more undertake the duties of secretary. He has, under certain conditions, agreed to do so, and it is not too much to say that now a successful season is assured for the club. He has already arranged a match, for one team or other, for every Saturday to Christmas. The club finances seem to be in a satisfactory condition. Notwithstanding heavy expenses in connection with the Jubilee festivities there remains a substantial balance in hand, and the number of members shows no tendency to decrease. For the coming season the officers are—President, Amos Burn; Vice-President, T. L. Coates; Treasurer, F. Gregory Jones; Committee, Edgar, Leather, Lister, Owen, and Shaw—a popular and fully representative set of players. General Secretary, W. W. Rutherford. The second and third team secretaries have not yet been appointed.

K. R.

## COOK'S SYNOPSIS.

The third edition of the *Synopsis* was a great improvement on its predecessors. It was a combination of theory and practice to which a skilful player might refer for more light and newer on points of interest to him. It was fairly posted up to the time it was brought out. The rapidity with which the edition was exhausted showed its general usefulness.

The fourth edition comes heralded with the announcement that it is "by no means a reprint of the last, but abounds with new and interesting examples." What the Chess world will wish to know is how this announcement is borne out by the contents of the book. In size it is much the same as before—142 pages against 140 in the previous edition. The addition consists of 12 columns to the Lopez, chiefly from games played in the 1883 Tournament, and 6 columns to the Scotch Game, partly from the previous appendix. The other openings are little touched. Here and there we find a transposition or a correction, with a few notes to bring the book up to the requirements of the time. The entire Hampe-Allgaier, for instance, is disposed of in a note of three lines. The Steinitz variation of the French Defence 1 P to K 4, P to K 3; 2 P to K 5, is comprised in a note of six lines. One column with a single note is all that is appropriated to Mr. Blackburne's puzzling attack in the Scotch Game by 7 Q to Q 2, which Mr. Cook defends by 7 P to Q 3. In the Centre Gambit we find a column devoted to the defence 8 Kt to Q B 8; 4 Q to K 3, P to Q Kt 8. The retreat 4 Q to Q square is not mentioned, nor is Mr. Millard's Defence by 3 B to Q 8. Mr. Potter's important contributions to the Evans Gambit share the same fate. So do the recent American and German inventions. In the Allgaier-Thorold no reference is made to the attacking move Q to K 2, although a column is given to the introduction of a line of attack long ago discarded as unsatisfactory, which is here worked out to the advantage of the first player by weak play on the part of the defence. In the Evans Gambit we notice that the old faults and imperfections which have come to light in correspondence practice are still left as traps for the unwary and inexperienced player. All this doubtless arises through Mr. Cook having carried out his undertaking almost single-handed. In Chess, as in other matters, co-operation is necessary to ensure an approximation to accuracy and thoroughness; and as a rule we find Chess-players very willing to help.

Mr. Cook states in his preface that "a comparison of the variations with the published examples of the practical play of masters, in matches and tournaments, will satisfy the student that the tables contain all that is necessary to guide him through

the mazes of the openings." To those who wish for more he adds that "there are obvious difficulties in the production of a work of this kind, which render it impossible to insert in the proper place notices of some interesting novelties." This is much nearer the mark than the printers' announcement. E. F.

## YORKSHIRE ITEMS.

**BLACKBURN v. GUNSBERG.**—We are pleased to announce that if a subscription is sent from those clubs outside Bradford whose members are desirous of witnessing some portion of the play in the above match, the committee of management will forward the necessary number of season tickets required. Intending subscribers should communicate with Mr. Bell, Exchange Café, Bradford. Amongst the subscribers to the fund we notice the names of the following gentlemen:—Sir Jacob Behrens, Sir Henry Mitchell, Alderman Angus Holden (Mayor of Bradford), Alderman F. Priestman, Messrs. W. Groux, Edmund Bell, G. A. Steinthal, and Fattorini and Sons. It is calculated that the expenses in connection with the match will amount to £88, and it is satisfactory to know that from a financial point of view the success of the contest is already assured, upwards of 120 season tickets having been disposed of, which will amply cover the expenses account.

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**YORKSHIRE COUNTY CHESS CLUB'S TOURNAMENTS.**—The final round in the first-class tournament of the Yorkshire County Chess Club—the playing off of which has been unavoidably delayed for some time owing to the absence of Mr. T. Holliday on the continent—was decided at Huddersfield on Tuesday, September 18th, when Mr. Holliday defeated Mr. C. G. Bennett, of Leeds, after a hard fought game lasting over 80 moves, and secured the major prize value £5. Mr. Bennett takes the second prize, value £1 10s. 0d. In the second-class, or "B" tournament, the prizes were won by—Mr. F. C. Howell, Leeds, first, value £3; Mr. A. G. Cowling, Leeds, second, value £1. In tournament "C" the prizes were carried off by—Mr. J. C. Moss, Leeds, first, value £2; Mr. J. Moorhouse, Leeds, second, value £1. It is worthy of notice that the Leeds players have won *five* out of the six prizes offered, a splendid performance without doubt. The two prizes awarded in the problem solving contest and the first prize in the problem tourney were also gained by representatives of Leeds, so that the meeting generally may be well regarded as the Leeds Chess-players' Jubilee gathering.

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**YORKSHIRE v. SUSSEX CORRESPONDENCE MATCH.**—Play in this interesting match has at length been brought to a conclusion with the result that Yorkshire wins by a majority of eight games. Only one game was left unfinished for adjudication and this was adjudged a win for Mr. W. Gledhill.

FULL SCORE.			
YORKSHIRE.		SUSSEX.	
F. H. Wright ..	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	Taunton .....	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Rayner.....	1 0	McArthur .....	0 1
Rev. E. T. Huntsman ...	0 0	Rev. E. A. Adams .....	1 1
P. Whitley .....	1 1	Lucas .....	0 0
J. Crake .....	1 0	Jones .....	0 1
J. A. Woollard .....	0 1	A. Smith .....	1 0
J. Woodhead .....	$1 \frac{1}{2}$	Scott .....	$0 \frac{1}{2}$
A. Common.....	$\frac{1}{2} 1$	Mrs. A. Smith .....	$\frac{1}{2} 0$
W. Rea .....	1 0	Deane .....	0 1
S. Cockin.....	$\frac{1}{2} 1$	Postlethwaite .....	$\frac{1}{2} 0$
F. Lamb .....	1 0	Penfold .....	0 1
Seth Ward .....	1 1	Leppard .....	0 0
S. Hudson .....	1 1	Pritchett .....	0 0
W. Gledhill.....	1 1	Fookes .....	0 0
W. Ives .....	$0 \frac{1}{2}$	Cooper .....	$1 \frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 19 <hr/>		<hr/> 11 <hr/>

## CHESS JOTTINGS.

Mr. G. A. A. Walker has been obliged, on account of ill health, to retire from Chess, and he wishes to dispose of his collection of works on the game. A list can be obtained from him on application. Address, 6 Waterville Road, North Shields.

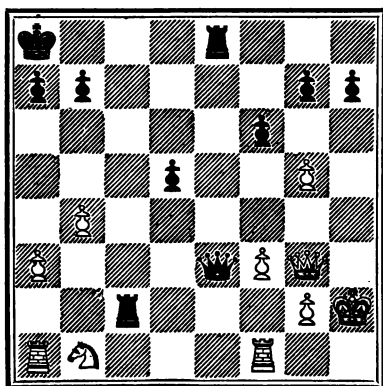
In those exceedingly rare intervals when neither the Indian problem, the dummy Pawn, nor the size, shape, and make of the Chess-board are before the public, the usual thing is to desire to improve Chess notation. Even Mr. Bird is not exempt. In his 6th part of "Modern Chess" he proposes, the idea being Mr. Ruskin's, that H (Horse) should be substituted for Kt, and O (Castle) for Rook. Why should our favourite Kt be so pecked at? It is a good word with a good sound. Further, is it not obvious that to change his name would not be a final settlement of the matter? Make him Horse and the Rook should consistently become Artillery, Gun, or Cannon. Make him

a Nag and the Bishop should become a Parson. Make him a Springer and the Bishop should be a Runner. Make him a Cavalier—a word we don't like so well as Knight—and the fighting Bishop is an anachronism. Now for a proposal of our own! Let us go with the times and make our King an Emperor! E is a letter easy to write, plain to see, and not yet appropriated. Nobody is degraded, not even the Queen, for she becomes Queen and Empress in one, and here again we go with the times. We keep up the mediæval and eastern character of our names with the least possible alteration. The eye and the ear are both satisfied, and Chess literature would not become obsolete. We do not imagine Mr. Ruskin would object.

A correspondent draws our attention to a game given in our July number (p. 278) between the Rev. R. J. Wright and Mr. G. W. Tompsett. Mr. Wright in annotating this game remarks concerning Black's 24th move that it is "deliberately sacrificing the Kt for a promising looking but really fictitious and short-lived attack!" This is apparently borne out by the actual result, but our correspondent points out that the fault is not in the sacrifice but in the continuation, and that after 25 P takes Kt, Q to K 7; 26 R to K B sq, Black had at his disposal not only 27 P to Q 5, and P takes P, if he wished to keep up the attack, but also 27 Q to Q 5, which recovers the piece, and so far justifies the previous play. He played 27 P to K B 4, which is the culpable move, for White by 28 P to Q R 4 alters the situation. The diagram will explain and save reference.

Position after White's 27th move.

BLACK (MR. G. W. TOMPSETT) TO PLAY.



WHITE (REV. R. J. WRIGHT.)

## THE MATCH BETWEEN BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBERG.

### FIRST GAME.

Proceedings in this important event were commenced at the Victoria Hotel, Bradford, on Monday, Sept. 26th. About 1 o'clock His Worship The Mayor of Bradford (Alderman Angus Holden) was introduced to the players, and addressed the company assembled, amongst whom we noticed Alderman F. Priestman, president of the Bradford Chess Club, Messrs. H. B. Priestman, W. Priestman, J. Petty, H. Glaser, W. Critchley, Walter Leeming, the Rev. E. P. Hamilton, and Messrs N. Nachbar, T. Scarborough (Halifax), F. H. Wright (Wakefield), F. M. Pettitt (Manchester), and R. M. Macmaster. His Worship said that his connection with the game was only of a very recent date. Some few months ago he was asked to receive a number of Lancashire and Yorkshire Chess-players at the Bradford Town Hall. At that time he was first made really aware of the enthusiasm which the game inspired amongst its devotees, and became convinced that Chess was a pastime worthy of support. Since then he had paid marked attention to the game and had read with great interest the reports of the International Tournament played at Frankfort. It gave him much pleasure to receive such renowned exponents of the game as the two gentlemen engaged in the present contest, and to give them a hearty Yorkshire welcome to the borough of Bradford, and he was sure that this encounter would give a material impetus to the game of Chess in Bradford and Yorkshire generally. The Mayor then took a Pawn of each colour in his hands, and asked Mr. Blackburne to draw for the game in the usual way. Mr. Blackburne touched the hand which contained a Black Pawn, and thus Mr. Gunsberg had the first move. Previous to the commencement of play Alderman Frederick Priestman proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for the support which he gave to the game, and for his presence at the opening of a match which was of such great importance. He also hoped that it might be the means of bringing together all local Chess admirers, and so strengthen the town's club. Mr. Blackburne seconded the vote of thanks, which was adopted with acclamation. The Mayor, after thanking those present, opened the match by playing for Gunsberg Pawn to King's fourth; to this Blackburne replied with Pawn to King's fourth. Gunsberg then moved Kt to Q B 3 which was answered with the usual Kt to K B 3. These moves were followed by Kt to K B 3 and Kt to Q B 3, this bringing about the Four Knights' Opening. The game soon afterwards turned into an ordinary *Philidor*. Black castled and for some time both proceeded cautiously, Gunsberg directing his attack

against the castled King whilst Blackburne developed on the Queen's wing, but his moves appeared to us to lack the subtlety and combinative excellence which marked his efforts in the late match against Zukertort, and which is usually identified with his play. Report said that he had passed a sleepless night, and this will no doubt in a great measure account for his indifferent display. We certainly expect to see a manifest improvement, and do not think that we shall be disappointed; however, be that as it may, in the game under notice Gunsberg pushed on his attack with such force that Blackburne was unable adequately to relieve the pressure brought to bear against his position. By a series of moves which culminated in the sacrifice of a piece, Gunsberg gained such an advantage that mate in eight moves was inevitable, and on the 32nd move Blackburne gracefully resigned the game, the score of which we give below. It may be added that the committee efficiently provided for the comfort of the players and visitors, and that the board and men were kindly lent by Mr. Antonio Fattorini, whilst the timekeepers were supplied by Messrs. Fattorini and Sons.

### GAME DLX. (GAME I. OF THE MATCH.)

#### (Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	19 P to K R 4	P to K B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3		((1 hour)
3 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	20 K P tks P	P tks P
4 P to Q R 3 (a)	P to Q 3	21 P to R 5	P to K B 5 (i)*
5 P to R 3	B to K 2	(55m.)	(1h. 15m.)
6 P to Q 4 (b)	Castles (c)	22 P to R 6	R to Kt sq
7 P to Q 5	Kt to Kt sq	(1 hour)	
8 B to K 3	Kt to K sq (d)	23 Kt to R 5	R to K B 2
9 P to K Kt 4 (e)	K to R sq	24 B to Q 3	B to B 4
(17m.)	(24m.)	25 B tks B (j)	R tks B
10 Q to Q 2	P to Q B 4	26 Q to Q 3	Q R to B sq
11 Kt to K 2 (f)	P to Q Kt 4	27 P to Kt 6	R tks P (k)
12 Kt to Kt 3	P to Q R 3	(1h. 25m.)	(1h. 44m.)
13 B to K 2	P to Kt 3	28 R tks R	P tks R
14 B to R 6	R to Kt sq	29 Kt to R 4	P tks Kt
15 Castles Q R (g)	B to B 3	30 Kt to Kt 6 ch	K to Kt sq
16 Q R to Kt sq	R to R 2	31 P to R 7 ch	K tks P
17 P to Kt 5	B to K Kt 2	32 Kt to K 7 disch	Resigns.
18 B tks B ch	R tks B (h)	(1h. 30m.)	(1h. 50m.)
(42m.)	(56m.)		

\* Last move made before adjournment at 8-80.

## NOTES BY MESSRS BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBERG.

- (a) The usual continuation here is B to Kt 5, as played in the late Steinitz v. Zukertort match.
- (b) This game develops itself into a *Philidor*.
- (c) Mr. Blackburne now thinks P takes P preferable.
- (d) P to B 8 would have been better.
- (e) To prevent P to K B 4.
- (f) It would not have been advisable to castle too early on the Queen's side.
- (g) Now White is sufficiently developed to castle on the Queen's side.
- (h) If Kt had taken B Black would have had two weak spots on K B 8 and K R 8.
- (i) If P moved to K 5, White gets a strong attack by P to R 6, followed by Q to B 3, &c.
- (j) Kt takes B P would also have been a strong continuation, leading to a good many pretty variations.
- (k) If P takes P, White answers by P to R 7, which would prove fatal to Black.

The match was resumed at Bradford, September 27th, Blackburne having the move and playing the Scotch Gambit. The game was perfectly even for twenty moves. On the twenty-first Gunsberg had a strong advantage in position which encouraged him to indulge in experimental moves for the purpose of winning. When a draw could easily have been scored, he made three successive palpably weak moves, which finally brought about defeat, Gunsberg's King not being able to approach two passed Pawns. Blackburne won a stubbornly fought game in forty moves. Time—Blackburne, two hours; Gunsberg, one hour forty minutes.

## GAME DLXI. (GAME II. OF THE MATCH.)

## (Scotch Gambit.)

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

9 P tks B (1m.)	P to Q 4 (10m.)	25 P to K R 4	Kt to R 3
10 P to K 5	Q to Kt 3	26 B to K 3	Kt to Kt 5
11 B to Q 3	B to B 4	27 R tks R	R tks R
12 B tks B	Kt tks B	(1h. 45m.)	(59m.)
13 Castles	Castles K R (d)	28 R to Q 3	P to K Kt 3
14 Kt to B 3	Q R to Q sq	29 R to Kt 3 (h)	P to Kt 3
15 Q R to Q B sq (e)	P to B 3 (f)	30 R to B 3	P to B 4
16 B to B 2	P tks P	31 P tks P	Kt tks B
17 B P tks P (g)	R to Q 2	32 R tks Kt	P tks P
18 Kt to K 2	Kt to Q sq	33 R to K Kt 3	P to Kt 4 (i)
(45m.)	(29m.)	34 Kt to B 3	P to Q 5 (j)
19 Kt to B 4	Q to R 3	35 Kt to K 4	R to B 4 (k)
20 Q R to Q sq	P to B 3	36 Kt tks Kt P	Kt tks Kt
(1 hour)		37 R tks Kt ch	R tks R
21 Q to B sq	Q R to K B 2	38 P tks R	K to B 2
22 Kt to K 2	Q tks Q	39 K to B 2	P to R 4
23 R tks Q	Kt to K 3	40 P to Q Kt 3	Resigns. (l)
24 Q R to Q sq	P to K R 4	(2 hours)	(1h. 40m.)

## NOTES BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBERG.

(a) Castling, instead of the text move, is recommended by the German masters.

(b) Is often played, but never previously by Mr. Blackburne.

(c) Best.

(d) Castling on the Queen's side would have been dangerous, owing to Black's open Q B file.

(e) To keep Black's Q Kt on Q B 3.

(f) A good move.

(g) Q P taking would have been the better move.

(h) P to Kt 4 is far the better move.

(i) Here K to Kt 2 ought to have been played by Black; the text move was quite an unnecessary venture.

(j) R to Q 2 would still have saved the game.

(k) Kt to B 5 might have given Mr. Gunsberg more chances to draw.

(l) The loss of the game, owing to the two passed Pawns, is now inevitable, the Black King being unable to approach either of them.

This match was resumed September 29th at the Victoria Hotel, Bradford. The third game ended in a draw at the 38th move. The end-game was conducted by both players in a brilliant fashion, the best moves being made on either side, until it became clear that a draw was inevitable.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY JAMES RAYNER.

The Solution Tourney which commenced in January was brought to a close last month. Fifteen solvers started, but one only—J. C. Bremner—has finished with a clean score. He therefore takes first prize, and the special prize for the greatest number of “cooks.” Following very closely is F. W. Womersley, who takes second prize. Two solvers, T. H. Billington and K. W. Winkler, tie for third place. The prize offered by the Rev. F. Marshall for best score by any member of the scholastic profession is withheld until further information is obtained from the solvers. The subjoined table shows the respective position of each combatant.

		Old Score.	Prob. XXII.	Prob. XXIII.	Prob. XXIV.	Total.
1	J. C. Bremner .....	78	8	8	8	87
2	F. W. Womersley ...	75	8	8	8	84
3	{ T. H. Billington ...	72	8	8	8	81
	{ K. W. Winkler .....	72	8	8	8	81
4	{ J. Keeble .....	69	8	8	8	78
	{ T. G. Hart.....	69	8	8	8	78
5	{ Rev. F. Marshall ...	66	8	8	8	75
	{ J. H. Adamson .....	66	8	8	8	75
6	East Marden .....	63	8	8	8	72
7	J. O. Allfrey .....	63	8	8	0	69

J. A. Miles, A. Dod, G. Joyce, F. Downey, and J. G. Chancellor withdrew during the progress of the competition.

The two sui-mates by J. A. Miles have proved exceptionally hard nuts to crack. Notwithstanding a fierce onslaught that has been made upon them no one has discovered the author's solution to the seven-mover, although two solvers have found a “cook.” The first communication was from East Marden with a correct analysis of the six-mover, but no report upon the companion problem. A few days afterwards a “cook” to the seven-mover and a correct solution to the six-mover, came from A. W. Common, Halifax, and a little later the same solutions from the Rev. R. J. Wright, Isle of Wight. Others are incorrect. The books offered for first solutions are therefore sent to A. W. Common and the Rev. R. J. Wright. We invite the attention of our solvers to Mr. Miles's solution, which is as follows:—1 R (B 6) to B 8, 2 R to K 8 ch, 3 B to Kt 7 ch, 4 Q to Q 2 ch, 5 Q to R 2 ch, 6 Q to R 4 ch, 7 K to R 6, R takes Q mate. Mr. Common's solution is also good. 1 Q to Q 5 ch, 2 B to Kt 7 ch, 3 Q to Kt 7 ch, 4 Q to B 6 ch, 5 B to B 6 ch, 6 Q to K 8 ch, 7 R to

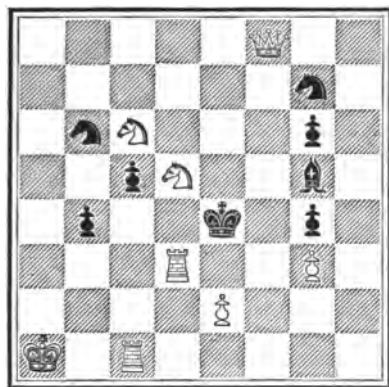
Kt 6 ch, P takes R mate. The author points out that by transferring the B from R sq to Kt 7 the problem is made sound. The six-mover has not been found very difficult, but it has been highly praised. The solution is :—1 R to R 2 dis ch, 2 Q to Kt 6 ch, 3 R to R 4 ch, 4 K to Kt 2, 5 K to Kt 3 dis ch, 6 R to Q Kt 4, Q takes Q mate.

Two-movers are so frequently described as superficial problems that one naturally wonders that anybody should slip over them, yet solvers and even Chess editors are sometimes caught by their simple wiles. We well remember a case which happened not long ago. Four very good solvers were equal in score after a long competition in an English paper. A second tourney was necessary to separate them, and the last problem—which had no solution—accomplished this object. Other instances can be given. Mr. J. P. Taylor has in his book of problems a pretty composition which has received many wrong solutions; and Mr. J. N. Babson tells a story of one of his two-ers which was entered for competition in the *Holyoke Transcript*, and although it failed to get even “Honourable Mention,” victimised no less than thirty solvers. Some of our readers will probably remember a curious incident that took place in an American tourney. A well-known composer was a competitor in the solution tourney, and sent in the ordinary way what he thought to be a “cook” of his own problem, only to learn when the score appeared that he had been fined a point for sending in a wrong solution. Prize problems are often deceptive, but we were much surprised to discover a few days ago that one of our contemporaries gave 1 R to K 8 as the solution to Bettman’s problem in the *Nashville American*. There is, however, no need to go outside for proof of failure over two-movers, for a dainty little problem by Mr. J. Keeble, Norwich, has been on an amusing tour. It started its career in this magazine last December, and it was not till after the solution was published in January that it was found to be impossible of solution. Later it was republished in the *Bradford Observer*, and so pleased was the editor of that column with his treasure that he forgot to acknowledge the source of the problem, an omission which under the circumstances would have been freely pardoned by the late editor. Once more was it allowed to appear, this time in the *Nottinghamshire Guardian*, and credited to the *Bradford Observer*, but still unsolvable. We are sorry that two worthy gentlemen have been “fooled” by this simple problem, and we hasten to prevent further mischief. We think, however, it would be wise in copying problems from other journals to give them an examination even if they are from the pages of the B. C. M. Our readers would perhaps like to see this deceiver and find out the flaw. We give it along with an improved version.

Problem No. 386, B. C. M., Dec., 1886.

By J. KEEBLE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

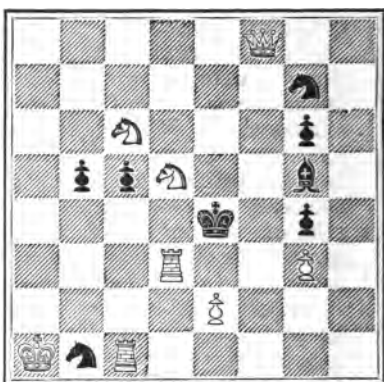
White to play and mate in two moves.

Key, 1 Q to Q B 8. Stopped by 1 ..., Kt tks Q.

Amended version.

By J. KEEBLE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Key, 1 Q to Q B 8.

From the *Morning Post* we learn that the prize four-mover by J. Berger in the German Association Problem Tourney has a second solution. We sincerely sympathise with the talented composer, and we can form some idea of his feelings, for we recently suffered a similar misfortune. The failures of the judges in this, and the Counties tourney in England, clearly prove the system to be at fault. We suggest to these important bodies the advisability of submitting the competing problems to the solvers in some column or periodical before deciding the prizes rather than run the risk of awarding honours to unsound productions. This plan worked well in the late Yorkshire tourney, for a problem which was alleged by one judge to have two solutions was proved by the solvers in a local column to have no solution at all!

Lovers of problems have now a splendid chance to add to their collections. First, the well-known "English Chess Problems" has been reduced to six shillings, and "Pierces' Chess Problems with Supplement," to half-a-crown. From actual knowledge of these works we can cordially recommend them to problemists and solvers. Another important publication is announced under the title of Bohemian Chess Problems. Many competent critics consider the Bohemian school to be the most perfect of modern

composers. The problems are marked by originality, beauty of play, and purity of the mating positions. As the work is compiled by J. Dobrusky, J. Pospisil, J. Kotre, and Fr. Moucka, there can be no doubt that it will be a valuable addition to our already numerous works. The price is six shillings. Intending subscribers must address Jan. Karel, 1, Prague, Radnice.

*The Problem Art*, by Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, has exhausted a first edition, and in consequence of numerous demands a second edition of 500 is shortly to be issued. For a cheap and practical work on problem composition we can safely recommend it to solvers and problemists.

Still another volume claims attention. It is a collection of 120 problems by Col. A. Campo, of Palermo. The author is a clever composer, and his compositions have frequently graced the columns of this magazine. All communications are to be made to C. Del' Avo, Lodi, Italy.

The *St. John Globe* is to be congratulated upon its striking and novel conditions for a Problem and Solution Tourney. One hundred competitors are to pay an entrance fee of one dollar each, which will entitle them to receive the *Globe* free for the year 1888. They can compete in either tourney. Composers can only enter one two-move problem, containing solution, and name and address. All entries must be made by the end of this year to Chess Editor, *Globe*, St. John, N.B., Canada. The following very liberal prizes are offered. For problems—first £5, second £3, third £2. Solving—first £3, second £2, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, £1 each.

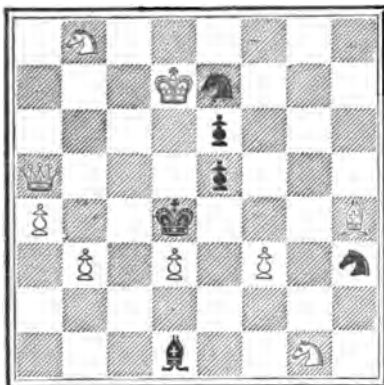
The *Dublin Mail* has concluded its Jubilee Solution Tourney. Forty-three solvers, including four ladies, entered the competition, and at the end the first three prizes are divided between Geo. J. Slater, Bolton, J. C. Bremner, Broughton Ferry, and T. E. Ryan, Dublin, who are equal with a score of 62 out of a possible 64. J. R. Reynolds, Dublin, takes fourth prize with a score of 58, and T. H. Billington, Wolverhampton, and J. J. Spence, Birmingham, tie for the next two prizes, with 57 points each.

The Rev. A. M. Deane was the judge in the Problem Tourney, and he has decided as follows:—Three-movers, first, A. W. Orr, Blackrock, Dublin; second, R. Ennis, Dublin; third, J. A. Conroy, Listowel, Kerry. Two-movers, first, J. A. Conroy, Listowel; second, J. A. Conroy, Listowel; third, Mrs. T. B. Rowland, Dublin; honourable mention, D. Mackey, Dublin. The competition was confined to Irish composers, and has been very successful. We especially congratulate Mr. Conroy upon his brilliant achievement.

## FIRST PRIZE.

A. W. Orr, Blackrock, Dublin.

BLACK.



WHITE.

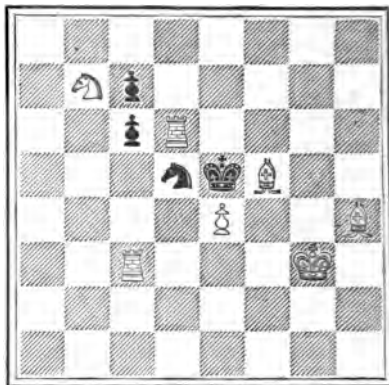
White to play and mate in three moves.

1. Q to Q 2.

## FIRST PRIZE.

J. A. Conroy, Listowel.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

1. Kt to Q 8.

## B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY.

## REVIEWS.

No. XXII.—“Not above the average.” East Marden.—“Key soon found, but otherwise an excellent problem.” F. W. Womersley.—“Lacks variety but is fairly well constructed.” T. H. Billington.—“The duals are fatal to this problem.” T. G. Hart.—“Very good and rather difficult.” J. Keeble.

No. XXIII.—“Obvious and elementary.” East Marden.—“Very easy.” J. H. Adamson.—“Simplicity itself.” F. W. Womersley.—“Very weak.” J. C. Bremner.—“Very tame and uninteresting.” T. H. Billington.—“Poor.” J. Keeble.

No. XXIV.—“Neat but easy.” East Marden.—“Best three-move sui I have ever seen.” J. H. Adamson.—“Certainly the best of the sui-mates.” F. W. Womersley.—“A beautiful problem, and though last should be easily first.” J. C. Bremner.—“One of the best suis we have had.” T. H. Billington.—“The best of a somewhat disappointing lot of sui-mates.” T. G. Hart.—“Grand.” J. A. Miles.—“Excellent, and by far the best in the tourney.” J. Keeble.

## SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

No. XXII.—1 Kt to B 4, Kt to B 3; 2 B to Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B takes Kt; 2 Q to Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K to Q 6; 2 B to K 2 ch, &c. Also 2 Q to Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K to Q 4; 2 Kt takes P ch, &c. Also 2 Q to Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P to Kt 4; 2 Q to K 5 ch, &c. Also 2 Q to K 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Any other; 2 Q to K 5 ch, &c.

No. XXIII.—1 R to R 8, P to B 4; 2 Q to Q B 4 ch, P to B 5; 3 Q to K 4, R takes R mate.

No. XXIV.—1 B to Kt sq, Q takes P; 2 Q to K 5 ch, P takes Q; 3 R takes P ch, Q takes B mate. If 1..., Q or B to R 2; 2 Q to K 3 ch, K takes Q; 3 Kt to B 2 ch, P takes Kt mate. If 1..., Q to R 3; 2 Q takes P ch, K takes Q; 3 R takes P ch, Q takes R mate.

## SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 414, by E. Pradignat.—1 Q to Q B 2. Solved by J. O. Allfrey.

No. 415, by C. Planck, M.A.—1 Kt to B 6, Kt to B 7; 2 Q to B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to K 6; 2 Q to B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Kt sq) any; 2 Kt to K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to B 6; 2 Q to B 5 ch, &c. Solved by J. O. Allfrey.

No. 416, by Achille Campo.—1 Q to Kt 3, Kt takes P; 2 Kt to B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to K 4; 2 R to Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to Q 3; 2 Kt to B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B to R 8; 2 Q takes P ch, &c. If 1..., P to B 4; 2 R takes P ch, &c. Solved by J. O. Allfrey.

No. 417, by F. H. Patzak.—1 K to B 8, K to Q 5; 2 R to Kt 5 ch, K to Q 3; 3 R to Q 5 ch, K takes R; 4 Q to B 5 ch, B takes Q; 5 Kt to B 7 ch, K to Q 3; 6 B to B 4 ch, Kt to K 4 mate. If 1..., B to Kt 2; 2 Q to Kt 8 ch, K to Q 4; 3 R to Kt 5 ch, B to B 4; 4 Kt to B 7 ch, K to Q 3; 5 B to B 4 ch, Kt to K 4 mate.

No. 418, by M. J. Murphy.—1 B to K R 5, K to B 3; 2 Kt to K 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K to Q 5; 2 Kt takes P ch, &c.

No. 419, by Sergt.-Major McArthur.—1 Q to K Kt 7, K to Kt 5; 2 Kt takes P ch, &c. If 1..., B to B 2 or R 2; 2 Kt takes B, &c. If 1..., Kt to Kt 2; 2 P to R 3, &c. If 1..., Kt to B 3; 2 Kt to K 4, &c.

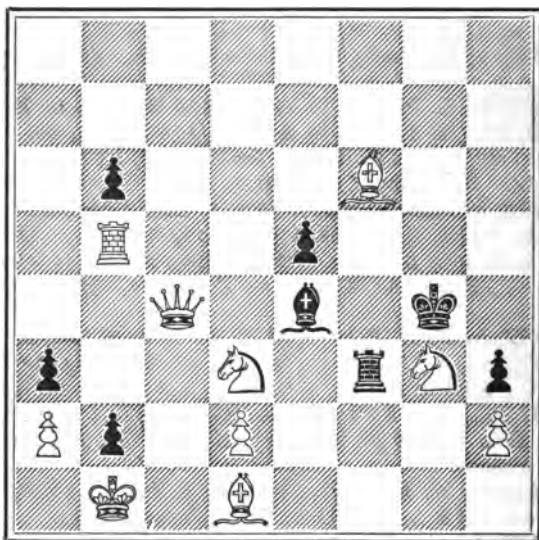
No. 420, by T. G. Hart.—1 Q to B 2, K to K 5; 2 Q to R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K takes P; 2 Q to B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P to B 7; 2 Q to B 4 ch, &c.

No. 421, by Dr. S. Gold.—1 Q to R 6, P moves; 2 Kt to R 2, P moves; 3 B to B 3, P takes B; 4 K to B sq, P moves; 5 R to K 4, P moves ch; 6 R to K 3 ch, B takes R mate. J. A. Miles and East Marden shorten the author's solution by 5 R takes P, B takes R mate. J. C. Bremner and A. W. Common have discovered a solution in four moves as follows:—1 Q to R 6, P to Kt 4; 2 Q to R sq, P to Kt 5; 3 B to B sq, P takes Kt; 4 P to Kt 3, P mates.

### CHALLENGE PROBLEM.

By J. KEEBLE, NORWICH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

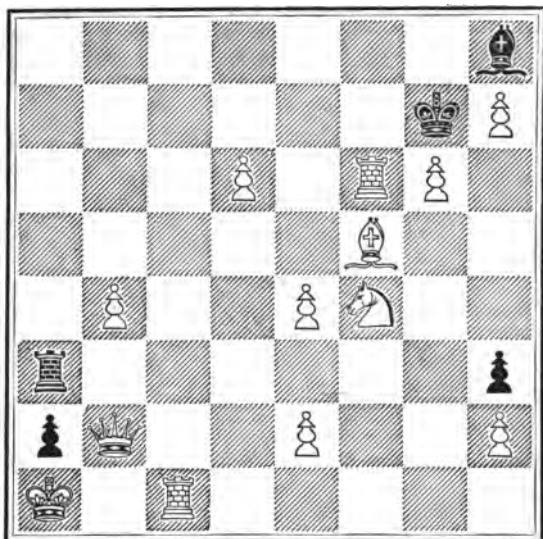
White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.

For the first two correct solutions the author offers two Chess works. Solutions to be sent to J. Keeble, 19, Castle Meadow, Norwich.

No. 422.—By REV. J. JESPERSEN, DENMARK.

Respectfully dedicated to JAS. RAYNER.

BLACK.



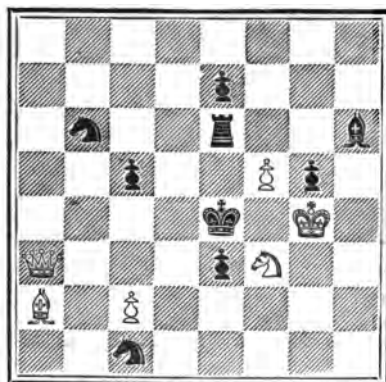
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 428.—By J. FIRTH, SHEFFIELD. No. 424.—By J. BAUER, VIENNA.

From *Leeds Mercury Supplement*.

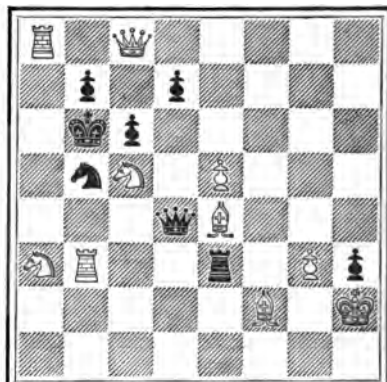
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 425.—By E. PRADIGNAT,  
LUSIGNAN.

BLACK.

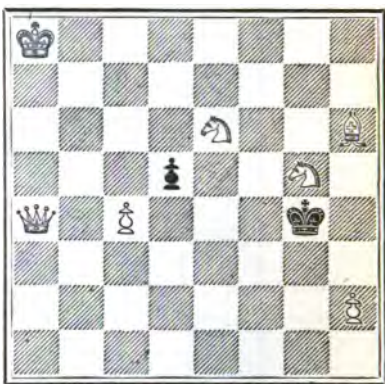


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 426.—By T. G. HART,  
HULL.

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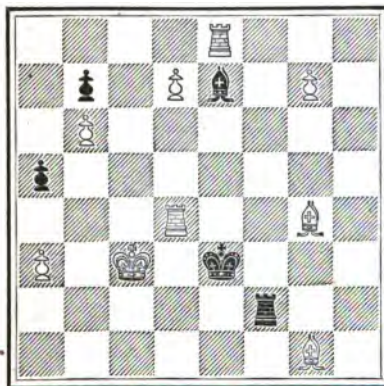


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 427.—By G. E. BARBIER,  
GLASGOW.

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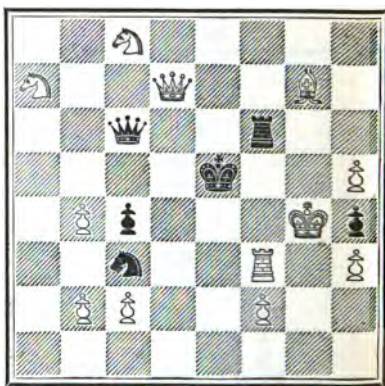


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in four moves.

No. 428.—By J. A. MILES,  
NORWICH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in five moves.

# The British Chess Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

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## SCOTCH GAMBIT.

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TO THE CHESS EDITOR.

Sir,—Referring to Mr. W. Timbrell Pierce's interesting article at p. 358 of the October number of this Magazine, wherein he alludes to my proposed defence in the Scotch Gambit (as given at p. 467 of last December number), allow me to observe that Black, I think, can also adopt *the same move* in the following sub-variation after 8 Q to Q B 3, viz.:—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, Kt takes Kt; 6 B takes Kt, B takes B; 7 Q takes B, Q to K B 3; 8 Q to Q B 3, as where White adopted 8 P to K 5 in the main line of play, viz.:—8..., Q to K Kt 3. White cannot now well capture the Q B Pawn on account of 9..., Q takes K P ch, &c., nor move his Bishop without losing his K Kt Pawn. Black can proceed to develop his Knight, Castle, &c., with as good a game as White. Black could also, perhaps (after 8 Q to Q B 3), play 8..., P to Q B 3, and after that P to Q 3, Knight and Bishop out, Castles, &c., according to circumstances. Even in the variation quoted by Mr. Pierce, after the exchange of Bishops, and after White's move of 11 Q to Q Kt 3, Black is not without resources. He can play 11..., Kt to K 2 (as White cannot capture Q Kt P on account of 12..., K R to Q Kt sq), and both his Rooks are now free.

I am glad to see so able an analyst as Mr. Pierce admitting the principle of exchanging off with the view of neutralising the Scotch attack at the very commencement. Will that be better done by exchanging off *the Knight only*, as he suggests, or *both Bishop and Knight* as I have before proposed? That is the question to be decided by the ordeal of practice and analytical criticism. Whichever variation be the better, it will be pleasing to see added another defence—both, perhaps, may be good, Mr. Pierce's and my own—to the redoubtable "Scotch."

Faithfully yours,

THOS. LONG.

Dublin, 6th October, 1887.



## GAME I.

8 P to K 5

8 P takes P

Black has the choice of several moves, namely, (1) B to K 8, (2) Kt to R 4, (3) K Kt to K 2 and (4) B to Kt 5.

(1) B to K 8; 9 P to Q 5, Kt to R 4; 10 P takes B, Kt takes B; 11 P takes P ch, K takes P; 12 Q to Q 5 ch, &c.

(2) Kt to R 4; 9 P takes P (B to Q 8 may also be tried), Kt takes B; 10 Q to K 2 ch, B to K 3; 11 P to Q 5, Q takes P; 12 Q takes Kt, B to B 4; 13 Q to Kt 5 ch (better than Kt to Kt 5 which would be answered by Q to Kt 3 ch, &c.), K to B sq; 14 Q takes P, Q to Kt 3 ch; 15 Q takes Q, R P takes Q (or B P takes Q; 16 Kt to K sq, with an even game); 16 Kt to Kt 5, Q B takes P; 17 Kt takes P, R to Q sq; 18 R to B 2, B to K 5; 19 B to Q 2.

(3) K Kt to K 2; 9 P takes P, Q takes P; 10 Kt to Kt 5, Q to Q sq; 11 P to Q 5, Kt to K 4; 12 P to Q 6, Kt takes Kt ch (if Kt takes B; 13 Kt takes P ch, K to B sq; 14 P takes Kt ch, Q takes P; 15 Kt takes R, &c.); 13 P takes Kt, P takes P; 14 Kt takes P ch, K to B sq; 15 Kt takes B P, Q to Kt 3 ch; 16 K to Kt 2, R to R 2; 17 R to K sq and the game is about equal. Or 9 ..., P takes P!; 10 P to K Kt 3, P to Kt 5; 11 Q B takes P, P takes Kt; 12 Kt to Kt 5, Kt to B 4; 13 Q takes P, B takes P ch; 14 Kt takes B, Q Kt takes Kt; 15 Q R to K sq ch, K to B sq; 16 Q to R 5, R to R 2; 17 B takes R P ch, Kt takes B; 18 B takes P, R takes B; 19 Q takes Kt ch, K to Kt sq; 20 Q to Kt 6 ch, R to Kt 2; 21 R to K 8, &c.

(4) B to Kt 5; 9 B to Kt 5, P to R 3; 10 B takes Kt ch, P takes B; 11 P to K Kt 3, B takes Kt; 12 Q takes B, P to Q 4; 13 P to K Kt 3, &c.

9 P takes P

9 Q takes Q

If 9..., B takes P; 10 B takes P ch, and then whether the K retake or not 11 Kt takes B, &c., and if 9..., Kt takes P; 10 Kt takes Kt, B takes Kt (or Q takes Q; 11 B takes P ch, &c.); 11 B takes P ch, K to K 2; 12 Q to R 5, Kt to B 3; 13 Q to Kt 6 with an excellent game. If 9..., B to K 8; 10 B takes B, P takes B; 10 Q to K 2, equal game.

10 R takes Q

10 Kt takes P

If B takes P; 11 Kt takes B, Kt takes Kt; 12 Kt to Kt 5, &c.

11 Kt to Kt 5

11 Kt takes B

This is best; for if Kt takes Kt ch; 12 P takes Kt, B to K 4: 13 R to K sq and wins a piece.

12 Kt takes P ch

12 K to K 2

13 Kt takes R

13 Kt takes P

14 B takes Kt

14 B takes B

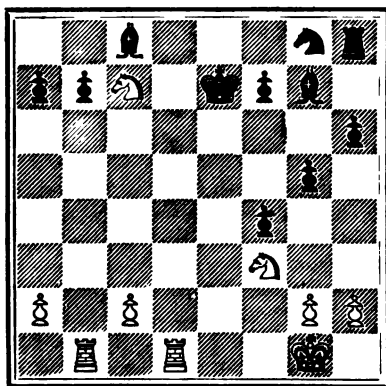
15 Q R to Kt sq

15 B to Kt 2

16 Kt to B 7

White has won the exchange, but is two Pawns to the bad ; if now Black were to bring out his Kt, the following is likely, Kt to B 8 ; 17 R to K sq ch, and Black has no good move, for K to B sq (which may be his best) blocks his game sadly, and if K to Q sq, 18 Kt to Kt 5, P to R 3 ; 19 Kt to Q 6 with the advantage : in any case White can at least gain a Pawn. Considering the position I therefore think White's game is preferable.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play his 16th move.

### GAME II.

Commencing at White's 8th move (see diagram).

8 Kt to K 2

Hardly so forcible as 8 P to K 5.

8 K Kt to K 2

Kt to B 8 is also a good move, see variation (A).

9 P to B 3

Necessary before White can attempt to force an opening by P to K Kt 8, which could here be effectually met by P to Kt 5, continued probably by 10 Kt takes P, P takes Kt; 11 Q takes P, B takes P ch; 12 K to R sq, Kt to K 4, &c.

9 Castles

Black could also play Kt to R 4, but after 10 B to Q 8 his Q Kt would be out of play, *e.g.*, 10 B to Q 8, Castles; 11 P to Q 5, P to Kt 8; 12 P to Q Kt 4, Kt to Kt 2; 13 P to Kt 3, &c. If Black were to try 9..., B to Kt 5, White would reply 10 P to K Kt 8.

10 P to K Kt 8

Now or never !

10 P takes P

Black is afraid to venture P to Kt 5 now, as White would obtain a good attack by 11 Kt takes P, P takes Kt; 12 Q takes P, &c. If 10..., B to R 6; 11 R to B 2, P to Kt 5; 12 Kt takes P with a marked advantage.

11 Q Kt takes P

11 Q B takes P is too risky, for after, P takes B; 12 K Kt takes P, B to Kt 5! with a safe defence.

11 B to Kt 5

This move secures Black's game.

12 P to Kt 4

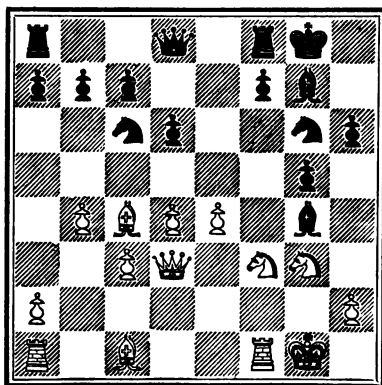
White fears Kt to R 4 disturbing the K B, but it is possible 12 Q to B 2 would be better, as Black would then hardly care to exile his Kt for the sake of driving the B to Q 8 where he would be well posted.

12 Kt to Kt 8

13 Q to Q 3

P to Kt 5 might be played here with better effect, I think. It would compel Black to play Q Kt to K 2; then 14 Q to Kt 3 with a good game. The position is worth study.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play has 13th move.

13 Q to Q 2

A good move. Had he played Q Kt to K 2, the following might occur, 14 Q B takes P, P takes B; 15 Kt takes P, B to R 8 (B to K 8; 16 Kt takes B, P takes Kt; 17 B takes P ch, K to R 2; 18 Kt to B 5, &c.); 16 Kt takes P, R takes Kt; 17 B takes R ch, K to Kt 2; 18 P to K R 3, Kt to B 5 (if B takes P, then 19 Kt to R 5 ch, &c.); 19 R takes Kt, B takes R; 20 R to K B sq, and White must win.

14 P to Q R 4

This seems the best way of bringing the Q R into play, but it also affords Black time to improve his position.

- |    |              |    |             |
|----|--------------|----|-------------|
| 15 | B to R 2     | 14 | Q R to K sq |
| 16 | Q R to K B 2 | 15 | Kt to Q sq  |
| 17 | Kt to K 2    | 16 | Kt to K 3   |

This retreat is necessary in order to prevent Kt to B 5 and then Kt to R 6.

17 P to K B 4

An excellent move, the consequences of which were well thought out.

18 Kt takes P

This was too tempting to be resisted, but is not sound against the best play. I think the best move is 18 Kt to Kt 3 again, as White need not fear Kt to B 5 now, the Q Kt being pinned; the game would then be very critical for both sides.

The game as actually played out abounds in narrow escapes, and would have ended in a draw but for the careful and accurate play of the conductor of the Black forces; I may here state that the text moves were played by correspondence between a strong London player and myself. The following are the concluding moves. 18..., P takes Kt, 19 P takes P, P to Q 4; 20 P takes Q Kt, Q takes K P, 21 B takes Q P, Q takes B; 22 Q takes Kt, B takes Kt; 23 R to B 5, Q to B 3; 24 R takes R ch (if 24 R to B 6, then R takes R, and if now 25 R takes R, B to R 4 winning), R takes R; 25 R takes R ch, K takes R; 26 Q takes Q, P takes Q; 27 B takes P, K to B 2 (it was no use trying to keep the Q B P by K to K sq); 28 B to B 4, K to K 3; 29 B takes P, B to K R 3; 30 K to B 2, B to Q B 5; 31 P to Kt 5 (White cannot avoid the loss of a P), P takes P; 32 P takes P, B takes P; 33 K to B 3, K to Q 4; 34 P to R 4, B to Q 6; 35 B to B 4, B to B sq (Black had a more easy win by exchanging B's, thus:— 35..., B takes B; 36 K takes B, P to R 4; 37 K to K 3, B to R 2; 38 K to Q 2, P to R 5; 39 K to B sq, P to R 6; 40 P to R 5, K to B 5, &c.); 36 B to B 7, K to B 3; 37 K to K 3, B to B 5; 38 B to Q 8, K to Kt 4; 39 K to Q 2, P to R 4; 40 K to B 2, P to R 5; 41 B to Kt 5, P to R 6; 42 B to B sq, P to R 7; 43 B to Kt 2 (if K to Kt 2, B to R 6 ch wins), B to R 6; 44 B to R sq, K to R 5; 45 P to R 5, B to Kt sq; 46 P to R 6, B to R 2 ch; 47 K to Q sq, K to Kt 6; 48 P to Q 5, B to Kt 7; 49 P to Q 6, B takes B; 50 P to Q 7, B takes P; 51 P queens, P Queens ch and forces mate in a few moves.

#### VARIATION (A).

Commencing at Black's 8th move.

8 Kt to B 3

9 Q to K sq

This seems the best answer; if 9 Q to Q 3 Black could reply Kt to Q R 4, but not Kt to Q Kt 5 which could be met by B takes P ch, &c.

## 9 Q to K 2

White threatened P to K 5; of course if Kt takes K P, then Q Kt takes P, &c., and if 9..., Castles; P to K Kt 3 looks a good reply.

## 10 Q B takes P

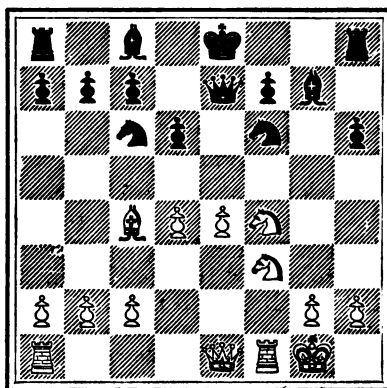
Unless White can force an opening now, he will never be able.

## 10 P takes B

He is not obliged to take the B. If, however, 10..., Q takes P; White can continue 11 B takes Kt P, and then if P takes B; 12 B takes P ch, followed by 13 Kt takes P with a capital game. If 10 Kt takes K P, 11 Kt to Kt 3 looks best, then if Kt takes Kt; 12 Q takes Kt, and I prefer White's game.

## 11 Kt takes P

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play his 11th move.

## 11 Q takes P

If 11 ..., Kt takes K P; 12 Kt to Q 5 wins back the piece sacrificed with a winning attack; and if 11 ..., Castles, which is probably Black's best move, then follows, 12 P to K 5, P takes P; 13 Kt to Kt 6, Q to Q 8; 14 Kt takes R, Q takes Kt; 15 Kt takes P, Kt takes Kt; 16 P takes Kt, Q to B 4 ch; 17 K to R sq, Q takes B; 18 P takes Kt, B to B sq; 19 Q to Kt 3 ch, K to R 2; 20 P to Kt 3, Q to B 3; 21 R to B 3, and it is difficult to say whose game one would choose.

## 12 Kt to R 5

A difficult move to meet. White threatens the Q as well as the B.

## 12 Q takes Q

The only other move seems to be K to B sq, but if White answer 13 Kt to R 4, the result would be the same as in the text.

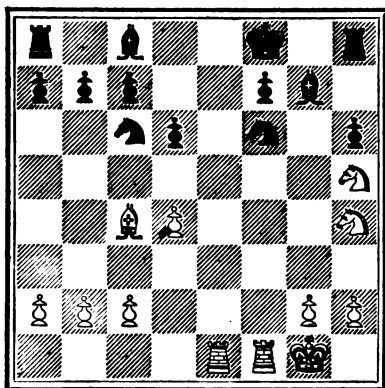
18 Q R takes Q ch

18 K to B sq

14 Kt to R 4

The position is so interesting as to merit a diagram.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play his 14th move.

14 P to Q 4

Best. 14 .., Kt takes Kt would result in a forced mate, thus 15 R takes P ch, K to Kt sq; 16 R to K 8 ch, K to R 2; 17 B to Q 3 ch, B to B 4; 18 B takes B mate.

15 B takes P

15 Kt takes B

If Kt takes Kt; 16 R takes P ch as before.

16 Kt to Kt 6 ch

16 K to Kt sq

17 R to K 8 ch

17 K to R 2

18 R takes P

18 K takes Kt

If R takes R, 19 R takes B mate.

19 R takes B ch

19 K takes Kt

If K to B 4, 20 P to Kt 4 mate.

20 R takes R

20 R to Kt sq

Has he anything better?

21 P to K R 3

21 Kt to B 3

22 P to Kt 4 ch

22 Kt takes P

23 P takes Kt ch

23 B takes P

24 R takes R

24 Kt takes R

25 R takes P

And the game will most likely be a draw. Black, however, must lose another P, for if B to B 6 White can push on his Q P with impunity.

18th September, 1887.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

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THE BOOK OF THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.  
(PART III.)

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We have received a little brochure from the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Hon. Secretary of the C. C. A., bearing the above title. It contains a selection of games played at the Nottingham meeting of 1886, together with some played at Hereford in the previous year, all ably annotated by various well-known Chess writers. There are also a Prize Problem contributed by Mr. Grimshaw for the Solution Tourney, two other problems, presumably prize compositions, as they bear a motto, though this is not stated, a letter from Mr. Ruskin to Mr. Skipworth of the same type as those which he has before written on Chess matters, an excellent article on the Scotch Gambit by Mr. Blake of Southampton, the chief winner of this year's tournament, and a very short *resumé* of the results of the competitions at Stamford. The whole forms a very interesting addition to Chess literature, but as a record of the proceedings of the Counties Chess Association, we must remark that we consider it rather defective. In the first place, we think a full account of the meeting last held ought to have been given, with some of the games played thereat, the prize problems, and the proceedings at the business meeting. Secondly, this would have been an excellent opportunity to lay before the Chess public the hitherto unpublished rules of the C. C. A., which Mr. Skipworth has always preferred to retain in M.S., but which, owing to the disputes which have taken place at the two last meetings, as well as at some previous ones, owing mainly to a want of acquaintance with them, he has promised to put in print before the meeting of 1888.

Thirdly, we are decidedly of opinion that a statement of accounts ought always to accompany a publication of this nature. In last year's issue of it there was a list of subscribers to the Hereford Congress, but nothing of expenditure or balance sheet. In the present issue accounts are ignored altogether. It may be, of course, impossible to make up these accounts until some time after the meeting is over, but surely it would be better to defer the publication of the proceedings till all the bills were sent in, and the accounts were properly audited, so that a business-like balance sheet could be presented, than to make the delay in getting in the bills an excuse for publishing no accounts at all.

We trust that these friendly criticisms (for they are intended to be friendly) will be taken in good part by the Hon. Sec. of the Association, who has for many years devoted so much of his time, labour, and abilities to the fostering of provincial Chess.

The Counties Chess Association, notwithstanding all that

some carping and envious opponents have said of it, has gradually risen to be a power in the country. We heartily wish it to be purged of every defect, and to increase, as it ought to do, each year in the number of its adherents.

### CHESS IN SOUTH WALES.

All the clubs in South Wales are now in full swing, and it is encouraging to see the great amount of enthusiasm shown by the members. The customary general meetings inaugurating the season have been held, and there is not a single club in South Wales that cannot boast a substantial increase in its membership.

At the general meeting of the members of the Cardiff and County Chess Club held at the Park Hotel on Monday, October 3rd, there was a very large attendance, and much interest was taken in the proceedings. Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., M.P., was by unanimous vote re-elected President; Mr. J. Viriamu Jones, M.A., Principal of the South Wales University College, re-elected Vice-President; Mr. Geo. W. Lennox, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; and the Committee elected was composed of Rev. R. Gibbings, D.D., and Messrs. F. P. Down, E. H. Bruton, W. Hughes Morris, J. Bush, W. Pethybridge, E. Bregeon, and Werner Cedervall. Amongst other business it was decided to hold as usual a handicap tournament, three prizes being offered, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements; to play matches with Newport, Swansea, Aberdare, &c.; and everything seems to point to the fact that this season will be one of the busiest since the formation of the club in 1883, thanks, no doubt, to the wise selection of an energetic committee.

There is now some prospect of the return match (25 or 30 a side) taking place between a representative team of South Wales players and the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association. In the last venture the first-named were fearfully defeated; but this time the battlefield will be on their own ground, and there is no doubt the scoring will be very much more even than before, and it will not be very surprising if the tables are turned. Since the last encounter the members of the South Wales Clubs have been going in for steadier and more systematic practice than previously, and this has done great things in the way of improving their play, and there is no disguising the fact that numbers of those who took part in the last match with Bristol and Clifton have wonderfully improved both in the style and quality of their play. Taking these things into consideration, it is not to be denied that the match will be a close one, and may the best men win.

G. W. L.

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THE MATCH BETWEEN BLACKBURNE AND  
GUNSBERG AT BRADFORD.

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PLAY in this important contest has been suspended, owing partly to the ill health of Mr. Blackburne—who is certainly not at present in a physical state to do himself justice—and to his engagements in the south of England. Many of our readers will doubtless be aware that the Masters agreed to play for not less than three weeks in Bradford, and if at the end of that time the match was undecided and could not be finished at Bradford, some arrangement was to be made for its completion elsewhere at a future early date. In accordance with this agreement, it has been decided that the contest shall be concluded in London, commencing on a date which has yet to be fixed. The score at the present time is Gunsberg 4, Blackburne 2, drawn 6, and as the Hungarian Master requires but one more win to give him the victory, the resumption of play will be watched with interest. Speaking of the form displayed by the contestants, we confess that we are disappointed with that shown by Mr. Blackburne, which seems to indicate a marked falling off when compared with his brilliant performances in his late match against Herr Zukertort. All close students of the games will, we believe, readily admit that Mr. Blackburne's play is much below his best standard, and knowing, as we do, that he has really been physically unable to bear the strain which severe match-play entails, we cannot accept the results of these games as a fair indication of the relative merits of the two players, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, no one will admit this fact sooner than Herr Gunsberg himself, whose play must have afforded his admirers great satisfaction, combining, as it has done in some instances, ingenuity, patience, and combinative excellence of that character which leads to expectations of greater results in future efforts. A pleasing and commendable feature of the match has been the variety of the openings, these comprising the following *débuts*, The Ruy Lopez, French Defence, Giuoco Piano, Queen's Gambit Declined, King's Gambit Declined, Falkbeer Counter Gambit, and the Queen's Bishop's Opening. In the sixth game, a Queen's Gambit Declined, Herr Gunsberg adopted the defence played by the Russian school with success in this year's international tournament at Frankfort, viz., 2 ... P to B 3, and followed this on the fourth move with P to K Kt 3, which is described by its introducer as a novelty. Of the remaining games, we believe that numbers 10 and 11 will be found the most interesting. Continuing from the October issue our report of each game in its proper order, we commence with number 8, which was played at the Victoria

Hotel, on Thursday, September 29th. Gunsberg opened with the Giuoco Piano, and played cautiously: after both had castled, the attack on the King's side became very hot, Blackburne defending in admirable style. When Gunsberg found that his attack had failed he turned his attention to the Pawns and got into such a position, which, but for the fact that Blackburne—who had moved slowly in the beginning—was pressed for time, would probably have led to the loss of the game. Twice during the course of the game Blackburne had the opportunity of exchanging minor pieces for his opponent's Queen. This policy was, however, not adopted, and the end-game being conducted in a brilliant fashion, the best moves being made on either side, it became clear that the draw was inevitable. After agreeing to draw, the Masters tried to follow out the various possibilities of the game. In one variation Blackburne succeeded in establishing a win; but a close examination of the game-ending shows that after a certain point the best moves on either side could only have resulted in a draw.

### GAME DLXII. (GAME III. OF THE MATCH.)

(Giuoco Piano.)

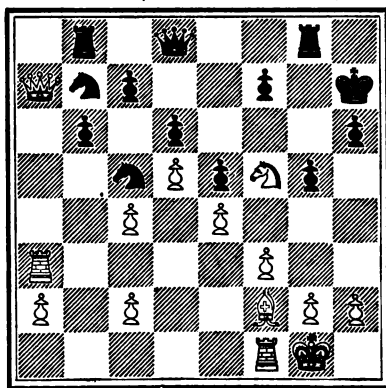
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	21 Q to K 2 ( <i>h</i> )	P to Q Kt 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	22 P to K B 3 ( <i>i</i> )	Kt to Kt 2
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	23 Q to R 6 ( <i>j</i> )	Q R to Kt sq
4 P to Q 3	Kt to B 3	24 Q tks P	Kt to Q 2
5 B to K 3	B to Kt 3	25 P to Q B 4	K Kt to B 4 ( <i>k</i> )
6 Kt to B 3 ( <i>a</i> )	P to Q 3	26 R to R 3 ( <i>l</i> )	K R to Kt sq
7 Q to K 2 ( <i>b</i> )	Castles ( <i>c</i> )	27 B to B 2	Q to Q sq ( <i>m</i> )
8 B to K Kt 5	B to R 4 ( <i>d</i> )	28 P to B 4 ( <i>n</i> )	Q R to R sq ( <i>o</i> )
9 Castles K R	B tks Kt	29 Q tks R	Q tks Q
10 P tks B	P to K R 3	30 R tks Q	R tks R
11 B to R 4	Q to K 2	31 B tks Kt	Kt tks B
12 Q R to K sq ( <i>e</i> )	B to K 3	32 P tks K P	P tks P
13 P to Q 4	B tks B	33 P to Q 6 ( <i>p</i> )	P tks P
14 Q tks B	Q R to K sq	34 Kt tks P	R tks P
15 R to K 3	K to R 2	35 R tks P ch	K to Kt 3
16 P to Q 5 ( <i>f</i> )	Kt to Q R 4	36 R to B 2	R to R 8 ch
17 Q to Q 3	R to K Kt sq	37 R to B sq	R tks R ch ( <i>q</i> )
18 Kt to Q 4 ( <i>g</i> )	P to K Kt 4	38 K tks R	K to B 3
19 Kt to B 5	Q to B sq	Agreed to draw.	
20 B to Kt 3	R to Kt 3	(1 h. 30 m.)	(2 hours.)

## NOTES BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBURG.

- (a) Blackburne usually plays Q Kt to Q 2, or P to B 3.
- (b) Q to Q 2 deserves consideration.
- (c) P to K R 3 would possibly have avoided some immediate trouble.
- (d) Necessary; if Black plays 8..., B to K 3; 9 Kt to Q 5, B takes Kt; 10 B takes B.
- (e) To prepare for P to Q 4.
- (f) B takes Kt would have been much better, for, if P retakes, Kt to R 4 and B 5, but, if Q takes, P to Q 5, winning the B P.
- (g) Black dare not take, for, if P takes Kt, P to K 5 dis ch wins.
- (h) P to B 3 at once would have been better.
- (i) If P to R 4, Black answers P to Kt 5.
- (j) The endeavour to win R P loses too much time.
- (k) Threatening to win the Queen.
- (l) Q to R 3 would have been much better, as it would have avoided all subsequent complications.
- (m) Intending Kt to R 4 and R to Q R sq.

Position after Black's 27th move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. GUNSBURG.)

- (n) The only move, for if B takes Kt instead, Kt retakes, followed by R to Kt 2, and wins the Queen.
- (o) White threatens R to R 8, retiring his Q to R 3. Nevertheless, Black might have played Kt to R 4; for if White plays R to R 8 he should play R to Kt 8, and it is difficult to see how White's Queen could have been saved.

(p) All these moves require a great deal of exactitude. Black must play P takes P, although White's Kt gets into a strong position in consequence.

(q) With the safe purpose of drawing.

### GAME DLXIII. (GAME IV. OF THE MATCH.)

Played on September 30th, at the Victoria Hotel, Bradford.

In this game Blackburne selected the Ruy Lopez attack, Gunsberg replying with the now fashionable Berlin defence. The play until the middle game was reached was of a very cautious character, but when clear of the "books" a change came o'er the scene. Attack and defence, sortie and retort, alternated until at length it seemed as though the Englishman had obtained a winning advantage, but his opponent by a rapid exchange of pieces, combined with stout defence and correct play, established an equality of position, and after the thirty-seventh move offered a draw which was accepted.

#### (Ruy Lopez.)

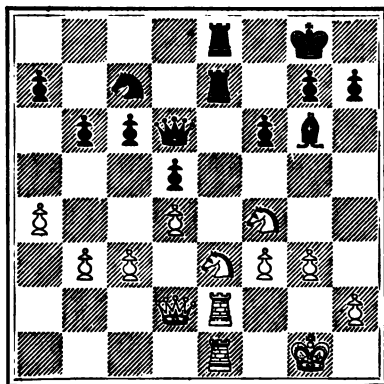
WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	21 P to Q Kt 3	Q R to K sq
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	22 Kt to Q 3	P to Q Kt 3
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3 (a)	23 Kt to Kt 2 (d)	Kt to Kt 4 (e)
4 Castles	Kt tks P	24 P to Q R 4	Kt to B 2
5 P to Q 4 (b)	B to K 2	25 Kt to Q 3	B to Kt 3 (f)
6 R to K sq	Kt to Q 3	26 Kt to K B 4	Q to Q 3
7 B tks Kt	Q P tks B	27 P to Kt 3	Q to Q 2 (g) (h)
8 Kt tks P (c)	Castles	28 P to R 4 (i)	B to B 2
9 P to Q B 3	P to B 3	29 P to K Kt 4 (j)	Q to Q 3 (k)
10 Kt to Q 3	Kt to B 2	30 Kt to B 5 (l)	R tks R
11 B to B 4	B to Q 3	31 R tks R	R tks R
12 Kt to Q 2	B to K B 4	32 Kt tks R (m)	Q to Q 2
13 B takes B	P tks B	33 Kt to B 4	P to K R 4 (n)
14 Kt to K B 4	Q to Q 2	34 Kt to K 3 (o)	P tks P
15 Kt to B sq	P to Q 4	35 P tks P	Q to K 2 (p)
16 Kt to K 3	K R to K sq	36 Kt to B 5	Q to K 5
17 P to B 3	Kt to Q 3	37 Q to K 3 (q)	Q tks Q
18 Q to Q 2	B to K 3	38 Kt tks Q	Agreed to draw.
19 R to K 2	B to B 2		
20 Q R to K sq	R to K 2	(2 h. 1 m.)	(1 h. 52 m.)

## NOTES BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBERG.

- (a) The Berlin defence.
- (b) Steinitz, in his game with Zukertort, here innovated R to K sq, followed by Kt takes P, and B to Q 3.
- (c) If White plays P takes P, Black's answer will be Kt to B 4, when the exchange of Q's would not give any advantage to White.
- (d) All this subtle manœuvring is for the purpose of acquiring advantages in position, and to avoid a draw by exchanges.
- (e) To compel White's 24th move.
- (f) Trying to exchange B for Kt.

Position after White's 27th move.

BLACK (MR. GUNSBERG.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

- (g) The position now is of such a nature that Black dare not attempt any advance.
- (h) Both players think P to Q B 4 too risky.
- (i) A very promising line of play.
- (j) P to R 5 deserves consideration.
- (k) This stops White's threatening advance.
- (l) If White played Q Kt to Kt 2 Black might reply Q to Kt 6.
- (m) White dare not take Q.
- (n) This timely move assists in stopping what there might be left of White's attack.
- (o) If Q to K Kt 2, White had a little more chance.
- (p) To get the open file and prevent P to Kt 5.
- (q) It would not have been safe to leave Black's Q unmolested.

## GAME DLXIV. (GAME V. OF THE MATCH.)

Played on Monday, October 8rd, at the Victoria Hotel.

Gunsberg in this game offered the King's Gambit, which Blackburne promptly declined by replying with his usual move of 2..., B to B 4. White pushed on with his attack and owing in some measure to Black's castling rather prematurely, gained such an advantage in position that on the 25th move he had a clear won game (see diagram). The golden opportunity was, however, missed, and Blackburne defending skilfully retrieved his fortunes with hopes of ultimate success, but this was not to be, the play on both sides being conducted with such accuracy that the game was eventually abandoned—drawn.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE. (Mr. Gunsberg.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE. (Mr. Gunsberg.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	24 R tks R	Q tks P ch
2 P to K B 4	B to B 4	25 K to K 2 (i)	Q tks R
3 Kt to Q B 3	P to Q 3	26 Kt to R 5	Q to B sq
4 Kt to B 3	Kt to K B 3	27 Kt tks R (j)	Q tks Kt
5 B to B 4	Kt to B 3	28 Q tks Q ch	K tks Q
6 P to Q 3	P to Q R 3 (a)	29 P tks P	P tks P
7 P to B 5	Kt to Q R 4	30 Kt to Q 2	P to Kt 5
8 P to Q R 3 (b)	Kt tks B	31 R to Q Kt 3	B to R 3 ch
9 P tks Kt	Q to K 2	32 K to B 3	B to K 2
10 B to Kt 5	P to Q B 3	33 R to Kt sq	B to B 5 (k)
11 R to K B sq (c)	P to Q Kt 4	34 Kt tks B	P tks Kt
12 P tks P	R P tks P	35 P to B 3 (l)	P tks P
13 P to Q Kt 4 (d)	B to Kt 3	36 R to Q B sq	B to Kt 5
14 Q to Q 3	Castles (e)	37 P to R 4 (m)	P to R 4
15 P to K Kt 4	B to Q sq	38 P to Kt 5	B to K 2
16 K R to Kt sq	Q to B 2	39 R tks P	P tks P
17 B tks Kt	P tks B (f)	40 P tks P	B tks P
18 Q to Q 2	K to R sq	41 R tks P	B to B 5
19 Q to R 6	K R to Kt sq	42 R to B 7	K to B 3
20 R to Kt 3	Q to K 2	43 R to Kt 7	K tks P (n)
21 R to R 3	R to Kt 2	Drawn game.	
22 Kt to K 2 (g)	P to Q 4 (h)	(2 h. 5 m.)	(1 h. 55 m.)
23 Kt to Kt 3	R tks R P		

NOTES BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBERG.

(a) This is done to prevent the exchange of B for Kt and the threatening of B to K Kt 5.

(b) The object of this move, which we imagine comes too late, is to prevent B to Kt 5 after Kt takes B.

(c) To provide against P to K Kt 3.

(d) Necessary to prevent the break up of the position by P to Kt 5.

(e) Premature; B to Q 2, because of his subsequent troubles, would have been much better.

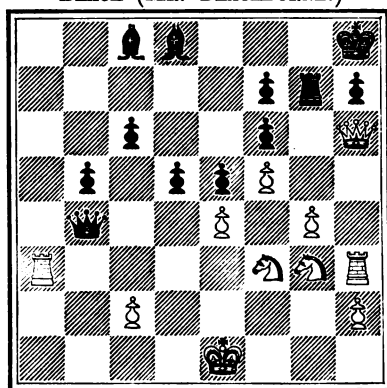
(f) P takes B is a blunder which ought to have lost the game. B takes B is much superior.

(g) With the object of reaching R 5.

(h) Black evidently calculated upon sacrificing Q R, but, as will be seen afterwards, this desperate remedy should be of no avail against best play. If Black had continued Q to B sq the game might have proceeded—23 Kt to Kt 3, Q to Kt sq; 24 P to Kt 5, P takes P; 25 Kt to R 5, P to Kt 5; 26 R to Kt 3, &c.

Position after Black's 24th move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. GUNSBERG.)

(i) White here misses the win; Kt to Q 2 was the winning move, for Black could not play Q takes R on account of White's reply Q takes R ch, K takes R; Kt to R 5 oh regaining Q with a Rook ahead.

(j) Although from the appearance of the position it would seem at first glance that White could have done better, yet on closer examination it will be found that any other line of play would not have been favourable for White. If, for example, White played 27 P to Kt 5, P takes K P, and White cannot play 28 P takes B P on account of R to Kt 7 ch.

(k) P to R 4 would have been stronger.

(l) This move ensures the draw.

(m) White's object, having sacrificed the Pawn, is to gain both Pawns on Q B file by playing up his King, but he seeks to provide against P to R 4 first.

(n) White now takes P, and he can also afford to sacrifice Rook for King's Pawn, knowing that R's Pawn never could Queen, owing to Black's B being different colour to the square on which the Rook's Pawn intends to Queen.

### GAME DLXV. (GAME VI. OF THE MATCH.)

Played on Tuesday, October 4th, at the Victoria Hotel.

Blackburne having the move offered the Queen's Gambit, which was declined, Gunsberg choosing as his defence the move which the Russian School played with advantage in the Frankfort International Tournament of the present year, viz. 2..., P to Q B 3; this he followed on his 4th move with the new departure of P to K Kt 3. The subsequent play on both sides was unusually instructive, and so correct that after Black's 41st move the game was given up as drawn, the Bishops being of opposite colours.

#### (Queen's Gambit declined.)

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

## NOTES BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBURG.

(a) This is the sixth game, and in each of them a different opening was adopted.

(b) This move is not favoured by modern players, but was played by Gunsberg and Schiffers v. Blackburne and Englisch, and with advantage, in the late Frankfort tournament.

(c) This is a novelty.

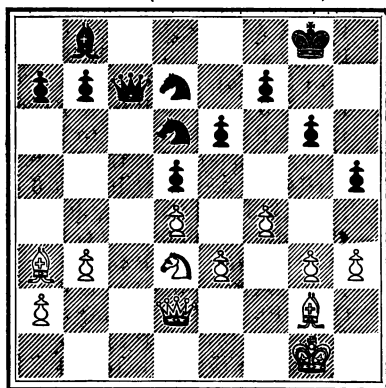
(d) P to K 3 might be preferable.

(e) To meet a possible advance on the Queen's side, and occupy the favourable post on Queen's third.

(f) This move was not solely made for the defence of Black's threatened Q to B 2, but also in order to develop the Pawns on the King's side.

Position after Black's 24th move.

BLACK (MR. GUNSBURG.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

(g) Black intended to play Kt to B 3, possibly followed by Kt to K 5. (See diagram.)

(h) The game is inevitably drawn on account of the Bishops being of opposite colours.

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GAME DLXVI. (GAME VII. OF THE MATCH.)

Played on Wednesday, October 5th, at the Victoria Hotel.

In this game Gunsberg again offered the King's Gambit, which Blackburne declined, playing 2... P to Q 4, and after his opponent had played P takes P, followed with P to K 5, bringing about the

"Falkbeer Counter Gambit," a defence which is considered too risky for important contests. Gunsberg took full advantage of Blackburne's choice of play, and although at first he had to move with great care, he soon established a good position, retaining the Pawn. Blackburne then had an opportunity of advancing King's Pawn to the sixth. This move, at first sight, seemed to embarrass White's game very much. Gunsberg, however, by two or three correct and powerful moves, not only warded off the impending attack, but initiated a sharp counter-attack. Blackburne was soon forced to exchange Queens, which left Gunsberg with a Pawn ahead and a good position. This advantage was still increased by the gaining of another Pawn, and Blackburne was compelled to resign at his fortieth move.

## (Falkbeer Counter Gambit.)

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

## NOTES BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBURG.

(a) An unsound defence ; P takes P is preferable.

(b) P takes P is the usual move.

(c) This and the following moves assist White in the development of his game ; Black ought rather to have played Kt to B 3.

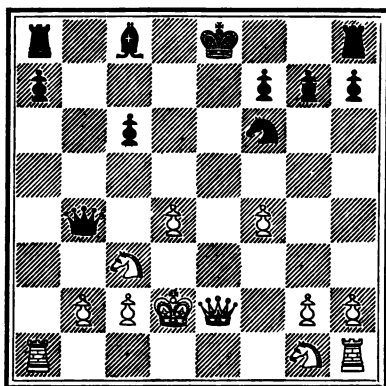
(d) Best.

(e) This move promises a strong attack ; as the sequel shows, it is of no avail.

(f) Much superior to K to B sq. (See diagram.)

Position prior to Black's 13th move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. GUNSBERG.)

(g) Difficult to choose ; B to K 3 loses the B, although Black would have gained a strong attack ; if K to Q sq, White plays as in the text ; if Q to K 2, then R to K sq.

(h) A tempting move. There was nothing else.

(i) The correct answer ; of course, Black cannot take R.

(j) Q to Kt 2 was slightly better, for if Q to Q 6 ch, Q interposes, Q takes Q ch, K takes Q, which is the most favourable continuation Black can hope for ; he will now be able to bring his K R into play.

(k) There is now scarcely any chance for Black.

## GAMES VIII. and IX.

Played at the Victoria Hotel, Bradford.

Both these games were played on Thursday, October 6th. In the eighth game Blackburne again essayed the Ruy Lopez attack, and adopted on his 4th move the old continuation of Q to K 2, to which Black replied with P to Q R 3, driving the Bishop to Rook's 4th, then came 5..., B to B 4. The game, however, collapsed early owing to Gunsberg prematurely advancing at his seventh move P to Q 4 ; this in view of the line of defence adopted was a gross blunder, giving to White a certain victory. Gunsberg

therefore gracefully resigned after his tenth move.

In the ninth game Blackburne replied to Gunsberg's P to K 4 with the French Defence, P to K 3. No feature of novelty or interest marked this game, which was conducted on the usual lines, at once familiar and dreary, and after the usual exchange of pieces there were the proverbial B's of opposite colours left, and the game was abandoned as a draw.

### GAME DLXVII. (GAME VIII. OF THE MATCH.)

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	7 B to B 2	P to Q 4 (b)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	8 P tks P	Q tks P
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3	9 P to Q 4	B to Q 3 (c)
4 Q to K 2 (a)	P to Q R 3	10 B to Kt 3	Q to K 5
5 B to R 4	B to B 4	11 Q tks Q	Resigns.
6 P to Q B 3	P to Q Kt 4		

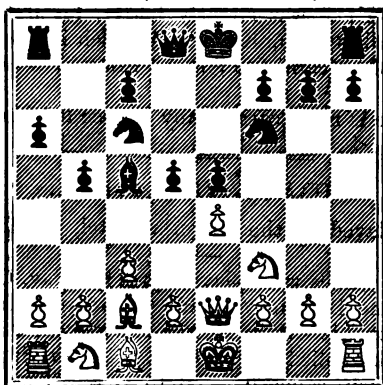
#### NOTES BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBURG.

(a) An old-fashioned variation which has not been played in recent years at all.

(b) A blunder; P to Q 3 should have been played, followed by castling. (See diagram.)

Position after Black's 7th move.

BLACK (MR. GUNSBURG.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

(c) If anything else, then Pawn takes Pawn, Knight must move, and B to K 4 wins.

GAME DLXVIII. (GAME IX OF THE MATCH.)  
(French Defence.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	9 P to R 3	Kt to K 2
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	10 Kt to Q Kt 5	Kt to Kt 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	11 Kt tks B	Q tks Kt
4 P tks P	P tks P	12 P to B 3	Q R to K sq
5 B to Q 3	B to Q 3	13 B tks Kt	B P tks B
6 Kt to B 3	Castles	14 Kt to K 5	Kt to Q 2
7 Castles	Kt to B 3	15 P to K B 4	Kt tks Kt
8 P to K R 3	B to K 3	Agreed to draw.	

NOTE BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBURG.

The game proceeded on the weary lines of the French Defence, and as the remaining Bishops were of opposite colours, it was rightly abandoned as a draw.

GAME DLXIX. (GAME X. OF THE MATCH.)  
Played at the Victoria Hotel.

The tenth game of the match was played on Monday, October 10th, and proved the most protracted of the whole series. Blackburne played the Queen's Bishop's Opening and castled early on the King's side. Gunsberg then opened up a dashing attack which was so fierce that Blackburne was obliged to bring out his King to King's second. Eventually Gunsberg exchanged his two Rooks for the opposing Queen, and after a lot of hard fighting, which at times was very exciting, Blackburne resigned at the 78th move.

(Irregular.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Gunsberg.)
1 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	11 B to K Kt 3 (b)	Kt tks B
2 B to B 4	Kt to K B 3	12 R P tks Kt	P to B 4 (c)
3 P to K 3	P to B 4	13 Kt to B sq (d)	P to K R 4 (e)
4 Kt to K B 3	P to K 3	14 Q Kt to R 2	B to Q 3
5 P to B 3 (a)	P to Q R 3	15 K to B sq	P to Kt 4
6 B to Q 3	P to B 5	16 K to K 2	P to K Kt 5
7 B to B 2	P to Q Kt 4	17 Kt to R 4 (f)	Q to Kt 4
8 Castles	B to Kt 2	18 R to R sq	P to R 4
9 Q Kt to Q 2	Q Kt to Q 2	19 P to R 3	B to R 3
10 R to K sq	Kt to R 4	20 Kt to B sq	K to Q sq

21 Kt to Q 2 ( <i>g</i> )	K to B 2	51 R to R 7 ch	K to K sq
22 K to B sq	Kt to B 3	52 R to K 6 ch	B to K 2
23 Q to K 2	Kt to K 5	53 R to Q R 6	K to Q 2
24 B tks Kt	B P tks B	54 R to R sq	P to B 7
25 K to Kt sq	K R to K B sq	55 R to B sq	Q to B 6
26 Q R to K B sq	R to B 3	56 R to R 5	K to K 3
27 Q to Q sq	Q R to K B sq	57 R to R 6 ch	B to B 3
28 Q to K 2	P to K 4 ( <i>h</i> )	58 Kt to Q 2	Q tks Kt
29 Q to K sq	R to K 3 ( <i>i</i> )	59 R to K B sq	Q to B 6
30 P tks P	B tks P	60 R to Kt 6	P queens ( <i>g</i> )
31 Q to K 2	Q to K 2	61 Q R tks B ch	Q tks R
32 R to Q sq	K R to B 3	62 R tks Q ch	K to Q 2
33 Kt to B sq ( <i>j</i> )	P to Kt 5 ( <i>k</i> )	63 R to Q 6 ch	K to B 2
34 R P tks P	P tks P	64 R to Q 7 ch	K to Kt 3
35 P tks P	R tks P ( <i>l</i> )	65 R tks P ( <i>r</i> )	Q tks P
36 Q tks R	R tks Q	66 R to K sq	Q to B 4
37 K tks R	Q to B 2 ch ( <i>m</i> )	67 R to K sq	Q to R 4 ch
38 K to Kt sq	B tks Q Kt P	68 K to Kt sq	Q to K B 4
39 R to Q 2	B to B 3	69 K to R 2	K to B 4
40 R to Q R 2	K to Kt 3	70 R to Q sq	K to B 5
41 Kt to B 5	P to B 6	71 K to Kt sq	P to K 6
42 P to Kt 5	B tks P	72 K to R 2	P to K 7
43 Kt to Q 6	Q to Q 2	73 R to Q R sq	K to Q 6
44 Kt tks B	Q tks Kt	74 R to Q B sq	K to Q 7
45 R tks P	Q to B 5 ( <i>n</i> )	75 R to Q R sq	Q to R 4 ch
46 R to K B 2	B to K 2	76 K to Kt sq	P Queens ch
47 R to B 7 ( <i>o</i> )	B to Q 3	77 R tks Q	Q to B 4 ch
48 R to R 6	K to B 3	Resigns.	
49 Q R to B 6	Q to B 4	(3 h. 58 m.)	(3 h.)
50 K to R 2	K to Q 2 ( <i>p</i> )		

## NOTES BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBERG.

- (*a*) Rather slow for the first player.  
 (*b*) This is not the best ; Kt to K 5, or B to Kt 5, is preferable.  
 (*c*) To prevent the advance of K P.  
 (*d*) White in this and the next few moves wastes valuable time.  
 (*e*) Initiating the attack.  
 (*f*) This blocks up the Knight, but if any other move, P to R 5 follows.  
 (*g*) P to B 4 was the right move here.  
 (*h*) The object being to get the K B in a good position, defend the Q B, and thus prepare for the advance of Q Kt P.  
 (*i*) Threatening P takes P, and P to K 6.  
 (*j*) If White played R to K B sq, Black gets a winning advantage by P to Kt 5.

(k) Better than R takes P.

(l) Black has attained his object of weakening the White Pawns, and may now safely exchange Rooks for Queen.

(m) Q to B 3 ch was perhaps preferable.

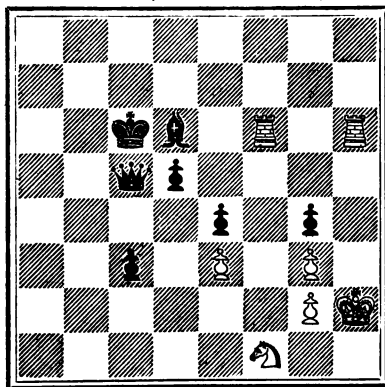
(n) It was very difficult to decide which was the proper move, as White's intention obviously is to bring both Rooks into play.

(o) If P to B 7, followed by P Queens, the win is not by any means clearly evident.

(p) The ending was exceedingly difficult, as Black was afraid of a draw by stalemate, but he could have played P to B 7 instead. White then answers Kt to Q 2, P Queens, Kt takes P, Q (B 4) takes P, and Black would win. (See diagram.)

Position prior to Black's 50th move—K to Q 2.

BLACK (MR. GUNSBERG.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

(q) Premature; K to B 2 was better, as it would have avoided the stalemate position.

(r) If R to Q 6 ch, Q interposes; and if R to Kt 7 ch, K to R 4, and ultimately reaches R 7, and wins.

## CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The opening match of the season came off on 24th September in the rooms of the Glasgow Central Working Men's Club, between the Chess-playing members of that club, and the members of the Glasgow Chess Club. Each side was represented by 17 players. The Glasgow Chess Club won by 16½ games to 12½. There were several accomplished players absent on both sides. Sheriff Spens, and Messrs. McLeod, Tait, Eekhout, and G. A.

Thomson, of the Glasgow Chess Club, were absent, while Messrs. Whiteley and James Marshall, though present, did not find opponents. The Central Club were without the services of Messrs. C. E. Stewart, J. M. Finlayson, and George Shand. The last mentioned player was absent owing to severe illness, to which he succumbed on the 4th October. Mr. Shand was a prominent member of the Central Club, and never before, we understand, was absent from any match in which the club was engaged. He was a member of the Scottish Chess Association for two years—taking part in the Minor and Handicap Tournaments of the Congresses of 1886 and 1887. In the 1886 (Glasgow) meeting, he was only half a game behind the winner of the 2nd prize in the Minor Tournament, and he won the 2nd prize in the Handicap, in doing which he defeated Mr. G. B. Fraser of Dundee, from whom he received the odds of Pawn and two moves. In the 1887 (Edinburgh) meeting he had the misfortune to be paired against Mr. D. Y. Mills of London in the second last round of the Handicap. Mr. Mills gave him the same odds and defeated him. Though Mr. Shand was never more than a Pawn and two player, his constant attendance at the Working Men's Club did much to cause Chess to be practised there. Mr. Shand also played in the correspondence match between Ireland and Scotland, and won his game against Mr. George Belshaw of Limerick. The correspondence match has been won by Scotland by a large majority of games. Several games are still unfinished.

As stated at p. 108 of the current volume of the B. C. M., the G. B. Fraser Testimonial Fund was closed at £48 14s. Recently the Treasurer received from the eminent problem composer, Mr. Eugene B. Cook, Hoboken, N. J., the sum of £1 1s., making the total receipts £44 15s. D. F.

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### CHESS IN LONDON.

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With the advent of cold weather and longer nights, Chess, as a matter of course, begins to be more active here. The various local Metropolitan clubs have now fairly entered upon their winter campaign, while the three leading clubs, the St. George's, the City of London, and the British, are organising various encounters for the winter.

In the CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB the Winter Tournament of 132 players commenced on the 17th October. The players are divided into 10 sections, some made up of 18 players and others of 14. It takes a week to complete one round, as from the large number of players, all the sections cannot play on the same club night. The sectional play will therefore last for

about three months, after which the playing off of the winners of the various sections will commence. In No. 1 section most of the strong players of the club are playing. They are headed by Mr. W. H. K. Pollock who is handicapped to give P and move to all the other players of the section. Then come Messrs. Anger, Block, Evans, Heppell, Hooke, Jacobs, Knight, Loman, Mocatta, Taylor, Vyse, and Woon. It will be noticed that Mr. Stevens, the winner of the Spring Tournament, is not included in the above list, and I am sorry to say that the cause of this is the fact that Mr. Stevens is far from well, and that his medical attendant has advised him to abstain from Chess play for some time. A new name, Mr. Evans, appears, however, amongst the competitors. Mr. Evans is a well-known strong Birmingham player and brings a good reputation with him, and I understand he will be a decided acquisition to the club. The 2nd and 3rd sections are each made up of 18 players of the 3rd class. It is of course altogether too early to say anything as yet as to probable winners.

In the BRITISH CHESS CLUB the match by correspondence with the St. Petersburg Club has now recommenced after an interval of rest for the summer. I understand that a match between the North London and the British is shortly to come off, and I believe the latter intends to challenge the City, and possibly also the St. George's, to a trial of strength.

The third annual congress of the BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION will commence on November 29th and will continue till 12th December. There will be a Master Tournament, with prizes amounting to about £60; the Amateur Championship Tournament for the cup and badge and £15 in prizes, Ruskin and Tennyson Tournaments, and Problem and Solution Tournaments.

As I said before the winter is likely to be a very busy one amongst the local clubs. I see that the North London has a very heavy programme, for it has no less than 20 matches to be got through before the end of March, and of these it has already won one by defeating the Ludgate Circus Club on the 18th October by 12 to 8. Its winter tournament is now being organised and will commence early in November. The annual meeting of the Athenæum Club was held on the 8th October, when a very favourable report was submitted. Mr. H. A. Schlessinger, who has acted as secretary for some time past, did not offer himself for re-election, and Mr. H. W. Peachey was elected in his place.

On October 5th Mr. L. Hoffer gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at South Norwood, when he encountered 19 members of the Chess club of that pretty suburb. Mr. Hoffer was very successful, as the record shows, the final score being

Hoffer won 16, drew 1 (with Mr. Burgess) and lost 2 (with Messrs. Clarke and Jones.) The time occupied in the play was under four hours.

The winter season of the Railway Chess Club was inaugurated on October 20th by an exhibition of simultaneous play by Mr. W. J. J. Knight, its strongest player. Mr. Knight is naturally fitted for this kind of performance as he is a very quick and accurate player. He engaged 15 opponents with the result that he won 11, drew 1, and lost 3 only.

The Surrey County Chess Association held its annual general meeting on the 22nd October, when there was a large attendance. During the evening the veteran player Mr. H. E. Bird gave an exhibition of simultaneous play against 20 members of the Association. The result was that Mr. Bird won 13, lost 2, and drew the remainder.

J. G. C.

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### TO OUR READERS.

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The Editor regrets to announce that, owing to the increasing pressure of other engagements, he will be compelled to relinquish his duties in connection with this Magazine at the end of the present year.

He will be succeeded by Mr. Robert F. Green, of Liverpool, whose experience of Chess editorial work has rendered him eminently qualified for the position.

The continued help of the present staff, and the accession of several new contributors, are ample warrant that the standard of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE will be fully maintained.

Exchanges will be duly advised of the necessary change of address, and orders for the Magazine for 1888 should be sent to Mr. I. M. Brown, 19, Bagby Street, Leeds.

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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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J. S. Roma, Queensland.—Subscription to hand, which pays from August, 1887, to October, 1888, inclusive. Your suggestion of a separate foreign edition with local news omitted is quite impracticable.

#### PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

F. af Geijersstam.—Your 8-er has a second solution by 1 Q to K 3, &c.

B. Fison.—Thanks for problem.

## CHESS JOTTINGS.

Under the auspices of the Sunderland Chess Club, Mr. H. E. Bird commenced an exhibition tournament in the New Assembly Hall, Fawcett-street, on the 5th October. Mr. Bird was welcomed by Mr. R. K. A. Ellis, the president, and by the members of the Sunderland Chess Club, and a number of Chess-players from the surrounding district.—Mr. Ellis said he had pleasure in introducing Mr. Bird, one of the greatest players of the day, and who had been well known as an expositor of the game in all the great tournaments of the last forty years. He hoped that the Sunderland Chess Club would justify its existence, so to speak, to the local Chess-playing world, and that the general challenge which had been sent out—a challenge open to all—would be well responded to. Mr. Bird, who was warmly applauded, said every person in the kingdom recognised the necessity for some recreation, and the more inexpensive, inoffensive, and intellectual that recreation was the better. Without placing the matter on a higher ground, that alone was sufficient to commend the game of Chess to the approbation of every individual who valued the comfort and happiness of less fortunate brethren. He would not say much about the science of the game. That had already been alluded to. He could only express the intense satisfaction it afforded him to be present. It was many years since he had the pleasure of visiting this part of the country, and he was very glad to visit it again. He should be pleased to play at Chess with anybody who would do him the honour of sitting opposite him, and, if possible, to mingle amusement with instruction. Immediately afterwards the play commenced, and 16 Chess-players (mostly members of the Sunderland Chess Club) sat down at as many boards. Mr. Bird astonished those unacquainted with his powerful style of play and his quick “sight of the board,” by his rapid progress from board to board, and his generally instantaneous reply to the long studied moves and careful combinations of his numerous adversaries. When time was called, shortly after six o'clock, Mr Bird had lost two of his games (the winners being Mr. Councillor Gibson, and Mr. F. Downey, of South Shields), seven were won by him, and seven were either drawn or unfinished for want of time. In the evening 19 opponents were ready to meet Mr. Bird, including several of the strongest players to be found in the North of England, but Mr. Bird, who seemed in better form than in the afternoon, was not beaten in a single game. One game was drawn, and two remained undecided for lack of time. The whole of the others were won by the visitor, including four games left over from the afternoon. There was a good attendance.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**AUSTRALIA.**—The Intercolonial Chess Congress at Adelaide was held, according to announcement, in the latter half of August, and, for a first experiment of the kind, it was very successful. In the Australian colonies men are all so busy that it is difficult for them to spare sufficient time for a fortnight's Chess-playing. Then too the distances are great, and the means of communication not yet fully established. A further difficulty in the way was the collection of sufficient funds; and here we are sorry to note that not a single contribution was received from England, though the Australians gave their pecuniary support to the International London Congress of 1883. However the Committee of Adelaide were not to be daunted, and by their plucky exertions, assisted by the attractions of the local Exhibition, a very representative, if not very numerous, band of players was drawn to Adelaide to take part in the principal contest. South Australia was represented by her champion, the well-known Mr. Charlick, and also by Messrs. Eiffe and Hall. From Victoria came the Melbourne players Esling, Tullidge, Witton, and Crewe; from New South Wales Messrs. Gossip and Heiman, and from distant New Zealand Mr. Hookham. The result, as will be seen by the appended score table, was that Mr. Charlick gained the first prize of £50, and the title of Australian Champion, Mr. Esling the second prize £30, Mr. Gossip the third of £20, Mr. Heiman the fourth £10, and Messrs. Hall and Tullidge divided the fifth. As there was only half a point between the totals of each of the first four prize-winners, it is to be hoped that they will meet to try conclusions again at the Chess Congress which it is proposed to hold next year at Melbourne in connection with the Exhibition there. For the Minor Tourney there were also ten entries, and the first prize of £10 was won by Mr. Fuss of Moonta, who did not lose a single game. Mr. Macdonald took the second prize of £8, Mr. Belcher the third of £6, and Messrs. Machin and Earl divided the fourth and fifth. After the conclusion of the contest, Mr. Heiman played simultaneously with eleven opponents, defeating all but Mr. Chinner, who drew his game. There was also a good consultation game between Messrs. Charlick and Hall on the one side against Messrs. Gossip and Chamier on the other, which ended in a draw. The prizes in the Major Tourney were distributed at the Chess rooms of the Adelaide Club by Mr. Shuttleworth, and great harmony characterised the whole proceedings.

## SCORE OF THE INTERCOLONIAL TOURNEY AT ADELAIDE.

	Charlick	Crewe	Eiffe	Esling	Gossip	Hall	Heiman	Hookham	Tullidge	Witton	Total
Charlick, S. A.....	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Crewe, Vic.....	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Eiffe, S. A.....	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Esling, Vic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	7
Gossip, N. S. W. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	—	1	0	0	1	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Hall, S. A.....	0	1	1	0	0	—	0	1	0	1	4
Heiman, N. S. W.....	0	1	0	0	1	1	—	1	1	1	6
Hookham, N. Z.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	—	0	1	3
Tullidge, Vic.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	1	4
Witton, Vic.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

AMERICA.—Captain Mackenzie has been made an honorary member of the Havana Chess Club. He will pay another visit to Cuba next month, in order to play matches with Señores Golmayo and Vasquez.

The championship of the Manhattan Club has been won by Mr. Lipschütz, and that of the New York C. C. by Mr. Delmar.

Two team matches, with eight players on each side, have taken place between the Tunkhannock and Wilkes-barrre Clubs, the result being that each was victorious in one, but in the total score the former club won most games. On the conclusion of the match Mr. Sellman played simultaneously 18 games, winning 9, losing 3, and drawing 1.

In the tourney of the Indiana State Association Mr. Leech won all his games and the championship of the State.

As we go to press we regret to learn the sudden suspension of the *Brooklyn Chess Chronicle*, which, says the editor, has been caused by reasons of a private nature.

From our correspondent Mr. Rohrer, of St. Paul, we hear that Master Hallock, whose success in the Minnesota Club tourney we chronicled last month, did not know the moves a year ago; he has never really studied the game, and yet his play is both accurate and imaginative. He has now rightly returned home, and stopped the practice of Chess for a time, but should he again take it up, he is sure to be heard of. The St. Paul (Minnesota) Club is a vigorous, growing one of about 50 members, with well equipped, roomy quarters, open night and day. Minneapolis boasts a live club of about half that number, and Chess sentiment is so fast springing up and focussing, that a State Association must soon result.

FRANCE.—In the international correspondence tourney of the *Monde Illustré* there are 25 combatants, of whom ten are from Paris, five from the departments, three from Russia, two from Austria, two from Italy, and one each from Germany, Sweden, and Greece. Every competitor has to play two games simultaneously with every other, thus making a total of no less than 48 games to be conducted at once, with a maximum allowance of eight days for the consideration of the moves! This will be hard work indeed, and will, we fear, detract from the quality of the play: at any rate those who take part in such a contest ought for the time being to have nothing else to do.

Nineteen players have entered the lists in the second national correspondence tourney, for which the first prize is given by the President of the Republic. M. Rosenthal is now editing an important Chess column in the *République Française*. This is a daily paper in large circulation, but the Chess, as in our *Morning Post*, appears only on Mondays. The Parisian daily press has hitherto treated our noble game with neglect, not to say contempt, and the *République Française* has now set a good example, which we hope will be followed, and which will have the effect of reviving in the land of Philidor and Labourdonnais the interest and skill in Chess which of late years have so much waned.

GERMANY.—Herr Schalopp has opened a Chess column in the new Berlin illustrated paper *Zur guten Stunde*, a publication which appears to contain great variety, and to be conducted with much ability. The price is only 40 pfennings per number.

After the Frankfort Congress Mr. Zukertort paid a visit of some weeks to Dr. Schmid at Blasewitz, which proved to be of much benefit to his health. Chess was not forgotten, and many games were contested by the two masters, who also played at the local club. After a sojourn with relations at Berlin, Mr. Zukertort looked in at Cologne, and was present at the celebration of that Chess club's 26th birthday on Sept. 18th, when he played 21 simultaneous games with the members and their visitors from neighbouring clubs, of which he won 15 games, lost two, and drew four.

AUSTRIA.—Herr J. Berger (not Prof. Berger of Gratz) has retired from the editorship of the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, leaving Dr. Gold to conduct it now alone. From this excellent magazine we learn that the highest latitude Chess tourney which ever took place was that which was decided in Lady Franklin Bay, Grinnel Land, on February 24th, 1882, at the American circumpolar station of Fort Conger. The competitors were marines and sailors of Lieut. Greeley's expedition, and though the latitude was 81°, 44m, and the temperature 42° centigrade below zero, the contest was a warm one. The prizes were

tobacco pouches of various dimensions, and after 24 rounds the prize-winners proved to be, Sergeant Jewell, Private Whisler, and Corporal Ellison. The games are unfortunately lost for ever to the Chess world, since the competitors, after enduring nameless miseries, were all starved to death on their return journey through the ice sea, near Cape Sabine at the entrance of Smith's Sound.

ITALY.—Sig. Valle has had the honour of presenting to the Crown Prince, the Duke of Savoy, a beautiful executed MS. book, bound in parchment, containing 80 of the author's Chess problems with solutions, inscribed on the cover with the Prince's initials, surmounted by the royal crown.

The newly founded Chess circle at Naples is already preparing the programme of a tourney which it proposes to hold during the present autumn.

### CHESS IN LANCASHIRE.

Two Liverpool matches this month constitute nearly all one has to report of Chess in Lancashire. On the 8th of October a very strong team from the Irish Chess Association came over, and as will be seen from the score, suffered a very severe defeat. They made a good fight, however, and as it was their first match against any English Club, they may reasonably expect to do better "next time."

#### LIVERPOOL.

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn
Burn A. ....	2	0	—
Owen Rev. J. ....	0	0	1
Wellington S. ....	0	1	—
Rutherford W. W...	1	0	—
Cairns J. ....	2	0	—
Ferguson G. ....	1	1	—
Total.....	6	2	

#### IRISH C. A.

	Won.	Lost.
Rynd P. ....	0	2
Barnett R. W. ....	0	0
Morphy J. ....	1	0
Peake A. S. ....	0	1
Harvey E. ....	0	2
Thompson J. ....	1	1
Total.....	2	6

On the following Saturday the Manchester Club came over and gained one of the most brilliant victories the records of their club can show. It was no chance success either. They sent over a team in which the presence and position of every player was the result of his previous performance, and of which the strength may be gauged by the position of such an experienced match-player as Mr. Fish. They took every possible precaution against defeat, and they were more successful than they probably even hoped. With one exception, and that owing to a slight miscalculation in the end-game, they did not lose a single game,

and this, considering the strength and reputation of their opponents, it is no exaggeration to call a wonderful performance. I annex the score, from which it will be seen that Burn, presumably in order to meet his former antagonist, Hardman, played No. 2 board.

MANCHESTER.		LIVERPOOL.	
Jones H. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Owen Rev. J.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hardman R. B. ....	0	Burn A.....	1
Wilson T. B.....	1	Wellington S.....	0
Lewis J. J. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rutherford W. W.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Riddell J. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cairns J. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Boyer R. C. ....	1	Ferguson G. ....	0
Marriott R.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Whitby L. E .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Burnet J. B. ....	1	Edgar J. S. ....	0
Howard A. H. ....	1	Whitehead G.....	0
Fish J. ....	1	Rutherford A.....	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	7	Total.....	8

The contest was, I am told, the first one-game match that has taken place between the two clubs, although as a matter of fact there is hardly ever time for two games.

Mr. Burn has been busy lately. On the 1st October he gave a most successful simultaneous performance at the local club; he conceded odds (Pawn and two or Knight) to eleven members, defeated six and drew two. On the 25th his remarks, "Hints to junior match-players," were heartily appreciated, and no doubt will have due effect. From the report read at the 13th annual meeting of the Athenæum Club, the old society seems to have become exceedingly popular, its funds are most satisfactory, and there are 144 members, in place of 101 in 1886, on its books. Mr. Von Zabern is the new President. I hear there is a movement, for which the well-known local problemist Mr. Blackledge is to be thanked, to resuscitate the old Preston Club. Local players and prominent local men are being communicated with and a public lecture on Chess is talked of. It is sincerely to be hoped that the enterprise will not be fruitless.

#### LANCASHIRE MATCHES.

(Played at the Rooms of the first mentioned Clubs.)

October.			Players.
8.	Liverpool .....	6 v. Irish Association ...	2 6
8.	Rochdale.....	9 v. Wigan.....	3 7
12.	Liverpool Nor. end (2nd)	$7\frac{1}{2}$ v. Birkenhead.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$ 10
15.	Liverpool .....	8 v. Manchester.....	7 10
17.	Imperial .....	$7\frac{1}{2}$ v. Liverpool North end	$10\frac{1}{2}$ 13
20.	Wigan.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ v. Bolton.....	$10\frac{1}{2}$ 8
22.	Liverpool (2nd) .....	$8\frac{1}{2}$ v. Southport .....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ 6

K. R.

## YORKSHIRE ITEMS.

THE events of the past month in the leading Chess circles of Yorkshire have been most interesting, and comprise annual meetings, social gatherings, lectures, simultaneous play, blindfold exhibitions, and the match between Blackburne and Gunsberg, of which we give a report elsewhere.

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Taking the various annual meetings in order of date, we notice first that of the Wakefield club, which was held at the Church Institute, on Saturday evening, October 1st. From the report it appeared that, although the club had not been able to win any of its match engagements, yet, in the contest Yorkshire v. Lancashire, its four representatives had acquitted themselves with great credit by winning two games and drawing two. The financial statement showed a balance in hand of £1 1s. 3d. Both the report and balance sheet were adopted, and it was decided to establish a class for the benefit of the young players, to meet weekly, and give them instructions in the openings of the game. The meeting closed with the election of officers, the hon. secretary and treasurer being W. Rea, St. John's, Wakefield.

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The next meeting is that of the Leeds club, which was held during the evening of Monday, October 3rd, in the club rooms, Masonic Hall, Great George's street. His Worship the Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Sir Edwin Gaunt) who is president of the club, occupied the chair, and not less than forty members were present. The usual formal business being quickly disposed of, the hon. secretary presented his report which took the form of a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, giving a full description of the year's doings, and a selection of games and problems which have emanated from some of the members during the past twelve months. The report was unanimously adopted, as was also the statement of the hon. treasurer (Mr. Jas. White), which showed the club to be in a sound financial position, with a balance on the right side amounting to £2 15s. 0d. His Worship next presented the tournament prizes gained during the season. The Silver King—in the competition for which all met on equal terms—was won by the captain, Mr. Jas. Rayner. The Handicap Cup was gained by Mr. J. S. West. This competition was conducted in sections of from four to six players, the winner of each section being awarded a small prize. These mementos were won by 1 Mr. Jas. White, 2 Mr. J. S. West, 3 Mr. T. Smith, 4 Mr. J. L. Bisbey, 5 Mr. H. Crossley, 6 Mr. W. Ives, and 7 Mr. J. Millard. Messrs. White and Crossley withdrew from the final handicap owing to want of time to meet their engagements. The remaining business was the election of officers for the following year, viz.: president, Sir

Edwin Gaunt; vice-presidents, Alderman Woodhouse, J.P., D. Parry, Esq., and Alderman Bower; hon. secretary, Mr. I. M. Brown; hon. treasurer, Mr. Jas. White: captain, Mr. J. S. West; management committee, Messrs. Craven, Bennett, and Bisbey; auditors, Messrs. Wacheux and Toothill.

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The annual meeting of the Bradford club was held on Tuesday evening, October 4th, at the Exchange Café, Market street, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Guy. The hon. secretary, Mr. J. Gorrel, read the report, which stated that during the year the club had been successful in its contests with other organisations, the first-class team having played five matches, winning two, losing two (Leeds and Halifax), and drawing one, whilst the second and third-class teams had played thirteen matches and won them all. On the whole, the committee were of opinion that the club stood as well as ever, and would compare favourably with any other club in Yorkshire. The number of members had slightly increased, and during the season visits had been paid to the club by Messrs. Blackburne and Wainwright, who had given exhibitions of their skill. There had been a correspondence match between the club and North London club, but as it had only been played in a perfunctory manner on the part of Bradford, the latter had lost both games. The report was then adopted. Mr. Gorell, in the absence of the treasurer, Mr. Müller, presented the balance-sheet, from which it appeared that, including as reliable assets outstanding subscriptions amounting to £7, there was a balance in hand of £6 11s. 0d. The balance-sheet was adopted, and the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: president, Alderman F. Priestman; vice-presidents, Messrs. H. Muff and P. T. Macaulay; treasurer, Mr. A. Fattorini; secretaries, Messrs. H. C. Padgett and T. A. Guy; committee, Messrs. J. Gorell, J. A. Woollard, E. Dobson, J. A. Guy, W. McKinlay, and L. H. Brown. The proceedings then concluded.

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On Friday evening, October 7th, the members of the Dewsbury club held their annual meeting in the Church Institute. The treasurer reported a small balance in hand on the club account, but a deficiency on the special account for the West Yorkshire Chess Association meeting, held on April 23rd last. A new code of rules was adopted, and it was decided to meet for play in the Church Institute, on Tuesday and Friday evenings in each week. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: president, Mr. T. C. Edwards; vice-presidents, Messrs. T. B. Fox (The Mayor of Dewsbury), Seth Ward, and W. Scholefield, jun.; treasurer and secretary (seventh time), Mr. W. J. Egglestone; captain, Mr. J. Woodhead; assistant secretary,

Mr. J. Lister ; committee, Messrs. B. Oates, J. Farnhill, M. Rhodes, W. Jackson, T. Whitehead, and H. Ellis.

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The yearly meeting of the Sheffield and District Chess Association took place on Saturday evening, October 8th, at the Clarence Hotel, High street, Sheffield. There was a very good attendance, most of the affiliated clubs being well represented. Alderman Foster (president of the Athenæum Chess club) occupied the chair. Mr. Robert Snow, the hon. secretary, read the annual report, which stated that the association had been well supported by the leading Chess-players and clubs of the town and district, and entered upon its sixth year with a larger membership than it had possessed at any former period. The association now comprised the Athenæum, Arundel, Reform, and Stocksbridge clubs, besides individual subscribers, making a total membership of over 150.

In accordance with the kind invitation given at the annual meeting of the Leeds Chess club, His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Sir Edwin Gaunt, and Lady Gaunt, held a reception in the Leeds Town Hall, on Saturday, October 8th. Between fifty and sixty ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation, and amongst those present were Alderman Woodhouse, J.P., Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Craven, Miss C. Hudson, Alderman Ward, Mr. J. H. Blackburne, Mr. D. Parry, Herr Cassel (Bradford), Mr. W. Rea (Wakefield), Mr. F. Pflaum, Mr. I. M. Brown (hon. secretary L.C.C.), Mr. James White (hon. treasurer L.C.C.), Mr. J. S. West (captain L.C.C.), and about forty-five members of the L.C.C. After cordial greetings had been exchanged, Sir Edwin announced that Mr. Blackburne would play simultaneously twenty-seven members of the Leeds club. Play at once commenced, and the performance proved both interesting and instructive. At 10-15 the final score was announced by the hon. secretary as follows:—Leeds, won 2, drawn 9, lost 16. This result is considered highly creditable, and a further contest is being looked forward to with interest.

Much other interesting matter is unavoidably held over.—

[EDITOR.]

#### B. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV.

##### AWARD.

**DIRECT-MATES.**—First prize, No. 18, by A. Adama, Nijehorne, Netherlands. Second prize, No. 18, by Jakob Keim, Mannheim. Third prize, No. 17, by H. F. L. Meyer, Sydenham.

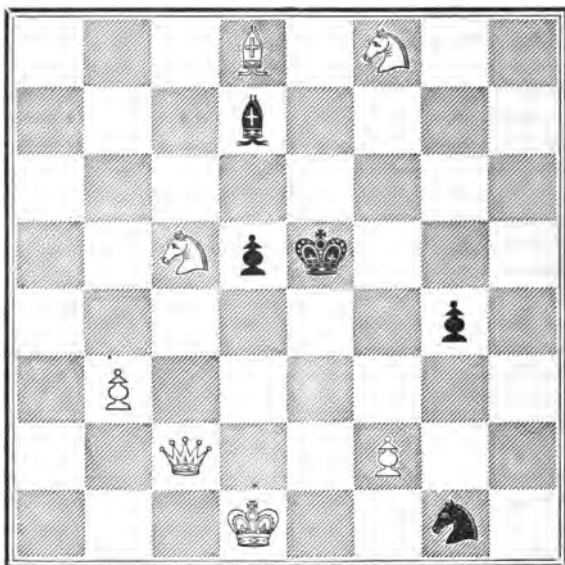
**SUI-MATES.**—First prize, No. 24, by B. G. Laws, London. Second prize, No. 19, by C. B. Vansittart, Rome. Third prize, No. 6, by J. Keeble, Norwich.

**Judges:**—J. H. Finlinson, G. J. Slater, and J. Pierce.

The award remains open for two months.

FIRST PRIZE.—By A. ADAMA, NIJEHORNE, NETHERLANDS.

BLACK.



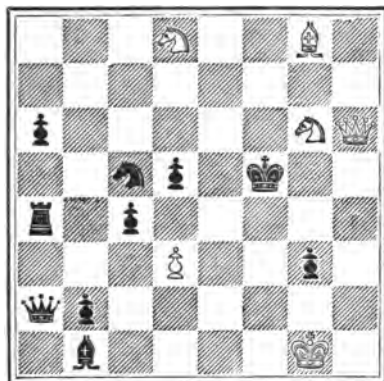
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SECOND PRIZE.

By JAKOB KEIM, MANNHEIM.

BLACK.



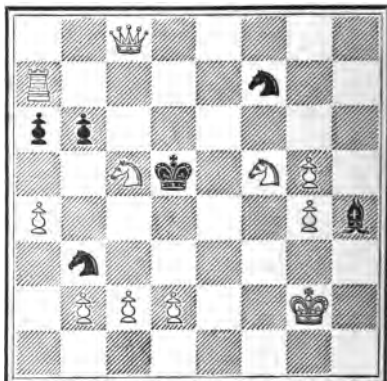
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

THIRD PRIZE.

By H. F. L. MEYER, SYDENHAM.

BLACK.

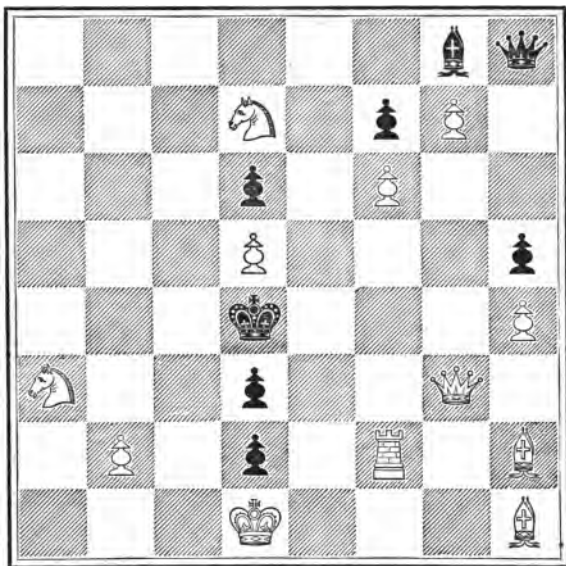


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

FIRST PRIZE.—By B. G. LAWS, LONDON.

BLACK.



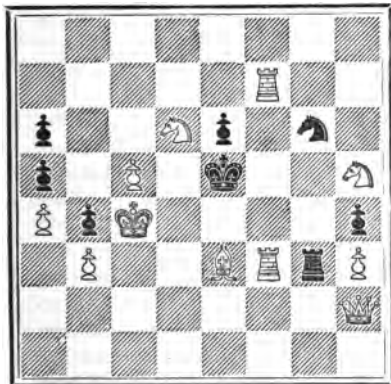
WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

SECOND PRIZE.

By C. B. VANSITTART, ROME.

BLACK.



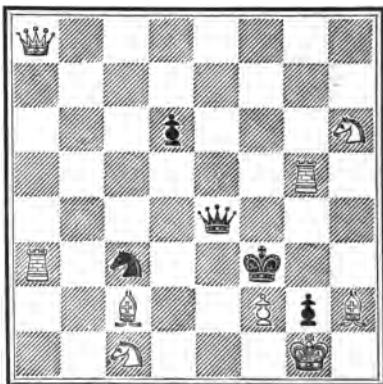
WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

THIRD PRIZE.

By J. KEEBLE, NORWICH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY JAMES RAYNER.

The entries to the Andrews Memorial Tourney now number 11.

We wish to remind European composers that the last day for receiving problems is November 30th, 1887.

The Special Prize offered by the Rev. F. Marshall for the highest score by any member of the scholastic profession in our late tourney has been won by J. H. Adamson, Huddersfield.

Respecting the Challenge Problem in our last number Mr. Keeble writes to say that "the Chess works offered for first correct solution have been won by F. Healey, London, and K. W. Winkler, Leipsic, in the order named, and both expressed an opinion that the problem was exceptionally fine. These were the only two correct solutions, but communications testifying to the difficulty of the position were received from two other correspondents." We are not surprised that so few have mastered the position, because the solution is quite a surprise. The key seems the least likely of any move on the board. A study of the following moves will be interesting:—1 K to B 2, P to Kt 8 Queens ch; 2 R takes Q, P to Kt 4; 3 Q to Kt 8 ch, B to Kt 3; 4 R to Kt 4 ch, P to K 5; 5 Kt to Q B 5, K to B 5; 6 Kt to K 6 ch, K to Kt 5; 7 P to Q 4, P to K 6 ch; 8 K to Kt 3, P to K 7 dis mate. We have a few more problems of this kind, and next month our solvers shall have another chance to exercise their skill.

We are sorry to learn that the Problem Tourney in the *Brooklyn Chess Chronicle* is broken off in consequence of the discontinuance of the magazine. The competing positions have been returned to the authors, and as the majority have not been published, they are eligible for other competitions. We give below the details of some tourneys.

The *Columbia Chess Chronicle* issues a brilliant programme for a Problem Tourney open to the world. \$55 are offered for four-movers, \$35 for three-movers, and \$15 for two-movers, besides a number of book prizes. Address:—1, Second Avenue, New York.

A prize for every sound problem! Such is the main feature of a tourney in the *Celtic Times*. Two-movers and three-movers may be entered with one important stipulation, viz., all competitors must send six months' subscription for the *Celtic Times*.

The *Baltimore Sunday News* is about to enter upon its sixth tourney. Like its predecessors, it is confined to two-movers only.

\* \* Two pages of problems, solutions, &c., are crowded out.

# The British Chess Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1887.

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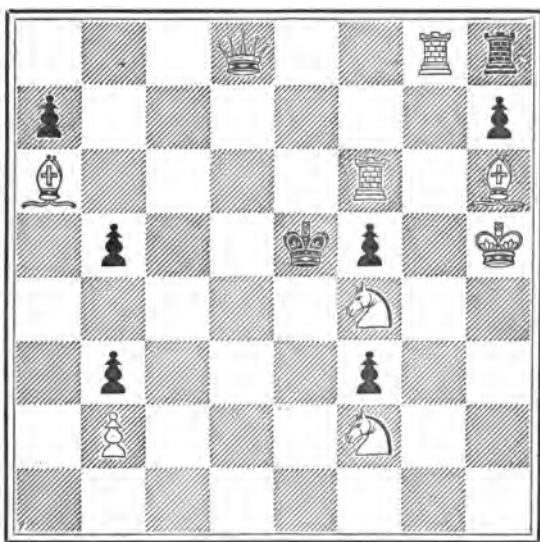
## CHALLENGE PROBLEM

BY J. A. MILES, NORWICH,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO JAMES RAYNER, LEEDS.

---

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and compel Black to mate in seven moves.

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Two Chess works are offered for the first two correct solutions.

M

## THE MATCH BETWEEN BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBERG AT BRADFORD.

### GAME DLXX. (GAME XI. OF THE MATCH.)

Played at the Victoria Hotel.

This game was commenced on Tuesday, October 11th. Blackburne adopted the French Defence, and Gunsberg the now well-known P to K 5 variation. The usual mode of development was followed until the 13th move, when Gunsberg initiated an attack by P to K Kt 3, followed by K to Kt 2. Soon the play became quite exciting, Blackburne with a strong counter-attack on the Queen's wing compelling his opponent to force the pace, which he did by sacrificing one of his Knights. Shortly after this the game was adjourned until the following day, the position arrived at being as shown in the diagram. Play was resumed on Wednesday, and Blackburne decided to allow Gunsberg to draw the game by perpetual check. Subsequent analysis shows that Gunsberg's attack, although powerful, could not have been fatal, Blackburne defending in excellent style. Owing to Blackburne's indisposition another game was not commenced.

#### (French Defence.)

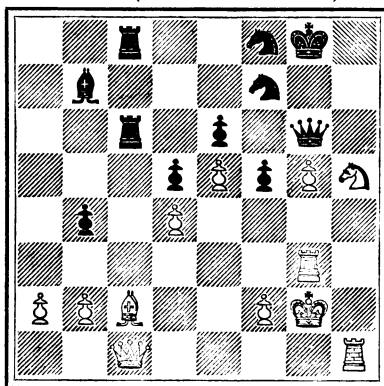
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	24 P tks P (e)	P tks P
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	25 Kt to K 2 (f)	P to R 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	26 Q to B 4 (g)	P to Kt 5
4 B to K Kt 5	B to K 2	27 P tks P	P tks P
5 P to K 5	K Kt to Q 2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

## NOTES BY MESSRS BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBERG.

- (a) The usual move here is Q to Q 2.  
 (b) Preparing an advance on King's Rook's file.  
 (c) Making room for the Knight to defend Pawn on R 2.  
 (d) If 17..., P takes P; 18 Kt to Kt 5, P to Kt 3, or Kt to B sq; 19 Q takes P, with a good game.  
 (e) If P to R 6, Black's Queen is blocked up in a curious manner; but White's attack becomes equally blocked.  
 (f) White's intention is to reach R 5 with both his Knights. A quicker way to attain this object would have been by playing R to Kt 3, followed by Kt to Kt sq and Kt to K R 2 or R 3; this and subsequent moves waste much valuable time.  
 (g) Not to the purpose; P to Kt 3 would have been better.  
 (h) Q to B sq is preferable.  
 (i) If 31 Q takes P, P to B 6, winning a piece.  
 (j) This sacrifice, which seems sound, forces an opening on King's side.  
 (k) The only move to counteract White's impending attack.  
 (l) It is very difficult to say whether this was best, but White had not much time left for examination.  
 (m) Best move.  
 (n) If 37 P takes B queening, 38 Kt to B 6 ch, Q takes Kt; 39 P takes Q ch, &c., followed by Q takes Q, winning.

Position at the time of adjournment.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. GUNSBERG.) White to move.

(o) After a long examination before the adjournment, Black decided to allow White to draw the game by perpetual check. Black certainly could have got out with three minor pieces against the Queen, but it was very difficult to foresee the result of White's attack on the Rook's file.

## GAME DLXXI. (GAME XII. OF THE MATCH.)

Played at the Victoria Hotel.

This, the concluding game of the contest so far as play in Bradford was concerned, was played on Thursday, October 13th. Blackburne (White) again played the Ruy Lopez, and continued, as in the eighth game, with 4 Q to K 2. Gunsberg, however, profited by his failure on that occasion, and adopted the sounder defence of 4 B to K 2. Blackburne varied his line of play and castled on the Queen's side, which is rather unusual. Gunsberg, on the fifth move, castled King's Rook, leaving a Pawn *en prise*, which, if captured, would have given him a sharp counter-attack. Eventually by winning the K Kt's P he seemed to give the "possibilities" into Blackburne's favour, this slight advantage being increased by the subsequent risky capture of the K R P. After this Blackburne went in for a strong attack, and with fair prospects of success, until on the forty-second move he made an oversight which resulted in his resignation.

## (Ruy Lopez.)

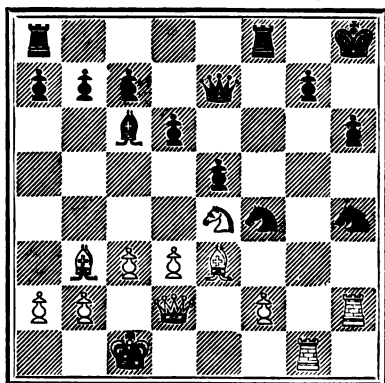
WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Gunsberg.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	24 R to Kt 3	B tks Kt
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	25 P tks B	P to K Kt 4 ( <i>h</i> )
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3	26 Q to Q sq	R to B 3
4 Q to K 2	B to K 2 ( <i>a</i> )	27 Q to R sq	Kt to K 7 ch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

## NOTES BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBERG.

- (a) The right move.
- (b) White could win K P, but if he did so Black would obtain some attack by 6 B takes Kt, Q P takes B; 7 Kt takes P, B to Q 3, followed by R to Kt sq, &c.
- (c) White could get a better development by first playing 18 B to Q 2, and castling (Q R); 18 P to K Kt 4 also deserved consideration.
- (d) Kt takes Kt would perhaps have been better.
- (e) White could not play P to Kt 3, because of B to B 3.
- (f) If 18 Q to B sq, Kt takes Kt P; 19 Q takes Kt, B to B 3, &c.
- (g) A risky capture. (See diagram.)

Position after Black's 23rd move.

BLACK (MR GUNSBERG.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

- (h) A good defensive move.
- (i) Seemingly loses time.
- (j) K to R sq was preferable.
- (k) White's 38th move was loss of time; but now White should have played 41 R (R 2) to R sq before B takes Kt, threatening B takes Kt, followed by B to R 5, R to Kt 4, &c.
- (l) An oversight.
- (m) White being compelled to exchange all pieces, there is no chance left for him.

# GAME DLXXII. (GAME XIII. OF THE MATCH.)

The match was concluded on Wednesday, November 9th, at the British Chess Club, London, when Mr. Gunsberg won the final game. Thirteen games have been contested altogether with the following result: Gunsberg five, Blackburne two, and six drawn games.

## (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Gunsberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	22 Kt to Q 4	P to Q R 3
2 P to K 3	Kt to K B 3	23 P to R 4	K R to K sq (d)
3 B to Q 3	P to K 3	24 R to K sq	Q to K 2
4 Kt to K B 3	P to B 4	25 P to B 3	P to K Kt 4 (e)
5 P to Q Kt 3	Kt to B 3	26 P tks P	Kt tks Kt P
6 B to Kt 2	B to Q 2	27 Q to R 6 (f)	Kt to K 5
7 Castles	R to B sq	28 R tks Kt	Q P tks R
8 P to Q R 3	P tks P	29 Kt tks K P	R to B 2 (g)
9 P tks P	B to Q 3	30 R tks Kt ch	Q tks R
10 Q Kt to Q 2	Castles	31 Kt tks Q	R tks Kt
11 Kt to K 5	P to K Kt 3 (a)	32 Q to R 5	R to Kt 3
12 Q to K 2	Kt to K R 4	33 Q to Q sq (h)	P to K 6
13 P to K B 4	Kt to Kt 2 (b)	34 P to B 4	P to B 5
14 Q to Kt 4	P to B 4	35 Q to Q 4	R(Kt3) to K 3
15 Q to R 3	B tks Kt	36 Q to Q 5	P to K 7
16 Q P tks B	Q to Kt 3 ch	37 Q to K 4	R to Q Kt 3
17 K to R sq	Kt to Q sq	38 Q tks K P	R tks Kt P
18 R to B 3	Kt to B 2	39 P to K 6	K to B sq
19 R to Kt 3	B to Kt 4 (c)	40 Q to K 5	K to K 2
20 B tks B	Q tks B	41 P to B 5	R to Q 6 (i)
21 Kt to B 3	Q to Q 2	42 Q to B 6 mate.	

## NOTES FROM "THE FIELD."

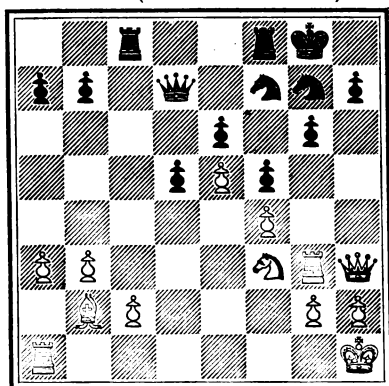
(a) The opening so far runs on the usual lines; here, however, Blackburne adopts a commendable deviation. The object is, to remove the Knight from B 3, so as to dislodge the troublesome adverse Knight from its commanding position, and at the same time securing a defensive retreat for his own at Kt 2.

(b) If 13 P to B 3 at once, White might sacrifice a piece with 14 B takes P, P takes B; 15 Kt tks P, &c., with two Pawns and Rook, and a promising attack, for two minor pieces.

(c) A tempting move appears to be 19 Q to B 7; but White would reply 20 Kt to B 3 threatening to win the Queen with 21 B to Q 4.

Position after Black's 21st move.

BLACK (MR. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. GUNSBURG.)

(d) Black could have broken the centre here with 23 P to K Kt 4; but it seems too dangerous to free the diagonal of the adverse Bishop.

(e) A grave error, which costs the game. Black should have made the preparatory move 25 R to B 2. The whole of Black's manœuvres were calculated to break through with the text-move at a given moment; but he unfortunately was too hasty, as the sequel shows. Of course, Mr. Gunsberg clearly saw his adversary's plan and was prepared to meet it.

(f) The winning move, which Blackburne evidently overlooked.

(g) This clearly shows the necessity of the Rook's move, pointed out in note (e).

(h) Obviously if 33 Q takes P, 33 R to K B sq wins.

(i) Precipitating the end; but the position is hopeless.

## GAMES DLXXIII. AND DLXXIV.

Played by correspondence between Bournemouth and Brighton.

## GAME A.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE. (Bournemouth.)	BLACK. (Brighton.)	WHITE. (Bournemouth.)	BLACK. (Brighton.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	3 Q tks P	Kt to Q B 3
2 P to Q 4	P tks P	4 Q to K 3	Kt to KB3 (a)

5 B to Q 2 (b)	B to K 2	14 Q to K B 4	Kt tks B ch
6 Kt to Q B 3 (c)	P to Q 4	15 P tks Kt	P to Q Kt 4
7 P tks P	Kt to Q Kt 5	16 P to K R 3	P to K Kt 4 (f)
8 B to Q 3	Castles	17 Q to Kt 3	P to K B 5
9 K Kt to K 2 (d)	Kt to K Kt 5	18 Kt tks P	K Kt P tks Kt
10 Q to K 4	P to K B 4	19 B tks B P	B to R 5
11 Q to Q 4	P to Q Kt 3	20 B tks P	B tks Q
12 Kt to R 4	P to Q R 4	21 B tks Q	Kt tks B P
13 Castles Q R (e)	B to B 3	Resigns.	

NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) The latest idea is the Counter Gambit 4 P to K B 4. It is not so bad as it seems.

(b) A better development is 5 B to K 2, threatening P to K 5 and stopping Kt to K Kt 5.

(c) Tempting immediate attack, and showing the insufficiency of 5 B to Q 2 as a reply to 4 B to K 3.

(d) Which leaves the Queen in an uncomfortable position. They have to stop Kt to Kt 5, and R to K sq, or discount the effect of these moves. 9 Q Kt to K 2 would be a little better against Kt to Kt 5 but not against Q Kt takes P, which would leave Black with the attack and a good game. This appears unavoidable any way.

(e) They have an alternative by P to Q 6, which allows a little more liberty of action.

(f) Justified by the backward state of White's game.

#### GAME DLXXIV. (GAME B.)

(Ruy Lopez.)

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

## NOTES BY E. FREEBOROUGH.

(a) A curious reversal of policy, possibly connected with their 8th move.

(b) The previous move being a clear gain strengthens this reply.

(c) The usual retreat of B to Kt 3 is stopped, and this is the point of White's treatment of the opening. Here Q to K 2 is usually preferred. It interferes with the progress of Q Kt to K Kt 8, but that square may obviously be wanted for the Q B.

(d) Which weakens the effect of their 7th move besides strengthening White's centre. They seem to lose their game in trying to avoid minute disadvantages.

(e) Correspondence play is often under the surface. 10 B to K 8 would dispose of the far reaching White Bishop, and keep the balance of position.

(f) Further light is thrown on Black's Rook play by the possibility of following it up by Kt or Q to Kt 5, or by B to Kt 8. The Brighton players acknowledge the force of the combination by retiring their Bishop.

(g) The King's position is not improved by this operation.

(h) An unpleasant surprise for the other side.

(i) If 16 Q takes P; 17 Kt to K 4 leads to calamity in various ways. The play from this point is pleasant for the winners, who take the lead and keep it.

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 GAME DLXXV.

The following games were played in the Intercolonial Congress at Adelaide. We are indebted for the score to the *South Australian Chronicle*.

---

 (Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Gossip.)	(Mr. Esling.)	(Mr. Gossip.)	(Mr. Esling.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	11 B tks Kt	P to K R 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	12 B to K R 4	Q to Q 2 (c)
3 B to Kt 5	P to Q R 8	13 Kt to B 8	P to Kt 4 (d)
4 B to R 4	Kt to B 8	14 B to Kt 3	P to K R 4
5 Castles	Kt tks P	15 P to K R 4	P to Q B 4
6 P to Q 4	P to Q Kt 4	16 Kt to K 4 (e)	P tks Kt
7 B to Kt 3	P to Q 4	17 B tks P ch	K to Q sq
8 P tks P	Kt to K 2 (a)	18 Q tks Q ch (f)	K tks Q
9 R to K sq (b)	B to Q Kt 2	19 P to K 6 ch	K to B 8
10 Kt to K Kt 5	Kt tks Kt	20 B to K 5	B to R 8

21 B tks R	R tks B	33 P to B 8 (Q)	B tks Q
22 Q R to Q sq	Kt to B 4	34 R tks B	B tks P
23 P tks P	B tks P	35 R to B 6 ch	B to K 3
24 R tks P	Kt to Q 3	36 P to K B 4	K to K 2
25 R to K 5	B to B 3	37 R to R 6	P to R 4
26 R tks P	Kt tks B	38 R to R 5	K to Q 3
27 P tks Kt	R to K B sq	39 K to B 2	P to R 5
28 R to R 7	B to Q B sq	40 P to Q B 3	P to Kt 5
29 R to K sq	K to Q 3 (g)	41 P tks P	P tks P
30 R to K 8	B to K 2	42 R to Q R 5	B to Q 2
31 R to R 8	R tks R at R 8	43 K to K 3	K to B 3 (h)
32 R tks R	B to K 3	44 R tks P	Resigns.

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This move, which was a favourite with Anderssen, is not now thought so strong as B to K 3.

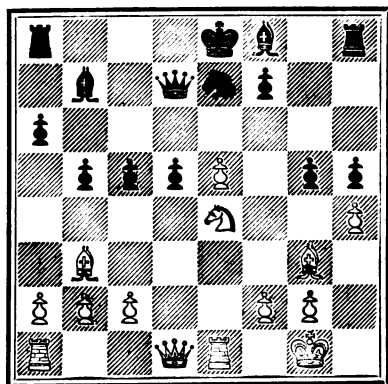
(b) Threatening R takes Kt and then B takes P ch.

(c) P to Q B 4, compelling the reply P to Q B 3, might also be played here.

(d) The counter-attack now adopted by Mr. Esling is far too risky for an important match game. He could not, of course, play P to Q B 4 without losing a Pawn, nor could he venture Kt to B 4, on account of 14 P to K 6, P takes P, 15 Q to R 5 ch, &c., so that he ought to have been content with P to Q B 3.

Position after White's 16th move.

BLACK (MR. ESLING, VICTORIA.)



WHITE (MR. GOSSIP, N. S. W.)

(e) A dashing and bold sacrifice (see diagram) which, says the *S. A. Chronicle*, will probably obtain the brilliancy prize of

£5 5s. for this game. If, when he brought his Kt to B 3, Mr. Gossip had this sacrifice in view, it was a very fine conception, but it will be observed that at the time he made it he was either bound to sacrifice something to save the loss of a piece, or to have his Bishop shut up.

(f) P to K 6 was certainly far stronger than the text move : at any rate, 20 Q R to Q sq should have followed.

(g) It was imperative here to play B to Q 2, but in any case, we believe, White's Pawns must have won.

(h) This probably was a slip, but it was no matter what he did. Mr. Gossip deserves great credit for his play in this game.

### GAME DLXXXVI.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Esling.)	(Mr. Hookham.)	(Mr. Esling.)	(Mr. Hookham.)
1 P to K B 4	P to Q 4	25 Q to K sq	Q to K Kt 2
2 Kt to K B 3	P to K 3	26 P to B 4	Kt to B 6 (h)
3 P to K 3	P to Q B 4	27 R to B sq	P to Q 5
4 P to Q Kt 3 (a)	Kt to K B 3	28 Kt to B 2	QR to Ktsq (i)
5 B to Kt 2	B to K 2	29 P tks P	Q tks P
6 B to Q 3 (b)	P to Q R 3	30 Q tks P ch	K to B sq
7 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3	31 Q R to K sq	R to K sq
8 Castles	B to Q 2	32 Q tks R P	Kt to K 7 ch
9 P to Q R 3	P to Q Kt 4	33 K to R sq	Q to Q sq (j)
10 P to Q R 4	P to Kt 5 (c)	34 Q to R 7	Kt to Kt 2
11 Kt to K 2	Castles	35 Kt to Q 3	Q to B 2 (k)
12 Kt to Kt 3	Kt to K sq	36 Kt to K 5	R to Q R sq (l)
13 Kt to R 5 (d)	P to B 4	37 Q to Kt 6	Q tks Q
14 Kt to K 5	P to Kt 3	38 Kt to Q 7 ch	K to B 2
15 Kt to Kt 3	B to B 3	39 Kt tks Q	Q R to R 3
16 Kt to R sq (e)	Q to B 2	40 Kt to Q 5	Q R to K 3 (m)
17 Kt tks B	Q tks Kt	41 R to Q R sq	R to Q B sq
18 P to B 3	Kt to Q 3	42 P to K Kt 3	Kt to R 4
19 Q to K 2	Kt to R 4	43 Q R to Kt sq	Kt to Q 5
20 Q to Q sq	K R to Q sq (f)	44 R to K B 2	R to Q Kt sq
21 R to Q Kt sq	P tks P (g)	45 B to Q 3 (n)	R tks P
22 B takes P	B tks B	46 R tks R	K Kt tks R
23 P tks B	Q to R 2	47 K to Kt 2	Kt to Q 5
24 B to B 2	Kt to K 5	Drawn game.	

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) In one of the match games two years ago between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte (See B. C. M. vol. v. p. 287), the former in a similar position gained time by B to Kt 5 ch and then Castles; which appears to show that Black should not advance the Q B P until he has either played P to Q R 8, or has brought out the pieces on his K's side and Castled.

(b) The Bishop is usually posted at K 2, but as it is better in this opening to keep the Q P unmoved, there seems no objection to his going to Q 8. In that case, however, it is almost necessary that White should follow with P to B 4.

(c) Driving the Kt where he wants to go, but it would be unsafe to push on the P to B 5.

(d) There does not appear to be much use in this, as the Kt can be sent back at once; we prefer Kt to K 5.

(e) To make room, we suppose, for the Rook to come to B 8, and then to R or Kt 8.

(f) Black has hitherto managed his defence capitally; he would now, however, we think, have gained a distinct advantage by P to B 5.

(g) Again, P to B 5 was the best course.

(h) The policy of this and the next move is somewhat questionable.

(i) Our choice here would be Kt to B 8, for if 29 P took P, then Kt at B 8 could retake safely. The text-play throws away any advantage Black possessed.

(j) We fail to see any reason for fearing to capture the Kt P.

(k) An attempt to entrap the adverse Queen, which White ingeniously parries.

(l) Failing to see the object of his opponent's last move; he should perhaps have continued with Kt to Q 5, for taking the Pawn might be dangerous.

(m) Black now recovers himself, and plays the ending with considerable skill.

(n) The Kt P could not be saved, for if 45 B to Q sq, then R to K 8 ch, 46 K moves, R takes P.

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 GAME DLXXVII.
 

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## (Centre Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Esling.)	(Mr. Charlick.)	(Mr. Esling.)	(Mr. Charlick.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	8 Q tks P	Kt to Q B 8
2 P to Q 4	P tks P	4 Q to K 8	P to K Kt 8 (a)

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

And the game was drawn.

#### NOTES FROM THE "AUSTRALASIAN."

- (a) A very good defence to this opening.  
 (b) Castling on opposite sides often results—as it does in the present instance—in a lively game.  
 (c) We prefer P to Kt 5.  
 (d) White prosecutes his attack in very vigorous style. The sacrifice of this Pawn is, we believe, quite sound.  
 (e) The best move. Taking with Rook's Pawn, or capturing Queen's Pawn, would give White a still stronger game.  
 (f) At this stage Black's game looks hopeless.  
 (g) B to K 4 ought to have been played before taking the Pawn.  
 (h) If 31 R takes B, White would probably have played as follows:—

32 R to R 7	31 R takes B
33 P to Kt 7 ch	32 Kt moves
	33 K to K 2

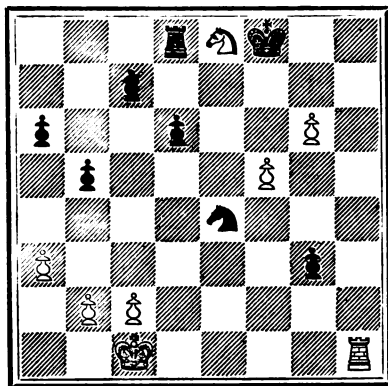
• 34 P Queens dis ch and wins.

(i) Here the simple and natural continuation of R to R 8 ch, advancing the Knight's Pawn next move, would have won directly. (See diagram next page.) White can also win by P to B 6, or Kt takes B P. (C. E. R.)

(j) The saving clause, which enables Black to draw.

Position showing where Mr. Esling made the slip which cost him the championship and the first prize in the late congress.

BLACK (MR. CHARLICK.)



WHITE (MR. ESLING.)

### GAME DLXXXVIII.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

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

37 B P tks P	P tks P	43 P to Kt 3	B to R 5
38 R tks P	P tks R P	44 B to B 2	R fm R sq to
39 R to B 6 (g)	Q to K sq		Kt sq
40 Q R to K B 2	B to Q sq	45 K to R 2	B tks P ch
41 R to B 7 ch (h)	Q tks R	46 B tks B	R tks B
42 R tks Q ch	K tks R	Drawn game. (i)	

## NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This move is open to the objection that it enables White to obtain a majority of Pawns on the Q's side.

(b) A line of action which is also inexpedient, since the Q Kt is quickly driven back with loss of time.

(c) White has pushed on his Pawns in true Zukertortian style, and he might here, we think, safely continue the advance by P to Q R 4.

(d) The right play: Black would be only too glad to negotiate the loss of his K R P for the attack which he would thus obtain.

(e) Mr. Charlick has now got the attack into his own hands, but here, we think, he would have done better to double his Rooks at once.

(f) We still prefer either doubling the Rooks, or Q to B 2.

(g) Good, both for defence and attack.

(h) It was somewhat risky to exchange the Rooks for the Queen. The correct course seems to be to exchange Queens and one Rook by Q takes R ch, &c., followed by P to R 4.

(i) The game should have been carried on further, for White has no easy draw; his best chance is Q to B sq ch, since if he exchanged his Q for the Rooks, he would certainly lose.

## Obituary.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. G. E. Walton, a prominent member of the two Birmingham Chess Clubs, which occurred on the 10th ult. after a two months' illness, at the age of 41 years. If not the founder, Mr. Walton was the mainstay of the St. George's Club at Birmingham, but it was as a strong player of the older local club that he was more generally known, and in this capacity he was only second to Mr. W. Cook, the author of the Synopsis. Among a large circle of friends, by no means confined to the Midland capital, Mr. Walton was highly esteemed for his easy genial disposition, and his funeral on Nov. 14th was attended by the chief representatives of both the Birmingham Chess Clubs. We shall endeavour in our next to give a specimen, in memoriam, of his play.

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CHESS IN SOUTH WALES.

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It has now been definitely arranged that the return match between a representative team of South Wales players and the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, shall take place at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Saturday, December 3rd. As in the former trial of strength there will be 25 players on each side, and it has been decided to commence play at 8-30 p.m., two games to be played between each pair, and unfinished games to be adjudicated at 7-30, after which the Bristol and Clifton players will be entertained to tea by the South Wales players.

On Monday evening, October 31st, Mr. N. Fedden, Champion Cup holder of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, paid a visit to the Cardiff and County Chess Club, and contested 12 games simultaneously with second and third-class players. Mr. Fedden won 8 games, lost 2, and drew 2.

The return to the match played last March between the Newport and Cardiff and County Chess Clubs took place at the Westgate Hotel, Newport, on Saturday, November 12th. Score: Cardiff, 15½; Newport, 18½.

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CHESS JOTTINGS.

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A new Sixpenny Monthly entitled "The Tyneside Review" (R. Simpson & Sons, 4, Dean Street, South Shields), contains a most promising Chess department under the capable editorship of Mr. F. Downey. The opening number comprises a problem and an end-game on diagrams, and a couple of end-games without diagrams, an introductory address, local news, and a well-annotated game played at the South Shields Club. Mr. Downey's enthusiasm for the game is certain to make the column a very important one in the near future.

We have received a copy of "Reversi," a new game which the inventor puts forward as "an alternative game to Chess and much superior to Draughts." We do not ourselves think that either Chess or Draughts has much to fear from this threatened rival, which seems to us a revival of the "oughts" and "crosses" of our childhood, but as we have seen grown up people poring over the game for hours, we suppose it must have considerable attractions for some orders of mind. It can be procured for a shilling of Messrs. Jaques and Son, London, and is played on an ordinary Chess-board.

Since our last report of donations to the Andrews Tourney Fund we have received 5s. each from Mr. James Pierce, and Mr. J. P. Taylor.

The Chess column in *Cassell's Saturday Journal* has been discontinued; also that in *Figaro*, after a short-lived career.

OXFORD CITY CHESS CLUB.—A tournament was held during the summer months with the object of classifying members for the ensuing winter matches, the leading scores, out of a possible 24, coming out as follows:—Payne 20, Hunt 19, Ward  $17\frac{1}{2}$ , Robinson 16, Biggs  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , Lynam 13, Billups 12, Underhill 12, and Wolff 12. Jacks and one or two others did not complete their games. On October 18th a team of ten from the Birmingham Chess Club visited Oxford and administered a severe beating by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

On November 8th the City played the University 14 a side and won by 15 to 6. It will be remembered that last winter these clubs played two drawn matches; but the University have since lost two or three of their best men.

On Nov. 25th a team of the Oxford Club played the North London at the rooms of the latter, the North Londoners, headed by Messrs. Hooke, Dale, and Trenchard, winning by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

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### TO OUR READERS.

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The next number of the magazine will begin a new volume, and we venture therefore to ask the help of our readers in extending our circulation. Although we are only committed, for a minimum annual subscription of 6s., to a monthly issue of 28 pages, we have, as is well known, considerably exceeded this, the numbers this year averaging exactly 40 pages each. Of course such a large increase would not have been possible had it not been for the liberality of the contributors to the Enlargement Fund. It is these gentlemen who must be thanked for our magazine being what we do not hesitate to say it is, the cheapest published.

For next year several new features are in contemplation. It is hoped that an article on some current Chess topic will appear each month. A series of Chess biographies are in preparation, and a summary will be given of all current events. The game and problem departments will, it is hardly necessary to say, be maintained at the present standard, and there are now waiting several original analytical articles.

All this, however, means increased space, and increased space must be met by an increased number of subscribers. We are anxious to enlarge our magazine permanently, and intend doing so the moment our subscription list warrants it.

The retiring Editor cannot lay down his pen without placing on record his most sincere thanks to the co-operators who have laboured so unselfishly for the Magazine during so many years. Without their help he could not have carried on the good work, and it is a great satisfaction to him to know that with few exceptions the staff will remain as it is. The kind letters annexed show that only two of this year's list are withdrawing.

He now bids a lingering farewell to Chess and Chess-players, and wishes all

*A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.*

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

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The Hill House, Melton, Suffolk,

Dear Sir,

November 12th, 1887.

Following upon the announcement of your resignation of the editorial chair of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE**, will you kindly publish the fact of my retirement from the list of co-operators?

As you are aware, I signified to you immediately after the appearance of the August-September number my wish to cease my connection with the magazine, but at your request, accompanied by a private intimation of your intended retirement at the close of 1887, I consented to my name continuing to appear amongst those of the co-operators for the few months that remained to complete the year.

Being now at liberty to carry out the intention I then formed, I trust you will allow me, while doing so, to bear testimony to the unvarying courtesy and kindness which I have always received at your hands, and to record the great regret I feel at the termination of the very pleasant intercourse, "Caissan" and otherwise, which has arisen from my connection with the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE**.

In your retirement Chess will suffer a severe loss, and I am certain that in wishing you many years of life in which to enjoy your well-earned repose, I am echoing the sentiments not only of my brother co-operators, but also of the Chess world generally, in which your name will always remain a Household Word.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

John Watkinson, Esq.

A. E. STUDD.

Duffield, Derby,

My Dear Sir,

5th November, 1887.

It is with great regret that I read in the B. C. M. the announcement of your intention to retire from its editorship. I am sure that this will be a widely-spread feeling, for we have all felt attached to the magazine by the genial courtesy of its editor.

It is to me as if another friend had left us, that a name I have known and honoured for so long is now no more. Your kindnesses to me personally and editorially have been such that I shall always retain for you the strongest feeling of regard and esteem. With my sincere respects,

I am,

Very truly yours,

John Watkinson, Esq, Fairfield.

W. R. BLAND.

TO THE EDITOR (JOHN WATKINSON, Esq.).

Dear Sir,

As I have, in a great measure, retired from the practice of Chess, would you be so good as to have my name withdrawn from the list of co-operators of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE after the issue of the next number (December) ?

I cannot but look back with infinite pleasure to my long connection with its staff, under your able editorship in chief, to which latter—spread over so many years—is mainly attributable the great success of the magazine.

It will be difficult adequately to fill the vacuum caused by your own retirement, but I trust that a worthy successor may be found to take up your high and onerous duties, imbued with the like spirit of devotion, anxiety, and indefatigable zeal for the good old cause—the development of Chess in all its branches—and that the same strong and ever constant unanimity may ever continue amongst the future workers of the magazine which has, during the past, so felicitously existed.

I, of course, shall be happy to continue as a subscriber to the magazine, and to wish it a complete success and a long and prosperous career; and I hope that I may still be permitted the honour and the pleasure of occasionally contributing to its varied pages.

Thanking yourself for your many past kindnesses and courtesies to me as my Commander-in-chief, and sincerely wishing you many years of enjoyment, good health, and prosperity,

Believe me, Dear Sir,

Most faithfully yours,

15th November, 1887.

THOS. LONG.

Everleigh, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—Mr. Steinitz has been made an honorary member of the Brooklyn Chess Club, which now has 118 members, and he has been re-engaged to give simultaneous performances there on the third Thursday of each month during the winter. The first of these took place on October 20th, when he had ten opponents, and scored all his games.

The subscriptions towards the proposed sixth American Congress have been for some time gradually creeping up, and they now amount we believe to seven tenths of the required total. A circular issued by the Committee contains some of the preliminary rules of the Grand Championship Match which is to be held in connection with the International Tourney, so that we may, we suppose, now look upon the Congress no longer as a remote possibility, but as really a thing of the near future.

Mr. Gossip having conceded to Messrs. Routledge & Sons the full copyright of his larger and earlier work, the "Chess Player's Manual," that enterprising firm are now employing Mr. Lipschütz of New York to revise it, with the view to the publication of a new edition, which, we understand, will be issued in America.

Chess is flourishing exceedingly at St. Paul, Minnesota, for in addition to the old Minnesota Club, which is arranging tourneys and team matches for the winter, a new society has just appeared called the "St. Paul Chess, Chequer, and Whist Club."

The annual handicap of the Columbia C. C. has opened with 22 entrants, of whom 15 are in the major tourney, and 7 in the minor, sub-divided into classes according to their respective strength.

The Baltimore and Wilmington Clubs are playing a telegraphic match, with five on each side. Two team matches have been fought between the Wilkes-barre and Scranton Clubs, the result being an aggregate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  for the former to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  for the latter.

Birmingham, a town in Alabama, has now a club of 50 members.

BRAZIL.—The first Brazilian Chess work is to be a collection of problems compiled from the columns of the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio Janeiro by its editor Senhor Arthur Napoléon, a veteran well-known at New York.

SPAIN.—According to the *Stratégie*, Señor José Brunet of Barcelona has a work in the press in which he proposes to prove that Chess was not introduced into Spain by the Arabs, and that it is of Egyptian, not Indian origin. What would Professor Forbes and Dr. Van der Linde say to this?

GERMANY.—The Berlin Chess Club has organised two winter tourneys, for the first of which the prizes will be 100, and 20 marks respectively, and for the second 50, and 10 marks.

The *Südwestdeutsche Schachzeitung*, a weekly Chess periodical of four pages, is beautifully printed and edited by members of the Mannheim C. C. Badenia. Though, as its name imports, it is intended for South-west Germany chiefly, it contains matter of universal interest, there being every week three or four problems, a couple of games, occasional end-games, solutions, and a budget of news from the whole extent of Caïssa's kingdom. We wish our spirited little contemporary a large circulation.

The Charlottenburg Club has challenged that of Brussels to a match by correspondence for a stake of 50 francs a side, which will be deposited with the judge, Herr Kockelkorn of Cologne. Herren Cordel, Heyde, and Valentin are among the Charlottenburg players. At this club also a handicap tourney divided into five classes is now in progress. A bound vol. of *Brüderschaft* is offered by Herr Heyde to the competitor who makes the best score against the winners.

Herr Valentin is offering for sale, in the interest of the late Herr Harrwitz's needy family, that master's valuable Chess library, consisting of old and scarce works in English, French, and German, at very moderate prices.

Cologne has been proposed as the scene of battle for the projected monster team match between German and English players, the challenge for which was thrown down at the late Frankfort Congress.

The Frankfort Chess Club on October 15th moved into new and commodious quarters at the Café Milani, No. 72 Zeil, and has inaugurated a handicap tourney in five classes with an equal number of prizes for its winter session.

Herr B. Hülsen, of problem fame, has joined the editorial staff of *Brüderschaft*. We congratulate our talented contemporary on this addition to its already efficient band of conductors, and have no doubt that it will aid in the increased circulation of this excellent magazine.

FRANCE.—The newly formed French Chess Association is establishing its *raison d'être* with a problem tourney. We have no doubt that a national, or perhaps international game contest will follow at no distant date, but in the present disturbed state of French politics, it is hopeless to anticipate that any aid such as has been hitherto accorded by President Grévy to Chess contests in France, can just now be expected.

M. Beudin of Tréport is publishing a monthly treatise on Chess, Riddles, and Charades, at the price of 4½ francs.

AUSTRALIA.—A meeting took place at the Thistle Company's Café, Melbourne, on October 1st, at which it was decided that an Intercolonial Chess Congress be held next year at Melbourne in connection with the Centennial Exhibition, that the minimum

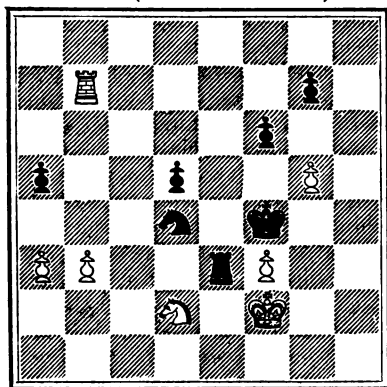
prize fund be fixed at £500, and that the Committees of the Melbourne and Victorian Chess Clubs be requested to act together as a Provisional Committee to prepare a scheme, and report to a future meeting. Mr. Burns was elected the Treasurer of the Congress fund, and a subscription list was opened, the sum of £58 11s. being promised in the room.

On September 19th, Mr. Gossip, who has for the present taken up his residence in Adelaide, played 28 simultaneous games at Jackman's Café with various representatives of the city and local clubs. Play began at 7-30 p.m. and ended at 11-50, with the result that Mr. Gossip won 18 games, lost 3, and drew 7. He afterwards announced his intention of visiting the Moonta, and other provincial clubs of South Australia.

RUSSIA.—The *Stratégie* announces that in consequence of the London players having repeatedly overstepped the time-limit in their correspondence match with the St. Petersburg Club, the latter has appealed to the umpire, Baron Kölsch. No move has now been exchanged since October 18th, and for this delay the Russian players claim a fine of 100 frs. which will be added to the funds of the Sixth American Congress. It is quite clear (as will be seen by the accompanying diagram) that London has a lost position in at least one of the games, and instead of leaving it off without giving a reason, they ought in our opinion to have had the grace to resign it. With regard to the other game, St. Petersburg are so confident of winning it that they offer to continue it for a special bet, allowing their opponents to count a draw as a win. Since the above was written we hear that London has resigned the match.

Position after Black's 40th move.

BLACK (ST. PETERSBURG.)



WHITE (LONDON.)

## CHESS IN LONDON.

We are now fairly in the flood-tide of Chess here and the stream is running strong, and I do not remember any former winter-season that opened with such promise of lively work. On Friday morning last I was slowly and cautiously feeling—yes literally feeling—my way along Fleet Street, for the fog covered one like a curtain, when at a street corner I came bump against a resisting body that was not quite hard enough to be a lamp-post. “Beg pardon,” coughed a choked voice through the fog, but choked as it was I recognised my friend of Purssell’s. “Here’s weather!” said I. “Glorious, dear boy, glorious!” was his enthusiastic reply. “Well, I hardly see it in that light,” was my reply. “You don’t?” said he, “then you are no true Chess-player. Why the weather is so bad that everybody’s driven indoors, and Chess is being played everywhere.”

In the CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB the great Winter Tournament made up of 132 players is now well on its way and the fifth round has already been played. The most interest naturally centres round Section No. 1 which is made up of a strong contingent of the second-class players of the club, with the addition of Mr. W. H. K. Pollock, who plays as a master and gives P and move to the other players in the section. So far Messrs. Block, Loman, Mocatta, and Vyse are leading in the section, none of them having lost a point, but there is yet plenty of time for important changes to take place. Sections No. 2 and 3 are made up of third-class players and embrace most of the strongest members of this class in the club. Some very close running is being made here, and up to now the leaders in one section are Messrs. Coupland, Cunningham, Hawkins, Ross, and A. C. Smith. Of these, however, Mr. Cunningham has been forced to resign owing to pressure of literary work. In the other section the leaders are Messrs. Durrant and Lucas, each with clean scores, and Messrs. Hamburger and Stiebel who are each a point down. The remaining seven sections are made up of fourth, fifth, and sixth-class players, and the play is very close in each.

In the BRITISH CHESS CLUB there is considerable animation. Its members held a smoking concert on the 27th October, when Mr. Geo. Newnes, M.P., occupied the chair, and a very excellent entertainment took place. A match is now in progress between Mr. W. M. Gattie (present holder of the Amateur Championship Cup of the B. C. A.) and Mr. W. Donisthorpe, which is attracting much attention. At present Mr. Donisthorpe is leading, the score being Donisthorpe 3, Gattie 2. Mr. Donisthorpe won the

first three games right off, and as it was a "five up" match it looked almost as if he was going to win very easily, but Mr. Gattie pulled himself together and by winning the next two games put a somewhat different appearance on affairs, and there is now every indication of a close fight. Another similar match is going on between Mr. Jas. Mortimer—so well known as an ingenious amateur and inventor of the celebrated Mortimer continuation to the Fraser attack in the Evans, and also of a most ingenious defence in the Ruy Lopez—and Mr. A. Hunter (formerly of Glasgow). In this match the score is even, each player having won two games.

The third annual congress of the British Chess Association will have started before these lines meet your readers' eyes. It commences on Tuesday, 29th November, in the rooms of the British Chess Club, King Street, Covent Garden, and will continue until the 12th December. There will be a National Master Tournament, the Tournament for the Amateur Championship of the Association, Ruskin and Tennyson Tournaments, and a Problem Tournament.

As the British Chess Association has absolutely refused to have anything to do with Mr. Bird's Jubilee Chess Congress scheme I understand that that gentleman will resume his independent action immediately after the conclusion of the B. C. A. meeting. It is manifest, however, that the proposed Congress cannot now be held until next year. As I am writing upon this matter I may be allowed to say that the formal vote of the Association disclaiming any connection with Mr. Bird's Jubilee scheme was hardly framed with good taste, and is certainly not calculated to soothe Mr. Bird's feelings of disappointment. This too is the more singular as I believe that it was the appearance of Mr. Bird's scheme that spurred the Association on to include a Master Tourney in its programme.

As the concluding game in the Blackburne-Gunsberg match was played in town I may just allude to it. It was played at the British Chess Club on Wednesday, 9th November, and was won by Mr. Gunsberg, giving him the match with the score of 5 wins against Blackburne's 2, and 6 draws. Mr. Gunsberg is certainly to be congratulated on his fine victory, but it is only fair to say that his opponent was far from well during most of the match, and that his play at times gave painful indication that such was the fact. Some of Mr. Gunsberg's play was very fine, and I may mention that his conduct of the Falkbeer Counter Gambit game is universally admired here.

In connection with the meeting of the Surrey Chess Association which I noticed last month my reference to Mr. Jacob's success in the Beaumont Cup Trophy was "crowded out."

When the meeting took place there was one game undecided in the contest, the players being Mr. Herbert Jacobs and Mr. Harold Jacobs. The game (at P and move) was played during the meeting and resulted in the victory of the former who thus becomes the absolute owner of the cup, as it is not a challenge cup but passes into the hands of its first winner. Mr. Herbert Jacobs is also the holder of the Challenge Cup of the Association.

In the various local Metropolitan Clubs there is great activity as the various inter-club matches are now in full swing. The North London Chess Club as usual is carrying all before it although it has lost *pro tem* the services of Mr. Stevens, who is indisposed. A new Chess Club called "The London Banks Chess Club" has been recently started and has already secured a large number of members. The Somerset House Club is also making way, and the last time I saw Mr. Baldwin, its President, he was quite jubilant over it. At the Athenæum Chess Club, Camden Road, on Saturday, 29th October, Mr. Blackburne gave an exhibition of his powers in simultaneous Chess. He was opposed by 22 members of the Club, and at the end the score was, Blackburne, 16 games won, 3 losses, and 3 draws. A most excellent performance in any case, but more so when it is considered that Mr. Blackburne was far from well.

J. G. C.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. W. Winkler.—Many thanks for your favours. The compliment you pay the two problemists is a happy one and will be greatly appreciated.

East Marden.—Just too late for our last number. Your rules for solving three-movers are now generally recognised.

F. W. Womersley.—We noted the suggestion but do not like the position with the Black Pawn ready to Queen.

F. C. S. Dyer.—Quite correct. It was a formidable indictment, but one or two other solvers had already proved its unsoundness. Can you enter the solution tourney next month?

Problems received with thanks from K. W. Winkler, T. B. Rowland, J. Pierce, Sig. Aspa, and B. Fison.



## YORKSHIRE ITEMS.

The third annual general meeting of the Yorkshire County Chess Club was held in the rooms of the Leeds Club on Saturday afternoon, November 12th. Mr. James White presided, and representatives were present from most of the affiliated clubs. After the usual initiatory proceedings had been gone through the hon. secretary, Mr. Jas. Rayner, presented his report, which said :—" It is satisfactory to state that after a brilliant and successful season the Y. C. C. C. is in a sound and prosperous condition—a result mainly due to the liberal support of Yorkshire gentlemen, and the invaluable assistance of the best players. The membership now includes the following clubs :—Bradford, Leeds, Leeds Chess and Draughts Club, Sheffield, Halifax, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Harrogate, Whitby, Withernsea, Doncaster, and Manningham. The annual tournament took place at the Grand Restaurant, Leeds, on Saturday, March 26th, 1887. Forty-seven players entered the various competitions, in addition to nine solvers in a problem solution tourney. Two rounds only were played on that date, but the problem tourney was decided in favour of Mr. I. M. Brown, Leeds. The great event of the year was the match with Lancashire. This took place at the Alexandra Hotel, Bradford, on Saturday, June 18th, and it is not too much to add that the contest will be memorable to Yorkshiremen for many years to come. Although not victorious, Yorkshire is to be congratulated upon a "moral victory," which, with a little more judgment in the adjudication, might have been a glorious triumph. It is not unreasonable to hope that Yorkshire will soon be able to chronicle a win over her formidable antagonists. Another interesting feature of the past season was an excellent victory over Sussex in a match by correspondence. It was originally intended to play three such matches, and, but for the failure of Surrey and Gloucester to raise teams, they would have been played. Possibly fresh opponents may be found next season, when our resources may be more fully utilised. A new and interesting item in the year's programme was a competition open to Yorkshire problemists, which was won by Mr. James Rayner, Leeds. This has proved a very successful competition, and should now become an annual institution. The Y. C. C. C. is the leading county club in the country, and has set a praiseworthy example of usefulness. It is only necessary for every club in the Shire to give a loyal support to make it rank even higher, and enlarge and improve its meritorious labours."

**BALLOT FOR THE WOODHOUSE CHALLENGE CUP AND THE "BRADFORD OBSERVER TROPHY" COMPETITIONS.**—After the Y. C. C. C. meeting the committee of the West Yorkshire Chess Association—under whose management the above contests are conducted—held a meeting in the rooms of the Leeds Club under the presidency of Mr. T. Y. Stokoe. The following gentlemen were present :—Messrs. H. C. Padgett, L. H. Browne, and H. Cassel (*ex-officio*), Bradford; Messrs. J. S. West, I. M. Brown, and J. White (*ex-officio*), Leeds; Mr. R. Snow, Sheffield; Mr. W. Bell, Manningham; Mr. H. Waight, Halifax; Mr. W. T. Egglestone, Dewsbury; Messrs. W. Rea (*ex-officio*) and J. B. Manning, Wakefield; Messrs. G. W. Beaumont and J. W. Dawson, Leeds Blenheim; and Mr. A. Fattorini, hon. secretary of the Association. The business of the meeting was to ballot for the Woodhouse Cup and the *Bradford Observer* Trophy competitions. The ballot for the former resulted as follows :—

**FIRST ROUND, January 14th, 1888.**—Sheffield *v.* Bradford, at Sheffield. Wakefield *v.* Halifax, at Wakefield. Leeds, a bye.

**SECOND ROUND, February 4th, 1888.**—Halifax *v.* Sheffield, at Halifax. Bradford *v.* Leeds, at Bradford. Wakefield, a bye.

**THIRD ROUND, February 18th, 1888.**—Halifax *v.* Bradford, at Halifax. Wakefield *v.* Leeds, at Wakefield. Sheffield, a bye.

**FOURTH ROUND, March 8rd, 1888.**—Leeds *v.* Sheffield, at Leeds. Bradford *v.* Wakefield, at Bradford. Halifax, a bye.

**FIFTH ROUND, March 17th, 1888.**—Sheffield *v.* Wakefield, at Sheffield. Leeds *v.* Halifax, at Leeds. Bradford, a bye.

After considerable discussion it was decided to adopt a time-limit of eighteen moves an hour, regulated by stop-clocks, and compulsory scoring of the games. Forfeiture of the game to be the punishment for default. It was also decided that the club whose right it is to fix the number of players should give their opponents not less than ten clear days' notice of the number they fix to play.

The next business was the pairing of the clubs entered for the *Bradford Observer* Trophy, and the ballot resulted as follows :—

**FIRST ROUNDS, January 7th, 1888.**—Round A.—Wakefield Parish Church *v.* Leeds Blenheim, at Wakefield. Round B.—Dewsbury *v.* Farsley, at Dewsbury. Round C.—Manningham *v.* Undercliffe, at Manningham. Round D.—Burley-in-Wharfedale *v.* Ilkley, at Burley.

**SECOND ROUNDS, January 21st, 1888.**—Round E.—The winner of Round A plays the winner of Round C, at the rooms of the latter. Round F.—The winner of Round B plays the winner of Round D, at the rooms of the latter.

**FINAL ROUND, February 11th, 1888.**—Round G.—The winner of Round E plays the winner of Round F, at the rooms of the latter.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BY JAMES RAYNER.

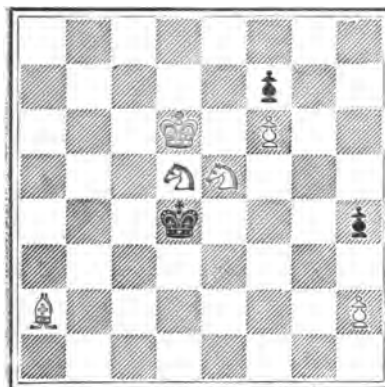
Annual reports of Chess clubs are not usually very entertaining, and rarely of permanent value, but the one for the Leeds C. C. this year is a noteworthy exception. In a neat pamphlet of twenty-four pages the Hon. Sec. has faithfully chronicled the events of the year, and then devoted a little space to a number of games and problems by the members. From the latter part of the report we extract the following characteristic compositions.

## "THE INITIALS."

Respectfully inscribed to  
John Rhodes, Esq., J.P., Leeds,  
By JAS. WHITE, LEEDS.

Respectfully inscribed to  
D. Parry, Esq., Leeds,  
By A. G. COWLING, LEEDS.  
Here is the 'D,' find the 'P' in final position.

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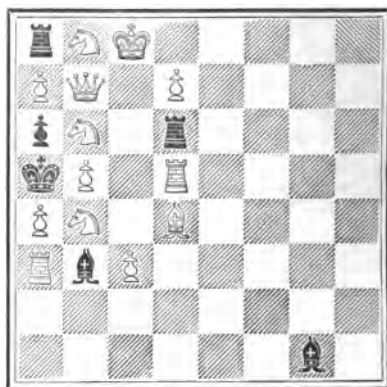


WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 1 P to R 3       | 1 K to K 5 |
| 2 B to B 4       | 2 K to Q 5 |
| 3 B to K 2       | 3 K to K 5 |
| 4 Kt to B 3      | 4 K to B 4 |
| 5 B to Q 8 mate. |            |

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in five moves.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Kt to B 6 ch | 1 R tks ch      |
| 2 P tks R ch   | 2 B tks R       |
| 3 Kt to B 4 ch | 3 B tks Kt      |
| 4 B to Kt 6 ch | 4 B tks B       |
| 5 Q tks P ch   | 5 B tks Q mate. |

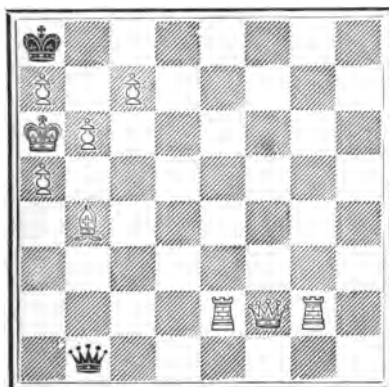
W. A. Shinkman, of Michigan, has composed 2000 problems. This is, we believe, the highest number ever credited to one individual. Dr. Gold, Vienna, one of the judges in the Andrews Tourney, is also a most prolific composer, and a good second to the American.

We give a specimen of each one's latest work, and an examination will show that they are original and beautiful. We are indebted to the *Yenowine's News* for the former, and to Dr. Gold for the latter.

By W. A. SHINKMAN, GRAND

RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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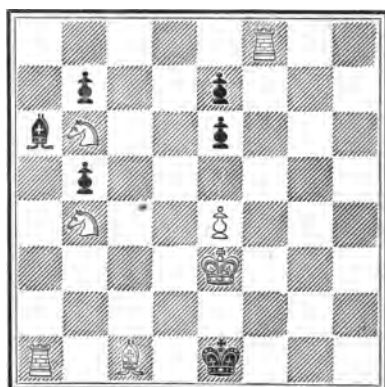


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in four moves.  
1 Q to B 6. Several variations.

By DR. GOLD, VIENNA.

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WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.  
1 Kt to B 2 ch, 2 R to Q 8 ch, 3 R to Q 2 ch, 4 R to R 3 ch, 5 R to Q B 2, 6 K to Q 3, 7 B to Q 2 ch, 8 K to B 3, P to Kt 5, mate.

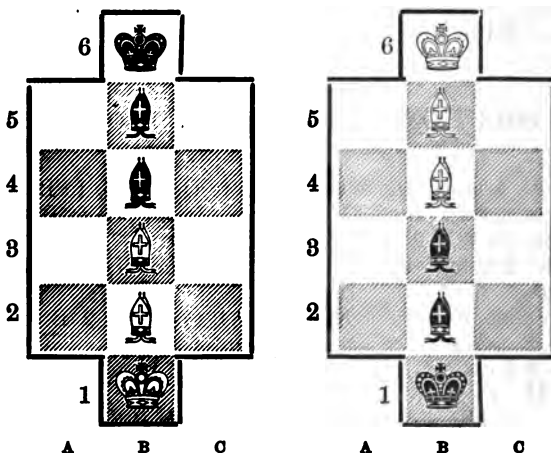
Those who remember the "Championship" Tourney in the late *Mirror of American Sports* will be glad to learn that Mr. K. D. Peterson is going to conduct another International Problem and Solution Tourney, this time in the *Yenowine's News*. European composers can enter up to April 1st, 1888, as many as six problems in two or three moves, but each problem must be distinguished by a separate motto and accompanied by the solution and address of the composer. The judges, three in number, will value the problems according to the following scale: Difficulty, Originality and Beauty, each fifteen; Economy

ten, Correctness five. The prizes for three-movers are: First \$6, second \$4, third \$2, fourth *Yenowine's News* for one year. For two-movers: First \$3, second \$2, third \$2. A solution tourney will also be conducted with twenty-seven prizes, the chief being a gold medal value \$8. All communications to be made to K. D. Peterson, P.O. Box, 832, Milwaukee, Wis.

The entries to the Andrews Tourney now number 61. We shall begin the publication of the competing positions in January. Particulars of a solution tourney will also be announced.

Our esteemed correspondent Mr. T. B. Rowland has favoured us with an ingenious puzzle which we publish in the hope that it may prove acceptable to our readers.

BY T. B. ROWLAND, DUBLIN.



Change one of these positions into the other in as few moves as possible, playing the colours alternately and not moving either K into check.

A page of problems is unavoidably held over.

### SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 422, by J. Jespersen.—1 R to K Kt sq, R to K 6; 2 Q to Q 2, &c. If 1..., R to R 5, 3, 2, or sq; 2 R to K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., R to R 4, Q 6, or B 6; 2 P takes R, &c. If 1..., R to K Kt 3; 2 R takes R, &c.

No. 423, by J. Firth.—1 Q to B 3.

No. 424, by J. Bauer.—1 B to B 5.

No. 425, by E. Pradignat.—1 R (Q 7) to Q 6, P takes R; 2 B to K 5, &c. If 1..., K to B 5; 2 R to K 3, &c.

No. 426, by T. G. Hart.—Q to R sq, K to B 4; 2 Kt to Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K to R 5; 2 Kt to Kt 7, &c.

No. 427, by G. E. Barbier.—1 P to Q 8 bec. a Kt, P moves; 2 Kt to B 6, P takes Kt; 3 P to Kt 8 bec. a B, P moves; 4 B to B 4, P takes R mate.

No. 428, by J. A. Miles.—1 Q to B 5 ch, K to Q 5; 2 R to B 4 ch, Kt covers; 3 K to B 3, Q any; 4 Kt to B 6 ch, Q takes Kt; 5 R takes Kt ch, Q takes R mate. If 2..., Q covers; 3 Kt to Kt 5 ch, Kt takes Kt; 4 Q takes Kt, P to B 6; 5 P to Kt 8, Q takes R mate.

J. C. Bremner points out a dual continuation on the second move.

Correct solutions to the above by J. A. Miles, J. C. Bremner, and East Marden.

## SOLUTIONS OF TOURNEY PROBLEMS.

By A. Adama.—1 Q to R 7, K to Q 5; 2 Q to R 6, &c. If 1..., K to B 5; 2 Kt to Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., B to B 4; 2 Q to Q B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B to Kt 4; 2 Q to K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P to Q 5; 2 Q to K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt (B 8) takes B ch, &c.

By Jakob Keim.—1 Kt to B 6, P takes P; 2 B to R 7, &c. If 1..., B takes P; 2 Kt to K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt takes P; 2 Kt to R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K to Kt 5; 2 Kt to K 5 ch, &c.

By H. F. L. Meyer.—1 Kt to Q 8, Kt to Q 5; 2 Q to B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to B 4; 2 Q to B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to Q 4; 2 Q to K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to R 4; 2 R to K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt to Q sq; 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c. If 1..., B takes P; 2 Q to Kt 7 ch, &c.

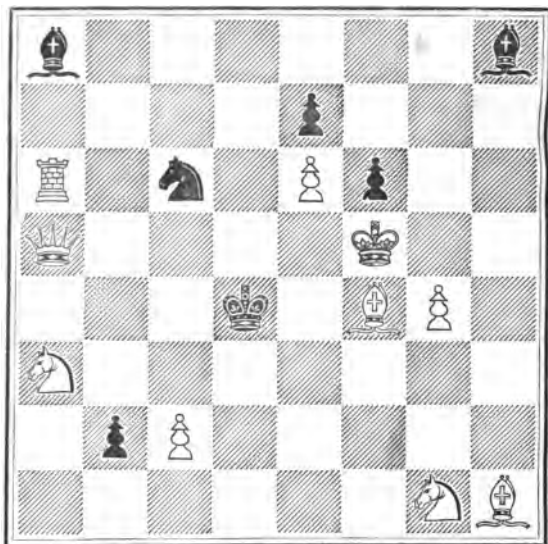
By B. G. Laws.—1 B to Kt sq, Q takes P; 2 Q to K 5 ch, P takes Q; 3 R takes P ch, Q takes B mate. If 1..., Q or B to R 2; 2 Q to K 8 ch, K takes Q; 3 Kt to B 2 ch, P takes Kt mate. If 1..., Q to R 8; 2 Q takes P ch, K takes Q; 3 R takes P ch, Q takes R mate.

By C. B. Vansittart.—1 B to Kt sq, Kt to B 5; 2 R to Q 8, Kt takes R; 3 Q to Kt 2 ch, Kt takes Q mate. If 2..., R takes R; 3 B to Q 4 ch, R takes B mate. If 2..., Any other; 3 R to Q 5 ch, P takes R mate.

By J. Keeble.—1 Kt to P 7, Q takes Q; 2 R to K Kt 3 ch, K to B 5; 3 Kt to K 2 ch, Kt takes Kt mate. If 1..., P to Q 4; 2 B to Q sq ch, Q to K 7; 3 Kt to Q 6, Q takes B mate.

No. 429.—By T. G. HART, HULL.

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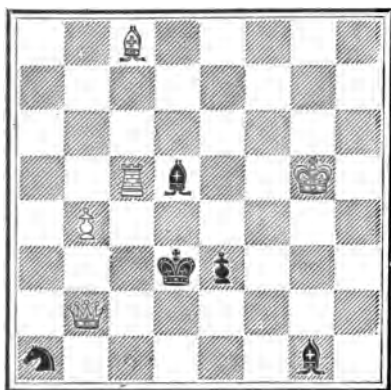
WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

No. 480.—By DR. GOLD, VIENNA. No. 491.—By REV. J. JESPERSEN,

DENMARK.

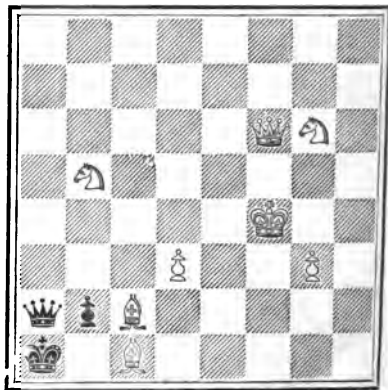
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.







